

A COMPLETE
D I C T I O N A R Y
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
Both with regard to SOUND and MEANING:

One main Object of which is, to establish a plain and permanent
STANDARD of PRONUNCIATION.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED
A PROSODIAL GRAMMAR.

By THOMAS SHERIDAN, A.M.

QUO MINUS SUNT FERENDI QUI HANC ARTEM UT TENUEM AC JEJUNAM
CAVILLANTUR; QUÆ NISI ORATORI FUTURO FUNDAMENTA FIDELITER JE-
CERIT, QUICQUID SUPERSTRUXERIS, CORRUET. NECESSARIA PUERIS, JU-
CUNDA SENIBUS, DULCIS SECRETORUM COMES; ET QUÆ VEL SOLA, OMNI
STUDIORUM GENERE, PLUS HABET OPERIS, QUAM OSTENTATIONIS.

QUINCT. L. I. C. 4.

THE FOURTH EDITION,
REVISED, CORRECTED, and ENLARGED.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

V O L. I.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR CHARLES DILLY;
B. LAW AND SON; W. RICHARDSON; J. SCATCHERD;
AND F. N. LONGMAN.

MDCXCXVII.

EDITOR'S
P R E F A C E
TO THE
P R E S E N T E D I T I O N.

A New Edition of Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary being again called for by the Publick, the Editor thought it necessary to consider how it might be improved, and rendered more adequate to the purpose for which it was originally designed. And here two objects offered themselves to his consideration: first, to make such additions of words hitherto omitted, yet from their frequent use deserving a place in it, as other dictionaries could furnish, or his own reading supply: secondly, to correct such improprieties as Mr. Sheridan had fallen into from his mode of establishing his standard, or from circumstances which it was scarcely practicable for genius or industry to obviate in the course of a toilsome and tedious journey over an unbeaten tract.

On the first head there could be little difficulty. Here his sole task was to collect, as far as he could, all such words as might occur in authors that deserved to be read, or as would be proper for a man who wished to speak with purity to employ. Words not coming under one or the other of these descriptions he conceives have no claim to a place in a pronouncing dictionary, whatever they may have to be admitted into a dictionary of a different kind. For this purpose he has gone over with some care all our dictionaries of any note, to select such words as he could find suitable to his design: and he has not resorted to dictionaries alone;

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

for he has inserted words to be found in no other but this, words of established use, and supported by the best authorities. He has only to lament, that the time allowed him on the present occasion would not permit him to do much more in this way, than merely to avail himself of what he had previously collected for his own use, without any particular object in view; since this has given him a glimpse of the ample harvest he might expect, should he be able to put his sickle into it at some future period.

The second head required far different labours. While the highest praises have been deservedly bestowed on Mr. Sheridan for what he has done, criticks seem to have been almost unanimous in asserting, as was naturally to be expected, that his work was not without considerable defects. In what these defects consisted, however, they have by no means agreed. Some condemn as faults, what others of equal authority approve: some with more acrimony than judgment have confounded both good and bad in one indiscriminate censure: and others appear to have had an obscure perception that defects existed, without taking pains to investigate their general origin, or mark their particular display. Availing himself of the hints that criticks have thrown out, profiting by the subsequent performances of other respectable labourers in the same field, employing his own organs, and exercising whatever of judgment he may possess, the Editor has endeavoured to remove such blemishes as tended to disfigure the work; yet with a cautious hand, choosing rather to leave spots, than destroy the fabrick.

Such has been the Editor's attempt: how far he has succeeded remains for others to decide. That he has omitted a number of words, although he has added upwards of three thousand to the preceding edition, he is sufficiently aware: but for this he trusts he shall be readily pardoned by those,
who

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

who are best acquainted with the difficulties of lexicography. In the other branch of his office he has still more to apprehend, notwithstanding the ardent exertion of his best endeavours: but to facilitate the task of the reader in appreciating what he has here done, he conceives it may not be amiss for him to mention the principal alterations he has ventured to adopt, and the reasons by which he was guided.

Mr. Sheridan had a strong propensity to give to *t* before *u* and the terminations *eous*, *ous*, *ion*, and *ier*, the sound of *tʃ*; to *s* before *u*, that of *ʃ*; to *d* before *ious* and *ium*, that of *dʒ*: whence we had *tʃhōb*, *bountʃhūs*, *kūvvetʃhūs*, *bēstʃhāl*, *kōrtʃhūr*, *ʃhōtʃhūr*, *mēlōdʒhūs*, *ōdʒhūm*. Now certainly this is not the practice of the best speakers of the present day, which has the opposite tendency, or that of giving to letters their regular sounds, instead of suffering them to slide into others that have an affinity to them. And this must undoubtedly continue to prevail in a written language, where books are continually multiplied, and a general inclination for reading leads the eye to correct the mistakes of the ear. Accordingly, the Editor has ventured, in compliance with what he conceives to be the best usage, supported as it is by the propriety of drawing closer the alliance between the written and oral language, to give these combinations of letters, in many cases, a more natural sound; as, *tāb*, *bountyūs*, &c.

In the *Profodial Grammar* Mr. Sheridan had directed *dian*, on a similar principle, to be pronounced *dzhān*: yet in his dictionary he had marked the sound *dyān*, which the Editor has followed, and of course struck out the rule.

The terminations *iate* and *ious* do not appear on all occasions to coalesce into one syllable; though they frequently do, conformably to Mr. Sheridan's rule. When preceded by the letter *r* in particular, a very improper sound of this

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

consonant is apt to be produced : indeed it is scarcely possible to give the *r* it's proper sound in such a situation, without pronouncing the two succeeding vowels separately. Here, therefore, these terminations are sometimes divided into two syllables.

Another fault of Mr. Sheridan was the affixing to *e* it's second sound, or that of *â*, in cases where it unquestionably required it's third. Thus we had antipodês, antitrophê, ariês; thus appêtence, appêtite, and apprêhension. Under this head, also, comes *break*, which was marked brêak in the Profodial Grammar, brêak in the Dictionary. The corruption in the last instance may be ascribed perhaps in some measure to the confounding of *break* with it's old preterite *brake*: and it might be urged, if arguments were wanting, that we should be careful to preserve the pronunciation of brêak, to prevent this confusion of tenses.

When *k* follows *oo*, it appears to the Editor, as far as his ear is able to judge, uniformly to shorten the sound. Mr. Sheridan has given us lûk' (look) and tûk' (took) very properly : but surely bûk' (book), kûk' (cook), and the like, are so drawled out only by schoolboys beginning to read. There can be no reason for a variation in the sound of this combination of letters, unless it had established custom to plead; and the Editor is greatly mistaken, if it have this in it's favour.

Neither can he think, that *y* interposed between *k* and *i*, or between hard *g* and the same vowel, has any usage but that of some provincial or affected speakers to support it; if we except the stage, on which, as Mr. Nares observes, "this monster of pronunciation" may be heard.

With regard to the pronunciation of *wind*, Mr. Sheridan has given both wînd and wind; preferring the former as more consistent with analogy, yet allowing that the latter is
more

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

more generally used. Of late the stream of custom appears to have gone more decidedly in favour of *wind*: and though all the other monosyllables in *ind* have the *i* long, the same argument would apply against *göld*, which Mr. Sheridan adopted, though the Editor has ventured to make it *göld*, believing the best usage to be on this side, as analogy is; and *gröfs* is in the same predicament, about the pronunciation of which there is no doubt.

It would be tedious to specify the variations made in particular words reducible to no general heads; though they have not been very numerous, as the Editor wished rather to hazard letting a mistake of the author remain, than change a proper pronunciation of Mr. Sheridan for a vicious one of his own. Indeed he has endeavoured to divest himself of all partiality for his own mode of pronouncing words, though to speak with propriety was an accomplishment of which he was early ambitious; and he has never suffered his own habits, as his own, to have any weight in the balance; constantly paying the utmost deference to the authority of Mr. Sheridan, unless he believed it to be opposed by the general practice of the purest speakers of the present day. In one point he owns he has felt some reluctance to acquiesce. He had always conceived the sound of *ä* to differ from that generally represented by *ai* or *ay*, and sometimes by *ei* or *ey*, which appeared to him a diphthong, composed of *ä*, or rather perhaps of an intermediate sound between *ä* and *â*, and *ê*; and since he has had occasion to attend still more nicely to the subject of orthoepy, he has paid particular regard to the words into which these letters enter, on innumerable occasions, and has always imagined himself able to distinguish them, when coming from the mouth of a speaker, who had any pretensions to be considered as correct. Mr. Walker allows, that a difference
may

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

may be perceived; but as it is a matter of nice distinction he has not admitted it into his work; and most writers on the subject appear to consider these combinations of letters as having the same sound with *k*. With a view to remove his doubts, the Editor conversed with some literary friends on the subject, but found their opinions divided: a few, for whose judgment he has a high respect, professed themselves unable to discover any difference; while others thought they perceived it as clearly as himself. This being the state of the case, he did not think himself warranted to alter the mode followed by Mr. Sheridan; though he cannot avoid declaring what appears to him to be equally supported by theory and practice.

In the present edition the sounds are expressed by the same marks as in the former ones, except in that of *j* or soft *g*, for which *j* was sometimes used, at other times *dzb*. The impropriety of this must be obvious: two different marks would be apt to mislead, by conveying the idea of two different sounds; and this would be particularly the case with foreigners, who do not sound the *j* in our manner. The Editor has uniformly employed, therefore, the combination *dzb*, which Mr. Sheridan has shown to represent the sound of our *j* with accuracy.

There is a simple sound, which Mr. Sheridan has expressed in his Grammar by the letters *ng*; these letters being commonly used in our language to denote it, unless a hard *s*, or *k*, or hard *g*, follow *n*, in which case the *n* alone is used for this sound. The power of *k* or hard *g* to give this sound to the preceding *n* is so general, and so familiar to an English ear, that Mr. Sheridan has not inserted the *g*, unless the *n* terminate a syllable: and, indeed, when *k* is the succeeding letter, he usually takes this into the syllable, and leaves the next to begin with a vowel, where it is contrary to his own practice in parallel cases. But this is surely wrong:

think

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

think is not properly pronounced by adding the sound of *k* to that of *thin*, but by adding it to *thing*: so *sink* is rightly expressed by adding *k* to *sing*, not to *sin*. It would be little if the sound of *n* in this situation were uniform: but this is not the case. When *n* is the last letter of a prefix, it generally retains it's own sound; as in *unclear*, pronounced *un-klèn*, though the *n* takes the sound of *ng* before the same letters in *uncle*, *ungkl*. Such is the force of habit, that the Editor had gone through part of the first volume, and a small portion of the second, and they were already printed off, before he was aware of this. He is compelled, therefore, to beg the Reader's indulgence, and to request him to supply the omission by the preceding general rule, attending to the exception.

In the early part of the work Mr. Sheridan had omitted the irregular preterites and participles of the verbs under the verb itself, though he afterwards inserted them. But as it might be presumed, that most of those who used his dictionary were sufficiently acquainted with this branch of grammar, and they occurred in their proper place in the alphabetical arrangement, with the mode of pronouncing them, the insertion of them along with the verb was of course superfluous. Another practice, which took up much room, was that of sometimes repeating a word, when it had different significations, though the pronunciation was the same. Thus *Bay*, *bà. f.*, for instance, occurred no less than five times. In the present edition the preterites and participles have been uniformly omitted, except in the alphabetical order; and all the senses of one word have been given under it, without a repetition of the word itself, unless where it was required by a difference in the pronunciation. Thus *room* has been saved, which, with a little more attention to economy in printing, has prevented

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

the additions made to the present volumes from extending their bulk much beyond their former size, so that no farther augmentation of price than was absolutely necessary has taken place.

With regard to the orthography, Mr. Sheridan had professed to follow Dr. Johnson: but this was done only where the words occurred in the order of the alphabet. In the present edition Dr. Johnson is uniformly followed throughout; though in some instances custom appears to have deviated from his authority, the *k* being almost universally exploded from the termination *ick*, and few admitting the final *our* in substantives of more than two syllables.

In the explanations of words, too, Mr. Sheridan had pretty generally adhered to Dr. Johnson: but sometimes inaccuracies had arisen from attempts to abridge his expressions, errors of the press had crept in that perverted the sense, and instances are not wanting, where the Dr. has egregiously mistaken the signification of words, particularly technical terms. Whatever the Editor observed to be wrong it has been his endeavour to correct; so that he trusts at least he shall have left less room for complaint on these heads than heretofore existed.

If the Editor had performed his task in a manner more adequate to his own wishes, his labours would no doubt have been more worthy his author, and more acceptable to the publick: yet he hopes he shall be found to have done something towards improving a valuable work; and his case is one of the few in which want of time may with propriety be pleaded, as the demand for the book was too urgent, to allow him to employ upon it as much as he should otherwise have thought proper.

LONDON,
Dec. 1, 1795.

T. CHURCHILL,

P R E F A C E.

OF all the languages known in the world, the English is supposed to be the most difficult; and foreigners in general look upon it as impracticable to arrive at any degree of perfection, either in writing or speaking it. Yet from its nature and constitution, with regard to the grammatical part, it ought to be the most easy of attainment of any other; as upon examination it would appear, that it is built upon the simplest principles, and governed by the fewest rules, of any language yet known. In which respects it exceeds even the Hebrew; hitherto supposed to be the most simple of any. With regard indeed to the pronunciation of our tongue, the obstacles are great; and in the present state of things almost insuperable. But all this apparent difficulty arises from our utter neglect of examining and regulating our speech; as nothing has hitherto been done, either by individuals, or societies, towards a right method of teaching it.

While the ingenious natives of other countries in Europe, particularly the Italians, French, and Spaniards, in proportion to their progress in civilization and politeness, have, for more than a century, been employed, with the utmost industry, in cultivating and regulating their speech; we still remain in the state of all barbarous countries in that respect, having left ours wholly to chance. Whoever has a mind to attain any of those tongues, may arrive at

P R E F A C E.

the utmost perfection in them, by the instruction of skilful masters, and the aid of accurate grammars and dictionaries; together with various treatises on the peculiar niceties and elegancies of each. But when a foreigner arrives in London, and, as the first necessary point, inquires for a master to teach him the language, to his utter astonishment he is told, that there are none to be found; and thus he is left to pick it up as well as he can, in the same way as if he had landed among savages.

This is the more surprising, as perhaps there never was a language, which required or merited cultivation more; and certainly there never was a people upon earth, to whom a perfect use of the powers of speech was so essentially necessary, to support their rights, privileges, and all the blessings arising from the noblest constitution that ever was formed. This amazing neglect has been owing to a mode of education, established more than two centuries ago; and which, notwithstanding a total change in every circumstance, that made such a mode of education the most proper for those times, has, to the disgrace of human reason, and to the indelible reproach of the legislature of this country, remained invariably the same ever since. On the revival of letters, the study of the Greek and Roman languages, in a short time, became general, in the more civilized nations of Europe; and in this they were wise; because a treasure of knowledge, the collected wisdom of ages, was here opened to their view, which could be acquired in no other way; as their own languages were then poor and barbarous, and the works of their authors neither fit for entertainment nor use. Whereas in the noble works of antiquity, they found every thing necessary to enlighten the understanding, regulate the fancy, and refine the taste; and in proportion to their progress in this way, they who

8

applied

P R E F A C E.

applied themselves to those studies, gained a superiority over the rest of mankind, not in fame only, but in rank and fortune. Thus were they stimulated in the pursuit, not only by the pleasure attending the chase, but by the great ends to be attained by it. The temples of Fame and Fortune were shut to all, who could not make their offerings in Greek and Latin. Latin particularly was the general language, in which all people of education both conversed and wrote; and became, for a considerable length of time, the currency of Europe, as French is at this day. Our ancestors, not to be behind-hand with other nations, made many endowments of schools and colleges, for the perpetual propagation of those studies, in their days so justly held in the highest estimation. They could not *look into the seeds of time*, or foresee that future generations, upon a total change of circumstances, might suffer much by a continuation of those institutions; or that an enlightened posterity would not make such alterations in them, as a change of times might render necessary.

The change, indeed, since their days, has been so great, that the two learned languages are fallen into utter disuse. No one now either writes or converses in them. Nay, so totally are they gone out of fashion, that in order to avoid the imputation of pedantry, no gentleman must let it appear in conversation, that he ever had the least tincture of those studies; and far from contributing to any man's advancement to posts of honour or profit, the utmost skill in those languages will only qualify persons for the office of schoolmasters or private tutors. While a complete mastery of the English, both in writing and speaking, would be the surest means of attaining those ends, and answer every other purpose of speech, with regard to ornament, as well as use, to an inhabitant of these countries, better than a

P R E F A C E.

command of all the other languages known in the world. Yet so little regard has been paid to it in either respect, that out of our numerous army of authors, very few can be selected who write with accuracy; and among the multitude of our orators, even a tolerable speaker is a prodigy.

All this arises from a wrong bias given to the mind, in our course of education, with regard to two material articles. The first is, a total neglect of our own tongue, from the time and pains necessary to the attainment of two dead languages. The second, an utter inattention to the living language, as delivered to the ear by the organs of speech; from making the written, as presented to the eye by the pen, the sole object of instruction.

With regard to the first of these, it has been taken for granted that a knowledge of Greek and Latin will of course produce a sufficient knowledge of our own tongue; though it is notorious, that many who have acquired an accurate skill in writing Latin, make but a very poor figure in their English style. Nay it has lately been proved by a learned Prelate, in a short essay upon our grammar, that some of our most celebrated writers, and such as have hitherto passed for our English Classics, have been guilty of great solecisms, inaccuracies, and even grammatical improprieties, in many places of their most finished works. Nor is this at all surprising, when we consider that grammar has never been taught among us as a science; and that in learning Latin, our youth are instructed only in the mechanical rules peculiarly adapted to that language; where therefore these do not square with another, they are as much at a loss, as if they knew no rules at all. Will any of these, presuming upon their knowledge of Latin, think they can master the French or Italian, without learning the grammars of their
respective

P R E F A C E.

respective tongues? And is there not the same reason for examining the peculiar rules by which the English is governed? This would certainly be done by all in the liberal line of life, were the means open to them. But the fact is, that there has been no method laid down for attaining this knowledge. Nothing worthy the name of a grammar has hitherto appeared; and it is not many years since a dictionary of any value was produced; which, though it must be allowed to have been a Herculean labour, when considered as the work of one man, yet still is capable of great improvement. Hence each individual is left to acquire any critical skill in his own language, as well as he can, by his own labour. The difficulties that perpetually start in his way, through want of some principles and rules to guide him, soon make him weary of the fruitless pursuit; and people in general are satisfied with copying others, or making innovations upon unsure grounds. In consequence of which, it has been in a perpetual state of fluctuation, being left wholly to the guidance of caprice and fashion. The learned compiler of the English Dictionary, in speaking of our language, says: ‘While it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, it has itself been neglected; suffered to spread under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance; resigned to the tyranny of time and fashion; and exposed to the corruption of ignorance, and caprice of innovation. When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetic without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated.’ And Swift, in his letter to lord Oxford, is of opinion, that the corruptions crept into our language have more than counterbalanced any improvements it has received, since the days of Charles the

the

P R E F A C E.

the First. No wonder indeed our written language should be in this state, when the only article attended to, and regularly taught, is that of spelling words properly.

But low as the state of the written language is, that of the spoken is infinitely worse; with regard to which, nothing has been done, even to render a right pronunciation of the words attainable. And with respect to every other point, we are so far from having any way opened for teaching a just and graceful delivery, that even from our learning the first elements of speech, we are so wholly perverted by false rules, and afterwards corrupted by bad habits, that there is scarce a possibility of arriving at any degree of perfection in the most useful and pleasing art that can adorn and dignify human nature.

The total neglect of this art has been productive of the worst consequences. It is by speech that all affairs relative to the nation at large, or particular societies, are carried on. In the conduct of all affairs ecclesiastical and civil, in church, in parliament, courts of justice, county courts, grand and petty juries, even down to vestries in parishes, are the powers of speech essentially requisite. In all which places, the wretched state of elocution is apparent to persons of any discernment and taste; more particularly in the church, where that talent would be of the utmost moment to the support of religion. But in general, the speakers console themselves with the thought, that they are not worse than their neighbours: and numbers, hopeless of arriving at any degree of excellence in that way, endeavour, as is usual on such occasions, to depreciate what they cannot attain. Nay, it has been gravely maintained by many writers, that oratory is not suited to the genius of the nation, or nature of the constitution; and that any use of it, in the pulpit, the senate house, or bar, would even be
improper.

P R E F A C E.

improper. To this term of *Oratory*, from the erroneous ideas entertained of that art, they annex strange confused notions of something artificial in tones, looks, and gesture, that have no foundation in nature, and are the mere inventions of man. But if the true art of oratory be only to exhibit nature dressed to advantage; if its object be, to enable the speaker to display his thoughts and sentiments, in the most perspicuous, pleasing, and forcible manner; so as to enlighten the understanding, charm the ear, and leave the deepest impressions on the minds of the hearers—Can any one but the most vain pedant, or stupid barbarian, say, that such an art is improper for this or any other society in the world? To reason with blind prejudice, or invincible ignorance, would be fruitless; but I would beg leave to ask all who assert this doctrine a few questions.

Whether it would not contribute much to promote the cause of religion, if the service of the church were always performed with propriety, and sermons delivered with due force?

Whether it would not be of service to the state, if all our senators, who had from nature the abilities, should also be furnished, from art and practice, with the habitual power of delivering their sentiments readily, in a correct, perspicuous, and forcible manner? And whether this would not be equally useful to the gentlemen of the bar?

Whether it would not contribute much to the ease and pleasure of society, and improvement of politeness, if all gentlemen in public meetings, or private company, should be able to express their thoughts clearly, and with an utterance so regulated, as not to give pain to the understanding, or offence to the ears of their auditors?

Whether it would not greatly contribute to put an end to the odious distinction kept up between the subjects of the
same

P R E F A C E.

same king, if a way were opened, by which the attainment of the English tongue in it's purity, both in point of phraseology and pronunciation, might be rendered easy to all inhabitants of his Majesty's dominions, whether of South or North Britain, of Ireland, or the other British dependencies?

Whether it would not redound much to the honour of this nation, if the attainment of our tongue were rendered easy to foreigners, so as to enable them to read our excellent authors in the original, and converse with the natives of these countries upon equal terms?

Whether many important advantages would not accrue both to the present age, and to posterity, if the English language were ascertained, and reduced to a fixed and permanent standard.

Whether the first step necessary to the accomplishment of these points be not that of opening a method, whereby all children of these realms, whether male or female, may be instructed, from the first rudiments, in a grammatical knowledge of the English tongue, and the art of reading and speaking it with propriety and grace; in the same regular way as other languages, and other arts, of infinitely less consequence to them, are now taught.

To compass these points, and others perhaps of still greater consequence which may flow from them, has been the chief object of the Author's pursuits in life, and the main end of the present publication.

It must be obvious, that, in order to spread abroad the English language as a living tongue, and to facilitate the attainment of it's speech, it is necessary in the first place, that a standard of pronunciation should be established, and a method of acquiring a just one should be laid open. That the present state of the written language is not at all calculated

P R E F A C E.

lated to answer that end, is evident from this; that not only the natives of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, who speak English, and are taught to read it, pronounce it differently, but each county in England has it's peculiar dialect, which infects not only the speech of it's inhabitants, but their reading also. All attempts to reform this by any alteration in our written language would be utterly impracticable: and the only plan, which could possibly be followed with any prospect of success, is what the Author has pursued in his Profodial Grammar and Dictionary.

In his Grammar, he has laid open a method of teaching every thing which regards sound, from the first simple elements, to their most extended combinations in words and sentences. He has pointed out the principles upon which our pronunciation is founded, and the general rules by which it is regulated.

In his Dictionary, he has reduced the pronunciation of each word to a certainty by fixed and visible marks; the only way by which uniformity of sound could be propagated to any distance. This we find effectually done in the art of musick by notes; for in whatever part of the globe musick is so taught, the adepts in it read it exactly the same way. A similar uniformity of pronunciation, by means of this Grammar and Dictionary, may be spread through all parts of the Globe, wherever English shall be taught by their aid.

But it may be asked, what right the Author has to assume to himself the office of a legislator on this occasion, and what his pretensions are to establish an absolute standard in an article, which is far from being in a settled state among any class of people? It is well known, that there is a great diversity of pronunciation of the same words,

P R E F A C E.

not only in individuals, but in whole bodies of men. That there are some adopted by the universities; some prevail at the bar, and some in the senate-house. That the propriety of these several pronunciations is controverted by the several persons who have adopted them; and what right has this self-appointed judge to determine which is the best?

The Author allows the propriety of the objection, and therefore thinks it necessary to lay open the grounds upon which he puts in his claim to this arduous office.

There was a time, and that at no very distant period, which may be called the Augustan age of England, I mean during the reign of queen Anne, when English was the language spoken at court; and when the same attention was paid to propriety of pronunciation, as that of French at the court of Versailles. This produced an uniformity in that article in all the polite circles; and a gentleman or lady would have been as much ashamed of a wrong pronunciation then, as persons of a liberal education would now be of misspelling words. But on the accession of a foreign family to the throne, amid the many blessings conferred by that happy event, the English language suffered much by being banished the court, to make room for the French. From that time the regard formerly paid to pronunciation has been gradually declining; so that now the greatest improprieties in that point are to be found among people of fashion; many pronunciations, which thirty or forty years ago were confined to the vulgar, are gradually gaining ground; and if something be not done to stop this growing evil, and fix a general standard at present, the English is likely to become a mere jargon, which every one may pronounce as he pleases. It is to be wished, that such a stand-

ard

P R E F A C E.

ard had been established at the period before mentioned, as it is probable, that English was then spoken in it's highest state of perfection. Nor is it yet too late to recover it in that very state. It was my fortune to receive the early part of my education under a master, who made that a material object of instruction to the youth committed to his care. He was the intimate friend, and chosen companion of Swift; who had passed great part of his life in a familiar intercourse with the most distinguished men of the age, whether for rank or genius. Eminent as he was for the purity and accuracy of his style, he was not more attentive to that point in writing, than he was to exactness of pronunciation in speaking. Nor could he bear to hear any mistakes committed by his friends in that respect, without correcting them. I had the happiness to be much with him in the early part of my life, and for several months read to him three or four hours a day, receiving still the benefit of his instruction. I have since had frequent opportunities of being convinced, that an uniformity of pronunciation had prevailed at the court of queen Anne, by comparing Swift's with that of many distinguished personages who were there initiated into life; among the number of which were the duke of Dorset and the earl of Chesterfield. And that very pronunciation is still the customary one among the descendants of all the politer part of the world bred in that reign. Upon investigating the principles on which the pronunciation of that time was formed, I found, that though there were no rules laid down for it's regulation, yet there was a secret influence of analogy constantly operating, which attracted the different words, according to their several classes, to itself as their centre. And where there were any deviations from that analogy,

P R E F A C E.

the anomalies were founded upon the best principle by which speech can be regulated, that of preferring the pronunciation which was the most easy to the organs of speech, and consequently most agreeable to the ear. So far the Author has laid open his pretensions, upon a supposition that pronunciation depended only upon custom and fashion. But when he adds, that he is the first who ever laid open the principles upon which our pronunciation is founded, and the rules by which it is regulated, he hopes the claim he has laid in to the office he has undertaken will not be considered as either vain or presumptuous.

When we reflect, that no evil so great can befall any language, as a perpetual fluctuation both in point of spelling and pronouncing, it is surely a thing to be wished, that a permanent and obvious standard to both should at some certain period be established; and if possible, that period should be fixed upon, when probably they were in the greatest degree of perfection. Dr. Johnson's spelling has been implicitly followed in the present Dictionary. It scarce deviates from that used by the writers in queen Anne's reign; as he has judiciously rejected several innovations attempted since that time by vain and pragmatistical writers, who, from an affectation of singularity, have attempted to introduce changes, upon principles which will by no means stand the test of examination; and it might indisputably be proved, that no alterations in that respect, productive of any real benefit, can be made, without new moulding our alphabet, and making a considerable addition to it's characters; a point utterly impracticable.

With regard to pronunciation, the Author has laid his reasons before the publick of his having followed that which was established at the same era. Thus, in both these articles,

P R E F A C E.

cles, has he in this one work endeavoured to fix two anchors to our floating language, in order to keep it steady against the gales of caprice, and current of fashion.

In the explanatory part he has chiefly followed Dr. Johnson; only sometimes making use of plainer words, more adapted to the capacity of English readers.

As the utmost accuracy was necessary in using the marks of pronunciation, he has exerted such industry in this respect, by reiterated examination of each proof sheet before it was printed off, that he hopes there is not an error of any consequence throughout the whole.

C O N T E N T S

O F T H E

G R A M M A R.

	S E C T. I.	
<i>O</i> f Simple Sounds,	-	Page iii
	S E C T. II.	
<i>O</i> f the Nature and Formation of the Simple Sounds,	-	vii
<i>S</i> cheme of the Alphabet,	-	xi
	S E C T. III.	
<i>O</i> f Diphthongs,	-	xii
	S E C T. IV.	
<i>O</i> f the Manner of forming certain Sounds,	-	xiii
	S E C T. V.	
<i>O</i> f the Use and Abuse of Letters in spelling or representing Words,	-	xvii
<i>O</i> f Consonant Digraphs,	-	xxviii
	S E C T. VI.	
<i>R</i> ules for the Pronunciation of English Words,	-	xxxi
	O F M O N O S Y L L A B L E S.	
<i>O</i> f Monosyllables ending in more Consonants than one,	-	ibid.
<i>O</i> f Monosyllables ending in e mute,	-	xxxiv
<i>O</i> f Monosyllables ending in Vowels that are pronounced,	-	xxxv
<i>O</i> f Monosyllables formed by Diphthongs,	-	xxxviii
<i>O</i> f Diphthongs formed by W,	-	xxxix
<i>O</i> f Diphthongs formed by Y,	-	xl
	S E C T.	

C O N T E N T S.

S E C T. VII.

<i>Of Dissyllables,</i>	- - - -	Page xli
<i>Of Polysyllables,</i>	- - - -	xliv

S E C T. VIII.

Of the ART OF DELIVERY.

<i>Of Articulation,</i>	- - - -	lvi
<i>Of Accent,</i>	- - - -	lvii
<i>Of Pronunciation,</i>	- - - -	lx
<i>Of Emphasis,</i>	- - - -	lxiv
<i>Of Pauses or Stops,</i>	- - - -	lxvii
<i>Of the Pitch and Management of the Voice,</i>	- - - -	lxxiv
<i>Of Tones,</i>	- - - -	lxxvii
<i>Of the Recitation of Poetic Numbers,</i>	- - - -	lxxxix

A P P E N D I X. lxxxviii

<i>Rules to be observed by the Natives of IRELAND, in order to attain a just Pronunciation of English,</i>	- - - -	lxxxix
<i>Observations with regard to the Pronunciation of the Natives of Scotland and Wales,</i>	- - - -	xciii
<i>Directions to Foreigners.</i>	- - - -	xcvii

A P R O.

A

PROSODIAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Calculated solely for the Purposes of teaching Propriety
of PRONUNCIATION, and Justness of DELIVERY,
in that Tongue, by the Organs of Speech.

VOL. I.

c

PROSODIAL GRAMMAR, &c.

SECTION I.

Of Simple Sounds.

IN the English alphabet there appear twenty-six letters,

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

But this alphabet is ill calculated to represent the simple sounds of the English tongue, as there are many of those sounds which have no letters to stand for their marks. Two of the consonants are superfluous; *c* and *q*: *c* having the sound either of *k* or *s*; and *q* that of *k* before an *u* when preceding another vowel in the same syllable. Two are marks of compound sounds; *j*, which stands for *dzh*; and *x* for *ks* or *gz*. And *h* is no letter, but merely a mark of aspiration. With regard to the vowels, two of them, *i* and *u*, as pronounced by us, are marks of diphthongs; and the only sounds we hear of real simple vowels are those of *a*, *e*, and *o*. Thus, deducting the five consonant marks above mentioned, and those of the two vowels, there remain but nineteen letters to represent all the simple sounds in our tongue, which in reality amount to twenty-eight; consequently to make a complete alphabet, in which every simple sound ought to have a mark peculiar to itself, there ought to be nine more characters or letters. The reason of this deficiency is, that after the revival of letters we adopted the Roman alphabet, which became of general use

throughout Europe, though it was by no means suited to our tongue, on account of the great number of simple sounds contained in it, which were not found in the ancient Latin. To make up for this deficiency in the adopted alphabet, there were in those days of ignorance so many clumsy contrivances used, and from that time to this such diversity and irregularity in marking the superabounding sounds, not upon settled principles, but according to the whim and fashion of the times, that it became a work of immense time and labour, even to the best educated natives, to give a right pronunciation to words in reading; and it is rendered wholly impossible for foreigners or provincials ever to acquire it, from any assistance hitherto given them by books.

To afford a clew through this intricate labyrinth, and to enable all, who will take the pains of becoming masters of the method here laid down, to acquire a just pronunciation of our tongue, is one of the main objects proposed in the following work.

In order to this it will be necessary in the first place to ascertain the number of simple sounds in our tongue. And first I shall begin with the vowels.

Scheme of the Vowels.

	First.	Second.	Third.
a	hăt	hâte	hăl
e	bêt	bêar	bêar
i	fîť	fîght	fîeld
o	nôt	nôte	nôose
u	bût	bûsh	blûe
y	love-lÿ	lÿe.	

Before they proceed any farther, it will be necessary that all who would readily and clearly comprehend what is laid down in the following treatise with regard to the vowels, should get the above scheme by heart, so as to be able to repeat it readily in the order in which the words lie, on a parallel, not perpendicular line; as,

hăt hâte hăl.
bêt bêar, &c.

In this scheme * we see that each vowel stands for three different sounds; and I have classed them in this manner, because I shall have occasion to particularize them hereafter by the titles of First, Second, and Third sounds, according to the order in which they lie, and as they are marked by those figures.

At first view of this scheme, one would be apt to imagine, that we have no less than seventeen sounds of vowels in our tongue; but, on a nearer examination, we shall find that there are several duplicates of the same sounds, only differently marked. Thus the second sounds of *a* and *e*, as in *hâte*, *bêar*, are the same. The third sounds in *e* and *i*, *bêar*, *fîeld*, are also the same. The sound of *e* in *nôt*, is only the short sound of *â* in *hall*. The second sound of *u* in *bûsh* is only the short sound of *ô* in *noose*. The second sound of *i* in *fight*, and the third sound of *u* in *cûbe*, are not simple sounds, but diphthongs. And with regard to the two sounds of *y*, the first perceived in the last syllable of *lovely*, is only the short sound of *ê* in *beer*, and the second in *lye* is the same as *î* in *fight*.

So that subducting these eight duplicates, there remain only nine simple vocal sounds or vowels, which are as follow :

â	á	ã	ê	ô	õ	é	i	î
hall	hat	hate	beer	note	noose	bet	fit	but.

Number of Simple Sounds of Consonants.

These amount to nineteen, which are as follow :

eb qd ef eg ek el em en ep er es et ev ez etî eth esth ezh ing.

From the number of characters which appear in the Roman alphabet as marks of simple sounds, five must be excluded as improper: two are superfluous, *c* and *q*; *c* having the same power only as a *k*, or an *s*; of *a k* as in *card*; of an *s*, as in *cease*: and *q* that of *k* when it precedes a diphthong, the first vowel of which is *u*, as in *quality*. *H* is no letter, as it represents no articulate sound, and is merely an effort of the breath,

* Till they shall have gotten it by heart, the best way will be, that each reader should copy the above scheme, and hold it in his hand, in order to be sure that he does not mistake the marks.

or aspiration: and two are marks of compound, not simple sounds; *j* of *zb* preceded by a *d*, as *ej*, *edzh*; *james dzhames*; and *x* of *ks*, or *gz*; *ks*, as in *excel*; *gz*, as in *example*.

The last five consonants of the English alphabet, as enumerated above, are marked each by two characters, and therefore have been considered by our grammarians as compound sounds, though in reality they are as simple as any of the rest. But the truth is, the Roman language was without those sounds, consequently they had no letters in their alphabet to mark them. The sound of *eth*, or the Greek theta, indeed, they had adopted together with some words from that language, such as *theatrum*, *theologia*, &c.; but not being able to introduce the Greek letter into their alphabet, they fell upon the expedient of marking it by a junction of their *h*, or mark of aspiration, with a *t*, and this expedient we have adopted from them in marking three of these sounds; of *th*, as in the word *thin*; *th*, as in *then*; and *sh*, as in *shall*. But we have as yet given no peculiar mark to the 4th sound, *ezh*, being sometimes represented by a single *z*, as in *azure*: sometimes by an *s*, as in *osier*. The simple sound *ing* is uniformly marked by a junction of *n* and *g*, as *sing*, *ring*, &c.

There are besides two letters in the Roman alphabet, *y* and *w*, the nature and use of which have been utterly mistaken by our grammarians as shall be shown when we come to speak of diphthongs. The chief use of these characters is to stand as marks for the short sounds of *ee*, and *oo*, in the formation of diphthongs; by which names they should therefore be called.

The whole of the English alphabet, with regard both to sounds and letters, may be exhibited in one view by the following scheme:

Vowels.

ā	á	ã	ê	ô	ó	è	i	ú
hall	hat	hate	beer	note	noose	bet	fit	but
		w				y		
		short ó				short è		

Consonants.

Consonants.

eb ed ef eg ek el em en ep er es et ev ez eth* eth_h esh ezh ing
 h c j q x
 ha ek or efs edge qua eks or egz.

By founding these latter characters in this manner, their nature and powers will be expressed in their names. And I have placed a vowel before the other consonants, that they may be all founded in that manner, contrary to the usual practice, for a reason to be given hereafter.

SECTION II.

Of the Nature and Formation of the Simple Sounds.

FIRST, of the vowels; which may be divided into long and short. The first six are of the former kind; the last three, of the latter. In calling the first long vowels, I do not mean that they are necessarily long, but they are such the sound of which may be prolonged *ad libitum*, though at the same time capable of being rendered short; and therefore, strictly speaking, they should be denominated doubtful.

Six long or doubtful Vowels.

háll hát háte bээр нôte нóse.

In pronouncing them in this order, we perceive a just and regular scale, by which the voice proceeds in marking those sounds. $\overset{a}{a}$ is the fullest sound, made by the greatest aperture of the mouth, and the voice strikes upon that part of the palate which is nearest to the passage by which the voice issues: $\overset{a}{a}$ is formed by a gradually less aperture, and the stroke of the voice more advanced: $\overset{a}{a}$ in like proportion still more so; and in founding $\overset{e}{e}$ the mouth is almost closed, and the stroke of the voice is near the teeth. These are the only long vowels formed within the mouth. After that,

* Th has two sounds; one in the word *thin*, the other in *then*. To distinguish them, the former sound is marked by a stroke drawn across the upper part of the h.

the seat of articulation is advanced to the lips; *o* being formed by a small pushing out of the lips in a figure resembling the circular character which represents that sound; and *ö* by advancing the lips still more, and pushing the sound out through a chink or foramen more of the oblong kind. So that whoever will give but a slight attention in repeating the vowels in this order, will perceive a regular and gradual progression of the voice, from the first seat of articulation to the extreme; as, *ä ä ä ä ö ö*. The last three vowels, founded in the words *bët*, *fit*, *büt*, are in their nature short, being incapable of prolongation; on which account it would be found difficult to pronounce them separately, and their true sounds can be pointed out only in syllables when they are united to subsequent consonants.

Of the Nature and Formation of Consonants.

Consonants may be divided into two classes, mutes and femivowels: The mutes are those of which the sounds cannot be prolonged; the femivowels, those the sounds of which can be continued at pleasure, partaking of the nature of vowels, from which they derive their name. There are six mutes, *eb*, *ed*, *eg*, *ek*, *ep*, *et*. And thirteen femivowels, *ef*, *el*, *em*, *en*, *er*, *es*, *ev*, *ez*, *eth*, *eth*, *esh*, *ezh*, *ing*.

The mutes may be subdivided into pure and impure. The pure, are those the sounds of which cannot be at all prolonged. These are, *ek*, *ep*, *et*. The impure, are those of which the sounds may be continued, though for a very short space. These are, *eb*, *ed*, *eg*.

The femivowels may be subdivided into vocal and aspirated. The vocal, are those which are formed by the voice; the aspirated, those formed by the breath. There are nine vocal, and four aspirated: The vocal are, *el*, *em*, *en*, *er*, *ev*, *ez*, *eth*, *ezh*, *ing*. The aspirated, *ef*, *es*, *eth*, *esh*. The vocal femivowels may be subdivided into pure and impure. The pure, such as are formed entirely by the voice: the impure, such as have a mixture of breath with the voice. There are five pure—*el*, *em*, *en*, *er*, *ing*. Four impure—*ev*, *ez*, *eth*, *ezh*.

In order to know the manner of their formation, it will be proper to divide them into separate classes, according to the different seats where they are formed, whether the lips, teeth, palate, or nose; thence denominated, labial, dental, palatine, and nasal.

The

The labial are four,	eb ep ef ev.
Dental eight,	ed et eth eh ez esf ezh.
Palatine four,	eg ek el er.
Nasal three,	em en ing.

Eb and *ep* are formed exactly by the same action of the lips, which is, by closing them and intercepting the voice; and the only difference between them is, that in forming *eb*, the lips at first only gently touch each other, so as not wholly to prevent some sound issuing, and are soon after closed till the voice be entirely intercepted: whereas in forming *ep*, the lips are at once so forcibly pressed together, as to prevent the issuing of any sound. These two are the only genuine labial consonants; that is, entirely formed by the lips: the other two, being partly labial, and partly dental; that is they are formed by the application of the under lip to the upper teeth, as *ef*, *ev*. Here it is also to be observed, that these two letters are formed by the same position of the organs, and the only difference between them is, that *ev* is formed by the voice and breath mixed; *ef*, by the breath only.

The next in order are the dental, as the seat of their formation is nearest to the lips. In forming *ed* and *et* the tip of the tongue is pressed against the upper gums, almost touching the teeth; and there is no other difference between them than what was before mentioned with regard to the labials *eb* and *ep*; that in the one, the sound can be continued; in the other, it cannot. In forming *ed*, the tongue at first only gently touches the gum, and is gradually pressed closer till the sound is entirely obstructed; whereas in forming *et*, the tongue is at once so forcibly and closely pressed to the same part, that the sound is instantly intercepted.

Eth and *eh* are formed by placing the tip of the tongue between the teeth, and pressing it against the upper teeth; and the only difference between them is, what was before observed with regard to *ev* and *ef*, that the one is formed by the breath only, the other by the breath and voice mixed.

Esf and *ez* are both formed in the same manner, by turning up the tip of the tongue towards the upper gums, but so as not to touch them; and thus the breath and voice being cut by the sharp point of the tongue, and passing through the narrow chink left between that and the gums, are modified into that hissing sound perceptible in the

one, and buzzing noise in the other. Here also the only difference between them is, the same that was just mentioned with regard to *eth* and *eth̄*, that *ez* is formed by the voice and breath together, *es* by the breath only.

Esh and *ezh* are formed by protruding the tongue towards the teeth, but so as not to touch them; and thus the voice and breath passing over it through a wider chink, and not being cut by it on account of it's flat position, have not so sharp a sound as *es* and *ez*. The same distinction is also to be observed here, they being both formed by the same position of the organs, only *ezh* is by the voice and breath, and *esh* by the breath only.

Of this class there are but two that in strict propriety can be called dental; and those are *eth* and *eth̄*, formed by the application of the tongue to the upper teeth, which are not directly concerned in producing any of the other sounds; but as the seat of their formation is close to the teeth; they have obtained the name of dental, to distinguish them from those of which the seat is farther removed back towards the palate, and thence called palatine.

The first of this class are *el* and *er*, of which the seat of formation lies a little behind that of *ed* and *et*. *El* is formed by a gentle application of the end of the tongue to the roof of the mouth a little behind the seat of *ed*. The pressure must be as soft as possible, so that the sound may not be intercepted; and in this position the voice glides gently over the sides of the tongue, which are in a horizontal posture, in a straight line through the mouth. *Er* is formed by a vibrating motion of the tip of the tongue between the upper and under jaw, without touching either, and at about the same distance from the teeth that *el* is formed.

Farther back towards the palate are formed *eg* and *ek*, by raising the middle of the tongue so as to touch the roof of the mouth; and the only difference of their formation is, that in *eg* the tongue is not so closely pressed at first but that the sound may continue for a little while; and in *ek*, the voice is wholly intercepted, in the same manner as was before mentioned in forming *ed* and *et*.

The three consonants, *em*, *en*, *ing*, make up the last class, called nasal, on account of the sound's issuing through the nose. *Em* is formed by closing the lips much in the same manner and degree as

in *eb*, with this difference, that the voice thus stopped at the lips, is permitted to pass through the nose.

En is formed much in the same seat, and by a like application of the organ as *el*; only there is more of the tongue, and more closely applied to the roof of the mouth, so as in a great measure to stop the voice from issuing through that passage, and to force the greater part of it back through the nose.

Behind this, much in the same seat, and same disposition of the organs as in forming the sound *eg*, is produced the sound *ing*, by raising the middle of the tongue to a gentle contact with the roof of the mouth, so as that part of the voice may issue through the mouth, and the remainder be forced back through the nose.

I shall now exhibit, at one view, a scheme of the whole alphabet, according to the method above laid down.

SCHEME OF THE ALPHABET.

Number of simple Sounds in our Tongue 28.

9 Vowels, *ā* *á* *ã* *ê* *õ* *ö* *é* *í* *ü*
 hall hat hate beer note noose bet fit but
 w *y*
 short oo short ee

19 Consonants, { eb ed ef eg ek el em en ep er es et ev ez eth
 eth esh ezh ing.

- 2 Superfluous, *c*, which has the power of *ek* or *es*;
 q, that of *ek* before *u*.
- 2 Compound, *j*, which stands for *dz**h*.
 x, for *ks* or *gz*.
- 1 No letter, *h*, merely a mark of aspiration.

Consonants divided into Mutes and Semivowels.

6 Mutes, eb ed eg ek ep et.
 3 Pure mutes, ek ep et.
 3 Impure, eb ed eg.

13 Semivowels, ef el em en er es ev ez eth eth esh ezh ing.
 9 Vocal, el em en er ev ez eth ezh ing.
 4 Aspirated, ef es eth esh.

*The Vocal Semivowels subdivided into Pure and Impure :*5 *Pure,* el em en er ing.4 *Impure,* ev ez eth ezh.*Consonants divided again into*4 *Labial,* eb ep ev ef.8 *Dental,* ed et eth etñ ez es ezh eñh.4 *Palatine,* eg ek el er.3 *Nasal,* em en ing.

SECTION III.

Of Diphthongs.

HAVING examined all the simple sounds in our tongue, I shall now proceed to the double sounds or diphthongs.

There are two of our diphthongs which have usually passed for simple sounds; because they are for the most part marked by single characters, which are \ddot{i} and \ddot{u} , as sounded in the words *fight*, *else*; the sounds given to those vowels in repeating our alphabet. But in reality they are perfect diphthongs. The sound \ddot{i} is composed of the fullest and slenderest of our vowels, $\overset{a}{a}$ and $\overset{e}{e}$; the first made by the largest, and the latter by the smallest aperture of the mouth. If we attend to the process in forming this sound, we shall find that the mouth is first opened to the same degree of aperture, and is in the same position, as if it were going to sound $\overset{a}{a}$; but before the voice can get a passage through the lips, the under jaw is drawn near to the upper in the same position as when the vowel $\overset{e}{e}$ is formed; and thus the full sound, checked by the slender one, and coalescing with it, produces a third sound, different from both, which is the diphthong \ddot{i} .

The diphthong \ddot{u} is composed of the sounds $\overset{e}{e}$ and $\overset{o}{o}$; the former so rapidly uttered, and falling so quickly into the sound $\overset{o}{o}$, that its own distinct power is not heard; and thus a third sound or diphthong is formed by the junction of the two vowels.

The diphthong *oi* or *oy* is formed by an union of the same vowels as that of \ddot{i} ; that is $\overset{a}{a}$ $\overset{e}{e}$; with this difference, that the first vowel $\overset{a}{a}$,
being

being dwelt upon, is distinctly heard before it's sound is changed by it's junction with the latter vowel \acute{e} ; as *oi*, noise.

The diphthong *ou* or *ow* is composed of the sounds \acute{a} and \acute{o} ; and is formed much in the same manner as \acute{i} ; the mouth being at first in the position of sounding \acute{a} , but before that sound is perfected, by a motion of the under jaw and lips to the position of sounding \acute{o} , the first sound \acute{a} is checked and blended with the latter \acute{o} , from which results the diphthong *ou* or *ow*, as in *thou*, *now*.

All the other diphthongs of our tongue are formed by the short sounds of \acute{o} and \acute{e} marked by the characters *w* and *y*, preceding all the other vowels and combining with them: as thus;

<i>w</i> or short \acute{o} .	<i>y</i> or short \acute{e} .
wáft wáge wáll.	yárd yáre yáwl.
wéd wéed.	yét yíed.
wít wóe wóo.	yón yóke yóuth.
ú	yóung.
word.	

SECTION IV.

Of the Manner of forming certain Sounds.

IT will be necessary for all who wish to pronounce English properly, to make themselves perfect in all the simple sounds and diphthongs enumerated and explained above, before they proceed any farther. And more particularly foreigners should be constantly exercised in those sounds which are peculiar to the English, and are not found in their own tongues. For which purpose I shall point out such sounds as the French have not, that being a language generally spoken by foreigners.

In the French tongue are to be found the sounds of all our vowels; and all our consonants, except *eth*, *eth* and *ing*. I have already described the mode of forming the two sounds of *eth* and *eth*; but as these are the peculiar sounds which scarce any Frenchman or foreigner can conquer, I shall be more full in my directions about them. It must be observed then, that in the French tongue all the articulations are formed within the mouth

and the tongue is never protruded beyond the teeth; consequently, unless they are told to do it, they will never of themselves place the organ in a position that it never had been in before; so that when they are urged to pronounce that new sound; as in the word *then*, without having the mechanism of the organs pointed out to them, they naturally utter the sound that is nearest to it in their own tongue, and call it *den*; in like manner they pronounce *thin*, *tin*; changed *eth* to a *d*, and *eth*, to a *t*. And this they continue to do all their lives in all words containing those sounds, for want of being informed of the following plain simple method of necessarily producing those sounds, if it be but strictly followed. Suppose then you were desirous of showing a foreigner how he should form the sound *eth* when it begins a word or syllable. Desire him to protrude the tip of his tongue between his teeth and somewhat beyond them; in that position let him press it against the upper teeth without at all touching the under; then let him utter any voice with an intention to sound the word *then*, and draw back the tongue at the same time behind his teeth, and the right sound will necessarily be produced. To pronounce the *eth*, the organs must be exactly in the same position, but previous to the withdrawing of the tongue, instead of any voice, he must emit breath only, which will as certainly produce the word *thin*.

When these sounds end a word or syllable, as in the words *breathe*, *breath*, he must be told, that instantaneously after sounding the preceding letters, he is to finish the word by applying the tip of the tongue to the edge of the upper teeth as before; and in sounding the word *breathe*, the voice is to be continued to the end; whilst in that of *breath*, the voice is cut off at the vowel, and the consonant *th* is formed by the breath only. In both cases it will be of use to continue the tongue in the same position for some time after the formation of the letter, at the same time prolonging the sound of the voice in the former, and of the breath in the latter, till by practice the sounds become familiar.

The consonant marked by *ing*, is perhaps peculiar to the English language. There is a sound in the French nearly approaching to it, to be found in such words as *dout* or *camp*, and in all their nasal vowels. The only difference between them is, that in forming the
French

French sounds, the tongue does not touch the roof of the mouth as in producing the English *ing*, though in other respects it be in a similar position. If therefore a foreigner want to produce this sound, he has only to raise the middle of his tongue into a gentle contact with the roof of his mouth in pronouncing any of the nasal vowels; and in this way the French nasal vowel sounded in the word *dent* will be converted into the English consonant heard in the word *ding-dong*.

With regard to diphthongs, the English have several not to be found in the French tongue. Of this number are the first four enumerated above, viz. $\overset{1}{i}$, $\overset{1}{u}$, *oi* or *oy*, and *ou* or *ow*. There is a sound in the French somewhat resembling our $\overset{1}{i}$, to be found in such words as *vin*, *fin*, but that there is a difference between them will be immediately perceptible by sounding after them our words *vine*, *fine*. And the difference consists in this, that their diphthong is formed of the vowels $\overset{1}{a}$ $\overset{1}{i}$, and ours of the vowels $\overset{1}{a}$ $\overset{1}{i}$; so that in order to produce that sound, you are to desire a foreigner to open his mouth as wide as if he were going to pronounce $\overset{1}{a}$, and meant to sound that vowel; but on the first effort of the voice for that purpose, to check it's progress by a sudden motion of the under jaw towards the upper, stopping it in that situation in which the sound $\overset{1}{e}$ is formed, and then instantly cutting off all sound. Thus as the sound of $\overset{1}{a}$ is not completed, and the sound of $\overset{1}{e}$ not continued, there results from the union of the two a third sound or diphthong which has no resemblance to either, and yet is a compound of both.

Our diphthong $\overset{1}{u}$ has also a sound that resembles it in French, to be found in the words *Dieu*, *mieux*; but the difference will instantly be perceived by sounding after them our words *dew*, *mew*; and it consists in this, that their diphthong terminates in the French vowel *eu*, a sound which we have not in our tongue, and is therefore found very hard to be formed by English organs; and ours terminates in $\overset{1}{o}$. To form it properly therefore, a foreigner is to be told that it is composed of the sounds $\overset{1}{e}$ and $\overset{1}{o}$, the first sound not completed but rapidly running into the last; and he is to consider it as ending in the French *ou*, not *eu*. Our pronoun *you* is an exact representation to a French eye of the sound of $\overset{1}{u}$.

To form the diphthong *oi* or *oy* it is necessary to pronounce the full sound of $\overset{1}{a}$, dwelling some time on the vowel, before the sound

is intercepted by the motion of the under jaw, to the position of forming the slender sound \acute{e} , and then the voice is instantly to cease. This diphthong differs from that of \acute{i} only in this, that the first vowel \acute{a} is distinctly heard, before it unites with the latter vowel \acute{e} . This diphthong is represented two ways, either by *ai* or *oy*, as in noise, boys.

To produce the diphthong *ou* or *ow*, as in *out*, *owl*, it is necessary that there should be the greatest aperture of the mouth as if it were about to form the sound \acute{a} ; but before that sound is completed the organs are to change to the position of pronouncing \acute{o} , by a rapid motion of the under jaw towards the upper, and protruding the lips in the form of sounding \acute{o} , at the same time stopping the voice short; and thus, as in the diphthong \acute{i} , by having neither the sound of the former nor latter vowel completed, there arises from the coalescence of the two a third sound different from both, which is the diphthong *ou* or *ow*.

All the other diphthongs in our tongue are formed by the short sounds of \acute{o} and \acute{e} , represented by the characters *w* and *y*, and combined with all the other vowels when they precede them in the same syllable.

To instruct foreigners in the true pronunciation of these, it will be only necessary to inform them, that our *w* answers exactly in sound and power to the French *ou*, when it forms a diphthong. As for instance our pronoun *we* is individually the same sound as their affirmative *oui*, and the mistake which they constantly commit of sounding that letter like a *v*, has been owing to their not being informed of the true nature of the sound, and taken up their idea of it from the character which represents it, wherein two interwoven *vees w* are exhibited to view: but if in all diphthongs commencing with that letter they will place their lips in the position of forming the French *ou*, or English \acute{o} , they cannot fail of producing the proper sound.

In like manner, all diphthongs formed by our \acute{y} are to be considered by them as answering to those formed either by their *i* as in the words *mieux*, *viande*, *bien*; or their *y*, as in the last syllables of the words *voyage*, *royaume*, *meyen*.

Beside those which I have enumerated and described, there is a vast variety of combinations of vowels in our tongue, which have been most absurdly

absurdly called diphthongs by our grammarians, when in reality they are only so many different ways of representing the same simple sounds of our vowels. To distinguish such from the true diphthongs, which means double sounding, I shall take the liberty of coining a new word, and shall call them *digraphs*, or double written.

SECTION V.

Of the Use and Abuse of Letters in Spelling or representing Words.

WHEN written words are considered as the types of sounds, in order to make them correspond to their archetypes, the four following rules should be strictly observed :

1. No character should be set down in any word which is not pronounced.
2. Every distinct simple sound should have a distinct character to mark it, for which it should uniformly stand.
3. The same character should never be set down as the representative of two different sounds.
4. All compound sounds should be marked only by such characters, as will naturally and necessarily produce those sounds, upon their being pronounced according to their names in the alphabet.

These rules were strictly observed in the two justly celebrated languages of old Greece and Rome, insomuch that the knowledge of their alphabet alone, together with the manner of their joining letters so as to make syllables and words, enabled every one, without farther aid of rules or masters, to pronounce their words properly at sight in reading; and the practice of a few weeks only might render them adepts in the art. Whereas in the English all these rules are so frequently violated, or rather indeed so totally disregarded, that little or no assistance can be derived to pronunciation from books, and the art of reading properly requires the labour of many years.

Such indeed is the state of our written language, that the darkest hieroglyphics, or most difficult ciphers which the art of man has hitherto invented, were not better calculated to conceal the sentiments of those

who used them from all who had not the key, than the state of our spelling is to conceal the true pronunciation of our words, from all except a few well-educated natives. The original source of this lay in a defective alphabet, as has been before mentioned; but there were other causes which contributed to increase the confusion, that have been set forth in an express treatise for that purpose, to which the curious reader is referred*.

At present I shall content myself with exhibiting to view such specimens of irregularity in marking our sounds, as it is necessary the learner should be aware of, before he enters upon the rules which are to guide him through this labyrinth to a just pronunciation.

Same Sounds of Vowels marked in a Variety of different Ways.

ă	â	â
a far	a favour	a call
au laugh	ai pain	ai talk
ai plaid	ay pray	au laud
ea heart	ea great	ough taught
al shall	e there	aw claw
i firrah	ei heir	oa broad
é clerk	eig feign	eo George
	ey they	o form
		ough ought

ê	ô	ô
e he	o go	o who
ea sea	oa load	oo too
ei deceit	oe doe	ou you
ey key	ou foul	ough through
æ ozzæna	ough dough	œ shoe
œ foetus	ow blow	wo two
ie field	eau beau	
ee see	ew few	
eo people	oo door	
i machine	aut hautboy	

* Vid. Lectures on Elocution, Dissertation, &c. p. 232.

i	û	û
i fit	u gun	u cube
a courage	o work	eu feud
ai captain	ou rough	ew new
ia marriage	oo blood	ue blue
e college	i fir	iew view
ee breeches	e her	cau beauty
ei forfeit	eo pigeon	
eig foreign		
ie sieve		
o women		
u busy		
ui build		

Different Sounds marked by the same Vowels.

thêre	hêre		whô	gô			
		û		û			
grôve	prôve	love	dôor	nôon	blood		
bêar	hêar	hêad	hêart	fôurth	yôuth	tôugh	mouth.

With many other instances of irregularity in marking our vowels too tedious to enumerate. Nor shall we find the state of our consonants much better.

B	is often mute, as in	-	-	debt, tomb.
C	has three sounds,	-	-	{ k care,
				{ s cease,
				{ fh social.
F	has it's sound marked by two different combinations of letters,	-	-	{ ph Philip,
				{ gh laugh.
G	has two sounds,	-	-	gold, gentle.
J	has the same sound as that of 2d G,	-	-	joy.
S	has four sounds,	-	-	{ s yes,
				{ z rose,
				{ fh passion,
				{ zh offer.

T has three sounds,	-	-	-	-	{ t tell,
					{ fh nation,
					{ ch question,
X also has three sounds,	-	-	-	-	{ gz example,
					{ ks vex,
					{ z Xerxes.
Th has two sounds,	-	-	-	-	then, thin.
Ch has three sounds,	-	-	-	inc	{ k chorus,
					{ fh chaife,
					{ tsh chair.
Gh has two sounds,	-	-	-	-	{ g ghost,
					{ f laugh;
and is often mute, as in	-	-	-	-	daughter.

From a view of such amazing disorder and confusion in our manner of marking sounds, it may be thought an impracticable task to attempt teaching a right pronunciation of our words by means of the written language; and yet I doubt not, if the learner will but take suitable pains, and commit to memory the rules hereafter to be laid down upon that head, but that he will compass the point in a much shorter space of time than could be well imagined. For this purpose, I shall first lay down rules relative to the consonants, as what regards the pronunciation of the vowels cannot be explained till I come to treat of words.

B

This consonant has always the same sound when pronounced, but it is often silent. It is always so when followed by a *t* in the same syllable, as in *debt*, *doubt*; or preceded by an *m*, as *tomb*, *dumb*; as also in the word *subtle*.

C

C is a redundant character when standing by itself, supplying the place either of a *k* or an *s*. When it takes an *b* after it, it has it's use, which shall be explained hereafter. It has the sound of *k* before the vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*; of *s* before *e* and *i*. So that sounding this letter in the following manner,

ca	ce	ci	co	ou
k ^a	s ^e	s ⁱ	k ^o	k ^u ,

before

before the several vowels as marked above, will afford a certain rule for applying it's different sounds properly; except when preceded by an *s* in the same syllable before an *e*, of which more hereafter.

It is utterly useless when followed by a *k* in the same syllable, as in *sick*, *sack*, *traffick*. It has also another sound, supplying the place of *sh*, when it precedes the termination *eous* or *ious*; as in *cetaceous*, *gracious*, pronounced *fetashus*, *grafshus*. It is sometimes silent, as in the words *muscle*, *indict*.

D

This letter has always the same sound by those who pronounce English well; but the Provincials, particularly the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, in many words thicken the sound by a mixture of breath. Thus though they sound the *d* right in the positives *loud* and *broad*, in the comparative degree they thicken it by an aspiration; and sound it as if it were written *loudher*, *broader*. This vicious pronunciation is produced by pushing the tongue forward so as to touch the teeth in forming that sound; and the way to cure it is easy, for as they can pronounce the *d* properly in the word *loud*, let them rest a little upon that syllable, keeping the tongue in the position of forming *d*, and then let them separate it from the upper gum without pushing it forward, and the sound *der* will be produced of course. For the organ being left in the position of sounding *d* at the end of the syllable *loud*, is necessarily in the position of forming the same *d* in uttering the last syllable, unless it makes a new movement, as in the case of protruding it so as to touch the teeth. This letter is sometimes, though not often, quiescent, as in the words *handkerchief*, *handsome*, *handfel*.

F

F has always it's own sound except in the particle *of*, where it has the power of a *v*, and is sounded *ov*, to distinguish it from the word *eff* in sound as well as in spelling. Though it is constant to it's sound when single, yet it is often marked by *ff* as in *chaff*, *scoff*; sometimes by *ph* both in the beginning and ending of words, as in *philosophy*, *epitaph*; and sometimes by *gh*, as in *laugh*, *cough*; of which more in it's proper place.

G

G has two sounds, one peculiar to itself, as in *gold*; the other in common with *j*, as in *gentle*. The first of these may be called hard,

the other soft *g*. It has, like *e*, always it's first or hard sound before the vowels *a, o, u*; in general it's second or soft sound before *e* and *y*; but is very dubious before *i*, so as not to be reducible to any rule. However, it's powers in general may be known by repeating the following syllables, *ga, je, ji* or *gi, go, gu, jy*.

Before the vowel *e*, it has it's soft sound in all words in common use, except *gear, geese, geld* and it's derivatives, *get* and it's derivatives; and it's hard sound is to be found only in some proper names derived from the Hebrew, or technical terms from the Greek.

This letter is frequently silent. 1st, When followed by an *m*, as in *phlegm*; 2dly, By an *n*, as in *reign, condign*; 3dly, By an *h*, as in *light, fought*; except where *gh* assumes the power of an *f*, as in *laugh*, of which more hereafter.

H

This character is no mark of any articulate sound, but is a mere sign of aspiration, or effort of the breath. This is the only power it has when single, and all words beginning with that letter are to be preceded by an effort of the breath, except only the following: *hair, honest, honour, hospital, hostler, hour, humour, humble, humbles*. But it is put to a variety of other uses wherever the defects of our alphabet are wanted to be supplied. United to *c*, *ch*, it stands for the compound sound *tsh*, as *charm*, pronounced *tsharm*. With *t*, it stands for two sounds, *then* and *thin*. With *s* for *esh*, as *shall*. *Ch* likewise stands for *k* in chorus; *ph* for *f* in *philosophy*; as does *gh* in *laugh*. In conjunction with *g* too, it serves to show that it is silent, as in *thought*. With some others which shall be considered in treating of combined letters.

J

This letter is the representative of a compound sound made up of *d* and *zh*, or aspirated *z*. This is a difficult sound to such foreigners as have it not in their several tongues; and to enable them to pronounce it, it is only requisite to desire them first to form the letter *d* with a vowel before it, as *ed*, keeping the tongue in the position that it has when that letter is formed; then let them try to sound the French *j*; which is exactly the same sound as I have called the aspirated *z* or *ezh*, and the compound sound of *edzh* or *dzha*, will be produced. To facilitate this, it will be proper to present the first of these

to the eye, spelt with the French *j*, as thus *edje*—and afterwards, in order to begin a syllable with that sound, which is more difficult than concluding with it, let them place the tongue in the position of founding *ed*, and without uttering the previous vowel let them run the sound of *d* into that of the subsequent *j* followed by a vowel, as *djoy* [*joy*], *djoke* [*joke*]. This letter is never silent, and has always the same sound, which is also represented by soft *g*, as in *jeft*, *gesture*.

K

K has always the same sound, represented also by hard *c*, as *king*, *card*. It is always silent when it precedes an *n* in the same syllable, as *know*, *knot*; pronounced *no*, *not*; and is superfluous when annexed to a hard *c*, as in *lock*, *slick*.

L

L has always one uniform sound, and is never silent but when followed by an *m* in the same syllable, as *balm*, *psalm*. In one word only it is sounded as *r*, colonel—pronounced *curnel*.

M

M is also uniform in it's sound, and is never silent.

N

N is likewise uniform, but is always mute after *m* in the same syllable, as in *hymn*, *condemn*. When it precedes *g* it represents another simple sound to be mentioned hereafter.

P

This letter has always one uniform sound except when joined to an *b*, and then it assumes the power of an *f*, as *philosophy*.

Q

Q has always the power of a *k*, for which letter it stands only when it precedes an *u*, followed by some other vowel, as in the words *quarrel*, *question*, *antiquity*; where the two vowels are combined in a diphthong sound; or the words *pique*, *antique*, where the two latter vowels are silent, and the sound of the consonant *k* finishes the syllable.

This letter is always followed by an *u* in the French as well as in English; but the difference between their use of it and ours consists in this, that in the French the *u* is silent, and the *q* unites itself immediately with the following vowel, having the sound of *k*. With us the *u* forms a diphthong with the following vowel, in the same manner as in the word *quai*, the only one in the French into which the
diphthong

diphthong found is admitted. This will be sufficient to point out its true pronunciation to foreigners. It is never silent.

R

This letter has always the same sound, and is never silent.

S

S stands for four different sounds; 1st, Its own peculiar sound, as in *ſe*, *yeſ* 2dly, z, as in *roſe*; 3dly, *ſb*, as in *paſſion*; 4thly, *zb*, as in *oſier*.

It has its own proper ſound of *s* always at the beginning of words. The ſame at the end of words, 1st, When they terminate in *as*, except in the monosyllable *as*, *bas*, *was*, and the plurals of nouns ending in *ea*, ſuch as *ſleas*, *pleas*, &c. 2dly, In all words ending in double *ſs*, as *faultleſs*, *depreſs*, &c. 3dly, All words ending in *is*, as *this*, *tennis*; except the verb *is*, and the pronoun *his*, where it has the ſound of *z*. 4thly, All ending in *us* and *ous*; as *circus*, *genius*; *cutaneous*, *nauſeous*. 5thly, When preceded in the ſame ſyllable by any of the pure mutes, *k*, *p*, *t*, or *th* and *f*; as *locks*, *caps*, *hats*, *bathts*, *ſcoffs*.

It has the ſound of *z*, 1st, When preceded in the ſame ſyllable by any other conſonant beſide the pure mutes *k*, *p*, *t*; and two of the aſpirated ſemivowels, *th* and *f*; *blabs*, *beds*, *begs*, *bells*, *dams*, &c. 2dly, It has the ſound of *z* when finiſhing a word preceded by the vowel *e*, as *riches*, *ſeries*; except when preceded by a pure mute in the ſame ſyllable, as *dates*, *cakes*, &c.

It has the ſound of *ſb* in all words ending in *ſion* preceded by a conſonant; as in *emulſion*, *expaſion*, *diſperſion*, &c.

And of *zb* in *ſion*, preceded by a vowel; as in *occaſion*, *coheſion*, *incision*, *exploſion*, *confuſion*. As alſo in all words ending in *ſier*, as *croſier*, *hoſier*.

T

This letter has its own proper ſound at the beginning of all words, and at the end of ſyllables.

It has the ſound of *ſb* in all terminations in *tion*, as *nation*, *ſancttion*, *notion*, &c.; except when an *s* precedes, in which caſe it takes the ſound of *tſb* uſually marked by *ch*, as *queſtion*, *baſtion*, &c. In like manner *t* has the ſound of *ſb* in all terminations in *tial*, as *martial*, *nuptial*; except when preceded by an *s*, as in *beſtial*, *celeſtial*.

In pronouncing this letter the Iriſh and other provincials thicken the ſound as was before mentioned with regard to the *d*; for *better*, they

They say *bethter*; for *utter*, *uthter*, and so on in all words of that structure. This faulty manner arises from the same cause that was mentioned as affecting the sound of the *d*, I mean the protruding of the tongue so as to touch the teeth; and is curable only in the same way.

V

V has always one uniform sound, and is never silent.

X

This character stands for two compound sounds, one which has the power of *ks*, the other of *gz*. At the end of words it has always the sound of *ks*, as in *wax*, *tax*.

1. When it is found in the first syllable of a word, and has the accent upon it, it has always the sound of *ks*—as, *exercise*, *extricate*.

2. When it is followed in the next syllable by a consonant, or aspirated *b*, it has still the sounds of *ks*, wherever the accent may lie, as in *exculpate*, *exhibition*, *exhilarate*.

3. When followed by a vowel, if the accent do not immediately lie upon that syllable, it is still pronounced *ks*, as in *executioner*.

4. But if the accent be immediately upon the following syllable beginning with a vowel, the sound of *x* is then changed to *gz*; as in *example*, *exalt*, *exert*, *exist*, *exonerate*, *exuberant*, &c. And thus a sure rule is provided for the right pronunciation of the letter *x* in all cases, as it is to have the sound of *ks* in every situation, except when followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel; to assist the memory in which it is only necessary to have recourse to two words, such as *execute*, *executor*. There is but one case in which there are exceptions to this general rule, and that is where the sound of *gz* is preserved in some words contrary to the maxim above laid down; which is only in a few derivatives from primitives that have the sound of *gz* in them, according to the last rule. Thus the words *exemplary* from *example*, and *exaltation* from *exalt*, must be sounded *egzemplary* and *egzaltation*, though the accent be changed to the first syllable in the former, and to the third in the latter. And the same must be observed with regard to all words of this class.

X is used at the beginning of a few words derived from the Greek chiefly, and in this situation has always the power of *z*.

Z

This letter is seen in very few words of English, as its power has been for the most part usurped by *s*. It represents two sounds;

one it's own, as in *razor*; the other *zh*, or French *j*, as in *azure*; and both of these are supplied by *s*, as in *reason*, *offer*.

Having done with all the consonants that appear in our alphabet, I shall now proceed to examine such simple sounds as have no peculiar characters to mark them, and are therefore represented by two letters.

Th, th

These are two different sounds marked by the same combination of *sh*. Their nature and manner of formation have been already sufficiently explained; there remains now to point out the right application of this mark to it's two different uses.

In the beginning of words *th* has always it's aspirated sound, or is formed wholly by the breath, except 1st, in the pronoun *thou*, and it's derivatives, as *thee*, *them*, *thine*, *their*, &c.; and 2dly, in the following monosyllables, *than*, *that*, *the*, *then*, *thence*, *there*, *this*, *thither*, *though*, *thus*; in all which it has it's vocal sound. With *r* or *w* after it, it has always the sound of *th*; as *throw*, *thwart*.

At the end of words *th* has it's aspirated sound, except in the following words; to *sheath*, *beneath*, *underneath*, *wreath*, to *seeth*, *booth*, *smooth*, to *sooth*. The particle *with* is sometimes aspirated, sometimes vocal; aspirated before a consonant, vocal before a vowel; as *withstand*, *without*. And the same is to be observed when it is not compounded, but in it's detached state; as, *with* many more, *with* all my heart.

It has always it's vocal sound when followed by a final mute *e* in the same syllable; as in *bathe*, *breathe*. When followed by a *y* in the last syllable it has it's aspirate sound, as *sympathy*, *healthy*; except in the words *wreathy*, and *worthy*.

In all other situations of *th*, when in any middle syllables of words, the most general rule is, that it has the aspirate sound before consonants, and the vocal before vowels; except in derivative and compound words, which retain the sound of their primitives; thus *loathsome* retains the primitive sound of to *loath*, though preceding a consonant; *teething* and *toothing* the original aspirate of *teeth* and *tooth* though preceding a vowel.

In a few instances *th* is sounded as it always is in French, like a single *t*; and these are the words, *thyme*, *Thames*, and *Thomas*.

Sb

This is the proper mark for the sound which I have called *esb*, to be found in *shall*, *wish*; and wherever it appears it has invariably the same sound and is never silent. But the power of this combination is usurped in much the greater number of words, containing the sound of which it is the proper representative, by the letters *c*, *t*, and *s*. By *c* and *t* in all words ending in *cial* and *tial*, as *social*, *partial*; in *cion* and *tion*, as *suspicion*, *nation*; in *cious*, and *tious*, as *capricious*, *contentious*; in *ceous*, as *cetaceous*; and in *sion* by an *s* wherever preceded by another *s*, as *impresssion*. It is also represented by *eb* in words taken from the French, as *chevalier*, *machine*.

In order to pronounce properly this combination of letters, which is no where to be found in the French, it will be only necessary to inform foreigners that our *sb* has uniformly the same sound as the French *eb* in the words *charité*, *chère*, &c.

Zb

This sound, which I have called *ezb* in the list of letters, has hitherto gotten no peculiar mark to represent it; I have therefore added an *b* to *z* for it's mark, as making it correspond to it's correlative *sb*. It is sometimes, though but seldom, represented by a *z*, as in *azure*; but it's general mark is an *s* in the termination *sion* preceded by any of the vowels, *asion*, *esion*, *ision*, *osion*, *usion*—as *occasion*, *cohesion*, *division*, *explosion*, *infusion*. This sound is exactly the same as that of the French *j*; and foreigners are to avoid pronouncing words of this structure in the French manner, as if they consisted of four syllables thus divided *oc-ca-si-ons*; but to make only three syllables of them, reducing the two last into one, and pronouncing the word as if it were thus spelt *occajun*, giving the sound of the French *j* to that consonant.

Ng

The sound of these combined letters is always uniform at the end of words, and is never silent. But as there are different sounds annexed to the same apparent combination, it will be necessary to show wherein the difference consists. 1st, Whenever *ng* has a mute *e* after it, it's sound is changed to a mixed one of *n* and *j*, or soft *g*, as in the words *range*, *strange*. 2dly, When a syllable is added to the primitives ending in *ng*, it generally flows into the next syllable

with only it's own found, as in *hang, hanger; wrong, wronger*; yet sometimes it lends the found of the last *g* in it's hard state to the next syllable, as *long, langer; strong, stronger*; which should be pronounced as if written *long-ger, strong-ger*. These two, with the word *younger*, pronounced *young-ger*, are the only exceptions to the first rule. To these may be added likewise some primitive words that also add the hard *g* to the last syllable: these are *anger, linger, finger, conger, monger*, with all derivatives, as *fishmonger, &c.*

3dly, All words ending in *nge* retain the primitive found with the succeeding syllable when added to it, as *range, ranger; strange, stranger; challenge, challenger*. All other words ending in *ger*, preceded by an *n* closing the former syllable, have the found of soft *g* or *j*, as *messenger, harbinger, &c.*

Of Consonant Digraphs.

I have before shown a large list of simple sounds marked by two vowels, which I call *Digraphs*; I shall now enumerate the instances of consonants where two are presented to the eye, and but one sounded, in the same syllable.

<i>bt</i>	debt	doubt	<i>b</i>	silent.
<i>ck</i>	crack	attack	<i>c</i>	
<i>gn</i>	sign	malign	<i>g</i>	
<i>gn</i>	gnat	gnaw	<i>g</i>	
<i>gm</i>	flegm	apothegm	<i>g</i>	
<i>kn</i>	knife	know	<i>k</i>	
<i>lm</i>	balm	psalm	<i>l</i>	
<i>mb</i>	lamb	limb	<i>b</i>	
<i>mn</i>	hymn	contemn	<i>n</i>	
<i>wr</i>	wry	wrong	<i>w</i>	

All the above are constantly silent when combined in the same syllable. Beside these, there are four other combinations applied to different purposes; and these are *sc, ch, gh, and wh*.

Sc

This combination is sometimes sounded as simple *s*, as in *scene*; sometimes as *sk*, as in *scoff*. The same rule which pointed out the true pronunciation of *c* before the different vowels, will serve in this case also, only prefixing an *s*.

k^á s^é s^í k^ó k^ú
 fk^á s^é s^í fk^ó fk^ú

where *c* is silent before *e* and *i* except only in the word *sceptick*, founded *sceptik*, and it's derivatives.

Cb

This combination is pronounced in three different ways, to be found in the words *charm*, *chorus*, *chivalry*. The 1st is the compound of *t/b*, the 2d has the sound of *k*, and the 3d of *fb*.

The 1st or compound sound of *t/b* is what prevails in all English words in common use, before all the vowels*.

The 2d in proper names and technical terms derived from the Greek.

The 3d in technical terms and a few other words adopted from the French.

The words in common use beginning with *cb* which differ from the usual pronunciation of *cb* are these that follow, with their derivatives :

<i>k</i>	<i>fb</i>
chamelion	chagrin
chamomile	chamois
chaos	champaign (wine)
character	champignon
chimera	chandelier
chirurgick	chevalier
cholera	chicane
chord	chivalry
chorus	chaife
chyle	chamade
chymistry	chancre
chalybeate	
chambrel	
chamlet	
chart	
choir	

* To facilitate the pronunciation of this sound to foreign organs, it will be only necessary to follow the same method as was before proposed with regard to the letter *j*, with this difference, that a *t* instead of a *d* is to be formed in the manner there described, preceding the sound of the French *ch*—as *etch*.

All words terminating in *ch* have the general sound of *tʃ*, except the following :

Ach and it's derivatives, as *headach*, &c.

Lilach, mastich, distich, hemistich, monostich, cœnch, anarch, monarch, hierarch, tetrarch, heresiarch, loch, epoch, eunuch, pentateuch, stomach, sounded as *k*. In yacht, the *ch* is silent, it being pronounced *yêt*.

Gh

This combination is sometimes sounded as hard *g*, sometimes as *f*, and is often silent ; as in the words *ghost*, *laugh*, *light*.

It has the sound of hard *g* at the beginning of all words.

It is silent at the end of words and syllables, as in *high*, *neigh*, *daugh-ter*, except only in the following, where it assumes the power of *f*—

cough *chough* *enough* *laugh* *rough* *tough*;

sounded *kof* *tʃuf* *enuf* *laf* *ruf* *tuf*.

And in the following—

hiccough *shough* *lough*;

sounded *hikkup* *shok* *lok*.

The word *lough*, for lake, has a peculiar guttural sound in the Irish pronunciation not suited to English organs, by which it is in general pronounced *lok*.

Wh

This combination is two ways employed ; in the first, it has only the power of a simple *h*, as in *who*, sounded *hoo*, where the *w* is utterly useless.

In the second the *w* forms a diphthong with the vowel that follows the *h*, the aspirated sound of which precedes the *w*, as in *when*, pronounced as if written *hœn*.

As in all sounds of this sort the aspirate precedes the vocal sound, it has been a great absurdity to place the *h* in writing after the *w*, instead of before, which error I have reformed in marking these sounds in the Dictionary. These different uses of *wh* may be pointed out by one simple rule, which is, that it never stands for the simple aspirate *h* except before the vowel *o*; when it precedes any of the other vowels, the *w* forms diphthongs in conjunction with them, preceded by the aspirates ; as,

<i>whale</i>	<i>wheel</i>	<i>while</i>	<i>why</i> ,
h ³ o ³ a ³ l ³ e	h ³ o ³ o ³ l ³	h ³ o ³ i ³ l ³ e	h ³ o ³ y ³ ;
⏟	⏟	⏟	⏟

while

while the *w* is silent before the vowel *o*, as in

<i>who</i>	<i>whole</i>	<i>whoop</i> ;
<i>hò</i>	<i>hòle</i>	<i>hòp</i> .

SECTION VI.

Rules for the Pronunciation of English Words.

Of Monosyllables.

GENERAL RULE.

MONOSYLLABLES ending in single consonants have their accent or stress on the consonant; and in that case the vowels, with very few exceptions, have their first sounds, as marked in the Scheme,

bat bet fit not but;

and this, whether the monosyllable consists of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 letters; as,

am led spit stop struck.

But this rule refers only to such monosyllables as contain but one vowel.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. When *a* precedes *r* the accent is on the vowel, which is thus made long, though it retains the same sound; as *cár*, *bár*, *fár*.

It has the sound of *ò* in *was*, *wad*; and of *á* in *war*.

2. The vowels *e* and *i* before *r* change their sound to that of *û*—as *ber*, *sir*, *fir*; pronounced *hûr*, *fûr*, *rûr*.

3. The vowel *e* has the sound of *î* in *yes* (*yîs*), *o* that of *û* in *son* (*sûn*), and *u* has it's 2d sound in *pût*.

Of Monosyllables ending in more Consonants than one.

Here it is to be observed, in the first place, that where the same consonant is doubled at the end, as the two have only the sound of a single one, the preceding vowel is governed by the same laws as if there were but one: Ex. *add*, *staff*, *less*. Except the word *bas*, in music, where *a* has it's second sound. It is the same when two different consonants

consonants

consonants are presented to the eye, with but one sound; in *back*, *stick*.

With regard to monosyllables ending in two or more consonants, the sounds of which are pronounced, some vowels follow the same laws as those terminated by single consonants; others are governed by different rules. The vowels which follow the same laws are *e* and *u*. The other three differ from them. I shall now show the rules in order by which they are governed.

A

A, preceding more final consonants than one, follows in general the same laws as when before a single one; as in *cast*, *ant*, *gasp*.

Before *r* the same rule is observed of laying the accent on the vowel; as *bárn*, *hárm*, *márt*.

When preceded by a *w*, and followed by an *r*, it has it's third long sound; as *wárd*, *wárm*, *thwárt*.

When preceded by a *w* and followed by any other consonants, it has the sound of *ò*; as *wásh*, *wásh*, pronounced *wòsh*, *wòth*.—To this the word *wásh* is an exception.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. When *a* precedes *ll* it has always it's third long sound; as *cáll*, *fáll*, *wáll*; except *sháll*, and *máll*.

2. When *a* precedes *l*, followed by different consonants, it has different powers.

Before *ld* and *lt* it has it's third long sound; as *báld*, *hált*.

Before *lk* it has also it's third sound, and the *l* is mute; as *tálk*, *wálk*.

Before *th* it has it's first long sound in *bá'th*, *lá'th*, *pá'th*: it's first short sound in *háth*; and third long sound in *wrú'th*.

E

E before two or more final consonants has always the first sound; as, *bénd'*, *hélp'*, *lénth'*.

I

This vowel before two or more final consonants has sometimes it's first, sometimes it's second sound.

It has it's first sound before all terminations, except *ld, nd, gbt*; as, *sing, ink, dish, mist, witch, hint*; except *pint*.

It has it's second sound before *ld, as, mild*; before *nd, as, mind*, except the substantive *wind*; and *gbt, as, might*. In which latter case the *gb* is always silent.

When this vowel precedes *r* it never has it's own sound, but is always changed to that of first *e*, or first *u*. To *é* in the following words: *birth, firth, girt, girth, gird, girl, mirth, skirt, squirt, quirk, chirp, firm, irk, smirk, dirge, whirl, twirl*. To *ú* in *dirt, flirt, shirt, spirt, first, third, bird*.

O

The vowel *o* has all it's three sounds, and is very irregular, as these different sounds are often before the same termination. It likewise changes it's sound for that of *ú*, and has often that of *á*.

¹² Before it has the sound of

<i>ck</i> and <i>ff</i> ,	ó	mock, scoff.
<i>ft</i> ,	á	oft, soft; sounded áft, fáft.
<i>ld</i> ,	ó	bóld, sóld.
<i>lk</i> ,	ó	fólk; / mute.
<i>ll</i> ,	ó	droll, poll, roll, scroll, toll, troll, boli, joll, stroll. —ó loll, doll.
<i>mb</i> ,	ú	bomb—ó comb—ó tomb, womb; <i>b</i> silent.
<i>ng</i> ,	ó	song, strong, &c. Except tong, sounded túng,
<i>nk</i> ,	ú	monk, sponk.
<i>nt</i> ,	ó	font—ú front, wont.
<i>rd</i> ,	ó	ford, sword—á chord, cord, lord,—ú word.
<i>rk</i> ,	á	cork, fork, stork—ó pork—ú work.
<i>rn</i> ,	á	born, horn, corn, morn, &c.—ó born [<i>signifying suffered</i>], torn, worn, sworn.
<i>rt</i> ,	ó	port, fort, sport—á short, snort, fort—ú wort.
<i>st</i> ,	ó	mos, glos, &c. Except grófs.
<i>st</i> ,	ó	cost, lost, toft, croft, froft—ó hoft, ghost, most, post—ú doft.
<i>th</i> ,	ó	Gotth, moth, —ó both, forth, quoth, sloth—á broth, cloth, froth, troth, wroth—ú doth, month, worth.
<i>tt</i> ,	ó	bolt, colt, dolt, &c.

U

This vowel has always it's first found as in the words *lull, pluck, burl*, &c; except in the following words, where it has the sound of \ddot{u} ; *bull, full, pull, busb, push, put* [verb].

Of Monosyllables ending in e mute.

The *e* mute in monosyllables, where there is but one consonant between the vowel and *e* final, marks that the vowels *a* and *i* are to have their second sounds; *o* also in general, but there are exceptions. The vowel *e* is seldom followed in monosyllables of that sort by a mute *e*; and when it is, it has sometimes it's second, sometimes it's third sound. The vowel *u*, followed by a mute *e*, has always it's third sound, except when preceded by an *r*, and then it has the sound of \ddot{o} .

EXAMPLES.

\ddot{a} *bābe, fāce.* Exceptions: $\acute{a}r'e, \acute{b}ád'e,$ [pret. of *To bid*],
 $g\acute{a}'pe, h\acute{a}v'e.$

\ddot{i} *trībe, dīce.*

\ddot{o} *hōle, hōme.* Exceptions: \ddot{u} *come, some, done, none, one* [founded as if written *wūn*], *dove, glove, love, shove*; where the *o* is pronounced like \ddot{u} .— \ddot{o} *gōn'e, shōn'e.*— \ddot{o} *lōfe, whōfe, mōve, prōve.*

\acute{e} *hēre, mēre.* Exceptions: \acute{e} *thēre, whēre.*— \acute{e} *wēr'e.*

\ddot{u} *pūre, mūle.* Exceptions: \ddot{o} *rude, rule, prude,* and all preceded by an *r*, where the *u* has always the sound of \ddot{o} .

But when *e* final or mute is preceded by two consonants, the accent in that case not being on the vowel, but in general on the consonants, the vowel pronounced in such a syllable must have, according to the rule before laid down, not it's second, but it's first short sound.

Examples. Badge, *a* before *r* still being lengthened, as, *barge, farce, chance, pence, edge, since, cringe, dodge, horse* (except *fōrce* and *wōrse, ū*), *curse, drudge, &c.*

From this rule must be excepted words ending in *ange*, as *rānge, chānge, frānge*; and those ending in *the*, as *bāthe, blithe, clōthe,*
&c.

&c. where the vowels have their second sound; but in the last case, *th* ought to be considered only as a single letter, being but a simple sound marked by two letters.

Of Monosyllables ending in Vowels that are pronounced.

No English monosyllable ends in *a* pronounced except the particle *a* itself. In such words as *pea*, *tea*, *sea*, *plea*, &c. it only marks that the vowel *e* which precedes it is to have it's third sound.

The vowel *e*, when single, is never pronounced at the end of any monosyllable, except in the words *hê*, *shê*, *wê*, *mê*, *yê* and *bê*, where it has it's third sound. The particle *thê*, when emphatic, has it's third sound; at all other times it's second, *thê*, founded short.

The vowel *i* is never seen at the end of any English word, and is only to be found in some technical terms, and foreign words, having it's place supplied by *y*, as in the words *try*, *frÿ*, *shÿ*, pronounced alway in monosyllables with the sound of *î*.

The vowel *o* ends no monosyllable but the following: *hò*, *gò*, *hò*, *lò*, *nò*, *fò*, *wò*, *thò*; *whò*, *twò*, *dò*; *tò* and *frò*, *prò* and *con*. The particle *to* has the sound of *û*, as if written *tû*.

U single never ends a monosyllable, except the word *lu* or *loo*, sometime spelt in the former way, and pronounced *lò*.

But there are many monosyllables that end in two vowels, though there be but the sound of one of them uttered. These I shall call digraphs, to distinguish them from diphthongs.

Ay has always the sound of *â*; as *dây*, *prây*; except in the affirmative particle *ây*.

Aw has always the sound of *â*; as *dâw*, *fâw*.

Ea has the sound of *ê*; as *têa*, *lêsêa*.

Ee the same; as *see*, *thee*.

Ey has the sound of *ê*; as *they*, *prey*; except *ê*, *kêy* and *lêy*.

Ie of *î*, as *lîe*, *dîe*.

Oe *ò*, as *dòe*, *fòe*; except *shòe*.

Oo *ò*, as *wòo*, *tòo*, *còo*.

Ou *ò*, *yòu*—they form a diphthong in *thou*.

Ow *ò*, as *blòw*, *glòw*, *bòw* (to shoot with), and all other monosyllables, except the following, in which it is a

diphthong; bow (an act of reverence), cow, how, plow, now, brow, vow.

Ue ū, as blue, clue, &c; except rue, true, where it has the found of ò after r, as was before mentioned. Ue after g serves only to show that the g is to have it's hard found instead of it's soft one, as rôgue, vôgue; and after q the found of k, as pique.

The number of double vowels, or digraphs, to be found at the beginning of monosyllables, is not much more considerable, as I shall shew in their order.

Ai â âid, âir, &c.; this has always the found of the second a.

Au â in the word âunt, â in the word âught.

Aw â as in âwe, âwl.

Ea ê êar, êat, &c. Always ê, except when it precedes r followed by another consonant in the same syllable; as êarn', êarl', êarth', according to a rule before laid down.

Ee êel, ê'en (for even), ê'er (for ever).

Ei êight.

Ey eÿe.

Oa ô ôaf, ôak, &c; always ô.

Oo ô ôoze.

Ow ô ôwe, ôwn. A diphthong only in owl.

Oi, ou are always true diphthongs at the beginning of monosyllables, as, oil, out.

But the number of digraphs in the middle of monosyllables is much greater, and their founds are as follows:

Ai â mâid, pâin, fâil, &c. Always â, except âid, founded fêd.

Au â câught, frâud, vâunt. Except draught, lâugh, jáunt, flâunt, hâunch, lâunch, crâunch.

Aw â bâwl, dâwn, lâwn. Always â.

Ay â dâys, prâys, &c. Always â, except fays, founded fêz.

Ea ê lêaf, spêak, mân, &c.; and in general when the syllable ends in a single consonant, except in the following words ending in

d, déad,

d, *d*éad, h^éad, léad (a metal), réad (pret. of To read), bréad, dréad, stéad, tréad, spréad, which have the sound of *é*. The others in *d*, as to réad, pléad, &c. follow the general rule. The following in

r, b^éar, p^éar, to t^éar, w^éar, sw^éar, have the sound of *é*. The rest in *r*, as déar, néar, sp^éar, &c. follow the general rule. In.

t, sw^éat, thr^éat, and gr^éat, are exceptions; the first two having the sound of *é*, and the last of *è*. All others in *t* have the third sound. In

k, st^éak, has the sound of *è*; all others that of *é*.

But when *ea* is followed by two consonants, it has generally the sound of *é*, according to the law established that the accent in that case is placed for the most part on the consonants; as, réalm, déalt, séarch, &c. Héart and héarth have the sound of *á*. This rule has the following exceptions:

1st, Words ending in *cb*, as t^éach, pr^éach, which all conform to the general rule.

2dly, In */t*, as be^ést, fe^ést, &c.; except br^éast'.

3dly, In *th*, h^éath, sh^éath, wr^éath; and with *e* final, br^éathe.

Ee always *é*; as bl^éed, st^éel, st^éet, &c.; except be^én, found^éd b^én.

Ei always *é*; as f^éign, h^éir, &c.; except he^éight and fl^éight, found^éd h^éite and fl^éite, *gb* silent.

Ew *ú*; lew^úd, st^úw'd, &c. Always *ú*, except sh^úw'd and sh^úwn, pronounced sh^ód and sh^ón, as *ó*.

Ie *é* gri^éef, fi^éld, fi^énd, &c. Exceptions: fri^énd, and si^év'e, pronounced si^v.

The preterite of verbs ending in *ie*, as die, lie, makes di^éd, li^éd.

Oa *ó* b^óat, l^óad, gr^óan, &c. Excep. br^óad, gr^óat; *á*.

Oo *ó* p^óor, f^óod, c^óol, &c. Excep. h^óod, g^óod, st^óod, w^óod, f^óot, f^óot, w^óol, and when followed by *k*; all pronounced as *ú*—d^óor, fl^óor; *ó*—and bl^óod, fl^óod, as *ú*.

Ou is generally a diphthong, as l^óud, g^óut, &c. Exceptions: c^óugh (c^óf), r^óugh (r^óf), t^óugh (t^óf), sc^óurge, t^óuch, y^óung,

young, ū; — four, mōurn, mēuld, cōurt, thōugh, dōugh, fōurce, mēuid; all ð—through, yōur, yōuth, wōund; ð—cōuld, fōuld, wōuld; ũ (/ silent)—bought, brought, fought, nought, fought, thought; ă (gb silent) pronounced băt, brăt, &c.

- Ow** has the found of ð in bowl, rowl, and in all the preterites and participles of monosyllabick verbs ending in *ow*, as flow'd, flown, grown, &c. except only the verbs, to cow, vow, plow, where it is a diphthong; and it is fo on all other occasions, as brown, fowl, &c.
- Ua** in guárd is a digraph, the *u* being silent; but after *q* it is always a diphthong, squall, quart, &c.
- Ue** is a digraph after *g*, as in gués, guést; but a diphthong after *q*, as in quest.
- Ui** a digraph in build, built, guilt, with the found of *i*. Quilt, a diphthong. Guide, guile, with the found of *i*. Juice, bruise, cruise, fruit; digraphs with the found of *ò*. Suit, as if written fyòt, a diphthong.
- W** in the middle of a syllable always forms a diphthong with the following vowel, as in swain, twice; and is never found but after the consonants *s*, *t*, and *th*.
- Y** is never found in the middle of syllables with a vowel following it in the same syllable, as it's place in forming diphthongs in that situation is always supplied by the vowel *i*.

Of Monosyllables formed by Diphthongs.

Two of the vowels before mentioned are in reality diphthongs, which are *i* in fight and *ü* in blue. But as these sounds are in general represented by a single letter each, and have been treated of under the head of vowels, there is no occasion to say any thing more of them here. The other diphthongs are *oi*, *ou*, and such as are formed by *w* and *y*.

The diphthong *oi* is marked also by *oy*, and *ou* by *ow*; the *y* and *w* supplying the place of *i* and *u* at the end of words, as it has been the custom in writing never to let those vowels appear in that situation in

in words purely English, for no other reason that appears but that of caprice. The only exceptions to this rule are the pronouns, *I, thou,* and *you*.

Oi and *oy* are always diphthongs, and preserve always the same sound, as broil, moist, boy, joys.

Ou and *ow*, as mouth, owl, have also the same sound, and are always diphthongs, except in the words before enumerated in treating of digraphs. Neither of these sounds is ever represented by any other combination of letters.

Of Diphthongs formed by W.

Wa. When *w* precedes *a*, that vowel has it's first sound only in the following words: wáft, wág, wáx.

In all other monosyllables terminated by consonants, it has either the short sound of $\overset{\text{a}}{a}$ (the same as $\overset{\text{o}}{o}$), as wad, was, wat, wash, watch; or it has the full long sound, according to the rules before laid down for the vowel *a*; íft, When it precedes *r*, as wár, wárñ; or *l*, as wálk, wáll.

When the monosyllable ends in mute *e*, the vowel *a* united with *w* follows the rule before laid down for it in it's simple state, and has always it's second sound; as wage, wade, ware.

When *w* precedes a digraph commencing with *a*, the same rule is observed as was before laid down for such digraph; as way, wail, &c.

We. The diphthong *we* follows the laws of the simple vowel *e*; before single or double consonants it has always it's first sound, as wéd, wést. The only word in which this diphthong is followed by a consonant with a mute final *e* is *were*, which is pronounced short with the sound of first *e*, wér.

It unites itself with the digraph *ea*, the laws of which it follows, as it's general sound is that of $\overset{\text{e}}{e}$ —Ex. wéak, wéan—before *r*, $\overset{\text{e}}{e}$; as wéar, íwéar—before two consonants, $\overset{\text{e}}{e}$; wéalthí. It precedes *e* with the sound of $\overset{\text{e}}{e}$, as wéek, wéed. With an aspirate it precedes *ey* in the word whéy, $\overset{\text{e}}{e}$.

Wi.

Wi. This diphthong follows the laws of the simple vowel *i*.

Before single or double consonants it has the sound of *i*, as wit, wīng, wīsh, &c. except as before the terminations *ght*, *ld*, and *nd*; as, wīght, wīld, wīnd. The pronunciation of the substantive *wind* is controverted, as it is generally called wīnd, but this is against analogy.

With the final *e*, it has always its second sound, as wīfe, wīne, wīre.

It unites with no vowel but *e*, and that only in the word wīeld.

Wo. The *o* in this diphthong has its first sound in the antiquated word wōt. It is changed into *u* in the word won (wūn), and in all words where *o* is followed by *r*; as, word, work, world, worfe, &c.; sounded as first *u*, wūrd, wūrck, &c. Except the participles wōrn and swōrn, ō; as also the word wō and its derivatives; and all words ending in *e* mute, as wōke, wōre, &c.

It is *o* in the word wōmb.

It unites with *a* only in the word wōad—with *o*, in wōo, wōof, ō—wood, wool, ū; sounded wūd, wūl—with *u* in wōuld, wōund (a hurt), and wound, participle of To wind, where *ou* has its diphthong sound.

Some diphthongs formed by *w* are preceded by *t* or *tñ*, in which case they follow the rules of the simple diphthongs; as twāin, twāng, twēlve, twīg, twīn, twīne, twīrl (twērl), tñwārt. Two is no diphthong, sounded tō.

Of Diphthongs formed by Y.

Ya. This diphthong has the sound of *ō* in yacht, pronounced yōt. It follows the rule of *a* before *r* in yārd, yārn; before *e* final in yāre; before *w* in yāwn, yāwl.

Ye. Has the sound of *ē* in the pronoun yē; of *ē* in the affirmation yēa; of *ē* in yēan, yēar; of *ē* in yēarn, yēll, yēst, yēt. It is sounded as *i* in yes, yīs; and has the sound of *ō* in yelk, pronounced yōke of an egg.

Yi. Yield.

Y^o. Y^õn. Before "i it has the found of ò; as y^õu, y^õur, y^õuth; except young, pronounced y^õng—ò with *e* final, as y^õke, y^õre.

r never forms a diphthong but when it begins a word followed by another vowel; in the middle of syllables or words it's place is always supplied by an *i*.

S E C T I O N VII.

Of Dissyllables.

AS the pronunciation of English words is chiefly regulated by accent, it will be necessary in the first place to have a precise idea of that term.

Accent with us means no more than a certain stress of the voice upon one letter of a syllable, which distinguishes it from all the other letters in a word.

In monosyllables this may be called the accented letter; in words of more syllables than one, that which contains the letter so distinguished is called the accented syllable.

We have already seen in monosyllables the effect of accent, according as it is laid on vowels or consonants. When it is on the consonant, the vowels have uniformly their first sound, except only in the few instances where the sound of another vowel is substituted in the room of that presented to the eye.

When the accent is on the vowel, it has sometimes it's second, sometimes it's third sound, according to rules already laid down, but never it's first, excepting only the vowel *a* in a few instances.

It is only necessary to observe, that the same laws of accent hold with regard to the accented syllables of all other words, as were before laid down with regard to monosyllables. In order to ascertain the pronunciation of those words, the first object therefore must be to point out the means of discovering which is the accented syllable in all words consisting of more syllables than one. And first with regard to dissyllables:

Almost all simple dissyllables have the accent on the first, and those which have it on the last are for the most part compound words, made by a prefix or preposition chiefly borrowed from the Latin; such as, ab, ac, ad, at, com, con, de, dis, em, en, e, ex, im, in, ob, op, per, pre, pro, re, se, sub, sur, trans, &c.—Examples: àbhor', àd-

mit', affirm', commen'ce, conduct', dece'ive, disa'rm, emba'rk (pronounced imba'rk), enchant' (inchant'), exalt, impa'ir, incite, obscu're, oppo'se, permit', propo'se, recant', seclu'de, submit', sur-ve'y, transfo'rm, una'rm.

Beside these there are the following of English growth; a, be, for, fore, mis, out, un—Examples: aba'se, befo're, forget', forewa'rn, misgiv'e, outdo', una'rm, &c. All words compounded of the latter have the accent for the most part on the last syllable; but there are exceptions with regard to the former or Roman prefixes.

1st, Where the verb and the noun are expressed by the same word, the nouns have frequently the accent on the first, and the verbs on the last syllable, as may be seen in the following list.

	<i>Nouns.</i>		<i>Verbs.</i>
A or An	ab'ject	To	abject'
	ab'stract		abstract'
	ac'cent		accent'
	af'fix		affix'
	aug'ment		augment'
	bom'-bard		bombard'
	cem'ent		cement'
	col'league		colleague'
	com'pact		compact'
	com'pact		compact'
	com'pact		compact'
	com'pound		compound'
	com'press		compress'
	con'cert		concert'
	con'crete		concrete'
	con'duct		conduct'
	con'fine		confine'
	con'flict		conflict'
	con'serve		conserve'
	con'fort		confort'
	con'sult		consult'
	con'test		contest'
	con'tract		contract'
	con'tract		contract'
	con'verse		converse'
	con'vert		convert'

	<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>
A or An	con'vict	To convict'
	col'lect	collect'
	con'voy	convey'
	cur'tail	curtail'
	des'cant	descant'
	des'ert	desert'
	di'gest	digest'
	dis'cord	discord'
	dis'count	discount'
	ess'ay	essay'
	ex'ile	exile'
	ex'port	export'
	ex'tract	extract'
	fer'ment	ferment'
	fre'quent	frequent'
	im'port	import'
	in'cense	incense'
	in'sult	insult'
	ob'ject	object'
	out'leap	outleap'
	out'rode	outrode'
	out'work	outwork'
	per'fume	perfuse'
	per'mit	permit'
	pre'fix	prefix'
	pre'sage	presage'
	pre'sent	present'
	prod'uce	produce'
	proj'ect	project'
	pro'test	protest'
	reb'el	rebel'
	rec'ord	record'
	ref'use	refuse'
	sub'ject	subject'
	sur'vey	survey'
	tor'ment	torment'
	traj'ect	traject'
	trans'fer	transfer'
	trans'port	transport'.

Except the above list, almost all other words in the same predicament, that is, where the verbs and nouns are one and the same word, have the accent the same; such as assault, affront, assent, attire, array, display, repose, &c.

2. The rule of placing the accent on the last of compound dissyllables, refers chiefly to verbs, and such nouns as have been just mentioned; in other nouns and other parts of speech, the general law of having the accent on the first syllable chiefly prevails; such as concord, conquer, dismal, distant, extant, &c. And even in the words formed with the English prefix *out*, the accent is placed on the last syllable of verbs only, and on the first of all other words; as to outdo', outbid', &c.; an out'cry, out'rage, &c. There are also some compound verbs which have the accent on the first syllable, such as perjure, injure, conjure, and a few others to be learned by use.

Rules for finding out the Letter on which the Accent is laid in Dissyllables.

When two consonants are seen together in the middle of such words, the first of these is usually joined to the first vowel, and the last to the latter; in which case the accent is on the former consonant: Ex. ab'sent, am'ber, bab'ler, dis'cord, &c. This is always the case when the consonant is doubled, as, ad'der, bas'sle, beg'gar, bet'ter, cher'ry, col'lege, &c. except in the case of verbs with prefixes, as before mentioned.

When there is but one consonant in the middle, the accent is in general on the preceding vowel, diphthong, or digraph; as, ague, aúdit, bíble, bódy, cíder, dow'er, &c. Sometimes indeed the single consonant is taken into the first syllable, and accented; as, blem'-ish, chee'-ish, chol'-er, hab'-it, fam'-ish, pal'-ace, per'-il, pun'-ish, rad'-ish, sin'-ew, ten'-ant, &c.; but the number of these is not great, and must be learned by use.

When the accent is on the last syllable, it's seat may be known by observing the same rules as were laid down for monosyllables.

Of Polysyllables.

As the accent of polysyllables is chiefly determined by the final syllable, I shall enter into an examination of those final syllables which are most common in our language, and show in what way the seat of

the accent is referable to them. As I shall have occasion to distinguish the several syllables by names, I shall make use of the technical Latin terms for that purpose, and call the last syllable but one the penultima, and the last syllable but two the antepenultima, thus abridged; penult. antepenult. When the accent is still farther back, I shall call them fourth or fifth syllables from the last.

TERMINATIONS.

In *ick*.

In words terminating in *ick*, the accent is placed on the letter immediately preceding that termination, whether vowel or consonant. Examp. profáick, syllabáick.

Exceptions: When two consonants precede the termination, the former belongs to the first, and has the accent; the latter to the last; as, lethar'gick, repub'lick; except rúbrick, where the two consonants are joined to the last.

In the following words the vowel terminates the first syllable; cúbick, múlick, múfick.

The following throw the accent back on the antepenult. or last syllable but two; chol'erick, tur'merick, rhet'orick, lun'atick, splen'etick, her'etick, pol'itick, arith'metick.

In *ed*.

All our verbs have their preterites and passive participles terminated in *ed*; but that syllable is seldom pronounced separately, the vowel *e* being struck out by an elision, and the *d* joined to the preceding syllable. Examp. unman'ner'd, illnátur'd, impas'sion'd, &c.

Exceptions: When *ed* is preceded by a *d* or a *t*, the *e* is then sounded, and constitutes a syllable with those letters—as, divided, intended; created, animated. In all cases the accent remains the same as in the primitive; as, estab'lish'd, deter'min'd, unboun'ded, cul'tivated.

In *ance*.

Poly-syllables in *ance* in general have the accent on the antepenult. or last syllable but two. Examp. ar'rogance, el'egance, signif'icance.

Exceptions: 1st, When the primitive has it's accent on the last, the derivative has it on the penult.; as, appéarance, assur'ance; from appéar,

appéar, affûre : or 2dly, When it is preceded by two consonants, as abundance, discor'dance. When *ance* is preceded by the vowel *i*, that vowel is taken into the last syllable, and forms a diphthong with it ; as, rádiance, val'iance ; pronounced rá-dyance, val'-yance ; except in nouns formed from verbs ending in *y* accented ; as, deffiance, alliance ; from the verbs, defy', ally', which form three syllables.

In *ence*.

The accent in polysyllables in *ence* is in general on the antepenult. Examp. in'nocence, magnif'icence, benev'olence.

Exceptions : 1st, Derived words retain the accent of their primitives ; as, purf'uíance, adhérence, from purfúe, adhére.

2dly, When two consonants precede *ence*, the accent is on the former ; as, efful'gence, emer'gence, effervef'cence.

When words end in *ence*, with an *s* preceding it, the accent is always on the *s* ; as, quiet'cence, exeref'cence, intumef'cence ; except only concúpifcence.

When *ence* is preceded by *i* it forms a diphthong : as, convénience, obédience. Except when it is preceded by a *c* or *t*, and then it is pronounced as one syllable, with the found of *shense* ; as, defcience, patience, pronounced *defshense*, *paishense*.

In *ble*.

The terminating *ble* is always accounted a syllable, though in strict propriety it is not so ; for to constitute a syllable it is requisite that a vowel should be sounded in it, which is not the case here ; for though there is one presented to the eye at the end, yet it is only *e* final mute, and the *bl* are taken into the articulation of the former syllable ; but in pointing out the seat of the accent I shall consider it in the usual way as forming a syllable.

GENERAL RULE.

As the words terminating in *ble* are for the most part adjectives formed from verbs, in general they follow their primitives in their accent ; as, repróveable, prop'agable, abol'ishable, dif'ciplinable, difcrim'nable ; from repróve, prop'agate, &c. Except remédiable, irrep'arable, dif'putable ; from rem'edy, rep'air, dispúte. In general the accent is thrown as far back in polysyllables as the fourth and fifth syllables ; as am'icable, violable, mon'osyllable—and when the
accent

accent is no farther back than the antepenult. it is either when the word follows the primitive, as *advísable*, *deriváble*; or when two consonants come together in that situation, as, *intra'ctable*, *delec'table*, *refran'gible*. To this *ac'-cep-table*, and it's derivatives, are exceptions.

All trissyllabic words have the accent on the antepenult. except compounds by prefixes to dissyllables; as, *unáble*, *unfáble*.

In *cle*.

All trissyllabic words have the accent on the antepenult. Examp. *mir'acle*, *or'acle*, *véhiclé*. The other polysyllables have sometimes the accent farther back; as *tab'ernacle*, *hem'icycle*.

In *de*, *ste*, *gle*, *kle*, *ple*, *tle*.

To all these terminations is to be applied the same observation that was made with regard to *ble*, that they do not really constitute syllables, but are united with the former only in their consonant sounds, without the intervention of any vowel.

There are few words of more than two syllables in any of the above terminations, and the accent is, with few exceptions, on the letter immediately preceding them, whether vowel or consonant; as *crádle*, *sad'dle*, *snaf'ste*, *eagle*, *strug'gle*, *tac'kle*, *buc'kle*, *ap'ple*, *pur'ple*, &c.

There are a few polysyllables of the termination *ple* which have the accent on the antepenult.; and these are, *man'ciple*, *prin'ciple*, *quad'ruple*, *sex'tuple*, and all in *uple*. One has it upon the fourth syllable back, *par'ticiple*.

In *ure*.

In polysyllables terminating in *ure* the accent is on the antepenult. or farther back on the fourth; as, *cy'nosure*, *júdicature*, *leg'isfature*, *ar'chitecture*; except when they follow their primitives, as *encló'sure*, *intermix'ture*.

In *ate*.

GENERAL RULE.

Words terminating in *ate* have for the most part the accent on the antepenult. Examp. *rep'robate*, *im'precate*, *liq'uidate*, *multipl'icate*, &c.; except when two consonants precede the last syllable; as, *consum'mate*, *confel'late*.

The syllable *ate* at the end of verbs is pronounced *âte*, with the sound of *â*, though not dwelt upon. On other occasions it has the sound of *ê*; as, to aggregâte—an aggregêt; to affociâte—an affociêt; to articulâte (a verb), articulêt (an adjective).

In *ice*.

This termination in polysyllables is always sounded short with *i*, *iv*.

ive.

Words in *ive* have always the accent on the penult, and on the letter immediately preceding that termination, whether vowel or consonant; as, adhêive, repu'ive, inelûive, submis'ive.

tive.

But those in *tive* have the accent for the most part on the antepenult, or still farther back. Examples: neg'ative, rel'ative, vindic'ative, signific'ative, communic'ative, &c.

Exceptions: *ist*, When they follow primitives; as, evâive, decîive, from evade, decide. *ody*, Where two consonants precede the final; as, calefac'tive, atten'tive, presump'tive, asser'tive, diges'tive; except sub'stantive, which follows it's primitive, sub'stance.

The accent is never on the last in *tive*, except only in the word recitat'ive.

In *ing*.

This being the termination of the active participle of all verbs, it is only necessary to say, that it always follows the accent of the primitive, and is never itself accented.

In *cal*.

All words ending in *cal* have the accent invariably on the antepenult; as, lâical, syllab'ical, method'ical, &c.

In *ial*.

This termination is always sounded as one syllable, uniting itself with the preceding consonant in a diphthong; as, la-bial, cor-dial, congé-nial, ministe-rial, with the sound *yal*. But when preceded by *c* or *t*, unless the *t* have *s* prefixed, it is no longer a diphthong, but has the sound of *fiat*, as, judic'ial, artific'ial, substant'ial, reverent'ial, ---pronounced judi'fial, substant'ial.

The accent of all words in these terminations is on the penult, immediately on the preceding letter if a vowel or single consonant,

er on the former of two consonants; as, connu'-bial, conviv'-ial, creden'-tial.

It has the accent on *i*, and so forms two syllables, only in the words dení al, decrí-al, espí-al—from the verbs deny', decry', espy'.

In *ful*.

This being a termination of adjectives formed from substantives, it is only necessary to observe, that all words so formed retain the accent of their primitives; as, reveng'e-ful, won'der-ful.

In *ian*.

This termination with the letter *c* before it is pronounced shan; as logic'ian, academic'ian, founded logishan, academishan, with the accent on the consonant. With *t* it has the same sound; as, tertian, gentian; except when preceded by an *s*; as, christian, fustian; where *t* has it's own sound.

With all other letters except *g* and *r*, it forms a diphthong; as, acadé'nian, satura'tian, dilú'vian; and the accent is on the letter immediately preceding the last syllable, whether vowel or consonant.

In *en*.

Words in this termination have in general an elision of the vowel *e*, so that the letter *n* is immediately joined to the preceding consonant; as, lead'n, hid'd'n, sod'd'n (except sudden, fullen, and barren), chos'n, haft'n, glist'n, &c.

When preceded by *m* the vowel is pronounced, and therefore it forms a syllable; as, hymen, women, regimen, specimen. The same when preceded by *r*; as, firen, warren, brethren. And in all substantives with all the other consonants; as, chicken, linen; except burd'n, gard'n, tok'n, and all ending in *ven* and *zen*; as, heav'n, rav'n, doz'n, mizz'n.

When the *en* is pronounced as a syllable, the sound is changed to ín; as, women (pronounced wimmin), warrin, &c. except those in *men*; as, hymén, specimén, acu'mén, &c.

In *ion*.

All words terminating in *ion* take the preceding consonant into the last syllable, with most of which the *ion* is pronounced as a diphthong. Examples: ga'bion, vermil'ion, mil'ion.—Here it is to be observed, that though the consonant that precedes be but single, it is doubled in pronouncing when the accent is upon it. Thus vermilion, though it has but one *l*, has exactly the same sound as million with two, and

is pronounced as if written thus, *vermillyun*. It is the same with the other consonants; as, *opin'ion*, *clar'ion*, &c.

The seat of the accent is either on the single consonant, preceding *ion*, as in the above instances, or on the former of two or first of three consonants; as, in *quater'nion*, *septen'trion*;—or on the vowel immediately preceding the consonant; as, *decúrion*, *occáasion*, *comúnion*.

TERMINATIONS in *sion*.

The sounds of the vowels before this termination are as follow:

<i>ásion</i>	} pronounced	<i>occá'zhun</i>
<i>ésion</i>		<i>adhé'zhun</i>
<i>íision</i>		<i>desízh'un</i>
<i>óision</i>		<i>expló'zhun</i>
<i>úision</i>		<i>confú'zhun.</i>

But when the accent is on any consonant preceding *sion*, the sound is no longer *zhun* but *shun*; as, *emul'sion*, *expan'sion*, *submér'sion*, *compas'sion*, *admis'sion*.

In *tion*.

This termination is always sounded *shun*, except when preceded by an *s*, and the sounds of the preceding vowels are as follow:

<i>átion</i>	} pronounced	<i>approbá'shun</i>
<i>étion</i>		<i>replé'shun</i>
<i>ítion</i>		<i>posísh'un</i>
<i>ótion</i>		<i>devó'shun</i>
<i>útion</i>		<i>revolú'shun.</i>

When a consonant precedes *tion*, the accent is on that; as, *fatís'faction*, *imperfec'tion*, *injunc'tion*, *subscrip'tion*, &c. still pronounced *shun*; and the only case where it is sounded *tshun*, is when it is preceded by an *s* or *x*; as, *diges'tion*, *commix'tion*—pronounced *diges'tshun*, *commix'tshun*, and this holds constant with regard to all words of that class.

The *o* in *ion* has always the sound of *ú*; and is not pronounced *yón*, but *yún*.

In *eer*, and *ier*.

All polysyllables in *eer* have the accent on the last, as have also those in *ier* when pronounced in one syllable. As—*musketé'er*, *dominé'er*,—*cavalié'r*, *cordelié'r*; sounded the same way, *ér*.

In *er*.

Words terminating in *er*, being for the most part nouns formed from verbs, or adjectives in the comparative degree marked by the addition of that syllable, follow their primitives in their accent; as, rácer, roman'cer, wíser, fóberer.

In polysyllables not derived, the accent is for the most part on the antepenult.; as, scav'enger, astrol'oger, geog'rapher. And in a few words on the fourth syllable; as, al'abafter, sal'amander.

The accent is never on the last but in compound verbs; as, re-fer', infer'; when it has the sound of *é*, *ér*. In all other cases *e* is changed into *û*, and sounded *úr*; as, romanfur, salamandur.

Ger preceded by a *g* in the former syllable always has it's own hard found; as, dag'ger, brag'ger. In most other cases it's soft sound; as, manager, dowager, danger, manger;—except anger, finger, linger—pronounced ang-gúr, fing-gúr, ling-gúr. Some retain the sound of primitives in *ing*; as, flinger, finger, ringer—pronounced fling úr, fing-úr, ring-úr. Conger, and monger, with it's derivatives, are pronounced, cong-gúr, mung-gúr, fish-mung-gúr, &c.

The terminating *er* is always sounded *úr*.

In *or*, and *our*.

When *or*, or *our*, is preceded by the vowel *i* it forms a diphthong with it, taking the preceding consonant into the syllable; as, senior, &c. unless the consonant be an *r*, when the two vowels are pronounced distinctly; as, inferior, &c.

Sor preceded by a consonant occasions the accent to be on that consonant, except con'fessor; when by a vowel, the accent is on the antepenult. While words in *tor*, being mostly nouns derived from verbs, follow the accent of their primitives; as, ded'icator, equiv'o-cator, translátor, &c.

All terminations in *or* are pronounced *úr*; as, seniúr, dedicatúr. The same is to be observed in the termination *our*; as, neighbúr, behaviúr—spelt, neighbour, behaviour.

In *ess*.

Polysyllables ending in *less* and *ness*, being for the most part substantives derived from adjectives or other substantives, retain the accent of their primitives; as, ran'somless, mer'ciless, rem'ediless—wick'edness, inquis'itiveness, des'picableness, &c.

The last syllable has the accent only in dissyllable compound words; as, depress', express', assess', &c. In others, as god'dess, lar'gess, duch'ess (except noble's'), the accent is on the penult.

In *ous*.

When *ous* has the vowels *e* or *i* immediately preceding it, it forms a diphthong with them, and takes the consonant immediately before those vowels into the last syllable; as, cerúleous, succedáneous, abstémious, symphónious, &c. pronounced as if written ceru-lyus, abste-myus, &c.

But when *e*, or *i*, is preceded by a *c* or *t*, the last syllable is not a diphthong, but is pronounced as if written *shus*; as, herbáceous, sagácius, ostentátious, senten'tious—pronounced as if written herba-shus, senten-shus, &c.

In all the terminations in *eous* or *ious*, the accent is on the letter immediately preceding the consonant, taken into the last syllable, except only where the vowel *i* precedes that consonant, and then the accent is laid on that consonant; as hid'eous, pernic'ious, relig'ious, propit'ious, &c.—pronounced hid'-yus, pernish'-us, &c.

On other occasions, the accent for the most part is on the antepenult.; as, friv'olous, glob'ulous, mirac'ulous, volúminous; except when two consonants interfere—as tremend'ous, concin'nous, enor'mous.

The termination *ous* is always sounded *us*; and is never accented but in the French word *rendezvous*, pronounced rondevoo'.

In *ant*.

Poly syllables in *ant* have the accent on the antepenult.; as pred'icant, rec'reant, extrav'agant, luxúriant, &c. Except when two consonants meet in the middle; as, appel'lant, trium'phant, &c.—but prot'estant has the accent on the first. The accent is never laid on *ant* in poly syllables, except in the words confidant', complaisant'; or in dissyllables, except in compound verbs, such as decant', recant', enchant'; and two nouns—a gallant', the Levant'.

In *ent*.

Poly syllables terminating in *bent*, *cent*, *dent*, or any consonant preceding *ent*, except *m*, forming *ment*, have the accent on the consonant preceding such termination; as, incum'bent, exer'cent, depen'dent, &c.

But

But words terminating in *ment*, being in general substantives derived from verbs, retain the accent of their primitives, without regard to this rule; as, estab'lishment, aston'ishment, embar'assment.

When the vowel *i* precedes any of these terminations, the accent is on the antepenult. either on the single consonant preceding *i*, or the former of two, or three; as, benef'icent, com'pliment, &c.

When *i* precedes *ent* it forms a syllable with it; as, obédient, léniént, diffil'ient, consen'tient, &c.

Words in *lent* have always the accent on the antepenult.; as benev'olent, flat'ulent, púru'lent, &c.—except when two *ls* meet; as, repel'ent, attol'ent; to which also the word ex'cellent is an exception.

All words in *ment* too, that are not derived, have the accent on the antepenult.; as, lig'ament, tes'tament.

The last syllable is never accented but in dissyllables.

In *est*.

Words terminating in *est*, being for the most part adjectives in the superlative degree, retain the accents of their primitives.

In *ist*.

They are chiefly nouns, formed from other nouns or adjectives, and retain the accent of their primitives; as, an'alist, rátionálist, mor'a-list, loy'alist.

In *y*.

There are more words in the English language terminating in this letter, than in any other; perhaps not less than an eighth part of the whole.

ay—Indissyllabic compound verbs and nouns the accent is on the last; as, delay', display', array', &c. Poly-syllables have the accent on the antepenult.; as, yes'terday, sat'urday, cast'away, &c.

cy—Words ending in *cy*, being in general substantives made out of verbs, nouns, or adjectives, retain the accent of their primitives; as, appli'ancy, bril'liancy, in'timacy, legit'imacy, &c.

In words not thus derived, the accent is thrown back to the fourth syllable; as, nec'romancy, chi'romancy—except where stopped by two consonants, as aristoc'racy, democ'racy, &c.

fy—Has always the accent on the antepenult.; as, rar'esy, ed'ify, fecun'dify, &c.: and even against the accent of the primitives in derived words; as, person'ify, diver'sify,—from per'son and d'iverse.

The

The *y* in *fy* has always it's second sound.

But when *fy* is represented by *phy*, *y* has it's first sound; as *philos'ophy*, *at'rophý*; but still the accent is on the antepenult.

gy—Likewise has the accent on the antepenult.; as, *prod'igy*, *geneal'ogy*, *etymol'ogy*, &c.

It has always the sound of soft *g*, except when preceded by another *g*; as, *shaggy*, *foggy*, &c.

by—Words in *by*, being adverbs formed from adjectives and participles, always retain the accent of their primitives; as, *prob'ably*, *des'picably*, *indefat'igably*, &c.

ly—The same is to be observed in all words ending in *ly*; as, *pol'itically*, *delib'erately*, *indef'inutely*, *vol'untarily*, &c.

my—Has always the accent on the antepenult. either on the single consonant preceding the vowel, or on the first of two; as *big'amy*, *in'famy*, *polyg'amy*, *physiog'onomy*, *Deuteron'omy*, &c.

They who pronounce *ac'ademy* instead of *acad'emy* go against analogy.

ny—In trisyllables, has the accent on the antepenult.; as, *prog'eny*, *tyr'anny*, *cal'umny*, &c.: in polysyllables on the fourth; as, *ig'nominy*, *cer'emony*, *mat'rimony*, and all in *mony*; except those ending in *gony*; as, *hexag'ony*, *cosmog'ony*; and *cacoph'ony*, *monot'ony*.

In *ry*.

ry—Takes the accent on the antepenult. in trisyllables; as, *sug'ary*, *diary*, *sal'ary*, *ros'emary*:—and in polysyllables on the fourth; as, *sim'iliary*, *ex'emplary*, *epis'tolary*, *vocab'ulary*, *vul'nerary*, *ubiq'uitary*, &c.; except when prevented by two different consonants, as, *caravan'ary*, *dispen'ary*, *anniver'ary* (yet to this *ad'versary* is an exception), *testamen'ary*, *parliamen'ary* (*com'mentary*, *mómentary*, *vol'untary*, exceptions). *Ac'cessary*, *neccessary*, &c. being only a reduplication of the same letter *r*, follow the general rule.

ery—Has for the most part the accent on the antepenult. and it is only in the following words it is placed farther back; *del'etery*, *mon'astery*, *hap'tistery*, *pres'bytery*. This termination is always founded érry.

ory—In trisyllables has the accent on the antepenult.; as, *pleth'ory*, *priory*, *mem'ory*, &c.

In polysyllables on the fourth, or farther back; as, próbatory, cúbatory, píscatory; ded'icatory, júdicatory, pacíficatory, &c.

This rule holds except when two different consonants meet; as, compul'sory, calefac'tory, contradic'tory;—and in this case the following are exceptions, des'ultory, ín'ventory, prom'ontory, rec'ep'tory, per'emptory, rep'ertory, con'sistory.

This termination is always founded as if written úrry.

In *fy*.

Words in *fy* have the accent on the antepenult.; as, fan'tasy, apos'tasy, lep'rosy, &c.: on the fourth, in ep'ilepsy, con'troversy.

In *ty*.

Polysyllables in *ty*, with the vowel *e* or *i* before it, have uniformly the accent on the antepenult. and on the last letter of that syllable; as, sobri'ety, soci'ety, improb'ity, acer'bity, Déity, spontanéity, &c.

When the letter *c* precedes *ity*, it has the accent upon it, and is founded as *s*; as, verác'ity, felic'ity, feroc'ity—pronounced veras'ity, felis'ity, &c.

When a single consonant precedes *ity*, it has always the accent on it; as, timid'ity, frugal'ity, extrem'ity, barbar'ity, curios'ity, &c.

When two consonants precede it, it is on the former; as, scar'city, secun'dity, abfur'dity, infir'mity, &c.

This termination is always founded *tý*, with the first sound of *ý*.

Under the foregoing terminations are included almost all the words in the English language. The few that belong to the other terminations are either not reducible to general rules, or with so many exceptions as to render them of little use. As they consist chiefly of monosyllables and dissyllables, the rules before laid down for them will in a great measure establish their pronunciation; and where they are silent, the Dictionary is to be consulted,

Having thus laboured through this chaos of spelling, and reduced the apparent confusion there to some degree of order, we shall now emerge into a more lightsome region, where we shall have fewer difficulties to retard our progress; I mean in treating of the art of reading, or the proper delivery of words when arranged in sentences.

As this subject has already been discussed by me in a course of lectures on the Art of Reading, and another on Elocution, I shall content myself at present with extracting from them some general principles, and some practical rules for the attainment of that art, without any comments upon them; referring those readers, who are desirous of entering into a more minute investigation of the subject, to the works themselves.

S E C T I O N VIII.

Of the Art of Delivery.

A Just delivery depends upon a due attention to the following articles:

Articulation: Accent: Pronunciation: Emphasis: Pauses or Stops: Tones: and Key or Pitch of the voice. Of each of these in their order. And first of

A R T I C U L A T I O N.

A good articulation consists, in giving every letter in a syllable its due proportion of sound, according to the most approved custom of pronouncing it; and in making such a distinction between the syllables of which words are composed, that the ear shall without difficulty acknowledge their number; and perceive, at once, to which syllable each letter belongs. Where these points are not observed, the articulation is proportionally defective.

Distinctness of articulation depends, primarily, upon being able to form the simple elements or letters by the organs of speech, in the manner before described in treating on that subject; and in the next place, in distinguishing properly the syllables of which words are composed from each other; which can only be done by a just pronunciation.

The chief source of indistinctness, is too great a precipitancy of utterance. To cure this, the most effectual method will be, to lay aside an hour every day, to be employed in the practice of reading aloud, in a manner much slower than is necessary. This should
be

be done" in the hearing of some person, whose office it should be to remind the reader, if at any time he should perceive him mending his pace, and falling into his old habit.

There is one cause of indistinct articulation, which operates very generally, and which arises from the very genius of our tongue; so that, unless great care be taken, it is scarcely possible to escape being affected by it. Every word in our language, composed of more syllables than one, has one syllable accented, and thus peculiarly distinguished from the rest; and if this accented syllable be properly articulated, the word will be sufficiently known, even though the others are sounded very confusedly. This produces a negligence with regard to the pronunciation of the other syllables; which, though it may not render the sense obscure, yet destroys all measure and proportion, and consequently all harmony in delivery. This fault is so general, that I would recommend it to all who are affected by it, to pronounce the unaccented syllables more fully than is necessary, till they are cured of it.

Of ACCENT.

Accent, in the English language, means, a certain stress of the voice upon a particular letter of a syllable, which distinguishes it from the rest, and, at the same time, distinguishes the syllable itself to which it belongs, from the others which compose the word.

Thus in the word *hab'it*, the accent upon the *b*, distinguishes that letter from the others, and the first syllable from the last. Add more syllables to it, and it will do the same; as *hab'itable*. In the word *rep'ute*, the *u* is the distinguished letter, and the syllable which contains it, the distinguished syllable. But if we add more syllables to it, as in the word *rep'utable*, the seat of the accent is changed to the first syllable, and *p* becomes the distinguished letter.

Every word in our language, of more syllables than one, has one of the syllables distinguished from the rest in this manner; and every monosyllable has a letter. Thus, in the word *bat'* the *t* is accented; in *ha'te*, the vowel *â*. In *cub'*, the *b*; in *cu'be* the *u*. Hence every word in the language, which may properly be called

so, has an accent; for the particles, such as *a, the, to, in, &c.*, which are unaccented, can scarcely be called words, which seems to be implied in the name given to them, that of *particles*; and in that state they are the fitter to discharge their office, by this difference made between them and words. So that as articulation is the essence of syllables, accent is the essence of words; which, without it, would be nothing more than a mere succession of syllables. Thus simple as is the state of the English accent, there is no article of speech which has occasioned more perplexity in those who have treated of it, merely by confounding it with the accents of the ancients, which were quite different things. As this point has been amply discussed in the Lectures on Elocution, and the Art of Reading, the curious reader is referred to those works, under the head Accent.

The great distinction of our accent depends upon its seat; which may be either upon a vowel or a consonant. Upon a vowel, as in the words, glóry, fáther, hóly. Upon a consonant, as in the words, hab'it, bor'row, bat'tle. When the accent is on the vowel, the syllable is long; because the accent is made by dwelling upon the vowel. When it is on the consonant, the syllable is short; because the accent is made by passing rapidly over the vowel, and giving a smart stroke of the voice to the following consonant. Thus the words *add, led, bid, rod, cub*, are all short, the voice passing quickly over the vowel to the consonant: but for a contrary reason, the words *all, laid, bids, read, cube*, are long; the accent being on the vowels, on which the voice dwells some time, before it takes in the sound of the consonant. Obvious as this point is, it has wholly escaped the observation of all our grammarians, and compilers of dictionaries; who, instead of examining the peculiar genius of our tongue, implicitly and pedantically have followed the Greek method, of always placing the accentual mark over a vowel. Now the reason of this practice among the Greeks, was, that as their accents consisted in change of notes, they could not be distinctly expressed but by the vowels; in uttering which, the passage is entirely clear for the voice to issue, and not interrupted or stopped by the different positions of the organs in forming the consonants. But as our accent consists in stress only, it can just as well be placed on a consonant

sonant as a vowel. By this method of marking the accented syllable, our compilers of dictionaries, vocabularies, and spelling-books, must mislead provincials and foreigners in the pronunciation of perhaps one half of the words in our language. For instance; if they should look for the word *endeavour*, finding the accent over the vowel *e*, they will in course find it *endéavour*. In the same manner *dedicate* will be called *dédicate*; *precipitate*, *precé-pitate*; *phenomenon*, *phénó-menon*; and so on through all words of the same class. And in fact we find the Scots do pronounce all such words in that manner; nor do they ever lay the accent upon the consonant in any word in the whole language; in which, the diversity of their pronunciation from that of the people of England chiefly consists. It is a pity that our compilers of dictionaries should have fallen into so gross an error, as the marking of the accents in the right way would have afforded one of the most general and certain guides to true pronunciation, that is to be found with respect to our tongue; for it is a constant rule throughout the whole, that whenever the accent is on the consonant, each preceding vowel has it's first short sound, as set forth in the scheme of vowels, and exemplified in the words, *hát*, *bét*, *fit*, *nót*, *bút*; to which there is no exception in the whole language, except in the few instances where one vowel usurps the power of another.

It has been said above, that every word in our language has one accented syllable; but it is to be observed, that in some of our longer polysyllables there are two accents to be perceived; one stronger, the other fainter. Thus, in the word *expos'tulator'y*, the stronger accent is on the syllable *pos'*; but there is a fainter one on the last syllable but one, founded *túr'*, *expos'tulatúr'ry*: but this makes no difference with regard to the rule, as the primary accent is so much more forcible than the secondary one, as evidently to show that it is but one word which contains both.

To such as have the right use of accent in common discourse, I shall only lay down one rule with regard to it, in reading and speaking in public: which is, that they should always take care to lay it upon the same letter of the syllable in reading, as they are accustomed to do in conversation; and never to lay any stress upon any other syllable. For there are few who either read aloud, or speak in public, that do not

transgress this law of accent, by dwelling equally upon different syllables in the same word: such as fo'r-tu'ne, na'tu're, en'cro'achment', con'-jec'tu're, pa'-tien'ce, &c. But this is not uttering words, but syllables; which properly pronounced are always tied together by an accent; as fo'r'tune, na'ture, encro'achment, conjec'ture, pa'tience. Any habit of this sort gives an unnatural constrained air to speech, and should therefore be carefully avoided by all who deliver themselves in public.

Of PRONUNCIATION.

Pronunciation may be considered in a twofold light; first, with regard to propriety; secondly, with regard to elegance. With regard to propriety, it is necessary that each word should have it's due accent, and each letter in it it's proper sound. This is all that is required in the pronunciation of words separately considered; and is the chief point treated of in the former part of this Grammar. With respect to elegance, beside propriety, proportion of sound also is to be taken in; and this regards the delivery of words as arranged in sentences; and this is the point which I shall now chiefly consider.

As there has been no method hitherto laid open of attaining even the first part, I mean the mere propriety of pronouncing words, it is no wonder that the second, or ornamental part, has been entirely neglected. That which gives delight to the ear in the utterance of articulate sounds, is founded upon the same principle as that which pleases in musical composition, I mean proportion; and this has a twofold reference, to time, and to sound. To the former of these I shall give the prosodian name of Quantity, to the latter that of Quality. At present I shall consider quantity only, referring the other article to another head.

Our early notions of quantity are all imbibed from the Latin prosody; in which, the difference between long and short syllables is established by rules that have no reference to the ear, the sole competent judge in this case; inasmuch that syllables are called long; which are the shortest that can be uttered by the organs of speech; and others are called short, which take up much longer time in pronouncing than the former. The mind thus taking a bias under the prejudice of false rules, never after arrives at a knowledge of the true nature

nature of quantity : and accordingly we find that all attempts hitherto to settle the prosody of our language, have been vain and fruitless.

In treating of the simple elements or letters, I have shown that some, both vowels and consonants, are naturally short ; that is, their sounds cannot possibly be prolonged ; and these are the sounds of *é, î, and û*, of vocal sounds, and three pure mutes, *k, p, t*, of the consonant ; as in the words *béck, líp, cút*.

I have shown also, that the sounds of all the other vowels, and of the consonant semivowels, may be prolonged to what degree we please ; but at the same time it is to be observed, that all these may also be reduced to a short quantity, and are capable of being uttered in as short a space of time, as those which are naturally short. So that they who speak of syllables as absolutely and in their own nature long, the common cant of prosodians, speak of a non-entity : for though, as I have shown above, there are syllables absolutely short, which cannot possibly be prolonged by any effort of the speaker ; yet it is in his power to shorten or prolong the others to what degree he pleases.

I have said that in pronouncing words, when the accent is on the vowel, the syllable is long ; when on the consonant, short ; by which I mean, that the Reader should dwell on the vowel when accented, in order to make it long ; and pass rapidly over it, giving a smart stroke to the following consonant, when the accent is on that. But this rule is so far from being attended to, that for the most part the accented vocal syllables are pronounced in as short a space of time, as the accented consonant ; by which means all proportional quantity in our tongue is utterly destroyed, and the whole appears a rapid gabble of short syllables.

To obviate this, I would recommend it to every one to pay a particular attention to every vocal accented syllable, and to dwell upon it so long as to make it double the quantity of the short ones. Without this, speech must be deprived of all smoothness and harmony.

It has been said above, that when the accent is on the consonant the syllable should be sounded short, and this rule in general holds good. Yet there are cases in which the sound of the consonant may be dwelt upon, and the syllable thus rendered long ; of which

I shall speak more at large under the next head, that of Emphasis. In the mean time, I shall point out the consonants, which, in certain circumstances, will admit of such prolongation, and lay down some rules for the proper pronunciation of all.

The reader is here desired to recollect the division, made in the beginning, of the consonants into mutes and semivowels, and their subdivision into pure and impure. It was there shown, that the sound of the pure mutes cannot be at all prolonged; that of the impure, for a little time; and that of the semivowels, during pleasure. As the question now is about prolonging the sound of consonants, what I have to say on that head must chiefly refer to the semivowels.

Of these the sound of some is disagreeable when continued; of others pleasing to the ear. Of the former kind are, *m, r, s, f, efb, ezh, etñ, etb*: of the latter *l, n, v, z, ing*. *M*, having it's sound entirely through the nose, is disagreeable if it continues any length of time after it's formation; as it resembles more the lowing of oxen, than an articulate sound. *R*, when continued, is also a harsh sound, like the snarling of curs. *S* is only a hiss, like that of serpents. *F*, prolonged, resembles the blowing of wind through a chink, and like *s*, retains no mark of an articulate sound, after it is once formed. *Ezb, efb, etb, etñ*, have too much of the breath mixed in forming them, to make their sound agreeable when continued. The only sounds therefore which can be prolonged with pleasure to the ear, are the semivowels *l, n, ev, ez, ing*. Not but all the others will admit of prolongation on certain occasions, which shall be explained hereafter.

Rules to be observed in sounding the Consonants.

I. None of them are to be prolonged except when the accent is upon them; which can only happen when they are preceded by a short sounding vowel: as, *tell, can, love*. When a long sound precedes, the voice must dwell upon the vowel, and take the consonant into the syllable in it's shortest sound; otherwise, were they both dwelt upon, the syllable would take up the time of two long sounds, and would therefore seem to be two; as *vā-ic, rāi-n, brā-ve, day-s*. This is an article very necessary to be attended to by the natives of Scotland, who are apt to prolong the sound of a semivowel after a long vowel. On the
other

other hand, the people of England are to be cautioned against running the sound of the vowel too quickly into the following consonant, which is too generally the practice, to the great diminution of the number of our long syllables.

2. Their sound is never to be prolonged, except in monosyllables, or final syllables of other words; as

Swēll the bold note—
Fulfil your purpose—

But we must not say,

The swēl-ling note—
Fulfil-ling all—
The cān-nons roar—

for this would be to transgress one of the fundamental laws of accent, by separating syllables from words to which they belong, and transferring them to the next.

3. Neither consonant, nor vowel, is to be dwelt upon beyond it's common quantity, when it closes a sentence. Thus in the following line—

And if I lose thy love—I lose my all—

the sound of the word *love* may be prolonged, as the sense is not completed, but that of *all*, though equally emphatical, must not be continued beyond it's common time, as it closes the sense. If we transpose the members of the line, the thing will be reversed; as thus—

I lose my all—if I should lose thy love.

Here the time is increased in the word *all*, and that of *love* reduced to its common quantity.

This rule is also very necessary to be attended to by the natives of Scotland, as the dwelling upon the last words of sentences, constitutes one material difference between the English speech and theirs.

4. When consonants begin a word, or a syllable, they must be sounded short; and great care must be taken, that before their union with the following letter, they be not preceded by any confused sound of their own. This is very disagreeable to the ear, and yet is no uncommon fault. The not attending to this in pronouncing the letter *s*, has been the chief cause of our language being called by foreigners

foreigners the Hissing language; though in reality it does not abound so much in that letter as either the Greek or Roman; the final *s* having, for the most part, with us, the sound of *z*. But if care be not taken early in forming the pronunciation, people are apt to contract a habit of hissing before they utter the sound of *s*, as well as of continuing it at the end. This confused sound at the beginning of words is equally disagreeable in all the semivowels,

Of EMPHASIS.

Emphasis discharges, in sentences, the same kind of office that accent does in words. As accent is the link which ties syllables together, and forms them into words; so emphasis unites words together, and forms them into sentences, or members of sentences. As accent dignifies the syllable on which it is laid, and makes it more distinguished by the ear than the rest; so emphasis ennobles the word to which it belongs, and presents it in a stronger light to the understanding. Accent is the mark which distinguishes words from each other, as simple types of our ideas, without reference to the mutual relation in which they stand to each other. Emphasis is the mark which points out their several degrees of relationship, in their various combinations, and the rank which they hold in the mind. Were there no accents, words would be resolved into their original syllables: were there no emphasis, sentences would be resolved into their original words; and in this case, the hearer must be at the pains himself, first, of making out the words, and afterwards their meaning. Whereas, by the use of accent and emphasis, words, and their meaning, being pointed out by certain marks, at the same time that they are uttered, the hearer has all the trouble saved, but that of listening; and can accompany the speaker at the same pace that he goes with as clear a comprehension of the matter offered to his consideration, as the speaker himself has, if he delivers himself well.

From this account it might appear, that emphasis is only a more forcible accent than ordinary, laid upon the word to which it belongs, and that it is exactly of the same nature, differing only in degree of strength; an opinion, which, to the great prejudice of elocution, has too generally prevailed. But there is an absolute and constitutional

difference between accent and emphasis, as there certainly ought to be, which consists in this; that every emphatic syllable, besides a greater stress, is marked also by a change of note in the voice. To show the necessity of this, we need only observe, that the mind, in communicating it's ideas, is in a continual state of activity, emotion, or agitation, from the different effects which those ideas produce on the mind of the speaker. Now, as the end of such communication is not merely to lay open the ideas, but also all the different feelings which they excite in him who utters them, there must be some other marks, beside words, to manifest these; as words uttered in a monotonous state, can only represent a similar state of mind, perfectly free from all activity or emotion.

All that passes in the mind of man may be reduced to two classes, which I shall call, Ideas and Emotions. By ideas, I mean all thoughts which rise and pass in succession in the mind of man: by emotions, all exertions of the mind in arranging, combining, and separating it's ideas; as well as all the effects produced on the mind itself, by those ideas, from the more violent agitation of the passions, to the calmer feelings, produced by the operation of the intellect and fancy. In short, thought is the object of the one; internal feeling, of the other. That which serves to express the former, I call the language of ideas; and the latter, the language of emotions. Words are the signs of the one; tones, of the other. But there is an essential difference between the two, which merits our utmost attention. The language of ideas is wholly arbitrary; that is, words, which are the signs of our ideas, have no natural connexion with them, but depend purely upon convention, in the different societies of men, where they are employed; which is sufficiently proved by the diversity of languages spoken by the different nations of the world. But it is not so with regard to the language of emotions. For as the communication of these internal feelings, was a matter of much more consequence in our social intercourse, than the mere conveying of ideas; so, the Author of our being did not leave the invention of this language, as in the other case, to man; but stamped it himself upon our nature, in the same manner as he has done with regard to the rest of the animal world, who all express their various feelings by various tones. Only curs, from the superior rank that we hold, is infinitely more comprehensive; as there is

not an act of the mind, an exertion of the fancy, or emotion of the heart, which has not annexed to it its peculiar tone and notes of the voice, by which it is to be expressed; and which, when properly used, excite in the minds of others, tuned invariably by the hand of nature in unison to those notes, analogous emotions. Whenever therefore man interferes, by substituting any other notes in the room of those which nature has annexed to the acts and feelings of the mind, so far the language of emotions is corrupted, and fails of its end. For the chords of the human heart, thus tuned in unison to the natural notes only, will never vibrate in correspondence to those of the artificial kind.

The means by which this expressive language of nature has been corrupted in the different nations of the world, have been set forth at large in the second lecture on the Art of Reading; at present I shall content myself with laying open the cause of its having been in a great measure lost to us in this country. This is nothing else than the very defective and erroneous method in which all are trained in the art of reading; whereby all the various, natural, expressive tones of speech are suppressed; and a few artificial, unmeaning, reading notes are substituted in their room. Nothing can more clearly confirm the truth of this position, than the following observation—That there are few people, who speak English without a provincial tone, that have not the most accurate use of emphasis, when they utter their sentiments in common discourse; and the reason that they have not the same use of it, in reading aloud the sentiments of others, or delivering their own in public, is, that they are apt to substitute the artificial tones and cant of reading, to which they have been habituated from their childhood, in the room of those of the natural kind.

From this view of the cause of the disorder, the remedy of course suggests itself. The first necessary step is, to get rid of the artificial notes superinduced by the bad habit of reading; and to supply their places with those of the natural kind. If it be asked, how we are to acquire the use of the proper notes in reading, after we have gotten rid of the others; my answer is, that we have them all prepared within ourselves, ready to start forth if properly sought for. In order to this, it is necessary that each reader should not only understand, but feel the sentiments of the Author, and if he enter into the spirit of

of the Author's sentiments, as well as into the meaning of his words, he will not fail to deliver the words in properly varied tones. But I shall defer speaking of the method to be used in order to accomplish this point, till I have treated of the next article, that of

P A U S E S *or* S T O P S .

Stopping, like spelling, has, at different periods of time, and by different persons, been considered, in a great measure, as arbitrary, and has had it's different fashions; nor are there at this day any sure general rules established for the practice of that art. The truth is, the modern art of punctuation was not taken from the art of speaking, which certainly ought to have been it's archetype, and probably would, had that art been studied and brought to perfection by the moderns; but was in a great measure regulated by the rules of grammar, which they had studied; that is, certain parts of speech are kept together, and others divided by stops, according to their grammatical construction, often without reference to the pauses used in discourse. And the only general rule by which pauses can be regulated properly, has been either unknown, or unattended to; which is, that pauses, for the most part, depend upon emphasis. I have already shown, that words are sufficiently distinguished from each other, by accent; but to point out their meaning when united in sentences, emphasis and pauses are necessary. As emphasis is the link which connects words together, and forms them into sentences, or into members of sentences; when in the same sentence there are more than one member, and more than one emphatic word, that there may be no mistake with regard to the number of words belonging to each emphasis, at the end of every such member of a sentence, there ought to be a perceptible pause. If it be asked, why a pause should any more be necessary to emphasis than to accent; or why emphasis alone will not sufficiently distinguish the members of sentences from each other, without pauses, as accent does words; the answer is obvious; that we are pre-acquainted with the sound of words, and cannot mistake them when distinctly pronounced, however rapidly; but we are not pre-acquainted with the meaning of sentences, which must be pointed out to us by the reader or speaker; and as this can only be done, by

evidently showing what words appertain to each emphatic one; unless a pause be made at the end of the last word belonging to the former emphatic one, we shall not be able to know at all times, to which of the two emphases the intermediate words are to be referred; and this must often breed confusion in the sense.

Thus unfit as the state of punctuation is to answer even its own end, the teachers of the art of reading have annexed another office to it, quite foreign to its nature, which has been attended with the worst consequences with regard to delivery; and that is by associating certain artificial notes of the voice to these stops. How little fitted they are to answer this end, we may judge, by considering that the notes preceding pauses and rests in discourse, are exceedingly numerous and various, according to the sense of the words, the emotions of the mind, or the exertions of fancy; and cannot possibly be represented by so small a number as four or five marks, which are used as stops: yet all this immense variety are swallowed up and lost in the reading notes, which usually consist only of two; one annexed to the stops which mark members of sentences, as comma, semicolon, and colon; the other to the full stop, when the sentence is complete. By some, the pupils are taught to elevate their voice in the former case, and to depress it in the latter. By others, the depressed note is used in both cases, only differing in degree.

Here then is to be found the true source of the bad manner of reading and speaking in publick, that so generally prevails; which is, that we are taught to read in a different way, with different tones and cadences, from those which we use in speaking; and this artificial manner, being used instead of the natural one, in all recitals and repetitions at school, as well as in reading, generally infects the delivery of all who afterwards speak in publick. For they are apt to consider this species of delivery, which they have been taught, as superiour to that kind which comes of course, without any pains; and therefore judge it the most proper to be used on all public occasions. But as there is something in this monotonous manner of reading, against which nature herself revolts; when they are to deliver their own sentiments in speaking, each individual, not having been instructed in the proper use of suitably varied and expressive tones, falls into a certain cant or tune, by certain elevations and depressions of the voice, to which all
sentences

sentences are set alike; and this tune, being void both of harmony and expression, is at once discordant to the ear, and disgusting to the understanding. Thus has this unnatural mode of utterance, spread itself in the senate-house, the pulpit, the bar, and every place where public declamation is used; inasmuch that the instances of a just and natural elocution are very rare: the want of which is most generally and sensibly felt in our churches.

Having shown the many abuses committed in the two most important articles of delivery, emphasis and stops, it now remains to point out the remedy.





The source of these abuses may be farther traced, by attentively weighing the following observation—That no illiterate man ever uses false emphases, tones, or stops, in speaking; it is only the literate, those that have learned to read, that can fall into errors of this sort. For, as our ideas pass in train in our minds, and are there connected or divided, the illiterate man, without rule or thought, exhibits them exactly as they pass in his mind. To the idea that makes the most forcible impression there, he gives the greatest force of expression in utterance; and therefore the strongest emphases to the word which stands as it's mark. And whatever emotions are excited in him by those ideas, he cannot help manifesting by suitable tones, looks, and gestures; as these necessarily proceed from an original law of his constitution, and without pains cannot be suppressed. Whereas the man who has learned to read, has been taught to connect or separate his words, by arbitrary rules of stopping, which are not taken from the natural train of our ideas. He has no mark to point out the most important word, which is therefore often neglected, or the emphasis transferred to another of less consequence. He is not taught to annex to his words, any part of the language of emotions, tones, looks, and gestures; which are therefore wholly omitted, or absurdly applied. In short, as in the whole written language there is nothing offered to the eye but letters and stops; the teacher of the art of reading thinks he has done his duty, when he has instructed you in the manner of spelling those letters properly, so as to form them into words; and in the use of the stops to separate sentences, and members of sentences from each other. It is here therefore the remedy is to be sought for, by supplying and correcting what is erroneous and defective in the art

of reading. For it is manifest from what has been said before, that if reading could be brought to be exactly the same thing as speaking, a just and forcible delivery would of course follow, though more might be required to make it graceful and pleasing to the ear. However easy it may appear at first sight to put this in practice, yet upon trial it would be found more difficult than is imagined. Confirmed bad habits in a thing which we daily practise, can be removed only by a right method, and daily practice according to that method.

Such a method is what I am now about to lay down; and I dare promise that whoever will pursue it, will find effects from it, suitable to the pains that he shall take.

The chief error in writing, is the manner of stopping, different from the natural train of our ideas: and the chief defect, the want of some mark for each emphatick word; which is the cause of neglecting, or misapplying emphasis. To get the better of bad habits arising from these, I would propose the following method.

If a person has a mind to read any passage correctly, let him first write it without stops. Let him then consider the general meaning and purport of the words, and enter into the spirit of the sentiment. Let him ask himself—How should I deliver this, supposing it to be the immediate effusion of my own mind? Let him try to do this. He will not at first be able to hit the mark, for his habitual reading tones will force themselves upon him for some time; but at every trial, with that point in view, he will gain ground. It will be of great assistance to him, if he can get a friend to hear him sentence by sentence, still asking him—Is that the way in which I should utter that sentence, supposing it to proceed from the immediate sentiments of my mind? For in that case he may be often informed of his using those artificial tones of reading, which, from habit, may not strike his own ear, though they will immediately be perceived by another's. After this let him stop it, according to the method which he has settled of speaking it: but let him not use the common stops of writing, the sight of which, would revive the use of their associated tones; instead of these let him employ small inclined lines, to be placed at the top of the line behind the word, and not at the bottom; in order as little as possible to revive the idea of the usual stops. To answer this end four marks will be sufficient, as thus—

For the shortest pause a small inclined line, thus 
 For the second, double the time of the former, two 
 And for the third, or full stop, three 
 To mark a pause longer than any belonging to the
 usual stops, two horizontal lines, as thus 

The manner of reducing this to practice, may be made clear by the following example :

Dearly-belov'd brethren.—The scripture moveth us' in sundry places' to acknow'lege and confes' our manifold sins and wickedness'' and that we should not dissemble' nor clo'ke them' before the face of Almighty God' our Heav'nly Father'' but confes' them' with an humble' lowly' penitent' and ob'edient heart' to the end that we may obtain forgiveness of the same' by his' infinite goodness and mercy'''

Having settled the stops, let him afterwards mark each emphatic word, by placing a sloping line inclining to the right, over the accented letter of such word, as is done in the above example. To this accented syllable let him constantly endeavour to give the peculiar note which nature herself has annexed to the sentiment, and this will serve as a key-note or regulator of the others. I would recommend it to him not to proceed to another passage, till, by frequent trials, he has made himself master of one; and his best way of knowing this, will be, to read it to different persons, at different times, still asking them the question before mentioned; and he may be pretty sure, when they are agreed in opinion, that he has accomplished the point. From this passage let him proceed to another; and so on, still making choice of diversity of style and matter; and it is inconceivable, when once he shall have made himself master of a few passages in that way, how quick his progress will be afterwards. But still he must not indulge himself for some time, in reading any thing, but with this particular view, otherwise his old habit will counteract his progress in the new way.

But it may be said, that though his manner may be changed, in reading those passages that are marked in the proposed way, his old habit will prevail when he reads such as are written in the customary manner. To prevent this, I would advise him, after he has marked any

any passage, and made himself master of it, to read the same passage aloud as usually written or printed; and if this should occasion any difference in him, from the manner he had before settled, let him read it over and over till he has brought it to be the same. This will make him attentive to the errors and defects in the graphic art, and he will come gradually to neglect those false guides, the stops; and learn to be attentive only to the main drift and scope of each sentence. But as it will require long practice, before he will be able to do this at sight, I would recommend it to him not to read any thing aloud, for some time at least, till he has cast his eye over it, and taken in the general sense of the passage. And I would also advise him not to deliver any thing from notes in public, without using the marks before mentioned, till habit shall have settled him in the right way.

This method, simple as it is, I can vouch from experience, will, if properly followed, change the artificial and unaffecting, to the natural and forcible manner of utterance. And whoever can accomplish that point, will certainly obtain the chief end of delivery, that of gaining attention, and making an impression on his auditory.

There is one article relative to the intonation of the stops, which, though of the utmost importance to a just and graceful delivery, has never yet been pointed out, and which, as demanding the utmost attention, I have reserved for the last place. In the usual method of managing the voice with respect to the stops, we are only taught either to raise or lower it, according to the nature of the stops; but there is a third thing to be done of more frequent use, and as essentially necessary, which is, suspending the voice before certain pauses, without any change of note. The method of pointing out to the ear the close of a sentence, or a full completion of the sense, is by a depressed note. That of marking the members of sentences, or incomplete senses, is either by an elevated or suspended note. The elevated notes should be chiefly appropriated to the emphatic syllables, and should hardly ever otherwise precede pauses, except in notes of admiration, interrogation, or impassioned discourse: the incomplete members of all other sentences should be marked only by a suspension of the voice, in the same individual

note, as if it had proceeded without interruption to the next member of the sentence. They who do otherwise, if they elevate the voice at the close of the smaller members, fall into a tune or cant running through all sentences alike. If they depress it, they make the members appear so many detached sentences, and destroy that concatenation of the parts, without which the complete sense of the whole can never clearly be manifested. They who have been accustomed to make some change of note before all stops, will find it very difficult at first to suspend their voice without such change; and their best method to attain it in reading will be, at first, to run the words of the former member, into the first of the latter, without any pause, attending to the note which they use in that case; then let them try to stop at that word in the same note, which will be then just fresh on the ear. But they will have a still more certain method, by having recourse to the general rule before laid down, and asking themselves how they would utter those words, if they were speaking, not reading them.

Having said all that is necessary on the intonation of the pauses, it now remains to say something on the time of their duration. In this respect, the great fault almost universally committed, is that of making them too short. As every member of a sentence contains some idea of more or less importance to the drift of the whole, there ought to be a sufficient pause at the end of each member, to give time for each idea to make it's due impression on the mind, and the proportion of time in the pause should be regulated, by the importance of each idea; or by the closer, or more remote connection which it has with the main object of the sentence. Pauses in discourse answer the same end that shades do in pictures; by the proper use of which, the objects stand out distinctly to the eye; and without which, were the colours to run into one another, it would be difficult to discriminate the several figures of the composition. In order to get the better of this bad habit of running sentences, and their members, too quickly into one another, I would recommend it to every reader to make all his pauses longer than is necessary, till by degrees he brings them to their due proportion.

Of the PITCH and MANAGEMENT of the VOICE.

These are articles of the utmost importance, to give due force and proportion to all the others. In order to be heard with satisfaction, it is necessary that the speaker should deliver himself with ease. But if he does not know how to pitch his voice properly, he can never have the due management of it; and his utterance will be painful to himself, and irksome to his hearers.

Every speaker, who is not corrupted by bad habits, has three pitches in his voice; the high, low, and middle pitch. The middle, is that which is used in common discourse; from which he either rises or falls, according as the matter of his discourse, or emotions of his mind require. This middle pitch, therefore, is what ought to be generally used, for two reasons; first, because the organs of the voice are stronger, and more pliable in this pitch, from constant use: and secondly, because it is more easy to rise or fall from that pitch, to high or low, with regular proportion.

Most persons, through want of skill and practice, when they read or speak in public, fall into one of the extremes. Either through timidity and diffidence, they use the low pitch, in which they are not heard at all, or with so much trouble, to the listener, as soon to weary attention: or, if they aim at avoiding this fault, they run into the high pitch; which is productive of consequences equally bad. The organs of the voice in this unusual pitch, are soon wearied; and languor and hoarseness ensue. And as the reason for continuing it, will be equally strong during the whole discourse, as for the first setting out in it, the speaker must lose all the benefits which arise from variety, and fall into a disgusting monotony.

The prevalence of this practice arises from a common mistake in those who speak, for the first time, in a large room, and before a numerous auditory. They conclude it impossible that they should be heard in their common pitch of voice, and therefore change it to a higher. Thus they confound two very distinct things, making
high

high and low, the same with loud and soft. Loud and soft in speaking, are like the *fortè* and *piano* in musick; they only refers to the different degrees of force used in the same key: whereas high and low, imply a change of key. So that the business of every speaker is, to proportion the force or loudness of voice to the size of the room, and number of his auditors, in it's usual pitch. If it be larger than ordinary, he is to speak louder, not higher, in his usual key, not in a new one. And whoever neglects this, will never be able to manage his voice with ease to himself, or satisfaction to his hearers. He who delivers himself in a moderate pitch, whenever his subject demands that he should rise to a higher, or sink to a lower, does it with ease, and in due proportion; and produces the effects which are to be expected from such change, and agreeable variety. While he who takes a high pitch, cannot rise upon occasion, without running into discord; or sink, with any rule of proportion to guide him. They who, to avoid this fault, run into the opposite extreme, and begin in a lower pitch than is natural to them, err indeed on the safer side, but are equally distant from the point of truth. It is true, it is more easy to rise gradually and proportionally, than to descend; but while they remain in that key, it will appear equally unnatural, and more languid than the other; and they will be very apt, through the body of their discourse, to run chiefly into that key in which they had set out.

With regard to the degree of loudness to be used, the best rule for a speaker to observe is, never to utter a greater quantity of voice, than he can afford without pain to himself, or any extraordinary effort. While he does this, the other organs of speech will be at liberty to discharge their several offices with ease; and he will always have his voice under command. But whenever he transgresses these bounds, he gives up the reins, and has no longer any management of it. And it will ever be the safest way too, to keep within his compass, rather than go at any time to the utmost extent of it; which is a dangerous experiment, and never justifiable but upon some extraordinary emotion. For even in that case, the transgressing of the limits in the least, will scarce be pardoned: for, as the judicious Shakspeare has well observed in his instruction to

the player. *In the very torrent, tempest, and as I may say whirlwind of your passion, you must acquire and beget a temperance that may give it smoothness.*

In order to have a full power and command over the voice, it is necessary that the speaker should understand the right management of the breath; an article of the utmost importance to the whole of delivery, and yet which is as little known as any of the rest. The false rule, by which people in general are instructed in learning to read, that the breath is never to be drawn, but when there is a full stop or close of the sense, has made it exceedingly difficult to utter long sentences, especially to those who are short-winded. They are therefore apt to run themselves entirely out of breath, and not to stop till the failure of that obliges them to it, which is therefore likely to happen in improper places; or else they subdivide the long sentence, into as many distinct sentences, as they take times of breathing; to the utter confusion of the sense. For as they have been taught not to take breath, but when they make a full stop, they habitually use the tone of a full stop, whenever they take breath.

It is of as much importance to a speaker, that he should have at all times a sufficient command of breath, as that an organ should be supplied with a proper quantity of air. In order to this, he should take care always to get a fresh supply, before he feels any want of it; for while he has some to spare, he recruits it with such ease, that his hearers are not at all sensible of his doing it. Whereas if he wait till he is put in mind of it, by some degree of uneasiness, he not only does it with more difficulty himself, but he may depend upon it that his hearers have also felt his uneasiness, and been sensible of his difficulty. For, so strong is the sympathy between the organs of speech and those of hearing, that the least uneasiness in the one, is immediately perceived by the other.

To enable a reader or speaker to accomplish this point, it is only necessary to observe, that he may at all times supply himself with any quantity of breath he pleases, even at the smallest stop, only observing the rule laid down, that of giving the true tone which should precede such stop. For the note of the voice, in that case, sufficiently marks the nature of the pause, without any reference to time, which he is at

liberty to prolong at pleasure, without prejudice to the sense; as the connection of the sense does not at all depend upon the length of time in the stops, as is absurdly imagined, but upon the tone of voice accompanying them. This circumstance gives the speaker such power over the pauses, as, judiciously used, may contribute much to the main point in view, that of strongly inculcating his meaning. For, by this means, he may always proportion his pauses to the importance of the sense; and not merely to the grammatical structure of words in sentences, making like pauses to all of like structure, without distinction. For instance, if there be any proposition or sentiment which he would enforce more strongly than the rest, he may either precede it by a longer pause than usual, which will rouse attention, and give it the more weight when it is delivered; or he may make a longer pause after it is closed, which will give time to the mind to ruminate upon it, and let it sink deeper into it by reflection; or, according to the importance of the point, he may do both. He may go still farther, and make a pause before some very emphatical word, where neither the sense, nor common usage would admit of any; and this on proper occasions may produce a very powerful effect.

Of TONES.

Thus far I have considered the several points, that are fundamentally and essentially necessary to every public speaker; without which, he will be so far from making any impression on his hearers, that he will not be able to command their attention, or, in many cases, even make himself understood. Yet so low is the state of elocution among us, that a man who is master even of these rudiments of rhetoric, is comparatively considered as one of an excellent delivery. This very circumstance, therefore, is a sufficient inducement to apply closely, at least to the mastery of these points.

But to such as should be desirous to extend their views so far as to attain the nobler ends of oratory, I mean a power of commanding the tempers, dispositions, and passions of mankind, there are other points to be considered; to master which will require the closest attention, and infinite pains. The first, and principal of these, is the
 article

article of tones; upon the proper use and management of which, all that is pleasurable, or affecting in elocution, chiefly depends.

What I have hitherto said on this subject, refers only to particular notes of the voice, appertaining to emphasis and stops, in sentences. Here I mean to speak of that general intonation, which pervades whole periods, and parts of a discourse.

Tones may be divided into two kinds; natural and instituted. The natural, are such as belong to the passions of man in his animal state; which are implanted in his frame, by the hand of nature; and which spontaneously break forth, whenever he is under the influence of any of those passions. These form an universal language, equally used by all the different nations of the world, and equally understood and felt by all. Thus, the tones expressive of sorrow, lamentation, mirth, joy, hatred, anger, love, pity, &c. are the same in all countries, and excite emotions in us analogous to those passions, when accompanying words which we do not understand.

The instituted tones, are those which are settled by compact, to make the different operations, exertions, and emotions of the intellect and fancy, in producing their ideas; and these in a great measure differ, in different countries, as the languages do.

The former of these, it is evident, neither require study nor pains, when we are ourselves under the influence of any of those passions, as they are necessarily produced by them: but in attempting to produce them, either in delivering the impassioned speeches of writers; or in assuming them in our own discourses; we shall fail of the point, so far as we fail of feeling, for the time, the very passions we would express. We may indeed mimic the tones of those passions, but the cheat will be manifest, and not reach the hearts of the hearers. *Si vis me flere, dolendum est primum tibi ipsi*, is a well known maxim, and will hold good with regard to all the other passions.

With respect to the latter, it will require great pains and much observation, to become master of them.

When we consider that all these tones are to be accompanied by suitable looks and gestures; not only adapted in the justest proportion to give due force to the sentiment, but regulated also in such a way as to appear graceful, we need not wonder that this species of
 oratory

oratory is scarce known among us, who have never studied even the principles of the art. Nor is it hardly ever attempted to be put in practice, except on the stage; where indeed some degree of it is essentially necessary. And the extreme difficulty of arriving at any degree of perfection in it cannot be more clearly shown, than by recollecting how few the instances are, of those who have succeeded even tolerably there, though it be the main object and business of their lives. All this is the necessary consequence of our having devoted our whole time and attention to the cultivation of the written language, and leaving that of speech entirely to chance.

When we reflect, that not only every thing which is pleasurable, every thing which is forcible and affecting in elocution, but also the most material points necessary to a full and distinct comprehension, even of the sense of what is uttered, depend upon the proper use of tones, and their accompaniments; it may well astonish us to think, that such essential parts of language should in a civilized country, and a country of freedom too, be wholly neglected. Nay worse—that our youth should not only be uninstructed in the true use of these, but in the little art that is used, they should be early perverted by false rules, utterly repugnant to those which nature has clearly pointed out to us. And how can it be otherwise, when we have given up the vivifying energetic language, stamped by God himself upon our natures, for that which is the cold, lifeless work of art, and invention of man; and bartered that, which can penetrate the inmost recesses of the soul, for one which dies in the ear, or fades upon the sight?

Such is our present state, and such it must ever continue, till the object be changed; till the living language be restored to its due rank, and schools of rhetoric established, as in old Greece and Rome, for teaching the noblest, most useful, and ornamental art, that ever improved and dignified human nature.

Of the RECITATION *of* POETIC NUMBERS.

In order to know the different manner to be used in the recitation of verse, from that of prose, it will be necessary to examine, in the first place, wherein the difference between prose and verse consists.

Poetic

Poetic numbers are founded upon the same principles with those of the musical, and are governed by similar laws. Proportion and order are the sources of the pleasure we receive from both, and the beauty of each depends upon a due observation of the laws of measure, and movement. The essential difference between them is, that the matter of the one consists of articulate, of the other, inarticulate sounds: but syllables in the one correspond to notes in the other; poetic feet, to musical bars; and verses, to strains: they have all like properties, and are governed by similar laws.

The constituent parts of verse are, feet, and pauses; from the due distribution of which, result measure, and movement. Feet consist of a certain number of syllables united together, like notes in bars; and a certain number of these feet, when completed, according to the rules of the different species of versification, form verses or strains. They are called feet, because it is by their aid that the voice as it were steps along through the verse, in a measured pace; and it is therefore necessary that the syllables which mark this regular movement of the voice, should in some manner be distinguished from the others. This distinction was made among the ancient Romans, by dividing their syllables into long and short, and ascertaining their quantity, by an exact proportion in sounding them; the long, being to the short, as two to one; and the long syllables, being thus the more important, marked the movement. In English, syllables are divided into accented and unaccented; and the accented syllables, being as strongly distinguished from the unaccented by the peculiar stresses of the voice upon them, are equally capable of marking the movement, and pointing out the regular paces of the voice, as the long syllables were, by their quantity, among the Romans.

From not having examined the peculiar genius of our tongue, our prosodians have fallen into a variety of errors: some having adopted the rules of our neighbours, the French; and others having had recourse to those of the ancients; though neither of them, in reality, would square with our tongue, on account of an essential difference between them. With regard to the French, they measured verses by the number of syllables whereof they were composed, on account of a constitutional defect in their tongue, which rendered it incapable of numbers formed by poetic feet. For it has neither accent, nor quantity,

quantity, suited to the purpose; the syllables of their words being for the most part equally accented; and the number of long syllables being out of all proportion greater than that of the short. Hence for a long time it was supposed, as it is by most people at present, that our verses were composed, not of feet, but syllables; and accordingly they are denominated verses of ten, eight, six, or four syllables, even to this day. Thus have we lost sight of the great advantage which our language has given us over the French, in point of poetic numbers, by its being capable of a geometrical proportion, on which the harmony of versification depends; and blindly reduced ourselves to that of the arithmetical kind, which contains no natural power of pleasing the ear. And hence, like the French, our chief pleasure in verse, arises from the poor ornament of rhyme.

Some few of our prosodians finding this to be an error, and that our verses were really composed of feet, not syllables, without farther examination, boldly applied all the rules of the Latin prosody to our versification; though scarce any of them answered exactly, and some of them were utterly incompatible with the genius of our tongue. Thus because the Roman feet were formed by quantity, they asserted the same of ours, denominating all the accented syllables long; whereas I have formerly shown, that the accent, in some cases, as certainly makes the syllable on which it is laid, short, as in others it makes it long. And their whole theory of quantity, borrowed from the Roman, in which they endeavour to establish the proportion of long and short, as immutably fixed to the syllables of words constructed in a certain way, at once falls to the ground; when it is shown, that the quantity of our syllables is perpetually varying with the sense, and is for the most part regulated by emphasis: which has been fully proved in the course of Lectures on the Art of Reading Verse; where it has been also shown, that this very circumstance has given us an amazing advantage over the ancients, in point of poetic numbers.

The other constituent part of verse, consists in pauses, peculiarly belonging to verse, and differing from the prosaic. Of the poetick pauses, there are two sorts; One denominated Cesural, the other I shall call the Final. The cesural, divides the verse into equal, or

unequal parts : the final, closes it. The cesural pause is known to all who have any acquaintance with the nature of verse ; but the final has hitherto escaped the observation of all the writers upon that subject. It is for that very reason, that there has not hitherto been given an adequate idea of verse, in contradistinction to prose, since it is the use of this final pause, which, on many occasions, alone marks the difference between the two. It is the line drawn between their boundaries, which can never be mistaken, whilst it remains ; remove it, and it is impossible, in many cases, to distinguish the one from the other.

Do we not observe, that verse is written in a different way from prose ? Do we not find that in each species of versification, every line is bounded by the measure ; that is, must terminate, when the number of feet which belongs to the kind of metre, is completed. Is not this done to mark the metre distinctly ? And is it to the eye only that the metre is to be marked ?—the eye, which, of itself, can form no judgment of measure in sounds, nor take any pleasure in such arrangement of words ; and shall the ear, the sole judge of numbers, to which nature herself has annexed a delight in the perception of metre, be left without any mark, to point out the completion of the measure ? If it were indeed a law of our versification, that every line should terminate with a stop in the sense, the boundaries of the measure would then be fixed, and could not be mistaken. But when we know, that one of the greatest perfections in our blank heroic verse, is that of drawing out the sense from one line to another, I am afraid, in that case, if there be no mark to show where the measure ends, it will be often carried away by the sense, and, confounded with it, be changed to pure prose. Nothing has puzzled the bulk of readers, or divided their opinions more, than the manner in which those verses ought to be recited, where the sense does not close with the line ; and the last words of which have a necessary connection with those that begin the subsequent verse. Some, who see the necessity of pointing out the metre, make a pause at the end of such lines ; but never having been taught any other pause, but those of the sentential kind, they use one of them, and pronounce the last word in such a note, as usually marks a member of a sentence.

Now this is certainly improper; because they make that appear to be a complete member of a sentence, which is an incomplete one; and by thus disjoining the sense, as well as the words, often confound the meaning. Others of a more enthusiastick kind, elevate their voices, at the end of all verses, to a higher note than is ever used in any of the sentential stops; but such a continual repetition of the same high note, at the close of every verse, though it marks the metre distinctly, becomes disgusting by its monotony; and gives an air of chanting to such recitation, extremely disagreeable to every ear, except that of the reciter himself; who, in general, seems highly delighted with his own tune, and imagines it gives equal pleasure to others. It was to a reader of this sort, that Cæsar, said, ‘If you read, you sing; and if you sing, you sing very ill.’

To avoid these several faults, the bulk of readers have chosen what they think a safer course, which is that of running the lines one into another, without the least pause, where they find none in the sense; in the same manner as they would do in sentences of prose, were they to find the same words there so disposed; by which means they reduce verse to a hobbling kind of metre, neither verse nor prose. In vain, to such readers, has Milton laboured the best proportioned numbers in blank verse; his order is turned into confusion; his melody, into discord. In vain have Prior and Dryden, in the couplet, fought out the richest rhyme; the last word hurried precipitately from its post, into the next line, leaves no impression on the ear; and lost in a cluster of words, marks not the relation between it and its correlative, which their distinguished similar posts in the two verses had given them; by which means the whole effect of the rhyme, as well as the metre, is lost. We need not wonder, however, that the majority of readers should readily fall into this last method, because they have all learned to read prose, and it costs them no trouble to read verse like prose.

But it will be asked, if this final pause be neither marked by an elevation, nor depression of the voice, how is it possible to mark it at all? To this the answer is obvious; by making no change at all in the voice, but suspending it in the same individual note that would be used, were it to be connected instantly with the following word. This stop is what I have before described under the name of the pause

of suspension; which, though essentially necessary to the just recitation of verse, has never once been thought of; nor is the management of it to be acquired but by great attention and practice, according to the method before proposed. By the use of this pause, the melody of verse may at all times be preserved without interfering with the sense. For the pause itself, perfectly marks the bounds of the metre; and being made only by a suspension, not change of note in the voice, the concatenation of the meaning is as distinctly perceived by every auditor, as if the words had been uttered in the closest connection.

Nor is this the only advantage gained to numbers by this stop of suspension; it also prevents that monotone at the end of lines, before described, which, however pleasing to a rude, is disgusting to a delicate ear. For, as this stop of suspension has no peculiar note of its own, but always takes that which belongs to the preceding word, it changes continually with the matter, and is as various as the sense.

Having said all that is necessary of the final, I shall now examine the cesural pause.

The cesural pause is that which divides the verse into equal or unequal portions; upon the right management of which, the melody and harmony of versification in a great measure depend. The seats of the cesura most pleasing to the ear, are either at the end of the second foot, in the middle of the third, or at the end of the third foot; but it may occasionally take place in all parts of the line. The cesura is by no means essential to verse, as the shorter kinds of measure are without it; and many heroic lines, in which it is not to be found, are still good verses. It is true it improves, and diversifies the melody, by a judicious management in varying its situation, and so becomes a great ornament to verse; but still this is not the most important office which it discharges; for beside improving the melody of single lines, there is a new source of delight, opened by it in poetic numbers, correspondent in some sort, to harmony in music; that takes its rise from that act of the mind, which compares the relative proportions, that the members of each verse bear to each other, as well as to those in the adjoining lines. The cesural, like the final pause, sometimes coincides with the sentential, sometimes has an independent state; that is, exists where there is no stop in the sense. In that case,

case, it is exactly of the same nature with the final pause of suspension before described, and is governed by the same laws.

The seat of the final pause points itself out; but with regard to the cesural, the seat of which is variable, and may be in all the different parts of the verse, consequently not so easily to be found, there requires more to be said. In order to find out the seat of the cesura, we are to reflect, that there are some parts of speech so necessarily connected in sentences, that they will not admit of any disjunction, by the smallest pause of the voice. Between such, therefore, the cesura can never fall. Its usual seat is, in that place of the line, where the voice can first rest, after a word, not so necessarily connected with the following one. I say, not so necessarily, because the cesura may find place, where there would be no sentential stop, after a word which leaves any idea for the mind to rest upon, though it may have a close connexion with what follows. For instance—

Of Eve, whose eye'' darted contagious fire.

Now in prose, there could not properly be a comma after the word *eye*, from it's close connexion with the following verb; but in verse, remove the cesural pause, and the metre is utterly destroyed. Of the same nature is another line of Milton's, relative to the same person—

And from about her'' shot darts of desire.

pronounced in that manner, with the pause in the middle of the line, it ceases to be verse; but by placing the cesura after the word *shot*, as thus—

And from about her shot'' darts of desire—

the metre is not only preserved, but the expression much enforced, by the unexpected trochee following the pause, which, as it were, shoots out the darts with uncommon force.

The following line of Pope's, read thus—

Ambition first sprung'' from your blest abodes—

is no verse, but hobbling prose. But let the cesura be placed after the word *first*, as thus—

Ambition first'' sprung from your blest abodes—

and the metre is restored.

Of the same kind, are two lines of Waller's, which I have seen stopped in the following manner—

We've lost in him arts, that not yet are found,
The Muses still love, their own native place.

By which pointing, the metre is destroyed. They should be thus divided :

We've lost in him'' arts that not yet are found,
The Muses still'' love their own native place.

Unless a reader be much upon his guard, he will be apt to pause, however improperly, at those seats of the cesura, which have been set down as producing the finest melody. There would be great temptation, on that account, in the following lines, and all of similar structure, to place the cesura wrong ; as thus—

The sprites of fiery'' termagants inflame—
Back to my native'' moderation slide—
And place on good'' security his gold—
Your own resifless'' eloquence employ—
Or cross to plunder'' provinces the main—

But such unnatural disjunction of words which necessarily require an immediate union with each other, whatever pleasure it might give the ear, must hurt the understanding. Lines of this structure do not in reality contain any perfect cesura ; the place of which is supplied by two semi-pauses, or demi-cesuras ; as thus—

The sprites' of fiery termagants' inflame—
Back' to my native moderation' slide—
And place' on good security' his gold—
Your own' resifless eloquence' employ—
Or cross' to plunder provinces' the main—

In all cases of this sort, every man's own understanding will point out to him, what words are necessarily to be kept together, and what may be separated without prejudice to the sense.

To recite verse with propriety, it will be only necessary to observe the few following short rules :

1. All the words should be pronounced exactly in the same way as in prose.

2. The

A PROSODIAL GRAMMAR. lxxxvii

2. The movement of the voice should be from accent to accent, laying no stress on the intermediate syllables.

3. There should be the same observation of emphasis, and the same change of notes on the emphatic syllables, as in prose.

4. The pauses relative to the sense only, which I call sentential, are to be observed in the same manner as in prose; but particular attention must be given to those two peculiar to verse, the cesural and final, as before described, which I call musical pauses.

The usual fault of introducing sing-song notes, or a species of chanting into poetical numbers, is disagreeable to every ear, but that of the chanter himself. Such readers, indeed, seem generally in high raptures with their own music, for, according to the old observation, *haud unquam injucunda quæ cantat ipse*: 'No man's tune is unpleasing to himself.' But they ought to consider, that they are doing great injustice to the poet's music, when they substitute their own in it's room. The tune of the poet can then only be heard, when his verses are recited with such notes of the voice as result from the sentiments; and a due proportion of time observed, in the feet and pauses, the constituent parts of verse.

Thus far I have laid open all that is necessary, to prevent the reader's falling into the usual errors committed in reciting verse, and to point out the means of attaining a just and proper manner. But with regard to the grace and elegance of delivery, consisting in the nicer proportions both of time and tone in the several feet and pauses, and the exact general intonation of the voice suited to the sentiments and passions, it is obvious that little can be done, by precept alone. Nor can we ever expect to have this part brought to perfection, till rhetorical schools are instituted, to teach the whole art of elocution, in the same manner as all other arts are taught, by *Precept, Example, and Practice.*

A P P E N D I X.

IN the preceding Grammar, the true principle upon which the pronunciation of polysyllables is founded, is for the first time laid open; and will serve to solve all difficulties in dubious cases, and put an end to numberless disputes daily held upon that subject, by the different partisans of the different modes of sounding words. Some have recourse to authority; but at present, for reasons mentioned in the Preface, that neither is, nor ought to be of any force; and when, as it often happens, one authority is balanced against another, who shall determine which shall preponderate? Some have recourse to derivation; but not knowing on what occasions that operates, and when it has no influence, they fall into continual errors; and others refer to analogy, which, without being well acquainted with its laws, and the many deviations from them, is but a very uncertain director.

The only sure guide on this occasion is the terminating syllable, which governs all others in the word, as the rudder does the ship.

To explain this by examples.

It has been much disputed, whether the word should be pronounced con'cordance, or concor'dance. The advocates for the former pronunciation proceed upon a latent principle of analogy, which generally operates in words of that termination, as may be seen by having recourse to the Grammar, p. xliiii. where examining the termination in *ance*, you will find it said—Polysyllables in *ance* in general have the accent on the antepenult. or last syllable but two. Examp. Arrogance, elegance, significance.

Exceptions. 1st, When the primitive has its accent on the last, the derivative has it on the penult. as appe'arance, affu'rance; from appe'ar, affu're: or, 2^{dly}, when it is preceded by two consonants, as abun'dance, discor'dance.

Now

Now by following the general, and not attending to the 2d, rule of exceptions mentioned above, they have fallen into this error. And yet, ignorant as they might be of any rule, one would imagine that analogy itself might have set them right in this case, as upon the same ground they might pronounce the word dis'cordance, with the accent on the first syllable, as well as con'cordance, which no one ever attempted.

The same observation will hold good with regard to the word ref'ractory, or refrac'tory.

Ac'ademy, or acad'emy, is another word which has occasioned much dispute; you will find it adjusted by looking for the termination *my*, p. liv.

In all disputable cases, preference has been given to that pronunciation which is most conformable to rule; as certainly the lessening as much as possible the anomalies of any language will be a great advantage to it, as it will render the attainment of it more easy. Thus in the dispute about the pronunciation of the word wind, whether it should be w²nd or w¹nd', the former has been adopted, upon this principle, that there is no monosyllable in the English language terminating in *ind* in which the vowel *i*; is not pronounced long; as blind, rind, kind, &c. I have often heard Dr. Swift say to those who pronounced it short, in a jeering tone, 'I have a great mind to find why you call it wind.'

Observations of this kind might be extended to a considerable length; but it would be unnecessary trouble, as the Reader will find every thing relative to that matter adjusted in the Grammar.

Rules to be observed by the Natives of IRELAND in order to attain a just Pronunciation of English.

The chief mistakes made by the Irish in pronouncing English, lie for the most part in the sounds of the two first vowels *a* and *e*; the former being generally sounded *á* by the Irish, as in the word *bár*, in most words where it is pronounced *â*, as in *day*, by the English. Thus the Irish say, pátron, mátron, the vowel *á*, having

the same sound as in the word *fáther*; while the English pronounce them as if written, *paytron*, *maytron*. The following rule, strictly attended to, will rectify this mistake through the whole language.

When the vowel *a* finishes a syllable, and has the accent on it, it is invariably pronounced \hat{a} [day] by the English. To this rule there are but three exceptions in the whole language, to be found in the words *fáther*, *papá*, *mammá*. The Irish may think also the word *rather* an exception, as well as *father*; and so it would appear to be in their manner of pronouncing it, *râ-ther*, laying the accent on the vowel *a*; but in the English pronunciation, the consonant *th* is taken into the first syllable; as thus, *rath'-er*, which makes the difference.

Whenever a consonant follows the vowel *a* in the same syllable, and the accent is on the consonant, the vowel *a* has always its first sound, as *hát'*, *mán'*; as also the same sound lengthened when it precedes the letter *r*, as *fá'r*, *bá'r*, though the accent be on the vowel; as likewise when it precedes *lm*, as *bá'lm*, *psá'lm*. The Irish, ignorant of this latter exception, pronounce all words of that structure as if they were written *bawm*, *psawm*, *quawm*, *cawm*, &c. In the third sound of *a*, marked by different combinations of vowels, or consonants, such as *au*, in *Paul*; *aw*, in *law*; *all* in *call*; *ald*, in *bald*; *alk*, in *talk*, &c. the Irish make no mistake, except in that of *lm*, as before mentioned.

The second vowel *e* is, for the most part, sounded *ee* by the English, when the accent is upon it; whilst the Irish in most words give it the sound of second \hat{a} , as in *hate*. This sound of \hat{e} [ee] is marked by different combinations of vowels, such as *ea*, *ei*, *e* final mute, *ee*, and *ie*. In the two last combinations of *ee* and *ie*, the Irish never mistake; such as *meet*, *seem*, *field*, *believe*, &c.; but in all the others, they almost universally change the sound of \hat{e} , into \hat{a} . Thus in the combination *ea*, they pronounce the words *tea*, *sea*, *please*, as if they were spelt *tay*, *say*, *plays*; instead of *tee*, *see*, *please*. The English constantly give this sound to *ea*, whenever the accent is on the vowel *e*, except in the following words, *gréat*, a *péar*, a *béar*, to *béar*, to *forbéar*, to *swéar*, to *téar*, to *wéar*. In all which
the

the *e* has it's second sound. For want of knowing these exceptions, the gentlemen of Ireland, after some time of residence in London, are apt to fall into the general rule, and pronounce these words as if spelt greet, beer, sweer, &c.

Ei is also sounded *ee* by the English, and as *â* by the Irish; thus the words *deceit*, *receive*, are pronounced by them as if written *desate* *refave*. *Ei* is always sounded *ee*, except when a *g* follows it, as in the words *reign*, *feign*, *deign*, &c. as also in the words, *rein* (of a bridle), *rein-deer*, *vein*, *drein*, *veil*, *beir*, which are pronounced like *rain*, *vain*, *drain*, *vail*, *air*.

The final mute *e* makes the preceding *e* in the same syllable, when accented, have the sound of *ee*, as in the words *suprême*, *sincère*, *replète*. This rule is almost universally broken through by the Irish, who pronounce all such words as if written *suprême*, *sinsâre*, *replâte*, &c. There are but two exceptions to this rule in the English pronunciation, which are the words *there*, *where*.

In the way of marking this sound, by a double *e*, as thus, *ee*, as the Irish never make any mistakes, the best method for all who want to acquire the right pronunciation of these several combinations, is to suppose that *ea*, *ei*, and *e* attended by a final mute *e*, are all spelt with a double *e*, or *ee*.

Ey is always sounded like *â* by the English, when the accent is upon it; as in the words *prêy*, *convêy*, pronounced *pray*, *convay*. To this there are but two exceptions, in the words *kêy* and *lêy*, sounded *kee*, *lee*. The Irish, in attempting to pronounce like the English, often give the same sound to *ey*, as usually belongs to *ei*; thus for *prêy*, *convêy*, they say *pree*, *convee*.

A strict observation of these few rules, with a due attention to the very few exceptions enumerated above, will enable the well-educated natives of Ireland to pronounce their words exactly in the same way as the more polished part of the inhabitants of England do, so far as the vowels are concerned. The diphthongs they commit no fault in, except in the sound of *i*; which has been already taken notice of in the Grammar*. Where likewise the only difference in pronoun-

* Vid. p. xv. where the true manner of pronouncing the diphthong *i* is pointed out; the Irish pronouncing it much in the same manner as the French.

cing any of the consonants has been pointed out ; which is the thickening the sounds of *d* and *t*, in certain situations ; and an easy method proposed of correcting this habit *.

In order to complete the whole, I shall now give a list of such detached words, that do not come under any of the above rules, as are pronounced differently in Ireland from what they are in England.

	<i>Irish pron.</i>	<i>English pron.</i>
	dòor	dòre
	fiòor	fiòre
gather	gá'pe gèth'er	gá'pe gáth'er
	bùll	bùll
	bùsh	bùsh
	pùsh	pùsh
	pùll	pùll
	pùl'pit	pùl'pit
	cálf	cálf
catch	kétch	cátch
coarse	còurse	còarse
course	còurse	còarse
	còurt	còurt
	mal'icious	malish'us
	pùdding	pùdding
leisure	lèzh'ur	lè'zhur
	clá'mour	clám'mur
Michael	Mí'kil	Mí'kel
drought	dròth	drou
search	sá'rch	sérch'
source	sòurce	sòrce
	cùshion	cùshion
strength	frénth	fréngkth
length	lénth	lèngkth
grove	frúv	fròve
drove	drúv	dròve

	<i>Irish pron.</i>	<i>English pron.</i>
	wrá ¹ th	wrá ¹ th
wroth	wrá ¹ th	wró ¹ th
	shó ² ne	shón ¹
fchifm	shí ¹ fm	síz ¹ m
breadth	bré ¹ th	bréd ¹ th
fold	fowld	fó ¹ ld
cold	cowld	có ¹ ld
bold	bowld	bó ¹ ld
	endé ² avour	endév ¹ ur
foot	fú ¹ t	fú ¹ t
	mischi ³ evous	mis ¹ chivous
onion	ín ¹ ion	ún ¹ nyun
	pú ¹ t	pú ¹ t
reach	rét ¹ th	ré ¹ ach
	sqúá ¹ dron	sqúó ¹ d ¹ run
	zéa ² lous	zél ¹ lus
	zéa ² lot	zél ¹ lut

These, after the closest attention, are all the words not included in the rules before laid down, that I have been able to collect, in which the well-educated natives of Ireland differ from those of England.

With regard to the natives of SCOTLAND—as their dialect differs more, and in a greater number of points, from the English, than that of any others who speak that language, it will require a greater number of rules, and more pains to correct it. The most material difference in point of pronunciation, and which pervades their whole speech, is that of always laying the accent on the vowel, in words where it ought to be on the consonant. This has been already taken notice of in the Grammar, and the method of curing that habit pointed out. In this article therefore they should chiefly exercise themselves, till they attain a facility in accenting the consonants, and giving their true sounds to the preceding vowels, according to the rule there laid down; for it is in this that the chief difference between the Scotch and English pronunciation consists. With regard

to intonation indeed, or what is commonly called the Scotch accent, they totally differ from the English; of which I have treated at large in my Lectures on the Art of Reading. But in this, written rules can be of little use, except when assisted by the living voice; and therefore the aid of masters, who shall join example to precept, is here required. If the same ardour continue for obtaining a just and polished delivery, which I found prevail among the young gentlemen of Scotland, when I delivered my Course of Lectures at Edinburgh, they will now have it in their power to compass the point upon certain grounds, chiefly by their own labour, and application. Nor will they long be without due assistance, where that is requisite, upon proper encouragement; for as there could be no hopes of having skillful masters to teach this art, without first having a proper method of instruction; so that method being now laid open, will no doubt induce numbers to apply themselves to the mastery of it, in order to become preceptors in that most useful and ornamental of all arts.

Nor are there wanting examples to stimulate those who are in pursuit of this object, and to ensure success to their endeavours. There is at this day a gentleman of that country, now in London, in a high office of the law, who did not leave Scotland till after he had been some years advanced in manhood; and yet, after having received instruction for a few months only, according to the method laid down in this work, his speech was not to be distinguished from that of the most polished natives of England, both in point of pronunciation and intonation; and he is perhaps at this day the best pattern to be followed with regard to both, whether in the House of Commons, or at the bar.

And yet there was still a more extraordinary instance which I met with at Edinburgh, in a Lord* of Session, who, though he had never been out of Scotland, yet merely by his own pains, without rule or method, only conversing much with such Englishmen as happened to be there, and reading regularly with some of the principal actors, arrived even at an accuracy of pronunciation, and had not the least tincture of the Scottish intonation.

* Lord AXLMOOR.

I shall now say a few words to the inhabitants of WALES; in order to show how easily they might get rid of their provincial dialect.

The peculiarity of the Welsh pronunciation arises chiefly from their constantly substituting the three pure mutes, in the room of the three impure; and the three aspirated semivowels, in the place of the three vocal. Thus instead of *b*, they use *p*; for *g*, they use *k*, or hard *c*; and for *d*, they employ *t*. For blood, they say, plut; for God, Cot; and for dear, tear. In like manner, in the use of the semivowels, they substitute *f* in the place of *v*; *s* in the place of *z*; *eth* in the room of *eth*; and *esh* in that of *ezh*. Thus instead of virtue and vice, they say, firtue and fice; instead of zeal and praise, they say, seal and praisse; instead of these and those, theesse and thosse; instead of azure, ofier, they say, ashur, ofher. Thus there are no less than seven of our consonants which the Welsh never pronounce at all. Now if the difference in the manner of formation between these seven consonants and their seven correspondent ones, were pointed out to them, in the way described in the Grammar, they might in a short time be taught the perfect use of them.

The people of Somersetsshire pronounce the semi-vowels in a way directly opposite to that of the Welsh. For whereas the Welsh change the vocal into the aspirate, they of Somersetsshire change the aspirate into the vocal. For father, they say, vather; for Somersetsshire, Zomerzet zhire; for thin, thin. So that their method of cure, is to take the direct opposite course to that of the Welsh.

D I R E C T I O N S

T O

F O R E I G N E R S,

How to acquire a perfect Knowledge of the Marks used in this Dictionary, in order to ascertain the right Pronunciation of all English Words.

In the first place, they should be able to pronounce properly all the Words in the following short Scheme of the Vowels, which, in default of Masters, they may easily learn to do, by hearing them from the Mouth of any Englishman.

Scheme of the Vowels.

	First.	Second.	Third.
a	hát	hâte	háll
e	bét	béar	béer
i	fit	fight	field
o	nót	nôte	nóofe
u	bút	búsh	blúe
y	love-ly	lye	

IT will then be necessary to get the above scheme by heart, so as to be able to repeat it readily in the order in which the words lie, on a parallel, not perpendicular line, as thus :

First,	hát	hâte	háll
Second,	bét	béar	béer
Third,	fit, &c.		

or till they have perfectly committed it to memory, to write out the scheme, and hold it in their hand, when they would consult the Dictionary for any word.

As this is the master-key to the marks throughout, it will be necessary to all, who would know them at sight, to have the perfect use of it according to the above directions.

This point obtained, the next step will be to show foreigners how they may acquire the use of such sounds in the English tongue as peculiarly belong to it, whether simple or compound; with which they were not preacquainted, and to which, as being novel to them, they find it difficult, and in some cases, for want of proper instruction, impossible, to give utterance. For which purpose I shall point out the difference between the French language and ours in that respect, as that is the most generally known and spoken by foreigners.

In the French tongue are to be found the sounds of all our vowels; but it is not so with regard to the consonants and diphthongs.

There are two of our consonants, which, though marked by two letters each, are in reality simple sounds; and these are *th* and *ng*; the former to be found in the word *then*, the latter in *ring*.

Th.

The consonant *th* has two powers, according as it is formed by the voice, or the breath: the one may therefore be called vocal, the other aspirate. Of the former, there has been an example given in the word *then*; the power of the latter will be found in the word *thin*. To distinguish them from each other in the Dictionary, the latter, or aspirate, has a small line drawn across the *h* thus—*th̄*. As this sound has hitherto been found to be unconquerable by Frenchmen, and most foreigners, it will be necessary to show the cause of the difficulty, and then, by removing that, to point out the means by which a right pronunciation of it may be easily attained.

It is to be observed then, that in the French tongue, all the articulations are formed within the mouth, and the tongue is never

never protruded beyond the teeth; consequently, unless he is shown how to do it, the foreigner will never of himself place the organ in a position that it never had been in before; so that when he is urged to pronounce that new sound, as in the word *then*, without having the position of the organs in forming that sound pointed out to him, he naturally utters the sound that is nearest to it in his own tongue, and, instead of *then*, says *den*, and for *thin*, *tin*; changing *eth* to a *d*, and *eth* to a *t*. And this he continues to do all his life, for want of being taught the following plain simple method of necessarily producing those sounds, if it be but strictly followed. Suppose then you were desirous of showing a foreigner how he should form the sound *eth* when it begins a word or syllable; desire him to protrude the tip of his tongue between his teeth and a little beyond them; in that position let him press it against the upper teeth without touching the under; then let him utter any voice with an intention of founding the word *then*, drawing back the tongue at the same time behind his teeth, and the right sound will necessarily be produced. To pronounce the *eth*, or aspirated *th*, the organs must be exactly in the same position with the former; but previous to the withdrawing of the tongue, instead of voice, he must emit breath only, which will as necessarily produce the proper power of aspirated *th*, as in the word *thin*.

When these sounds end a word, or syllable, as in the words *breathe*, *breath*, he must be told, that instantaneously after founding the preceding letters, he is to finish the word by applying the tip of the tongue to the upper teeth as before, and in founding the word *breathe*, the voice is to be continued to the end; while in that of *breath*, the voice is cut off at the vowel, and the consonant *th* is formed by the breath only. In both cases, it will be of use to continue the tongue in the same position for some time, prolonging the sound of the voice in the former, and of the breath in the latter, till the sounds become distinct and easy by practice. This will the more speedily be effected, if he will for some time every day repeat from a vocabulary all the words beginning with *th*, and form lists of such words as terminate with it.

DIRECTIONS TO FOREIGNERS.

Ng.

As to the simple sound or consonant marked by the junction of the two letters *ng*, it is perhaps a sound peculiar to the English language, as in the words *sing song*; and seems to have been taken from the noise made by bells, mimicked in the expression of *ding-dong* bell. There is a sound in the French nearly approaching to it, to be found in such words as *dent, camp*, and in all their nasal vowels; but these are imperfect sounds, and can scarce be called articulate; and there only wants to perfect the articulation to make the French exactly the same with the English: the only difference between them being, that in the French similar sounds the tongue does not touch the roof of the mouth, as in producing the English *ing*, though in other respects it be in a similar position. If therefore a foreigner want to produce this sound, he has only to raise the middle of his tongue into a gentle contact with the roof of his mouth in pronouncing any of the nasal vowels, which completes the articulation, and in this way the French nasal vowel heard in the word *dent*, will be converted into the English consonant sounded in the syllable *dong*; and so on of the rest.

J.

This letter has a very different sound in English from what it has in French. In the latter it has a simple sound; in the former it is the representative of a compound sound made up of *d* and an aspirated *z*. This is a difficult sound to such foreigners as have it not in their several tongues; and to enable them to pronounce it, it is only requisite to desire them to form the letter *d* with a vowel before it, as *ed*; keeping the tongue in the same position that it has when that letter is so formed; then let them try to unite to it the French *j*, which is exactly the same sound with what I have called the aspirated *z* or *zb*, and the compound sound of *edzb*, or *dzba*, will be produced. But as foreigners are equally strangers to the combination of the two letters *zb*, and would therefore not know what sound belonged to it, it will be proper to substitute the French *j* in the room of *zb* in spelling

spelling all words containing that sound, as thus, *edje*; and in order to begin a syllable with that sound, which is more difficult than to conclude with it, let them place the tongue in the position of founding *ed*, keeping it in that position, and then the first sound uttered must necessarily be that of *d*, which connected with the subsequent *j* followed by a vowel, of course must form the compound sound to be found in the words *djoy* (*joy*) *djoke* (*joke*).

Ch.

The sound annexed to this combination of letters is different in the English from what it is in the French: in the former it is a compound, in the latter a simple sound, in the same way as that of *j* just described. The sound of the French *ch* is exactly the same as the English *sh*; and in order to facilitate the pronunciation of our compound *ch*, it will be only necessary to follow the same method as has been above proposed with regard to the letter *j*, with this difference, that a *t* instead of a *d* is to be formed in the manner there described, preceding the sound of the French *ch*, as *etch*. It is true, we have some words in our tongue where the *ch* is preceded by a *t* producing the same individual sound, as in the words *itch*, *stitch*, which the French never fail to pronounce properly, being guided to it by seeing the letter *t* placed before the *ch*; but to other words of exactly the same sound, though differently spelt, by the omission of the *t*, as *rich*, *which*, they always annex their own simple sound of *ch*. So that here is a plain simple rule to guide foreigners in the right pronunciation of the English *ch*, which is, by always supposing these combined letters preceded by a *t*; thus in the words *cheese*, *charm*, let them suppose them spelt *tcheese*, *tcharm*; and if they find any difficulty at first in uniting these sounds at the beginning of words, on account of the eye's not being accustomed to such a combination of these letters, let them do, as was before directed with regard to *j*; let them begin with placing the organs in the positions of founding *t*, which will be done by placing a vowel before it, as, et;

the

the *t* being thus formed, let them keep the tongue in that position; the sound of *t* must necessarily be the first uttered on changing that position, and will readily coalesce with the following sound of *cb*.

This compound sound, as above described, is what uniformly prevails in all native English words; but there are some few derived from the French which retain their primitive pronunciation; such as, *chagrin*, *champaign*, *chevalier*, &c. and some derived from the Greek take the sound of *k*, as *chaos*, *chorus*; but the number of these is but small, easily learned by use, and the difference is properly marked in the Dictionary.

Sh.

This is a combination of letters not to be found in the French language, and therefore foreigners know not what sound to give it, but the usual way is to pronounce it like a simple *s*. Thus, for *shall*, they say *sal*; for *shame*, *same*, &c. But to attain the right sound, it will be only necessary to inform them that the English *sh* has uniformly the same sound as the French *ch* in the words *charité*, *chère*: thus, if they suppose the words *shall* and *shame*, above mentioned, to be written, *chall* and *chame*, they will pronounce them properly.

Diphthongs.

Having said all that is necessary of the vowels and consonants, the next article to be considered is that of the diphthongs. It is in these that the chief difference between the English and French tongues consists, as there are many diphthongs in the former, not to be found in the latter.

Of the Diphthongs *i* and *ü*.

These two have hitherto always passed for simple sounds, because they are for the most part marked by single letters as above: their sounds are marked in the scheme of the vowels, by the words *sight*, *blue*; and these are the sounds given to those vowels in

repeating the alphabet. But in reality they are perfect diphthongs, and therefore foreigners can never attain their right pronunciation, till they are first made acquainted with the simple sounds whereof they are composed. The diphthong \ddot{i} is a compound of the fullest and slenderest of our vowels \grave{a} and \grave{i} ; the first made by the largest, and the last by the smallest aperture of the mouth. If we attend to the process in forming this sound, we shall find that the mouth is first opened to the same degree of aperture, and is in the same position as if it were going to pronounce \grave{a} , but before the voice can get a passage through the lips, the under jaw is drawn near to the upper, in the same position as when the vowel \grave{i} is formed; and thus the full sound, checked by the slender one, and coalescing with it, produces a third sound different from both, which is the diphthong \ddot{i} . There is a sound in the French somewhat resembling our \ddot{i} , to be found in such words as *vin, fin*, but that there is a difference between them, will be immediately perceptible by sounding after them our words *vine, fine*; and the difference consists in this, that their diphthong is formed of the second sound of a , \grave{a} , and \grave{i} , and ours of the third, $\grave{a}\grave{i}$: so that in order to produce that sound, you are to desire a foreigner to open his mouth as wide as if he were going to pronounce \grave{a} , and meant to sound that vowel; but on the first effort of the voice for that purpose, to check it's progress by a sudden motion of the under jaw towards the upper till the two sounds coalesce, and then instantly to stop all farther effusion of voice. Thus as the sound of \grave{a} is not completed, and the sound of \grave{i} not continued, there results from the union of the two a third sound or diphthong, which has no resemblance to either, and yet is a compound of both.

The diphthong \ddot{u} is compounded of the sound \ddot{i} and \ddot{o} ; the former so rapidly uttered and falling so quickly into the sound \ddot{o} , that it's own power is not perceived, while that of \ddot{o} , being a little dwelt upon, is distinctly heard. There is a sound in the French that somewhat resembles this, to be found in the words *dieu, mieux*, but the difference will be immediately perceived by sound-

ing after them our words *dew*, *mew*; and it consists in this, that their diphthong terminates in the French vowel *eu*, a sound which we have not in our tongue, and is found therefore very hard to be formed by English organs; and ours terminates in $\overset{1}{\text{ö}}$, the same as the French *ou*. To form it properly therefore, a foreigner is to be told that it is composed of the sounds $\overset{1}{\text{i}}$ $\overset{1}{\text{ö}}$, the first not completed, but rapidly running into the last, which he is to consider as the same sound with the French *ou*; our pronoun *you* is an exact representation to a French eye of our diphthong $\overset{1}{\text{ö}}$.

Of the Diphthong *oi* or *oy*.

This diphthong, which is sometimes spelt with an *i* and sometimes with a *y*, is formed by an union of the same vowels as that of $\overset{1}{\text{i}}$, that is $\overset{1}{\text{ä}}$ $\overset{1}{\text{i}}$; with this difference, that the first vowel $\overset{1}{\text{ä}}$ being dwelt upon, is distinctly heard before it's sound is changed by it's junction with the latter vowel $\overset{1}{\text{i}}$, as in the words *noise* ($\overset{1}{\text{nä}} \overset{1}{\text{iz}}$) *boys* ($\overset{1}{\text{bä}} \overset{1}{\text{iz}}$).

To form this diphthong, it is necessary to pronounce the full sound of $\overset{1}{\text{ä}}$, dwelling a little upon it before the sound is intercepted by the motion of the under jaw, to the position of forming the slender sound $\overset{1}{\text{i}}$, and then the voice is instantly to cease. This diphthong differs from that of $\overset{1}{\text{i}}$ only in this, that the first vowel $\overset{1}{\text{ä}}$ is distinctly heard before it unites with the latter vowel $\overset{1}{\text{i}}$.

Of the Diphthong *ou*, or *ow*.

This diphthong, though differently marked, like the foregoing one, sometimes by *ou*, and sometimes by *ow*, has always the same sound, and is composed of the vowels $\overset{1}{\text{ä}}$ and $\overset{1}{\text{ö}}$; the organs being at first in the position of sounding $\overset{1}{\text{ä}}$, but before that sound is perfected, by a motion of the under jaw and lips to the position of sounding $\overset{1}{\text{ö}}$, the first sound $\overset{1}{\text{ä}}$ is checked and blended with the latter $\overset{1}{\text{ö}}$, from which results the diphthong *ou* or *ow*, as in *thou*, *now*, ($\overset{1}{\text{thä}} \overset{1}{\text{ö}}$, $\overset{1}{\text{nä}} \overset{1}{\text{ö}}$).

All the other diphthongs of our tongue are formed by the short sounds of $\overset{1}{\text{ö}}$ and $\overset{1}{\text{i}}$, marked by the characters *u* and *y*, preceding

ing

ing other vowels, and combining with them in the same syllable; as thus:

<i>w</i> or short <i>ô</i> .			<i>y</i> or short <i>i</i> .		
w ¹ âft	w ¹ âge	w ¹ âll	y ¹ ârd	y ¹ âre	y ¹ âwl
w ¹ éd		w ¹ éed	y ¹ ét	y ¹ éa	y ¹ é
w ¹ it	w ¹ ife	w ¹ ield	i		
w ¹ ót	w ¹ ôe	w ¹ ôo	yes		y ¹ ield
û			y ¹ ôn	y ¹ ôke	y ¹ ôuth
word	wôuld.		young		

To instruct foreigners in the true pronunciation of these, it will be only necessary to inform them that our *w* answers exactly in sound and power to the French *ou*, when it forms a diphthong. As for instance, our pronoun *we* is individually the same sound as their affirmative *oui*: and the mistake which they constantly commit of founding that letter like a *v* is owing to their not being informed of the true nature of that letter, and taking up their idea of it from the printed character, wherein two interwoven vees (*w*) are exhibited to view; but if in all diphthongs commencing with that letter, they will place their lips in the position of forming the French *ou*, they cannot fail of producing the proper sound. In like manner all diphthongs formed by *y*, are to be considered as commencing with the sound given to that character in the French, which is the same with their vowel *i*.

All who will make themselves masters of the few directions and rules given above, together with the following explanation of the marks, will be enabled to produce at sight the right pronunciation of every word which they shall look for in the Dictionary.

E X P L A N A T I O N

Of the Method used in the following Dictionary, to point out the Pronunciation of the Words.

THE first necessary step is, that every reader should commit to memory the following scheme of the vowels; *o*, as was before recommended, each reader should copy the scheme, and hold it in

his hand when he consults the Dictionary, till he has it perfectly fixed in his memory.

Scheme of the Vowels.

	First.	Second.	Third.
a	hăt	hâte	hăl
e	bêt	bêar	bêer
i	fît	fîght	fîeld
o	nôt	nôte	nôose
u	bût	bûsh	blûc
y	love-lÿ	lÿc.	

According to this scheme are the sounds of the vowels marked throughout the Dictionary. One column exhibits the words as they are spelt, the other as they are pronounced. As thus—

Hat	hăt	Hate	hâte	Hall	hăl
Bet	bêt	Bear	bêar	Beer	bêr, &c.

Whenever one vowel usurps the power of another, the first column will show the vowel that is written, and the other, the one that is sounded. As thus—

Stir	fûr	Birth	bértĥ	Love	lûv
Busy	bízzy	Blood	blûd	Bird	bûrd.

All improper diphthongs, or, as I have called them, digraphs, I mean where two vowels are joined in writing, to represent any of the simple sounds to be found in the scheme, are changed in the second column into the single vowels which they stand for; as thus—

Bear	bêre	Head	héd	Fourth	fórtĥ	Groan	grône
Hear	hêr	Heart	hárt	Door	dôre	Field	fêld

The final mute *e* is always continued, and sometimes inserted where it is not in present use, both because it is so generally employed in our tongue as a guide to pronunciation, that the omission of it might puzzle persons at first sight, in the pronunciation of many words where they were accustomed to see it; and because the continuance of it cannot be attended with any bad consequence, as it must be evident to every one, that it is never to be

pronounced, having no mark over it. Thus were some of the above words, as—

Bear *bêr* Hate *hât* Door *dôr*

to be marked in that manner, the first sounds that would occur to the reader, till he was master of the marks, would be the first sounds of those vowels, as—*bêr*, *hât*, *dôr*.

Thus far, with relation to the vowels. With regard to the consonants, their irregularities are manifested, and their true sounds pointed out, in the following manner:

C has three sounds—

k care *kâre*

s cease *sês*

fb social *sôshâl*

G has two—

It's own proper one, as gold *gôld*

Another, compound, as in gentle *dzhêntl.*

S has four—

It's own, as in - yes *yis*

That of - *z* rose *rôze*

fb passion *pâshûn*

zb officer *ôzhêr.*

T has three sounds—

It's own, as in - tell *têl*

fb nation *nâshûn*

t/b question *quêstshûn*

X has two sounds

gz example *êgzâmpel*

ks vex *vêks.*

Th has two sounds—

One vocal *tb* then *tên*

One aspirate *th* thin *tîn.*

The second, or aspirate sound, is marked by a stroke across the *n* as above,

DIRECTIONS TO FOREIGNERS.

Ch has three sounds—

<i>k</i>	chorus	kòrus
<i>ʃ</i>	chaife	ʃhâze
<i>tʃ</i>	charity	tʃhârítý.

Gh has two sounds—

That of simple	<i>g</i>	ghost	gòste
That of	<i>ʃ</i>	laughter	lâftúr.

All consonants not pronounced are omitted in the second column, as—

<i>gb</i>	daughter,	dâtúr	<i>gn</i>	gnat	nát
<i>bt</i>	debt	dét	<i>gm</i>	flegm	flém
<i>gn</i>	sign	síne	<i>kn</i>	knife	nífe
<i>lm</i>	balm	bá'm	<i>mb</i>	lamb	lám'
<i>mn</i>	hymn	hím	<i>wr</i>	wrong	róng.

The accent is placed throughout over the letter on which it is laid in pronunciation; over the vowel, when the stress of the voice is on the vowel; over the consonant when it is on that. As thus—

Accent over the Consonant.

Accent over the Vowel.

stúr'	bě're
lúv'	hě'r
bíz'zy	grô'ne
lâftúr	sô'fhal.

The syllables of the words are divided according to the mode of pronouncing them; that is, all letters which are united in utterance in the same syllable, are here kept together also in writing, and separated from the rest; which certainly is the natural division, though it be contrary to the fantastic mode followed in our spelling-books and grammars.

A COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
 OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

Both with regard to SOUND and MEANING.

a. stands for *adjective*; *ad.* for *adverb*; *conj.* for *conjunction*; *int.* for *interjection*; *part.* for *participle*; *pr.* for *preposition*; *pret.* for *preterite*; *s.* for *substantive*; *pron.* for *pronoun*; *v. a.* for *verb active*; *v. n.* for *verb neuter*.

. A B A

A, The first letter of the alphabet. A, an article set before nouns of the singular number; a man, a tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written an, as, an ox; A is sometimes a noun, as, great A; A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; a hunting, a begging; A has a signification denoting proportion, the landlord hath a hundred a year.

ABACK, á-bák'. *ad.* Back, backward, behind.

ABACTOR, á-bák'-tór. *f.* One who drives away herds of cattle by stealth or violence.

ABACUS, áb'-á-kús. *f.* A counting table; the uppermost member of a column.

ABADDON, á-bád'-dún. *f.* A name given to Satan: Hell.

ABAFT, á-báf't. *ad.* From the forepart of the ship, towards the stern.

ABAISANCE, á-bá'-sáns. *f.* A bowing of the body by way of reverence

A B A

or respect; obsolete. Obeysance now used in its stead.

To ABALIENATE, áb-á'le-yé-náte. *v. a.* To make over one's own property to another.

ABALIENATION, áb-ál-yé-ná'-shún. *f.* The act of transferring one man's property to another.

To ABANDON, á-bán'-dún. *v. a.* To give up, resign, or quit; to desert; to forsake.

ABANDONED, á-bán'-dúnd. *part.* Given up; forsaken; corrupted in the highest degree.

ABANDONING, á-bán'-dún-ning. *f.* Desertion, forsaking.

ABANDONMENT, á-bán'-dún-mént. *f.* The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULATION, áb-ár-tík'-ú-lá'shún. *f.* That species of articulation that has manifest motion.

To ABASE, á-bá'se. *v. a.* To cast down, to depress, to bring low.

ABASEMENT, á-bá'se-mént. *f.* The state of being brought low; depression.

To **ABASH**, á-básh'. v. a. To make ashamed.

To **ABATE**, á-bá'te. v. a. To lessen, to diminish; to deject or depress the mind.

To **ABATE**, á-bá'te. v. n. To grow less.

ABATEMENT, á-bá'te-mént. f. The act of abating; the sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

ABATER, á-bá'túr. f. The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured.

ABB, áb'. f. The yarn on a weaver's warp.

ABBA, áb'-bá. f. A Syriac word, signifying father.

ABBACY, áb'-bá-fý. f. The rights, possessions, or privileges of an abbot.

ABBESS, áb'-bés. f. The superior of a nunnery.

ABBEY, or **ABBY**, áb'-by. f. A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women.

ABBOT, áb'-bút. f. The chief of a convent of men.

To **ABBREVIATE**, áb-bré'-vý-áte. v. a. To shorten, to cut short.

ABBREVIATION, áb-brév'-ý-á-shún. f. The act of shortening.

ABBREVIATOR, áb-brév'-ý-á-túr. f. One who abridges.

ABBREVIATURE, áb-bré'-vý-á-túre. f. A mark used for the sake of shortening.

To **ABDICATE**, áb-dý'-káte. v. a. To give up right, to resign.

ABDICATION, áb-dý'-ká-shún. f. The act of abdicating, resignation.

ABDICATIVE, áb-dý'-ká-tív. a. That which causes or implies an abdication.

ADDITIVE, áb-dý'-tív. a. Hiding, that has the power of hiding.

ABDOMEN, áb-dó'-mén. f. A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly.

ABDOMINAL, áb-dóm'-mí-nál. }
ABDOMINOUS, áb-dóm'-mí-nús. }
 a. Relating to the abdomen.

To **ABDUCE**, áb-dú'se. v. a. To draw to a different part, to withdraw one part from another.

ABDUCENT, áb-dú'-sént. a. Muscles abducent serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.

ABDUCTION, áb-dúk'-shún. f. The act of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.

ABDUCTOR, áb-dúk'-tór. f. A muscle, which draws back some member.

ABECEDARIAN, á-bé-sé-dá'-ry-án. f. A person or book that teaches the alphabet.

ABECEDARY, á-bé-séd'-á-ry. a. Relating to, or having the alphabet.

ABED, á-béd'. ad. In bed.

ABERRANCE, áb-ér'-rans. f. A deviation from the right way, an error.

ABERRANCY, áb-ér'-rán-fý. The same with Aberrance.

ABERRANT, áb-ér'-ránt. a. Wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRATION, áb-ér'-rá-shún. f. The act of deviating from the common track.

ABERRING, áb-ér'-ring. part. Going astray.

To **ABERUNCATE**, áb-é-rún'-káte. v. a. To pull up by the roots.

To **ABET**, á-bét'. v. a. To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help.

ABETMENT, á-bét'-mént. f. The act of abetting.

ABETTER, or **ABETTOR**, á-bét'-túr. f. He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another.

ABEYANCE, á-bé'-yáns. f. The right of fee simple lieth in abeyance, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law.

ABGREGATION, áb-gré'-gá-shún. f. The act of separating from the Rock.

To **ABHOR**, áb-hór'. v. a. To hate with acrimony; to loath.

ABHORRENCE, áb-hór'-réns. }
ABHORRENCY, áb-hór'-rén-fý. }
 f. The act of abhorring, detestation.

ABHORRENT, áb-hór'-rént. a. Struck with abhorrence; contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with.

ABHOR-

ABHORRER, áb-hór-rúr. f. A hater, detester.

To ABIDE, á-bí'de. v. n. To dwell in a place, not to remove; to bear or support the consequences of a thing; it is used with the particle with before a person, and at or in before a place.

ABIDER, á-bí'dúr. f. The person that abides or dwells in a place.

ABIDING, á-bí'díng. f. Continuance.

ABJECT, áb'-dzhékt. a. Mean or worthless; contemptible, or of no value.

ABJECT, áb'-dzhékt. f. A man without hope.

To ABJECT, áb-dzhékt. v. a. To throw away.

ABJECTEDNESS, áb-dzhék'-téd-nés. f. The state of an abject.

ABJECTION, áb-dzhék'-shún. f. Meanness of mind; servility; baseness.

ABJECTLY, áb'-dzhékt-lý. ad. In an abject manner, meanly.

ABJECTNESS, áb'-dzhékt-nés. f. Servility, meanness.

ABILITY, á-bí'-lí-tý. f. The power to do any thing; capacity, qualification; when it has the plural number, abilities, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind.

ABINTESTATE, áb-in-tés'-táte. a. Inheriting from one dying without a will.

To ABJUGATE, áb'-dzhú-gáte. v. a. To unyoke, to uncouple.

ABJURATION, áb-dzhú-rá'-shún. f. The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.

To ABJURE, áb-dzhó're. v. a. To swear not to do something; to retract, to recant a position upon oath.

To ABLACTATE, áb-lák'-táte. v. a. To wean from the breast.

ABLACTATION, áb-lák'-tá'-shún. f. A weaning of a child; a method of grafting.

To ABLAQUEATE, áb-lá'-kwé-áte. v. a. To open the ground about the roots of trees.

ABLAQUEATION, áb-lá'-kwé-á'-shún. f. The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees.

ABLATION, áb-lá'-shún. f. The act of taking away.

ABLATIVE, áb'-lá-tív. a. That which takes away; the sixth case of the Latin nouns.

ABLE, ábl. a. Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune; having power sufficient.

ABLE-BODIED, ábl-bód'-dýd. a. Strong of body.

To ABLEGATE, áb'-lè-gáte. v. a. To send abroad upon some employment.

ABLEGATION, áb'-lè-gá'-shún. f. A legation abroad.

ABLENESS, ábl-nés. f. Ability of body, vigour, force.

ABLEPSY, á-blép'-sý. f. Want of sight.

To ABLIGATE, áb'-lý-gáte. v. a. To tie up from.

ABLIGURITION, áb-lýg-ú-rísh'-ún. f. Prodigal expense on meat and drink.

To ABLOCATE, áb-lò-káte. v. a. To let, or put out to hire.

ABLOCATION, áb-lò-ká'-shún. f. A letting out to hire.

ABLUENT, áb'-lú-ént. a. That which has the power of cleaning.

ABLUTION, áb-lú'-shún. f. The act of cleansing.

To ABNEGATE, áb'-né-gáte. v. a. To deny.

ABNEGATION, áb-né-gá'-shún. f. Denial, renunciation.

ABNODATION, áb-nò-dá'-shun. f. A cutting excrescences from trees.

ABNORMITY, áb-nór-mí-tý. f. A deviation from rule, depravity.

ABNORMOUS, áb-nór-mús. a. Out of rule, out of order, irregular.

ABOARD, á-bórd. ad. In a ship.

ABODE, á-bó'de. Preter. of abide.

ABODE, á-bó'de. f. Habitation, dwelling, place of residence; stay, continuation in a place.

To ABODE, á-bó'de. v. a. To foretoken, or foreshow.

ABODEMENT, á-bó'de-mént. f. A secret anticipation of something future.

To ABOLISH, á-ból'-lísh. v. a. To annul; to put an end to; to destroy.

ABOLISHABLE, ă-ból'-Hh-ăbl. a.

That which may be abolished.

ABOLISHER, ă-ból'-Hh-ăšr. f. He that abolishes.

ABOLISHMENT, ă-ból'-Hh-mént. }
 ABOLITION, ăb-ô'-Hh'-šhún. }
 f. The act of abolishing.

ABOMINABLE, ă-bôm'-mý-năbl. a. Hatelul, detestable.

ABOMINABLENESS, ă-bôm'-mý-năbl-nés. f. The quality of being abominable; hatefulness, odiousness.

ABOMINABLY, ă-bôm'-mý-năbl-ly. ad. Most hatefully, odiously.

To ABOMINATE, ă-bôm'-mý-năte. v. a. To abhor, detest, hate utterly.

ABOMINATION, ă-bôm'-mý-nă'-šhún. f. Hatred, detestation.

ABORIGINAL, ăb-ô'-Hhzh'-y-něl. adj. Originally belonging to a country.

ABORIGINES, ă'-ô'-Hhzh'-y-néz. f. The earliest inhabitants of a country.

To ABORT, ă-bôrt'. v. n. To miscarry.

ABORTION, ă-bô'-šhún. f. The act of bringing forth untimely; the produce of an untimely birth.

ABORTIVE, ă-bô'-tiv. f. That which is born before the due time.

ABORTIVE, ă-bô'-tiv. a. Brought forth before the due time of birth; that which brings forth nothing.

ABORTIVELY, ă-bô'-tiv-ly. ad. Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.

ABORTIVENESS, ă-bô'-tiv-nés. f. The state of abortion.

ABORTMENT, ăb-ôrt'-mént. f. The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

ABOVE, ă-búv'. prep. Higher in place; higher in rank, power, or excellence; beyond, more than; too proud for, too high for.

ABOVE, ă-búv'. ad. Over-head; in the regions of Heaven.

ABOVE ALL, ă-búv'-ăl. In the first place; chiefly.

ABOVE BOARD, ă-búv'-bôrd. In open sight; without artifice or trick.

ABOVE-CITED, ă-búv'-sít-éd. Cited before.

ABOVE-GROUND, ă-búv'-ground.

An expression used to signify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED, ă-búv'-mén-šhúnd. See ABOVE-CITED.

To ABOUND, ă-bou'nd. v. n. To have in great plenty; to be in great plenty.

ABOUNDING, ă-bou'nd-Ing. part. a. Plentiful, increasing.

ABOUT, ă-bou't. prep. Round, surrounding, encircling; near to; concerning, with regard to, relating to; engaged in, employed upon; appendant to the person, as clothes, &c.; relating to the person, as a servant.

ABOUT, ă-bou't. ad. Circularly; in circuit; nearly; the longest way, in opposition to the short straight way; to bring about, to bring to the point or state desired, as, he has brought about his purposes; to come about, to come to some certain state or point; to go about a thing, to prepare to do it.

ABOUTED, ă-bou't-éd. a. Budded, rising in small heads or buds.

ABRACADABRA, ăb-rá-ká-dá'-brá. f. A superstitious charm against agues.

To ABRASE, ăb-rá'se. v. a. To rub off, to wear away from the other parts.

ABRASION, ăb-rá'-zhún. f. The act of rubbing, a rubbing off.

ABREAST, ă-bréšt'. ad. Side by side.

To ABRIDGE, ă-bridzh'. v. a. To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance; to contract, to diminish, to cut short, to deprive of.

ABRIDGED OF, ă-bridzh'đv. p. Deprived of, debarred from.

ABRIDGER, ă-bridzh'-đr. f. He that abridges, a shortener; a writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRIDGMENT, ă-bridzh'-mént. f. The contraction of a larger work into a small compass; a diminution in general.

ABROACH, ă-brô'sh. ad. In a posture to run out; in a state of being diffused or propagated.

ABROAD, ă-brá'd. ad. Out of the house; in another country; without, not within.

To ABROGATE, ăb-rô-gáte. v. a. To

To

To take away from a law its force, to repeal, to annul.

ABROGATION, ăb-rô-gă'-shûn. f. The act of abrogating, the repeal of a law.

ABRUPT, ăb-rûp't. a. Broken, craggy; sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives.

ABRUPTION, ăb-rûp'-shûn. f. Violent and sudden separation.

ABRUPTLY, ăb-rûp't-lý. ad. Hastily, without the due forms of preparation.

ABRUPTNESS, ăb-rûp't-nés. f. An abrupt manner, haste, suddenness.

ABSCCESS, ăb-sés. f. A morbid cavity in the body.

ABSCSSION, ăb-sés'-shûn. f. A departure.

To **ABSCIND**, ăb-sînd'. v. a. To cut off.

ABSCISSA, ăb-sîs'-să. f. Part of the diameter of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex and a femiordinate.

ABSCISSION, ăb-sîs'-shûn. f. The act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.

To **ABSCOND**, ăb-skônd'. v. a. To hide one's self.

ABSCONDER, ăb-skôn'-dăr. f. The person that absconds.

ABSENCE, ăb-séns. f. The state of being absent, opposed to presence; inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object.

ABSENT, ăb-sént. a. Not present; absent in mind, inattentive.

To **ABSENT**, ăb-sént'. v. a. To withdraw, to forbear to come into presence.

ABSENTANEOUS, ăb-sén-tă'n-yûs. a. Relating to absence.

ABSENTEE, ăb-sén-té. f. A word used commonly with regard to Irishmen living out of their country.

ABSINTHIATED, ăb-sîn-thý-ă-téd. p. Impregnated with wormwood.

ABSINTHITE, ăb-sîn-thíte. f. A wine impregnated with wormwood.

To **ABSIST**, ăb-sîst'. v. n. To stand off, to leave off.

ABSOLVATORY, ăb-zôl'-vă-tûr-ý. a. Relative to pardon, or absolution.

To **ABSOLVE**, ăb-zôlv'. v. a. To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial sense; to set free from an engagement or promise; to pronounce a sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.

ABSOLUTE, ăb'-sô-lûte. a. Complete, applied as well to persons as things; unconditional, as, an absolute promise; not relative, as, absolute space; not limited, as, absolute power.

ABSOLUTELY, ăb'-sô-lûte-lý. ad. Completely, without restriction; without condition; peremptorily, positively.

ABSOLUTENESS, ăb'-sô-lûte-nés. f. Completeness; freedom from dependance, or limits; despotism.

ABSOLUTION, ăb'-sô-lû'-shûn. f. Acquittal; the remission of sins, or of penance.

ABSOLUTORY, ăb-sô-lû-tûr-ý. a. That which absolves.

ABSONANT, ăb'-sô-nănt. } a. Ab-
ABSONOUS, ăb'-sô-nûs. } surd,
contrary to reason.

To **ABSORB**, ăb-sôr'b. v. a. To swallow up; to suck up.

ABSORBENT, ăb-sôr'-bént. f. A medicine that sucks up humours.

ABSORPT, ăb-sôr'p't. p. Swallowed up.

ABSORPTION, ăb-sôr'p'-shûn. f. The act of swallowing up.

To **ABSTAIN**, ăb-istă'n. v. n. To forbear, to deny one's self any gratification.

ABSTEMIOUS, ăb-stém-yûs. a. Temperate, sober, abstinent.

ABSTEMIOUSLY, ăb-stém-yûf-lý. ad. Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, ăb-stém-yûf-nés. f. The quality of being abstemious.

ABSTENTION, ăb-stén'-shûn. f. The act of holding off.

To **ABSTERGE**, ăb-stér'-dzh. v. a. To cleanse by wiping.

ABSTERGENT, ăb-stér'-dzhént. a. Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

To **ABSTERSE**, ăb-stérs'. v. a. To cleanse, to purify.

ABSTERSION, ăb-stér'-shûn. f. The act of cleansing.

- ABSTERSIVE**, ăb-ſtēr'-ſiv. a. That has the quality of abiterging or cleaning.
- ABSTINENCE**, ăb'f-tý'-néns. f. Forbearance of any thing; faſting, or forbearance of neceſſary food.
- ABSTINENT**, ăb'f-tý'-nént. a. That uſes abſtinence.
- To **ABSTRACT**, ăb-ſtrák't. v. a. To take one thing from another; to ſeparate ideas; to reduce to an epitome.
- ABSTRACT**, ăb'f-trákt. a. Separated from ſomething elſe, generally uſed with relation to mental perceptions.
- ABSTRACT**, ăb'f-trákt. f. A ſmaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater; an epitome made by taking out the principal parts.
- ABSTRACTED**, ăb-ſtrák'-téd. p. a. Separated; refined, abſtrufe; abſent of mind.
- ABSTRACTEDLY**, ăb-ſtrák'-téd-ly. ad. With abſtraction, ſimply, ſeparate from all contingent circumſtances.
- ABSTRACTION**, ăb-ſtrák'-ſhún. f. The act of abſtracting; the ſtate of being abſtracted.
- ABSTRACTIVE**, ăb-ſtrák'-tív. a. Having the power or quality of abſtracting.
- ABSTRACTLY**, ăb-ſtrák't-ly. ad. In an abſtract manner.
- ABSTRACTNESS**, ăb'f-trákt-nés. f. Subtilty; ſeparation from all matter or common notion.
- ABSTRUSE**, ăb-ſtrú's. a. Hidden; difficult, remote from conception or apprehenſion.
- ABSTRUSELY**, ăb-ſtrú's-ly. ad. Obſcurely, not plainly or obviously.
- ABSTRUSENESS**, ăb-ſtrú's-nés. f. Difficulty, obſcurity.
- ABSTRUSITY**, ăb-ſtrú's-ty. f. Abſtrufeſneſs; that which is abſtrufe.
- To **ABSUME**, ăb-ſú'me. v. a. To bring to an end by a gradual waſte.
- ABSURD**, ăb-ſúrd'. a. Inconſiſtent; contrary to reaſon.
- ABSURDITY**, ăb-ſúrd'-dý-ty. f. The quality of being abſurd; that which is abſurd.
- ABSURDLY**, ăb-ſúrd'-ly. ad. Improperly, unreaſonably.
- ABSURDNESS**, ăb-ſúrd'-nés. f. The quality of being abſurd; injudiciouſneſs, impropriety.
- ABUNDANCE**, ă-bún'-dáne. f. Plenty; great numbers; a great quantity; exuberance, more than enough.
- ABUNDANT**, ă-bún'-dánt. a. Plentiful; exuberant; fully ſtored.
- ABUNDANTLY**, ă-bún'-dánt-ly. ad. In plenty; amply, liberally, more than ſufficiently.
- To **ABUSE**, ă bú'ze. v. a. To make an ill uſe of; to deceive, to impoſe upon; to treat with rudeneſs.
- ABUSE**, ă-bú'ze. f. The uſe of any thing; a corrupt practice, bad cuſtom; ſeducement; unjuſt ſentence; an approach.
- ABUSER**, ă-bú'-zúr. f. He that makes an ill uſe; he that deceives; he that reproaches with rudeneſs.
- ABUSIVE**, ă-bú'-ſív. a. Practiſing abuſe; containing abuſe; deceitful.
- ABUSIVELY**, ă-bú'-ſív-ly. ad. Improperly, by a wrong uſe; reproachfully.
- ABUSIVENESS**, ă-bú'-ſív-nés. f. The quality of being abuſive; foul language.
- To **ABUT**, ă-bút'. v. n. obſolete. To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to.
- ABUTMENT**, ă-bút'-mément. f. That which abuts, or borders upon another.
- ABUTTALS**, ă-bút'-tálz. f. Buttings and boundings, limits.
- ABYSS**, ă-bé'm. } f. A depth without
ABYSS, ă-bí's. } bottom; a great depth, a gulph.
- ACACIA**, ă-ká'-ſhý-ă. f. A drug; a tree commonly ſo called here.
- ACADEMIAL**, ăk-ká-dé'-mý-ál. a. Relating to an academy.
- ACADEMIAN**, ăk-ká-dé'-mý-án. f. A ſcholar of an academy or univerſity.
- ACADEMICAL**, ăk-ká-dém'-mý-kál. a. Belonging to an univerſity.
- ACADEMICK**, ăk-ká-dém'-mík. f. A ſtudent of an univerſity.

ACADEMICK, ák-kà-dém'-mík. a. Relating to an university.

ACADEMICIAN, ák-ká-dé-mísh'-án. }
ACADEMIST, á-kád'-dē-mísh. }
 f. The member of an academy.

ACADEMY, á-kád'-dē-mý. f. An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art; the place where sciences are taught; a place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or public schools.

ACANACIOUS, ák-á-ná'-shús. a. Prickly, rough.

ACANTHUS, á-kán'-thús. f. The herb bear's-breech.

ACATALECTICK, á-kát-á-lék'-tík. f. A verse which has the complete number of syllables.

ACATALEPSIS, á-kát-á-lép'-sis. f. Incomprehensibility.

ACATALEPTICK, á-kát-á-lép'-tík. a. Incomprehensible.

ACAULIS, á-ká'-lis. } a. Desti-
ACAULOSE, á-ká'-lōse. } tute of a
ACAULOUS, á-ká'-lūs. } stalk.

To **ACCEDE**, ák-sē'de. v. n. To be added to, to come to.

To **ACCELERATE**, ák-sél'-lè-ráte. v. a. To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion.

ACCELERATION, ák-sél'-lè-rá'-shún. f. The act of quickening motion; the state of the body accelerated.

ACCELERATOR, ák-sél'-ér-á'-túr. f. That which quickens motion.

To **ACCEND**, ák-sénd'. v. a. To kindle, to set on fire.

ACCENSION, ák-sén'-shún. f. The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

ACCENT, ák-sént. f. The manner of speaking or pronouncing; the marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation; a modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.

To **ACCENT**, ák-sént'. v. a. To pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules; to write or note the accents.

To **ACCENTUATE**, ák-sén'-tù-áte. v. a. To place the accents properly.

ACCENTUATION, ák-sén-tù-á'-shún. f. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation, or writing.

To **ACCEPT**, ák-sépt'. v. a. To take with pleasure, to receive kindly.

ACCEPTABILITY, ák-sép-tá-bíl'-lì-tý. f. The quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLE, ák'-sép-tábl. a. Grateful; pleasing.

ACCEPTABLENESS, ák'-sép-tábl-nés. f. The quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLY, ák'-sép-tá-bly. ad. In an acceptable manner.

ACCEPTANCE, ák-sép'-táns. f. Reception with approbation.

ACCEPTATION, ák-sép-tá'-shún. f. Reception, whether good or bad; the meaning of a word.

ACCEPTER, ák-sép'-túr. f. The person that accepts.

ACCEPTILATION, ák-sép-tí-lá'-shún. f. Remission of a debt by testifying the receipt of money never paid.

ACCEPTION, ák-sép'-shún. f. The received sense of a word; the meaning.

ACCESS, ák'-sés. f. The way by which any thing may be approached; the means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men; increase, enlargement, addition; the returns or fits of a distemper.

ACCESSARINESS, ák'-sés-fár'-ý-nés. f. The state of being accessary.

ACCESSARY, ák'-sés-fár'-ý. f. He that not being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it.

ACCESSARY, ák'-sés-fár'-ý. a. Joined to, additional, helping forward.

ACCESSIBLE, ák-sés'-sibl. a. That which may be approached.

ACCESSION, ák-sés'-shún. f. Increase by something added; the act of coming to, or joining one's self to, as, accession to a confederacy; the

- the act of arriving at, as, the king's accession to the throne.
- ACCESSORILY**, ák'-séf-súr-rý-ly. ad. In the manner of an accessory.
- ACCESSORY**, ák'-séf-súr-rý. a. Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; additional.
- ACCIDENCE**, ák'-sý-déns. f. The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.
- ACCIDENT**, ák'-sý-dént. f. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought; in grammar, the property of a word; that which happens unforeseen; casualty, chance.
- ACCIDENTAL**, ák'-sý-dén'-tál. f. A property nonessential.
- ACCIDENTAL**, ák'-sý-dén'-tál. a. Having the quality of an accident, nonessential; casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.
- ACCIDENTALLY**, ák'-sý-dén'-tál-ý. ad. Casually, fortuitously.
- ACCIDENTALNESS**, ák'-sý-dén'-tál-nés. f. The quality of being accidental.
- ACCIPIENT**, ák'-síp'-ý-ént. f. A receiver.
- To **ACCITE**, ák'-sí'te. v. a. To call; to summons.
- ACCLAIM**, ák'-klá'me. f. A shout of praise; acclamation.
- ACCLAMATION**, ák'-klá-má'-shún. f. Shouts of applause.
- ACCLIVITY**, ák'-kliv'-vi-tý. f. The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards, as, the ascent of a hill is the acclivity, the descent is the declivity.
- ACCLIVOUS**, ák'-kliv'-vús. a. Rising with a slope.
- To **ACCLOY**, ák'-kloy'. v. n. To fill up, in an ill sense; to fill to satiety.
- To **ACCOIL**, ák'-koil'. v. n. To crowd, to keep a coil about, to bustle, to be in a hurry.
- ACCOLADE**, ák'-kò-lá'de. f. An embracing about the neck.
- ACCOLENT**, ák'-kò-lént. f. A borderer.
- ACCOMMODABLE**, ák'-kóm'-mò-dábl. a. That which may be fitted.
- To **ACCOMMODATE**, ák'-kóm'-mò-dá'te. v. a. To supply with conveniencies of any kind; to adapt, to fit.
- To **ACCOMMODATE**, ák'-kóm'-mò-dá'te. v. n. To be conformable to.
- ACCOMMODATE**, ák'-kóm'-mò-dá'te. a. Suitable, fit.
- ACCOMMODATELY**, ák'-kóm'-mò-dá'te-ly. ad. Suitably, fitly.
- ACCOMMODATION**, ák'-kóm'-mò-dá'-shún. f. Provision of conveniencies; in the plural, conveniencies, things requisite to ease or refreshment; composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.
- ACCOMPANABLE**, ák'-kúm'-pá-nábl. a. Sociable.
- ACCOMPANIER**, ák'-kúm'-pá-ný-úr. f. The person that makes part of the company; companion.
- ACCOMPANIMENT**, ák'-kúm'-pá-ný-mént. f. The addition of a thing by way of ornament; the act of going along with.
- To **ACCOMPANY**, ák'-kúm'-pá-ný. v. a. To be with another as a companion; to join with.
- To **ACCOMPANY**, ák'-kúm'-pá-ný. v. n. To associate with.
- ACCOMPLICE**, ák'-kóm'-plis. f. An associate, a partaker, usually in an ill sense; a partner, or co-operator.
- To **ACCOMPLISH**, ák'-kóm'-plish. v. a. To complete, to execute fully, as, to accomplish a design; to fulfil, as a prophecy; to adorn, or furnish, either mind or body.
- ACCOMPLISHED**, ák'-kóm'-plisht. p. a. Complete in some qualification; elegant, finished in respect of embellishments.
- ACCOMPLISHER**, ák'-kóm'-plisht-úr. f. The person that accomplishes.
- ACCOMPLISHMENT**, ák'-kóm'-plisht-mént. f. Completion, full performance, perfection, completion, as of a prophecy; embellishment,

ment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

ACCOMPT, ák-kount'. f. An account, a reckoning.

ACCOMPTANT, ák-koun'-tánt. f. A reckoner, computer.

To ACCORD, ák-kórd'. v. a. To make agree, to adjust one thing to another.

To ACCORD, ák-kórd'. v. n. To agree, to suit one with another.

ACCORD, ák-kórd'. f. A compact, an agreement; concurrence, union of mind; harmony, symmetry.

ACCORDANCE, ák-kór'-dáns. f. Agreement with a person; conformity to something.

ACCORDANT, ák-kór'-dánt. a. Willing, in good humour.

ACCORDING, ák kór'-ding. p. In a manner suitable to, agreeable to; in proportion; with regard to.

ACCORDINGLY, ák-kór'-ding-lý. ad. Agreeably, suitably, conformably.

ACCORPORATE, ák-kór'-pò-ráte. v. a. To unite one body with another.

To ACCOST, ák-kósf'. v. a. To speak to first, to address, to salute.

ACCASTABLE, ák-kós'-tábl. a. Easy of access, familiar.

ACCOUNT, ák-kount'. f. A computation of debts or expenses; the state or result of a computation; value or estimation; a narrative, relation; the relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority; explanation, assignment of causes.

To ACCOUNT, ák-kount'. v. a. To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion; to reckon, to compute; to give an account, to assign the causes; to make up the reckoning, to answer for practices; to hold in esteem.

To ACCOUNT, ák-kount. v. n. To reckon; to assign the causes, in which sense it is followed by the particle *for*; to answer, with *for*; as, to answer *for*.

ACCOUNTABLE, ák-koun'-tábl. a. Of whom an account may be required, who must answer for.

ACCOUNTANT, ák-koun'-tánt. a. Accountable to; responsible for.

ACCOUNTANT, ák-koun'-tánt. f. A computer, a man skilled or employed in accounts.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, ák-kount'-bók. f. A book containing accounts.

ACCOUNTING, ák koun'-ting. f. The act of reckoning or making up accounts.

To ACCOUPLE, ák-kòp'l. v. a. To join, to link together.

To ACCOURT, ák-kórt. v. a. To entertain with courtship, or courtesy.

To ACCOUTRE, ák-kó'-túr. v. a. To dress, to equip.

ACCOUTREMENT, ák-kó'-túrment. f. Dress, equipage, trappings, ornaments.

ACCRETION, ák-kré'-shún. f. The act of growing to another, so as to increase it.

ACCRETIVE, ák-kré'-tív. a. Growing; that which by growth is added.

To ACCROACH, ák-kró'th. v. a. To draw to one as with a hook.

ACCROACHMENT, ák-kró'thment. f. The act of accroaching.

To ACCRUE, ák-kró'. v. n. To accede to, to be added to; to be added, as an advantage or improvement; in a commercial sense, to be produced, or arise, as profits.

ACCUBATION, ák-kú-bá'-shún. f. The ancient posture of leaning at meals.

To ACCUMB', ák kúm'b. v. a. To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner.

ACCUMBENT, ák-kúm'-bént. a. Leaning on one's side.

To ACCUMULATE, ák kú-má-láte. v. a. To pile up, to heap together.

ACCUMULATION, ák-kú-má-lá'-shún. f. The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated.

ACCUMULATIVE, ák-kú'-má-lá-tív. a. That which accumulates; that which is accumulated.

ACCUMULATOR, ák-kú'-má-lá-túr. f. He that accumulates, a gatherer or heaper together.

ACCURACY, ák'-kú-rá-fý. f. Exactness, nicety.
 ACCURATE, ák'-kú-rát. a. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance; exact, without defect or failure.
 ACCURATELY, ák'-kú-rát-lý. ad. Exactly, without error, nicely.
 ACCURATENESS, ák'-kú-rát-nés. f. Exactness, nicety.
 To ACCURSE, ák'-kúr's. v. a. To doom to misery.
 ACCURSED, ák'-kúr'-féd. part. a. That which is cursed or doomed to misery; execrable, hateful, detestable.
 ACCUSABLE, ák'-kú'-zábl. a. That which may be censured; blameable; culpable.
 ACCUSATION, ák'-kú'-zá'-shún. f. The act of accusing; the charge brought against any one.
 ACCUSATIVE, ák'-kú'-zá-tív. a. A term of grammar, the fourth case of a noun.
 ACCUSATORY, ák'-kú'-zá-túr-y. a. That which produceth or containeth an accusation.
 To ACCUSE, ák'-kú'ze. v. a. To charge with a crime; to blame or censure.
 ACCUSER, ák'-kú'-zúr. f. He that brings a charge against another.
 To ACCUSTOM, ák'-kús'-túm. v. a. To habituate, to enure.
 ACCUSTOMABLE, ák'-kús'-túm-mábl. a. Done by long custom or habit.
 ACCUSTOMABLY, ák'-kús'-túm-máb-lý. ad. According to custom.
 ACCUSTOMANCE, ák'-kús'-túm-máns. f. Custom, habit, use.
 ACCUSTOMARILY, ák'-kús'-túm-má-rý-lý. ad. In a customary manner.
 ACCUSTOMARY, ák'-kús'-túm-má-rý. a. Usual, practised.
 ACCUSTOMED, ák'-kús'-túmd. a. According to custom, frequent, usual.
 ACE, á'fe. f. A unit, a single point on cards or dice; a small quantity.
 ACEPHALOUS, á'-fè'-á-lús. adj. Without a head,

ACERB, á'-fèr'b. a. Bitter, sharp, sour, rough, harsh, severe.
 ACERBITY, á'-fèr'-bý-tý. f. A rough sour taste; applied to men, sharpness of temper.
 To ACERVATE, á'-fèr'-váte. v. a. To heap up.
 ACERVATION, á'-fèr'-vá'-shún. f. Heaping together.
 ACERVOSE, á'-fèr'-vús. adj. Full of heaps.
 ACESCENT, á'-fès'-fènt. a. That which has a tendency to sourness or acidity.
 ACETOSE, á'-fè-tò'fe. a. That which has in it acids.
 ACETOSITY, á'-fè-tòs'-fý-tý. f. The state of being acetose.
 ACETOUS, á'-fè'-tús. a. Sour.
 ACHE, á'ke. f. A continued pain.
 To ACHIE, á'ke. v. n. To be in pain.
 To ACHIEVE, ák'-thè've. v. a. To perform, to finish.
 ACHIEVER, ák'-thè'-vúr. f. He that performs what he endeavours.
 ACHIEVEMENT, ák'-thè've-mént. f. The performance of an action; the escutcheon, or ensigns armorial.
 ACHING, á'ke-íng. f. Pain, uneasiness.
 ACHOR, á'-kòr. f. A species of the herpes.
 ACID, á's'-síd. a. Sour, sharp.
 ACIDITY, á'-síd'-dí-tý. f. Sharpness, sourness.
 ACIDNESS, á's'-síd-nés. f. The quality of being acid.
 ACIDULÆ, á'-síd'-dú-lè. f. Medicinal springs, impregnated with sharp particles.
 To ACIDULATE, á'-síd'-dú-láte. v. a. To tinge with acids in a slight degree.
 ACINACEOUS, á'-ý'-ná'-shús. a. Full of kernels.
 To ACKNOWLEDGE, ák'-nól'-lédzh. v. a. To own the knowledge of, to own any thing or person in a particular character; to confess, as, a fault; to own, as, a benefit.
 ACKNOWLEDGING, ák'-nól'-lè-dzhíng. a. Grateful.
 ACKNOWLEDGMENT, ák'-nól'-lédzh-

lédzh-mént. f. Concession of the truth of any position; confession of a fault; confession of a benefit received.

ACME, ák'-mě. f. The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper.

ACOLOTHIST, á-kó'í-lò-thít. } f.
ACOLYTE, ák'-kò-líte. }
One of the lowest order in the Romish church.

ACONITE, ák'-kò-níte. f. The herb wolfs-bane. In poetical language, poison in general.

ACORN, á-kórn. f. The seed or fruit born by the oak.

ACORNED, á-kórn'd. adj. Stored with acorns

ACORUS, á-kó'-rús. f. Sweet-scented flag.

ACOSTICKS, á-kóus'-tiks. f. The doctrine or theory of sounds; medicines to help the hearing.

To ACQUAINT, ák-kwá'nt. v. a. To make familiar with; to inform.

ACQUAINTANCE, ák-kwá'n-táns. f. The state of being acquainted with, familiarity, knowledge; familiar knowledge; a slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship; the person with whom we are acquainted, without the intimacy of friendship.

ACQUAINTED, ák-kwá'n-téd. a. Familiar, well known.

ACQUEST, ák-kwé't. f. Acquisition; the thing gained.

To ACQUIESCE, ák-kwý-és. v. n. To rest in, or remain satisfied.

ACQUIESCENCE, ák-kwý-és-éns. f. A silent appearance of content; satisfaction, rest, content; submission.

ACQUIRABLE, ák-kwí-rábl. a. Attainable.

To ACQUIRE, ák-kwí're. v. a. To gain by one's labour or power.

ACQUIRED, ák-kwí-rd. particip. a. Gained by one's self.

ACQUIRER, ák-kwí-rár. f. The person that acquires; a gainer.

ACQUIREMENT, ák-kwí're-mént. f. That which is acquired, gain, attainment.

ACQUISITION, ák-kwý-zítsh'-shán.

f. The act of acquiring; the thing gained, acquirement.

ACQUISITIVE, ák-kwíz'-zítiv. a. that which is acquired.

ACQUIST, ák-kwít'. f. Acquirement, attainment.

To ACQUIT, ák-kwít'. v. a. To set free; to clear from a charge of guilt, to absolve; to clear from any obligation; the man hath acquitted himself well, he discharged his duty.

ACQUITMENT, ák-kwít'-mént. f. The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.

ACQUITTAL, ák-kwít'-tál. f. Is a deliverance from an offence.

To ACQUITTANCE, ák-kwít'-táns. v. a. To procure an acquittance, to acquit.

ACQUITTANCE, ák-kwít'-táns. f. The act of discharging from a debt; a writing testifying the receipt of a debt.

ACRASY, ák'-rá-sý. f. An indisposition from relaxation.

ACRE, á-kúr. f. A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards.

ACRID, ák'-kríd. a. Of a hot biting taste.

ACRIDOPHAGI, ák-ri-dó'sh'-á-dzhí. f. Eaters of locusts.

ACRIMONIOUS, ák-krý-mó'n-yús. a. Sharp, corrosive.

ACRIMONY, ák'-krý-món-ný. f. Sharpness, corrosiveness; sharpness of temper, severity.

ACRITUDE, ák'-krý-túde. f. An acrid taste, a biting heat on the palate.

ACROAMATICAL, ák'-krò-á-mát'-tí-kál. a. Of or pertaining to deep learning.

ACROMION, á-krò'-mý-ón. f. The upper point of the shoulder-blade.

ACRONYCAL, á-krón'-í-kál. adj. Rising or setting when the sun sets.

ACRONYCALLY, á-krón'-í-kál-y. adv. With the setting sun.

ACROSPIRE, ák'-krò-spíre. f. A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds.

ACROSPIRED, ăk'-krô spîrd. part. a. Having sprouts.

ACROSS, ă-krôs'. ad. Athwart, laid over something so as to cross it.

ACROSTICK, ă-krôs'-tik. f. A poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

ACROTER, ăk'-krô-tûr. }
ACROTHERIUM, ăk'-krô-tê'-rî-ûm. }
 f. A little pedestal placed on a pediment, a little pinnacle placed on the top of a church or other building.

To **ACT**, ăk't. v. n. To be in action, not to rest.

To **ACT**, ăk't. v. a. To perform a borrowed character, as a stage-player; to produce effects in some passive subject.

ACT, ăk't. f. Something done, a deed, an exploit, whether good or ill; a part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption; a decree of parliament.

ACTION, ăk'-shûn. f. The quality or state of acting, opposite to rest; an act or thing done, a deed; agency, operation; the series of events represented in a fable; gestification, the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken; a term in law.

ACTIONABLE, ăk'-shûn-ăbl. a. That which admits an action in law, punishable.

ACTIONARY, ăk'-shûn-ăr-y. }
ACTIONIST, ăk'-shûn-îst. } f.
 One that has a share in actions, or stocks.

ACTION-TAKING, ăk'-shûn-tă-king. a. Litigious.

ACTIVE, ăk'-tiv. a. That which has the power or quality of acting; that which acts, opposed to passive; busy, engaged in action, opposed to idle or sedentary; nimble, agile, quick; in grammar, a verb active is that which signifies action, as, I teach.

ACTIVELY, ăk'-tiv-lî. ad. Busily, nimbly.

ACTIVENESS, ăk'-tiv-nês. f. Quickness; nimbleness.

ACTIVITY, ăk'-tiv'-vî-tî. f. The quality of being active.

ACTOR, ăk'-tûr. f. He that acts, or performs any thing; he that personates a character, a stage-player.

ACTRESS, ăk'-três. f. She that performs any thing; a woman that plays on the stage.

ACTUAL, ăk'-tû-ăl. a. Really in act, not merely potential; in act, not purely in speculation.

ACTUALITY, ăk'-tû-ăl-lî-tî. f. The state of being actual.

ACTUALLY, ăk'-tû-ăl-lî. ad. In act, in effect, really.

ACTUALNESS, ăk'-tû-ăl-nês. f. The quality of being actual.

ACTUARY, ăk'-tû-ăr-y. f. The register or officer who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of the court.

To **ACTUATE**, ăk'-tû-ă-te. v. a. To put into action.

To **ACUATE**, ăk'-kû-ă-te. v. a. To sharpen.

ACULEATE, ă-kû-lî-ă-te. a. Prickly, that which terminates in a sharp point.

ACUMEN, ă-kû-mên. f. A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects.

To **ACUMINATE**, ă-kû-mî-nă-te. v. a. To sharpen at the point, to point.

ACUMINATED, ă-kû-mî-nă-têd. part. a. Ending in a point, sharp-pointed.

ACUPUNCTATION, ăk-kû-pûnk-tă-shûn. }
ACUPUNCTURE, ăk-kû-pûnk-tûre. } f.
 The pricking with a needle.

ACUTE, ă-kû-te. a. Sharp, opposed to blunt; ingenious, opposed to stupid; acute disease, any disease which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days; acute accent, that which raises or sharpens the voice.

ACUTELY, ă-kû-te-lî. ad. After an acute manner, sharply.

ACUTENESS, ă-kû-te-nês. f. Sharpness; force of intellects; violence and speedy crisis of a malady; sharpness of sound.

A D D

ADACTED, ă-dăk'-têd. part. a. Driven by force.
 ADAGE, ăd'-ădz. f. A maxim, a proverb.
 ADAGIO, ă-dă'-dzhy'-ô. f. A term used by musicians, to mark a slow time.
 ADAMANT, ăd'-ă-mănt. f. A stone of impenetrable hardness; the diamond; the loadstone.
 ADAMANTEAN, ăd'-ă-măn-tê'-ăn. a. Hard as adamant.
 ADAMANTINE, ăd'-ă-măn'-tîn. a. Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant, as, hardness, indissolubility.
 ADAM'S-APPLE, ăd'-ămz'-ăp'l. f. A prominent part of the throat.
 To ADAPT, ă-dăp't. v. a. To fit, to suit, to proportion.
 ADAPTATION, ăd'-ăp-tă'-shûn. }
 ADAPTION, ăd'-ăp'-shûn. }
 f. The act of fitting one thing to another, the fitness of one thing to another.
 To ADD, ăd'. v. a. To join something to that which was before.
 To ADDECIMATE, ăd-dês'-fymâte. v. a. To take or ascertain tithes.
 To ADDEEM, ăd-dê'm. v. a. To esteem, to account.
 ADDER, ăd'-dûr. f. A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile.
 ADDER'S-GRASS, ăd'-dûrz-grăs. f. A plant.
 ADDER'S-TONGUE, ăd'-dûrz-tûng. f. An herb.
 ADDER'S-WORT, ăd'-dûrz-wûrt. f. An herb.
 ADDIBILITY, ăd'-dÿ-bil'-lÿ-tÿ. f. The possibility of being added.
 ADDIBLE, ăd' dîbl. a. Possible to be added.
 ADDICE, ăd'-dîs. f. A kind of ax.
 To ADDICT, ăd-dîkt'. v. a. To devote, to dedicate; it is commonly taken in a bad sense, as, he addicted himself to vice.
 ADDICTEDNESS, ăd-dîk'-têd-nês. f. The state of being addicted.
 ADDICTION, ăd-dîk'-shûn. f. The act of devoting; the state of being devoted.

A D E

ADDITAMENT, ăd'-dÿ-tă-mênt'. f. Addition, the thing added.
 ADDITION, ăd-dîsh'-shûn. f. The act of adding one thing to another; the thing added; in arithmetick, addition is the reduction of like kind into one sum or total.
 ADDITIONAL, ăd-dîsh'-shô-năl. a. That which is added.
 ADDITORY, ăd'-dÿ-tûr-y. a. That which has the power of adding.
 ADDLE, ăd'l. a. Originally applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing, thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.
 To ADDLE, ăd'l. v. a. To make addle; to confuse.
 ADDLE-PATED, ăd'l-pă-têd. a. Having barren brains.
 To ADDRESS, ăd-drês'. v. a. To prepare one's self to enter upon any action; to apply to another by words.
 ADDRESS, ăd-drês'. f. Verbal application to any one; courtship; manner of addressing another, as, a man of pleasing address; skill, dexterity; manner of directing a letter.
 ADDRESSER, ăd-drês'-sûr. f. The person that addresses.
 To ADDUCE, ăd-dû'se. v. a. To draw to, bring in, allege, assign.
 ADDUCENT, ăd-dû'-sênt. a. A word applied to those muscles that draw together the parts of the body.
 To ADDULCE, ăd-dû's. v. a. To sweeten.
 ADEMPION, ă-dêmp'-shûn. f. Privation.
 ADENOGRAPHY, ăd-dê-nôg'-gră-fÿ. f. A treatise of the glands.
 ADEPT, ă-dêp't. f. He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art.
 ADEPT, ă-dêp't. a. Completely skilled, skilful, well versed.
 ADEQUATE, ăd'-ê-kwâte. a. Equal to, proportionate.
 ADEQUATELY, ăd'-ê-kwăt-lÿ. ad. In an adequate manner, with exactness of proportion.
 ADEQUATENESS, ăd'-ê-kwăt-nês. f. The

- f. The state of being adequate, exactness of proportion.
- AFFECTED**, ád-fék'-téd. a. Compounded.
- To ADHERE**, ád-hé're. v. n. To stick to; to remain firmly fixed to a party, or opinion.
- ADHERENCE**, ád-hé'-réns. } f.
ADHERENCY, ád-hé'-rén-ly' } f.
- The quality of adhering, tenacity, fixedness of mind, attachment, steadiness.
- ADHERENT**, ád-hé'-rént. a. Sticking to; united with.
- ADHERENT**, ád-hé'-rént. f. A follower, a partisan.
- ADHERER**, ád-hé'-rúr. f. He that adheres.
- ADHESION**, ád-hé'-zhún. f. The act or state of sticking to something.
- ADHESIVE**, ád-hé'-slv. f. Sticking, tenacious.
- To ADHIBIT**, ád-hib'-bit. v. a. To apply, to make use of.
- ADHIBITION**, ád-hý-bít'-shún. f. Application, use.
- ADJACENCY**, ád-dzhá'-sén-fý. f. The state of lying close to another thing.
- ADJACENT**, ád-dzhá'-sént. a. Lying close, bordering upon something.
- ADJACENT**, ád-dzhá'-sént. f. That which lies next another.
- ADIAPHOROUS**, á-dí-áf'-fò-rús. a. Neutral.
- ADIAPHORY**, á-dí-áf'-fò-rý. f. Neutrality, indifference.
- ADIAPNEUSTIA**, ád-ý-áp-nús'-tý-á. f. A breathing through the pores of the body.
- To ADJECT**, ád-dzhék'. v. a. To add to, to put to.
- ADJECTION**, ád-dzhék'-shún. f. The act of adjecting, or adding; the thing adjected, or added.
- ADJECTITIOUS**, ád-zhék'-tíh'-shús. a. Added, thrown in.
- ADJECTIVE**, ád'-zhék'-tív. f. A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being; as, good, bad.
- ADJECTIVELY**, ád'-zhék'-tív-ly. ad. After the manner of an adjective.
- ADIEU**, á-dú. ad. Farewel.
- To ADJOIN**, ád-dzhóin. v. a. To join to, to unite to, to put to.
- To ADJOIN**, ád-dzhóin. v. n. To be contiguous to.
- To ADJOURN**, ád-dzhúr'n. v. a. To put off to another day, naming the time.
- ADJOURNMENT**, ád-dzhúr'n-mént. f. A putting off till another day.
- ADIPOSE**, ád-dý-póse. } a. Fat;
ADIPOUS, ád-dý-pús. } greasy, unctuous, oily.
- ADIT**, ád'-it. f. A passage under ground.
- ADDITION**, ád-ít'h'-ún. f. The act of going to another.
- To ADJUDGE**, ád-dzhúdzh'. v. a. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties; to sentence to a punishment; simply, to judge, to decree.
- To ADJUDICATE**, ád-dzhó-dý-káte. v. a. To adjudge.
- ADJUDICATION**, ád-dzhó-dý-ká-shún. f. The act of granting something to a litigant.
- To ADJUGATE**, ád'-zhò-gáte. v. a. To yoke to.
- ADJUMENT**, ád'-zhò-mént. f. Help.
- ADJUNCT**, ád'-dzhúnk't. f. Something adherent or united to another.
- ADJUNCT**, ád'-dzhúnk't. a. Immediately joined.
- ADJUNCTION**, ád-dzhúnk'-shún. f. The act of adjoining; the thing adjoined.
- ADJUNCTIVE**, ád-dzhúnk'-tív. f. He that joins; that which is joined.
- ADJURATION**, ád-zhò-rá'-shún. f. The act of proposing an oath to another; the form of oath proposed to another.
- To ADJURE**, ád-dzhór'. v. a. To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form.
- To ADJUST**, ád-dzhúáf'. v. a. To regulate, to put in order; to make conformable.
- ADJUSTMENT**, ád-dzhúáf'-mént. f. Regulation, the act of putting in method; the state of being put in method.
- ADJUTAGE**, ád'-zhò-tádzh. f. The spout fitted to an artificial fountain.
- ADJU-

ADJUTANT, ád'-zhô-tánt. *f.* A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing pay, and overseeing punishment.

To ADJUTE, ád-dzhô't. *v. a.* To help, to concur.

ADJUTOR, ád-dzhô'-túr. *f.* A helper.

ADJUTORY, ád'-zhô-túr-ý. *a.* That which helps.

ADJUTRIX, ád-dzhô'-triks. *f.* She who helps.

ADJUVANT, ád'-zhô-vánt. *a.* Helpful, useful.

To ADJUVATE, ád'-zhô-váte. *v. a.* To help, to further.

ADLEGATION, ád-lê-gá'-shún. *f.* A joint embassy.

ADLOCUTION, ád-lô-kú'-shún. *f.* A speech made by generals to their armies.

To ADMEASURE, ád-méz'-zhúr. *v. a.* To measure by a standard.

ADMEASUREMENT, ád - méz-zhúr-mént. *f.* The act or practice of measuring according to rule.

ADMENSURATION, ád-mén-shô-rá'-shún. *f.* The act of measuring to each his part.

ADMINICLE, ád-mín'-íkl. *f.* Help, support.

ADMINICULAR, ád-mý-ník'-ú-lár. *a.* That which gives help.

ADMINICULATOR, ád-mý-ník'-ú-lá'-túr. *f.* An officer, or advocate for the poor.

To ADMINISTER, ád-mín'-níf-túr. *v. a.* To give, to afford, to supply; to act as the minister or agent in any employment or office; to perform the office of an administrator.

To ADMINISTRATE, ád-mín'-níf-tráte. *v. a.* The same as administer.

ADMINISTRATION, ád-mín'-níf-trá'-shún. *f.* The act of administering or conducting any employment; the active or executive part of government; those to whom the care of publick affairs is committed.

ADMINISTRATIVE, ád-mín'-níf-trá-tív'. *a.* That which administers.

ADMINISTRATOR, ád-mín'-níf-trá'-túr. *f.* He that has the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge, and is accountable

for the same; he that officiates in divine rites; he that conducts the government.

ADMINISTRATRIX, ád-mín'-níf-trá'-triks. *f.* She who administers in consequence of a will.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, ád-mín'-níf-trá'-túr-shíp. *f.* The office of administrator.

ADMIRABILITY, ád'-mý-rá-bíl'-lý-tý. *f.* The quality or state of being admirable.

ADMIRABLE, ád'-mý-rábl. *a.* To be admired, of power to excite wonder.

ADMIRABLENESS, ád'-mý-rábl-nés'. *f.* The quality or state of being admirable.

ADMIRABLY, ád'-mý-rábl-ly. *ad.* In an admirable manner.

ADMIRAL, ád'-mý-rál. *f.* An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy; the chief commander of a fleet; the ship which carries the admiral.

ADMIRALSHIP, ád'-mý-rál-shíp'. *f.* The office of admiral.

ADMIRALTY, ád'-mý-rál-tý. *f.* The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRATION, ád-mý-rá'-shún. *f.* Wonder, the act of admiring or wondering.

To ADMIRE, ád-mí're. *v. a.* To regard with wonder; to regard with love.

ADMIRER, ád-mí'-rúr. *f.* The person that wonders, or regards with admiration; a lover.

ADMIRINGLY, ád-mí'-ring lý. *ad.* With admiration.

ADMISSIBLE, ád-mís'-sibl. *a.* That which may be admitted.

ADMISSION, ád-mís'-shún. *f.* The act or practice of admitting; the state of being admitted; admittance, the power of entering; the allowance of an argument.

To ADMIT, ád-mít'. *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, ád-mít'-rábl. *a.* Which may be admitted.

ADMITTANCE, ád-mít'-táns. f. The act of admitting, permission to enter; the power or right of entering; custom; concession of a position.

To **ADMIX**, ád-míks'. v. a. To mingle with something else.

ADMIXTION, ád-míks'-tshún. f. The union of one body with another.

ADMIXTURE, ád-míks'-tshre. f. The body mingled with another.

To **ADMONISH**, ád-món'-nísh. v. a. To warn of a fault, to reprove gently.

ADMONISHER, ád-món'-nísh-úr. f. The person that puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

ADMONISHMENT, ád-món'-nísh-mént. f. Admonition, notice of faults or duties.

ADMONITION, ád-mó-nísh'-ún. f. The hint of a fault or duty, counsel, gentle reproof.

ADMONITIONER, ád-mó-nísh'-ún-úr. f. A general adviser. A ludicrous term.

ADMONITORY, ád-món'-ny túr'-ry. a. That which admonishes.

ADMORTIZATION, ád-mór-tí-zá'-shún. f. The reduction of property to the state of mortmain.

To **ADMOVE**, ád-mó've. v. a. To bring one thing to another.

ADMURMURATION, ád-múr-mú-rá'-shún. f. The act of murmuring to another.

ADNOUN, ád'-noun. f. An adjective.

ADO, á-dó. f. Trouble, difficulty; bustle, tumult, business; more tumult and show of business, than the affair is worth.

ADOLESCENCE, á-dó-lés'-séns. }
ADOLESCENCY, á-dó-lés'-sén-sy. }
 f. The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty.

ADONIC, á-dón'-ík. a. Consisting of two feet in poetry.

To **ADOPT**, á-dópt'. v. a. To take a son by choice, to make him a son who is not so by birth; to place any person or thing in a nearer relation to something else.

ADOPTEDLY, á-dópt'-ted-ly. ad.

After the manner of something adopted.

ADOPTER, á-dóp'-túr. f. He that gives some one by choice the rights of a son.

ADOPTION, á-dóp'-shún. f. The act of adopting; the state of being adopted.

ADOPTIVE, á-dóp'-tív. a. He that is adopted by another; he that adopts another.

ADORABLE, á-dó'-rábl. a. That which ought to be adored.

ADORABLENESS, á-dó'-rábl-nés. f. Worthiness of divine honours.

ADORABLY, á-dó-rá-bly. ad. In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION, ád dó-rá'-shun. f. The external homage paid to the divinity; homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

To **ADORE**, á-dó're. v. a. To worship with external homage.

ADORER, á dó'-rúr. f. He that adores; a worshipper.

To **ADORN**, á-dórn'. v. a. To dress; to deck the person with ornaments; to set out any place or thing with decorations.

ADORNING, á-dórn'-ing. }
ADORNMENT, á-dórn'-mént. } f.
 Ornament, embellishment.

ADOWN, á-dow'n. ad. Down, on the ground.

ADOWN, á-dow'n. prep. Down, towards the ground.

ADREAD, á-dred'. ad. In a state of fear.

ADRIFF, á-díff'. ad. Floating at random.

ADROGATION, ád-ró-gá'-shún. f. The adoption of one become his own master.

ADROIT, á-droit'. a. Active, skilful.

ADROITLY, á-droit'-ly. ad. Dextrously, nimbly, skilfully, well.

ADROITNESS, á-droit'-nés. f. Dexterity, readiness, activity.

ADRY, á-dry'. ad. A thirst, thirsty.

ADSCITITIOUS, ád-sy-tshí'-ús. a. That which is taken in to complete something else.

ADSTRICKION, ád-árik'-shún. f. The act of binding together.

To **ADVANCE**, ád-vá'ns. v. a. To bring forward, in the local sense; to raise to preferment, to aggrandize; to improve; to forward, to accelerate; to propose, to offer to the publick.

To **ADVANCE**, ád-vá'ns. v. n. To come forward; to make improvement.

ADVANCE, ád-vá'ns. f. The act of coming forward; a tendency to come forward to meet a lover; progression, rise from one point to another; improvement, progress towards perfection.

ADVANCEMENT, ád-vá'ns-mént. f. The act of coming forward; the state of being advanced, preferment; improvement.

ADVANCER, ád-vá'n-fúr. f. A promoter, forwarder.

ADVANTAGE, ád-ván'-tádzh. f. Superiority; superiority gained by stratagem; gain, profit; preponderation on one side of the comparison.

To **ADVANTAGE**, ád-ván'-tádzh. v. a. To benefit; to promote, to bring forward.

ADVANTAGEABLE, ád-ván'-tádzháb'l. a. Profitable; gainful.

ADVANTAGED, ád-ván'-tádzhd. a. Possessed of advantages.

ADVANTAGE-GROUND, ád-ván'-tádzh-ground. f. Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

ADVANTAGEOUS, ád-ván'-tádzhús. a. Profitable, useful, opportune.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, ád-ván'-tádzhús-lý. ad. Conveniently, opportunely, profitably.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, ád-ván'-tádzhús-nés. f. Profitableness, usefulness, convenience.

ADVECTITIOUS, ád-vék'-tísh'-ús. a. Foreign, brought from another place.

To **ADVENE**, ád-vé'ne. v. n. To accede to something, to be superadded.

ADVENIENT, ád-vé'n-yént. a. Advancing, superadded.

ADVENT, ád-vént. f. The name

of one of the holy seasons, signifying the coming; that is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas.

ADVENTINE, ád-vén'-tín. }
ADVENTITIOUS, ád-vén'-tísh'-ús. }

a. That which advenes, extrinsically added.

ADVENTIVE, ád-vén'-tív. f. The thing or person that comes from without.

ADVENTUAL, ád-vén'-tú-ál. a. Relating to the season of Advent.

ADVENTURE, ád-vén'-túre. f. An accident, a chance, a hazard; an enterprize in which something must be left to hazard.

To **ADVENTURE**, ád-vén'-túre. v. n. To try the chance, to dare.

ADVENTURER, ád-vén'-túr-úr. f. He that seeks occasions of hazard, he that puts himself in the hands of chance.

ADVENTUROUS, ád-vén'-túr-ús. a. Inclined to adventures, daring, courageous; full of hazard, dangerous.

ADVENTUROUSLY, ád-vén'-túr-ús-lý. ad. Boldly, daringly.

ADVENTURESOME, ád-vén'-túr-súm. a. The same with adventurous.

ADVENTURESOMENESS, ád-vén'-túr-súm-nés. i. The quality of being adventuresome.

ADVERB, ád-vér'b. f. A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification.

ADVERBIAL, ád-vér'b-yál. a. That which has the quality or structure of an adverb.

ADVERBIALLY, ád-vér'b-yál-lý. ad. In the manner of an adverb.

ADVERSABLE, ád-vér'-sábl. a. Contrary to.

ADVERSARIA, ád-vér'-sá-rý-á. f. A common place book.

ADVERSARY, ád'-vér'-sá-rý. f. An opponent, antagonist, enemy.

ADVERSATIVE, ád-vér'-sá-tív. a. A word which makes some opposition or variety.

ADVERSE, ád-věrs. a. Acting with contrary directions; calamitous, afflictive, opposed to prosperous.

ADVERSITY, ád-věr'-sý-tý. f. Affliction, calamity; the cause of our sorrow, misfortune; the state of unhappiness, misery.

ADVERSELY, ád-věr'-lý. a. Oppositely, unfortunately.

To ADVERT, ád-věr'. v. n. To attend to, to regard, to observe.

ADVERTENCE, ád-věr'-těns. }
ADVERTENCY, ád-věr'-těn-sý. }
f. Attention to, regard to.

ADVERTENT, ád-věr'-těnt. a. Attentive; vigilant; heedful.

To ADVERTISE, ád-věr'-tí-ze. v. a. To inform another, to give intelligence; to give notice of any thing in publick prints.

ADVERTISE- }
MENT, }
f. Intelligence, information; notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTISER, ád-věr'-tí-zěr. f. He that gives intelligence or information; the paper in which advertisements are published.

ADVERTISING, ád-věr'-tíz-íng. a. Active in giving intelligence, monitory.

To ADVESPERATE, ád-věs'-pě-ráte. v. n. To draw towards evening.

ADVICE, ád-ví-še. f. Counsel, instruction, notice; intelligence.

ADVICE-BOAT, ád-ví-še-bóte. f. A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

To ADVIGILATE, ád-vidzh'-ý-láte. v. n. To keep watch.

To ADVISE, ád-ví-ze. v. a. To counsel; to inform, to make acquainted.

To ADVISE, ád-ví-ze. v. n. To consult, as, he advised with his companions; to consider, to deliberate.

ADVISEABLE, ád-ví-že-zábl. a. Prudent, fit to be advised.

ADVISEABLENESS, ád-ví-že-zábl-nés. f. The quality of being adviseable.

ADVISED, ád-ví-zěd. part. a. Act-

ing with deliberation and design, prudent, wise; performed with deliberation, acted with design.

ADVISEDLY, ád-ví-zěd-ly. ad. Deliberately, purposely, by design, prudently.

ADVISEDNESS, ád-ví-zěd-nés. f. Deliberation, cool and prudent procedure.

ADVISEMENT, ád-ví-ze-měnt. f. Counsel, information; prudence, circumspection,

ADVISER, ád-ví-zěr. f. The person that advises, a counsellor.

ADULATION, ád-dů-lá-shún. f. Flattery, high compliment.

ADULATOR, ád-dů-lá-túr. f. A flatterer.

ADULATORY, ád-dů-lá-túr-ý. a. Flattering.

ADULT, á-důl'. a. Grown up; past the age of infancy.

ADULT, á-důl'. f. A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength.

ADULTNESS, á-důl'-nés. f. The state of being adult.

To ADULTER, á-důl'-túr. v. a. To commit adultery with another.

ADULTERANT, á-důl'-těr-ánt. f. The person or thing which adulterates.

To ADULTERATE, á-důl'-těr-ráte. v. a. To commit adultery; to corrupt by some foreign admixture.

ADULTERATE, á-důl'-těr-ráte. }
ADULTERATED, á-důl'-těr-rát-éd. }
a. Tainted with the guilt of adultery; corrupted with some foreign admixture.

ADULTERATENESS, á-důl'-těr-ráte-nés. f. The quality or state of being adulterate.

ADULTERATION, á-důl'-těr-rá-shún. f. The act of corrupting by foreign mixture; the state of being contaminated.

ADULTERER, á-důl'-těr-rúr. f. The person guilty of adultery.

ADULTERESS, á-důl'-těr-rés. f. A woman that commits adultery.

ADULTERINE, á-důl'-těr-ríne. f. A child born of an adulteress.

ADUL-

ADULTEROUS, á-dúl'-tè-rús. a. Guilty of adultery.

ADULTERY, á-dúl'-tè-rý. f. The act of violating the bed of a married person.

ADUMBRANT, ád-úm'-bránt. a. That which gives a slight resemblance.

To **ADUMBRATE**, ád-úm'-bráte. v. a. To shadow out, to give a slight likeness, to exhibit a faint resemblance.

ADUMBRATION, ád-úm'-brá'-shún. f. The act of giving a slight and imperfect representation; a faint sketch.

ADUNATION, ád-ú-ná'-shún. f. The state of being united, union.

ADUNCITY, á-dún'-fý-tý. f. Crookedness, hookedness.

ADUNCOUS, á-dúnk'-ús. } a. Crook-
ADUNQUE, á-dúnk'. } ed.

ADVOCACY, ád'-vò-ká-tý. f. Vindication, defence, apology.

ADVOCATE, ád'-vò-káte. f. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature; he that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator.

ADVOCATION, ád-vò-ká'-shún. f. The office of pleading, plea, apology.

ADVOLATION, ád-vò-lá'-shún. f. The act of flying to something.

ADVOLUTION, ád-vò-lú'-shún. f. The act of rolling to something.

ADVOUTRY, ád-vou'-trý. f. Adultery.

ADVOWEE, ád-vow-é'. f. He that has the right of advowson.

ADVOWSON, ád-vow-zún. f. A right to present to a benefice.

To **ADURE**, á-dú're. v. n. To burn up.

ADUST, á-dúst'. } a. Burnt
ADUSTED, á-dúst'-téd. } up, scorched; it is generally now applied to the humours of the body.

ADUSTIBLE, á-dús'-tbl. a. That which may be adusted, or burnt up.

ADUSTION, á-dús'-tshún. f. The act of burning up, or drying.

ADZ, ádz'. f. See Addice.

ÆGYPTIACUM, é-dzhíp-tí-á-cúm. f. An ointment consisting of honey, verdigrease, and vinegar.

ÆNIGMA, é-níg'-má. See Enigma.

AERATED, á-é-rá-téd. a. Impregnated with air, or aerial acid.

AERIAL, á-é-rý-ál. a. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it; inhabiting the air; placed in the air; high, elevated in situation.

AERIE, á-rý. f. A nest of hawks and other birds of prey.

AEROLOGY, á-ér-ól'-lò-dzhý. f. The doctrine of the air.

AEROMANCY, á-ér-ò-mán'-fý. f. The art of divining by the air.

AEROMETRY, á-ér-òm'-mè-trý. f. The art of measuring the air.

AERONAUT, á-ér-ò-nát. f. One who sails through the air.

AEROSCOPY, á-ér-òs'-kò-pý. f. The observation of the air.

AEROSTATICK, á-ér-ò-stát'-ík. a. Of or belonging to aërostation.

AEROSTATION, á-ér-ò-stá'-shún. f. A passing through the air in some vehicle.

ÆTHIOPS. MINERAL, é'-thý-úps-mín'-né-rál. f. A medicine so called, from its dark colour, made of quicksilver and sulphur, ground together in a marble mortar.

ÆTITES, é-tí-téz. f. Eagle-stone.

AFAR, á-fár. a. At a great distance; to a great distance.

AFFEARD, á-fé'rd. participial a. Frightened, terrified, afraid.

AFFER, á-fér. f. The southwest wind.

AFFABILITY, áf-fá-bil'-fý-tý. f. Easiness of manners; courteousness, civility, condescension.

AFFABLE, áf-fábl. a. Easy of manners; courteous, complaisant.

AFFABLENESS, áf-fábl-nés. f. Courtesy, affability.

AFFABLY, áf-fá-bly. ad. Courteously, civilly.

AFFABROUS, áf-fábrús. a. Skillfully made, complete.

AFFAIR, áf-fá're. f. Business, something to be managed or transacted.

To **AFFEAR**, áf-fé'r. v. n. To confirm, to establish.

AFFECT, áf-fékt'. f. Affection, passion, sensation.

To AFFECT, áf-fékt'. v. a. To act upon, to produce effects in any other thing; to move the passions; to aim at, to aspire to; to be fond of, to be pleased with, to love; to practise the appearance of any thing, with some degree of hypocrisy; to imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner.

AFFECTATION, áf-fék-tá-shún. f. The act of making an artificial appearance, awkward imitation.

AFFECTED, áf-fék-téd. participial a. Moved, touched with affection; studied with over-much care; in a personal sense, full of affectation; as, an affected lady.

AFFECTEDLY, áf-fék-téd-ly. ad. In an affected manner, hypocritically.

AFFECTEDNESS, áf-fék-téd-nés. f. The quality of being affected.

AFFECTION, áf-fék-shún. f. The state of being affected by any cause, or agent; passion of any kind; love, kindness, good-will to some person.

AFFECTIONATE, áf-fék'-shó-náte. a. Full of affection, warm, zealous; fond, tender.

AFFECTIONATELY, áf-fék'-shó-nát-ly. ad. Fondly, tenderly.

AFFECTIONATENESS, áf-fék'-shó-nát-nés. f. Fondness, tenderness, good-will.

AFFECTIONED, áf-fék'-shún-néd. a. Affected, conceited; inclined, mentally disposed.

AFFECTIONOUSLY, áf-fék'-shúf-ly. ad. In an affecting manner.

AFFECTIVE, áf-fék'-tiv. a. That which affects, which strongly touches.

AFFECTUOSITY, áf-fék-tú-ós'-fý-tý. f. Passionateness.

AFFECTUOUS, áf-fék-tú-ús. a. Full of passion.

To AFFERE, áf-fér'. v. a. A law term, signifying to confirm.

AFFIANCE, áf-fí-áns. f. A marriage-contract; trust in general, confidence; trust in the divine promises and protection.

To AFFIANCE, áf-fí-áns. v. a. To betroth, to bind any one by promise to marriage; to give confidence.

AFFIANCER, áf-fí-án-súr. f. He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

AFFIDATION, áf-fí-dá-shún. }
AFFIDATURE, áf-fí-dá-túre. } f. Mutual contract, mutual oath of fidelity.

AFFIDAVIT, áf-fý-dá-vít. f. A declaration upon oath.

AFFIED, áf-fí-éd. particip. a. Joined by contract, affianced.

AFFILIATION, áf-fý-ly-á-shún. f. Adoption.

AFFINAGE, áf-fí-nádzh. f. The act of refining metals by the cupel.

AFFINED, áf-fí-néd. a. Related to another.

AFFINITY, áf-fín'-ny-tý. f. Relation by marriage; relation to, connexion with.

To AFFIRM, áf-férm'. v. n. To declare, to assert confidently, opposed to the word deny.

To AFFIRM, áf-férm'. v. a. To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment.

AFFIRMABLE, áf-fér'-mábl. a. That which may be affirmed.

AFFIRMANCE, áf-fér'-máns. f. Confirmation, opposed to repeal.

AFFIRMANT, áf-fér'-mánt. f. The person that affirms,

AFFIRMATION, áf-fér'-má-shún. f. The act of affirming or declaring, opposed to negation; the position affirmed; confirmation, opposed to repeal.

AFFIRMATIVE, áf-fér'-má-tív. a. That which affirms, opposed to negative; that which can or may be affirmed.

AFFIRMATIVELY, áf-fér'-má-tív-ly. ad. On the positive side, not negatively.

AFFIRMER, áf-fér'-múr. f. The person that affirms.

To AFFIX, áf-fíks' v. a. To unite to the end, to subjoin.

AFFIX, áf-fíks'. f. A particle united to the end of a word.

AFFIXION,

AFFIXION, áf-fík'-shún. f. The act of affixing; the state of being affixed.

AFFLATION, áf-fáá'-shún. f. Act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLATUS, áf-fáá'-tús. f. Communication of the power of prophecy.

To **AFFLICT**, áf-fíkt'. v. a. To put to pain, to grieve, to torment.

AFFLICTEDNESS, áf-fíkt'-téd-nés. f. Sorrowfulness, grief.

AFFLICTER, áf-fíkt'-túr. f. The person that afflicts.

AFFLICTION, áf-fíkt'-shún. f. The cause of pain or sorrow, calamity; the state of sorrowfulness, misery.

AFFLICTIVE, áf-fíkt'-tív. a. Painful, tormenting.

AFFLUENCE, áf-fú-éns. } f.

AFFLUENCY, áf-fú-én-fý. } f.

The act of flowing to any place, concurse; exuberance of riches, plenty.

AFFLUENT, áf-fú-ént. a. Flowing to any part; abundant, exuberant, wealthy.

AFFLUENTNESS, áf-fú-ént-nés. f. The quality of being affluent.

AFFLUX, áf-fúks. } f.

AFFLUXION, áf-fúkt'-shún. } f.

The act of flowing to some place, affluence, that which flows to any place.

To **AFFORD**, áf-fórd. v. a. To yield or produce; to grant, or confer any thing; to be able to sell; to be able to bear expenses.

To **AFFOREST**, áf-fór-rést. v. a. To turn ground into forest.

AFFORESTATION, áf-fór-rés-tá'-shún. f. The act of turning ground into forest.

To **AFFRANCHISE**, áf-frán'-tshíz. v. a. To make free.

To **AFFRAY**, áf-frá'. v. a. To fright, to terrify.

AFFRAY, áf-frá'. f. A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others.

AFFRICTION, áf-frík'-shún. f. The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

To **AFFRIGHT**, áf-frí'te. v. a. To affect with fear, to terrify.

AFFRIGHT, áf-frí'te. f. Terroure, fear.

AFFRIGHTFUL, áf-frí'te-fúl. a. Full of affright or terroure, terrible.

AFFRIGHTMENT, áf-frí'te-mént. f. The impression of fear, terroure; the state of fearfulness.

To **AFFRONT**, áf-fránt'. v. a. To meet face to face, to encounter; to provoke by an open insult, to offend avowedly.

AFFRONT, áf-fránt'. f. Insult offered to the face; outrage, act of contempt.

AFFRONTER, áf-fránt'-túr. f. The person that affronts.

AFFRONTING, áf-fránt'-ting. part. a. That which has the quality of affronting.

To **AFFUSE**, áf-fú'ze. v. a. To pour one thing upon another.

AFFUSION, áf-fú-zhún. f. The act of affusing.

To **AFFY**, áf-fý'. v. a. To betroth in order to marriage.

To **AFFY**, áf-fý'. v. n. To put confidence in, to put trust in.

AFIELD, á-féld. ad. To the field; abroad.

AFLAT, á-flát'. ad. Level with the ground.

AFLOAT, á-fló'te. ad. Floating.

AFOOT, á-fú't. ad. On foot, not on horseback; in action, as, a design is afoot.

AFORE, á-fó're. prep. Before, nearer in place to any thing; sooner in time.

AFORE, á-fó're. ad. In time foregone or past; first in the way; in front, in the fore-part.

AFOREGOING, á-fó're-gó-ing. part. a. Going before.

AFOREHAND, á-fó're-hánd. ad. By a previous provision; provided, prepared, previously fitted.

AFOREMENTIONED, á-fó're-mén'-shún. a. Mentioned before.

AFORENAMED, á-fó're-ná'md. a. Named before.

AFORESAID, á-fó're-séd. a. Said before.

AFORETIME, á-fó're-tíme. ad. In time past.

AFRAID,

A FRAID, á-frá'd. particip. a. Struck with fear, terrified, fearful.

AFRESH, á-frésh'. ad. Anew, again.

AFRONT, á-frón't. ad. In front, in direct opposition.

AFT, áft'. ad. The same as Aback.

AFTER, áf-tér. prep. Following in place; in pursuit of; behind; posterious in time; according to; in imitation of.

AFTER, áf-tér. ad. In succeeding time; following another.

AFTERAGES, áf-tér-á'-dzhéz. f. Succeeding times, posterity.

AFTERALL, áf-tér-á'l. ad. At last, in fine, in conclusion.

AFTERBIRTH, áf-tér-bérth. f. The secundine.

AFTERCLAP, áf-tér-kláp. f. Unexpected event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

AFTERCOST, áf-tér-kóft. f. The expense incurred after the original plan is executed.

AFTERCROP, áf-tér-króp. f. Second harvest.

To **AFTEREYE**, áf-tér-í. v. a. To follow with the eye.

AFTERGAME, áf-tér-gáme. f. Methods taken after the first turn of affairs.

AFTERMATH, áf-tér-máth. f. Second crop of grass mown in autumn.

AFTERNOON, áf-tér-nó'n. f. The time from the meridian to the evening.

AFTERPAINS, áf-tér-páneez. f. Pains after birth.

AFTERPART, áf-tér-párt. f. The latter part.

AFTERTASTE, áf-tér-táite. f. Taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught.

AFTERTHOUGHT, áf-tér-thát. f. Reflection after the act, an expedient formed too late.

AFTERTIMES, áf-tér-tímez. f. Succeeding times.

AFTERWARD, áf-tér-wárd. ad. In succeeding time.

AFTERWIT, áf-tér-wít. f. Contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past.

AGA, á-gá. f. The title of a Turkish military officer.

AGAIN, á-gén'. ad. A second time, once more; back, in restitution; besides, in any other time or place; twice as much, marking the same quantity once repeated; again and again, with frequent repetition.

AGAINST, á-gén't. prep. Contrary, opposite, in general; with contrary motion or tendency, used of material action; opposite to, in place; in expectation of.

AGAPE, á-gá'pe. ad. Staring with eagerness.

AGARICK, ág'-á-rik. f. A drug of use in physic, and the dyeing trade.

AGAST, á-gáit'. See AGHAST.

AGATE, ág'-át. f. A precious stone of the lowest class.

AGATY, ág'-á-tý. a. Partaking of the nature of agate.

To **AGAZE**, á-gá'ze. v. a. To strike with amazement.

AGE, á'dzh. f. Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part of its duration; a succession or generation of men; the time in which any particular man, or race of men lived, as, the age of heroes; the space of a hundred years; the latter part of life, old age; in law, in a man the age of twenty-one years is the full age, a woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands.

AGED, á'-dzhéd. a. Old, stricken in years.

AGEDLY, á'-dzhéd-ly. ad. After the manner of an aged person.

AGEN, á-gén'. ad. Again, in return.

AGENCY, á'-dzhén-sý. f. The quality of acting, the state of being in action; business performed by an agent.

AGENT, á'-dzhént. a. Acting upon, active.

AGENT, á'-dzhént. f. A substitute, a deputy, a factor; that which has the power of operating.

AGGELATION, ád-zhé-lák-shún. f. Concretion of ice.

AGGENERATION, ád-zhé-né-rá'-shún.

shún. f. The state of growing to another body.

To AGGERATE, ád'-zhě-ráte. v. a. To heap up.

To AGGLOMERATE, ág-glóm'-mě-ráte. v. a. To gather up in a ball, as thread.

AGGLUTINANTS, ág-glú'-tý-nánts. f. Those medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLUTINATE, ág-glú'-tý-náte. v. n. To unite one part to another.

AGGLUTINATION, ág-glú'-tý-ná'-shún. f. Union, cohesion.

AGGLUTINATIVE, ág-glú'-tý-ná-tív'. a. That which has the power of procuring agglutination.

To AGGRANDIZE, ág'-grán-díze. v. a. To make great, to enlarge, to exalt.

AGGRANDIZEMENT, ág'-grán-dí'-ze-mént. f. The state of being aggrandized.

AGGRANDIZER, ág'-grán-dí'-zúr. f. The person that makes another great.

To AGGRAVATE, ág'-grá-váte. v. a. To make heavy, in a metaphorical sense, as, to aggravate an accusation; to make any thing worse.

AGGRAVATION, ág'-grá-vá'-shún. f. The act of aggravating; the circumstances which heighten guilt or calamity.

AGGREGATE, ág'-grě-gáte. a. Framed by the collection of particular parts into one mass.

AGGREGATE, ág'-grě-gáte. f. The result of the conjunction of many particulars.

To AGGREGATE, ág'-grě-gáte. v. a. To collect together, to heap many particulars into one mass.

AGGREGATION, ág'-grě-gá'-shún. f. The act of collecting many particulars into one whole; the whole composed by the collection of many particulars; state of being collected.

To AGGRESS, ág'-grés'. v. n. To commit the first act of violence.

AGGRESSION, ág'-grés'-shún. f.

Commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity.

AGGRESSOR, ág'-grés'-fúr. f. The assaulter or invader, opposed to the defendant.

AGGRIEVANCE, ág'-grě'-váns. f. Injury, wrong.

To AGGRIEVE, ág'-grě' ve. v. a. To give sorrow, to vex; to impose, to hurt in one's right.

To AGGROUF, ág'-gró'p. v. a. To bring together into one figure.

AGHAŠT, á-gášt'. a. Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre.

AGILE, ádzh'-íl. a. Nimble, ready, active.

AGILENESS, ádzh'-íl-nés. f. Nimbleness, quickness, activity.

AGILITY, á-dzhíl'-ý-tý. f. Nimbleness, quickness, activity.

AGIO, á'-dzhý'-ó. f. The difference of exchange between bank-notes or bills and current coin.

To AGIST, á-dzhíšt'. v. a. To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and to gather the money; to take cattle to feed at a weekly rate.

AGISTMENT, á-dzhíšt'-mént. f. Composition, or mean rate.

AGISTOR, á-dzhíšt'-úr. f. The officer who takes cattle to feed in the king's forest.

AGITABLE, ád'-zhý'-tábl. a. That which may be put in motion.

To AGITATE, ád'-zhý'-táte. v. a. To put in motion; to actuate, to move; to affect with perturbation; to bandy, to discuss, to controvert.

AGITATION, ád'-zhý'-tá'-shún. f. The act of moving any thing; the state of being moved; discussion, controversial examination; perturbation, disturbance of the thoughts; deliberation, the state of being consulted upon.

AGITATOR, ád'-zhý'-tá-túr. f. He who manages affairs.

AGLET, ág'-lét. f. A tag of a point carved into some representation of an animal; the pendants at the ends of the chives of flowers.

AGMINAL, ág'-mý nál. a. Belonging to a troop.

AGNAIL,

AGNAIL, ág'-nále. f. A whitlow.
 AGNATION, ág-ná'-shún. f. Descendant from the same father, in a direct male line.
 AGNITION, ág-níh'-úan. f. Acknowledgment.
 To AGNIZE, ág-ní'ze. v. a. To acknowledge; to own.
 AGNOMEN, ág-nó'-mén. f. A name given to any one from some particular circumstance.
 AGNOMINATION, ág-nóm'-mý-ná'-shún. f. Allusion of one word to another.
 AGNUS CASTUS, ág'-nús-cás'-tús. f. The chaste tree.
 AGO, á-gó'. ad. Past; as, long ago; that is, long time has past since.
 AGOG, á-góg'. ad. In a state of desire.
 AGOING, á-gó' Ing. a. In action.
 AGONE, á-gón'. ad. Ago, past.
 AGONISM, ág'-ó-nízm. f. Contention for a prize.
 AGONIST, ág'-ó-nít. } f. A
 AGONISTES, ág'-ó-nís'-téz. } prize-fighter, one that contends at a publick solemnity for a prize.
 AGONISTIC, ág'-ó-nís'-tik. }
 AGONISTICAL, ág'-ó-nís'-tí-kál. } a. Relating to prize fighting.
 To AGONIZE, ág'-ó-níze. v. n. To be in excessive pain.
 AGONOTHETIC, ág'-ó-nó-thét'-ík. a. Proposing public prizes, presiding at public games.
 AGONY, ág'-ó-ný. f. The pangs of death; any violent pain of body or mind.
 AGOOD, á-gúó'. ad. In earnest.
 To AGRACE, á-grá'fe. v. a. To grant favours to.
 AGRARIAN, á-grá'-ry'-án. a. Relating to fields or grounds.
 To AGREASE, á-gré'ze. v. a. To daub, to grease.
 To AGREE, á-gré'. v. n. To be in concord; to yield to; to settle terms by stipulation; to settle a price between buyer and seller; to be of the same mind or opinion; to suit with.
 To AGREE, á-gré'. v. a. To reconcile.

AGREEABLE, á-gré'-ábl. a. Suitable to, consistent with; pleasing.
 AGREEABLENESS, á-gré'-ábl'nés. f. Consistency with, suitability to; the quality of pleasing.
 AGREEABLY, á-gré'-áb'-lý. ad. Consistently with, in a manner suitable to.
 AGREED, á-gré'd. particip. a. Settled by consent.
 AGREEINGNESS, á-gré'-Ing-nés. f. Consistence, suitability.
 AGREEMENT, á-gré'-ment. f. Concord; resemblance of one thing to another; compact, bargain.
 AGRESTIC, á-grés'-tik. a. Clownish, rude, unpolished.
 AGRICULTURAL, ág-ry'-kúl'-tú-rál. a. Relating to agriculture.
 AGRICULTURE, ág-ry'-cúl'-túre. f. Tillage, husbandry.
 AGRICULTURIST, ág-ry'-kúl'-túríst. f. A husbandman, a tiller of land.
 AGRIMONY, ág-ry'-mún-ný. f. The name of a plant.
 AGROUND, á-ground. ad. Stranded, hindered by the ground from passing farther; hindered in the progress of affairs.
 AGUE, á-gú. f. An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot.
 AGUED, á-gúd. a. Struck with an ague, shivering.
 AGUE-FIT, á-gú'-fít. f. The paroxysm of the ague.
 AGUE-PROOF, á-gú'-próf. a. Proof against agues.
 AGUE-TREE, á-gú'-trée. f. Sassafras.
 AGUISH, á-gú'-ísh. a. Having the qualities of an ague.
 AGUISHNESS, á-gú'-ísh-nés. f. The quality of resembling an ague.
 AH, á'. interjection. A word noting sometimes dislike and censure; most frequently, compassion and complaint.
 AHA, AHA, á-há'-, á-há'. interject. A word intimating triumph and contempt.
 AHEAD, á-héd'. ad. Further onward than another.

AHEIGHT,

AHEIGHT, à-hí-te. ad. Aloft, on high.

To **AID**, á-de. v. a. To help, to fupport, to fuccour.

AID, á-de. } f. Help, fup-
AIDANCE, á-dáns. } port; in
law, a fubfidy.

AIDANT, á-dánt. a. Helping, helpful.

AIDER, á-dúr. f. A helper, an ally.

AIDLESS, á-de-lés. a. Helpless, unfupported.

AIULET, á-gá-lét. f. A point with tags.

To **AIL**, á-le. v. a. To pain, to trouble, to give pain; to affect in any manner.

AIL, á-le. f. A difeafe.

AILMENT, á-le-mént. f. Pain, difeafe.

AILING, á-le Ing. particip. a. Sickly.

To **AIM**, á-me. v. n. To endeavour to ftrike with a miffive weapon; to point the view, or direct the fteps towards any thing, to endeavour to reach or obtain; to guefs.

To **AIM**, á-me. v. a. To direct a miffile weapon.

AIM, á-me. f. The direction of a miffile weapon; the point to which the thing thrown is directed; an intention, a defign; the object of a defign; conjecture, guefs.

AIR, á-re. f. The element encompassing the earth; a gentle gale; mufick, whether light or ferious; the mien, or manner, of the perfon; an affected or laboured manner or gefture; appearance.

To **AIR**, á-re. v. a. To expofe to the air; to take the air; to warm by the fire.

AIRBLADDER, á-re-blád-dúr. f. A bladder filled with air.

AIRBUILT, á-re-bílt. a. Built in the air.

AIR-DRAWN, á-re-drán. a. Painted in air.

AIRER, á-rúr. f. He that expofes to the air.

AIRGUN, á-re-gún. f. A gun charged with air inftead of powder.

AIRHOLE, á-re-hóie. f. A hole to admit air.

AIRINESS, á-rý-nés. f. Expo- fure to the air; lightnefs, gaiety, levity.

AIRING, á-ríng. f. A fhort jaunt.

AIRLESS, á-re-lés. a. Without communication with the free air.

AIRLING, á-re-llng. f. A young gay perfon.

AIRPUMP, á-re-púmp. f. A machine by means of which the air is exhaust- ed out of proper veffels.

AIRSHAFT, á-re-sháft. f. A paf- fage for the air into mines.

AIRY, á-rý. a. Composed of air; relating to the air; high in air; light as air; unfeffantial; with- out reality, vain, trifling; gay, fprightly, full of mirth, lively, light of heart.

AISLE, íle. f. The walk in a church.

AIT, á-te. f. A fmall ifland in a river.

To **AKE**, á-ke. v. n. To feel a laff- ing pain.

AKIN, á-kin. a. Related to, allied to by blood.

ALABASTER, ál-á-báf-túr. f. A kind of foft marble, eaffer to cut, and lefs durable, than the other kinds.

ALABASTER, ál-á-báf-túr. a. Made of alabafter.

ALACK, á-lák. interjeét. Alas, an expreffion of forrow.

ALACKADAY, á-lák-á-dá. inter- jeét. A word noting forrow and melancholy.

ALACRIOUSLY, á-lák-rý-ús-ly. ad. Cheerfully, without dejection.

ALACRITY, á-lák-krý-tý. f. Cheerfulnefs, fprightlinefs, gaiety.

ALAMODE, ál-á-mó-de. ad. Ac- cording to the fafhion.

ALAND, á-lánd. ad. At land, landed.

ALARM, á-lár-m. f. A cry by which men are fummoned to their arms; notice of any danger approach- ing; a fpecies of clock; any tu- mult or difturbance.

To **ALARM**, á-lár-m. v. a. To call to arms; to furprife with the appre- henfion of any danger; to difturb.

ALARMBELL, á-lár-m-bél. f. The bell

- bell that is rung to give the alarm.
- ALARMING**, á-lár'-míng. particip. a. Terrifying, awakening, surprising.
- ALARMPOST**, á-lár'-m-póst. f. The post appointed to each body of men to appear at.
- ALAS**, á-lás'. interject. A word expressing lamentation; a word of pity.
- ALAS-A-DAY**, á-lás'-á-dá. }
ALAS-THE-DAY, á-lás'-thé-dá. }
 interject. Ah, unhappy day!
- ALATE**, á-lá'te. ad. Lately.
- ALB**, á'b. f. A surplice.
- ALBEIT**, ál-bé'-it. ad. Although, notwithstanding.
- ALBUGINEOUS**, ál-bú-dhzhín'-ý-ús. a. Resembling the white of an egg.
- ALBUGO**, ál-bú'-gò. f. A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness.
- ALCAHEST**, ál-ká-hést. f. An universal dissolvent.
- ALCAICK**, ál-ká'-ik. a. Belonging to that kind of poetic measure invented by Alcæus.
- ALCAID**, ál-ká'id. f. The government of a castle; in Spain, the judge of a city.
- ALCANNA**, ál-kán'-ná. f. An Egyptian plant used in dyeing.
- ALCHYMICAL**, ál-kím'-mý-kál. a. Relating to alchymy.
- ALCHYMICALLY**, ál-kím'-mý-kál-ý. ad. In the manner of an alchymist.
- ALCHYMIſT**, ál-ký-mít. f. One who pursues or professes the science of alchymy.
- ALCHYMY**, ál-ký-mý. f. The more sublime chymistry, which proposes the transmutation of metals; a kind of mixed metal used for spoons.
- ALCOHOL**, ál-kò-hòl. f. A highly rectified spirit of wine.
- ALCOHOLIZATION**, ál-kò-hòl-ý-zá'-shún. f. The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits.
- To **ALCOHOLIZE**, ál-kò-hò-lize. v. a. To rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.
- ALCORAN**, ál'-kò-rán. f. The book of the Mahometan precepts and credenda.
- ALCOVE**, ál-kò've. f. A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, in which is placed a bed of state.
- ALDER**, ál'dúr. f. A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel.
- ALDERLIEVEST**, ál-dér-lé'-vést. a. Best and longest beloved.
- ALDERMAN**, ál-dúr-mán. f. The same as senator, a governour or magistrate.
- ALDERMANLY**, ál'-dúr-mán-ly. ad. Like an alderman.
- ALDERN**, ál-dúr'n. a. Made of alder.
- ALE**, á'le. f. A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor; a rustic merry-making.
- ALEBERRY**, á'le-bér-ry. f. A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and tops of bread.
- ALEBREWER**, á'le-brò-úr. f. One that professes to brew ale.
- ALECONNER**, á'le-kón-núr. f. An officer in the city of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of publick houses.
- ALEECOST**, á'le-kòst. f. The name of an herb.
- ALECTOROMANCY**, á-lék'-tér-ò-mán-sý. f. A species of divination by means of cocks.
- ALEGAR**, ál-lè-gúr. f. Sour ale.
- ALEHOOF**, á'le-hòf. f. Ground ivy.
- ALEHOUSE**, á'le-hous. f. A tippling-house.
- ALEHOUSEKEEPER**, á'le-hous-ké'-púr. f. He that keeps ale publickly to sell.
- ALEKNIGHT**, á'le-níte. f. A pot companion, a tippler. Obsolete.
- ALEMBICK**, á-lém'-bik. f. A vessel used in distilling.
- ALENGTH**, á-lénk' th. ad. At full length.
- ALERT**, á-lért'. a. Watchful, vigilant; brisk, pert, petulant.
- ALERTNESS**, á-lért'-nés. f. The quality of being alert, pertness.
- ALETUDE**, ál-ý-túde. f. Fatness, corpulence,

ALE-VAT, á'le-vát. *f.* The tub in which the ale is fermented.

ALEUROMANCY, á-lú'-rò-mán-sý. *f.* Divination by means of meal or flower.

ALEWASHED, á'le-wósh't. *a.* Soaked in ale.

ALEWIFE, á'le-wífe. *f.* A woman that keeps an alchouse.

ALEXANDERS, á'l'-légz-án'-dér's. *f.* The name of a plant.

ALEXANDER'S FOOT, á'l'-légz-án'-dér's-fút. *f.* The name of an herb.

ALEXANDRINE, á'l-légz-án'-drín. *f.* A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called Alexander. This verse consists of twelve syllables.

ALEXIPHARMICK, á-lék-sý-fár'-mík. *a.* That which drives away poison, antidotal.

ALEXITERICAL, á-lék-sý-tér'-rý-kál. }
ALEXITERICK, á-lék-sý-tér'-rík. }
a. That which drives away poison.

ALGATES, á'l-gá'tes. *ad.* On any terms; although. Obsolete.

ALGEBRA, á'l-dzhé-brá. *f.* A peculiar kind of arithmetick.

ALGEBRAICAL, á'l-dzhé-brá'-ý-kál. }
ALGEBRAICK, á'l-dzhé-brá'-ík. }
a. Relating to algebra.

ALGEBRAIST, á'l-dzhé-brá'-íst. *f.* A person that understands or practises the science of algebra.

ALGID, á'l-dzhíd. *a.* Cold, chill.

ALGIDITY, á'l-dzhíd'-dý-tý. }
ALGIDNESS, á'l-dzhíd'-nés. } *f.*
 Chilness, cold.

ALGIFICK, á'l-dzhíf'-fík. *a.* That which produces cold.

ALGOR, á'l-gór. *f.* Extreme cold, chilness.

ALGORISM, á'l-gò-rízm. }
ALGORITHM, á'l-gò-ríthm. } *f.*
 Arabick words used to imply the science of numbers.

ALGUAZIL, á'l-gwá-zil. *f.* A sort of bailiff, or constable, in Spain.

ALIAS, á'lý-ás. *ad.* A Latin word signifying otherwise.

ALIEI, á'lý-bí. *f.* The absence of a

person on a particular occasion proved by his having been elsewhere.

ALIBLE, á'l-íbl. *a.* Nutritive, nourishing.

ALIEN, á'l-yén. *a.* Foreign, or not of the same family or land; estranged from, not allied to.

ALIEN, á'l-yén. *f.* A foreigner, not a denison, a stranger; in law, an alien is one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised.

To ALIEN, á'l-yén. *v. a.* Vid. ALIENATE.

ALIENABLE, á'l-yé-nábl. *a.* That of which the property may be transferred.

To ALIENATE, á'l-yé-ná'te. *v. n.* To transfer the property of any thing to another; to withdraw the heart or affections.

ALIENATE, á'l-yé-ná'te. *a.* Withdrawn from, stranger to.

ALIENATION, á'l-yé-ná'-shún. *f.* The act of transferring property; the state of being alienated; change of affection.

ALIFEROUS, á líf'-fè-rús. *a.* Having wings.

ALIFORM, á'l-ý-fòrm. *a.* Shaped like a wing.

ALIGEROUS, á-líd'-zhé-rús. *a.* Winged.

To ALIGHT, á-lí'te. *v. a.* To come down; to fall upon.

ALIKE, á-lí'ke. *ad.* With resemblance, in the same manner.

ALIMENT, á'l-ly-mént. *f.* Nourishment, nutriment, food.

ALIMENTAL, á'l-ly-mén'-tál. *a.* That which has the quality of aliment, that which nourishes.

ALIMENTALLY, á'l-ly-mén'-tál-ý. *ad.* So as to serve for nourishment.

ALIMENTARINESS, á'l-ly-mén'-tár-ý-nés. *f.* The quality of being alimentary.

ALIMENTARY, á'l-ly-mén'-tár-ý. *a.* That which belongs to aliment; that which has the power of nourishing.

ALIMENTATION, á'l-ly-mén'-tá'-shún. *f.* The quality of nourishing.

ALIMONIOUS, á'l-ly-mó'n-yús. *a.* That which nourishes.

ALIMONY, ă'ly-mŭn-nŷ. *f.* Legal proportion of the husband's state, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife, upon the account of separation.

ALIQUANT, ă'ly-quănt. *a.* Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, three is an aliquant of ten, thrice three being nine, four times three making twelve.

ALIQUOT, ă'ly-quôt. *a.* Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, are such as will exactly measure it without any remainder: as, three is an aliquot part of twelve.

ALISH, ă'lish. *a.* Resembling ale.

ALIVE, ă'live. *a.* In the state of life; not dead; unextinguished, undestroyed, active; cheerful, sprightly; it is used to add an emphasis, as, the best man alive.

ALKAHEST, ă' - kă - hĕst. *f.* An universal dissolvent, a liquor.

ALKALESCENT, ă-kă-lĕs'sĕnt. *a.* That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

ALKALI, ă'kă-ly. *f.* Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces fermentation.

ALKALINE, ă'kă-line. *a.* That which has the qualities of alkali.

To **ALKALIZATE**, ă-kă-ly-zăte. *v. a.* To make alkaline.

ALKALIZATE, ă-kă-ly-zăte. *a.* That which has the qualities of alkali.

ALKALIZATION, ă-kă-ly-ză-fshŭn. *f.* The act of alkalizing.

ALKANET, ă'kă-nĕt. *f.* The name of a plant.

ALKEKENGİ, ă-kĕ-kĕn'-dzhĭ. *f.* Winter-cherry; a medicinal fruit produced by a plant of the same name.

ALKERMES, ă-kĕr'-mĕz. *f.* A confection whereof the kermes grains are the basis.

ALL, ă'l. *a.* The whole number; every one; the whole quantity, every part.

ALL, ă'l. *f.* The whole; every thing.

ALL, ă'l. *ad.* Quite, completely; altogether, wholly.

ALL-BEARING, ă'l-bă-ring. *a.* Omniparous.

ALL-CHEERING, ă'l-tshĕ-ring. *a.* That which gives gaiety to all.

ALL-CONQUERING, ă'l-cŏnk'-kĕ-ring. *a.* That which subdues every thing.

ALL-DEVOURING, ă'l-dĕ-vou'-ring. *a.* That which eats up every thing.

ALLFOURS, ă'l-fô'rs. *f.* A low game at cards, played by two.

ALL-HAIL, ă'l hă'le. *f.* All health.

ALL-HALLOW, ă-hă'l-lô. } *f.*

ALL-HALLOWS, ă-hă'l-lôz. } All-saints day, or the first of November.

ALL-HALLOWN, ă-hă'l-lŭn. *a.* Belonging to All-hallowtide.

ALL-HALLOWTIDE, ă-hă'l-lô-tide. *f.* The term near All-saints day.

ALL-HEAL, ă'l-hĕ'le. *f.* A species of iron-wort.

ALL-JUDGING, ă'l-dzhŭd'-zhing. *a.* That which has the sovereign right of judgment.

ALL-KNOWING, ă'l-nô'ing. *a.* Omniscient, all-wise.

ALL-SAINTS DAY, ă'l-sănts-dă. *f.* The day on which there is a general celebration of all the saints. The first of November.

ALL-SEER, ă'l-sĕ'ŭr. *f.* He that sees or beholds all things.

ALL-SEEING, ă'l-sĕ'ing. *a.* That beholds every thing.

ALL-SOULS DAY, ă'l-sô'lz-dă. *f.* The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome, the second of November.

ALL-SUFFICIENT, ă'l-sŭf-fish'ĕnt. *a.* Sufficient to every thing.

ALL-WISE, ă'l-wĭ'ze. *a.* Possess of infinite wisdom.

ALLANTOIS, ă-lăn-tô'-is. } *f.*

ALLANTOIDES, ă-lăn-tô'-i-dĕz. } The urinary tunick situate between the amnion and chorion.

To **ALLATRATE**, ă'lă-trăte. *v. a.* To bark at, rail at.

To **ALLAY**, ă-lă'. *v. a.* To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage; to join any thing to another, so as to abate it's qualities; to quiet, to pacify, to repress.

ALLAY, ăl-lă'. f. The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less; any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled.

ALLAYER, ăl-lă'-úr. f. The person or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

ALLAYMENT, ăl-lă'-mént. f. That which has the power of allaying.

ALLEGATION, ăl-lě-gă'-shún. f. Affirmation, declaration; the thing alleged or affirmed; an excuse, a plea.

To **ALLEGE**, ăl-lédzh'. v. a. To affirm, to declare, to maintain; to plead as an excuse or argument.

ALLEGEABLE, ăl-lédzh'-abl. a. That which may be alleged.

ALLEGEMENT, ăl-lédzh'-mént. f. The same with allegation.

ALLEGER, ăl-lédzh'-úr. f. He that alleges.

ALLEGIANCE, ăl-lě'-dzhâns. f. The duty of subjects to the government.

ALLEGIANT, ăl-lě'-dzhânt. a. Loyal, conformable to the duty of allegiance.

ALLEGORICAL, ăl-lě-gór'-rî-kăl. }
ALLEGORICK, ăl-lě-gór'-rîk. }

a. Not real, not literal, in the form of an allegory.

ALLEGORICALLY, ăl-lě-gór'-rî-kăl-ý. ad. After an allegorical manner.

ALLEGORICALNESS, ăl-lě-gór'-rî-kăl-nés. f. The quality of being allegorical.

To **ALLEGORIZE**, ăl'-lě-gó-rî'ze. v. a. To turn into allegory, to form an allegory.

ALLEGORY, ăl'-lě-gúr-ý. f. A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken.

ALLEGRO, ăl-lě'-grô. f. A word denoting in musick a sprightly motion. It originally means gay, as in Milton.

ALLELUJAH, ăl-lě-lě'-yâ. f. A word of spiritual exultation, used in hymns; Praise God.

ALLEMANDE, ăl-lě-mă'ng. f. A grave kind of musick; also a lively dance.

To **ALLEVIATE**, ăl-lě'-vŷ-âte. v. a. To make light, to ease, to soften.

ALLEVIATION, ăl-lě-vŷ-ă'-shún. f. The act of making light; that by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

ALLEY, ăl-lŷ. f. A walk in a garden; a passage in towns narrower than a street.

ALLIANCE, ăl-l'âns. f. The state of connexion with another by confederacy, a league; relation by marriage; relation by any form of kindred; the persons allied to each other.

ALLICIENCY, ăl-lîh'-yên-fŷ. f. The power of attracting.

To **ALLIGATE**, ăl-lŷ-gâte. v. a. To tie one thing to another.

ALLIGATION, ăl-lŷ-gă'-shún. f. The act of tying together; the arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR, ăl-lŷ-gă-túr. f. The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America.

ALLIGATURE, ăl-lŷ-â-tŷre. f. The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together.

ALLISION, ăl-lîzh'-ún. f. The act of striking one thing against another.

ALLITERATION, ăl-lî-tě'-ră'-shún. f. When several words, of the same verse, or near together in prose, begin with the same letter, it is called, by the critics, alliteration.

ALLOCATION, ăl-lě-kă'-shún. f. The act of putting one thing to another; the admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

ALLOCUTION, ăl-lě-kŷ'-shún. f. The act of speaking to another.

ALLODIAL, ăl-lě-dŷ-âl. a. Not feudal, independent.

ALLODIUM, ăl-lě-dŷ-ŷm. f. Possession held in absolute independence, without

- without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England.
- ALLONGE**, ăl-lôngzh'. f. A pass or thrust with a rapier.
- To ALLOO**, ăl-lô'. v. a. To set on, to incite.
- ALLOQUY**, ăl-lô'-kwý. f. The act of speaking to another.
- To ALLOT**, ăl-lôt'. v. a. To distribute by lot; to grant; to distribute, to give each his share.
- ALLOTMENT**, ăl-lôt'-mément. f. The part, the share.
- ALLOTTERY**, ăl-lôt'-tê-ry'. f. That which is granted to any in a distribution.
- To ALLOW**, ăl-low'. v. a. To admit; to grant, to yield; to permit; to give to, to pay to; to make abatement.
- ALLOWABLE**, ăl-low' ábl. a. That which may be admitted without contradiction; lawful, not forbidden.
- ALLOWABLENESS**, ăl-low' - ábl-nés. f. Lawfulness, exemption from prohibition.
- ALLOWANCE**, ăl-low' - áns. f. Sanction, licence; permission; an appointment for any use; abatement from the strict rigour; a sum granted weekly or yearly, as a stipend.
- To ALLOY**, ăl-loý'. v. a. To mix metal with a baser, so as to fit it for coinage.
- ALLOY**, ăl-loý'. f. Baser metal mixed in coinage; abatement, diminution.
- ALLUBESCENCY**, ăl-lú-bés'-sên-sý. f. Willingness; content.
- To ALLUDE**, ăl-lú-de. v. n. To have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention.
- ALLUMINOR**, ăl-lú'-mý-núr. f. One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment.
- To ALLURE**, ăl-lú-re. v. a. To entice to any thing.
- ALLUREMENT**, ăl-lú-re-mément. f. Enticement, temptation.
- ALLURER**, ăl-lú'-rúr. f. Enticer, inveigler.
- ALLURINGLY**, ăl-lú'-ring-lý. ad. In an alluring manner, enticingly.
- ALLURINGNESS**, ăl-lú'-ring-nés. f. Enticement, temptation by proposing pleasure.
- ALLUSION**, ăl-lú'-zhún. f. A hint, an implication.
- ALLUSIVE**, ăl-lú'-sív. a. Hinting at something.
- ALLUSIVELY**, ăl-lú'-sív-lý. ad. In an allusive manner.
- ALLUSIVENESS**, ăl-lú'-sív-nés. f. The quality of being allusive.
- ALLUVION**, ăl-lú'-v-yún. f. The carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of the water; the thing carried by water.
- ALLUVIOUS**, ăl-lú'-v-yés. a. Carried by the motion of the water to another place.
- To ALLY**, ăl-lý'. v. a. To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy; to make a relation between two things.
- ALLY**, ăl-lý'. f. One united to some other by marriage, friendship, or confederacy.
- ALMACANTAR**, ăl-má-kán'-túr. f. A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.
- ALMACANTAR'S STAFF**, ăl-má-kán'-túr-z-šáf. f. An instrument used to take observations of the sun, about the time of it's rising and setting.
- ALMANACK**, ăl-má-nák. f. A calendar.
- ALMANDINE**, ăl-mán-dine. f. A ruby, coarser and lighter than the oriental.
- ALMIGHTINESS**, ăl-mí'-tý-nés. f. Omnipotence, one of the attributes of God.
- ALMIGHTY**, ăl-mí'-tý. a. Of unlimited power, omnipotent.
- ALMOND**, ăl-múnd. f. The nut of the almond-tree.
- ALMOND-TREE**, ăl-múnd-trê. f. It has leaves and flowers very like those of the peach-tree.
- ALMONDS**, ăl-múndz. f. The two glands of the throat; the tonsils.
- ALMONER**, ăl-mô-nér. f. The officer of a prince, employed in the distribution of charity.

ALMONRY, ăl-mŭn-rŷ. f. The place where alms are distributed.

ALMOST, ăl-mŏft. ad. Nearly, well nigh.

ALMS, ămz. f. What is given in relief of the poor.

ALMSBASKET, ămz-băf-kŭt. f. The basket in which provisions are put to be given away.

ALMSDEED, ămz-dĕd. f. A charitable gift.

ALMSGIVER, ămz-gŭv-ŭr. f. He that supports others by his charity.

ALMSHOUSE, ămz-hous. f. An hospital for the poor.

ALMSMAN, ămz-măn. f. A man who lives upon alms.

ALMUG-TREE, ăl-mŭg-trĕ. f. A tree mentioned in Scripture.

ALNAGAR, ăl-nă-găr. f. A measure by the ell; a sworn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the assize of woollen cloth.

ALNAGE, ăl-nădzh. f. Ell-measure.

ALNIGHT, ăl-nŭte. f. A great cake of wax, with a wick in the midst.

ALOES, ăl-ŏ-ĕz. f. A precious wood used in the East for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold; a tree which grows in hot countries; a medicinal juice extracted from the common aloes tree.

ALOETICAL, ăl-ŏ-ĕt-ŷ-kăl. } a.
ALOETICK, ăl-ŏ-ĕt-ŷ-ŭk. } Con-

sisting chiefly of aloes.

ALOFT, ă-lăft. ad. On high, in the air.

ALOFT, ă-lăft. prep. Above.

ALOGY, ăl-ŏ-dzhŷ. f. Unreasonable-ness; absurdity.

ALONE, ă-lŏne. a. Single; without company, solitary.

ALONG, ă-lŏng. ad. At length; through any space measured lengthwise; forward, onward; in company with.

ALOOFF, ă-lŏf. ad. At a distance.

ALLOUD, ă-loud. ad. Loudly, with a great noise.

ALOW, ă-lŏ. ad. In a low place; not aloft.

ALPHA, ăl-fă. f. The first letter

in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first.

ALPHABET, ăl-fă-bĕt. f. The letters, or elements of speech.

To **ALPHABET**, ăl-fă-bĕt. v. a. To range in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABETICAL, ăl-fă-bĕt-tŷ-kăl. }

ALPHABETICK, ăl-fă-bĕt-tŷk. }

a. According to the series of letters.

ALPHABETICALLY, ăl-fă-bĕt-tŷ-kăl-ŷ. ad. According to the order of the letters.

ALREADY, ăl-rĕd-dŷ. ad. At this present time; before the present.

ALS, ăls. ad. Also.

ALSO, ăl-sŏ. ad. In the same manner, likewise.

ALTAR, ăl-tŭr. f. The place where offerings to heaven are laid; the table in Christian churches where the communion is administered.

ALTARAGE, ăl-tŭr-ădzh. f. An emolument from oblations at the altar.

ALTAR-CLOTH, ăl-tŭr-clŏth. f. The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

To **ALTER**, ăl-tŭr. v. a. To change, to make otherwise than it is.

To **ALTER**, ăl-tŭr. v. n. To become otherwise than it was, to be changed, to suffer change.

ALTERABLE, ăl-tŭr-ăbl. a. That which may be altered or changed.

ALTERABLENESS, ăl-tŭr-ăbl-nĕs. f. The quality of being alterable.

ALTERABLY, ăl-tŭr-ăb-lŷ. ad. In such a manner as may be altered.

ALTERAGE, ăl-tĕr-ădzh. f. The breeding, nourishing, or fostering of a child.

ALTERANT, ăl-tŭr-ănt. a. That which has the power of producing changes.

ALTERATION, ăl-tŭr-ă-mŭn. f. The act of altering or changing; the change made.

ALTERATIVE, ăl-tŭr-ă-tŭv. a. Medicines called alterative are such

as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution.

To ALTERCATE, ăl-tér-káte. v. n. To wrangle, dispute.

ALTERCATION, ăl-tér-ká-shún. f. Debate, controversy.

ALTERN, ăl-tér'n. a. Acting by turns.

ALTERNACY, ăl-tér-ná-fý. f. Action performed by turns.

ALTERNATE, ăl-tér-nát. a. Being by turns, reciprocal.

ALTERNATE, ăl-tér-nát. f. That which happens alternately, vicissitude.

To ALTERNATE, ăl-tér-náte. v. a. To perform alternately; to change one thing for another reciprocally.

ALTERNATELY, ăl-tér-nát-ly. ad. In reciprocal succession.

ALTERNATENESS, ăl-tér-nát-nés. f. The quality of being alternate.

ALTERNATION, ăl-tér-nát-shún. f. The reciprocal succession of things.

ALTERNATIVE, ăl-tér-nátív. f. The choice given of two things, so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken.

ALTERNATIVELY, ăl-tér-nátív-ly. ad. By turns, reciprocally.

ALTERNATIVENESS, ăl-tér-nátív-nés. f. The quality or state of being alternative.

ALTERNITY, ăl-tér-nít-ty. f. Reciprocal succession, vicissitude.

ALTHOUGH, ăl-thó. conj. Notwithstanding, however.

ALTIGRADE, ăl-tí-gráde. a. Rising on high.

ALTILOQUENCE, ăl-tí-ló-kwén. f. Pompous language.

ALTILOQUENT, ăl-tí-ló-kwént. a. Speaking in pompous language.

ALTIMETRY, ăl-tím-mé-try. f. The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights.

ALTISONANT, ăl-tís-só-nánt. } a.

ALTISONOUS, ăl-tís-só-nús. } a.

ALTITUDE, ăl-tý-túde. f. Height of place, space measured upward; the elevation of any of the hea-

venly bodies above the horizon; situation with regard to lower things; height of excellence; highest point.

ALTIVOLANT, ăl-tív-vó-lánt. a. High flying.

ALTO, ăl-tó. f. & a. The counter tenour; high.

ALTOGETHER, ăl-tó-géth-ér. ad. Completely, without restriction, without exception.

ALUDEL, ăl-ú-dél. f. Aludels are subliming pots used in chymistry, fitted into one another without luting.

ALVEOLUS, ăl-vé-ó-lús. f. A little cell.

ALUM, ăl-lúm. f. A kind of mineral salt, consisting of argil and vitriolick acid.

ALUM-STONE, ăl-lúm-stóne. f. A stone or calx used in surgery.

ALUMINOUS, ă-lú-mý-nús. a. Relating to alum, or consisting of alum.

ALWAYS, ăl-wáz. ad. Perpetually, throughout all time; constantly, without variation.

AM, ăm. The first person of the verb To be.

AMABILITY, ă-má-bíl-ly-ty. f. Loveliness.

AMADETTO, ă-má-dét-tó. f. A sort of pear.

AMADOT, ăm-á-dót. f. A sort of pear.

AMAIN, ă-má-ne. ad. With vehemence, with vigour.

AMALGAM, ă-mál-gám. } f.

AMALGAMA, ă-mál-gá-má. } f. The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation.

To AMALGAMATE, ă-mál-gá-máre. v. n. To unite metals with quicksilver.

AMALGAMATION, ă-mál-gá-má-shún. f. The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

AMANDATION, ă-mán-dát-shún. f. The act of sending on a message.

AMANUENSIS, ă-mán-ú-én-sís. f. A person who writes what another dictates.

AMARANTH, ăm-á-ránth. f. The name of a plant; in poetry, an imaginary flower unfading.

AMARANTHINE, âm-â-rân'-thîn. a. Consisting of amarantus.
AMARITUDE, â-mâr'-rý-túde. }
AMARULENCE, â-mâr'-û-léns. }
 f. Bitterness.
AMARULENT, â-mâr'-û-lént. a. Bitter.
AMASMENT, â-más'-mément. f. A heap, an accumulation.
To AMASS, â-más'. v. a. To collect together into one heap or mass; to add one thing to another.
To AMATE, â-má'te. v. n. To terrify, to strike with horreur.
AMATEUR, âm-â-tú're. f. A lover of any of the fine arts.
AMATORCULIST, âm-â-tòr'-kú-líst. f. An insignificant lover, a pretender to affection.
AMATORY, âm-â-túr'-ý. a. Relating to love.
AMAUROSIS, â-mâ-rò'-sis. f. A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature in the inner parts, occasioning the representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes.
To AMAZE, â-má'ze. v. a. To confuse with terrour; to put into confusion, with wonder; to put into perplexity.
AMAZE, â-má'ze. f. Astonishment, confusion, either of fear or wonder.
AMAZEDLY, â-má'z-éd-ly. ad. Confusedly, with amazement.
AMAZEDNESS, â-má'z-éd-nés. f. The state of being amazed, wonder, confusion.
AMAZEMENT, â-má'z-mément. f. Confused apprehension, extreme fear, horreur; extreme dejection; height of admiration; wonder at an unexpected event.
AMAZING, â-má'z-íng. part. a. Wonderful, astonishing.
AMAZINGLY, â-má'z-íng-ly. ad. To a degree that may excite astonishment.
AMAZON, âm'-â-zún. f. The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour; a virago.
AMBAGES, âm-bá'-dzhéz. f. A circuit of words, a multiplicity of words.

AMBAGIOUS, âm-bá'-dzhý-ús. a. Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious.
AMBASSADE, âm-báf-sá'de. f. Embassy. Not in use.
AMBASSADOUR, âm-bás'-sá-dúr, f. A person sent in a publick manner from one sovereign power to another.
AMBASSADRESS, âm-bás'-sá-drés. f. The lady of an ambassadour; a woman sent on a message.
AMBASSAGE, âm-bás-sá'dzh. f. An embassy.
AMBE, âm'-bê. f. The superficial jutting out of a bone: an instrument for reducing a dislocated bone.
AMBER, âm'-búr. f. A yellow transparent substance of a gummous or bituminous consistence.
AMBER, âm'-búr. a. Consisting of amber.
AMBER-DRINK, âm'-búr-dríng'. f. Drink of the colour of amber.
AMBERGRIS, âm'-búr-grés. f. A fragrant drug that melts almost like wax, used both as a perfume and a cordial.
AMBER-SEED, âm'-búr-séd. f. Resembles millet.
AMBERTREE, âm'-búr-tré. f. A shrub the beauty of which is in it's small evergreen leaves.
AMBIDEXTER, âm-bý-dêx'-têr. f. A man who has equally the use of both his hands; a man who is equally ready to act on either side; in party disputes.
AMBIDEXTERITY, âm-bý-dêx'-têr'-ý-ty. f. The quality of being able equally to use both hands; double dealing.
AMBIDEXTROUS, âm-bý-dêx'-trús. a. Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand; double dealing, practising on both sides.
AMBIDEXTROUSNESS, âm-bý-dêx'-trús-nés. f. The quality of being ambidextrous.
AMBIENT, âm-byént. a. Surrounding, encompassing.
AMBIGU, âm-by-gú. f. An entertainment, consisting of a medley of dishes.

AMBIGUITY, ăm-bý-gũ-l-tý. f. Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification.

AMBIGUOUS, ăm-bíg'-ũ-ũs. a. Doubtful, having two meanings; using doubtful expressions.

AMBIGUOUSLY, ăm-bíg'-ũ-ũf-lý. ad. In an ambiguous manner, doubtfully.

AMBIGUOUSNESS, ăm-bíg'-ũ-ũf-nés. f. Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBILOGY, ăm-bĩ'-ĩ-đ-zhý. f. Talk of ambiguous signification.

AMBILOQUOUS, ăm-bĩ'-ĩ-đ-kwũs. a. Using ambiguous expressions.

AMBILOQUY, ăm-bĩ'-ĩ-đ-kwý. f. The use of ambiguous expressions; discourse of doubtful meaning.

AMBIT, ăm'-bit. f. The compass or circuit of any thing.

AMBITION, ăm bĩh'-ũn. f. The desire of preferment or honour; the desire of any thing great or excellent.

AMBITIOUS, ăm-bĩh'-ũs. a. Seized or touched with ambition, desirous of advancement, aspiring.

AMBITIOUSLY, ăm-bĩh'-ũf-lý. ad. With eagerness of advancement or preference.

AMBITIOUSNESS, ăm-bĩh'-ũf-nés. f. The quality of being ambitious.

AMBITUDE, ăm'-bý-tũde. f. Compass, circuit.

To **AMBLE**, ăm'bl. v. n. To move upon an amble, to pace; to move easily; to walk daintily.

AMBLE, ăm'bl. f. An easy pace.

AMBLER, ăm'-blũr. f. A pacer.

AMBLINGLY, ăm'-bling-lý. ad. With an ambling movement.

AMBROSIA, ăm-brũ'-zhý-ũ. f. The imaginary food of the gods; the name of a plant.

AMBROSIAL, ăm-brũ'-zhý-ũl. a. Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; delicious.

AMERY, ăm-brý. f. The place where alms are distributed; the place where plate, and utensils for housekeeping, are kept.

AMBS-ACE, ămz ẵc. f. A double ace, aces.

AMBULATION, ăm-bũ-lũ'-fũn. f. The act of walking.

AMBULATORY, ăm'-bũ-lũ-tũr'-ry. a. That which has the power or faculty of walking.

AMBURY, ăm'-bũ-ry. f. A bloody wart on a horse's body.

AMBUSCADE, ăm-bũ'-kũ-de. f. A private station in which men lie to surprize others.

AMBUSCADO, ăm-bũ'-kũ-đũ. f. A private post, in order to surprize.

AMBUSH, ăm'-bũh. f. The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy; the act of surprizing another, by lying in wait; the state of lying in wait.

AMBUSHED, ăm'-bũht. a. Placed in ambush.

AMBUSHMENT, ăm'-bũh-mẽnt. f. Ambush, surprize.

AMBUST, ăm'-bũt. a. Burnt, scalded.

AMBUSTION, ăm-bũs'-tũũn. f. A burn, a scald.

AMEL, ăm'-mẽl. f. The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call enamelled.

AMEN, ẵ-mẻn. ad. A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, so be it; at the end of a creed, so it is.

AMENABLE, ẵ-mẻn-ủnủl. a. Responsible, subject fo as to be liable to account.

AMENANCE, ẵ-mẻn-ủnủs. f. Conduct, behaviour.

To **AMEND**, ẵ-mẻnd. v. a. To correct, to change any thing that is wrong; to reform the life; to restore passages in writers which the copiers are supposed to have depraved.

To **AMEND**, ẵ-mẻnd. v. n. To grow better.

AMENDMENT, ẵ-mẻnd'-mẻnt. f. A change from bad for the better; reformation of life; recovery of health; in law, the correction of an error committed in a process.

AMENDER, ẵ-mẻn'-dẻr. f. The person that amends any thing.

AMENDS,

AMENDS, ă-ménd'z. f. Recompence, compensation.
 AMENITY, ă-mén'-nî-tý. f. Agreeableness of situation.
 AMENTACEOUS, ă-mén-tă'-shús. a. Hanging by a thread.
 To AMERCE, ă-mér's. v. a. To punish with a fine or penalty.
 AMERCER, ă-mér'-sér. f. He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour.
 AMERCEMENT, ă-mér'-f-mént. f. The pecuniary punishment of an offender.
 AMES-ACE, ămz-ă'ce. f. Two aces thrown at the same time on two dice.
 AMETHODICAL, ă-mě-thód'-ý-kál. a. Out of method, irregular.
 AMETHYST, ăm'-ě-thíft. f. A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple.
 AMETHYSTINE, ăm'-ě-thís'-tín. a. Resembling an amethyst.
 AMIABLE, ăm-yábl. a. Lovely, pleasing, worthy to be loved; pretending love, showing love.
 AMIABLENESS, ăm-yábl-nés. f. Loveliness, power of raising love.
 AMIABLY, ăm-yábl-ly. ad. In such a manner as to excite love.
 AMIANTHUS, ă-my-án'-thús. f. Earth flax, a fossil of which incombustible cloth may be made.
 AMICABLE, ăm-my-kábl. a. Friendly, kind.
 AMICABLENESS, ăm-my-kábl-nés. f. Friendliness, goodwill.
 AMICABLY, ăm-my-kábl-ly. ad. In a friendly way.
 AMICE, ăm'-mís. f. The first or undermost part of a priest's habit.
 AMID, ă-míd. } prep. In the
 AMIDST, ă-míd'ft. } midst, middle;
 mingled with, surrounded by;
 among.
 AMISS, ă-mís'. ad. Faultily, criminally; wrong, not according to the perfection of the thing; impaired in health.
 AMISSION, ă-mísh'-shn. f. Loss.
 To AMIT, ă-mít'. v. a. To lose.
 AMITY, ăm'-mí-tý. f. Friendship.

AMMONIAC, ăm-mó'-ny-ák. f. A gum, a salt.
 AMMONIACAL, ăm-mó-ní'-ă-kál. a. Having the properties of ammoniac salt.
 AMMUNITION, ăm-mú-nísh'-ún. f. Military stores.
 AMMUNITION-BREAD, ăm-mú-nísh'-ún-bréd'. f. Bread for the supply of armies.
 AMNESTY, ăm'-nėf-tý. f. An act of oblivion.
 AMNICOLIST, ăm-ník'-kó list. f. Dwelling on or near a river.
 AMNIGENOUS, ăm-nízh'-ý-nús. f. Born of a river.
 AMNION, ăm'-ny-ón. } f. The in-
 AMNIOS, ăm'-ny-ós. } nermost
 membrane with which the foetus
 in the womb is immediately covered.
 AMOMUM, ă-mó'-múm. f. A sort of fruit.
 AMONG, ă-múng'. } prep. Min-
 AMONGST, ă-múng'ft'. } gled with;
 conjoined with others, so as to make
 part of the number.
 AMORIST, ăm'-ó-ríft. f. An innamorato, a gallant.
 AMOROSO, ăm-ó-ró'-só. f. An amorous man.
 AMOROUS, ăm'-úr-ús. a. Enamoured; naturally inclined to love, fond; belonging to love.
 AMOROUSLY, ăm'-úr-úf-ly. ad. Fondly, lovingly.
 AMOROUSNESS, ăm'-úr-úf-nés. f. Fondness, lovingness.
 AMORPHOUS, ă-mór'-fús. a. Destitute of regular figure.
 AMORT, ă-mórt. ad. Depressed, spiritless.
 AMORTIZATION, ă-mór-tý-
 ză'-shn. } f.
 AMORTIZEMENT, ă-mór-
 tiz-mént. }
 The right or act of transferring lands
 to mortmain.
 To AMORTIZE, ă-mór'-tize. v. n. To alien lands or tenements to any corporation.
 AMOTION, ă-mó'-shn. f. The art of putting away, a removal.
 To AMOVE, ă-mó'va. v. a. To re-

- move from a post or station; to remove, to move, to alter.
- TO AMOUNT, à-mou'nt. v. n. To rise to, in the accumulative quantity.
- AMOUNT, à-mou'nt. f. The sum total.
- AMOUR, à-mò'r. f. An affair of gallantry, an intrigue.
- AMPHIBIOUS, àm-fib'-yùs. a. That which can live in two elements.
- AMPHIBIOUSNESS, àm-fib'-yùf-nés. f. The quality of being able to live in different elements.
- AMPHIBOLOGICAL, àm-fý-bò-lòdzh'-ý-kál. a. Doubtful.
- AMPHIBOLOGICALLY, àm-fý-bò-lòdzh'-ý-kál-ý. Doubtfully.
- AMPHIBOLOGY, àm-fý-bòf-ò-dzhý. f. Discourse of uncertain meaning.
- AMPHIBOLOUS, àm-fib'-bò-lús. a. Tossed from one to another.
- AMPHIOLOGY, àm-fil-lò-dzhý. f. Equivocation, ambiguity.
- AMPHISBÆNA, àm-fif-bé'-ná. f. A serpent supposed to have two heads.
- AMPHISCII, àm-fim'-ý-f. f. The people who inhabit the torrid zone.
- AMPHITHEATRE, àm-fý-thé-à-tér. f. A building in a circular or oval form, having it's ærea encompassed with rows of seats one above another.
- AMPLE, àm'pl. a. Large, wide, extended; great in bulk; unlimited, without restriction; liberal, large, without parsimony; diffusive, not contracted.
- AMPLENESS, àm'pl-nés. f. Largeness, liberality.
- To AMPLIATE, àm'ply-àte. v. a. To enlarge, to extend.
- AMPLIATION, àm'ply-à'-shùn. f. Enlargement, exaggeration; diffusiveness.
- To AMPLIFICATE, àm-plif'-ý-kàte. v. a. To enlarge, to amplify.
- AMPLIFICATION, àm-ply-fý-ká'-shùn. f. Enlargement, extension; exaggerated representation.
- AMPLIFIER, àm'ply-fi-ér. f. One that exaggerates.
- To AMPLIFY, àm'ply-fý. v. a. To enlarge; to exaggerate any thing; to improve by new additions.
- To AMPLIFY, àm'ply-fý. v. n. To lay one's self out in diffusion; to form pompous representations.
- AMPLITUDE, àm'ply-tùde. f. Largeness, greatness; copiousness, abundance.
- AMPLIVAGOUS, àm-ply-vá'-gùs. a. Wandering widely or at large.
- AMPLY, àm'ply. ad. Largely, liberally; copiously.
- To AMPUTATE, àm'pù-tàte. v. a. To cut off a limb.
- AMPUTATION, àm-pù-tá'-shùn. f. The operation of cutting off a limb or other part of the body.
- AMULET, àm-'ù lét. f. A charm; a thing hung about the neck, for preventing or curing a disease.
- AMURCOSITY, à-mùr-kòs'-sí-tý. f. The quality of lees or mother of any thing.
- AMURCOUS, à-mùr'-kùs. a. Full of dregs, foul.
- To AMUSE, à-mù'ze. v. a. To entertain the mind with harmless trifling; to engage the attention; to deceive by artful management.
- AMUSEMENT, à-mù'ze-méat. f. That which amuses, entertainment.
- AMUSER, à-mù-zùr. f. He that amuses.
- AMUSIVE, à-mù'-siv. a. That which has the power of amusing.
- AMYGDALATE, à-mig'-dà-làte. a. Made of almonds.
- AMYGDALINE, à-mig'-dà-line. a. Resembling almonds.
- AN, àn'. article. One, but with less emphasis; any, or some.
- ANA, àn'-à. f. A word of frequent use in medicinal prescriptions importing an equal quantity.
- ANABAPTISM, àn-à-báp'-tizm. f. The doctrine of the anabaptists.
- ANABAPTIST, àn-à-báp'-tist. f. One who holds or practises adult baptism.
- ANACAMPTICK, àn-à-kàmp'-tik. a. Reflecting, or reflected.

ANACAMPTICKS, ǎn-ǎ-cǎmp'-tiks. f. The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks.

ANACATHARTICK, ǎn-ǎ-kǎ-thǎr'-tik. f. Any medicine that works upwards.

ANACEPHALÆOSIS, ǎn-ǎ-sǎf'-ǎ-lǎ-ǎ-sis. f. Recapitulation, or summary of the principal heads of a discourse.

To **ANACEPHALIZE**, ǎn-ǎ-sǎf'-ǎ-lize. v. a. To recapitulate.

ANACHORITE, ǎn-ǎk'-ǎ-ríte. f. A monk who leaves the convent for a more solitary life.

ANACHRONISM, ǎn-ǎk'-krǎ-nizm. f. An error in computing time.

ANACLATICKS, ǎn-ǎ-klǎt'-iks. f. The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks.

ANACREONTICK, ǎn-ǎk-rǎ-ǎn'-tik. a. After the manner of Anacreon.

ANADIPLOSIS, ǎn-ǎ-dǎ-plǎ-sis. f. Reduplication: a figure in rhetoric.

ANAGOGETICAL, ǎn-ǎ-gǎ-ǎ-dzhǎt'-y-kǎl. }

ANAGOGICAL, ǎn-ǎ-gǎ-dzhǎ'-y-kǎl. }

a. Contributing or relating to religious raptures, mysterious, elevated above humanity.

ANAGOGICALLY, ǎn-ǎ-gǎ-dzhǎ'-y-kǎl-y. ad. Mysteriously, with religious elevation.

ANAGRAM, ǎn-ǎ-grǎm. f. A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed so as to form some other word or sentence.

ANAGRAMMATISM, ǎn-ǎ-grǎm'-mǎ-tizm. f. The act or practice of making anagrams.

ANAGRAMMATIST, ǎn-ǎ-grǎm'-mǎ-tit. f. A maker of anagrams.

To **ANAGRAMMATIZE**, ǎn-ǎ-grǎm'-mǎ-tize. v. n. To make anagrams.

ANALECTS, ǎn-ǎ-lǎkts. f. Fragments collected from authors.

ANALEMMA, ǎn-ǎ-lǎm'-mǎ. a. A projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian; the instrument by which this projection is drawn.

ANALEPTICK, ǎn-ǎ-lǎp'-tik. a. Comforting, corroborating.

ANALOGAL, ǎn-ǎ-nǎl'-ǎ-gǎl. a. Analogous.

ANALOGICAL, ǎn-ǎ-lǎdzh'-y-kǎl. a. Used by way of analogy.

ANALOGICALLY, ǎn-ǎ-lǎdzh'-y-kǎl-y. ad. In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

ANALOGICALNESS, ǎn-ǎ-lǎdzh'-y-kǎl-nés. f. The quality of being analogical.

ANALOGISM, ǎn-ǎ-l'-ǎ-dzhizm. f. An argument from the cause to the effect.

To **ANALOGIZE**, ǎn-ǎ-l'-ǎ-dzhize. v. a. To explain by way of analogy.

ANALOGOUS, ǎn-ǎ-l'-ǎ-gús. a. Having analogy, having something parallel.

ANALOGY, ǎn-ǎ-l'-ǎ-dzhý. f. Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects.

ANALYSIS, ǎn-ǎ-l'-y-sis. f. A separation of any compound into it's several parts; a solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to it's first elements.

ANALYST, ǎn-ǎ-lit'. f. One who analyzes.

ANALYTICAL, ǎn-ǎ-lit'-ty-kǎl. a. That which resolves any thing into first principles; that which proceeds by analysis.

ANALYTICALLY, ǎn-ǎ-lit'-ty-kǎl-y. ad. The manner of resolving compounds into the single constituent or component parts.

ANALYTICK, ǎn-ǎ-lit'-ik. a. The manner of resolving compounds into the simple or component parts, applied chiefly to mental operations.

To **ANALYZE**, ǎn-ǎ-lýze. v. a. To resolve a compound into it's first principles.

ANALYZER, ǎn-ǎ-lý-zúr. f. That which has the power of analyzing.

ANAMORPHOSIS, ǎn-ǎ-mǎr-fǎ-sis. f. Deformation; perspective projection, so that at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact representation.

ANANAS, ǎn-ǎ-nás. f. The pine apple.

ANAPÆST, ǎn-ǎ-pǎst. f. A foot in poetry,

- poetry, consisting of two short and one long syllable, the reverse of a dactyl.
- ANAPÆSTICK**, ăn-ă-pēs'-tik. a. Consisting of anapæsts.
- ANAPHORA**, ăn-ăf'-ō-ră. f. A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word.
- ANAPLEROTICK**, ăn-ă-plē-rōt'-ik. a. That which fills up any vacuity; used of applications which promote flesh.
- ANARCH**, ăn'-ărk. f. An author of confusion.
- ANARCHIAL**, ăn-ărk'-kŷ-ăl. } a.
ANARCHICK, ăn-ărk'-kŷk. } Confused, without rule.
- ANARCHY**, ăn'-ărk-ŷ. f. Want of government, a state without magistracy.
- ANASARCA**, ăn-ă-săr'-kă. f. A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours.
- ANASARCOUS**, ăn-ă-săr'-kūs. a. Relating to an anasarca; partaking of the nature of an anasarca.
- ANASTOMATICK**, ăn-ăs-tō-măt'-ik. a. That which has the quality of opening the vessels, or removing obstructions.
- ANASTOMOSIS**, ăn-ăs-tō-mō'-sis. f. The inoculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another.
- ANASTROPHE**, ăn-ăs'-trō-fē. f. A figure whereby words which should have been precedent, are postponed.
- ANATHEMA**, ăn-ăth'-ē mă. f. A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority.
- ANATHEMATICAL**, ăn-ă-thē-măt'-ŷ-kăl. a. That which has the properties of an anathema.
- ANATHEMATICALLY**, ăn-ă-thē-măt'-ŷ-kăl-ŷ. ad. In an anathematic manner.
- To **ANATHEMATIZE**, ăn-ăth'-ē-măt' ŷ-ze. v. a. To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority.
- ANATIFEROUS**, ăn-ă-tŷf'-ē-rūs. a. Producing ducks.
- ANATOCISM**, ă-năt'-tō-sizm. f. The accumulation of interest upon interest.
- ANATOMICAL**, ăn-ă-tōm'-ŷ-kăl. a. Relating or belonging to anatomy; proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy.
- ANATOMICALLY**, ăn-ă-tōm'-ŷ-kăl-ŷ. ad. In an anatomical manner.
- ANATOMIST**, ăn-ă-t'-tō-mĭst. f. He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection.
- To **ANATOMIZE**, ăn-ă-t'-tō-mĭze. v. a. To dissect an animal; to lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts.
- ANATOMY**, ăn-ă-t'-tō-mŷ. f. The art of dissecting the body; the doctrine of the structure of the body; the act of dividing any thing; a skeleton; a thin meagre person.
- ANCESTOR**, ăn'-sēs-tūr. f. One from whom a person descends.
- ANCESTREL**, ăn'-sēs-trēl. a. Claimed from ancestors.
- ANCESTRY**, ăn'-sēs-try. f. Lineage, a series of ancestors: the honour of descent, birth.
- ANCHENTRY**, properly spelt **ANCIENTRY**; which see.
- ANCHOR**, ănk'-ūr. f. A heavy iron, to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground; any thing which confers stability.
- To **ANCHOR**, ănk'-ūr. v. n. To cast anchor, to lie at anchor; to stop at, to rest on.
- To **ANCHOR**, ănk'-ūr. v. a. To place at anchor; to fix on.
- ANCHORAGE**, ănk'-ūr-ŷdzh. f. Ground to cast anchor upon; the anchors of a ship; a duty paid for anchoring in a port.
- ANCHOR-HOLD**, ănk'-ūr-hōld. f. The hold or fastness of the anchor.
- ANCHORED**, ănk'-ūrd. part. a. Held by the anchor.
- ANCHORET**, ănk'-ō-rēt. } f.
ANCHORITE, ănk'-ō-rite. } A recluse, a hermit.
- ANCHORSMITH**, ănk'-ūr-smĭth. f. The maker or forger of anchors.
- ANCHOVY**, ăn-tshō'-vŷ. f. A little sea-fish, much used by way of sauce, or seasoning.
- ANCIENT**, ăn-tshēt. a. Old, not modern;

modern; old, that has been of long duration; past, former.

ANCIENT, ă'n-tshént. f. The flag or streamer of a ship.

ANCIENT, ă'n-tshént. f. The bearer of a flag, now ensign.

ANCIENTLY, ă'n-tshént-lý. ad. In old times.

ANCIENTNESS, ă'n-tshént-nés. f. Antiquity.

ANCIENTRY, ă'n-tshént-trý. f. The honour of ancient lineage.

ANCONY, ăng-kõ-ný. f. A piece of iron, the middle part only of which is shaped, the ends remaining to be wrought so as to form the whole into a bar.

AND, ănd'. conjunction. The particle by which sentences or terms are joined.

ANDANTE, ăn-dán'-tê. ad. Equally and distinctly, regularly.

ANDIRON, ănd'-i-urn. f. Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns.

ANDROGYNAL, ăn-drõdzh'-ý-nál. a. Hermaphroditical; partaking of both sexes.

ANDROGYNALLY, ăn-drõdzh'-ý-nál-lý. ad. With two sexes.

ANDROGYNUS, ăn-drõdzh'-ý-nús. f. An hermaphrodite.

ANDROIDES, ăn-drõ'-ý-dêz. An automaton in the shape of a man.

ANECDOTE, ăn'-êk-dôte. f. Some thing yet unpublished; secret history.

ANEMOGRAPHY, ăn-ý-mõg'-grá-fý. f. The description of the winds.

ANEMOMETER, ăn-ý-mõn'-mê-têr. f. An instrument contrived to measure the wind.

ANEMONE, ăn-ém'-õ-nê. f. The wind flower.

ANEMOSCOPE, ăn'-ê-mõf-kõ'pe. f. A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind.

ANENT, ă-nént'. prep. Concerning, about; over against, opposite to.

ANES, ănz. f. The spires or beards of corn.

ANEURISM, ăn'-ú-rizm. f. A disease of the arteries, in which they become excessively dilated.

ANEW, ă-nũ'. ad. Over against, another time; newly, in a new manner.

ANFRACTUOSE, ăn-frák'-tũ-õse. }
ANFRACTUOUS, ăn-frák'-tũ-ús. }
 a. Full of turnings and windings.

ANFRACTUOUSNESS, ăn-frák'-tũ-ús-nés. f. Fullness of windings and turnings.

ANFRACTURE, ăn-frák'-tũre. f. A mazy winding and turning.

ANGEL, ăn-dzhêl. f. Originally a messenger; a spirit employed by God in human affairs; angel is sometimes used in a bad sense, as, angels of darkness; in the style of love, a beautiful person; a piece of ancient money.

ANGELBED, ăn'-dzhêl-bêd. f. An open bed without posts.

ANGELSHOT, ăn'-dzhêl-shõt. f. Chain shot.

ANGELICA, ăn-dzhêl'-ý-ká. f. The name of a plant.

ANGELICAL, ăn-dzhêl'-ý-kál. a. Resembling angels; partaking of the nature of angels; belonging to angels.

ANGELICALNESS, ăn-dzhêl'-ý-kál-nés. f. Excellence more than human.

ANGELICK, ăn-dzhêl'-ík. a. Angelical; above human.

ANGELOT, ăn'-dzhê-lõt. f. A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute.

ANGER, ăng'-gũr. f. Anger is uneasiness upon receipt of any injury; smart of a sore.

To ANGER, ăng'-gũr. v. a. To provoke, to enrage.

ANGERLY, ăng'-gũr-lý. ad. In an angry manner.

ANGINA, ăn-dzhĩ-ná. f. Inflammation of the throat, quinzey.

ANGIOGRAPHY, ăn-dzhý-õg'-grá-fý. f. A description of the vessels in the human body.

ANGIOLOGY, ăn-dzhý-õf-õ-dzhý. f. A treatise or discourse of the vessels of the human body.

ANGIOMONOSPERMOUS, ăn'-dzhý-õ-mõn-õ-spêr'-mús. a. Having but one seed in the seed-pod.

ANGIOS-

ANGIOSPERMOUS, ǎn-dzhý-ò-spér'-mús. a. Having seed-pods.
 ANGIOTOMY, ǎn-dzhý-ò-tò-mý. f. A cutting open of the vessels.
 ANGLE, ǎng'í. f. The space intercepted between two lines intersecting each other: an instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.
 To ANGLE, ǎng'í. v. a. To fish with a rod and hook; to try to gain by some insinuating artifices.
 ANGLE-ROD, ǎng'í-ród. f. The stick to which the fisher's line and hook are hung.
 ANGLER, ǎng'-gír. f. He that fishes with an angle.
 ANGLICISM, ǎng'-gý-sizm. f. An English idiom.
 ANGOBER, ǎng'-gò-bér. f. A kind of pear.
 ANGRILY, ǎng'-gri-ly. ad. In an angry manner.
 ANGRY, ǎng'-grý. a. Touched with anger; having the appearance of anger; painful, inflamed.
 ANGUISH, ǎng'-gwísh. f. Excessive pain either of mind or body.
 ANGUISHED, ǎng'-gwísh. a. Excessively pained.
 ANGULAR, ǎng'-gú-lár. a. Having angles or corners.
 ANGULARITY, ǎng'-gú-lár'-í-tý. f. The quality of being angular.
 ANGULARLY, ǎng'-gú-lár-ly. ad. With angles.
 ANGULARNESS, ǎng'-gú-lár-nés. f. The quality of being angular.
 ANGULATED, ǎng'-gú-lá-téd. a. Formed with angles.
 ANGULOSITY, ǎng'-gú-lòs'-sí-tý. f. Angularity.
 ANGULOUS, ǎng'-gú-lús. a. Hooked, angular.
 ANGST, ǎn-gúst. a. Narrow, strait.
 ANGSTATION, ǎn-gúst-íá'-shún. f. The act of making narrow; the state of being narrowed.
 ANHELATION, ǎn-hé-lá'-shún. f. The act of panting.
 ANHELOSE, ǎn-hé-lò'se. a. Out of breath.
 ANIENTED, ǎn'-ý-én-téd. a. Frustrated.

ANIGHTS, ǎn-í'tes. ad. In the night-time.
 ANIL, ǎn'-í. f. The shrub from the leaves and stalks of which indigo is prepared.
 ANILENESS, ǎ-ní'le-nés. } f. The
 ANILITY, ǎ-níl'-í-ty. } old age of woman.
 ANIMABLE, ǎn'-ý-mábl. a. That which may be put into life.
 ANIMADVERSION, ǎn'-ý-mád-vér'-shún. f. Reproof, severe censure; observation.
 ANIMADVERSIVE, ǎn'-ý-mád-vér'-sív. a. That has the power of judging.
 ANIMADVERSIVENESS, ǎn'-ý-mád-vér'-sív-nés. f. The power of animadverting.
 To ANIMADVERT, ǎn'-ý-mád-vér't. v. n. To consider, to observe; to pass censures upon.
 ANIMADVERTER, ǎn'-ý-mád-vér'-túr. f. He that passes censures, or observes upon.
 ANIMAL, ǎn'-ý-mál. f. A living creature corporeal; by way of contempt, we say a stupid man is an animal.
 ANIMAL, ǎn'-ý-mál. a. That which belongs or relates to animals; animal is used in opposition to spiritual.
 ANIMALCULE, ǎn'-ý-mál'-kúle. f. A small animal.
 ANIMALITY, ǎn'-ý-mál'-í-tý. f. The state of animal existence.
 To ANIMATE, ǎn'-ý-máte. v. a. To quicken, to make alive; to give powers to; to encourage, to incite.
 ANIMATE, ǎn'-ý-máte. a. Alive, possessing animal life.
 ANIMATED, ǎn'-ý-má-téd. part. a. Lively; vigorous.
 ANIMATION, ǎn'-ý-má'-shún. f. The act of animating or enlivening; that which animates; the state of being enlivened.
 ANIMATIVE, ǎn'-ý-má-tív. a. That has the power of giving life.
 ANIMATOR, ǎn'-ý-má-túr. f. That which gives life.
 ANIMOSE, ǎn'-ý-mò'se. a. Full of spirit, hot.

ANIMOSENESS, ʔn-ŷ-mòs'-nès. f. Heat, vehemence of temper.

ANIMOSITY, ʔn-ŷ-mòs'-sì-tŷ. f. Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity.

ANISE, ʔn'-nis. f. A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet-scented seeds.

ANKER, ʔnk'-úr. f. A liquid measure, the fourth part of the awm.

ANKLE, ʔnk'l. f. The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

ANKLE-BONE, ʔnk'l-bòne. f. The bone of the ankle.

ANNALIST, ʔn'-ná-łłt. f. A writer of annals.

ANNALS, ʔn'-nálz. f. Histories digested in the exact order of time.

ANNATS, ʔn'-nàts. f. First fruits.

To **ANNEAL**, ʔn-né'l. v. a. To cool glass gradually, after it is blown, without which it would fly to pieces; to heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.

To **ANNEX**, ʔn-néks'. v. a. To unite to at the end; to unite a smaller thing to a greater.

ANNEX, ʔn-néks'. f. The thing annexed.

ANNEXATION, ʔn-nék-sá'-shùn. f. Conjunction, addition; union, coalition.

ANNEXION, ʔn-nék'-shùn. f. The act of annexing.

ANNEXMENT, ʔn-néks'-mènt. f. The act of annexing; the thing annexed.

ANNIHILABLE, ʔn-ní-hŷ-lábl. a. That which may be put out of existence.

To **ANNIHILATE**, ʔn-ní-hí-làte. v. a. To reduce to nothing; to destroy; to annul.

ANNIHILATION, ʔn-ní-hŷ-lá'-shùn. f. The act of reducing to nothing, the state of being reduced to nothing.

ANNIVERSARY, ʔn-nŷ-vér'-sá-rŷ. f. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year; the act of celebration of the anniversary.

ANNIVERSARY, ʔn-nŷ-vér'-sá-rŷ. a. Returning with the revolution of the year; annual.

ANNO DOMINI, ʔn'-nò-dòm'-ŷ-ní. In the year of our Lord.

ANNOLIS, ʔn'-nò-łłs. f. An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTATION, ʔn-nò-tá'-shùn. f. Explication; note.

ANNOTATOR, ʔn'-nò-tá-úr. f. A writer of notes, a commentator.

To **ANNOUNCE**, ʔn-nou'ns. v. a. To publish, to proclaim; to declare by a judicial sentence.

To **ANNOY**, ʔn-noy'. v. a. To incommode, to vex.

ANNOY, ʔn-noy'. f. Injury, molestation.

ANNOYANCE, ʔn-noy'-ans. f. That which annoys; the act of annoying.

ANNOYER, ʔn-noy'-úr. f. The person that annoys.

ANNUAL, ʔn'-nú-ál. a. That which comes yearly; that which is reckoned by the year; that which lasts only a year.

ANNUALLY, ʔn'-nú-ál-lŷ. ad. Yearly, every year.

ANNUITANT, ʔn-nú'-ŷ-tànt. f. He that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY, ʔn-nú'-ŷ-tŷ. f. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years; a yearly allowance.

To **ANNUL**, ʔn-nú'l. v. a. To make void, to nullify; to reduce to nothing.

ANNULAR, ʔn'-nú-lár. a. Having the form of a ring.

ANNULARY, ʔn'-nú-lá-rŷ. a. Having the form of rings.

ANNULET, ʔn'-nú-lét. f. A little ring.

To **ANNUMERATE**, ʔn-nú-mé-ráte. v. a. To add to a former number.

ANNUMERATION, ʔn-nú-mé-rá'-shùn. f. Addition to a former number.

To **ANNUNCIATE**, ʔn-nún'-fŷ-àte. v. a. To bring tidings.

ANNUNCIATION-DAY, ʔn-nún-fŷ-á'-shùn-dá. f. The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the Blessed Virgin; solemnized on the twenty-fifth of March.

ANODYNE, ǎn'-ð dýne. a. That which has the power of mitigating pain.

To ANOINT, ǎ-noi'nt. v. a. To rub over with unctuous matter; to consecrate by unction.

ANOINTER, ǎ-noi'n-túr. f. The person that anoints.

ANOMALISM, ǎ-nóm'-ǎ-líz-m. f. Anomaly, irregularity.

ANOMALISTICAL, ǎ-nóm'-ǎ-lís-tý-kál. a. Irregular.

ANOMALOUS, ǎ-nóm'-ǎ-lús. a. Irregular; deviating from the general method or analogy of things.

ANOMALOUSLY, ǎ-nóm'-ǎ-lús-lý. ad. Irregularly.

ANOMALY, ǎ-nóm'-ǎ-lý. f. Irregularity; deviation from rule.

ANOMY, ǎn'-ð-my'. f. Breach of law.

ANON, ǎ-nón'. ad. Quickly, soon; now and then.

ANONYMOUS, ǎ-nón'-ý-mús. a. Wanting a name.

ANONYMOUSLY, ǎ-nón'-ý-mús-lý. ad. Without a name.

ANOREXY, ǎ-nò-rék'-ý. f. Inappetency.

ANOTHER, ǎn-úth'-úr. a. Not the same; one more; any other; not one's self; widely different.

ANOTHERGUESS, ǎn-úth'-úr-gés. a. Of a different kind. A colloquial corruption, from another *guise*, that is, a different *guise*, manner, or form.

ANSATED, ǎn'-sá-téd. a. Having handles.

To ANSWER, ǎn'-sér. v. n. To speak in return to a question; to speak in opposition; to be accountable for; to give an account; to correspond to, to suit with; to be equivalent to; to satisfy any claim or petition; to stand as opposite or correlative to something else; to bear proportion to; to succeed, to produce the wished event; to appear to any call, or authoritative summons.

ANSWER, ǎn'-sér. f. That which is said in return to a question, or position; a confutation of a charge.

ANSWERJOBBER, ǎn'-sér-jób'-búr. f. He that makes a trade of writing answers.

ANSWERABLE, ǎn'-sér-ǎ-bl. a. That to which a reply may be made; obliged to give an account; correspondent to; proportionate to; equal to.

ANSWERABLENESS, ǎn'-sér-ǎ-bl-nés. f. The quality of being answerable.

ANSWERABLY, ǎn'-sér-ǎ-bl-lý. ad. In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably.

ANSWERER, ǎn'-sér-úr. f. He that answers; he that manages the controversy against one that has written first.

ANT, ǎnt'. f. An emmet, a pismire.

ANTBEAR, ǎnt'-báre. f. An animal that feeds on ants.

ANTHILL, ǎnt'-híl. f. The small protuberance of earth in which ants make their nests.

ANTAGONIST, ǎn-tág'-ð-níst. f. One who contends with another, an opponent; contrary to.

To ANTAGONIZE, ǎn-tág'-ð-níze. v. n. To contend against another.

ANTALGIC, ǎn-tál'-dzhík. a. Easing pain.

ANTANACLASIS, ǎnt-ǎ-ná-klá'-sís. f. A figure in rhetorick, when the same word is repeated in a different manner, if not in a contrary signification; it is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis.

ANTANAGOGE, ǎn-tá-ná-gó'-dzhé. f. A recrimination.

ANTAPHRODITICK, ǎnt-ǎ-fró-dít'-ík. a. Efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLECTICK, ǎnt-ǎp-ð-plék'-tík. a. Good against an apoplexy.

ANTARCTICK, ǎn-tá'rk-tík. a. Relating to the southern pole.

ANTARTHRITICK, ǎnt-ǎr-thrít'-ík. a. Good against the gout.

ANTASTHMATICK, ǎnt-ǎst-mát'-ík. a. Good against the asthma.

ANTE, ǎn'-té. A Latin particle signifying *before*, which is frequently used

used in composition, as, *ante-diluvian*, *ante-chamber*.
ANTEACT, ǎn'-tê-âkt. f. A former act.
ANTEAMBULATION, ǎn-tê-âm-bû-lá-shún. f. A walking before.
TO ANTECEDE, ǎn-tê-tê de. v. a. To precede; to go before.
ANTECEDENCE, ǎn-tê-tê'-dêns. f. The act or state of going before.
ANTECEDENT, ǎn-tê-tê'-dênt. a. Going before, preceding.
ANTECEDENT, ǎn-tê-tê'-dênt. f. That which goes before; in grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined.
ANTECEDENTLY, ǎn-tê-tê'-dênt-ly. ad. Previously.
ANTECESSOR, ǎn-tê-tê's-fúr. f. One who goes before, or leads another.
ANTECHAMBER, ǎn'-tê-tshâm-búr. f. The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.
ANTECURSOR, ǎn-tê-kúr'-sór. f. One who runs before.
TO ANTEDATE, ǎn'-tê-dâte. v. a. To date earlier than the real time; to date something before the proper time.
ANTEDILUVIAN, ǎn-tê-dý-lú'-v-yán. a. Existing before the deluge; relating to things existing before the deluge.
ANTEDILUVIAN, ǎn-tê-dý-lú'-v-yán. f. One that lived before the flood.
ANTELOPE, ǎn'-tý-lôpe. f. A goat with curled or wreathed horns.
ANTEMERIDIAN, ǎn-tê-mê-rid-yán. a. Being before noon.
ANTEMETICK, ǎn-tê-mê't-ik. a. That has the power of preventing or stopping vomiting.
ANTEMUNDANE, ǎn-tê-mún'-dâne. a. That which was before the world.
ANTENUMBER, ǎn-tê-núm'-búr. f. The number that precedes another.
ANTEPAST, ǎn'-tê-pâst. f. A fore-taste.
ANTEPENULT, ǎn'-tê-pê-núlt. f. The last syllable but two.
ANTEPILEPTICK, ǎnt-êp-ý-lêp'-tík. a. Medicinal against epilepsy.

To ANTEPONE, ǎn'-tê-pône. v. a. To prefer one thing to another.
ANTEPREDICAMENT, ǎn-tê-prê-dik'-â-mênt. f. Something to be known, in the study of logic, previous to the doctrine of the predicaments.
ANTERIORITY, ǎn-tê-rý-ôr'-ý-tê. f. Priority; the state of being before.
ANTERIOUR, ǎn-tê'-rý-úr. a. Going before.
ANTES, ǎn'-têz. f. Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.
ANTESTOMACH, ǎn-tê-súm'-úk. f. A cavity that leads into the stomach.
ANTEVIRGILIAN, ǎn-tê-vêr-dzhíl'-yán. a. Contrary to the precepts of Virgil.
ANTHELMINTHICK, ǎn-thiêl'-mín-thík. a. That which kills worms.
ANTHEM, ǎn'-thêm. f. A holy song.
ANTHER, ǎn'-thiêr. f. That part of a flower which contains the fecundating dust.
ANTHOLOGY, ǎn-thiôl'-ô-dzhý. f. A collection of flowers; a collection of devotions; a collection of poems.
ANTHONY'S FIRE, ǎn'-tô-nýz-fíre. f. A kind of erysipelas.
ANTHRAX, ǎn'-tírâks. f. A scab or blotch which burns the skin.
ANTHROPOLOGY, ǎn-thrô-pôl'-ô-dzhý. f. The doctrine of anatomy.
ANTHROPOMORPHISM, ǎn-thrô-pô-môr'-fizm. f. The holding that God has a human form.
ANTHROPOMORPHITE, ǎn-thrô-pô-môr'-fíte. f. One who believes a human form in the Deity.
ANTHROPOPATHY, ǎn-thrô-pôp'-pâ-thý. f. The sensibility of man, the passions of man.
ANTHROPOPHAGI, ǎn-thrô-pôf'-â-dzhí. f. Man-eaters, cannibals.
ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN, ǎn-thrô-pôf'-â-dzhín-yán. f. A ludicrous word, formed by Shakespeare from anthropophagi.
ANTHROPOPHAGY, ǎn-thrô-pôf'-â-dzhý. f. The quality of eating human flesh.

ANTHROPOSOLOGY, ăng-thi-ô-pô-sô-lô-gi. *f.* The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNOTICK, ăng-thi-pnô-tik. *a.* That which has the power of preventing sleep.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIACK, ăng-thi-pô-kôn-dri-ăk. *a.* Good against hypochondriack maladies.

ANTHYPOPHORA, ăng-thi-pô-phô-râ. *f.* A figure in rhetorick, when an objection is refuted by it's opposite.

ANTHYSTERICK, ăng-thi-hys-têr-rik. *a.* Good against hystericks.

ANTIACID, ăng-ti-ăk-si. *f.* Alkali.

ANTICHACHECTICK, ăng-ti-kă-kêk-tik. *a.* Adapted to the cure of a bad constitution.

ANTICHAMBER, ăng-ti-tâm-bư. *f.* Corruptly written for antechamber.

ANTICHRISTIAN, ăng-ti-khri-sti-yan. *a.* Opposite to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANISM, ăng-ti-khri-sti-yan-izm. *f.* Opposition or contrariety to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANITY, ăng-ti-khri-sti-ăng-ti-gi. *f.* Contrariety to Christianity.

ANTICHRONISM, ăng-ti-khri-nizm. *f.* Deviation from the right order or account of time.

To **ANTICIPATE**, ăng-ti-ti-pâ-te. *v. a.* To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him; to take up before the time; to foretaste, or take an impression of something, which is not yet, as if it really were; to preclude.

ANTICIPATION, ăng-ti-ti-pâ-shi. *f.* The act of taking up something before it's time; foretaste.

ANTICK, ăng-tik. *a.* Odd; ridiculously wild.

ANTICK, ăng-tik. *f.* He that plays anticks, or uses odd gesticulation, a buffoon.

To **ANTICK**, ăng-tik. *v. a.* To make antick.

ANTICKLY, ăng-tik-gi. *ad.* With odd postures.

ANTICLIMAX, ăng-ti-khri-măks. *f.* A sentence in which the last part

is lower than the first; opposite to a climax.

ANTICONVULSIVE, ăng-ti-kôn-vư-lsi-v. *a.* Good against convulsions.

ANTICOR, ăng-ti-kô-r. *f.* A preternatural swelling in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart.

ANTICOURTIER, ăng-ti kô-r-ti-er. *f.* One that opposes the court.

ANTIDOTAL, ăng-ti-dô-tal. *a.* Having the power or quality of counteracting poison.

ANTIDOTE, ăng-ti-dô-te. *f.* A medicine given to expel poison.

ANTIDYSENTERICK, ăng-ti-di-sên-têr-rik. *a.* Good against the bloody flux.

ANTIFEBRILE, ăng-ti-fê-bi-le. *a.* Good against fevers.

ANTILOGARITHM, ăng-ti-lô-gă-rithm. *f.* The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant.

ANTIOLOGY, ăng-ti-lô-dzh-y. *f.* A contradiction between any words and passages in an author.

ANTIOQUIST, ăng-ti-lô-kwist. *f.* A contradictor.

ANTIMONARCHICAL, ăng-ti-môn-ăr-kh-kal. *a.* Against government by a single person.

ANTIMONARCHICALNESS, ăng-ti-môn-ăr-kh-kal-nês. *f.* The quality of being an enemy to regal power.

ANTIMONIAL, ăng-ti-môn-yal. *a.* Made of antimony.

ANTIMONY, ăng-ti-môn-ni. *f.* Antimony is a mineral substance, of a metalline nature.

ANTINEPHRITICK, ăng-ti-nê-frit-ik. *a.* Good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMIAN, ăng-ti-nôm-yan. *f.* One who prefers faith to practice.

ANTINOMY, ăng-ti-nôm-y. *f.* A contradiction between two laws.

ANTIPARALYTICK, ăng-ti-pă-ră-lit-ik. *a.* Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTIPATHETICAL, ăng-ti-pă-thê-ti-kal. *a.* Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

ANTI-

ANTIPATHY, ăn-tĭp'-ă-thĭ. f. A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily: opposed to sympathy.

ANTIPERISTASIS, ăn tĭ-pĕ-rĭs'-tă-sĭs. f. The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened.

ANTIPESTILENTIAL, ăn-tĭ-pĕf-rĭ-lĕn'-shăl. a. Efficacious against the plague.

ANTIPHLOGISTIAN, ăn-tĭ-flŏ-dzhĭt'-yăn. f. One who denies the existence of phlogiston, or a peculiar principle of combustibility.

ANTIPHLOGISTICK, ăn-tĭ-flŏ-dzhĭt'-ĭk. a. Denying the existence of phlogiston.

ANTIPHONARY, ăn-tĭf'-ŏ-nă-rĭ. f. A book containing all that was sung or said in the choir except the responses.

ANTIPHONY, ăn-tĭf'-ŏ nĭ. f. A singing by way of response.

ANTIPHRAISIS, ăn-tĭf'-fră-sĭs. f. The use of words in a sense opposite to their meaning.

ANTIPHRASTICAL, ăn-tĭ-frăs'-tĭ-kăl. a. Belonging to an antiphrasis.

ANTIPHRASTICALLY, ăn-tĭ-frăs'-tĭ-kăl-ĭ. ad. By way of antiphrasis.

ANTIPODAL, ăn-tĭp'-ŏ-dăl. a. Relating to the antipodes.

ANTIPODES, ăn-tĭp'-ŏ-dĕz. f. Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to our's.

ANTIPOPE, ăn-tĭ-pŏ-pe. f. He that usurps the popedom.

ANTIPTOSIS, ăn-tĭp-tŏ-sĭs. f. A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

ANTIQUARIAN, ăn-tĭ-kwă'-rĭ-ăn. } f.

ANTIQUARY, ăn-tĭ-kwă'-rĭ. } f. A man studious of antiquity.

To **ANTIQUATE**, ăn-tĭ-kwă-te. v. a. To make obsolete.

ANTIQUATEDNESS, ăn-tĭ-kwă-tĕd-nĕs. f. The state of being obsolete.

ANTIQUÉ, ăn-tĕk. a. Ancient,

not modern; of genuine antiquity; of old fashion.

ANTIQUÉ, ăn-tĕk. f. An antiquity, a remain of ancient times.

ANTIQUENESS, ăn-tĕk-nĕs. f. The quality of being antique.

ANTIQUITY, ăn-tĕk-kwĭ-tĭ. f. Old times; the ancients; remains of old times; old age.

ANTISCII, ăn-tĭsh'-ĭ. f. Those who inhabit the opposite side of the equator, those on the north being antiscii to those of the south, and the contrary.

ANTISCORBUTICAL, ăn-tĭ-skŏr-bŭ'-tĭ-kăl. } a.

ANTISCORBUTIC, ăn-tĭ-skŏr-bŭ'-tĭk. } a. Good against the scurvy.

ANTISEPTIC, ăn-tĭ-sĕp'-tĭk. a. Preventive of putrefaction.

ANTISPASIS, ăn-tĭs-pă-sĭs. f. The revulsion of any humour.

ANTISPASMODICK, ăn-tĭ-spăz-mŏd'-ĭk. a. That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPASTICK, ăn-tĭ-spăs'-tĭk. a. Medicines which cause a revulsion.

ANTISPLENETICK, ăn-tĭ-splĕn-ĕ-tĭk. a. Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

ANTISTROPHE, ăn-tĭs-trŏ-sĕ. f. In an ode sung in parts, the second stanza of every three.

ANTISTRUMATICK, ăn-tĭ-strŭ-măt'-ĭk. a. Good against the king's evil.

ANTITHESIS, ăn-tĭth'-ĕ-ĭs. f. Opposition; contrast.

ANTITYPE, ăn-tĭ-tĭ-pe. f. That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type. A term of theology.

ANTITYPICAL, ăn-tĭ-tĭp'-ĭ-kăl. a. That which explains the type.

ANTIVENEREAL, ăn-tĭ-vĕ-nĕ-rĭ-ăl. a. Good against the venereal disease.

ANTIZYMICK, ăn-tĭ-zĭm'-ĭk. f. Any thing preventative of fermentation.

ANTLER, ănt'-lŭr. f. Branch of a stag's horn.

ANTOECI, ăn-tŏ-ĕ-sĭ. f. Those inhabitants of the earth who live under

under the same meridian, at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the south.

ANTONOMASIA, ân-tô-nô-mã-zhý-â. f. A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity. We say the Orator for Cicero.

ANTRE, ân-túr. f. A cavern, a den.

ANVIL, ân-víl. f. The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged; any thing on which blows are laid.

ANXIETY, ânk-sí-è-tý. f. Trouble of mind about some future event, solicitude; depression, lowness of spirits.

ANXIOUS, ânk'-shús. a. Disturbed about some uncertain event; careful, full of inquietude.

ANXIOUSLY, ânk'-shúf-lý. ad. Solicitously, unquietly.

ANXIOUSNESS, ânk'-shúf-nés. f. The quality of being anxious.

ANY, én-ný. a. Every, whoever, whatever.

AORIST, á-ò-ríst. a. Indefinite as to time.

AORTA, á-òr-tá. f. The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

APACE, á-pá-se. ad. Quick, speedily; hastily.

APAGOGICAL, áp-à-gòdzh'-ý-kál. a. Proving indirectly, by showing the impossibility or absurdity of a negative.

APART, á-párt'. ad. Separately from the rest in place; in a state of distinction; at a distance, retired from the other company.

APARTMENT, á-párt'-mént. f. A room, a set of rooms.

APATHY, áp-à-thý. f. Exemption from passion.

APE, á-pe. f. A kind of monkey; an imitator.

To **APE**, á-pe. v. a. To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions.

APEAK, á-pé-k. ad. On the end, formed with a point.

APEPSY, áp-ép-sý. f. A loss of natural concoction.

APER, á-p-úr. f. A ridiculous imitator or mimick.

APERIENT, á-pé-rý-ènt. a. Gently purgative.

APERITIVE, á-pér'-i-tív. a. That which has the quality of opening.

APERT, á-pért'. a. Open.

APERTION, á-pér'-shún. f. An opening, a passage, a gap; the act of opening.

APERTLY, á-pért'-lý. ad. Openly.

APERTNESS, á-pért'-nés. f. Openness.

APERTURE, áp-ér-tùre. f. The act of opening; an open place.

APETALOUS, á-pét'-à-lús. a. Without flower-leaves.

APEX, á-péks. f. The tip or point.

APHÆRESIS, á-fé'-rè-sis. f. A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

APHELION, á-fé'-lý-òn. f. That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun.

APHETA, á-fé'-tá. f. That planet which is supposed to be the giver or disposer of life in a nativity.

APHETICAL, á-fét'-tý-kál. a. Relating to the apheta.

APHILANTHROPY, á-fý-lán'-thrò-pý. f. Want of love to mankind.

APHONY, áf-ò-ný. a. A loss of speech.

APHORISM, áf-ò-rizm. f. A maxim, an unconnected position.

APHORISTICAL, áf-ò-ris'-tí-kál. a. Written in separate unconnected sentences.

APHORISTICALLY, áf-ò-ris'-tí-kál-ý. ad. In the form of an aphorism.

APHRODISIACAL, á-frò-dý-zí-à-kál. }

APHRODISIACK, á-frò-dý-zí-ák. } a.

Relating to the venereal disease, promoting venery.

APIARY, á-pý-à-rý. f. The place where bees are kept.

APIECE, á-pé-se. ad. To the part or share of each.

APISH, á-písh. a. Having the qualities

lities of an ape, imitative; foppish, affected; silly, trifling; wanton, playful.

APISHLY, á'-písh-ly. ad. In an apish manner.

APISHNESS, á'-písh-nés. f. Mimickry, foppery.

APITPAT, á'-pít'-pát. ad. With quick palpitation.

APLUSTRE, á-plús'-túr. f. The ancient ensign carried in sea vessels.

APOCALYPSE, á-pók'-á-llps. f. Revelation, a word used only of the sacred writings.

APOCALYPTICAL, á-pók'-á-llp'-tý-kál. a. Containing revelation.

APOCALYPTICALLY, á-pók'-á-llp'-tý-kál-ý. ad. In such a manner as to reveal something secret.

APOCOPE, á-pók'-ò-pé. f. A figure, when the last letter or syllable is taken away.

APOCRUSTICK, á-pò-krús'-tik. a. Repelling and astringent.

APOCRYHPA, á-pók'-ry'-fá. f. Books added to the sacred writings, of doubtful authors.

APOCRYPHAL, á-pók'-ry'-fál. a. Not canonical, of uncertain authority; contained in the apocrypha.

APOCRYPHALLY, á-pók'-ry'-fál-ý. a. Uncertainly.

APOCRYPHALNESS, á-pók'-ry'-fál-nés. f. Uncertainty.

APODICTICAL, á-pò-dík'-tý-kál. a. Demonstrative.

APODIXIS, á-pò-dík'-sis. f. Demonstration.

APODOSIS, á-pò-dó'-sis. f. The latter part of a comparison.

APOGEON, á-pò-dzhé'-ón. } f.

APOGEE, á-pò-dzhé. } f.

APOGEUM, á-pò-dzhé'-úm. } f.

A point in the heavens, in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in it's whole revolution.

APOLOGETICAL, á-pól-ò-dzhé'-ý kál. } a.

APOLOGETICK, á-pól-ò-dzhé'-ík. } a.

That which is said in defence of any thing.

APOLOGIST, á-pól'-lò-dzhíft. f. He that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

TO APOLOGIZE, á-pól'-lò-dzhíze. v. n. To plead in favour.

APOLOGUE, á-p'ò-lòg. f. Fable, story contrived to teach some moral truth.

APOLOGY, á-pól'-ò-dzhý. f. Defence, excuse.

APOMECOMETRY, á-pò-mé-kóm'-mé-trý. f. The art of measuring things at a distance.

APONEUROSIS, á-pò-nú-rò'-sis. f. An expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

APOPHASIS, á-póf'-á-sis. f. A figure by which the orator seems to wave what he would plainly innuuate.

APOPHLEGMATICK, á-pò-flég'-má-tik. a. Drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLEGMATISM, á-pò-flég'-má-tizm. f. A medicine to draw phlegm.

APOPHLEGMATIZANT, á-pò-flég'-mát'-tý-zánt. f. Any remedy which causes an evacuation of serous or mucous humour by the nostrils.

APOPHTHEGM, á-p'ò-thém. f. A remarkable saying.

APOPHYGE, á-póf'-ý-dzhé. f. That part of a column where it begins to spring out of it's base; the spring of a column.

APOPHYSIS, á-póf'-ý-sis. f. The prominent parts of some bones; the same as process.

APOPLECTICAL, á-pò-plék'-tý-kál. } a.

APOPLECTICK, á-pò-plék'-tik. } a.

Relating to an apoplexy.

APOPLEXED, á-p'ò-plékft. a. Seized with an apoplexy.

APOPLEXY, á-pò-plék'-fý. f. A sudden deprivation of all sensation.

APORIA, á-pó'-ry'-á. f. A figure by which the speaker doubts where to begin.

APORRHOEA, á-pò-rè'-á. f. Effluviun, emanation.

APOSIOPESIS, á-póf'-ý-ò-pó'-sis. f. A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection

tion or vehemency, breaks off his speech.

APOSTASY, á-pòs'-tà-fý. f. Departure from what a man has professed: it is generally applied to religion.

APOSTATE, á-pòs'-táte. f. One that has forsaken his religion.

APOSTATICAL, á-pòf-tát'-ý-kál. a. After the manner of an apostate.

To **APOSTATIZE**, á-pòs'-tà-tíze. v. n. To forsake one's religion.

To **APOSTEMATE**, á-pòs'-tè-máte. v. n. To swell and corrupt into matter.

APOSTEMATION, á-pòf-tè-má'-shán. f. The gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

APOSTEME, áp'-ò-ftém. f. A hollow swelling, an abscess.

APOSTLE, á-pòs'l. f. A person sent with mandates, particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the Gospel.

APOSTLESHIP, á pòs'l-shíp. f. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLICAL, á-pòf-tól'-ý-kál. a. Delivered by the apostles.

APOSTOLICALLY, á-pòf-tól'-ý-kál'-ý. ad. In the manner of the apostles.

APOSTOLICK, á-pòf-tól'-ík. a. Taught by the apostles.

APOSTROPHE, á-pòs'-trò-fé. f. In rhetoric, a diversion of speech to another person than the speech appointed did intend or require; in grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of a comma, as, tho', for though.

To **APOSTROPHIZE**, á-pòs'-trò-fíze. v. a. To address by an apostrophe.

APOSTUME, áp'-òf-túm. f. A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

APOTHECARY, á-pòth'-è-ká-rý. f. A man whose employment it is to keep medicines for sale.

APOTHEOSIS, á-pò-thé'-ò-sis. f. Deification.

APOTOME, á-pòt'-ò-mè. f. The remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.

APOZEM, áp'-ò-zém. f. A decoction.

To **APPAL**, áp-pá'l. v. a. To fright, to depress.

APPALEMENT, áp-pá'l-mént. f. Depression, impression of fear.

APPANAGE, áp'-pà-nádh. f. Lands set apart for the maintenance of younger children.

APPARATUS, áp-pá-rá'-tús. f. Those things which are provided for the accomplishment of any purpose; as the tools of a trade, the furniture of a house; equipage; show.

APPAREL, áp-pár'-él. f. Dress, vesture; external habiliments.

To **APPAREL**, áp-pár'-él. v. a. To dress, to cloath; to cover or deck.

APPARENT, áp-pá'-rént. a. Plain, indubitable; seeming, not real; visible; open, discoverable; certain, not presumptive.

APPARENTLY, áp-pá'-rént-ly. ad. Evidently, openly.

APPARITION, áp-pá-rísh'-ún. f. Appearance, visibility; a visible object; a spectre, a walking spirit; something only apparent, not real; the visibility of some luminary.

APPARITOR, áp-pár'-ý-túr. f. The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court.

To **APPAY**, áp-pá'. v. a. To satisfy.

To **APPEACH**, áp-pé'tsh. v. a. To accuse; to censure, to reproach.

APPEACHMENT, áp-pé'tsh-mént. f. Charge exhibited against any man.

To **APPEAL**, áp-pé'l. v. n. To transfer a cause from one to another; to call another as witness.

APPEAL, áp-pé'l. f. A removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court; in the common law, an accusation; a call upon any as witness.

APPEALANT, áp-pé'l-lánt. f. He that appeals.

APPEALER, áp-pé'l-úr. f. One who makes an appeal.

To **APPEAR**, áp-pé'r. v. n. To be in sight, to be visible; to become visible

- visible as a spirit; to exhibit one's self before a court; to seem, in opposition to reality; to be plain beyond dispute.
- APPEARANCE**, ăp-pé'-râns. f. The act of coming into sight; the thing seen; semblance, not reality; outside, show; entry into a place or company; exhibition of the person to a court; presence, mien; probability, likelihood.
- APPEARER**, ăp-pé'-rúr. f. The person that appears.
- APPEASABLE**, ăp-pé'-zâbl. a. Reconcilable.
- APPEASABLENESS**, ăp-pé'-zâbl-nés. a. Reconcilableness.
- To APPEASE**, ăp-pé'z. v. a. To quiet, to put in a state of peace; to pacify, to reconcile.
- APPEASEMENT**, ăp-pé'z-mént. f. A state of peace.
- APPEASER**, ăp-pé'-zúr. f. He that pacifies, he that quiets disturbances.
- APPELLANT**, ăp-pél'-lânt. f. A challenger; one that appeals from a lower to a higher power.
- APPELLATE**, ăp-pél'-lâte. f. The person appealed against.
- APPELLATION**, ăp-pél'-lá-shún. f. Name.
- APPELLATIVE**, ăp-pél'-lá-tív. f. A name common to all of the same kind or species; as man, horse.
- APPELLATIVELY**, ăp-pél'-lá-tívlý. ad. According to the manner of nouns appellative.
- APPELLATORY**, ăp-pél'-lá-túr-ý. a. That which contains an appeal.
- APPELLEE**, ăp-pél'-lé. f. One who is accused.
- To APPEND**, ăp-pénd'. v. a. To hang any thing upon another; to add something as an accessory.
- APPENDAGE**, ăp-pén'-dádzh. f. Something added to another thing, without being necessary to it's essence.
- APPENDANT**, ăp-pén'-dânt. a. Hanging to something else; annexed, concomitant.
- APPENDANT**, ăp-pén'-dânt. f. An accidental or adventitious part.
- To APPENDICATE**, ăp-pén'-dý-
- kâte. v. a. To add to another thing.
- APPENDICATION**, ăp-pén'-dý-ká-shún. f. Annexion.
- APPENDIX**, ăp-pén'-dík. f. Something appended or added; an adjunct or concomitant.
- To APPERTAIN**, ăp-pér'-táne. v. n. To belong to as of right; to belong to by nature.
- APPERTAINMENT**, ăp-pér'-tá-némént. f. That which belongs to any rank or dignity.
- APPERTENANCE**, ăp-pér'-té-nâns. f. That which belongs to another thing.
- APPERTINENT**, ăp-pér'-tý-nént. a. Belonging, relating to.
- APPETENCE**, ăp-pé-téns. } f.
- APPETENCY**, ăp-pé-tén-sý. } Carnal desire.
- APPETIBILITY**, ăp-pé-tí-bíl-í-tý. f. The quality of being desirable.
- APPETIBLE**, ăp-pé-tíbl. a. Desirable.
- APPETITE**, ăp-pé-títe. f. The natural desire of good; the desire of sensual pleasure; violent longing; keenness of stomach, hunger.
- APPETITION**, ăp-pé-tísh-ún. f. Desire.
- APPETITIVE**, ăp-pé-tít-ív. a. That which desires.
- To APPLAUD**, ăp-plá'd. v. a. To praise by clapping the hand; to praise in general.
- APPLAUDER**, ăp-plá'-dúr. f. He that praises or commends.
- APPLAUSE**, ăp-plá'z. f. Approbation loudly expressed.
- APPLE**, ăp'l. f. The fruit of the apple tree; the pupil of the eye.
- APPLEWOMAN**, ăp'l-wúm-ún. f. A woman that sells apples.
- APPLIABLE**, ăp-plí'-ábl. a. That which may be applied.
- APPLIANCE**, ăp-plí'-âns. f. The act of applying, the thing applied.
- APPLICABILITY**, ăp-plý-ká-bíl-ý-tý. f. The quality of being fit to be applied.
- APPLICABLE**, ăp-plý-kábl. a. That which may be applied.
- APPLICABLENESS**, ăp-plý-kábl-nés. f. Fitness to be applied.

APPLICABLY, áp'-ply-káb-ly. ad.

In such manner as that it may be properly applied.

APPLICATE, áp'-ply-káte. f. A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter.

APPLICATION, áp'-ply-ká'-shún. f. The act of applying any thing to another; the thing applied; the act of applying to any person as a petitioner; the employment of any means for a certain end: intenseness of thought, close study; attention to some particular affair.

APPLICATIVE, áp'-plí-ká-tív. a. Belonging to application.

APPLICATORY, áp''-ply-ká-túr-ry. a. Belonging to the act of applying.

APPLICATORY, áp''-ply-ká-túr-ry. f. That which applies.

To **APPLY**, áp'-ply'. v. a. To put one thing to another; to lay medicaments upon a wound; to make use of as relative or suitable; to put to a certain use; to fix the mind upon, to study; to have recourse to, as a petitioner; to ply, to keep at work.

To **APPLY**, áp'-ply'. v. n. To suit; to agree to.

To **APPOINT**, áp-point'. v. a. To fix any thing; to establish any thing by decree; to furnish in all points, to equip.

APPOINTER, áp-poin-túr. f. He that settles or fixes.

APPOINTMENT, áp-point'-mément. f. Stipulation; decree, establishment; direction, order; equipment, furniture; an allowance paid to any man.

To **APPORT**, áp-pó'rt. v. a. To carry, bring, convey, transfer.

To **APPORTION**, áp-pó'r-shún. v. a. To set out in just proportions.

APPORTIONMENT, áp-pó'r-shún-mément. f. A dividing into portions.

To **APPOSE**, áp-pó'z. v. a. To put questions to.

APPOSITE, áp'-pò-zít. a. Proper, fit, well adapted.

APPOSITELY, áp'-pò-zít-ly. ad. Properly, fitly, suitably.

APPOSITENESS, áp'-pò-zít-nés. f. Fitness, propriety, suitability.

APPOSITION, áp'-pò-zítsh'-ún. f. The addition of new matter; in grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case.

To **APPRAISE**, áp-prá'ze. v. a. To set a price upon any thing.

APPRAISEMENT, áp-prá'ze-mément. f. The act of appraising or valuing.

APPRAISER, áp-prá'-zúr. f. A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

To **APPRECIATE**, áp-pré'-shý-áte. v. a. To value, reckon, estimate, rate.

To **APPREHEND**, áp-pré-hénd'. v. a. To lay hold on; to seize, in order for trial or punishment; to conceive by the mind; to think on with terror, to fear.

APPREHENDER, áp-pré-hén'-dúr. f. One who apprehends.

APPREHENSIBLE, áp-pré-hén'-sibl. a. That which may be apprehended, or conceived.

APPREHENSION, áp-pré-hén'-shún. f. The mere contemplation of things; opinion, sentiment, conception; the faculty by which we conceive new ideas; fear; suspicion of something; seizure.

APPREHENSIVE, áp-pré-hén'-sív. a. Quick to understand; fearful.

APPREHENSIVELY, áp-pré-hén'-sív-ly. ad. In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS, áp-pré-hén'-sív-nés. f. The quality of being apprehensive.

APPRENTICE, áp-prén-tis. f. One that is bound by covenant, to serve another man of trade, upon condition that the tradesman shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art.

To **APPRENTICE**, áp-prén'-tis. v. a. To put out to a master as an apprentice.

APPRENTICEHOOD, áp-prén'-tis-húd. f. The years of an apprentice's servitude.

APPRENTICESHIP, áp-prén'-tis-shíp.

shp. f. The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

To APPRIZE, ăp-prîze. v. a. To inform.

To APPROACH, ăp-prô'tsh. v. n. To draw near locally; to draw near, as time; to make a progress towards, mentally.

To APPROACH, ăp-prô'tsh. v. a. To bring near to.

APPROACH, ăp-prô'tsh. f. The act of drawing near; access; means of advancing.

APPROACHER, ăp-prô'-tshûr. f. The person that approaches.

APPROACHMENT, ăp-prô'tsh-mént. f. The act of coming near.

APPROBATION, ăp-prô-bă'tshû. f. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased; the liking of any thing; attestation, support.

APPROOF, ăp-prô'f. f. Commendation. Obsolete.

To APPROPERATE, ăp-prôp'-ér-âte. v. a. To hasten, to set forward.

To APPROPINQUATE, ăp-prô-pîng'-kwâte. v. n. To approach.

To APPROPINQUE, ăp-prô-pînk'. v. n. To draw near to. Not in use.

APPROPRIABLE, ăp-prô-prý-ăbl. a. That which may be appropriated.

To APPROPRIATE, ăp-prô-prý-âte. v. a. To consign to some particular use or person; to claim or exercise an exclusive right; to make peculiar, to annex; in law, to alienate a benefice.

APPROPRIATE, ăp-prô-prý-âte. a. Peculiar, consigned to some particular.

APPROPRIATION, ăp-prô-prý-ă'tshûn. f. The application of something to a particular purpose; the claim of any thing as peculiar; the fixing of a particular signification to a word; in law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick, or college.

APPROPRIATOR, ăp-prô-prý-ă't-

tsh. f. He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

APPROVABLE, ăp-prô-văbl. a. That which merits approbation.

APPROVAL, ăp-prô-văl. f. Approbation.

APPROVANCE, ăp-prô-văns. f. Approbation. Not in use.

To APPROVE, ăp-prô'v. v. a. To like, to be pleased with; to express liking; to prove, to show; to experience; to make worthy of approbation.

APPROVEMENT, ăp-prô'v-mént. f. Approbation, liking.

APPROVER, ăp-prô-vûr. f. He that approves; he that makes trial; in law, one that, confessing felony of himself, accuses another.

APPROXIMATE, ăp-prôks'-f-mâte. a. Near to.

APPROXIMATION, ăp-prôks'-f-mă'tshûn. f. Approach to any thing; continual approach, nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought.

APPULSE, ăp-pûls. f. The act of striking against any thing.

To APRICATE, ăp-prý-kâte. v. n. To bask in the sun.

APRICITY, ăp-prý-sî-tý. f. Warmth of the sun, sunshine.

APRICOT, ăp-prý-kôt. f. A kind of wall fruit.

APRIL, ă-prîl. f. The fourth month of the year, January counted first.

APRON, ă-prûn. f. A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean, or for ornament; a piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

APRONED, ă-prûnd. a. Wearing an apron.

APSIS, ăp-sîs. pl. APSIDES, ăp-sî-déz. f. Those points in the orbit of a planet in which it is at the greatest and least distance from the sun or earth: the farther from the sun is denominated aphelion; the nearer, perihelion; the farther from the earth apogee; it's opposite, perigee.

APT, ăpt'. a. Fit; having a ten-

-dency to; inclined to, led to; ready, quick, as an apt wit; qualified for.

To **APT**, ápt'. v. a. To suit, to adapt.

To **APTATE**, ápt'-táte. v. a. To make fit.

APTITUDE, ápt'-títude. f. Fitness; tendency; disposition.

APPLY, ápt'-ly. ad. Properly, fitly; justly, pertinently; readily, acutely, as, he learned his business very aptly.

APPTNESS, ápt' nés. f. Fitness, suitability; disposition to any thing; quickness of apprehension; tendency.

APTOTE, ápt'-tôte. f. A noun which is not declined with cases.

AQUA, á'-kwá. f. Water.

AQUA FORTIS, á'-kwá-fór'-tis. f. A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol.

AQUA MARINA, á'-kwá-má-rí'-ná. f. The beryl.

AQUA VITÆ, á'-kwá-ví'-tè. f. Brandy.

AQUARIUS, á'-kwá-ry'-ús. f. One of the signs of the zodiac, the water-carrier.

AQUATICK, á'-kwá'-ik. a. That which inhabits the water; that which grows in the water.

AQUATILE, á'-kwá-tíle. a. That which inhabits the water.

AQUEDUCT, á'-kwé-dúct. f. A conveyance made for carrying water.

AQUEOUS, á'-kwé-ús. a. Watery.

AQUEOUSNESS, á'-kwé-ús-nés. f. Waterishness.

AQUILINE, ák'-wý-line. a. Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

AQUOSE, á'-kwé-se. a. Watery.

AQUOSITY, á'-kwé-sí-tý. f. Wateriness.

ARABESQUE, ár'-á-bésk. f. A painting or ornament consisting entirely of foliage.

ARABICK, ár'-á-bík. f. A kind of gum.

ARABLE, ár'-ábl. a. Fit for tillage.

ARACHNOIDES, ár-rák-noí'-déz.

f. One of the tunics of the eye: one of the coverings of the brain and spinal marrow.

ARANEOUS, á-rá'-ny-ús. a. Resembling a cobweb.

ARATION, á-rá'-shún. f. The act or practice of plowing.

ARATORY, ár'-á-rú-ý. a. That which contributes to tillage.

ARBALIST, ár'-bá-lít. f. A cross-bow.

ARBITER, ár'-bí-túr. f. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit; a judge.

ARBITRABLE, ár'-bí-trábl. a. Arbitrary, depending upon the will.

ARBITRAMENT, ár-bít'-trá-mént. f. Will, determination, choice.

ARBITRARILY, ár'-bí-trá-rí-ly. ad. With no other rule than the will; despotically, absolutely.

ARBITRARINESS, ár'-bí-trá-rí-nés. f. Despoticalness.

ARBITRARIOUS, ár'-bí-trá-ry'-ús. a. Arbitrary, depending on the will.

ARBITRARIOUSLY, ár-bí-trá-ry'-ús-ly. ad. According to mere will and pleasure.

ARBITRARY, ár'-bí-trá-ry. a. Despotick, absolute; depending on no rule, capricious.

To **ARBITRATE**, ár'-bí-tráte. v. a. To decide, to determine; to judge of.

To **ARBITRATE**, ár'-bí-tráte. v. n. To give judgment.

ARBITRATION, ár-bí-trá'-shún. f. The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties.

ARBITRATOR, ár-bí-trá-túr. f. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent; a governour; a president; he that has the power of acting by his own choice; the determiner.

ARBITREMENT, ár-bít' tré-mént. f. Decision, determination; compromise.

ARBORARY, ár'-bó-rá-ry. }
ARBOREOUS, ár-bó-ry'-ús. } a.

Belonging

- Belonging to trees, of the nature of a tree.
- ARBORESCENT**, ár-bò-rés'-sént a. Growing as a tree, resembling a tree.
- ARBORET**, ár-bò-rét. f. A small tree or shrub.
- ARBORIST**, ár'-bò-ríft. f. A naturalist who makes trees his study.
- ARBOROUS**, ár'-bò-rús. a. Belonging to trees.
- ARBOUR**, ár'-búr. f. A bower.
- ARBUSCLE**, ár'-búkl. f. Any little shrub.
- ARBUTE**, ár'-búte. f. Strawberry tree.
- ARC**, ár'k. f. A segment; a part of a circle; an arch.
- ARCADE**, ár-ká'de. f. A continued arch.
- ARCANUM**, ár-ká'-núm. f. A secret.
- ARCH**, ár'th. f. Part of a circle, not more than the half; a building in form of a segment of a circle, used for bridges; vault of heaven; a chief.
- To **ARCH**, ár'th. v. a. To build arches; to cover with arches.
- ARCH**, ár'th. a. Chief, of the first class; waggish, mirthful.
- ARCHANGEL**, ár'k-án-e-dzhél. f. One of the highest order of angels; also, a plant, dead nettle.
- ARCHANGELICK**, ár'k-án-dzhél'ík. a. Belonging to archangels.
- ARCHBEACON**, ár'th-bé'kn. f. The chief place of prospect, or of signal.
- ARCHBISHOP**, ár'th-bísh'úp. f. A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffragans.
- ARCHBISHOPRICK**, ár'th-bísh'úp-rik. f. The state, province, or jurisdiction of an archbishop.
- ARCHCHANTER**, ár'th-tshán'-túr. f. The chief chanter.
- ARCHDEACON**, ár'th-dé'kn. f. One that supplies the bishop's place and office.
- ARCHDEACONRY**, ár'th-dé'kn rý. f. The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.
- ARCHDEACONSHIP**, ár'th-dé'kn-
- shíp. f. The office of an archdeacon.
- ARCHDUCHESS**, ár'th-dútsh'és. f. The sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria.
- ARCHDUKE**, ár'th-dú'ke. f. A title given to princes of Austria and Tuscany.
- ARCHPHILOSOPHER**, ár'th-fí-lós'-ò-fúr. f. Chief philosopher.
- ARCHPRELATE**, ár'th-prél'-áte. f. Chief prelate.
- ARCHPRESBYTER**, ár'th-prés'-bí-tér. f. Chief presbyter.
- ARCHPRIEST**, ár'th-pré'st. f. Chief priest.
- ARCHAIOLOGICK**, ár-ká-ò-lòdzh'ík. a. Relating to a discourse on antiquity.
- ARCHAIOLOGY**, ár-ká-òl'-ò-dzhý. f. A discourse on antiquity.
- ARCHAISM**, ár-ká-izm. f. An ancient phrase.
- ARCHED**, ár'thd. part. a. Bent in the form of an arch.
- ARCHER**, ár'-tshúr. f. He that shoots with a bow.
- ARCHERY**, ár'-tshé-rý. f. The use of the bow; the act of shooting with the bow; the art of an archer.
- ARCHES-COURT**, ár'-tshéz-kórt. f. The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes.
- ARCHETYPAL**, ár'-kétý-pál. a. Original.
- ARCHETYPE**, ár'-kétý-pe. f. The original of which any resemblance is made.
- ARCHEUS**, ár-ké'-ús. f. A power that presides over the animal economy.
- ARCHIDIACONAL**, ár-ký-dí-ák'-ò-nál. a. Belonging to an archdeacon.
- ARCHIEPISCOPAL**, ár-ký-é-pís'-kò-pál. a. Belonging to an archbishop.
- ARCHITECT**, ár'-ký-tékt. f. A professor of the art of building; a builder; the contriver of any thing.
- ARCHITECTIVE**, ár-ký-ték'-tív. a. That

ARE

That performs the work of architecture.

ARCHITECTONICK, ár-ký-ték-tón-ník. a. That which has the power or skill of an architect.

ARCHITECTURE, ár-ký-ték-túr. f. The art or science of building; the effect or performance of the science of building.

ARCHITRAVE, ár-ký-tráve. f. That part of a column which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature.

ARCHIVES, ár-kívz. f. The places where records or ancient writings are kept.

ARCHWISE, ár'tsh-wíze. a. In the form of an arch.

ARCHITENENT, ár-sít-té-nént. a. Bow-bearing.

ARCTATION, ár-k-tá-shún. f. Confinement.

ARCTICK, ár-k'tík. a. Northern.

ARCUATE, ár-kú-áte. a. Bent in the form of an arch.

ARCUATILE, ár-kú-á-til. a. Bent, inflected.

ARCUATION, ár-kú-á'-shún. f. The act of bending any thing, incurvation; the state of being bent; curvity, or crookedness.

ARCUATURE, ár-kú-á-túre. f. The curvature of an arch.

ARCUBALISTER, ár-kú-bál'-ít-túr. f. A cross-bow man.

ARDENCY, ár-dén-sý. f. Ardour, eagerness.

ARDENT, ár-dént. a. Hot, burning, fiery; fierce, vehement; passionate, affectionate.

ARDENTLY, ár-dént-lý. a. Eagerly, affectionately.

ARDOUR, ár-dúr. f. Heat; heat of affection, as love, desire, courage.

ARDUITY, ár-dú'-i-tý. f. Height, difficulty.

ARDUOUS, ár-dú-ús. a. Lofly, hard to climb; difficult.

ARDUOUSNESS, ár-dú-úf-nés. f. Height, difficulty.

ARE, ár. The plural of the present tense of the verb To be.

AREA, á'-ry-á. f. The surface con-

ARG

tained between any lines or boundaries; any open surface.

To AREAD, á-ré'd. v. a. To advise, to direct. Little used.

AREFACTION, ár-ré-fák'-shún. f. The state of growing dry, the act of drying.

To AREFY, ár-ré-fý. v. a. To dry.

ARENACEOUS, á-ré-ná'-shús. a. Sandy.

ARENATION, á-ré-ná'-shún. f. The placing a person's feet upon hot sand, as a sort of dry bath.

ARENOSE, á-ré-nó'se. a. Sandy.

ARENULOUS, á-rén'-ú-lús. a. Full of small sand, gravelly.

AREOTICK, á-ré-ót'-ík. a. Such medicines as open the pores.

ARETOLOGY, ár-é-tó'-lò-dzhý. f. That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue.

ARGAL, ár-gál. f. The impure tartar that adheres to the sides of wine-veffels.

ARGENT, ár-dzhént. a. Having the white colour used in the armorial coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets; silver, bright like silver.

ARGENTATION, ár-dzhén-tá'-shún. f. The overlaying with silver.

ARGENTINE, ár-dzhén-tín. a. Sounding like silver.

ARGIL, ár-dzhíl. f. Pure clay, that species of earth which forms the principal part of what are commonly called clays.

ARGILLACEOUS, ár-dzhíl-á'shús. a. Clayey, consisting of argil, or potters clay.

ARGILLOUS, ár-dzhíl'-lús. a. Consisting of clay, clayish.

ARGOSY, ár-gó'sý. f. A large vessel for merchandife, a carrack.

To ARGUE, ár-gú. v. n. To reason, to offer reasons; to persuade by argument; to dispute.

To ARGUE, ár-gú. v. a. To prove any thing by argument; to debate any question; to charge with as a crime: with of.

ARGUER, ár-gú-úr. f. A reasoner, a disputer.

ARGU-

ARGUMENT, ár-gù-mént. f. A reason alleged for or against any thing; the subject of any discourse or writing; the contents of any work summed up by way of abstract; controversy.

ARGUMENTÁL, ár-gù-mén'-tál. a. Belonging to argument.

ARGUMENTATION, ár-gù-mén-tá'-shùn. f. Reasoning, the act of reasoning.

ARGUMENTATIVE, ár-gù-mén-tá'-tív. a. Consisting of argument, containing argument.

ARGUTE, ár-gù'te. a. Subtile, witty, sharp, shrill.

ARIA, á'-ry-á. f. An air, or tune.

ARIAN, á'-ry-án. f. A follower of arrianism.

ARIANISM, á'-ry-án-izm. f. A denial of the real divinity of Christ.

ARID, ár-rid. a. Dry, parched up.

ARIDITY, á-rid'-dít-y. f. Dryness, ficcidity; a kind of insensibility in devotion.

ARIES, á'-ry-éz. f. The ram, one of the twelve signs of the zodiack.

To **ARIETATE**, á'-ry-é-tá'te. v. n. To butt like a ram.

ARIETATION, á'-ry-é-tá'-shùn. f. The act of butting like a ram; the act of battering with an engine called a ram.

ARIETTA, á'-ry-ét'-tá. f. A short air, song, or tune.

ARIGHT, á-rít'te. ad. Rightly, without error; rightly, without crime; rightly, without failing of the end designed.

ARILATION, á-ry-ò-lá'-shùn. f. Soothsaying.

ARIOSO, á-ry-ó'-fò. a. Lightsome, airy.

To **ARISE**, á-rí'ze. v. n. pret. arose, part. arisen. To mount upward as the sun; to get up as from sleep, or from rest; to revive from death; to enter upon a new station; to commence hostility.

ARISTOCRACY, á-rít'-tòk'-krá'-sý. f. That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles.

ARISTOCRATICAL, á-rít'-tò-krát'-tí-kál. }
ARISTOCRATICK, á-rít'-tò-krát'-tík. } a.

Relating to aristocracy.

ARISTOCRATICALNESS, á-rít'-tò-krát'-tí-kál'-nès. f. An aristocratical state.

ARITHMANCY, á-rít'h'-mán'-sý. f. A foretelling of future events by numbers.

ARITHMETICAL, á-rít'h'-mèt'-tí-kál. a. According to the rules or method of arithmetick.

ARITHMETICALLY, á-rít'h'-mèt'-tí-kál'-ý. ad. In an arithmetical manner.

ARITHMETICIAN, á-rít'h'-mè-tísh'-án. f. A master of the art of numbers.

ARITHMETICK, á-rít'h'-mè-tík. f. The science of numbers; the art of computation.

ARK, á'rk. f. A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge; the repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.

ARM, á'rm. f. The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder; the large bough of a tree; an inlet of water from the sea; power, might, as the secular arm.

To **ARM**, á'rm. v. a. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence; to plate with any thing that may add strength; to furnish, to fit up.

To **ARM**, á'rm. v. n. To take arms; to provide against.

ARMADA, ár-má'-dá. f. An armament for sea.

ARMADILLO, ár-má-díl'-lò. f. A four footed animal of Brazil.

ARMAMENT, ár-má-mént. f. A naval force.

ARMAMENTARY, ár-má-mént'-tá'-ý. f. An armoury, or arsenal.

ARMATURE, ár-má-túr. f. Armour.

ARMENIAN-BOLE, ár-mé'n-yán-bò'le. f. A fatty medicinal earth of a pale reddish colour.

ARMENIAN-STONE, ár-mén-yán-stóne. f. A sort of blue ochre much valued in painting.

ARMENTAL, ár-mén-tál. } a.

ARMENTINE, ár-mén-tine. } a.

Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle.

ARMENTOSE, ár-mén-tósc. a. Abounding with cattle.

ARMGAUNT, árm-gá'nt. a. Slender as the arm; or rather, slender with want.

ARM-HOLE, árm-hóle. f. The cavity under the shoulder.

ARMIGEROUS, ár-mídzh'-è-rús. a. Bearing arms.

ARMILLARY, ár-míl-à-rý. a. Resembling a bracelet.

ARMILLATED, ár-míl-à-téd. a. Wearing bracelets.

ARMINGS, ár-míngz. f. The same with waste clothes.

ARMINIAN, ár-mín'-yán. f. A professor of arminianism.

ARMINIANISM, ár-mín'-yán-ízm. f. The doctrine of free-will and universal redemption.

ARMIPOTENCE, ár-míp'-ò-téns. f. Power in war.

ARMIPOTENT, ár-míp'-ò-tént. a. Mighty in war.

ARMISONOUS, ár-mís'-sò-nús. a. Rustling with armour.

ARMISTICE, ár-mí-ís. f. A short truce.

ARMLET, árm'-lét. f. A little arm; a piece of armour for the arm; a bracelet for the arm.

ARMONIACK, ár-mò'-ny'-ák. f. The name of a salt.

ARMORER, ár-múr-ár. f. He that makes armour, or weapons; he that dresses another in armour.

ARMORIAL, ár-mò'-rý ál. a. Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family.

ARMORIST, ár-múr-íst. f. One skilled in heraldry.

ARMORY, ár-múr-ý. f. The place in which arms are deposited for use; armour, arms of defence; ensigns armorial.

ARMOUR, ár-múr. f. Defensive arms.

ARMOUR BEARER, ár'-múr-bá-rúr. f. He that carries the armour of another.

ARMPIT, árm-pít. f. The hollow place under the shoulder.

ARMS, ármz. f. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence; a state of hostility; war in general; action, the act of taking arms; the ensigns armorial of a family.

ARMY, ár'-mý. f. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey their generals; a great number.

AROMA, à-rò-mà. f. That substance in which scent resides.

AROMATICAL, à-rò-mát'-i-kál. } a.

AROMATICK, à-rò-mát'-ik. } a. Spicy; fragrant, strong scented.

AROMATICKS, à-rò-mát'-iks. f. Spices.

AROMATIZATION, à-rò-mà-tí-zá'-shún. f. The act of scenting with spices.

To AROMATIZE, ár-rò-mà-tíze. v. a. To scent with spices, to impregnate with spices; to scent, to perfume.

AROSE, à-rò'ze. The preterite of the verb Arise.

AROUND, à-rò'nd. ad. In a circle; on every side.

AROUND, à-rò'nd. prep. About.

To AROUSE, à-rò'ze. v. a. To wake from sleep; to raise up, to excite.

AROW, à-rò'. ad. In a row.

AROYNT, à-roy'nt. ad. Be gone, away.

ARQUEBUSE, ár-kwè-bús. f. A hand gun.

ARQUEBUSIER, ár-kwè-bús-è'r. f. A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

ARRACK, à-rák'. f. A spirituous liquor.

To ARRAIGN, ár-rá'ne. v. a. To set a thing in order, in it's place; a prisoner is said to be arraigned, when he is brought forth to his trial; to accuse, to charge with faults in general, as in controversy or in satire.

ARRAIGNMENT, ár-rá'ne-mént. f. The act of arraigning, a charge.

To ARRANGE, ár-rá'ndzh. v. a. To put in the proper order for any purpose.

ARRANGEMENT, ár-rá'ndzh-mént. f. The act of putting in proper order, the state of being put in order.

ARRANT, ár-ránt. a. Bad in a high degree.

ARRANTLY, ár-ránt-ly. ad. Corruptly, shamefully.

ARRAS, ár-rás. f. Tapestry.

ARRAUGHT, ár-rá't. The preterite of a verb not known. Seized by violence. Out of use.

ARRAY, ár-rá'. f. Dress; order of battle; in law, the ranking or setting in order.

To **ARRAY**, ár-rá'. v. a. To put in order; to deck, to dress.

ARRAYERS, ár-rá'-úrs. f. Officers, who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour.

ARREAR, ár-rér. f. That which remains behind unpaid, though due.

ARREARAGE, ár-rér-rídzh. f. The remainder of an account.

ARRENTATION, ár-rén-tá'-shún. f. The licensing an owner of lands in the forest to enclose.

ARREPTITIOUS, ár-rép-títsh'-ús. a. Snatched away; crept in privily.

ARREST, ár-ré't. f. In law, a stop or stay: an arrest is a restraint of a man's person; any caption: also, a mangey humour between the ham and pastern of the hind legs of a horse.

To **ARREST**, ár-ré't. v. a. To seize by a mandate from a court; to seize any thing by law; to seize, to lay hands on; to with-hold, to hinder; to stop motion.

ARRETED, ár-ré-téd. a. Charged with a crime, imputed to.

To **ARRIDE**, ár-rí'de. v. a. To laugh at, to smile upon.

ARRIERE, ár-rér. f. The last body of an army.

ARRIERE FEE or **FIEF**, ár-rér-fé. f. A fee dependant on a superior one.

ARRIERE-VASSAL, ár-rér-váf-sál. f. The vassal of a vassal.

ARRISION, ár-rízh'-ún. f. A smiling upon.

VOL. I.

ARRIVAL, ár-rí'-vál. f. The act of coming to any place; the attainment of any purpose.

ARRIVANCE, ár-rí'-váns. f. Company coming.

To **ARRIVE**, ár-rí've. v. n. To come to any place by water; to reach any place by travelling; to reach any point; to gain any thing; to happen.

To **ARRODE**, ár-ró'de. v. a. To gnaw or nibble.

ARROGANCE, ár-ró'-gáns. } f.

ARROGANCY, ár-ró'-gán-fý. } f. The act or quality of taking much upon one's self.

ARROGANT, ár-ró'-gánt. a. Haughty, proud.

ARROGANTLY, ár-ró'-gánt-ly. ad. In an arrogant manner.

ARROGANTNESS, ár-ró'-gánt-nés. f. Arrogance.

To **ARROGATE**, ár-ró'-gáte. v. a. To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims.

ARROGATION, ár-ró'-gá'-shún. f. A claiming in a proud manner.

ARROSION, ár-ró'-zhún. f. A gnawing.

ARROW, ár-ró. f. The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow.

ARROWHEAD, ár-ró héd. f. A water plant.

ARROWY, ár-ró fý. a. Consisting of arrows.

ARSE, ár's. f. The buttocks.

ARSE FOOT, ár's-fút. f. A kind of water fowl.

ARSE SMART, ár's-smárt. f. A plant.

ARSENAL, ár's-nál. f. A repository of things requisite to war, a magazine.

ARSENICAL, ár-sen'-i-kál. a. Containing arsenick.

ARSENICK, ár's-ník. f. A mineral substance; a violent corrosive poison.

ARSON, ár'-sn. f. The crime of setting fire to a house.

ART, árt. f. The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct; a science, as the liberal

arts; a trade; artfulness, skill, dexterity; cunning.

ARTERIAL, ăr-tĕ-rĭ-ăl. a. That which relates to the artery, that which is contained in the artery.

ARTERIOTOMY, ăr-tĕ-rĭ-đt-tđ-mĭ. f. The operation of letting blood from the artery; the cutting of an artery.

ARTERY, ăr-tĕ-rĭ. f. An artery is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

ARTFUL, ăr-t-fŭl. a. Performed with art; artificial, not natural; cunning, skilful, dexterous.

ARTFULLY, ăr-t-fŭl-lĭ. ad. With art, skilfully.

ARTFULNESS, ăr-t-fŭl-nĕs. f. Skill, cunning.

ARTHRICAL, ăr-thrĭ-kăl. } a.
ARTHRICK, ăr-thrĭ-kĕ. }
 Gouty, relating to the gout; relating to joints.

ARTHRITIS, ăr-thrĭ-tĭs. f. The gout.

ARTICHOKE, ăr-tĭ-tĭđke. f. This plant is very like the thistle, but hath large scaly heads shaped like the cone of the pine tree.

ARTICLE, ăr-tĭkl. f. A part of speech, as the an; a single clause of an account, a particular part of any complex thing; term, stipulation; point of time, exact time.

To **ARTICLE**, ăr-tĭkl. v. n. To stipulate, to make terms.

To **ARTICLE**, ăr-tĭkl. v. a. To draw up in particular articles, to bind by written agreement.

ARTICULAR, ăr-tĭk-ŭ-ăr. a. Belonging to the joints.

ARTICULATE, ăr-tĭk-ŭ-lăte. a. Distinct; branched out into articles.

To **ARTICULATE**, ăr-tĭk-ŭ-lăte. v. n. To form words, to speak as a man; to draw up in articles; to make terms.

To **ARTICULATE**, ăr-tĭk-ŭ-lăte. v. n. To speak distinctly.

ARTICULATELY, ăr-tĭk-ŭ-lăte-lĭ. ad. In an articulate voice.

ARTICULATENESS, ăr-tĭk-ŭ-lăte-nĕs. f. The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION, ăr-tĭk-ŭ-lă-shŭn. f. The juncture, or joint of bones; the act of forming words; in botany, the joints in plants.

ARTIFICE, ăr-tĭ-fĭs. f. Trick, fraud, stratagem; art, trade.

ARTIFICER, ăr-tĭ-fĭ-sŭr. f. An artist, a manufacturer; a forger, a contriver; a dextrous or artful fellow.

ARTIFICIAL, ăr-tĭ-fĭh-ăl. a. Made by art, not natural; fictitious, not genuine; artful, contrived with skill.

ARTIFICIALITY, ăr-tĭ-fĭh-ŭ-ăr-tĭ-tĭ. f. An artificial appearance; show.

ARTIFICIALLY, ăr-tĭ-fĭh-ăl-lĭ. ad. Artfully, with skill, with good contrivance; by art, not naturally.

ARTIFICIALNESS, ăr-tĭ-fĭh-ăl-nĕs. f. Artfulness.

ARTIFICIOUS, ăr-tĭ-fĭh-ŭs. a. Artificial.

ARTILLERY, ăr-tĭ-lĕ-rĭ. f. Weapons of war; cannon, great ordnance.

ARTISAN, ăr-tĭ-zăn. f. Artist, professor of an art; manufacturer, low tradesman.

ARTIST, ăr-tĭst. f. The professor of an art; a skilful man, not a novice.

ARTLESLEY, ăr-tĭ-lĕ-lĭ. ad. In an artless manner, naturally, sincerely.

ARTLESS, ăr-tĭ-lĕs. a. Unskilful, without fraud, as an artless maid; contrived without skill, as an artless tale.

To **ARTUATE**, ăr-tŭ-ăte. v. a. To tear limb from limb.

ARTUOSE, ăr-tŭ-đse. a. Strong, nervous.

ARUNDINACEOUS, ăr-rŭn-dĭ-nă-shŭs. a. Of or like reeds.

ARUNDINEOUS, ăr-rŭn-dĭn-yŭs. a. Abounding with reeds.

AS, ăz. conjunct. In the same manner with something else; like, of the

the same kind with; in the same degree with; as if, in the same manner; as it were, in some sort; while, at the same time that; equally; how, in what manner; with, answering to Like or Same; in a reciprocal sense, answering to As; answering to Such; having So to answer it, in the conditional sense; answering to So conditionally; As for, with respect to; As to, with respect to; As well as, equally with; As though, as if.

ASAFOETIDA, áf-sà-fét'-í-dá. f. A gum or resin brought from the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell.

ASARABACCA, áf-sà-rá-bák'-ká. f. The name of a plant.

ASBESTINE, áz-bés'-tín. a. Some thing incombustible.

ASBESTOS, áz-bés'-tús. f. A sort of native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable. It is endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire, which only whitens it.

ASCARIDES, áf-kár'-í-déz. f. Little worms in the rectum.

To **ASCEND**, áf-sénd'. v. n. To mount upwards; to proceed from one degree of knowledge to another; to stand higher in genealogy.

To **ASCEND**, áf-sénd'. v. a. To climb up any thing.

ASCENDABLE, áf-sénd'-ábl. a. That which may be ascended.

ASCENDANT, áf-sén-dánt. f. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence; height, elevation; superiority, influence; one of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

ASCENDANT, áf-sén-dánt. a. Superiour, predominant, overpowering; in an astrological sense, above the horizon.

ASCENDENCY, áf-sén-dén-sý. f. Influence, power.

ASCENSION, áf-sén'-shún. f. The act of ascending or rising; the visible elevation of our Saviour to Heaven; the thing rising or mounting.

ASCENSION-DAY, áf-sén'-shún-dá. f. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday, the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCENSIONAL, áf-sén'-shún-ál. a. Belonging to ascension.

ASCENSIVE, áf-sén'-sív. a. In a state of ascent.

ASCENT, áf-sént'. f. Rise, the act of rising; the way by which one ascends; an eminence, or high place.

To **ASCERTAIN**, áf-sér-tá-ne. v. a. To make certain, to fix, to establish; to make confident.

ASCERTAINER, áf-sér-tá-núr. f. The person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTAINMENT, áf-sér-tá-né-mént. f. A settled rule; a standard.

ASCETICK, áf-sét'-ík. a. Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.

ASCETICK, áf-sét'-ík. f. He that retires to devotion, a hermit.

ASCII, áh-y'-í. f. The inhabitants of the torrid zone, who at certain times of the year have no shadow at noon.

ASCITES, áf-sí'-téz. f. A particular species of dropsy, a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation of water.

ASCITICAL, áf-sít'-í-kál. } a.

ASCITICK, áf-sít'-ík. } a.

Dropsical, having an ascites.

ASCITITIOUS, áf-sí-títsh'-ús. a. Supplemental, additional.

ASCRIPTION, áf-skrí'-bábl. a. That which may be ascribed.

To **ASCRIIBE**, áf-krí'be. v. a. To attribute to as a cause; to attribute to as a possessor.

ASCRPTION, ă-křip'-shún. f. The act of ascribing.
 ASCRIPITIOUS, ă-křip'-dih'-ús. a. That which is ascribed.
 ASH, ăsh'. f. A tree.
 ASH COLOURED, ăsh'-kúh'-úrd. a. Coloured between brown and gray.
 ASHAMED, ă-shá'ind. a. Touched with shame.
 ASHEN, ăsh'n. a. Made of ash wood.
 ASHES, ăsh'-iz. f. The remains of any thing burnt; the remains of the body.
 ASHLAR, ăsh'-lăr. f. Free stones as they come out of the quarry.
 ASHLERING, ăsh'-lê-ring. f. Quartering in garrets.
 ASHORE, ă-shô're. ad. On shore, on the land; to the shore, to the land.
 ASHWEDNESDAY, ăsh-wènz'-dă. f. The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.
 ASHWEED, ăsh'-wèd. f. An herb.
 ASHY, ăsh'-y. a. Ash-coloured, pale, inclining to a whitish gray.
 ASIDE, ă-sí'de. ad. To one side; to another part; from the company.
 ASINARY, ă-sí-nă-rý. } a. Belong-
 ASININE, ă-sí-nine. } ing to an as.

To ASK, ăk'. v. a. To petition, to beg; to demand, to claim; to inquire, to question; to require.
 To ASK, ăk'. v. i. To petition, to inquire.
 ASKANCE, } ă-kăns'. ad. Side-
 ASKAUNCE, } ways, obliquely.
 ASKAUNT, ă-kănt'. ad. Obliquely, on one side.
 ASKER, ăk'-ăr. f. Petitioner; inquirer; also a water-newt.
 ASKEW, ă-škú'. ad. Aside, with contempt, contemptuously.
 To ASLAKE, ă-slă'ke. v. a. To remit, to slacken.
 ASLANT, ă-slănt'. ad. Obliquely, on one side.
 ASLEEP, ă-slê'p. ad. Sleeping; into sleep.

ASLOPE, ă-slô'pe. ad. With declivity, obliquely.
 ASOMATOUS, ă-sôm'-ă-tús. a. Incorporeal, not having a body.
 ASP, ăsp'. f. A kind of serpent, the poison of which is so dangerous and quick in it's operation, that it kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. Those that are bitten by it, die by sleep and lethargy. Also the aspen tree.
 ASPALATHUS, ă-păl'-ă-thús. f. A plant called the wood of Jerusalem; the wood of a certain tree.
 ASPARAGUS, ă-păr'-ă-gús. f. The name of a plant.
 ASPECT, ăs'-pêkt. f. Look, air, appearance; countenance; glance, view, act of beholding; direction towards any point, position; disposition of any thing to something else, relation; disposition of a planet to other planets.
 To ASPECT, ăs'-pêkt'. v. a. To behold.
 ASPECTABLE, ăs'-pêkt'-tăbl. a. Visible.
 ASPECTION, ăs'-pêkt'-shún. f. Beholding, view.
 ASPEN, ăs'-pín. f. A tree, the leaves of which always tremble.
 ASPEN, ăs'-pín. a. Belonging to the asp tree; made of aspen wood.
 ASPER, ăs'-pér. f. A Turkish coin worth about three farthings.
 ASPER, ăs'-pér. a. Rough, rugged.
 To ASPERATE, ăs'-pê-râte. v. a. To make rough.
 ASPERATION, ăs'-pê-râ'-shún. f. A making rough.
 ASPERIFOLIUS ăs-pêr-y-fôl-yús. a. Plants, so called from the roughness of their leaves.
 ASPERITY, ăs-pêr'-y-tý. f. Unevenness, roughness of surface; roughness of sound; roughness, or ruggedness of temper.
 ASPERNATION, ăs-pêr-nâ'-shún. f. Neglect, disregard.
 ASPEROUS, ăs'-pê-rús. a. Rough, uneven.
 To ASPERSE, ăs-pêrs'. v. a. To bespatter with censure or calumny.
 ASPER-

ASPERSION, ăp-pēr'-shûn. f. A sprinkling, calumny, censure.

ASPHALTICK, ăf-făl'-tik. a. Gummy, bituminous.

ASPHALTOS, ăf-făl'-tôs. f. A bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the Lacus Asphaltites, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

ASPHALTUM, ăf-făl'-tûm. f. A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon.

ASPHODEL, ăs'-fô-dêl. f. Day-lilly.

ASPICK, ăs'-pik. f. The name of a serpent.

ASPIRANT, ăs-pî'-rânt. f. One who aspires, a candidate.

To ASPIRATE, ăs'-pî-râte. v. a. To pronounce with full breath, as horse, hog.

ASPIRATE, ăs'-pî-râte. a. Pronounced with full breath.

ASPIRATION, ăf-pî-ră'-shûn. f. A breathing after, an ardent wish; the act of aspiring, or desiring something high; the pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

To ASPIRE, ăf-pî're. v. n. To desire with eagerness, to pant after something higher; to rise higher.

ASPIRER, ăs-pî'-rûr. f. One who aspires.

ASPIRING, ăs-pî'-rîng. part. a. Ambitious, seeking to rise.

ASPORTATION, ăf-pôr-tă'-shûn. f. A carrying away.

ASQUINT, ă-fkwînt'. ad. Obliquely, not in the straight line of vision.

ASS, ăs'. f. An animal of burden; a stupid, heavy, dull fellow, a dolt.

To ASSAIL, ăf-să'-le. v. a. To attack in a hostile manner, to assault, to fall upon; to attack with argument or censure.

ASSAILABLE, ăf-să'-lăbl. a. That which may be attacked.

ASSAILANT, ăf-să'-lânt. f. He that attacks.

ASSAILANT, ăf-să'-lânt. a. Attacking, invading.

ASSAILER, ăf-să'-lûr. f. One who attacks another.

ASSAPANICK, ăf-să-păn'-nik. f. The flying squirrel.

To ASSART, ăf-sărt'. v. a. To grub up trees, to clear away wood.

ASSASSIN, ăf-săs'-sîn. f. A murderer, one that kills by sudden violence.

To ASSASSINATE, ăf-săs'-sî-nâte. v. a. To murder by violence; to way-lay, to take by treachery.

ASSASSINATE, ăf-săs'-sî-nâte. f. An assassination, an assassin.

ASSASSINATION, ăf-săs'-sî-nă'-shûn. f. The act of assassinating.

ASSASSINATOR, ăf-săs'-sî-nă-tûr. f. Murderer, mankiller.

ASSATION, ăf-să'-shûn. f. Roasting.

ASSAULT, ăf-sălt. f. Storm, opposed to sap or siege; violence; invasion, hostility, attack; in law, a violent kind of injury offered to a man's person.

To ASSAULT, ăf-sălt. v. a. To attack, to invade.

ASSAULTER, ăf-sălt-ûr. f. One who violently assaults another.

ASSAY, ăf-să'. f. Examination; in law, the examination of measures and weights used by the clerk of the market; the first entrance upon any thing; attack, trouble.

To ASSAY, ăf-să'. v. a. To make trial of; to apply to, as the touchstone in assaying metals; to try, to endeavour.

ASSAYER, ăf-să'-ûr. f. An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver.

ASSECTATION, ăf-sêk-tă'-shûn. f. Attendance.

ASSECUTION, ăf-sê-kû'-shûn. f. Acquirement.

ASSEMBLAGE, ăf-sêm'-blêdzh. f. A collection; a number of individuals brought together.

To ASSEMBLE, ăf-sêm'bl. v. a. To bring together into one place.

To ASSEMBLE, ăf-sêm'bl. v. n. To meet together.

ASSEMBLY, ăf-sêm'-blÿ. f. A company met together.

ASSENT, ăf-sênt'. f. The act of agreeing

- agreeing to any thing; consent, agreement.
- To ASSENT, *âf-sén-t*. v. n. To concede, to yield to.
- ASSENTATION, *âf-sén-tâ'-shùn*. f. Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery.
- ASSENTMENT, *âf-sén-t'mént*. f. Consent.
- To ASSERT, *âf-sér'*. v. a. To maintain, to defend either by words or actions; to affirm; to claim, to vindicate a title to.
- ASSERTION, *âf-sér'-shùn*. f. The act of asserting.
- ASSERTIVE, *âf-sér'-tív*. a. Positive, dogmatical.
- ASSERTOR, *âf-sér'-túr*. f. Maintainer, vindicator, affirmer.
- To ASSERVE, *âf-sérv'*. v. a. To serve, help, or second.
- To ASSESS, *âf-sés'*. v. a. To charge with any certain sum.
- ASSESSION, *âf-sés'-shùn*. f. A fitting down by one.
- ASSESSMENT, *âf-sés'-mént*. f. The sum levied on certain property; the act of assessing.
- ASSESSOR, *âf-sés'-súr*. f. The person that fits by the judge; he that fits by another as next in dignity; he that lays taxes.
- ASSETS, *âs'-sétz*. f. Goods sufficient to discharge that burthen, which is cast upon the executor or heir.
- To ASSEVER, *âf-sév'-ér*. }
 To ASSEVERATE, *âf-sév'-é-râte*. }
 v. a. To affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.
- ASSEVERATION, *âf-sév'-é-râ'-shùn*. f. Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.
- ASSHEAD, *âs'-héd*. f. A block-head.
- ASSIDUITY, *âf-sý-dú'-i-tý*. f. Diligence.
- ASSIDUOUS, *âf-síd'-dú-ús*. a. Constant in application.
- ASSIDUOUSLY, *âf-síd'-ú-úf-ly*. ad. Diligently, continually.
- ASSIENTO, *âf-sý-én'-tò*. f. A contract or convention between the kings of Spain and other Powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with slaves.
- To ASSIGN, *âf-sí-ne*. v. a. To mark out, to appoint; to fix with regard to quantity or value; to give a reason for; in law, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another.
- ASSIGNABLE, *âf-sí-ne-âbl*. a. That which may be assigned.
- ASSIGNATION, *âf-síg-nâ'-shùn*. f. An appointment to meet, used generally of love appointments; a making over a thing to another.
- ASSIGNEE, *âf-sý-ré'*. f. He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity.
- ASSIGNER, *âf-sí-núr*. f. He that assigns.
- ASSIGNMENT, *âf-sí-ne-mént*. f. Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or person; in law, the deed by which any thing is transferred from one to another.
- ASSIMILABLE, *âf-sím-i-lâbl*. a. That which may be converted to the same nature with something else.
- To ASSIMILATE, *âf-sím-i-lâte*. v. a. To convert to the same nature with another thing; to bring to a likeness, or resemblance.
- ASSIMILATENESS, *âf-sím-mí-lâ-té-nés*. f. Likeness.
- ASSIMILATION, *âf-sím-i-lâ'-shùn*. f. The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another; the state of being assimilated; the act of growing like some other being.
- To ASSIMULATE, *âf-sím'-ú-lâte*. v. a. To feign, to counterfeit.
- ASSIMULATION, *âf-sím-ú-lâ'-shùn*. f. A counterfeiting, or dissembling.
- ASSINEGO, *âf-sý-né'-gò*. f. One who drives or keeps asses.
- To ASSIST, *âf-sít'*. v. a. To help.
- ASSISTANCE, *âf-sís'-tâns*. f. Help, furtherance.
- ASSISTANT, *âf-sís'-tânt*. a. Helping, lending aid.
- ASSISTANT, *âf-sís'-tânt*. f. A person engaged in an affair not as principal.

principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial.

ASSIZE, áf-sí'ze. f. A court of jurisdiction 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.

To ASSIZE, áf-sí'ze. v. a. To fix the rate of any thing.

ASSIZER, áf-sí'-zúr. f. An officer that has the care of weights and measures.

ASSOCIABLE, áf-só'-shábl. a. That which may be joined to another.

To ASSOCIATE, áf-só'-shý-áte. v. a. To unite with another as a confederate; to adopt as a friend upon equal terms; to accompany.

ASSOCIATE, áf-só'-shý-áte. a. Confederate.

ASSOCIATE, áf-só'-shý-áte. f. A partner; a confederate; a companion.

ASSOCIATION, áf-só'-shý-á-shún. f. Union, conjunction, society; confederacy; partnership; connection.

ASSONANCE, áf-só'-náns. f. Reference of one sound to another resembling it.

ASSONANT, áf-só'-nánt. a. Resembling another sound.

To ASSORT, áf-sórt'. v. a. To range in classes.

ASSORTMENT, áf-sórt'-mént. f. The act of classing or ranging; a mass or quantity properly selected and ranged.

To ASSOT, áf-sórt'. v. a. To infatuate.

To ASSUAGE, áf-swá'dzh. v. a. To mitigate, to soften; to appease, to pacify; to ease.

To ASSUAGE, áf-swá'dzh. v. n. To abate.

ASSUAGEMENT, áf-swá'dzh-mént. f. What mitigates or softens.

ASSUAGER, áf-swá'-dzhúr. f. One who pacifies or appeases.

ASSUASIVE, áf-swá'-sív. a. Softening, mitigating.

To ASSUBJUGATE, áf-súb'-dzhú-gátc. v. a. To subject to.

ASSUEFACTION, áf-swé-fák'-shún. f. The state of being accustomed.

ASSUETUDE, áf-swé-túd. f. Accustomance, custom.

To ASSUME, áf-súm. v. a. To take; to take upon one's self; to arrogate, to claim or seize unjustly; to suppose something without proof; to appropriate.

To ASSUME, áf-súm. v. n. To be arrogant.

ASSUMER, áf-sú'-múr. f. An arrogant man.

ASSUMING, áf-sú'-míng. particip. a. Arrogant, haughty.

ASSUMPSIT, áf-súm'-sít. f. A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another.

ASSUMPTION, áf-súmp'-shún. f. The act of taking any thing to one's self; the supposition of any thing without farther proof; the thing supposed, a postulate; the taking up any person into Heaven.

ASSUMPTIVE, áf-súmp'-tív. a. That which is assumed.

ASSURANCE, áf-shó'-ráns. f. Certain expectation; secure confidence; trust; freedom from doubt, certain knowledge; firmness, undoubting steadiness; confidence, want of modesty; ground of confidence, security given; spirit, intrepidity; testimony of credit; conviction; insurance.

To ASSURE, áf-shó'r. v. a. To give confidence by a firm promise; to secure another; to make confident, to exempt from doubt or fear; to make secure.

ASSURED, áf-shó'-réd. particip. a. Certain, indubitable; certain, not doubting; immodest, viciously confident.

ASSUREDLY, áf-shó'-réd-ly. ad. Certainly, indubitably.

ASSUREDNESS, áf-shó'-réd-nés. f. The state of being assured, certainty.

ASSURER, áf-shó'-rúr. f. He that gives assurance; he that gives security to make good any loís.

ASTERISK,

ASTERISK ás'-tè-rísk. *f.* A mark in printing, as *.

ASTERISM ás'-tè-rískm. *f.* A constellation.

ASTERN, á-flèrn'. *ad.* In the hinder part of the ship, behind the ship.

To ASTERT, á-flèrt'. *v. a.* To terrify, to startle, to fright.

ASTHMA, ást'-mà. *f.* A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough.

ASTHMATICAL, ást'-mát'-l-kál. }
ASTHMATICK, ást'-mát'-ík. }
a. Troubled with an asthma.

ASTONIED, ást'-tò'-nyéd. *part. a.*
 A word used for astonished.

To ASTONISH, ást'-tòn'-nísh. *v. a.*
 To confound with fear or wonder, to amaze.

ASTONISHINGLY, ást'-tòn'-lích-íng-ly. *ad.* In an astonishing manner.

ASTONISHINGNESS, ást'-tòn'-nísh-íng-nés. *f.* Quality to excite astonishment.

ASTONISHMENT, ást'-tòn'-lích-íment. *f.* Amazement, confusion of mind.

To ASTOUND, ást'-tou'nd. *v. a.* To astonish, to confound with fear or wonder.

ASTRADDLE, á-strádd'l. *ad.* With one's legs across any thing.

ASTRAGAL, ás'-trá-gál. *f.* A little round member, in the form of a ring, at the tops and bottoms of columns.

ASTRAL, ás'-trál. *a.* Starry, relating to the stars.

ASTRAY, á-strá'. *ad.* Out of the right way.

To ASTRIC, ást'-tríkt'. *v. a.* To contract by application.

ASTRICTION, ást'-tríkt'-shún. *f.* The act or power of contracting the parts of the body.

ASTRICTIVE, ást'-tríkt'-tív. *a.* Styp-tick, binding.

ASTRICTORY, ást'-tríkt'-túr-ý. *a.* Astringent.

ASTRIDE, á-strí-de. *ad.* With the legs open.

ASTRIFEROUS, ást'-tríf'-è-rús. *a.* Bearing, or having stars.

ASTRIGEROUS, ás-trídzh'-è-rús. *a.*
 Carrying stars.

To ASTRINGE, ást'-trín'-dzh. *v. a.*
 To make a contraction, to make the parts draw together.

ASTRINGENCY, ást'-trín'-dzhén-ý. *f.*
 The power of contracting the parts of the body.

ASTRINGENT, ást'-trín'-dzhént. *a.*
 Binding, contracting.

ASTROGRAPHY, ást'-tróg'-rá-ty. *f.*
 The science of describing the stars.

ASTROLABE, ás'-trò-láb. *f.* An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, or stars, at sea.

ASTROLOGER, ást'-tròl'-ò-dzhér. *f.*
 One that, supposing the influence of the stars to have a causal power, professes to foretel or discover events.

ASTROLOGIAN, ást'-tròl'-ò-dzhý-àn. *f.* Astrologer.

ASTROLOGICAL, ást'-tròl'-ò-dzhí-ý-kál. }
ASTROLOGICK, ást'-tròl'-ò-dzhí-ík. }
a. Relating to astrology, professing astrology.

ASTROLOGICALLY, ást'-tròl'-ò-dzhí-ý-kál-ý. *ad.* In an astrological manner.

To ASTROLOGIZE, ást'-tròl'-ò-dzhíze. *v. n.* To practise astrology.

ASTROLOGY, ást'-tròl'-ò-dzhý. *f.*
 The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars.

ASTRONOMER, ást'-tròn'-nò-múr. *f.*
 He that studies the celestial motions.

ASTRONOMICAL, ást'-tròl'-nóm-ý-kál. }
ASTRONOMICK, ást'-tròl'-nóm-ík. }
a. Belonging to astronomy.

ASTRONOMICALLY, ást'-tròl'-nóm-ý-kál-ý. *a.* In an astronomical manner.

ASTRONOMY, ást'-tròn'-nò-mý. *f.*
 A mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order.

ASTROSCOPY, ás-tròs'-kò-pý. *f.*
 Observation of the stars.

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, áś'-trò-thè-òl'-ò-dzhý. f. Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

ASTUTE, ás-tút'. a. Cunning, crafty.

ASUNDER, á-sún'-dúr. ad. Apart, separately, not together.

ASYLUM, á-sý'-lúm. f. A sanctuary, a refuge.

ASYMMETRY, á-sím'-mè-trý. f. Contrariety to symmetry, disproportion.

ASYMPTOTE, ás-símp-tòte. f. Asymptotes are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve, but which would never meet.

ASYNDETON, á-sín'-dè-tòn. f. A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.

AT, át'. prep. At before a place notes the nearness 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; At before a superlative adjective implies in the state, as at most, in the state of most perfection, &c.; At signifies the particular condition of the person, as at peace; At sometimes marks employment or attention, as he is at work; At is sometimes the same with furnished with, as a man at arms; At sometimes notes the place where any thing is, as he is at home; At sometimes is nearly the same as In, noting situation; At sometimes seems to signify in the power of, or obedient to, as at your service; At all, in any manner.

ATABAL, át'-á-bál. f. A kind of labour used by the Moors.

ATARAXY, át'-rá-rák-sý. f. Exemption from vexation, tranquillity.

ATAXY, át'-ák-sý. f. A want of order, irregularity.

ATE, á te. preterite of **EAT**, which see.

ATHANOR, á thá'-nór. f. A digesting furnace to keep heat for some time.

ATHEISM, á-thè-izm. f. The disbelief of a God.

ATHEIST, á-thè-íst. f. One that denies the existence of God.

ATHEISTICAL, á-thè-íst'-tí-kál. a. Given to atheism, impious.

ATHEISTICALLY, á-thè-íst'-tí-kál-ý. ad. In an atheistical manner.

ATHEISTICALNESS, á-thè-íst'-tí-kál-nès. f. The quality of being atheistical.

ATHEISTICK, á-thè-íst'-tík. a. Given to atheism.

ATHEOUS, á-thè-ús. a. Atheistick, godless.

ATHEROMA, á-thè-rò-má. f. A species of wen.

ATHEROMATOUS, á-thè-róm'-á-tús. a. Having the qualities of an atheroma or curdy wen.

ATHIRST, á-thúr'st. ad. Thirsty, in want of drink.

ATHLETICK, áth-lèt'-ík. a. Belonging to wrestling; strong of body, vigorous, lusty, robust.

ATHWART, á-thwá'rt. prep. Across, transverse to any thing; through.

ATILT, á-tílt'. ad. With the action of a man making a thrust; in the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind.

ATLAS, át'-lás. f. A collection of maps; a large square folio; sometimes the supporter of a building; a rich kind of silk.

ATMOSPHERE, át'-mò-sfèr. f. The air that encompasses the solid earth on all sides.

ATMOSPHERICAL, át-mò-sfèr'-í-kál. a. Belonging to the atmosphere.

ATOM, át'-tùm. f. Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided; any thing extremely small.

ATOMICAL, á-tóm'-í-kál. a. Consisting of atoms; relating to atoms.

ATOMIST, át'-tò-míst. f. One that holds the atomical philosophy.

ATOMY, át'-ò-mý. f. An atom.

To **ATONE**, á-tò-ne. v. n. To agree, to accord; to stand as an equivalent for something; to answer for.

To **ATONE**, á-tò-ne. v. a. To expiate.

ATONEMENT, á-tò-ne-mènt. f. Agreement, concord; expiation; expiatory equivalent.

- ATONICAL, à-tón'-y-kál. } a. Re-
 ATONICK, à-tón'-lk. } laxed,
 wanting due tone.
- ATONY, àt'-ò-ný. f. A want of
 due tone, diseased relaxation.
- ATOP, à-tóp'. ad. On the top, at
 the top.
- ATRABILARIAN, à'-trà-bí-lá''-
 rý-an. }
- ATRABILARIOUS, à'-trà-bí-lá''-
 rý-ús. }
- a. Melancholick.
- ATRABILARIOUSNESS, à'-trà-bí-
 lá''-rý-úf-nés. f. The state of being
 melancholy.
- ATRAMENTAL, à trã-mèn'-tál. }
 ATRAMENTOUS, à-trã-mèn'-tús. }
 a. Inky, black.
- ATROCIOUS, à-trò'-shús. a. Wic-
 ked in a high degree, enormous.
- ATROCIOUSLY, à-trò'-shús-ly. ad.
 In an atrocious manner.
- ATROCIOUSNESS, à-trò'-shús-nés.
 f. The quality of being enormouf-
 ly criminal.
- ATROCITY, à-tròs'-sí-tý. f. Hor-
 rible wickedness.
- ATROPHY, à-trò'-fý. f. Want of
 nourishment, a disease.
- To ATTACH, àt-táth'. v. a. To
 arrest, to take or apprehend; to
 feize; to lay hold on; to win; to
 gain over, to enamour; to fix to
 one's interest.
- ATTACHMENT, àt-táth'-mént. f.
 Adherence, regard.
- To ATTACK, àt-ták'. v. a. To af-
 fault an enemy; to begin a contest.
- ATTACK, àt-ták'. f. An assault.
- ATTACKER, àt-ták'-úr. f. The
 person that attacks.
- To ATTAIN, àt-tá'ne. v. a. To
 gain, to procure; to overtake; to
 come to; to reach; to equal.
- To ATTAIN, àt-tá'ne. v. n. To
 come to a certain state; to arrive at.
- ATTAINABLE, àt-tá'ne-ábl. a. That
 which may be obtained, procurable.
- ATTAINABLENESS, àt-tá'ne-ábl-
 nés. f. The quality of being at-
 tainable.
- ATTAINDER, àt-tá'ne-dúr. f. The
 act of attainting in law; taint.
- ATTAINMENT, àt-tá'ne-mént. f.
- That which is attained, acqui-
 sition; the act or power of attain-
 ing.
- To ATTAINT, àt-tá'nt. v. a. To
 attaint is particularly used for such
 as are found guilty of some crime
 or offence; to taint, to corrupt.
- ATTAINT, àt-tá'nt. f. Any thing
 injurious, as illness, weariness; stain,
 spot, train.
- ATTAINTURE, àt-tá'n-túr. f.
 Reproach, imputation.
- To ATTAMINATE, àt-tám'-i-náte.
 v. a. To corrupt. Not used.
- To ATTEMPT, àt-tém'-púr. v. a.
 To mingle, to weaken by the mix-
 ture of something else; to regu-
 late, to soften; to mix in just
 proportions; to fit to something else.
- To ATTEMPERATE, à--tém'-pé-
 ráte. v. a. To proportion to some-
 thing.
- To ATTEMPT, àt-témpt'. v. a. To
 attack, to venture upon; to try, to
 endeavour.
- ATTEMPT, àt-témpt'. f. An at-
 tack, an essay, an endeavour.
- ATTEMPTABLE, àt-témpt'-tábl. a.
 Liable to attempts or attacks.
- ATTEMPTER, àt-témpt'-túr. f. The
 person that attempts; an endea-
 vourer.
- To ATTEND, àt-ténd'. v. a. To
 regard, to fix the mind upon; to
 wait on; to accompany; to be pre-
 sent with, upon a summons; to be
 appendant to; to be consequent to;
 to stay for.
- To ATTEND, àt-ténd'. v. n. To
 yield attention; to stay, to delay.
- ATTENDANCE, àt-tén'-dáns. f.
 the act of waiting on another;
 service; the persons waiting, a
 train; attention, regard.
- ATTENDANT, àt-tén'-dánt. a. Ac-
 companying as subordinate.
- ATTENDANT, àt-tén'-dánt. f. One
 that attends; one that belongs to
 the train; one that waits as a suitor
 or agent; one that is present at
 any thing; a concomitant, a con-
 sequent.
- ATTENDER, àt-tén'-dúr. f. Com-
 panion, associate.

ATTENT, át-tént'. a. Intent, attentive.

ATTENTATES, át-tén'-tâtes. f. Proceedings in a court after an inhibition is decreed.

ATTENTION, át-tén'-shún. f. The act of attending or heeding.

ATTENTIVE, át-tén'-tív. a. Heedful, regardful.

ATTENTIVELY, át-tén'-tív-lý. ad. Heedfully, carefully.

ATTENTIVENESS, át-tén'-tív-nés. f. Heedfulness, attention.

ATTENUANT, át-tén'-ú-ánt. a. Endued with the power of making thin or slender.

ATTENUATE, át-tén'-ú-áte. a. Made thin or slender.

To **ATTENUATE**, át-tén'-ú-áte. v. a. To make thin or slender.

ATTENUATION, át-tén'-ú-át-shún. f. The act of making any thing thin or slender.

ATTER, át-túr. f. Corrupt matter.

To **ATTEST**, át-tétt'. v. a. To bear witness of, to witness; to call to witness.

ATTEST, át-tétt'.
ATESTATION, át-tétt'-shún. } f. Testimony, evidence.

ATTICK, át-tík. a. Poignant, refined: also belonging to the upper part of a building, belonging to a particular sort of base in architecture.

ATTICK, át-tík. f. A sort of pilaster.

ATFIGUOUS, át-tíg'-ú-ús. a. Hard by.

To **ATTINGE**, át-tín'dzh. v. a. To touch lightly.

To **ATTIRE**, át-tí're. v. a. To dress, to habit, to array.

ATTIRE, át-tí're. f. Clothes, dress; in hunting, the horns of a buck or stag; in botany, the flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the attire.

ATTIRER, át-tí-rúr. f. One that attires another, a dresser.

ATTITUDE, át-tý-túd. f. A posture, the posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed.

ATTOLLENT, át-tóll-ént. a. That which raises or lifts up.

ATTORNEY, át-túr-ny'. f. Such a person as by consent, commandment, or request, takes heed to, sees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's business, in their absence; one who is appointed or retained to prosecute or defend an action at law; a lawyer.

ATTORNEYSHIP, át-túr-ny'-shíp. f. The office of an attorney.

ATTORNMENT, át-túr'n-ment. f. A yielding of the tenement to a new lord.

To **ATTRACT**, át-trák't. v. a. To draw to something; to allure, to invite.

ATTRACTICAL, át-trák'-tí-kál. a. Having the power to draw.

ATTRACTION, át-trák'-shún. f. The power of drawing any thing; the power of alluring or enticing.

ATTRACTIVE, át-trák'-tív. a. Having the power to draw any thing; inviting, alluring, enticing.

ATTRACTIVE, át-trák'-tív. f. That which draws or incites.

ATTRACTIVELY, át-trák'-tív-lý. ad. With the power of attracting.

ATTRACTIVENESS, át-trák'-tív-nés. f. The quality of being attractive.

ATTRACTOR, át-trák'-túr. f. The agent that attracts.

ATTRAHENT, át-trá-hént. f. That which draws.

ATTRECTION, át-trék'-tá-shún. f. Frequent handling.

ATTRIBUTABLE, át-trib'-ú-tábl. a. That which may be ascribed or attributed.

To **ATTRIBUTE**, át-trib'-út. v. a. To ascribe, to yield; to impute, as to a cause.

ATTRIBUTE, át-trib'-út. f. The thing attributed to another; quality adherent; a thing belonging to another, an appendant; reputation, honour.

ATTRIBUTION, át-trib'-shún. f. Commendation; qualities ascribed.

ATTRIBUTIVE, át-trib'-ú-tív. a. Relating to an attribute.

ATTRIBUTORY, át tríb'-ù-túr-ý. a. Commendatory, ascribed.

ATTRITE, át-trí'te. a. Ground, worn by rubbing.

ATTRITENESS, át-trí'te-nés. f. The being much worn.

ATTRITION, át-trí'th'-ún. f. The act of wearing things by rubbing; grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.

To **ATTUNE**, át-tú'n. v. a. To make any thing musical; to tune one thing to another.

ATWEEN, á-twé'n. ad. or prep. Betwixt, between.

ATWIXT, á-twí'kít. prep. In the middle of two things

To **AVAIL**, á-vá'le. v. a. To profit, to turn to profit, to promote, to prosper, to assist.

To **AVAIL**, á-vá'le. v. n. To be of use.

AVAIL, á-vá'le. f. Profit, advantage, benefit.

AVAILABLE, á-vá'-láb'l. a. Profitable, advantageous; powerful, having force.

AVAILABLENESS, á-vá'-láb'l-nés. f. Power of promoting the end for which it is used.

AVAILABLY, á-vá'-láb-ly. ad. Powerfully, profitably.

AVAILMENT, á-vá'le-mént. f. Usefulness, advantage.

AVALANCH, áv'-á-lánsh. f. A mass of ice, or frozen snow, risted from that which constantly covers the summits of high mountains.

To **AVALE**, á-vá'le. v. a. To let fall, to depress.

To **AVALE**, á-vá'le. v. n. To sink.

AVANT-GUARD, á-vá'nt-gárd. f. The van.

AVANTURINE, á-ván'-túrín. f. The azure stone, lapis lazuli.

AVARICE, áv'-á-rís. f. Covetousness, insatiable desire.

AVARICIOUS, áv'-á-rísh'-ús. a. Covetous.

AVARICIOUSLY, áv'-á-rísh'-ús-ly. ad. Covetously.

AVARICIOUSNESS, áv'-á-rísh'-ús-nés. f. The quality of being avaricious.

AVAST, á-vást'. ad. Enough, cease.

AVAUNT, á-vá'nt. interject. A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.

AUBURNE, á-búrn. a. Brown, of a tan colour.

AUCTION, á'k-shún. f. A manner of sale in which one person bids after another; the thing sold by auction.

AUCTIONARY, á'k-shó-ná-ry. a. Belonging to an auction.

AUCTIONIER, ák-shó-né'r. f. The person that manages an auction.

AUCTIVE, á'k-tív. a. Of an increasing quality. Not used.

AUCUPATION, á-kú-pá-shún. f. Fowling, bird-catching.

AUDACIOUS, á-dá'-shús. a. Bold, impudent.

AUDACIOUSLY, á-dá'-shús-ly. ad. Boldly, impudently.

AUDACIOUSNESS, á-dá'-shús-nés. f. Impudence.

AUDACITY, á-dás'-i-tý. f. Spirit, boldness.

AUDIBLE, á'-díbl. a. That which may be perceived by hearing; loud enough to be heard.

AUDIBLENESS, á'-díbl-nés. f. Capableness of being heard.

AUDIBLY, á'-díb-ly. ad. In such a manner as to be heard.

AUDIENCE, á'd-yéns. f. The act of hearing; the liberty of speaking granted, a hearing; an auditory, persons collected to hear; the reception of any man who delivers a solemn message.

AUDIT, á'-dí't. f. A final account.

To **AUDIT**, á'-dí't. v. a. To take an account finally.

AUDITION, á-dísh'-ún. f. Hearing.

AUDITOR, á'-dí-túr. f. A hearer; a person employed to take an account ultimately; a king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book.

AUDITORY, á'-dí-túr-ý. a. That which has the power of hearing.

AUDITORY, á'-dí-túr-ý. f. An audience, a collection of persons assembled to hear; a place where lectures are to be heard.

AUDITRESS, á'-dî-trés. f. The woman that hears.

To **AVEL**, á'-vél'. v. a. To pull away.

AVEMARY, á'-vè-mà-rý. f. A form of worship repeated by the Romanists in honour of the Virgin Mary.

AVENACIOUS, áv-è-ná'-shús. a. Oaten, of the nature of oats.

AVENAGE, áv'-èn-édzh. f. A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord.

To **AVENGE**, á'-vèndzh'. v. a. To revenge; to punish.

AVENGEANCE, á'-vèn'-dzháns. f. Punishment.

AVENGEMENT, á'-vèndzh'-mènt. f. Vengeance, revenge.

AVENGER, á'-vèn'-dzhúr. Punisher; revenger, taker of vengeance.

AVENS, á'-vèns. f. Herb bennet.

AVENTURE, á'-vèn'-túr. f. A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony.

AVENUE, áv'-è-nú. f. A way by which any place may be entered; an alley, or walk of trees before a house.

To **AVER**, á'-vèr'. v. a. To declare positively.

AVERAGE, áv'-è-rádzh. f. That duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king; a medium, a mean proportion.

AVERMMENT, á'-vèr'-mènt. f. Establishment of any thing by evidence.

AVERNAT, á'-vèr'-nát. f. A sort of grape.

To **AVERRUNCATE**, á'-vèr-rún'-kâte. v. a. To root up.

AVERRUNCATION, á'-vèr-rún-ká'-shún. f. The act of rooting up.

AVERSATION, á'-vèr'-sá'-shún. f. Hatred, abhorrence.

AVERSE, á'-vèrs'. a. Malign, not favourable; not pleased with, unwilling to.

AVERSELY, á'-vèrs-lý. ad. Unwillingly; backwardly.

AVERSENESS, á'-vèrs'-nès. f. Unwillingness, backwardness.

AVERSION, á'-vèr'-shún. f. Hatred,

dislike, detestation; the cause of aversion.

To **AVERT**, á'-vèrt'. v. a. To turn aside, to turn off; to put by.

AUGER, á'-gúr. f. A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.

AUGHT, á't. pronoun. Any thing.

To **AUGMENT**, ág'-mènt'. v. a. To increase, to make bigger or more.

To **AUGMENT**, ág'-mènt'. v. n. To increase, or grow bigger.

AUGMENT, á'-g-mènt. f. Increase; state of increase.

AUGMENTATION, á'-g-mèn-tá'-shún. f. The act of increasing or making bigger; the state of being made bigger; the thing added, by which another is made bigger.

AUGUR, á'-gúr. f. One who pretends to predict by the flight of birds.

To **AUGUR**, á'-gúr. v. n. To guess, to conjecture by signs.

To **AUGURATE**, á'-gú-râte. v. n. To judge by augury.

AUGURATION, á'-gú-rá'-shún. f. The practice of augury.

AUGURER, á'-gú-rúr. f. The same with augur.

AUGURIAL, á'-gú-rý-ál. a. Relating to augury.

To **AUGURISE**, á'-gú-ríze. v. n. To practise augury.

AUGUROUS, á'-gú-rús. a. Preseient, foreboding.

AUGURY, á'-gú-rý. f. The act of prognosticating by omens; the rules observed by augurs; an omen or prediction.

AUGUST, á'-gúst'. a. Great, grand, royal, magnificent.

AUGUST, á'-gúst. f. The name of the eighth month from January inclusive.

AUGUSTNESS, á'-gúst'-nès. f. Elevation of look, dignity.

AVIARY, á'-v-yá-rý. f. A place enclosed to keep birds in.

AVIDITY, á'-vid'-i-tý. f. Greediness, eagerness.

AVIDULOUS, á'-vid'-ú-lús. a. Somewhat covetous, eager.

AVITOUS, áv'-i-tús. a. Left by a man's ancestors. Not used.

- To **AVIZE**, à-vî'ze. v. a. To counsel; to bethink himself; to consider.
- AWKWARD**. See **AWKWARD**.
- AULD**, à'ld. a. Old. Not used.
- AULETICK**, à-lét'ik. a. Belonging to pipes.
- AULICK**, à-Hk. a. Belonging to the court.
- AULN**, à'n. f. A French measure of length, an ell.
- To **AUMAIL**, à-má'le. v. a. To variegate.
- AUMBRY**. See **AMBRY**.
- AUNT**, à'nt. f. A father or mother's sister.
- AVOCADO**, à-vò-ká'dò. f. A plant.
- To **AVOCATE**, àv'-vò-ká'te. v. a. To call away.
- AVOCATION**, àv'-vò-ká'-shùn. f. The act of calling aside; the business that calls.
- To **AVOID**, à-voí'd. v. a. To shun, to escape; to endeavour to shun, to evacuate, to quit.
- To **AVOID**, à-voí'd. v. n. To retire; to become void or vacant.
- AVOIDABLE**, à-voí'-dàbl. a. That which may be avoided or escaped.
- AVOIDANCE**, à-voí'-dàns. f. The act of avoiding; the course by which any thing is carried off.
- AVOIDER**, à-voí'-dúr. f. The person that shuns any thing; the person that carries any thing away; the vessel in which things are carried away.
- AVOIDLESS**, à-voí'd lés. a. Inevitable.
- AVOIRDUPOIS**, à-vér-dá-poí'z. a. A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen.
- AVOLATION**, à-vò-lá'-shùn. f. The act of flying away.
- To **AVOUCH**, à-vou'tsh. v. a. To affirm, to maintain; to produce in favour of another; to vindicate, to justify.
- AVOUCH**, à-vou'tsh. f. Declaration, evidence.
- AVOUCHABLE**, à-vou'tsh-àbl. a. That may be avouched.
- AVOUCHER**, à-vou'tsh ér. f. He that avouches.
- To **AVOW**, à-vow'. v. a. To justify, to declare openly.
- AVOWABLE**, à-vow'-àbl. a. That which may be openly declared.
- AVOWAL**, à-vow'-ál. f. Justificatory declaration.
- AVOWEDLY**, à-vow'-éd-ly. ad. In an avowed manner.
- AVOWEE**, à-vow'é. f. He to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs.
- AVOWER**, à-vow'-úr. f. He that avows or justifies.
- AVOWRY**, à-vow'-ry. f. Where one takes a distreis, the taker shall justify, for what cause he took it; which is called his avowry.
- AVOWSAL**, à-vow'-zál. f. A confession.
- AVOWTRY**, à-vow'-try. f. Adultery.
- AURATE**, à'-rà'te. f. A sort of pear.
- AURELIA**, à-ré'l-yá. f. A term used for the first apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any species of insects, the chrysalis.
- AURELIAN**, à-ré'l-yán. f. One who studies insects.
- AUREOLA**, à-ré'-ò-lá. f. The glory round a head in a picture.
- AURICLE**, à'-rik'l. f. The external ear; two appendages of the heart, being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof.
- AURICULA**, à-rik'-ù-lá. f. Bear's ear, a flower.
- AURICULAR**, à-rik'-ù-lár. a. Within the sense or reach of hearing; secret, told in the ear.
- AURICULARLY**, à-rik'-ù-lár-ly. ad. In a secret manner.
- AURIFEROUS**, à-ri'-fè-rús. a. That which produces gold.
- AURIGATION**, à-ri-gá'-shùn. f. The act of driving carriages. Not used.
- AURIGRAPHY**, à-ri-g-rá-fy. f. Writing with letters of gold.
- AURIST**, à'-ri'it. f. One who cures disorders of the ear.

AURORA, á-rò'-rà. f. A species of crowfoot; the goddess that opens the gates of day, poetically the morning.

AURORA-BOREALIS, á-rò'-rà-bò-rè-á-lis. f. Light streaming in the night from the north.

AURUM FULMINANS, á-rùm-fúl-mý-nánz. f. A precipitate of gold, which, on exposure to a moderate heat, gives a report like that of a pistol.

AUSCULTATION, á-f-kál-tá'-shún. f. A hearkening or listening to.

To **AUSPICATE**, á-s-pý-káte. v. a. To take the omens of.

AUSPICE, á-f-pýs. f. An omen of any future undertaking drawn from birds; protection, favour shown; influence, good derived to others from the piety of their patron.

AUSPICIAL, á-f-pýh'-ál. a. Relating to prognosticks.

AUSPICIOUS, á-f-pýh'-ús. a. With omens of success; prosperous, fortunate; favourable, kind, propitious; lucky, happy, applied to things.

AUSPICIOUSLY, á-f-pýh'-úf-lý. ad. Happily, prosperously.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, á-f-pýh'-úf-nés. f. Prosperity, happiness.

AUSTERE, á-f-tè'r. a. Severe, harsh, rigid; free of taste, harsh.

AUSTERELY, á-f-tè'r-lý. ad. Severely, rigidly.

AUSTERENESS, á-f-tè'r-nés. f. Severity, strictness, rigour; roughness in taste.

AUSTERITY, á-f-tè'r-ítý. f. Severity, mortified life, strictness; cruelty, harsh discipline.

AUSTRAL, á-f-trál. a. Southern.

To **AUSTRALIZE**, á-f-trá-líze. v. n. To tend towards the south.

AUSTRINE, á-f-tríne. a. Southern.

AUTHENTICAL, á-thén'-tí-kál. a. Authentick.

AUTHENTICALLY, á-thén'-tí-kál-ý. ad. With circumstances requisite to procure authority.

AUTHENTICALLNESS, á-thén'-tí-kál-nés. f. The quality of being authentick, genuineness.

AUTHENTICITY, á-thén'-tís'-sí-tý. f. Authority, genuineness.

AUTHENTICK, á-thén'-tík. a. That which has every thing requisite to give it authority.

AUTHENTICKLY, á-thén'-tík-lý. ad. After an authentick manner.

AUTHENTICKNESS, á-thén'-tík-nés. f. Authenticity.

AUTHOR, á-thúr. f. The first beginner or mover of any thing; the efficient, he that effects or produces any thing; the first writer of any thing; a writer in general.

AUTHORITATIVE, á-thór'-ítá-tív. a. Having due authority; having an air of authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, á-thór'-ítá-tív-lý. ad. In an authoritative manner, with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, á-thór'-ítá-tív-nés. f. Authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, á-thór'-ítý. f. Legal power; influence, credit; power, rule; support, countenance; testimony; credibility.

AUTHORIZATION, á-thó-rí-zá-shún. f. Establishment by authority.

To **AUTHORIZE**, á-thó-ríze. v. a. To give authority to any person; to make any thing legal; to establish any thing by authority; to justify, to prove a thing to be right; to give credit to any person or thing.

AUTOCRACY, á-tók'-rá-tý. f. Independent power.

AUTOCRITICAL, á-tó-krát'-ý-kál. a. Supreme, ruling independently.

AUTOGRAPH, á-tó-gráf. f. A particular person's own writing, the original.

AUTOGRAPHICAL, á-tó-gráf'-íkál. a. Of one's own writing.

AUTOGRAPHY, á-tóg'-rá-fý. f. A particular person's own writing.

AUTOMATH, á-tó-máth. f. One self-taught.

AUTOMATICAL, á-tó-mát'-íkál. a. Having the power of moving itself.

AUTOMATON, ă-tòm'-ă-tôn. f. A machine that hath the power of motion within itself.

AUTOMATOUS, ă-tôm'-ă-tús. a. Having in itself the power of motion.

AUTONOMY, ă-tôn'-nô-mý. f. The living according to one's own mind and prescription. Not in use.

AUTOPSY, ă'-tôp'-sý. f. Ocular demonstration.

AUTOPTICAL, ă-tôp'-tí-kál. a. Perceived by one's eyes.

AUTOPTICALLY, ă-tôp'-tí-kál'-ý. ad. By means of one's own eyes.

AUTUMN, ă'-túm. f. The season of the year between summer and winter.

AUTUMNAL, ă-túm'-nál. a. Belonging to autumn.

AVULSION, ă-vúl'-shún. f. The act of pulling one thing from another.

AUXESIS, ăks-é'-sis. f. Amplification.

AUXILIAR, ăg-zíl'-yár. } f. and a.

AUXILIARY, ăg-zíl'-yá-rý. } A helper, assistant;

helping, assisting.
AUXILIATION, ăg-zíl'-ý-ă' shún. f. Help, aid.

To **AWAIT**, ă-wá'te. v. a. To expect, to wait for; to attend, to be in store for.

AWAIT, ă-wá'te. f. Ambush.

To **AWAKE**, ă-wá'ke. v. a. To rouse out of sleep; to raise from any state resembling sleep; to put into new action.

To **AWAKE**, ă-wá'ke. v. n. To break from sleep, to cease to sleep.

AWAKE, ă-wá'ke. a. Without sleep, not sleeping.

To **AWAKEN**, ă-wá'kn. See **AWAKE**.

To **AWARD**, ă-wá'rd. v. a. To adjudge, to give any thing by a judicial sentence.

To **AWARD**, ă-wá'rd. v. n. To judge, to determine.

AWARD, ăwá'rd. f. Judgment, sentence, determination.

AWARE, ă-wá're. a. Vigilant, attentive.

To **AWARE**, ă-wá're. v. n. To be ware, to be cautious.

AWAY, ă-wá'. ad. Absent; from any place or person; let us go; begone; out of one's own power.

AWE, ă'. f. Reverential fear, reverence.

To **AWE**, ă'. v. a. To strike with reverence, or fear.

AWEBAND, ă'-bánd. f. A check.

AWFUL, ă'-fúl. a. That which strikes with awe, or fills with reverence; worshipful, invested with dignity; struck with awe, timorous.

AWFULLY, ă'-fúl'-lý. a. In a reverential manner.

AWFULNESS, ă'-fúl'-nés. f. The quality of striking with awe, solemnity; the state of being struck with awe.

To **AWHAPE**, ă-hwá'pe. v. a. To strike, to confound, to terrify.

AWHILE, ă-hwí'le. ad. Some time.

AWKWARD, ă'k-wúrd. a. Inelegant, unpolite, untaught; unready, unhappy, clumsy; perverse, untoward.

AWKWARDLY, ă'k-wúrd'-lý. ad. Clumsily, unready, inelegantly.

AWKWARDNESS, ă'k-wúrd'-nés. f. Inelegance, want of gentility, clumsiness.

AWL, ă'l. f. A pointed instrument to bore holes.

AWLESS, ă'-lés. a. Without reverence; without the power of causing reverence.

AWME, ă'm. f. A Dutch measure answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one seventh of an English ton.

AWN, ă'n. f. The spire or beard of corn.

AWNING, ă'-ning. f. A cover spread over a boat or vessel to keep off the weather.

AWOKE, ă-wó'ke. The irregular preterite of **AWAKE**.

AWORK, ă-wúrk'. ad. At work, in a state of labour.

AWORKING, ă-wúrk'-ing. ad. In the state of working.

AWRY, ă-rý'. ad. Not in a straight direction,

A X L

direction, obliquely; asquint, with oblique vision; not level, unevenly; not equally between two points; not in a right state, perversely.

AXE, áks'. f. An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge.

AXILLA, ág-zil'-lá. f. The armpit.

AXILLAR, ág-zil'-lár. } a. Be-

AXILLARY, ág-zil'-lá-rý. } longing to the armpit.

AXIOM, ák'-shúm. f. A proposition evident at first sight.

AXIS, ák'-sis. f. The line, real or imaginary, that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

AXLE, áx'l. } f. The pin

AXLE-TREE, áx'l-tré. } which passes through the midst of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

A Z Y

AY, á'y. ad. Yes.

AYE, á'. ad. Always, to eternity, for ever.

AYGREEN, á'-grén. f. The same with house-leek.

AYRY, á'-rý. a. See AIRY.

AZIMUTH, áz'-ý-múth. f. The azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place and a vertical circle passing through the sun or star; 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, á'-zhúr. a. Blue, faint blue.

AZYMOUS, áz'-ý-mús. a. Unlabeled.

B.

B A B

BAA, bá'. f. The cry of a sheep.

To **BAA**, bá'. v. n. To cry like a sheep.

To **BABBLE**, bá'b'l. v. n. To prattle like a child; to talk idly; to tell secrets; to talk much.

BABBLE, bá'b'l. f. Idle talk, senseless prattle.

BABBLEMENT, bá'b'l-mént. f. Senseless prate.

BABBLER, bá'b'-blúr. f. An idle talker; a teller of secrets.

BABE, bá'be. f. An infant.

BABERY, bá'-bé-rý. f. Finery to please a babe or child.

BABISH, bá'-bish. a. Childish.

BABOON, bá-bó'n. f. A monkey of the largest kind.

BABY, bá'-by. f. A child, an im-

B A C

fant; a small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

BABYHOOD, bá'-by-húd. f. The state of a baby.

BACCATED, bák'-ká-téd. a. Beset with pearls; having many berries.

BACCHANALIAN, bák'-ká-nál'-yán. f. A drunkard.

BACCHANALS, bák'-ká-nálz. f. The drunken feasts of Bacchus.

BACCHUS BOLE, bák'-kús-bóle. f. A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved.

BACCIFEROUS, bák'-sif'-é-rús. a. Berry-bearing.

BACCIVOROUS, bák'-siv'-ó-rús. a. Feeding on berries.

BACHELOR, bátsh'-é-lúr. f. A man unmarried; a man who takes his

his first degrees; a knight of the lowest order.

BACHELORS BUTTON, bătsh'ê-lürz-büt'n. f. *Campion*, an herb.

BACHELORSHIP, bătsh'ê-lür-shíp. f. The condition of a bachelor.

BACK, bák'. f. The hinder part of the body; the outer part of the hand when it is shut; the rear; the place behind; the part of any thing out of sight; the thick part of any tool, opposed to the edge.

BACK, bák'. ad. To the place whence one came; backward from the present station; behind, not coming forward; toward things past; again, in return; again, a second time.

To **BACK**, bák'. v. a. To mount a horse; to break a horse; to place upon the back; to maintain, to strengthen; to justify, to support; to second.

To **BACKBITE**, bák'-bíte. v. a. To censure or reproach the absent.

BACKBITER, bák'-bí-túr. f. A privy calumniator, censurer of the absent.

BACKBOARD, bák'-bórd. f. A board put to support the back.

BACKBONE, bák'-bó'ne. f. Bone of the back.

BACKCARRY, bák'-kár-ry. f. The act of having venison on the back in a forest.

BACKDOOR, bák'-dóre. f. The door behind the house.

BACKED, bák't. a. Having a back.

BACKFRIEND, bák'-frénd. f. An enemy in secret.

BACKGAMMON, bák'-gám'-mún. f. A play or game with dice and tables.

BACKHOUSE, bák'-houf. f. The buildings behind the chief part of the house.

BACKPIECE, bák'-pés. f. The piece of armour which covers the back.

BACKROOM, bák'-rém. f. A room behind.

BACKSIDE, bák'-side. f. The hinder part of any thing; the hind

part of an animal; the yard or ground behind a house.

BACKSLID, bák'-slíd. pret. of **BACKSLIDE**.

BACKSLIDDEN, bák'-slídn. part. of **BACKSLIDE**.

To **BACKSLIDE**, bák'-slíde. v. n. To fall off.

BACKSLIDER, bák'-slí-dúr. f. An apostate.

BACKSTAFF, bák'-stáf. f. An instrument used in taking the sun's altitude at sea.

BACKSTAIRS, bák'-stárz. f. The private stairs in the house.

BACKSTAYS, bák'-stáze. f. Ropes which keep the mast from pitching forward.

BACKSWORD, bák'-fórd. f. A sword with one sharp edge.

BACKWARD, bák'-wérd. } ad.

BACKWARDS, bák'-wérdz. } ad. With the back forwards; towards the back; on the back; from the present station to the place behind; regressively; towards something past; out of the progressive state; from a better to a worse state; past, in time past.

BACKWARD, bák'-wérd. a. Unwilling, averse; hesitating; sluggish, dilatory; dull, not quick or apprehensive.

BACKWARD, bák'-wérd. f. The things or state past.

BACKWARDLY, bák'-wérd-ly. ad. Unwillingly, averse.

BACKWARDNESS, bák'-wérd-nés. f. Dulness, sluggishness.

BACON, bák'n. f. The flesh of a hog salted and dried.

BACULOMETRY, bák'-ú-lóm'-métrý. f. The art of measuring distances by one or more staves.

BAD, bád'. a. Ill, not good; vicious, corrupt; unfortunate, unhappy; hurtful, unwholesome; sick.

BAD, bád'. } The preterite of **BID**.

BADE, bád'. }

BADGE, bádzh'. f. A mark or cognizance worn; a token by which one is known; the mark of any thing.

To **BADGE**, bádzh'. v. a. To mark.

BADGER,

BADGER, bád'-zhúr. f. A brock, an animal: one that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it into another.

BADGER-LEGGED, bádzh'-úr-légd'. a. Having legs of an unequal length, as those of the badger were once supposed to be.

BADLY, bád'-lý. ad. Not well.

BADNESS, bád'-nēs. f. Want of good qualities.

To BAFFLE, báf'l. v. a. To elude; to confound; to crush.

BAFFLE, báf'l. f. A defeat.

BAFFLER, báf'-flúr. f. He that baffles.

BAG, bág'. f. A sack, or pouch; that part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poisons of vipers; an ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair; a term used to signify quantities, as a bag of pepper.

To BAG, bág'. v. a. To put into a bag; to load with a bag.

To BAG, bág'. v. n. To swell like a full bag.

BAGATELLE, bág-á-tél'. f. A trifle. Not English.

BAGGAGE, bág'-gidzh. f. The furniture of an army; a worthless woman.

BAGNIO, bán'-yò. f. A house for bathing and sweating.

BAGPIPE, bág'-pípe. f. A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, and pipes.

BAGPIPER, bág'-pî-púr. f. One that plays on a bagpipe.

BAGUETTE, bág'-gwét'. f. A small round moulding less than an astragal.

BAIL, bá'le. f. Bail is the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance.

To BAIL, bá'le. v. a. To give bail for another; to admit to bail.

BAILABLE, bá'-lábl. a. That may be set at liberty by bail.

BAILIFF, bá'-líf. f. A subordinate officer; an officer whose business it is to execute arrests; an under-steward of a manour.

BAILIWICK, bá'-lý-wík. f. The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff.

To BAIT, bá'te. v. a. To put meat to tempt animals; to set dogs upon.

To BAIT, bá'te. v. n. To stop at any place for refreshment; to clap the wings, to flutter.

BAIT, bá'te. f. Meat set to allure animals to a snare; a temptation, an enticement; a refreshment on a journey.

BAIZE, bá'ze. f. A kind of coarse open cloth.

To BAKE, bá'ke. v. a. To heat any thing in a close place; to dress in an oven; to harden in the fire; to harden with heat.

To BAKE, bá'ke. v. n. To do the work of baking.

BAKEN, bá'-kn. The irregular participle of **BAKE**.

BAKEHOUSE, bá'ke-hous. f. A place for baking bread.

BAKER, bá'-kúr. f. He whose trade is to bake.

BALANCE, bál'-láns. f. A pair of scales; the act of comparing two things; the overplus of weight; that which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; equipoise; the beating part of a watch; in astronomy, one of the signs, Libra.

To BALANCE, bál'-láns. v. a. To weigh in a balance; to counterpoise; to regulate an account; to pay that which is wanting.

To BALANCE, bál'-láns. v. n. To hesitate, to fluctuate.

BALANCEMASTER, bál'-áns-más-túr. f. One skilled in the art of balancing.

BALANCER, bál'-án-flúr. f. The person that weighs.

BALASS RUBY, bál'-ás ró'-bý. f. A kind of ruby.

BALAUSTINE, bá'-lá's-tín. f. The flower of the pomegranate tree.

To BALBUCINATE, bál-bú-sý náte. }

BALBUTIATE, bál-bú-flý-áte. } v. n. To stammer.

BALCONY, bál-kó'-ný. f. A frame

B A L

- of wood, or stone, before the window of a room.
- BALD**, bá'ld. a. Without hair; without natural covering; unadorned, inelegant; stripped, without dignity.
- BALDACHIN**, bá'ld-ákín. f. A building in form of a canopy supported by pillars: the shell over a door.
- BALDERDASH**, bá'ld-dásh. f. Rude mixture.
- To BALDERDASH**, bá'ld-dásh. v. a. To adulterate any liquor.
- BALDLY**, bá'ld-ly. ad. Nakedly, meanly, inelegantly.
- BALDMONY**, bá'ld-mún-ný. f. Gentian, a plant.
- BALDNESS**, bá'ld-nés. f. The want of hair; the loss of hair; meanness of writing.
- BALDRICK**, bá'ld-rík. f. A girdle; the zodiack.
- BALE**, bá'le. f. A bundle of goods: misery, calamity.
- To BALE**, bá'le. v. n. To make up into a bale.
- To BALE**, bá'le. v. a. To empty of water by throwing it out with a vessel held in the hand.
- BALEFUL**, bá'le-fúl. a. Sorrowful, sad; full of mischief.
- BALEFULLY**, bá'le-fúl-ly. ad. Sorrowfully, mischievously.
- BALK**, bá'k. f. A great beam; a ridge of land left unploughed; disappointment when least expected.
- To BALK**, bá'k. v. a. To disappoint, to frustrate; to miss any thing; to omit.
- BALKERS**, bá'kúrz. f. Men who give a sign which way the shoal of herrings is.
- BALL**, bá'l. f. Any thing made in a round form; a round thing to play with; a globe; a globe born as an ensign of sovereignty; any part of the body that approaches to roundness: an entertainment of dancing.
- BALLAD**, bá'lád. f. A song.
- To BALLAD**, bá'lád. v. n. To make or sing ballads.
- BALLAD-SINGER**, bá'lád-sing-

B A L

- úr. f. One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets.
- BALLAST**, bá'l-ást. f. Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady.
- To BALLAST**, bá'l-ást. v. n. To put ballast in a ship, to keep any thing steady by means of a weight.
- BALLETTE**, bá'l-ét. f. A dance.
- BALLOON**, bá'l-ló'n. f. A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry; a ball placed on a pillar; a ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which is shot up into the air, and then bursts: a globe filled with some light kind of air so as to carry a weight up into the atmosphere.
- BALLOT**, bá'l-lút. f. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes; the act of voting by ballot.
- To BALLOT**, bá'l-lút. v. n. To choose by ballot.
- BALLOTATION**, bá'l-ló-tá-shún. f. The act of voting by ballot.
- BALM**, bá'm. f. The sap or juice of a shrub, remarkably odoriferous; any valuable or fragrant ointment; any thing that soothes or mitigates pain.
- BALM**, bá'm. f. The name of a plant.
- BALM OF GILEAD**, bá'm of gil-yád. f. The juice drawn from the balsam tree; a plant remarkable for a strong balsamick scent.
- To BALM**, bá'm. v. a. To anoint with balm, to soothe, to assuage.
- BALMY**, bá'l-mý. a. Having the qualities of balm; producing balm; soothing, soft; fragrant, odoriferous; mitigating, assuasive.
- BALNEARY**, bá'l-né-á-rý. f. A bathing-room.
- BALNEATION**, bá'l-né-á-shún. f. The act of bathing.
- BALNEATORY**, bá'l-né-á-túr-rý. a. Belonging to a bath.
- BALOTADE**, bá'l-ó-tád. f. A sort of leap performed by a horse in the manage.
- BALSAM**, bá'l-súm. f. An oily, resinous, liquid substance; ointment, unguent.

BALSAM

BALSAM APPLE, bả' l-sũm-áp' l. f. An Indian plant.
BALSAMICAL, bả' l-sảm' - } a. Unc-
 i-kảl. } tuous,
BALSAMICK, bả' l sảm' -ik. } miti-
 gating.
BALUSTER, bả' l-ũs-tũr. f. A small column or pilaster.
BALUSTRADE, bả' l-ũt-trả' đe. f. Rows of little pillars called balusters.
To BAM, bảm' . v. a. To cheat, trick, impose upon.
BAMBOO, bảm' -bỏ. f. An Indian plant of the reed kind.
To BAMBOOZLE, bảm' -bỏ' z' l. v. a. To deceive, to impose upon. A low word.
BAMBOOZLER, bảm' -bỏ' z' lũr. f. A cheat.
BAN, bản' . f. Publick notice given of any thing; a curse, excommunication; interdiction. This word we use chiefly in publishing matrimonial contracts in church before marriage. Ban of the empire, a publick censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended.
To BAN, bản' . v. a. To curse, to execrate.
BANANA TREE, bả' nả' -nả' -trẻ. f. A species of the plantain.
BAND, bảnd' . f. A tye, a bandage; a chain by which any animal is kept in restraint; any union or connexion; any thing bound round another; a company of persons joined together; a particular kind of neckcloth worn chiefly by the clergy; in architecture, any flat low moulding, fascia, face, or plinth.
To BAND, bảnd' . v. a. To unite together into one body or troop; to bind over with a band.
BANDAGE, bản' -đĩ' đ' h. f. Something bound over another; the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.
BANDBOX, bản' -bỏ' k' s. f. A slight box used for bands and other things of small weight.
BANDELET, bản' -đẻ' -lẻt. f. Any flat moulding or fillet.

BANDIT, bản' -đĩt. } f. A man
BANDITTO, bản' -đĩt' -tỏ. } out-
 lawed; a robber.
BANDITTI, bản' -đĩt' -tẻ. f. The plural of banditto.
BANDLE, bản' đ' l. f. An Irish measure, two feet in length.
BANDOG, bản' -đỏg. f. A mastiff.
BANDOLEERS, bản' -đỏ' -lẻ' r' z. f. Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.
BANDROL, bản' -đrũl. f. A little flag or streamer.
BANDY, bản' -đẻ. f. A club turned round at bottom for striking a ball.
To BANDY, bản' -đẻ. v. a. To beat to and fro, or from one to another; to give and take reciprocally; to agitate, to toss about.
To BANDY, bản' -đẻ. v. n. To contend.
BANDYLEG, bản' -đẻ' -lẻg. f. A crooked leg.
BANDYLEGGED, bản' -đẻ' -lẻgd. a. Having crooked legs.
BANE, bả' ne. f. Poison; mischief, ruin.
To BANE, bả' ne. v. a. To poison.
BANEFUL, bả' ne-ful. a. Poisonous; destructive.
BANEFULNESS, bả' ne-ful-ness. f. Poisonousness, destructiveness.
BANEWORT, bả' ne-wũrt. f. Deadly night-shade.
To BANG, bảng' . v. a. To beat, to thump; to handle roughly.
BANG, bảng' . f. A blow, a thump.
To BANGLE, bảng' l. v. a. To squander away carelessly.
BANGLE-EARED, bảng' l-ẻ' r' d. a. Having ears flapping down.
To BANISH, bản' -nẻ' h. v. a. To condemn to leave his own country; to drive away.
BANISHER, bản' -nẻ' h-ủr. f. He that forces another from his own country.
BANISHMENT, bản' -nẻ' h-ment. f. The act of banishing another; the state of being banished, exile.
BANK,

BANK, bânk'. f. The earth rising on each side of a water; any heap of earth piled up; a bench of rowers; a place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally; the company of persons concerned in managing a bank.

To BANK, bânk'. v. a. To lay up money in a bank; to enclose with banks.

BANK-BILL, bânk'-bil'. f. A note for money laid up in a bank, at the sight of which the money is paid.

BANKER, bânk'-ûr. f. One that trafficks in money.

BANKRUPTCY, bânk'-rûp sÿ. f. The state of a man broken, or bankrupt; the act of declaring one's self bankrupt.

BANKRUPT, bânk'-rûpt. f. A person incapable of paying his debts; one against whom a commission of bankruptcy is awarded.

BANKRUPT, bânk'-rûpt. a. In debt beyond the power of payment.

To BANKRUPT, bânk'-rûpt. v. a. To break, to disable a person from satisfying his creditors.

BANNER, bân'-nûr. f. A flag, a standard; a streamer born at the end of a lance.

BANNERET, bân'-nê-rêt. f. A knight made in the field.

BANNEROL, bân'-nê-rôl. f. A little flag or streamer.

BANNIAN, bân-yân'. f. A man's undress, or morning gown.

BANNIAN DAY, bân-yân'-dâ. f. A day on which no flesh is allowed.

BANNOCK, bân'-nôk. f. A kind of oaten or pease meal cake.

BANQUET, bânk'-kwit. f. A feast.

To BANQUET, bânk'-kwit. v. a. To treat with feasts.

To BANQUET, bânk'-kwit. v. n. To feast, to fare daintily.

BANQUETER, bânk'-kwit-tûr. f. A feaster; one that lives deliciously; he that makes feasts.

BANQUET-HOUSE, bânk'-kwit-hous. } f.

BANQUETING-HOUSE, bânk'-kwit-ting-hous. }

A house where banquets are kept.

BANQUETTE, bânk-kêt'. f. A small bank at the foot of the parapet.

BANSTICLE, bân'-stikl. f. A small fish, a stickleback.

To BANTER, bân'-tûr. v. a. To play upon, to rally.

BANTER, bân'-tûr. f. Ridicule, raillery.

BANTERER, bân'-tê-rûr. f. One that banterers.

BANTLING, bân'-tîng. f. A little child.

BAPTISM, báp'-tizm. f. A religious initiatory ceremony typifick of cleansing: baptism is often taken in Scripture for sufferings.

BAPTISMAL, báp'-tiz'-mâl. a. Of or pertaining to baptism.

BAPTIST, báp'-tit. f. He that administers baptism.

BAPTISTERY, báp'-tit-êrÿ. f. The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.

To BAPTISE, báp'-tizze. v. a. To christen, to administer the sacrament of baptism.

BAPTIZER, báp'-tiz-zêr. f. One that christens, one that administers baptism.

BAR, bâr. f. A piece of wood or other matter laid across a passage to hinder entrance; any obstacle; a rock or bank at the entrance of a harbour; any thing used for prevention; the place where causes of law are tried; an enclosed place in a tavern where a housekeeper sits; in law, a peremptory exception against a demand or plea; any thing by which the structure is held together; bars in musick are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of musick, used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

To BAR, bâr. v. a. To fasten or shut any thing with a bolt, or bar; to hinder, to obstruct; to prevent; to shut out from; to exclude from a claim; to prohibit; to except; to hinder a suit.

BARALIPTON, bâr-â-lip'-tôn. f. An indirect mode of syllogism.

BARB, bârb. f. Any thing that grows

grows in the place of the beard; the points that stand backward in an arrow; the armour for horses; a Barbary horse.

To BARB, bá'rb. v. a. To shave, to dress out the beard; to furnish a horse with armour; to jag arrows with hooks.

BARBACAN, bá'r-bá-kán. f. A fortification placed before the walls of a town; an opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADOES CHERRY, bár-bá'dús-tshér-ry. f. A pleasant tart fruit in the West Indies.

BARBARIAN, bár-bá'-ry-án. f. A man uncivilized, a savage; a foreigner; a man without pity.

BARBARICK, bár-bár'-ík. a. Foreign, far-fetched.

BARBARISM, bá'r-bár-izm. f. A form of speech contrary to the purity of language; ignorance of arts, want of learning; brutality, savageness of manners, incivility; cruelty, hardness of heart.

BARBARITY, bár-bár'-i-ty. f. Savageness, incivility; cruelty, inhumanity, impurity of speech.

To BARBARISE, bá'r-bá-rize. v. a. To render barbarous.

BARBAROUS, bá'r-bá-rús. a. Stranger to civility, savage, uncivilized; unacquainted with arts; cruel, inhuman.

BARBAROUSLY, bá'r-bá-rús-ly. ad. Without knowledge of arts; in a manner contrary to the rules of speech; cruelly, inhumanly.

BARBAROUSNESS, bá'r-bá-rús-nés. f. Incivility of manners; impurity of language; cruelty.

To BARBECUE, bá'r-bé-kú. v. a. A term for dressing a hog whole.

BARBECUE, bá'r-bé-kú. f. A hog dressed whole.

BARBED, bá'r-bíd. particip. a. Furnished with armour; bearded, jagged with hooks.

BARBEL, bá'rbl. f. A kind of fish found in rivers.

BARBER, bá'r-búr. f. A man who shaves the beard.

To BARBER, bá'r-búr. v. a. To shave, to powder, to dress out.

BARBER-CHIRURGEON, bá'r-búr-súr-dzhún. f. A man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade.

BARBER-MONGER, bá'r-búr-múng'-gúr. f. A fop; a man decked out by his barber.

BARBERRY, bá'r-bér-ry. f. Piperidge bush.

BARD, bá'rd. f. A poet.

BARE, bá're. a. Naked, without covering; uncovered in respect; unadorned, plain, simple; detected, without concealment; poor, without plenty; mere; threadbare, much worn; not united with any thing else.

To BARE, bá're. v. a. To strip.

BARE, bá're. preterite of **To BEAR**.

BAREBONE, bá're-bóne. f. A very lean person.

BAREFACED, bá're-fáste. a. With the face naked, not masked; shameless, unreserved.

BAREFACEDLY, bá're-fáit-ly. ad. Openly, shamelessly, without disguise.

BAREFACEDNESS, bá're-fáit-nés. f. Effrontery, assurance, audaciousness.

BAREFOOT, bá're-fút.

BAREFOOTED, bá're-fút id. } a. Without shoes.

BAREGNAWN, bá're-ná'n. a. Eaten bare.

BAREHEADED, bá're-héd-díd. a. Uncovered in respect.

BARELY, bá're-ly. ad. Nakedly, merely, only.

BARENES, bá're-nés. f. Nakedness; leanness; poverty; meanness of clothes.

BARGAIN, bá'r-gín. f. A contract or agreement concerning sale; the thing bought or sold; stipulation.

To BARGAIN, bá'r-gín. v. n. To make a contract for sale.

BARGAINEE, bár-gín-né. f. He or she that accepts a bargain.

BARGAINER, bá'r-gín-nár. f. The person who proffers or makes a bargain.

BARGE, bá'rdzh. f. A boat for pleasure; a boat for burden.

BARGE-

BARGEMAN, bárdzh-mán. } f.
 BARGER, bá'r-dzhúr. }
 The manager of a barge.
 BARILLA, bá-ríl-lá. f. A plant,
 the ashes of which contain mineral
 alkali; also the ashes of the plant.
 BARK, bá'rk. f. The rind or co-
 vering of a tree; a small ship.
 To BARK, bá'rk. v. a. To strip
 trees of their bark.
 To BARK, bá'rk. v. n. To make
 the noise which a dog makes; to
 clamour at.
 BARKBARED, bá'rk-bárd. a. Di-
 vested of bark.
 BARKER, bá'r-kúr. f. One that
 barks or clamours; one employed
 in stripping trees.
 BARKY, bá'r-ký. a. Consisting of
 bark.
 BARLEY, bá'r-lý. f. A grain of
 which malt is made.
 BARLEYBRAKE, bá'r-lý-bráke. f.
 A kind of rural play.
 BARLEYCORN, bá'r-lý-kórn. f. A
 grain of barley; the third part of an
 inch.
 BARLEY-MOW, bá'r-lý-mow'. f.
 The place where reaped barley is
 stowed up.
 BARM, bá'rm. f. Yeast, the fer-
 ment put into drink to make it
 work.
 BARMY, bá'r-mý. a. Containing
 barm.
 BARN, bá'rn. f. A place or house
 for laying up any sort of grain, hay,
 or straw.
 BARNACLE, bá'r-nákl. f. A bird
 - like a goose, fabulously supposed
 to grow on trees; a species of shell
 fish.
 BARNACLES, bá'r-náklz. f. An in-
 strument to hold a horse by the nose;
 spectacles.
 BAROMETER, bá-róm'-mê-túr. f.
 A machine for measuring the weight
 of the atmosphere, and the varia-
 tions in it, in order chiefly to de-
 termine the changes of the wea-
 ther.
 BAROMETRICAL, bá-rô mêt'-trí-
 kál. a. Relating to the barometer.
 BARON, bá'r-rún. f. A degree of

nobility next to a viscount; the judges
 in the court of exchequer are called
 barons; there are also barons of the
 cinque ports, that have places in the
 lower house of parliament; Baron
 is used in law for the husband in re-
 lation to his wife. A baron of beef
 consists of the two sirloins not sepa-
 rated.
 BARONAGE, bá'r-rún-ídzh. f. The
 dignity of a baron.
 BARONESS, bá'r-rún-ès. f. A ba-
 ron's lady.
 BARONET, bá'r-rún-ét. f. The
 lowest degree of honour that is he-
 reditary; it is below a baron and
 above a knight.
 BARONIAL, bá'r-rún-yál. a. Be-
 longing to a barony.
 BARONY, bá'r-rún-y'. f. That ho-
 nour or lordship that gives title to a
 baron.
 BAROSCOPE, bá'r-rô-skôpe. f. An
 instrument to show the weight of
 the atmosphere.
 BARRACAN, bá'r-rá-kán. f. A
 strong thick kind of camelot.
 BARRACK, bá'r-rák. f. A building
 to lodge soldiers.
 BARRATOR, bá'r-rá-túr. f. A
 wrangler, and encourager of law-
 suits.
 BARRATRY, bá'r-rá-trý. f. Foul
 practice in law.
 BARREL, bá'r-ríl. f. A round
 wooden vessel to be stopped close;
 a vessel containing liquor; any
 thing hollow, as the barrel of a
 gun; a cylinder.
 To BARREL, bá'r-ríl. v. a. To
 put any thing into a barrel.
 BARREN, bá'r-rín. a. Not proli-
 fick; unfruitful, not fertile, ste-
 rile; not copious, scanty; un-
 meaning, uninventive, dull.
 BARRENLY, bá'r-rín-lý. ad. Un-
 fruitfully.
 BARRENNESS, bá'r-rín-nés. f. Want
 of the power of procreation; un-
 fruitfulness, sterility; want of in-
 vention; want of matter; in theo-
 logy, want of sensibility.
 BARRENWORT, bá'r-rín-wúrt. f.
 A plant.

BARRFUL, bǎ'r-fúl. a. Full of obstructions.

BARRICADE, bǎ'r-rý-ká'de. f. A fortification made to keep off an attack; any stop, bar, obstruction.

To BARRICADE, bǎ'r-rý-ká'de. v. a. To stop up a passage.

BARRICADO, bǎ'r-rý-ká'-dò. f. A fortification, a bar.

To BARRICADO, bǎ'r-rý-ká'-dò. v. a. To fortify, to bar.

BARRIER, bǎ'r-ryér. f. A barricade, an entrenchment; a fortification, or strong place; a stop, an obstruction; a bar to mark the limits of any place; a boundary.

BARRISTER, bǎ'r-rít-túr. f. A person qualified to plead the causes of clients in the courts of justice.

BARROW, bǎ'r-rò. f. Any carriage moved by the hand, as a hand-barrow; a mount in honour of those who died in battle.

BARSHOT, bǎ'r-shòt. f. Two bullets or half bullets joined by a bar, and used chiefly at sea to cut down the masts and rigging of ships.

To BARTER, bǎ'r-túr. v. n. To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another.

To BARTER, bǎ'r-túr. v. a. To give any thing in exchange.

BARTER, bǎ'r-túr. f. The act or practice of trafficking by exchange.

BARTERER, bǎ'r-té-rúr. f. He that trafficks by exchange.

BARTERY, bǎ'r-té-ry. f. Exchange of commodities.

BARTON, bǎ'rtn. f. The demesne lands of a manour; the manour-house itself; and sometimes the out-houses, or the farm yard.

BARTRAM, bǎ'r-trám. f. A plant, pellitory.

BASALT, bá-zált. } f. A hard
BASALTES, bá-zált-téz. } blackish
 stone of the argillaceous genus.

BASALTIC, bá-zált-úk. a. Consisting of basalt.

BASE, bá'fe. a. Mean, vile, worthless; dissingenuous, illiberal, ungenerous; of low station, of mean account; applied to metals, with-

out value; applied to sounds, deep, grave.

BASE-BORN, bá'fe-bǎrn. a. Born out of wedlock.

BASE-COURT, bá'fe-kòrt. f. Lower court.

BASE-MINDED, bá'fe-mí'n-díd. a. Mean spirited.

BASE-VIOL, bá'fe-ví-úil. f. An instrument used in concerts for the base sound.

BASE, bá'fe. f. The bottom of any thing; the pedestal of a statue; the bottom of a cone; stockings; the place from which racers or tilters run; the string that gives a base sound; an old rustick play.

BASELY, bá'fe-lý. ad. Meanly, dishonourably; in bastardy, as basely born.

BASENESS, bá'fe-nés. f. Meanness, vileness; vileness of metal; bastardy; deepness of sound.

To BASH, bǎsh. v. n. To be ashamed.

BASHAW, bǎsh-á. f. Among the Turks, the viceroy of a province.

BASHFUL, bǎsh'fúl. a. Modest, shamefaced, shy.

BASHFULLY, bǎsh'fúl-lý. ad. Timorously, modestly.

BASHFULNESS, bǎsh'fúl-nés. f. Modesty; foolish or rustick shame.

BASIL, báz'-íl. f. The name of a plant: the angle to which the edge of a solid is sloped: the skin of a sheep tanned.

To BASIL, báz'-íl. v. a. To slope away to an edge.

BASILICA, bá-zíl'-í-ká. f. The lowest vein of the arm.

BASILICAL, bá-zíl'-ý-kál. } a. Be-
BASILICK, bá-zíl'-ík. } long-
 ing to the basilica.

BASILICK, bá-zíl'-ík. f. A large hall, with two ranges of pillars, and two aisles, with galleries over them: a magnificent church.

BASILICON, bá-zíl'-ý-kón. f. An ointment called also tetrapharmacoon.

BASILISK, báz'-í-lísk. f. A kind of serpent, a cockatrice, said to kill by looking, called Basilisk, or

little king, from a comb or crest on his head: a species of cannon.

BASIN, bā'sn. f. A small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses; a small pond; a part of the sea enclosed in rocks with a narrow entrance; any hollow place capacious of liquids; a dock for repairing and building ships; the scale of a balance.

BASIS, bā'sis. f. The foundation of any thing; the lowest of the three principal parts of a column; that on which any thing is raised; the pedestal; the groundwork.

To BASK, bāsk'. v. a. To warm by laying out in the heat.

To BASK, bāsk'. v. n. To lie in a plate to receive heat.

BASKET, bās'kit. f. A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters.

BASKET-HILT, bās'kit-hilt. f. A hilt of a weapon so made as to cover the whole hand.

BASKET-SALT, bās'kit-sālt. f. A fine kind of salt.

BASKET-WOMAN, bās'kit-wūm-ūn. f. A woman that plies at markets with a basket.

BASS, bā'fe. a. In musick, grave, deep.

BASS-VIOL, bāfe-vī'ūl. f. See **BASE-VIOL**.

To BASS, bā'fe. v. n. To sound in a deep tone.

BASS, bās'. f. A mat used in churches. More properly spelt bōs.

BASS-RELIEF, bā're-līf. f. Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion.

BASSET, bās'sit. f. A game at cards.

BASSOON, bās'sō'n. f. A musical instrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed.

BASTARD, bās'tārd. f. A person born of a woman out of wedlock; any thing spurious.

BASTARD, bās'tārd. a. Begotten out of wedlock; spurious, supposititious, adulterate.

To BASTARD, bās'tārd. v. a. To stigmatize with bastardy.

To BASTARDIZE, bās'tārd-īze. v. a. To convict of being a bastard; to beget a bastard.

BASTARDLY, bās'tārd-lī. ad. In the manner of a bastard.

BASTARDY, bās'tārd-dī. f. An unlawful state of birth, which disables the child from succeeding to an inheritance.

To BASTE, bā'ste. v. a. To beat with a stick; to drip butter upon meat on the spit; to sew slightly.

BASTINADE, bās'tī-nā'de. } f. The
BASTINADO, bās'tī-nā'dō. } act of
beating with a cudgel; a Turk-
ish punishment of beating an of-
fender on his feet.

To BASTINADE, bās'tī-nā'de. }
To BASTINADO, bās'tī-nā'dō. }
v. a. To beat.

BASTION, bās'tyōn. f. A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, standing out from a rampart; a bulwark.

BASTO, bās'tō. f. The ace of clubs at quadrille.

BAT, bāt'. f. A heavy stick: a quadruped with very long toes to the forefeet, connected by thin membranes, which extend along it's sides to the tail, and serve it as wings.

BAT-FOWLING, bāt'fow-flōg. f. Birdcatching in the night-time.

BATABLE, bā'tābl. a. Disputable. Batable ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland.

BATCH, bātsh'. f. The quantity of bread baked at a time; any quantity made at once.

BATE, bā'te. f. Strife, contention.

To BATE, bā'te. v. a. To lessen any thing, to retrench; to sink the price; to lessen a demand; to cut off.

To BATE, bā'te. v. n. To grow less; to remit.

BATEFUL, bā'te-fūl. a. Contentious.

BATEMENT, bā'te-mént. f. Diminution.

BATH, bā'th. f. A body of fluid serving

serving for the purpose of immersion; a vessel of hot water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire; a sort of Hebrew measure, containing seven gallons and four pints.
To BATHE, bá'the. v. a. To wash in a bath; to supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors; to wash with any thing.
To BATHE, bá'the. v. n. To be in the water.
BATING, bá'ting. prep. Except.
BATLET, bát'lét. f. A square piece of wood used in beating linen.
BATOON, bá-tó'n. f. A staff or club; a truncheon or marshal's staff.
BATTAILOUS, bát'tè-lús. a. Warlike, with military appearance.
BATTALIA, bát-tát'yá. f. The order of battle.
BATTALION, bát-tát'yún. f. A division of an army, a troop, a body of forces; an army.
To BATTEN, bát'n. v. a. To fatten, to make fat; to fertilize.
To BATTEN, bát'n. v. n. To grow fat.
BATTEN, bát'n. f. A narrow piece of board.
To BATTER, bát'túr. v. a. To beat, to beat down; to wear with beating; to wear out with service.
BATTER, bát'túr. f. A mixture of several ingredients beaten together.
BATTERER, bát'tè-rúr. f. He that batters.
BATTERY, bát'tè-rý. f. The act of battering; the instruments with which a town is battered; the frame upon which cannons are mounted; in law, a violent striking of any man.
BATTISH, bát'ish. a. Resembling a bat.
BATTLE, bát'l. f. A fight; an encounter between opposite armies; a body of forces; the main body of an army.
To BATTLE, bát'l. v. n. To contend in fight.

BATTLE-ARRAY, bát'l-ár rá'. f. Array, or order of battle.
BATTLE-AXE, bát'l-áks. f. A weapon, a bill.
BATTLE-DOOR, bát'l-dòre. f. An instrument with a round handle and a flat blade, to strike a ball or a shuttlecock.
BATLEMENT, bát'l-mènt. f. A wall with open places to look through or annoy an enemy.
BATTY, bát'tý. a. Belonging to a bat.
BAVAROY, báv'-á-roy. f. A kind of cloke.
BAUBEE, bá'-bé'. f. In Scotland, a halfpenny.
BAVIN, báw'-in. f. A rick like those bound up in faggots.
BAULK. See **BALK**.
BAWBLE, bá'bk. f. A gew-gaw, a trifling piece of finery.
BAWBLING, bá'-bling. a. Trifling, contemptible.
BAWCOCK, bá'-kòk. f. A fine fellow.
BAWD, bá'd. f. A procurer or procurers.
To BAWD, bá'd. v. n. To procure.
BAWDILY, bá'-dí-lý. ad. Obscenely.
BAWDINESS, bá'-dý-nès. f. Obsceneness.
BAWDRIK, bá'-drík. f. A belt. See **BALDRICK**.
BAWDRY, bá'-drý. f. A wicked practice of bringing whores and rogues together; obscenity.
BAWDY, bá'-dý. a. Obscene, unchaste.
BAWDY-HOUSE, bá'-dý-hous. f. A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery.
To BAWL, bá'l. v. n. To hoot, to cry out with great vehemence; to cry as a froward child.
To BAWL, bá'l. v. a. To proclaim as a crier.
BAWREL, bá'-ril. f. A kind of hawk.
BAWSIN, bá'-sin. f. A badger.
BAY, bá'. a. Of a colour inclining to chefnut.

- BAY**, bǎ'. f. An opening into the land: the state of any thing surrounded by enemies: in architecture, a term used to signify the divisions of a barn or other building: a species of laurel tree: an honorary crown or garland.
- To BAY**, bǎ'. v. n. To bark as a dog at a thief; to shut in
- To BAY**, bǎ'. v. a. To bark at.
- BAY SALT**, bǎ' sǎ'lt. f. Salt made of sea water, which receives it's confidence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from it's brown colour.
- BAY WINDOW**, bǎ'-win'-dò. f. A window jutting outward.
- BAYARD**, bǎ'-yǎrd. f. A bay horse.
- BAY-YARN**, bǎ'-yǎ'rn. f. A term sometimes used promiscuously with woollen yarn.
- BAYONET**, bǎ'-án-nét. f. A short sword fixed at the end of a musket.
- BAYZE**. See **BAIZE**.
- BDELLIUM**, dèl'-yúm. f. An aromatick gum brought from the Levant.
- To BE**, bé'. v. n. To have some certain state, condition, quality, as the man is wife; it is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed; to exist, to have existence.
- BEACH**, bé'tsh. f. The shore, the strand.
- BEACHED**, bé'-tshéd. a. Exposed to the waves.
- BEACHY**, bé'-tshý. a. Having beaches.
- BEACON**, bé'kn. f. Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy; a mark erected to direct navigators.
- BEAD**, bé'd. f. Small globes or balls strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers; little balls worn about the neck for ornament; any globular bodies.
- BEAD-TREE**, bé'd trè. f. A tree the nut of which is, by religious persons, bored through, and strung as beads, whence it takes it's name.
- BEADLE**, bé'dl. f. A messenger or servitor belonging to a court; a petty officer in parishes.
- BEADROLL**, bé'd-ròle. f. A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers.
- BEADSMAN**, bé'dz-mǎn. f. A man employed in praying for another.
- BEAGLE**, bé'gl. f. A small hound with which hares are hunted.
- BEAK**, bé'k. f. The bill or horny mouth of a bird; a piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient galleys; any thing ending in a point like a beak.
- BEAKED**, bé'kt. a. Having a beak.
- BEAKER**, bé'-kúr. f. A cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak.
- BEAL**, bé'l. f. A wheek or pimple.
- To BEAL**, bé'l. v. n. To ripen, or come to a head, as a fore does.
- BEAM**, bé'm. f. The main piece of timber that supports the lofts of a house; any large and long piece of timber; that part of a balance, to the ends of which the scales are suspended; 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**, bé'm. v. n. To emit rays.
- BEAM-TREE**, bé'm-tre. f. A species of wild-service.
- BEAMY**, bé'-mý. a. Radiant, shining, emitting beams; having horns or antlers.
- BEAN**, bé'n. f. A sort of pulse.
- BEAN-CAPER**, bé'n-kǎ-púr. f. A plant.
- BEAN-COD**, bé'n-kòd. f. The pod of the bean; a small fishing vessel, or pilot boat.
- To BEAR**, bé're. v. a. To carry; as a burden; to convey or carry; to carry as a mark of authority; to carry as a mark of distinction; to support, to keep from falling; to carry in the mind, as love, hate; to

to endure, as pain, without sinking; to suffer, to undergo; to produce as fruit; to bring forth, as a child; to support any thing, good or bad; to behave; to impel, to urge, to push; to press; To bear in hand, to amuse with false pretences, to deceive; To bear off, to carry away by force; To bear out, to support, to maintain.

To BEAR, bé're. v. n. To suffer pain; to be patient; to be fruitful or prolific; to tend, to be directed to any point; to behave; to be situated with respect to other places; To bear up, to stand firm without falling; to bear with, to endure an unpleasing thing.

BEAR, bé're. f. A rough savage animal; the name of two constellations, called the greater and lesser Bear: in the tail of the lesser Bear is the pole star.

BEAR-BIND, bé're-bînd. f. A species of bind-weed.

BEAR-FLY, bé're-flÿ. f. An insect.

BEAR-GARDEN, bé're-gârdn. f. A place in which bears are kept for sport; any place of tumult or misrule.

BEAR'S-BREECH, bé'rz-brîth. f. The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-EAR, bé'rz-êr. f. The name of two different plants, the auricula and fanicle.

BEAR'S-FOOT, bé'rz-fût. f. A species of hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT, bé'rz-wûrt. f. An herb.

BEARD, bé'rd. f. The hair that grows on the lips and chin; sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn; a barb on an arrow.

To BEARD, bé'rd. v. a. To take or pluck by the beard; to oppose to the face.

BEARDED, bé'r-dîd. a. Having a beard; having sharp prickles, as some corn; barbed, or jagged.

BEARDLESS, bé'rd-lês. a. Without a beard; youthful.

BEARER, bé'r-rûr. f. A carrier of

any thing; one employed in carrying burdens; one who wears any thing; one who carries the body to the grave; one who supports the pall at a funeral; a tree that yields its produce; in architecture, a post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber.

BEARHERD, bé're-hêrd. f. A man that tends bears.

BEARING, bé'-rîng. f. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else; gesture, mien, behaviour.

BEARWARD, bé're-wârd. f. A keeper of bears.

BEAST, bé'st. f. An animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal, opposed to man; a brutal savage man; a game at cards.

To BEAST, bé'st. v. a. To prevent the ombre from winning.

BEASTLINESS, bé'st-lÿ-nês. f. Brutality.

BEASTLY, bé'st-lÿ. a. Brutal, contrary to the nature and dignity of man; having the nature or form of beasts.

To BEAT, bé't. v. a. To strike, to knock; to punish with stripes; to mark the time in musick; to give repeated blows; to strike ground to rouse game; to mix things by long and frequent agitation; to batter with engines of war; to make a path by treading it; to conquer, to subdue, to vanquish; to harass, to over-labour; to depress; to deprive by violence; to move with fluttering agitation; To beat down, to lessen the price demanded; To beat up, to attack suddenly; To beat the hoof, to walk, to go on foot.

To BEAT, bé't. v. n. To move in a pulsatory manner; to dash, as a flood or storm; to knock at a door; to throb, to be in agitation; to fluctuate, to be in motion; to try in different ways, to search; to act upon with violence; to enforce by repetition.

B E A

BEAT, bĕt. f. Stroke; manner of striking.

BEATEN, bĕm. participle of **BEAT**.

BEATER, bĕ-túr. f. An instrument with which any thing is beaten; a person much given to blows.

BEATIFICALLY, bĕ-à-tíf-ý-kál-ý. ad. In such a manner as to complete happiness.

BEATIFICATION, bĕ-à-tíf-ý-kál-ý. f. Beatification is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be revered as blessed.

To BEATIFY, bĕ-à-tíf-ý. v. a. To bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

BEATING, bĕ-túg. f. Correction by blows.

BEATITUDE, bĕ-à-tít-úde. f. Blessedness, felicity, happiness; a declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU, bŏ. f. A man of dress.

BEAVER, bĕ-vúr. f. An animal, otherwise named the castor, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; a hat of the best kind; the part of a helmet that covers the face.

BEAVERED, bĕ-vúrd. a. Covered with a beaver.

BEAUSH, bŏ-ísh. a. Befitting a beau, foppish.

BEAUTEOUS, bú-tyús. a. Fair, elegant in form.

BEAUTEOUSLY, bú-tyús-lý. ad. In a beauteous manner.

BEAUTEOUSNESS, bú-tyús-nés. f. The state of being beauteous.

BEAUTIFUL, bú-tý-fúl. a. Fair.

BEAUTIFULLY, bú-tí-fúl-lý. ad. In a beautiful manner.

BEAUTIFULNESS, bú-tí-fúl-nés. f. The quality of being beautiful.

B E D

To BEAUTIFY, bú-tý-fý. v. a. To adorn, to embellish.

To BEAUTIFY, bú-tý-fý. v. n. To grow beautiful.

BEAUTY, bú-tý. f. That assemblage of graces which pleases the eye; a particular grace; a beautiful person.

BEAUTY-SPOT, bú-tý-spót. f. A spot placed to heighten some beauty.

BECAFICO, bĕ-ká-fí-kŏ. f. A bird like a nightingale, a fig-pecker.

To BECALM, bĕ-kám. v. a. To still the elements; to deprive a ship of wind; to quiet the mind.

BECAME, bĕ-kám. The preterite of **BECOME**.

BECAUSE, bĕ-káz. conjunct. For this reason; for; on this account.

To BECHANCE, bĕ-tsháns'. v. n. To befall, to happen to.

BECHICK, bĕk-kík. f. A medicine to allay coughing.

To BECK, bĕk'. v. n. To make a sign with the head.

To BECK, bĕk'. v. a. To call or guide, as by a motion of the head.

BECK, bĕk'. f. A sign with the head, a nod; a nod of command.

To BECKON, bĕk'n. v. n. To make a sign.

To BECKON, bĕk'n. v. a. To make a sign to.

To BECLIP, bĕ klíp'. v. a. To embrace.

To BECOME, bĕ-kúm'. v. n. To enter into some state or condition; To become of, to be the fate of, to be the end of.

To BECOME, bĕ-kúm'. v. a. To appear in a manner suitable to something; to be suitable to the person; to best.

BECOMING, bĕ-kúm' míng. part. a. That which pleases by an elegant propriety, graceful.

BECOMINGLY, bĕ-kúm' míng-lý. ad. After a becoming manner.

BECOMINGNESS, bĕ-kúm' míng-nés. f. Elegant congruity, propriety.

BED, bĕd'. f. Something made to sleep

sleep on; lodging; marriage; bank of earth raised in a garden; the channel of a river, or any hollow; the place where any thing is generated; a layer, a stratum; To bring to BED, to deliver of a child; To make the BED, to put the bed in order after it has been used.

To BED, *béd'*. v. a. To go to bed with; to be placed in bed; to be made partaker of the bed; to sow, or plant in earth; to lay in a place of rest; to lay in order, in strata.

To BED, *béd'*. v. n. To cohabit.

To BEDABBLE, *bé-dáb'l*. v. a. To wet, to besprinkle.

To BEDAGGLE, *bé-dág'l*. v. a. To bemire.

To BEDASH, *bé-dásh'*. v. a. To bespatter.

To BEDAWB, *bé-dáwb'*. v. a. To besmear.

To BEDAZZLE, *bé-dáz'l*. v. a. To make the light dim by too much lustre.

BEDCHAMBER, *béd'-tshámé-búr*. f. The chamber appropriated to rest.

BEDCLOTHES, *béd'-clóz*. f. Coverlets spread over a bed.

BEDDER, *béd'-dúr*. } f. The
BEDEtter, *bé-dét'-túr*. } nether
stone of a mill.

BEDDING, *béd'-ding*. f. The materials of a bed.

To BEDECK, *bé-dék'*. v. a. To deck, to adorn.

BEDEHOUSE, *bé-de-hous*. f. An alms house, where the people prayed for it's founders.

BEDEtter, See BEDDER.

To BEDEW, *bé-dú'*. v. a. To moisten gently, as with the fall of dew.

BEDFELLOW, *béd'-fél-ló*. f. One that lies in the same bed.

To BEDIGHT, *bé-dít'e*. v. a. To adorn, to dress.

To BEDIM, *bé-dím'*. v. a. To obscure, to cloud, to darken.

To BEDIZEN, *bé-dízn*. v. a. To dress out. A low term.

BEDLAM, *béd'-lám*. f. A madhouse; a madman.

BEDLAMITE, *béd'-lá-míte*. f. A madman.

BEDMAKER, *béd'-má-kúr*. f. A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds.

BEDMATE, *béd'-máte*. f. A bedfellow.

BEDMOULDING, *béd'-mól-ding*. f. A particular moulding.

BEDPOST, *béd'-póst*. f. The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy.

BEDPRESSER, *béd'-préf-súr*. f. A heavy lazy fellow.

To BEDRAGGLE, *bé-drág'l*. v. a. To soil the clothes.

To BEDRENCH, *bé-dréntsh'*. v. a. To drench, to soak.

BEDRID, *béd'-rid*. a. Confined to the bed by age or sickness.

BEDRITE, *béd'-rite*. f. The privilege of the marriage bed.

To BEDROP, *bé-drop'*. v. a. To besprinkle, to mark with drops.

BEDSTAFF, *béd'-stáf*. f. A wooden pin stuck anciently on the sides of the bedstead, to prevent the clothes from falling off.

BEDSTEAD, *béd'-stéd*. f. The frame on which the bed is placed.

BEDSTRAW, *béd'-strá*. f. The straw laid under a bed to make it soft.

BEDSWERVER, *béd'-swér-vúr*. f. One that is false to the bed.

BEDTIME, *béd'-tíme*. f. The hour of rest.

To BEDUNG, *bé-dung'*. v. a. To cover with dung.

To BEDUST, *bé-dúst'*. v. a. To sprinkle with dust.

BEDWARD, *béd'-wárd*. ad. Toward bed.

To BEDWARF, *bé-dwá'rf*. v. a. To make little, to stunt.

BEDWORK, *béd'-wúrk*. f. Work performed without toil of the hands.

BEE, *bé'*. f. The animal that makes honey; an industrious and careful person.

BEE-EATER, *bé'-é-túr*. f. A bird that feeds upon bees.

B E F

BEE-FLOWER, bē'-flow-ūr. f. A species of fool-stones.
BEE-GARDEN, bē'-gārdn. f. A place to set hives of bees in.
BEE-HIVE, bē'-hīve. f. The case, or box, in which bees are kept.
BEE-MASTER, bē'-māf-tūr. f. One that keeps bees.
BEECH, bē'tsh. f. A tree.
BEECHEN, bē'tshn. a. Consisting of the wood of the beech.
BEEF, bē'f. f. The flesh of black cattle prepared for food; an ox, bull, or cow. In the latter sense it has the plural beeves.
BEEF-EATER, bē'f-ē-tūr. f. A yeoman of the guard.
BEEF WITTED, bē'f-wīt-tēd. a. Dull, stupid, heavy-headed.
BEEN, Hā. The participle preterite of To BE.
BEER, bē'r. f. Liquor made of malt and hops.
BEESTINGS, bē'f-tingz. f. See **BIESTINGS**.
BEE-T, bē't. f. The name of a plant.
BEE-TLE, bē'tl. f. An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheathes, under which he folds his wings; a heavy mallet.
To BEETLE, bē'tl. v. n. To jut out; to hang over.
BEE-TLEBROWED, bē'tl-browd. a. Having prominent brows.
BEE-TLEHEADED, bē'tl-hēd-id. a. Loggerheaded, having a stupid head.
BEE-TLESTOCK, bē'tl-stōk. f. The handle of a beetle.
BEE-T-RADISH, bē't-rād-īsh. } f.
BEE-TRAVE, bē't-rāve. }
 Beet.
BEEVES, bē'vz. f. Black cattle, oxen.
To BEFALL, bē-fā'f. v. n. To happen to; to come to pass.
To BEFIT, bē-fit'. v. a. To suit, to be suitable to.
To BEFOOL, bē-fō'l. v. a. To infatuate, to fool.
BEFORE, bē-fō're. prep. Further onward in place; in the front of, not behind; in the presence of;

B E G

under the cognizance of; preceding in time; in preference to; prior to; superiour to.
BEFORE, bē-fō're. ad. Sooner than, earlier in time; in time past; in some time lately past; previously to; to this time, hitherto; further onward in place.
BEFOREHAND, bē-fō're-hānd. ad. In a state of anticipation or preoccupation; previously, by way of preparation; in a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended; at first, before any thing is done.
BEFORETIME, bē-fō're-tīme. ad. Formerly.
To BEFORTUNE, bē-fā'r-tūn. v. n. To betide.
To BEFOUL, bē-fou'l. v. a. To make foul, to soil.
To BEFRIEND, bē-frēnd'. v. a. To favour; to be kind to.
To BEFRINGE, bē-frīndzh'. v. a. To decorate, as with fringes.
To BEG, bēg'. v. n. To live upon alms.
To BEG, bēg'. v. a. To ask, to seek by petition; to take any thing for granted.
BEGAN, bē-gān'. The preterite of **BEGIN**.
To BEGET, bē-gēt'. v. a. To generate, to procreate; to produce, as effects; to produce, as accidents.
BEGETTER, bē-gēt'-tūr. f. He that procreates, or begets.
BEGGAR, bēg'-gūr. f. One who lives upon alms; a petitioner; one who assumes what he does not prove.
To BEGGAR, bēg'-gūr. v. a. To reduce to beggary, to impoverish; to deprive; to exhaust.
BEGGARLINESS, bēg'-gūr-lī-nēs. f. The state of being beggarly.
BEGGARLY, bēg'-gūr-lī. a. Mean, poor, indigent.
BEGGARY, bēg'-gūr-ī. f. Indigence.
To BEGIN, bē-gīn'. v. n. To enter upon something new; to commence any action or state; to enter upon

upon existence; to have it's original; to take rise; to come into act.

To BEGIN, bĕ-gĭn'. v. a. To do the first act of any thing; to trace from any thing as the first ground; To begin with, to enter upon.

BEGINNER, bĕ-gĭn'-nĕr. f. He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing; an unexperienced attempter.

BEGINNING, bĕ-gĭn'-ning. f. 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, bĕ gĕrd'. v. a. To bind with a girdle; to surround, to encircle; to shut in with a siege, to beleaguer.

To BEGIRT, bĕ-gĕrt'. See BEGIRD.

BEGLERBEG, bĕg'-lĕr-bĕg. f. The chief governour of a province among the Turks.

To BEGNAW, bĕ-nā'. v. a. To bite, to eat away.

BEGONE, bĕ-gŏn'. interject. Go away, hence, away.

BEGOT, bĕ-gŏt'. The preter. of BEGET.

BEGOTTEN, bĕ-gŏt'n. The part. passive of BEGET.

To BEGREASE, bĕ-grĕ'ze. v. a. To soil or dawb with fat matter.

To BEGRIME, bĕ-grĭ'me. v. a. To soil with dirt deep impressed.

To BEGUILLE, bĕ-gĭ'le. v. a. To impose upon, to delude; to deceive, to evade; to deceive pleasingly, to amuse.

BEGUINAGE, bĕ-gwĕ'-nādzh. f. A society of beguines, the place where a society of beguines resides.

BEGUINE, bĕ-gwĭ'n. f. A nun of a particular order.

BEGUN, bĕ-gŭn'. The part. passive of BEGIN.

BEHALF, bĕ-hā'f. f. Favour, cause; vindication, support.

To BEHAVE, bĕ-hā've. v. a. To carry, to conduct.

To BEHAVE, bĕ-hā've. v. n. To act, to conduct one's self.

BEHAVIOUR, bĕ-hā've-yŭr. f. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad; external appearance; gesture, manner of action; elegance of manners, gracefulness; conduct, general practice, course of life; To be upon one's behaviour, a familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution.

To BEHEAD, bĕ-hĕd'. v. a. To kill by cutting off the head.

BEHELD, bĕ-hĕid'. the pret. and particip. passive of BEHOLD.

BEHEMOTH, bĕ-hĕ'-mŏth. f. The hippopotamus, or river-horse.

BEHEN, bĕ-hĕn'. } f. Valerian root;
BEN, bĕn'. } also a purgative nut, from which an oil is extracted.

BEHEST, bĕ-hĕkt'. f. Command, precept.

BEHIND, bĕ-hĭnd. prep. At the back of another; on the back part; towards the back; following another; remaining after the departure of something else; remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged; at a distance from something going before; inferior to another.

BEHIND, bĕ-hĭnd. ad. Backward.

BEHINDHAND, bĕ-hĭnd'-hānd. ad. In a state in which rents or profits are anticipated; not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness.

To BEHOLD, bĕ-hŏld. v. a. To view, to see.

BEHOLD, bĕ-hŏld. interject. See, lo.

BEHOLDEN, bĕ-hŏldn. part. a. Bound in gratitude.

BEHOLDER, bĕ-hŏld'-dŭr. f. Spectator.

BEHOLDING, bĕ-hŏld'-ding. a. Beholden. Not a proper word.

BEHOLDING, bĕ-hŏld'-ding. part. from the verb BEHOLD. Seeing, looking upon.

BEHOLDINGNESS, bĕ-hŏld'-ding-nĕs. f. The state of being obliged.

BEHOOF, bĕ-hŏ'f. f. Profit, advantage.

B E L

To BEHOOVE, bê-hô'v. v. n. To be fit, to be meet. Used only impersonally with It.
 BEHOOVEFUL, bê-hô'v-fûl. a. Useful, profitable.
 BEHOOVEFULLY, bê-hô'v-fûl-ly. ad. Profitably, usefully.
 To BEHOWL, bê-how'l. v. a. To howl at.
 BEING, bê-ing. f. Existence, opposed to non-entity; a particular state or condition; the person existing.
 BEING, bê-ing. conjunct. Since.
 BE IT SO, bê-îk-sô. A phrase of anticipation, suppose it to be so; or of permission, let it be so.
 To BELABOUR, bê-lâ-bûr. v. a. To beat, to thump.
 BELACE, bê-lâ-se. v. a. To fasten; to beat, a cant word.
 BELAMIE, bê-lâ-my'. f. A friend, an intimate.
 BELAMOUR, bê-lâ-mô'r. f. A gallant, comfort.
 BELATED, bê-lâ-tid. a. Benighted.
 To BELAY, bê-lâ'. v. a. To block up, to stop the passage; to place in ambush; to fasten a rope.
 To BELCH, bêltsh'. v. n. To eject the wind from the stomach; to issue out by eructation.
 To BELCH, bêltsh'. v. a. To throw out from the stomach, or any hollow place.
 BELCH, bêltsh'. f. The action of eructation; a cant term for liquor.
 BELDAM, bê-dâm. f. An old woman; a hag.
 To BELLEAGUER, bê-lê-gûr. v. a. To besiege, to block up a place.
 BELLEAGUERER, bê-lê-gûr-ûr. f. One that besieges a place.
 To BELLE, bê-lê'. v. a. To place in a direction unsuitable to the wind.
 BELLEMNITES, bê-lêm-nî-téz. f. Arrowhead or fingerstone, a fossil.
 BELFLOWER, bê-flô'w. f. A plant.
 BELFOUNDER, bê-foun-dûr. f. He whose trade it is to found or cast bells.

B E L

BELFRY, bêl-frî. f. The place where the bells are rung.
 To BELIE, bê-lî'. v. a. To counterfeit, to feign, to mimic; to give the lie to, to charge with falsehood; to calumniate; to give a false representation of any thing.
 BELIEF, bê-lê'f. f. Credit given to something which we know not of ourselves; the theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion; religion, the body of tenets held; persuasion, opinion; the thing believed; creed, a form containing the articles of faith.
 BELIEVABLE, bê-lê'-vâbl. a. Credible.
 To BELIEVE, bê-lê'v. v. a. To credit upon the authority of another; to put confidence in the veracity of any one.
 To BELIEVE, bê-lê'v. v. n. To have a firm persuasion of any thing; to exercise the theological virtue of faith.
 BELIEVER, bê-lê'-vûr. f. He that believes, or gives credit; a professor of Christianity.
 BELIEVINGLY, bê-lê'-ving-ly. ad. After a believing manner.
 BELIKE, bê-lî'ke. ad. Probably, likely, perhaps; sometimes in a sense of irony.
 BELL, bêl'. f. A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of some instrument striking against it; it is used for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers.
 To BELL, bêl'. v. n. To grow in buds or flowers in the form of a bell.
 BELL-FASHIONED, bêl'-fâsh-ûnd. a. Having the form of a bell.
 BELLE, bêl'. f. A young lady.
 BELLES LETTRES, bêl'-lâ'tr. f. Polite literature.
 BELLIGERANT, } bêl-lîdzh'-ê-rânt.
 BELLIGEROUS, } bêl-lîdzh'-ê-rûs. a. Waging war.
 BELLIPOTENT, bêl-lîp'-pô-tênt. a. Mighty in war.

To

B E L

- To BELLOW, bĕl'-lō. v. n. To make a noise as a bull; to make any violent outcry; to vociferate, to clamour; to roar as the sea, or the wind.
- BELLOWING, bĕl'-lō-ing. f. A roaring, a great noise.
- BELLOWS, bĕl'-lūs. f. The instrument used to blow the fire.
- BELLUINE, bĕl'-lū-ine. a. Beastly, brutal.
- BELLY, bĕl'-ly. f. The part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels; the womb; that part of a man which requires food; that part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity; any place in which something is enclosed.
- To BELLY, bĕl'-ly. v. n. To hang out, to bulge out.
- BELLYACHE, bĕl'-ly-āke. f. The colick.
- BELLYBOUND, bĕl'-ly-bound. a. Coſtive.
- BELLYFUL, bĕl'-ly-fūl. f. As much food as fills the belly.
- BELLYGOD, bĕl'-ly-gōd. f. A glutton.
- BELLY-TIMBER, bĕl'-ly-tim'-būr. f. Food to ſupport the belly.
- BELMAN, bĕl'-mān. f. He whoſe buſineſs it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.
- BELMETAL, bĕl'-mēt. f. The metal of which bells are made.
- To BELOCK, bĕ-lōk'. v. a. To faſten.
- BELOMANCY, bĕl'-ō-mān-fy. f. Divination by means of arrows.
- To BELONG, bĕ-lōng'. v. n. To be the property of; to be the province or buſineſs of; to adhere, or be appendant to; to have relation to; to be the quality or attribute of.
- BELOVED, bĕ-lūv'd. a. Dear.
- BELOW, bĕ-lō'. prep. Under in place, not ſo high; inferior in dignity; inferior in excellence; unworthy of, unfitting.
- BELOW, bĕ-lō'. ad. In the lower

B E N

- place; on Earth, in oppoſition to Heaven; in Hell, in the regions of the dead.
- To BELOWT, bĕ-low't. v. a. To treat with opprobrious language.
- BELSWAGGER, bĕl'-ſwāg-gūr. f. A whoremaſter.
- BELT, bĕlt'. f. A girdle, a cincture.
- To BELUTE, bĕ-lūt'. v. a. To beſmear with mud.
- BELWETHER, bĕl'-wēth ūr. f. A ſheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck: hence, To bear the bell.
- To BELY. See BELIE.
- To BEMAD, bĕ-mād'. v. a. To make mad,
- To BEMIRE, bĕ-mī're. v. a. To drag, or incurber in the mire.
- To BEMOAN, bĕ-mō'ne. v. a. To lament, to bewail.
- BEMOANER, bĕ-mō'-nūr. f. A lamenter.
- To BEMOCK, bĕ-mōk'. v. a. To treat with mocks; to make a jeſt of.
- To BEMOIL, bĕ-moi'l. v. a. To bedabble, to bemire.
- To BEMONSTER, bĕ-mōns'-tūr. v. a. To make monſtrous.
- BEMUSED, bĕ-mū'zd. a. Overcome with muſing.
- BEN. See BEHEN.
- BENCH, bĕntſh'. f. A ſeat; a ſeat of juſtice; the perſons ſitting upon a bench.
- To BENCH, bĕntſh'. v. a. To furniſh with benches, to ſeat upon a bench.
- BENCHER, bĕn'-tſhūr. f. A ſenior member of the ſociety of one of the inns of court.
- To BEND, bĕnd'. v. a. To make crooked, to crook; to direct to a certain point; to incline; to ſubdue, to make ſubmiſſive.
- To BEND, bĕnd'. v. n. To be incurvated; to lean or jut over; to be ſubmiſſive, to bow.
- BEND, bĕnd'. f. Flexure, incurvation; the wale, or thick planks that ſurround the ſides of a ſhip.

BENDABLE, bĕn'-dăbl. a. That may be bent.

BENDER, bĕn'-dăr. f. The person who bends; the instrument with which any thing is bent.

BENDWITH, bĕnd'-with. f. An herb.

BENEAPED, bĕ-nĕ'pt. a. A ship is said to be beneaped, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.

BENEATH, bĕ-nĕ'th. prep. Under, lower in place; lower in rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of.

BENEATH, bĕ-nĕ'th. ad. In a lower place, under; below, as opposed to Heaven.

BENEDICT, bĕn'-ĕ-dikt. a. Having mild and salutitious qualities.

BENEDICTION, bĕn'-ĕ-dik'-shĕn. f. Blessing, a decretory pronounciation of happiness; the advantage conferred by blessing; acknowledgment for blessings received; the form of instituting an abbot.

BENEFACCTION, bĕn'-ĕ-făk'-shĕn. f. The act of conferring a benefit; the benefit conferred.

BENEFACCTOR, bĕn'-ĕ-făk'-tăr. f. He that confers a benefit.

BENEFACTRESS, bĕn'-ĕ-făk'-trĕs. f. A woman who confers a benefit.

BENEFICE, bĕn'-ĕ-fis. f. Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally used for all ecclesiastical livings.

BENEFICED, bĕn'-ĕ-fist. a. Possessed of a benefice.

BENEFICENCE, bĕ-nĕf'-i-sĕns. f. Active goodness.

BENEFICENT, bĕ-nĕf'-i-sĕnt. a. Kind, doing good.

BENEFICIAL, bĕn'-ĕ-fish'-ăl. a. Advantageous, conferring benefits, profitable; helpful, medicinal.

BENEFICIALLY, bĕn'-ĕ-fish'-ăl-y. ad. Advantageously, helpfully.

BENEFICIALNESS, bĕn'-ĕ-fish'-ăl-nĕs. f. Usefulness, profit.

BENEFICIARY, bĕn'-ĕ-fish'-ă-ry. a.

Holding something in subordination to another.

BENEFICIARY, bĕn'-ĕ-fish'-ă-ry. f. He that is in possession of a benefice.

BENEFIT, bĕn'-ĕ-fit. f. A kindness, a favour conferred; advantage, profit, use; in law, benefit of clergy is, that a man being found guilty of such felony as this benefit is granted for, is burnt in the hand, and set free, if the ordinary's commissioner standing by, do say, Legit ut clericus.

To **BENEFIT**, bĕn'-ĕ-fit. v. a. To do good to.

To **BENEFIT**, bĕn'-ĕ-fit. v. n. To gain advantage.

To **BENET**, bĕ-nĕt. v. a. To enfranchise.

BENEVOLENCE, bĕ-nĕv'-vô-lĕns. f. Disposition to do good, kindness; the good done, the charity given; a kind of tax.

BENEVOLENT, bĕ-nĕv'-vô-lĕnt. a. Kind, having good-will.

BENEVOLENTNESS, bĕ-nĕv'-vô-lĕnt-nĕs. f. The same with **BENEVOLENCE**.

BENGAL, bĕn-găl. f. A sort of thin slight stuff.

BENJAMIN, bĕn'-dzhă-min. f. The name of a tree.

To **BENIGHT**, bĕ-nĭ'te. v. a. To surprize with the coming on of night; to involve in darkness, to embarrass by want of light.

BENIGN, bĕ-nĭ'ne. a. Kind, generous, liberal; wholesome, not malignant.

BENIGNITY, bĕ-nĭg'-nĭ-tĭ. f. Graciousness, actual kindness; salubrity, wholesome quality.

BENIGNLY, bĕ-nĭ'ne-lĭ. ad. Favourably, kindly.

BENISON, bĕn'-nĭ-sĕn. f. Blessing, benediction.

BENNET, bĕn'-nĭt. f. An herb.

BENT, bĕnt. f. The state of being bent; degree of flexure; declivity; utmost power; application of the mind; inclination, disposition towards something; determination, fixed purpose; turn of the temper

or disposition; tendency, flexion; a stalk of grass, called the Bent-grass.

BENT, bĕnt'. part. of the verb

BEND. Made crooked; directed to a certain point; determined upon.

BENTING TIME, bĕnt'ing-tĭme. f. The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe.

To **BENUM**, bĕ-nŭm'. v. a. To make torpid; to stupify.

BENZOIN, bĕn'-zō-in'. f. A medicinal kind of resin imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called Benjamin.

To **BEPAIN**, bĕ-pānt'. v. a. To cover with paint.

To **BEPINCH**, bĕ-pĭntsh'. v. a. To mark with pinches.

To **BEPISS**, bĕ-pĭs'. v. a. To wet with urine.

To **BEQUEATH**, bĕ-kwĕth'. v. a. To leave by will to another.

BEQUEATHMENT, bĕ-kwĕth-mĕnt'. f. A legacy.

BEQUEST, bĕ-kwĕst'. f. Something left by will.

To **BERATTLE**, bĕ-rāt'l'. v. a. To rattle off.

BERBERRY, bĕr-bĕr-rĭy'. f. A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles.

To **BEREAVE**, bĕ-rĕv'. v. a. To strip of, to deprive of; to take away from.

BEREAVEMENT, bĕ-rĕv-mĕnt'. f. Deprivation.

BEREFT, bĕ-rĕft'. part. pass. of **BEREAVE**.

BERGAMOT, bĕr-gā-mōt'. f. A sort of pear, commonly called Bergamot; a sort of essence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear stock; a sort of snuff.

BERGMASTER, bĕrg'-māf-tŭr'. f. A bailiff, or chief officer, among miners.

BERGMOTE, bĕrg'-mōte. f. A court for deciding controversies among miners.

To **BERHYME**, bĕ-rĭme. v. a. To celebrate in rhyme or verses.

BERLIN, bĕr-lĭn'. f. A coach of a particular form.

BERNARDINE, bĕr-nār-dĭn'. f. A monk of the order of St. Bernard.

BERRY, bĕr-rĭy'. f. Any small fruit with many seeds.

To **BERRY**, bĕr-rĭy'. v. n. To bear berries.

BERTRAM, bĕr-trām'. f. Bastard pelitory.

BERYL, bĕr-ril'. f. A kind of precious stone.

BERYLLINE, bĕr-ril-lĭne. a. Like a beryl, greenish.

To **BESCREEN**, bĕ-skĕrĕn'. v. a. To shelter, to conceal.

To **BESEECH**, bĕ-sĕtsh'. v. a. To entreat, to supplicate, to implore; to beg, to ask.

To **BESEEM**, bĕ-sĕm'. v. n. To become, to be fit.

To **BESET**, bĕ-sĕt'. v. a. To besiege, to hem in; to embarrass, to perplex; to waylay, to surround; to fall upon, to harass.

To **BESHREW**, bĕ-shrō'. v. a. To wish a curse to; to happen ill to.

BESIDE, bĕ-sĭde. } prep. At the

BESIDES, bĕ-sĭdz. } side of another, near; over and above; not according to, though not contrary; out of, in a state of deviation from.

BESIDE, bĕ-sĭde. } ad. Over and

BESIDES, bĕ-sĭdz. } above; not in this number, beyond this class.

To **BESIEGE**, bĕ-sĕdzĭh'. v. a. To beleaguer, to lay siege to, to beset with armed forces.

BESIEGER, bĕ-sĕdzĭhŭr'. f. One employed in a siege.

To **BESLUBBER**, bĕ-slōb'-bŭr'. v. a. To dawb, to smear.

To **BESMEAR**, bĕ-smĕr'. v. a. To bedawb; to soil, to foul.

To **BESMIRCH**, bĕ-smĕrth'. v. a. To soil, to discolor.

To **BESMOKE**, bĕ-smō'ke. v. a. To foul with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke.

To **BESMUT**, bĕ-smŭt'. v. a. To blacken with smoke or soot.

BESOM, bĕz-ŭm'. f. An instrument to sweep with.

To **BESORT**, bê-sôrt'. v. a. To
 suit, to fit.
BESORT, bê-sôrt'. f. Company,
 attendance, train.
 To **BESOT**, bê-sôt'. v. a. To in-
 fatuate, to stupify; to make to
 doat.
BESOUGHT, bê-sâ't. preterite and
 part. pass. of **BESPEECH**; which see.
BESPAKE, bê-spâ'ke. Preterite of
BESPEAK.
 To **BESPANGLE**, bê-spâng'l. v. a.
 To adorn with spangles, to be-
 sprinkle with something shining.
 To **BESPATTER**, bê-spât'-tûr. v. a.
 To spot or sprinkle with dirt or
 water.
 To **BESPAWL**, bê-spâ'l. v. a. To
 dawb with spittle.
 To **BESPEAK**, bê-spê'k. v. a. To
 order or entreat any thing before-
 hand; to make way by a previous
 apology; to forebode; to speak
 to, to address; to betoken, to show.
BESPEAKER, bê-spê'-kûr. f. He
 that bespeaks any thing.
 To **BESPECKLE**, bê-spê'kl. v. a.
 To mark with speckles or spots.
 To **BESPEW**, bê-spû'. v. a. To
 dawb with spew or vomit.
 To **BESPICE**, bê-spî'se. v. a. To
 season with spices.
 To **BESPIT**, bê-spî't. v. a. To
 dawb with spittle.
BESPOKE, bê-spô'ke. preterite of
BESPEAK.
BESPOKE, bê-spô'ke. } participle
BESPOKEN, bê-spô'kn. } of **BESPEAK**; which see.
 To **BESPOT**, bê-spôt'. v. a. To
 mark with spots.
 To **BESPREAD**, bê-sprêd. v. a. To
 spread over.
 To **BESPRINKLE**, bê-sprînk'l. v. a.
 To sprinkle over.
 To **BESPUTTER**, bê-spût'-tûr. v. a.
 To sputter over something, to
 dawb any thing by sputtering.
BEST, bê't. a. Most good.
BEST, bê't. ad. In the highest de-
 gree of goodness; fittest.
 To **BESTAIN**, bê-tâ'ne. v. a. To
 mark with stains, to spot.
 To **BESTEAD**, bê-têd'. v. a. To

profit; to treat, to accommo-
 date.
BESTED, bê-têd'. Preterite and
 participle of **BESTEAD**.
BESTIAL, bê's-tyâl. a. Belonging
 to a beast; brutal, carnal.
BESTIALITY, bê't-ty-âl-i-ty. f.
 The quality of beasts.
BESTIALLY, bê's-tyâl-y. ad. Bru-
 tally.
 To **BESTICK**, bê-sîk'. v. a. To
 stick over with any thing.
 To **BESTIR**, bê-sîr'. v. a. To put
 into vigorous action.
 To **BESTOW**, bê-tô'. v. a. To
 give, to confer upon; to give as
 charity; to give in marriage; to
 give as a present; to apply; to lay
 out upon; to lay up, to flow, to
 place.
BESTOWER, bê-tô'-ûr. f. Giver,
 disposer.
BESTRAUGHT, bê-strâ't. particip.
 Distracted, mad.
 To **BESTREW**, bê-strô'. v. a. To
 sprinkle over.
 To **BESTRIDE**, bê-strî'de. v. a. To
 stride over any thing; to have any
 thing between one's legs; to step
 over.
BESTROWN, bê-strô'ne. passive par-
 ticiple of **BESTREW**.
 To **BESTUD**, bê-stûd'. v. a. To
 adorn with studs.
BET, bê't. f. A wager.
 To **BET**, bê't. v. a. To wager, to
 stake at a wager.
 To **BETAKE**, bê-tâ'ke. v. a. To
 take, to seize; to have recourse
 to.
 To **BETEEM**, bê-tê'm. v. a. To
 bring forth; to bestow, to give.
 To **BETHINK**, bê-thînk'. v. a. To
 recal to reflection.
BETHLEHEM. See **BEDLAM**.
BETHOUGHT, bê-thâ't. preter. and
 part. of bethink.
 To **BETHRAL**, bê-thrâl. v. a. To
 enslave, to conquer.
 To **BETHUMP**, bê-thûmp'. v. a.
 To beat.
 To **BETIDE**, bê-tî'de. v. n. To
 happen to, to befall; to come to
 pass, to fall out.

B E V

BETIME, bê-tî'me. } ad. Season-
 BETIMES, bê-tî'mz. } ably, ear-
 ly; soon, before long time has
 passed; early in the day.
 BETLE, bê-tl. f. A species of pep-
 per the leaves of which are chewed
 by the Indians.
 To BETOKEN, bê-tô'kn. v. a. To
 signify, to mark, to represent; to
 foreshow, to presignify.
 BETONY, bê-tô'ný. f. A plant.
 BETOOK, bê-túk'. pret. of BE-
 TAKE.
 To BETOSS, bê-tôs'. v. a. To
 disturb, to agitate.
 To BETRAY, bê-trá'. v. a. To
 give in the hands of enemies;
 to discover that which has been
 entrusted to secrecy; to make
 liable to something inconvenient;
 to show, to discover.
 BETRAYER, bê-trá'-úr. f. He that
 betrays, a traitor.
 To BETRIM, bê-trím'. v. a. To
 deck, to dress, to grace.
 To BETROTH, bê-trá'th. v. a. To
 contract to any one, to affiancé;
 to nominate to a bishoprick.
 To BETRUST, bê-trúst'. v. a. To
 entrust, to put into the power of
 another.
 BETTER, bê-túr. a. Having good
 qualities in a greater degree than
 something else.
 BETTER, bê-túr. ad. Well in a
 greater degree.
 To BETTER, bê-túr. v. a. To
 improve, to meliorate; to surpass,
 to exceed, to advance.
 BETTER, bê-túr. f. A superiour.
 BETTOR, bê-túr. f. One that
 lays bets or wagers.
 BETTY, bê-tý. f. An instrument
 to break open doors.
 BETWEEN, bê-twé'n. prep. In
 the intermediate space; from one
 to another; belonging to two in
 partnership; bearing relation to
 two; in separation of one from the
 other.
 BETWIXT, bê-twí'k'ft. prep. Be-
 tween.
 BEVEL, } bêv'-íl. } f. In masonry
 BEVIL, } and joinery, a

B E Z

kind of square, one leg of which
 is frequently crooked; a slope.
 To BEVEL, bêv'-íl. v. a. To cut to
 a bevel angle, or an angle not square.
 BEVER. See BEAVER.
 BEVERAGE, bêv'-ér-idzh. f. Drink,
 liquor to be drunk.
 BEVY, bêv'-ý. f. A flock of birds;
 a company; an assembly.
 To BEWAIL, bê-wá'le. v. a. To
 bemoan, to lament.
 To BEWARE, bê-wá're. v. n. To
 reward with caution, to be suspi-
 cious of danger from.
 To BEWEEP, bê-wé'p. v. a. To
 weep over or upon.
 To BEWET, bê-wét'. v. a. To
 wet, to moisten.
 To BEWILDER, bê-wíl'-dúr. v. a.
 To lose in pathless places, to
 puzzle.
 To BEWITCH, bê-wítsh'. v. a. To
 injure by witchcraft; to charm, to
 please.
 BEWITCHERY, bê-wítsh'-é-ry. f.
 Fascination, charm.
 BEWITCHMENT, bê-wítsh'-mént.
 f. Fascination.
 To BEWRAY, bê-rá'. v. a. To
 betray, to discover perfidiously; to
 show, to make visible.
 BEWRAYER, bê-rá'-úr. f. Be-
 trayer, discoverer.
 BEY, bá'. f. A Turkish governour,
 or viceroy.
 BEYOND, bê-yònd'. prep. Before,
 at a distance not reached; on the
 farther side of; farther onward
 than; past, out of the reach of;
 above, exceeding to a greater de-
 gree than; above in excellence;
 remote from, not within the sphere
 of; To go beyond, is to deceive.
 BEZEL, } biz'-íl. } f. That part of
 BEZIL, } a ring in which
 the stone is fixed.
 BEZOAR, bê-zò'e. f. A medicinal
 stone, formerly in high esteem as
 an antidote, brought from the East
 Indies.
 BEZOARDICK, bê-zò-á'r-dík. a.
 Compounded with bezoar.
 BEZONIAN, bê-zò'n-yán. f. A
 poor beggarly wretch.

BIANGULATED, bý-àng'-gù- }
lâ-tíd. }
BIANGULOUS, bý-àng'-gù- } a.
lûs. }
Having two corners or angles.
BIAS, bí-ás. f. The weight lodged
on one side of a bowl, which turns
it from the strait line; any thing
which turns a man to a particular
course; propension, inclination.
To BIAS, bí-ás. v. a. To incline to
some side.
BIB, bíb'. f. A small piece of linen
put upon the breasts of children,
over their clothes.
To BIB, bíb'. v. n. To tittle; to
sip; to drink frequently.
BIBACIOUS, bí-bá'-shûs. a. Much
addicted to drinking.
BIBACITY, bí-bás'-it-y'. f. The
act or quality of drinking much.
BIBBER, bíb'-búr. f. A tippler.
BIBLE, bí'bl. f. The sacred volume
in which are contained the revela-
tions of God.
BIBLICAL, bíb'-lý-kál. a. Relating
to the Bible.
BIBLIOGRAPHER, bíb-ly'-òg'-grá-
fúr. f. A man skilled in the know-
ledge of books; a transcriber.
BIBLIOTHECAL, bíb-ly'-ò-thé'-kál.
a. Belonging to a library.
BIBULOUS, bíb'-ú-lûs. a. That
which has the quality of drinking
moisture.
BICAPSULAR, bí-káp'-sù-lár. a.
A plant, the seed-vessel of which is
divided into two parts.
BICE, bí'fe. f. A pale blue colour
used in painting.
BICIPITAL, bí-síp'-i-tál. }
BICIPITOUS, bí-síp'-i-tûs. } a.
Having two heads.
To BICKER, bík'-kúr. v. n. To
skirmish, to fight off and on; to
quiver, to play backward and for-
ward.
BICKERER, bík'-kè-rúr. f. A skir-
misher.
BICKERN, bík'-kúrñ. f. An iron
ending in a point.
BICORNE, bí-kórñ. }
BICORNOUS, bí-ká'r-nûs. } a.
Having two horns.

BICORPORAL, bí-ká'r-pò-rál. a.
Having two bodies.
To BID, bíd'. v. a. To desire, to
ask; to command, to order; to
offer, to propose; to pronounce,
to declare; to denounce.
BIDALE, bíd'-ále. f. An invitation
of friends to drink at a poor man's
house, and there contribute charity.
BIDDEN, bíd'n. part. pass. of BID.
Invited; commanded.
BIDDER, bíd'-dúr. f. One who
offers or proposes a price.
BIDDING, bíd'-ding. f. Com-
mand, order; offer of a price.
To BIDE, bíde. v. a. To endure,
to suffer.
To BIDE, bíde. v. n. To dwell, to
live, to inhabit; to remain in a
place.
BIDENTAL, bí-dén'-tál. a. Hav-
ing two teeth.
BIDING, bí'-ding. f. Residence,
habitation.
BIENNIAL, bí-én'-yál. a. Of the
continuance of two years.
BIER, bí'r. f. A carriage on which
the dead are carried to the grave.
BIESTINGS, bí'stingz. f. The
first milk given by a cow after calv-
ing.
BIFARIOUS, bí-fá'-ry-ús. a. Two-
fold.
BIFEROUS, bíf'-fè-rûs. a. Bear-
ing fruit twice a year.
BIFID, bí'fil. }
BIFIDATED, bíf'-fy-dá-tíd. } a.
Opening with a cleft.
BIFOLD, bí'föld. a. Twofold,
double.
BIFORMED, bí-fárm'd. a. Com-
pounded of two forms.
BIFURCATED, bí-fúr'-ká-tíd. a.
Shooting out into two heads.
BIFURCATION, bí-fúr'-ká-shún. f.
Division into two.
BIG, bíg'. a. Great in bulk, large;
teeming, pregnant; full of some-
thing; distended, swollen; great in
air and mien, proud; great in spi-
rit, brave.
BIGAMIST, bíg-gá-mít. f. One
that has committed bigamy.
BIGAMY, bíg'-gá-my'. f. The
crime

crime of having two wives at once.

BIGBELLIED, big'-bél-lyd. a. Pregnant.

BIGGIN, big'-gin. f. A child's cap.

BIGHT, bíte. f. The bend of a rope.

BIGLY, big'-ly. ad. Tumidly, haughtily.

BIGNESS, big'-nés. f. Greatness of quantity; size, whether greater or smaller.

BIGOT, big'-gút. f. A man devoted to a certain party.

BIGOTED, big'-gút-íd. a. Blindly prepossessed in favour of something.

BIGOTRY, big'-gút-trý. f. Blind zeal, prejudice; the practice of a bigot.

BIGSWOLN, big'-swóln. a. Turgid.

BILANDER, bí'-án-dúr. f. A small vessel used for the carriage of goods.

BILBERRY, bí'-bér-ry. f. Whortleberry.

BILBO, bí'-bó. f. A rapier, a sword.

BILBOES, bí'-böz. f. A sort of stocks.

BILE, bíle. f. A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged by the common duct; a fore angry swelling.

To BILGE, bíldzh. v. n. To spring a leak.

BILGE, bíldzh'. f. The whole breadth of a ship's bottom.

BILGEWATER, bíldzh'-wá-túr. f. The water lying in the bilge of a ship.

BILIARY, bí'-yá-ry. a. Belonging to the bile.

BILINGSGATE, bí'-lingz-gáte. f. Ribaldry, foul language.

BILINGUOUS, bí-ling'-gwús. a. Having two tongues.

BILIOUS, bí'-yús. a. Consisting of bile.

To BILK, bílk'. v. a. To cheat, to defraud.

BILL, bíl'. f. The beak of a fowl; a kind of hatchet with a hooked

VOL. I.

point; a written paper of any kind; an account of money; a law presented to the parliament; a physician's prescription; an advertisement.

To BILL, bíl'. v. n. To carefs, as doves by joining bills.

To BILL, bíl'. v. a. To publish by an advertisement.

BILLET, bíl'-lét. f. A small paper, a note.

BILLET, bíl'-lét. f. A small log of wood for the chimney.

To BILLET, bíl'-lét. v. a. To direct a soldier where he is to lodge; to quarter soldiers.

BILLET-DOUX, bíl'-lét-dó. f. A love letter.

BILLIARDS, bíl'-yérdz. f. A kind of play.

BILLION, bíl'-yún. f. A million of millions.

BILLOW, bíl'-ló. f. A wave swoln.

To BILLOW, bíl'-ló. v. n. To swell, or roll as a wave.

BILLOWY, bíl'-ló-y. a. Swelling, turgid.

BIMARIAN, bí-má'-ry-án. a. Appertaining to two seas.

BIN, bín'. f. A place where bread, oats, or wine, is repositid.

BINACLE, bín'-ákl. f. The place where the compasses, and watch and log glasses are kept on board a ship.

BINARY, bí-ná-ry. a. Two; double.

To BIND, bínd. v. a. To confine with bonds, to enchain; to gird, to enwrap; to fasten to any thing; to fasten together; to cover a wound with dressings; to compel, to constrain; to oblige by stipulation; to confine, to hinder; to make costive; to restrain; To bind to, to oblige to serve some one; To bind over, to oblige to make appearance.

To BIND, bínd. v. n. To contract, to grow stiff; to be obligatory.

BIND, bínd. f. A species of hops; indurated clay; of eels, 250.

BINDER, bín'-dúr. f. A man whose trade it is to bind books; a man that binds sheaves; a fillet, a shred cut to bind with.

B I N D -

BINDING, bĭn-dĭng. *f.* A bandage.
BINDWEED, bĭnd-wĕd. *f.* The name of a plant.
BINOCLE, bĭn-ŏkl. *f.* A telescope fitted so with two tubes, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes.
BINOCULAR, bĭ-nŏk'-ŭ-lŭr. *a.* Having two eyes.
BINOMIAL, bĭ nŏ m-yāl. *a.* Consisting of two members connected by the sign plus or minus.
BINOMINOUS, bĭ-nŏm'-y-nŭs. *a.* Having two names.
BIOGRAPHER, bĭ-ŏg'-grā-fŭr. *f.* A writer of lives.
BIOGRAPHICAL, bĭ ŏ-grāf'-y kāl. *a.* Relating to biography.
BIOGRAPHY, bĭ-ŏg-grā-fy. *f.* Writing the lives of men is called Biography.
BIPAROUS, bĭp'-ā-rŭs. *a.* Bringing forth two at a birth.
BIPARTITE, bĭp'-ār-tĭte. *a.* Having two correspondent parts.
BIPARTITION, bĭ-pār-tĭsh'-ŭn. *f.* The act of dividing into two.
BIPED, bĭ-pĕd. *f.* An animal with two feet.
BIPEDAL, bĭ-pĕ-dāl. *a.* Two feet in length: having two feet.
BIPENNATED, bĭ-pĕn'-nā-tĭd. *a.* Having two wings.
BIPETALOUS, bĭ-pĕt'-tā-lŭs. *a.* Consisting of two flower leaves.
BISQUADRATE, bĭ-kwā-drāce. }
BISQUADRATICK, bĭ kwā-drāt'-ĭk. } *f.*
 The fourth power arising from the multiplication of a square by itself.
BIRCH, bĭrtsh'. *f.* A tree.
BIRCHEN, bĭrtsh'-ĭn. *a.* Made of birch.
BIRD, bŭrd'. *f.* A general term for the feathered kind, a fowl.
 To **BIRD**, bŭrd'. *v. n.* To catch birds.
BIRDBOLT, bŭrd'-bŏlt. *f.* A small arrow.
BIRDCAGE, bŭrd'-kādzh. *f.* An enclosure made of wire or wicker, in which birds are kept.
BIRDCATCHER, bŭrd'-kātsh-ŭr. *f.*

One that makes it his employment to take birds.
BIRDER, bŭrd'-ŭr. *f.* A birdcatcher.
BIRDINGPIECE, bŭrd'-ĭng-pĕs. *f.* A gun to shoot birds with.
BIRDLIME, bŭrd'-lĭme. *f.* A glutinous substance spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.
BIRDMAN, bŭrd'-mān. *f.* A birdcatcher.
BIRDSEYE, bŭrdz'-i. *f.* The name of a plant.
BIRDSFOOT, bŭrdz'-fŭt. *f.* A plant.
BIRDSNEST, bŭrdz'-nĕit. *f.* The place where a bird lays her eggs and hatches her young: an herb.
BIRDS TONGUE, bŭrdz'-tŭng. *f.* An herb.
BIRGANDER, bĕr'-gān-dŭr. *f.* A fowl of the goose kind.
BIRT, bĭrt'. *f.* A fish of the turbot kind.
BIRTH, bĕrth'. *f.* The act of coming into life; extraction, lineage; rank which is inherited by descent; the condition in which any man is born; thing born; the act of bringing forth.
BIRTHDAY, bĕrth'-dā. *f.* The day on which any one is born.
BIRTHDOM, bĕrth'-dām. *f.* Privilege of birth.
BIRTHNIGHT, bĕrth'-nĭte. *f.* The night in which any one is born.
BIRTHPLACE, bĕrth'-plāse. *f.* Place where any one is born.
BIRTHRIGHT, bĕrth'-rĭte. *f.* The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first born.
BIRTHSTRANGLLED, bĕrth'-strāngld. *a.* Strangled in being born.
BIRTHWORT, bĕrth'-wŭrt. *f.* The name of a plant.
BISCUIT, bĭs'-kĭt. *f.* A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea; a composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar.
 To **BISECT**, bĭs'-sĕk't. *v. a.* To divide into two parts.
BISECTION, bĭs'-sĕk'-shŭn. *f.* A geometrical term, signifying the division

division of any quantity into two equal parts.

BISHOP, bish'úp. f. One of the head order of the clergy: a cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.

To **BISHOP**, bish'úp. v. a. To admit solemnly into the church.

BISHOPRICK, bish'úp-rik. f. The diocese of a bishop.

BISHOPSWOOD, bish'úps-wéd. f. A plant.

BISK, bisk'. f. Soup, broth.

BISMUTH, biz'múth. f. Tin-glafs, a hard, whitish, brittle, mineral substance, of a metalline nature.

BISSEXTILE, bis'séks'til. f. Leap year.

BISSON, bis'sún. a. Blind.

BISTORT, bis'tót. f. A plant called snakeweed.

BISTOURY, bis'túr-ý. f. A surgeon's instrument used in making incisions.

BISTRE, bis'túr. f. A brown paint

BISULCOUS, bi-sú'kús. a. Cloven-footed.

BIT, bit'. f. The iron part of the bridle which is put into the horse's mouth; as much meat as is put into the mouth at once; a small piece of any thing; a Spanish West India silver coin, valued at sevenpence halfpenny.

To **BIT**, bit. v. a. To put the bridle upon a horse.

BIT, bit'. pret. of BITE.

BITCH, bitsh'. f. The female of the dog kind; a name of reproach for a woman.

To **BITE**, bite. v. a. To crush or pierce with the teeth; to give pain by cold; to hurt or pain with reproach; to cut, to wound; to make the mouth smart with an acrid taste; to cheat, to trick.

BITE, bite. f. The seizure of any thing by the teeth; the act of a fish that takes the bait; a cheat, a trick; a sharper.

BITER, bý'túr. f. He that bites; a fish apt to take the bait; a tricker, a deceiver.

BITTACLE, bit-tákl. f. A frame of timber in the steerage, where the compass is placed; now usually called **BINACLE**.

BITTEN, bit'n. part. pass. of BITE.

BITTER, bit'túr. a. Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood; sharp, cruel, severe; calamitous, miserable; reproachful, satirical; unpleasing or hurtful.

BITTERGOURD, bit'túr-górd. f. A plant.

BITTERLY, bit'túr-ly. ad. With a bitter taste; in a biting manner, sorrowfully, calamitously; sharply, severely.

BITTERN, bit'térn. f. A bird with long legs, which feeds upon fish: a bitter liquor which drains off from common salt in the making.

BITTERNESS, bit'túr-nés. f. A bitter taste; malice, grudge, hatred, implacability; sharpness, severity of temper; satire, piquancy, keenness of reproach; sorrow, vexation, affliction.

BITTERSWEET, bit'túr-swét. f. An apple which has a compounded taste; a species of nightshade.

BITTERVEICH, bit'túr-vétsh. f. A plant.

BITTERWORT, bit'túr-wúrt. f. An herb.

BITTOUR, bit'tór. f. See BITTERN.

BITUME, bit-túm. } f. A fat

BITUMEN, bi-tú'mén. } unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes.

BITUMINOUS, bi-tú'mi-nús. a. Compounded of bitumen.

BIVALVE, bí-válv. a. Having two valves or shutters, used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters.

BIVALVULAR, bí-vál'vú-lár. a. Having two valves.

BIXWORT, bik's-wúrt. f. An herb.

BIZANTINE, biz'án-tine. f. A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offereth upon high festival days.

To **BLAB**, bláb'. v. a. To tell what ought to be kept secret.

To BLAB, bláb'. v. n. To tattle, to tell tales.

BLAB, bláb'. f. A tattle.

BLABBER, bláb'-bár. f. A tattler, a tattle.

BLACK, blák'. a. Of the colour of night; dark; cloudy of countenance, fullen; horrible, wicked; dismal, mournful.

BLACK-BRYONY, blák-brí'-ò-ný. f. The name of a plant.

BLACK-CATTLE, blák'-kátł. f. Oxen, bulls, and cows.

BLACK-GUARD, blák'-gárd. f. A dirty fellow. A low term.

BLACK-LEAD, blák'-léd'. f. A mineral found in the lead mines, much used for pencils.

BLACK-PUDDING, blák'-púd'-dng. f. A kind of food made of blood and grain.

BLACK-ROD, blák'-ród'. f. The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black rod he carries in his hand. He is usher of the parliament.

BLACK, blák'. f. A black colour; mourning; a blackmoor; that part of the eye which is black.

To BLACK, blák'. v. a. To make black, to blacken.

BLACKAMOOR, blák'-ámòr. f. A negro.

BLACKBERRY, blák'-bér-rý. f. A species of bramble; the fruit of it.

BLACKBIRD, blák'-búrd. f. The name of a bird.

BLACKBROWED, blák'-browd. a. Having black eyebrows; gloomy; dismal.

To BLACKEN, blák'n. v. n. To make of a black colour; to darken, to defame.

To BLACKEN, blák'n. v. n. To grow black.

BLACKISH, blák'-ish. a. Somewhat black.

BLACKMOOR, blák'-mòr. f. A negro.

BLACKNESS, blák' nés. f. Black colour; darkness.

BLACKSMITH, blák'-smith. f. A smith that works in iron, so called from being very smutty.

BLACKTAIL, blák'-táie. f. The ruff or pope. A small fish.

BLACKTHORN, blák'-tòrn. f. The haw.

BLADDER, blád'-dúr. f. That vessel in the body which contains the urine; a blister, a pustule.

BLADDER-NUT, blád'-dúr-nút. f. A plant.

BLADDER SENA, blád'-dúr sèn-á. f. A plant.

BLADE, blá'de. f. The spire of grass, the green shoots of corn; the sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument; a brisk man, either fierce or gay.

BLADEBONE, blá'de bòne. f. The scapula, or scapular bone.

BLADED, blá'-díd. a. Having blades or spires.

BLAIN, blá'ne. f. A pustule, a blister.

BLAMABLE, blá'-mábl. a. Culpable, faulty.

BLAMABLENESS, blá'-mábl-nés. f. Fault.

BLAMABLY, blá'-má-blý. ad. Culpably.

To BLAME, blá'me. v. a. To censure, to charge with a fault.

BLAME, blá'me. f. Imputation of a fault; crime; hurt.

BLAMEFUL, blá'me-fúl. a. Criminal, guilty.

BLAMELESS, blá'me-lés. a. Guiltless, innocent.

BLAMELESLY, blá'me-léf-ly. ad. Innocently.

BLAMELESSNESS, blá'me-léf-nés. f. Innocence.

BLAMER, blá'-mér. f. A censorer.

BLAMEWORTHY, blá'me-wúr-thý. a. Culpable, blameable.

To BLANCH, blánt'sh. v. a. To whiten; to strip or peel such things as have husks; to obliterate, to pass over.

To BLANCH, blánt'sh. v. n. To evade, to shift.

BLANCHER, blán'-tshúr. f. A whitener.

BLAND, blánd'. a. Soft, mild, gentle.

To BLANDISH, blán'-dísh. v. a. To smoothe, to soften.

BLAN-

BLANDISHMENT, blán'-dîsh-mént. f. Act of fondness, expression of tenderness by gesture; soft words, kind speeches; kind treatment.

BLANK, blánk'. a. White; unwritten; confused; without rhyme.

BLANK, blánk'. f. A void space; a lot, by which nothing is gained; a paper unwritten; the point to which an arrow or shot is directed.

To BLANK, blánk'. v. a. To damp, to dispirit; to efface.

BLANKET, blánk'-îl. f. A woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven; a kind of pear.

To BLANKET, blánk'-îl. v. a. To cover with a blanket; to toss in a blanket.

BLANKLY, blánk'-lî. ad. In a blank manner, with patience, with confusion.

To BLARE, blá're. v. n. To bellow, to roar.

To BLASPHEME, bláf'-sém. v. a. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God; to speak evil of.

To BLASPHEME, bláf'-sém. v. n. To speak blasphemy.

BLASPHEMER, bláf'-sém'-múr. f. A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

BLASPHEMOUS, blás'-sém'-mús. a. Impiously irreverent with regard to God.

BLASPHEMOUSLY, blás'-sém'-múf'-lî. ad. Impiously, with wicked irreverence.

BLASPHEMY, blás'-sém'-mý. f. Blasphemy is an offering of some indignity unto God himself.

BLAST, blást'. f. A gust or puff of wind; the sound made by any instrument of wind music; the stroke of a malignant planet.

To BLAST, blást'. v. a. To strike with some sudden plague; to make to wither; to injure, to invalidate; to confound, to strike with terror.

BLASTMENT, blást'-mént. f. Sudden stroke of infection.

BLATANT, blá'-tánt. a. Bellowing as a calf.

To BLATTER, blát'-túr. v. n. To roar.

BLATTERATION, blát'-túr'-shún. f. Noise, senseless roar.

BLAY, blá'. f. A small whitish silver fish; a bleak.

BLAZE, blá'ze. f. A flame, the light of the flame; publication; a white mark upon a horse.

To BLAZE, blá'ze. v. n. To flame, to be conspicuous.

To BLAZE, blá'ze. v. a. To publish, to make known; to blazon; to inflame; to fire.

BLAZER, blá'-zúr. f. One that spreads reports.

To BLAZON, blá'zn. v. a. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial; to deck, to embellish; to display, to set to show; to celebrate, to set out; to blaze about, to make publick.

BLAZUN, blá'zn. f. Blazonry; show, publication.

BLAZONRY, blá'zn-ry. f. The art of blazoning.

To BLEACH, blé'th. v. a. To whiten.

BLEAK, blé'k. a. Pale; cold, chill.

BLEAK, blé'k. f. A small river fish.

BLEAKNESS, blé'k-nés. f. Coldness, chillness.

BLEAKY, blé'-kî. a. Bleak, cold, chill.

BLEAR, blé'r. a. Dim with rheum or water; dim, obscure in general.

To BLEAR, blé'r. v. a. To make the eyes watery, or sore with rheum; to dim.

BLEAREDNESS, blé'-réd-nés. f. The state of being dimmed with rheum.

BLEAREYED, blé'r-îde. a. Having watery or red eyes.

To BLEAT, blé't. v. n. To cry as a sheep.

BLEAT, blé't. f. The cry of a sheep or lamb.

BLEB, bléb'. f. A blister.

BLED, bléd'. Preterite and participle of the verb **To BLEED**.

To BLEED, blé'd. v. n. To lose blood, to run with blood; to drop, as blood.

To BLEED, blé'd. v. a. To let blood.

To BLEMISH, blém'-îh. v. a. To mark

- mark with any deformity; to defame, to tarnish, with respect to reputation.
- BLEMISH**, blém'ish. *f.* A mark of deformity, a scar; reproach, disgrace.
- To **BLENCH**, blénth'. *v. n.* To shrink, to start back.
- To **BLEND**, blénd'. *v. a.* To mingle together; to confound; to pollute, to spoil.
- BLENT**, blént'. The obsolete participle of **BLEND**.
- To **BLESS**, blés'. *v. a.* To make happy, to prosper; to wish happiness to another; to praise; to glorify for benefits received.
- BLESSED**, blés'-séd. *part. a.* Happy, enjoying heavenly felicity.
- BLESSEDDLY**, blés'-séd-ly. *ad.* Happily.
- BLESSEDNESS**, blés'-séd-nés. *f.* Happiness, felicity; sanctity; heavenly felicity; Divine favour.
- BLESSER**, blés'-sér. *f.* He that blesses.
- BLESSING**, blés'-sing. *f.* Benediction; the means of happiness; Divine favour.
- BLEST**, blést'. *part. a.* Happy.
- BLEW**, blá'. The preterite of **BLOW**.
- BLEYME**, blá'me. *f.* An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone.
- BLIGHT**, blít'e. *f.* Mildew; anything nipping, or blasting.
- To **BLIGHT**, blít'e. *v. a.* To blast, to hinder from fertility.
- BLIND**, blí'nd. *a.* Without sight, dark; intellectually dark; unseen, private; dark, obscure.
- To **BLIND**, blí'nd. *f.* Something to hinder the sight; something to mislead.
- To **BLINDFOLD**, blí'nd-föld. *v. a.* To hinder from seeing by blinding the eyes.
- BLINDFOLD**, blí'nd-föld. *a.* Having the eyes covered.
- BLINDLY**, blí'nd-ly. *ad.* Without sight; implicitly, without examination; without judgment or direction.
- BLINDMAN'S BUFF**, blí'nd-mánz-búf. *f.* A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company.
- BLINDNESS**, blí'nd-nés. *f.* Want of sight; ignorance, intellectual darkness.
- BLINDSIDE**, blí'nd-sí'de. *f.* Weakness, feeble.
- BLINDWORM**, blí'nd-wúrm. *f.* A small viper, not venomous.
- To **BLINK**, blínk'. *v. n.* To wink; to see obscurely.
- BLINKARD**, blínk'-érd. *f.* One that has bad eyes; something twinkling.
- BLISS**, blís'. *f.* The highest degree of happiness; the happiness of blessed souls; felicity in general.
- BLISSFUL**, blís'-fúl. *a.* Happy in the highest degree.
- BLISSFULLY**, blís'-fúl-ly. *ad.* Happily.
- BLISSFULNESS**, blís'-fúl-nés. *f.* Happiness.
- BLISTER**, blís'-túr. *f.* A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis; any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts.
- To **BLISTER**, blís'-túr. *v. n.* To rise in blisters.
- To **BLISTER**, blís'-túr. *v. a.* To raise blisters by some hurt.
- BLITHE**, blít'he. *a.* Gay, airy.
- BLITHELY**, blít'h-ly. *ad.* In a blithe manner.
- BLITHENESS**, blít'h-nés. }
BLITHSOMENESS, blít'h-súm- }
nés. }
f. The quality of being blithe.
- BLITHSOME**, blít'h-súm. *a.* Gay, cheerful.
- To **BLOAT**, bló'te. *v. a.* To swell.
- To **BLOAT**, bló'te. *v. n.* To grow turgid.
- BLOATEDNESS**, bló'-téd-nés. *f.* Turgidness; swelling.
- BLOBBER**, blób'-búr. *f.* A bubble.
- BLOBBERLIP**, blób'-búr-líp. *f.* A thick lip.
- BLOBBERLIPPED**, blób'-búr- }
 lípt. }
BLOBLIPPED, blób'-lípt. }
a. }
 Having swelled or thick lips.
- BLOCK**, blók'. *f.* A short heavy piece of timber; a rough piece of marble; the wood on which hats are formed; the wood on which criminals

criminals are beheaded; an obstruction, a stop; a sea term for a pulley; a blockhead.

To **BLOCK**, blók'. v. a. To shut up, to enclose.

BLOCK-HOUSE, blók'-hous. f. A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass.

BLOCK-TIN, blók'-tin'. f. Tin pure or unmixed.

BLOCKADE, blók'-ká'de. f. A siege carried on by shutting up the place.

To **BLOCKADE**, blók'-ká'de. v. a. To shut up.

BLOCKHEAD, blók'-héd. f. A stupid fellow, a dolt, a man without parts.

BLOCKHEADED, blók'-héd'-jd. a. Stupid, dull.

BLOCKISH, blók'-ih. a. Stupid, dull.

BLOCKISHLY, blók'-ish-ly. ad. In a stupid manner.

BLOCKISHNESS, blók'-ish-nés. f. Stupidity.

BLOMARY. See **BLOOMARY**.

BLOOD, blúd'. f. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals; child; progeny; family, kindred; descent, lineage; birth, high extraction; murder, violent death; temper of mind, state of the passions; hot spark; man of fire.

To **BLOOD**, blúd'. v. a. To stain with blood; to enure to blood, as a hound; to heat, to exasperate.

BLOOD-BOLTERED, blúd'-bóltúrd. a. Blood sprinkled.

BLOOD-STONE, blúd'-stóne. f. The bloodstone is green, spotted with a bright blood-red.

BLOOD-THIRSTY, blúd'-thúrf-tý. a. Desirous to shed blood.

BLOOD-VESSEL, blúd'-véf-síl. f. Any vessel in which the blood circulates in an animal; a vein, an artery.

BLOODFLOWER, blúd'-flówr. f. A plant.

BLOODGUILTINESS, blúd'-gilt'-ý-nés. f. Murder.

BLOODHOUND, blúd'-hound. f. A hound that follows by the scent of blood.

BLOODILY, blúd'-l-ly. a. Cruelly.

BLOODINESS, blúd'-ý-nés. f. The state of being bloody.

BLOODLESS, blúd'-lés. a. Without blood, dead; without slaughter.

BLOODSHED, blúd'-shéd. f. The crime of blood, or murder; slaughter.

BLOODSHEDDER, blúd'-shéd-dúr. f. Murderer.

BLOODSHOT, blúd'-shót.

BLOODSHOTTEN, blúd'-shóttn. } a. Filled with blood bursting from it's proper vessels.

BLOODSUCKER, blúd'-súk-úr. f. A leech, a fly, any thing that sucks blood; a murderer.

BLOODWIT, blúd'-wít. f. A fine anciently paid as a composition for blood.

BLOODY, blúd'-ý. a. Stained with blood; cruel, murderous.

BLOODY-FLUX, blúd'-ý-flúk's. f. A looseness attended with a discharge of blood.

BLOODY-MINDED, blúd'-ý-mí'nd-íd. a. Cruel; inclined to murder.

BLOOM, blóm. f. A blossom; the state of immaturity; a mass of iron after the first hammering.

To **BLOOM**, blóm. v. n. To bring or yield blossoms; to produce, as blossoms; to be in a state of youth.

BLOOMARY, blóm'-már-ý. f. The first forge in iron mills through which the metal passes; the first hammering of iron.

BLOOMY, blóm'-my. a. Full of blooms, flowery.

BLOSSOM, blós'-súm. f. The flower that grows on any plant.

To **BLOSSOM**, blós'-súm. v. n. To put forth blossoms.

To **BLOT**, blót'. v. a. To obliterate, to make writing invisible; to efface, to erase; to blur; to disgrace; to disfigure; to darken.

BLOT, blót'. f. An obliteration of something written; a blur, a spot; a spot in reputation.

BLOTCH, blótsh'. f. A spot or pustule upon the skin.

To **BLOTE**, bló'te. v. a. To smoke, or dry by the smoke.
BLOW, bló'. f. A stroke; the fatal stroke; a single action, a sudden event; the act of a fly, by which he lodges eggs in flesh.
 To **BLOW**, bló'. v. n. To move with a current of air; this word is used sometimes impersonally with It, as, It blows; to pant, to puff; to breathe hard; to sound by being blown; to play musically by wind; to bloom, to blossom; To blow over, to pass away without effect; To blow up, to fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.
 To **BLOW**, bló'. v. a. To drive by the force of the wind; to inflame with wind; to swell, to puff into size; to sound an instrument of wind music; to warm with the breath; to spread by report; to infect with the eggs of flies; To blow out, to extinguish by wind; To blow up, to raise or swell with breath; To blow up, to destroy with gunpowder; To blow upon, to make stale.
BLOWER, bló'-úr. f. A melter of tin ore; a particular kind of whale.
BLOWN, bló'ne. Participle passive of Blow.
BLOWPOINT, bló'-point. f. A child's play.
BLOWTH, bló'th. f. The blossom, the bloom of a plant; little used.
BLOWZE, blow'z. f. A ruddy faced wench; a female whose hair is in disorder.
BLOWZY, blow'-zý. a. Sun-burnt, high coloured; having the hair in disorder.
BLUBBER, blúb'-búr. f. The part of a whale that contains the oil.
 To **BLUBBER**, blúb'-búr. v. n. To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.
 To **BLUBBER**, blúb'-búr. f. To swell the cheeks with weeping.
BLUDGEON, blúdd'-zhún. f. A short stick, with one end loaded.
BLUE, blú'. a. One of the seven original colours.
BLUEBOTTLE, blú'-bód. f. A

flower of the bell shape; a fly with a large blue belly.
BLUELY, blú'-lý. ad. With a blue colour.
BLUENESS, blú'-nès. f. The quality of being blue.
BLUFF, blúf'. a. Big, surly, blustering.
BLUISH, blú'-ish. a. Blue in a small degree.
BLUISHNESS, blú'-ish-nès. f. A small degree of blue colour.
 To **BLUNDER**, blún'-dúr. v. n. To mistake grossly, to err very widely; to flounder, to stumble.
 To **BLUNDER**, blún'-dúr. v. a. To mix foolishly or blindly.
BLUNDER, blún'-dúr. f. A gross or shameful mistake.
BLUNDERBUSS, blún'-dèr-bús. f. A gun that is charged with many bullets.
BLUNDERER, blún'-dè-rúr. f. A blockhead.
BLUNDERHEAD, blún'-dúr-héd. f. A stupid fellow.
BLUNT, blúnt'. a. Dull on the edge or point, not sharp; dull in understanding, not quick; rough, not delicate; abrupt, not elegant.
 To **BLUNT**, blúnt'. v. a. To dull the edge or point; to repress or weaken any appetite.
BLUNTLY, blúnt'-lý. ad. Without sharpness; coarsely, plainly.
BLUNTNES, blúnt'-nès. f. Want of edge or point; coarseness, roughness of manners.
BLUNT-WITTED, blúnt'-wít'-íd. a. Dull, stupid.
BLUR, blúr. f. A blot, a stain.
 To **BLUR**, blúr'. v. a. To blot, to efface; to stain.
 To **BLURT**, blúrt'. v. a. To speak inadvertently.
 To **BLUSH**, blúsh'. v. n. To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour in the cheek; to carry a red colour.
BLUSH, blúsh'. f. The colour in the cheeks; a red or purple colour; sudden appearance.
BLUSHY, blúsh'-ý. a. Having the colour of a blush.
 To **BLUSTER**, blús'-túr. v. n. To

roar, as a storm; to bully, to puff.
BLUSTER, blú's-túr. f. Roar, noise, tumult; boast, boisterousness.
BLUSTERER, blú's-tê-rúr. f. A swaggerer, a bully.
BLUSTROUS, blú's-trús. a. Tumultuous, noisy.
BO, bô'. interj. A word of terror.
BOAR, bô're. f. The male swine.
BOAR-SPEAR, bô're-spêr. f. A spear used in hunting the boar.
BOARD, bô'rd. f. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness; a table; a table at which a council or court is held; a court of jurisdiction; the deck or floor of a ship.
 To **BOARD**, bô'rd. v. a. To enter a ship by force; to attack, or make the first attempt; to lay or pave with boards; to place as a boarder in another's house.
 To **BOARD**, bô'rd. v. n. To live in a house where a certain rate is paid for eating.
BOARD WAGES, bô'rd-wá-dzhíz. f. Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.
BOARDER, bô'r-dúr. f. One who diets with another at a certain rate.
BOARDING-SCHOOL, bô'rd-íng-skól. f. A school where the scholars live with the teacher; chiefly applied to schools for girls.
BOARISH, bô're-ísh. a. Swinish, brutal, cruel.
 To **BOAST**, bô'st. v. n. To display one's own worth or actions.
 To **BOAST**, bô'st. v. a. To brag of; to magnify, to exalt.
BOAST, bô'st. f. A proud speech; cause of boasting.
BOASTER, bô's-túr. f. A bragger.
BOASTFUL, bô'st-fúl. a. Ostentatious.
BOASTINGLY, bô's-tíng-lý. ad. Ostentatious.
BOAT, bô'te. f. A vessel to pass the water in.
BOATION, bô-á'-shún. f. Roar, noise.
BOATMAN, bô'te-mán. } f. He
BOATSMAN, bô'ts mán. } that
 manages a boat.

BOATSWAIN, bô'sn. f. An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, and anchors.
 To **BOB**, bób'. v. a. To beat, to drub; to cheat, to gain by fraud.
 To **BOB**, bób'. v. n. To play backward and forward.
BOB, bób'. f. Something that hangs so as to play loose; the words repeated at the end of a stanza; a blow; a short wig.
BOBBIN, bób'-bín. f. A small pin of wood, with a notch.
BOBBIN-WORK, bób'-bín-wúrk. f. Work woven with bobbins.
BOBCHERRY, bób'-tshér-rý. f. A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.
BOBSTAY, bób'-flá. f. The rope which keeps the end of the bowsprit from rising.
BOBTAIL, bób'-táile. f. Cut tail.
BOBTAILED, bób'-tá'ld. a. Having a tail cut.
BOBWIG, bób'-wíg'. f. A short wig.
BOCKELET, bók'-kê-lét. } f. A
BOCKERET, bók'-kê-rét. } kind of
 long-winged hawk.
 To **BODE**, bô'de. v. a. To portend, to be the omen of.
 To **BODE**, bô'de. v. n. *To be an omen.
BODEMENT, bô'de-mént. f. Portent, omen.
 To **BODGE**, bôd'zh. v. n. To boggle.
BODICE, bôd'-dis. f. Stays, a waist-coat quilted with whalebone.
BODILESS, bôd'-ý-lés. a. Incorporeal, without a body.
BODILY, bôd'-i-lý. a. Corporeal, containing body; relating to the body, not the mind; real, actual.
BODÍLY, bôd'-i-lý. ad. Corporeally.
BODKIN, bôd'-kín. f. An instrument with a small blade and sharp point; an instrument to draw a thread or ribbon through a loop; an instrument to dress the hair.
BODY, bôd'-ý. f. The material substance of an animal; matter, op-

posed to spirit; a person; a human being; reality, opposed to representation; a collective mass; the main army, the battle; a corporation; the outward condition; the main part; a pandect, a general collection; strength, as wine of a good body.

BODY-CLOTHES, bód'ý-clôz. f. Clothing for horses that are dieted.

BOG, bóg'. f. A marsh, a fen, a morass.

BOG-TROTTER, bóg'-trót-túr. f. One that lives in a boggy country.

To **BOGGLE**, bóg'l. v. n. To start, to fly back; to hesitate.

BOGGLER, bóg'-lúr. f. A doubter, a timorous man.

BOGGY, bóg'-ý. a. Marshy, swampy.

BOGHOUSE, bóg' hous. f. A house of office.

BOHEA, bô-hé. f. A species of tea.

To **BOIL**, boíl. v. n. To be agitated by heat; to be hot, to be fervent; to move like boiling water; to be in hot liquor.

To **BOIL**, boíl. v. a. To seeth; to heat by putting into boiling water; to dress in boiling water.

BOIL, boíl. f. A fore angry swelling.

BOILARY, boíl-lá-ý. f. A place at the salt works where the salt is boiled.

BOILER, boý-lúr. f. The person that boils any thing; the vessel in which any thing is boiled.

BOISTEROUS, boý'té-rús. a. Violent, loud, roaring, stormy; turbulent, furious; unwieldy.

BOISTEROUSLY, boý'té-rú-lý. ad. Violently, tumultuously.

BOISTEROUSNESS, boý'té-rús-nés. f. Tumultuousness; turbulence.

BOLARY, bô'lá-ý. a. Partaking of the nature of bole.

BOLD, bôld. a. Daring, brave, stout; executed with spirit; confident, not scrupulous; impudent, rude; licentious; standing out to the view; To make bold, to take freedoms.

To **BOLDEN**, bôldn. v. a. To make bold.

BOLDFACE, bôld-fáse. f. Impudence, sauciness.

BOLDFACED, bôld-fáit. a. Impudent.

BOLDLY, bôld-lý. ad. In a bold manner.

BOLDNESS, bôld-nés. f. Courage, bravery; exemption from caution; assurance, impudence.

BOLE, bôle. f. The body or trunk of a tree; a kind of earth; a measure of corn containing six bushels.

BOLIS, bô'lis. f. A great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.

BOLL, bôle. f. A round stalk or stem.

To **BOLL**, bôle. v. n. To rise in a stalk.

BOLSTER, bô'l-stúr. f. Something laid in the bed, to support the head; a pad, or quilt; a compress for a wound.

To **BOLSTER**, bô'l-stúr. v. a. To support the head with a bolster; to afford a bed to; to hold wounds together with a compress; to support, to maintain.

BOLT, bôlt. f. An arrow, a dart; a thunderbolt; Bolt upright, that is, upright as an arrow; the bar of a door; an iron to fasten the legs; a spot or stain.

To **BOLT**, bôlt. v. a. To shut or fasten with a bolt; to blurt out; to futter, to shackle; to sift, or separate with a sieve; to examine, to try out; to purify, to purge.

To **BOLT**, bôlt. v. n. To spring out with speed and suddenness.

BOLT-ROPE, bôlt-rôpe. f. The rope that passes round a sail to which the edges of it are sewed.

BOLTER, bô'l-túr. f. A sieve to separate meal from bran.

BOLTHEAD, bôlt-héd. f. A long straight-necked glass vessel, a matras or receiver.

BOLTING-HOUSE, bô'l-túg-hous. f. The place where meal is sifted.

BOLTSPRIT, or **BOWSPRIT**, bô'spít. f. A mast running out at the head

head of a ship, not standing upright, but aloope.

BOLUS, bô'-lûs. f. A medicine, made up into a soft mass, larger than pills.

BOMB, bûm'. f. A loud noise; 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.

To **BOMB**, bûm'. v. a. To bombard.

BOMB-CHEST, bûm' tshê't. f. A kind of chest filled with bombs, placed under-ground, to blow up in the air.

BOMB-KETCH, bûm' kêtsh. } f.

BOMB-VESSEL, bûm'-vê's-sî. } f.

A kind of ship, strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar.

BOMBARD, bûm'-bârd. f. A great gun; a barrel for wine.

To **BOMBARD**, bûm-bârd. v. a. To attack with bombs.

BOMBARDIER, bûm bâr-dê'r. f. The engineer, whose employment it is to shoot bombs.

BOMBARDMENT, bûm-bârd-mênt. f. An attack made by throwing bombs.

BOMBASIN, bûm-bâ-zê'n. f. A slight silken stuff.

BOMBAST, bûm-bâst'. f. Patchwork, stuffing; stuffian, big words.

BOMBAST, bûm-bâst'. } a.

BOMBASTIC, bûm-bâs'-tik. } a.

High sounding.

BOMBULATION, bûm-bû-lâ'-shûn. f. Sound, noise.

BOMBYCINOUS, bôm-bis' sý-nûs. a. Silken, made of silk.

BON MOT, bông-mô'. f. A witty saying, a smart repartee.

BONAROA, bô'-nâ-iô'-bâ. f. A whore.

BONASUS, bô-nâ'-sûs. f. A kind of buffalo.

BONCHRETIEN, bông-krê't'-tshyên. f. A species of pear.

BOND, bônd'. f. Cords or chains, with which any one is bound; ligament that holds any thing together; union, connexion; imprisonment, captivity; cement of union, cause of union; a writing of obligation; law by which any one is obliged.

BOND, bônd'. a. Captive.

BONDAGE, bôn'-didzh. f. Captivity, imprisonment.

BONDMAID, bônd'-mâde. f. A woman slave.

BONDMAN, bônd'-mân. A man slave.

BONDSERVANT, bônd'-sêr-vânt. f. A slave.

BONDSERVICE, bônd'-sêr-vis. f. Slavery.

BONDSLAVE, bônd'-flâve. f. A man in slavery.

BONDSMAN, bônd'z-mân. f. One bound for another.

BONDWOMAN, bônd'-wûm-ûn. f. A woman slave.

BONE, bô'ne. f. The solid parts of the body of an animal; a fragment of meat, a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it; To make no bones, to make no scruple; in the plural, dice.

To **BONE**, bô'ne. v. a. To take out the bones from the flesh; to put bones into any thing.

BONEACE, bô'ne-âce. f. A game at cards.

BONELACE, bô'ne lâce. f. Flaxen lace.

BONELESS, bô'ne-lês. a. Without bones.

To **BONESET**, bô'ne-sêt. v. n. To restore a bone out of joint, or join a bone broken.

BONESETTER, bô'ne-sêt-tûr. f. One who makes a practice of setting bones.

BONFIRE, bôn'-fîre. f. A fire made for triumph.

BONGRACE, bôn'-grâs. f. A covering for the forehead.

BONNET, bôn'-nêt. f. A hat, a cap.

BONNETS, bôn'-nêts. f. Small sails set on the courses.

BONNILY, bôn'-ny-ly. ad. Gaily, handsomely.

BONNINES, bôn'-ny-nês. f. Gayety, handsomeness.

BONNY, bôn'-ny. a. Handsome, beautiful; gay, merry.

BONNY-CLABBER, bôn'-ny-klâb'-bûr. f. Sour buttermilk.

BONUM MAGNUM, bô'-nûm-mâg'-nûm. f. A great plum.

BONY, bô'-ny, a. Consisting of bones; full of bones.

BONZE, bô'nz. An Indian priest.

BOOBY, bô'-by, f. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow.

BOOK, bûk. f. A volume in which we read or write; a particular part of a work; the register in which a trader keeps an account; In books, in kind remembrance; Without book, by memory.

To **BOOK**, bûk'. v. a. To register in a book.

BOOK-KEEPER, bûk' kèp-ûr. f. One that keeps another's accounts.

BOOK-KEEPING, bûk' kèp-îng. f. The art of keeping accounts.

BOOKBINDER, bûk' bînd-ûr. f. A man whose profession it is to bind books.

BOOKFUL, bûk'-fûl. a. Crowded with undigested knowledge.

BOOKISH, bûk'-îsh. a. Given to books.

BOOKISHNESS, bûk'-îsh-nès. f. Overstudiousness.

BOOKLEARNED, bûk'-lèrnd. a. Versed in books.

BOOKLEARNING, bûk'-lèr-ning. f. Skill in literature, acquaintance with books.

BOOKMAN, bûk'-mân. f. A man whose profession is the study of books.

BOOKMATE, bûk'-mâte. f. School-fellow.

BOOKSELLER, bûk'-sèl-lûr. f. A man whose profession it is to sell books.

BOOKWORM, bûk'-wûrm. f. A mite that eats holes in books; a student too closely fixed upon books.

BOOLY, bô'-ly. f. A wanderer subsisting on the produce of his flocks. An Irish term.

BOOM, bô'm. f. In sea-language, a long pole used to spread out the clue of a sail; a pole with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to show the sailors how to steer; a bar laid cross a harbour, to keep out the enemy.

To **BOOM**, bô'm. v. n. To rush with violence.

BOON, bô'n. f. A gift, a grant.

BOON, bô'n. a. Gay, merry:

BOOR, bô'r. f. A lout, a clown.

BOORISH, bô'r-îsh. a. Clownish, rustick.

BOORISHLY, bô'r îsh-ly. ad. After a clownish manner.

BOORISHNESS, bô'r-îsh-nès. f. Coarseness of manners:

BOOSE, bô'z. f. A stall for an ox, or a cow.

To **BOOSE**, bô'z. v. n. To drink, to guzzle. Not much used.

BOOSY, bô'-zy. a. Merry, a little in drink.

To **BOOT**, bô't. v. a. To profit, to advance; to enrich, to benefit.

BOOT, bô't. f. Profit, gain, advantage; To boot, with advantage, over and above: booty or plunder: a covering for the legs, used by horsemen: the place under the coach-box.

BOOT-HOSE, bô't-hôze. f. Stockings to serve for boots.

BOOT-TREE, bô't-trê. f. Wood shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for stretching them.

BOOTCATCHER, bô't kâtsh-ûr. f. The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers.

BOOTED, bô't-id. a. In boots.

BOOTH, bô'th. f. A house built of boards or boughs.

BOOTLESS, bô't-lès. a. Useless, unavailing; without success.

BOOTY, bô'-ty. f. Plunder, pilage; things gotten by robbery; To play booty, to lose by design.

BOPEEP, bô-pé'p. f. To play Bo-peep, is to look out, and draw back, as if frightened.

BORABLE, bô'-ràbl. a. That may be bored.

BORACHIO, bô-rât'-tshô. f. A drunkard.

BORAGE, bûr'-ridzh. f. A plant.

BORAX, bô'-ràks. f. A native neutral salt resembling alum, consisting of mineral alkali and a peculiar acid.

BORDEL, bôr-dèl'. f. A brothel, a bawdy-house.

BORDER, bâr'-dûr. f. The outer part or edge of any thing; the edge

- edge of a country; the outer part of a garment adorned with needle-work; a bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers.
- To BORDER, bǎ'r-dǔr. v. n. To confine upon; to approach nearly to.
- To BORDER, bǎ'r dǔr. v. a. To adorn with a border; to reach, to touch.
- BORDERER, bǎ'r-dě-rǔr. f. He that dwells on the borders.
- To BORE, bǒ're. v. a. To pierce in a hole.
- To BORE, bǒ're. v. n. To make a hole; to push forwards to a certain point.
- BORE, bǒ're. f. The hole made by boring; the instrument with which a hole is bored; the size of any hole.
- BORE, bǒ're. The preterite of BEAR.
- BOREAL, bǒ'-rý-ál. a. Northern.
- BOREAS, bǒ'-rý-ás. f. The north wind.
- BORÉE, bǒ'-rè. f. A step in dancing.
- BORER, bǒ'-rǔr. f. A piercer; an instrument to make holes with.
- BORN, bǎ'rn. Come into life. Participle of the verb To BEAR, in the sense of bringing forth.
- BORN, bǒ'rn. Part. passive of To BEAR, when it signifies to carry, sustain, suffer, &c.
- BOROUGH, bǔr'-rǒ. f. A town with a corporation.
- BORREL, bǒr'-rél. a. Mean, ignorant.
- To BORROW, bǒr'-rǒ. v. a. To take something from another upon credit; to ask of another the use of something for a time; to use as one's own, though not belonging to one.
- BORROW, bǒr'-rǒ. f. The thing borrowed.
- BORROWER, bǒr'-rǒ-úr. f. He that borrows; he that takes what is another's.
- BOSCAGE, bǒs'-kǎdzh. f. Wood, or woodlands; provision for cattle from woods or trees.
- BOSKY, bǒs'-ký. a. Woody; fat, big.
- BOSOM, búz'-úm. f. The breast, the heart; the innermost part of an enclosure; the folds of the dress that cover the breast; the tender affections; inclination, desire; in composition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondness, as my bosom friend.
- To BOSOM, búz'-úm. v. a. To enclose in the bosom; to conceal in privacy.
- BOSON, bú'sn. f. Corrupted from BOATSWAIN.
- BOSS, bú's. f. A stud; the part rising in the midst of any thing; a thick body of any kind.
- BOSSAGE, bú's-sǎdzh. f. Any stone that has a projection.
- BOSVEL, búz'-vil. f. A species of crowfoot.
- BOTANICAL, bú tán' í kál. } a.
BOTANICK, bú tán'-ník. }
Relating to herbs, skilled in herbs.
- BOTANIST, bú'á-nít. f. One skilled in plants.
- BOTANOLOGY, bú't-án-ót'-ò-dzhy. f. A discourse upon plants.
- BOTANY, bú't-á-ný. f. The science of plants.
- BOTARGO, bú tá'r-gò. f. A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet fish.
- BOTCH, búth'. f. A swelling, or eruptive discoloration of the skin; a part in any work ill finished; an adventitious part clumsily added.
- To BOTCH, búth'. v. a. To mend or patch cloaths clumsily; to put together unsuitably, or unskilfully; to mark with botches.
- BOTCHER, búth'-úr. f. A mender of old cloaths.
- BOTCHY, bú't-thý. a. Marked with botches.
- BOTH, bú'th. a. The two.
- BOTH, bú'th. conj. As well.
- BOTRYOID, bú't rý-oid. a. Resembling a bunch of grapes.
- BOTS, bú'ts. f. Small worms in the entrails of horses.
- BOTTLE, bú'tl. f. A small vessel of glass, or other matter; a quantity of wine usually put into a bottle, a quart; a quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

BOUTS RIMEZ, bô'-ré'-mâ. f.

Rhimes given to be made into verses.

To BOW, bow'. v. a. To bend, or inflect; to bend the body in token of respect or submission; to bend, or incline, in condescension; to depress, to crush.

To BOW, bow'. v. n. To bend, to suffer flexure; to make a reverence; to stoop; to sink under pressure.

BOW, bow'. f. An act of reverence or submission.

BOW, bô'. f. An instrument of war; a rainbow; the instrument with which string-instruments are played upon: the doubling of a string in a slip knot.

BOW, bow'. f. The rounding part of a ship forward, beginning where the planks arch inwards and ending at the stem.

BOW-BENT, bô' bënt. a. Crooked.

BOW-HAND, bô'-hând. f. The hand that draws the bow.

BOW-LEGGED, bô'-lêgd. a. Having crooked legs.

BOW-SHOT, bô'-shôt. f. The space which an arrow may pass in it's flight from a bow.

BOW-WINDOW, bô'-win-dô. f. A window jutting outward.

BOWELS, bow' lîz. f. Intestines, the vessels and organs within the body; the inner parts of any thing; tenderness, compassion.

BOWER, bow' úr. f. An arbour; it seems to signify, in Spenser, a blow, a stroke; an archer so called.

To BOWER, bow' úr. v. a. To enclose, as in a bower. Little used. The verb **EMBOWER** is more proper.

BOWERY, bow'-úr-ý. a. Full of bowers.

To BOWGE. See **To BOUGE**.

BOWL, bô'le. f. A vessel to hold liquids; the hollow part of any thing; a basin, or fountain; a round mass rolled along the ground.

To BOWL, bô'le. v. a. To play

at bowls; to throw bowls at any thing.

BOWLER-STONES, bô'l-dúr-flônz. f. Stones rounded by friction against one another, being tumbled about by the beating of the sea.

BOWLER, bô'-lúr. f. He that plays at bowls.

BOWLINE, bô'-lîn. f. A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.

BOWLING-GREEN, bô'-lîng-grên. f. A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

BOWMAN, bô'-mán. f. An archer.

BOWSPRIT, bô'-sprit. f. Boltspit, which see.

BOWSTRING, bô'-strîng. f. The string by which the bow is kept bent.

BOWYER, bô'-yér. f. An archer; one whose trade is to make bows.

BOX, bôks'. f. A tree; the wood of the tree; a case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing; the case of the mariner's compass; the chest into which money given is put; seat in the playhouse; a blow on the head given with the hand.

To BOX, bôks'. v. a. To enclose in a box; to strike with the hand.

To BOX, bôks'. v. n. To fight with the fist.

BOXEN, bôks'n. a. Made of box, resembling box.

BOXER, bôks'-úr. f. A man who fights with his fists.

BOY, boy'. f. A male child, not a girl; one in the state of adolescence, older than an infant; a word of contempt for young men.

To BOY, boy'. v. n. To act like a boy.

BOYHOOD, boy'-húd. f. The state of a boy.

BOYISH, boy'-ish. a. Belonging to a boy; childish, trifling.

BOYISHLY, boy'-ish-ly. ad. Childishly, triflingly.

BOYISHNESS, boy'-ish-nês. f. Childishness, triflingness.

BOYISM, boy'-izm. f. Puerility; childishness.

BRABBLE, bráb'l. f. A clamorous contest.

To **BRABBLE**, bráb'l. v. n. To contest noisily.

BRABBLER, bráb'lúr. f. A clamorous noisy fellow.

To **BRACE**, brá'fe. v. a. To bind, to tie close with bandages; to strain up.

BRACE, brá'fe. f. Cincture, bandage; that which holds any thing tight; Braces of a coach, thick straps of leather on which it hangs; Braces in printing, a crooked line enclosing a passage, as in a triplet; tension, tightness.

BRACE, brá'fe. f. A pair, a couple.

BRACELET, brá'se-lét. f. An ornament for the arms.

BRACER, brá'súr. f. A cincture, a bandage.

BRACH, brá'sh. f. A bitch hound.

BRACHIAL, brák'yál. a. Belonging to the arm.

BRACHYGRAPHY, brá-kíg-grá'fý. f. The art or practice of writing in a short compass.

BRACK, brák'. f. A breach.

BRACKET, brák'kít. f. A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.

BRACKISH, brák'ish. a. Salt, something salt.

BRACKISHNESS, brák'ish nés. f. Saltness.

BRAD, brád'. f. A sort of nail without a head.

To **BRAG**, brág'. v. n. To boast, to display ostentatiously.

BRAG, brág'. f. A boast, a proud expression; the thing boasted; a game at cards.

BRAGGADOCIO, brág-gá-dó'shó. f. A puffing, boasting fellow.

BRAGGARDISM, brág-gár-dizm. f. Boastfulness; vain ostentation.

BRAGGART, brág-gárt. a. Boastful, vainly ostentatious.

BRAGGART, brág-gárt. f. A boaster.

BRAGGER, brág-gúr. f. A boaster.

BRAGLESS, brág-lés. a. Without a boast.

BRAGLY, brág-ly. ad. Finely. Little used,

To **BRAID**, brá'de. v. a. To weave together.

BRAID, brá'de. f. A texture, a knot.

To **BRAIL**, brá'le. v. a. To brail up the sail is to draw up it's bunt ready for furling.

BRAILS, brá'lz. f. Small ropes reeved through blocks, to draw up the bunt of the sail.

BRAIN, brá'ne. f. That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise; the understanding.

To **BRAIN**, brá'ne. v. a. To kill by beating out the brain.

BRAINISH, brá'ne-ish. a. Hotheaded, furious.

BRAINLESS, brá'ne-lés. a. Silly.

BRAINPAN, brá'ne-pan. f. The skull containing the brains

BRAINSICK, brá'ne-sík. a. Addle-headed, giddy.

BRAINSICKLY, brá'ne-sík-ly. ad. Weekly, headily.

BRAINSICKNESS, brá'ne-sík-nés. f. Indiscretion, giddiness.

BRAKE, bráke. The preterite of **BREAK**.

BRAKE, brá'ke. f. Fern, brambles; an instrument for dressing hemp or flax; the handle of a ship's pump; a baker's kneading trough.

BRAKY, brá'ky. a. Thorny, prickly, rough.

BRAMBLE, brám'bl. f. Blackberry bush, dewberry bush, raspberry bush; any rough prickly shrub.

BRAMBLING, brám-blíng. f. A bird called also a mountain chaffinch.

BRAMIN, brám'in. f. An Indian priest.

BRAN, brán'. f. The husks of corn ground.

BRANCH, brántsh'. f. The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs; any distant article; 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 offspring, the descendant; the antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.

To **BRANCH**, brántsh'. v. n. To spread in branches; to spread into separate

- separate parts; to speak diffusively; to have horns shooting out.
- To **BRANCH**, bránth'. v. a. To divide as into branches; to adorn with needlework.
- BRANCHER**, bránt'-shúr. f. One that shoots out into branches; in falconry, a young hawk.
- BRANCHINESS**, brán'-tshý-nés. f. Fullness of branches.
- BRANCHLESS**, brántsh'-lés. a. Without shoots or boughs; naked.
- BRANCHY**, bránt'-shý. a. Full of branches spreading.
- BRAND**, bránd'. f. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted; a sword; a thunderbolt; a mark made by burning with a hot iron.
- To **BRAND**, bránd. v. a. To mark with a note of infamy.
- BRANDGOOSE**, bránd'-gòs. f. A kind of wild fowl.
- BRANDIRON**, bránd'-i-úr. f. An iron to brand criminals with; an iron frame to set a vessel upon over the fire.
- To **BRANDISH**, brán'-dsh. v. a. To wave or shake; to play with, to flourish.
- BRANDLING**, bránd'-lmg. f. A particular worm.
- BRANDY**, brán'-dý. f. A strong liquor distilled from wine.
- BRANDY-WINE**, brán'-dý-wíne. f. The same as **BRANDY**.
- BRANGLE**, bráng'gl. f. Squabble, wrangle.
- To **BRANGLE**, bráng'gl. v. n. To wrangle to squabble.
- BRANGLEMENT**, bráng'gl-mént. f. The same with **BRANGLE**.
- BRANK**, bránk'. f. Buckwheat.
- BRANNY**, brán'-ny. a. Having the appearance of bran.
- BRASEN**, brá'zn. See **BRAZEN**.
- BRASIER**, brá'-zhúr. f. A manufacturer that works in brás; a pan to hold coals.
- BRASIL**, or **BRAZIL**, brá-zé'l. f. An American wood, commonly supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brasil.
- BRASS**, brás'. f. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris; impudence.
- BRASSINESS**, brás'-sý-nés. f. An appearance like brás.
- BRASSY**, brás'-sý. a. Partaking of brás; hard as brás; impudent.
- BRAT**, brát'. f. A child, so called in contempt; the progeny, the offspring.
- BRAVADO**, brá-vá'-dò. f. A boast, a brag.
- BRAVE**, brá've. a. Courageous, daring, bold; gallant, having a noble mien; magnificent, grand; excellent, noble.
- BRAVE**, brá've. f. A Hector, a man daring beyond prudence or fitness; a boast, a challenge.
- To **BRAVE**, brá've. a. To defy, to challenge; to carry a boasting appearance.
- BRAVELY**, brá've-ly. ad. In a brave manner, courageously, gallantly.
- BRAVERY**, brá'-vú-rý. f. Courage, magnanimity; splendour, magnificence; show, ostentation; bravado, boast.
- BRAVO**, brá'-vò. f. A man who murders for hire.
- To **BRAWL**, brá'l. v. n. To quarrel noisily and indecently; to speak loud and indecently; to make a noise.
- BRAWL**, brá'l. f. Quarrel, noise, scurrility.
- BRAWLER**, brá'-lúr. f. A wrangler.
- BRAWN**, brá'n. f. The fleshy or muscular part of the body; the arm, so called from it's being muscular; bulk, muscular strength; the flesh of a boar; a boar.
- BRAWNER**, brá'-núr. f. A boar killed for the table.
- BRAWNINESS**, brá'-ný-nés. f. Strength, hardness.
- BRAWNY**, brá'ny. a. Muscular, fleshy, bulky.
- To **BRAY**, brá'. v. a. To pound, or grind small.
- To **BRAY**, brá'. v. n. To make a noise, as an ass; to make an offensive noise.
- BRAY**, brá'. f. Noise, sound.
- BRAYER**, brá'-úr. f. One that brays like an ass; with printers, an instrument to temper the ink.

To BRAZE, brá'ze. v. a. To solder with brás; to harden to impudence.

BRAZEN, brá'zn. a. Made of brás; proceeding from brás; impudent.

To BRAZEN, brá'zn. v. n. To be impudent, to bully.

BRAZENFACE, brá'zn-fáse. f. An impudent wretch.

BRAZENFACED, brá'zn fást. a. Impudent, shameless.

BRAZENNESS, brá'zn-nés. f. Appearing like brás; impudence

BRAZIER, brá'-zyur. f. See BRASIER.

BREACH, bré'tsh. f. The act of breaking any thing; 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, bréd. f. Food made of ground corn; food in general; support of life at large.

BREAD-CHIPPER, bréd'-tshíp-úr. f. A baker's servant; an under butler.

BREAD-CORN, bréd'-körn. f. Corn of which bread is made.

BREADTH, bréd'th. f. The measure of any plain superficies from side to side.

To BREAK, brék. v. a. To burst or open by force; to divide; to destroy by violence; to overcome, to surmount; to batter, to make breaches or gaps in; to crush or destroy the strength of the body; to sink or appal the spirit; to subdue; to crush, to disable, to incapacitate; to weaken the mind; to tame, to train to obedience; to make bankrupt; to crack the skin; to violate a contract or promise; to infringe a law; to intercept, to hinder the effect of; to interrupt; to separate company; to dissolve any union; to open something new; To break the back, to disable one's fortune; To break ground, to open trenches; To break the heart, to destroy with grief; To break the neck, to lux, or put out the neck joints; To

break off, to put a sudden stop; To break up, to dissolve; To break up, to separate or disband; To break upon the wheel, to punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats; To break wind, to give vent to wind in the body.

To BREAK, brék. v. n. To part in two; to burst by dashing, as waves on a rock; to open and discharge matter; to open, as the morning; to burst forth, to exclaim; to become bankrupt; to decline in health and strength; to make way with some kind of suddenness; to come to an explanation; to fall out, to be friends no longer; to discard; To break from, to separate from with some vehemence; To break in, to enter unexpectedly; To break loose, to escape from captivity; To break off, to desert suddenly; To break off from, to part from with violence; To break out, to discover itself in sudden effects; To break out, to have eruptions from the body; To break out, to become dissolute; To break up, to cease, to intermit; To break up, to dissolve itself; To break up, to begin holidays; To break with, to part friendship with any.

BREAK, brék. f. State of being broken, opening; a pause, an interruption; a line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.

BREAKER, bré'-kúr. f. He that breaks any thing; a wave broken by rocks or sandbanks.

To BREAKFAST, brék'-fást. v. n. To eat the first meal in the day.

BREAKFAST, brék'-fást. f. The first meal in the day; the thing eaten at the first meal; a meal in general.

BREAKNECK, brék'-nèk. f. A steep place endangering the neck.

BREAKPROMISE, brék'-próm-ís. f. One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.

BREAKVOW, brék'-vow. f. He that practises the breach of vows.

BREAM,

BREAM, bré'm. f. The name of a fish.

BREAST, bré'st. f. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly; the dugs or teats of women which contain the milk; the part of a breast that is under the neck, between the forelegs; the heart; the conscience; the passions.

To **BREAST**, bré'st. v. a. To meet in front.

BREASTBONE, bré'st-bóne. f. The bone of the breast, the sternum.

BREASTHIGH, bré'st-hý. a. Up to the breast.

BREASTHOOKS, bré'st-hóks. f. With shipwrights, the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the forepart of the ship.

BREASTKNOT, bré'st-nót. f. A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by the women on the breast.

BREASTPLATE, bré'st-pláte. f. Armour for the breast.

BREASTPLOUGH, bré'st-plow. f. A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast.

BREASTWORK, bré'st-wúrk. f. Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants.

BREATH, bré'th. f. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body; life; respiration; respite, pause, relaxation; breeze, moving air; a single act, an instant.

BREATHABLE, bré'th-ábl. a. Which may be breathed; as, breathable air.

To **BREATHE**, bré'th. v. n. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to live; to rest; to take breath.

To **BREATHE**, bré'th. v. a. To inject by breathing; to exercise; to move or actuate by breath; to utter privately; to give air or vent to.

BREATHER, bré'thúr. f. One that breathes, or lives.

BREATHING, bré'thíng. f. Aspiration, secret prayer; breathing place, vent.

BREATHLESS, bré'th-lés. a. Out of breath, spent with labour; dead.

BRED, bréd. Pret. and Part. pass. from BREED.

BREDE, bré'de. f. See BRAID.

BREECH, brí'th. f. The lower part of the body; breeches; the hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

To **BREECH**, brí'th. v. a. To put into breeches; to fit any thing with a breech, as, to breech a gun.

BREECHES, brí'thíz. f. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body; to wear the breeches, is, in a wife, to usurp the authority of the husband.

To **BREED**, bréd. v. a. To procreate, to generate; to occasion, to cause, to produce; to contrive, to hatch, to plot; to produce from one's self; to give birth to; to educate, to qualify by education; to bring up, to take care of.

To **BREED**, bréd. v. n. To bring young; to increase by new production; to be produced, to have birth; to raise a breed.

BREED, bréd. f. A cast, a kind, a subdivision of species; progeny, offspring; a number produced at once, a hatch.

BREEDBATE, bréd-báte. f. One that breeds quarrels.

BREEDER, bréd-dúr. f. That which produces any thing; the person which brings up another; a female that is prolific; one that takes care to raise a breed.

BREEDING, bréd-díng. f. Education, instructions; qualifications; manners, knowledge of ceremony; nurture.

BREEZE, bréz. f. A stinging fly; a gentle gale.

BREEZY, bréz-zý. a. Fanned with gales.

BRET, brét. f. A fish of the turbot kind.

BRETHREN, bré'th-rén. f. The plural of BROTHER.

BREVE, brév. f. A note in musick.

BREVIARY, brév-yá-rý. f. An abridgment, an epitome; the

book containing the daily service of the church of Rome.

BREVIAT, bré'v-yát. f. A short compendium.

BREVIATURE, bré'v-yá-túre. f. An abbreviation.

BREVITY, bré'v-i.tý. f. Conciseness, shortness.

To BREW, brò'. v. a. To make liquors by mixing several ingredients; to prepare by mixing things together; to contrive, to plot.

To BREW, brò'. v. n. To perform the office of a brewer.

BREW, brò'. f. Manner of brewing, or thing brewed.

BREWAGE, brò'-ldzh. f. Mixture of various things.

BREWER, brò'-úr. f. A man whose profession it is to make beer.

BREWHOUSE, brò'-hous. f. A house appropriated to brewing.

BREWING, brò'-ing. f. Quantity of liquor brewed.

BREWIS, brò'-is. f. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.

BRIAR, brí'-úr. f. See **BRIER**.

BRIBE, brí'be. f. A reward given to pervert the judgment.

To BRIBE, brí'be. v. a. To give bribes.

BRIBER, brí'-búr. f. One that pays for corrupt practices.

BRIBERY, brí'-bé-rý. f. The crime of taking rewards for bad practices.

BRICK, brík'. f. A mass of burnt clay; a loaf shaped like a brick.

To BRICK, brík'. v. a. To lay with bricks.

BRICKBAT, brík'-bát. f. A piece of brick.

BRICKCLAY, brík'-klá. f. Clay used for making brick.

BRICKDUST, brík'-dúft. f. Dust made by pounding bricks.

BRICK-EARTH, brík'-érth. f. Earth used in making bricks.

BRICK-KILN, brík'-kíl. f. A kiln, a place to burn bricks in.

BRICKLAYER, brík'-lá-úr. f. A brick-mason.

BRICKMAKER, brík'-má-kúr. f. One whose trade is to make bricks.

BRIDAL, brí'-dál. a. Belonging to a wedding, nuptial.

BRIDE, brí'de. f. A woman new married.

BRIDEBED, brí'de-béd. f. Marriage-bed.

BRIDECAKE, brí'de-káke. f. A cake distributed to the guests at the wedding.

BRIDEGROOM, brí'de-gróm. f. A new-married man.

BRIDEMAIDS, brí'de-mádz. } f.
BRIDEMEN, brí'de-mén. }

The attendants on the bride and bridegroom.

BRIDESTAKE, brí'de-stáke. f. A post set in the ground, to dance round.

BRIDEWELL, brí'de-wél. f. A house of correction.

BRIDGE, brí'dzh'. f. 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 music.

To BRIDGE, brí'dzh'. v. a. To raise a bridge over any place.

BRIDLE, brí'dl. f. The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed; a restraint, a curb, a check.

To BRIDLE, brí'dl. v. a. To guide by a bridle; to restrain, to govern.

To BRIDLE, brí'dl. v. n. To hold up the head.

BRIDLEHAND, brí'dl-hánd. f. The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

BRIEF, bré'f. a. Short, concise; contracted, narrow.

BRIEF, bré'f. f. A short extract, or epitome; the writing given the pleaders, containing the case; letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection; in music, a measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up.

BRIEFLY, bré'f-lý. ad. Concisely; in few words.

BRIEFNESS, brĕf-nĕs. *f.* Conciseness, shortness.

BRIER, brĭ-ūr. *f.* A plant.

BRIERY, brĭ-ĕ-ry. *a.* Rough, full of briars.

BRIG, brĭg. *f.* A ship with two masts.

BRIGADE, brĭ-gā-de. *f.* A division of forces, a body of men.

BRIGADIER General, brĭg-ā-dĕ-r. *f.* An officer, next in order below a major general.

BRIGAND, brĭg-gā-ng. *f.* A robber, one belonging to a band of robbers.

BRIGANDINE, brĭg-ān-dĭne. } *f.*
BRIGANTINE, brĭg-ān-tĭne. }
 A light vessel, such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates; a coat of mail.

BRIGHT, brĭ-te. *a.* Shining, glittering, full of light; clear, evident; illustrious, as, a bright reign; witty, acute, as, a bright genius.

To BRIGHT. See **To BRITE**.

To BRIGHTEN, brĭtn. *v. a.* To make bright, to make to shine; to make luminous by light from without; to make gay or alert; to make illustrious; to make acute.

To BRIGHTEN, brĭtn. *v. n.* To grow bright, to clear up.

BRIGHTLY, brĭ-te-ly. *ad.* Splendidly, with lustre.

BRIGHTNESS, brĭ-te-nĕs. *f.* Lustre, splendour; acuteness.

To BRIGUE, brĕg. *v. n.* To canvass, to make interest for any thing.

BRILLIANCY, brĭl'-yān-sy. *f.* Lustre, splendour.

BRILLIANT, brĭl'-yānt. *a.* Shining, sparkling.

BRILLIANT, brĭl'-yānt. *f.* A diamond of the finest cut.

BRILLIANTNESS, brĭl'-yānt-nĕs. *f.* Splendour, lustre.

BRIM, brĭm'. *f.* The edge of any thing; the upper edge of any vessel; the top of any liquor; the bank of a fountain.

To BRIM, brĭm'. *v. a.* To fill to the top.

To BRIM, brĭm'. *v. n.* To be full to the brim.

BRIMFUL, brĭm'-fŭl. *a.* Full to the top.

BRIMFULNESS, brĭm'-fŭl-nĕs. *f.* Fullness to the top.

BRIMMER, brĭm'-mŭr. *f.* A bowl full to the top.

BRIMSTONE, brĭm'-stōne. *f.* Sulphur.

BRIMSTONY, brĭm'-stō-nŷ. *a.* Full of brimstone.

BRINDED, brĭn'-dĭd. *a.* Streaked, tabby.

BRINDLE, brĭnd'l. *f.* The state of being brinded.

BRINDLED, brĭnd'ld. *a.* Brinded, streaked.

BRINE, brĭne. *f.* Water impregnated with salt; the sea; tears.

BRINEPIT, brĭne-plt. *f.* Pit of salt water.

To BRING, brĭng'. *v. a.* To fetch from another place; to convey in one's own hand, not to send; to cause to come; to attract, to draw along; to put into any particular state; to conduct; to induce, to prevail upon; To bring about, to bring to pass, to effect; To bring forth, to give birth to, to produce; To bring in, to reclaim; To bring in, to afford gain; To bring off, to clear, to procure to be acquitted; To bring on, to engage in action; To bring over, to draw to a new party; To bring out, to exhibit; to show; To bring under, to subdue, to repress; To bring up, to educate, to instruct; To bring up, to bring into practice.

BRINGER, brĭng'-ŭr. *f.* The person that brings any thing.

BRINISH, brĭ-nĭsh. *a.* Having the taste of brine, salt.

BRINISHNESS, brĭ-nĭsh-nĕs. *f.* Saltiness.

BRINK, brĭnk'. *f.* The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

BRINY, brĭ-nŷ. *a.* Salt.

BRIONY. See **BRONY**.

BRISK, brĭsk'. *a.* Lively, vivacious, gay; powerful, spirituous; vivid, bright.

BRISKET, brĭs'-kĭt. *f.* The breast of an animal.

BRISKLY

BRISKLY, brísk'-ly. ad. Actively, vigorously.

BRISKNESS, brísk'-nēs. f. Liveliness, vigour, quickness, gayety.

BRISTLE, brís'l. f. The stiff hair of swine.

To **BRISTLE**, brís'l. v. a. To erect in bristles; to fix a bristle to.

To **BRISTLE**, brís'l. v. n. To stand erect as bristles.

BRISTLY, brís'ly. a. Thick set with bristles.

BRISTOL STONE, brís'-tò-stòne. f. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.

BRIT, brít. f. The name of a fish.

To **BRITE**, bríte. v. n. To grow over-ripe; said of wheat, barley, and hops.

BRITTLE, brít'l. a. Fragile, apt to break.

BRITTLENESS, brít'l-nēs. f. Aptness to break.

BRIZE, bríze. f. The gadfly.

BROACH, brò'-tsh. f. A spit.

To **BROACH**, brò'tsh. v. a. To spit, to pierce as with a spit; to pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to open any store; to give out, or utter any thing.

BROACHER, brò'-tshúr. f. A spit; an opener, or utterer of any thing.

BROAD, brá'd. a. Wide, extended in breadth; large; clear, open; gross, coarse; obscene, fulsome; bold, not delicate, not reserved.

BROAD CLOTH, brá'd-clòth. f. A fine kind of cloth.

To **BROADEN**, brá'dn. v. n. To grow broad.

BROAD-EYED, brá'd-íde. a. Having a wide survey.

BROAD-LEAVED, brá'd-lévd. a. Having broad leaves.

BROADLY, brá'd-ly. ad. In a broad manner.

BROADNESS, brá'd-nēs. f. Breadth, extent from side to side; coarseness, fulomeness.

BROAD-SHOULDERED, brá'd-shò'l-dhúrd. a. Having a large space between the shoulders.

BROADSIDE, brá'd-síde. f. The side of a ship; the volley of shot

fired at once from the side of a ship; a sheet of paper printed on one side only.

BROADSWORD, brá'd-sòrd. f. A cutting sword, with a broad blade.

BROADWISE, brá'd-wíze. ad. According to the direction of the breadth.

BROCADE, brò-ká'de. f. A silken stuff variegated.

BROCADED, brò-ká'díd. a. Drest in brocade; woven in the manner of brocade.

BROCADE, brò-ká'dzh. f. The gain, gotten by promoting bargains; the hire given for any unlawful office; the trade of dealing in old things.

BROCCOLI, bròk'-kò-ly. f. A species of cabbage.

BROCK, bròk'. f. A badger.

BROCKET, bròk'kít. f. A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE, brò'ge. f. A kind of shoe; a corrupt dialect,

To **BROIDER**, broí' dúr. v. a. To adorn with figures of needle-work.

BROIDERY, broí'-dè-rý. f. Embroidery, flower-work.

BROIL, broíl. f. A tumult, a quarrel.

To **BROIL**, broíl. v. a. To dress or cook by laying on the coals.

To **BROIL**, broíl. v. n. To be in the heat.

BROKE, brò'ke. preter. of **BREAK**.

To **BROKE**, brò'ke. v. n. To contract business for others.

BROKEN, brò'kn. Part. pass. of **BREAK**.

BROKEN-HEARTED, brò'kn-há'r-íd. a. Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.

BROKENLY, brò'kn-ly. ad. Without any regular series.

BROKEN-MEAT, brò'kn-mé't. f. Fragments of meat from the table.

BROKER, brò'-kúr. f. A factor, one that does business for another; one who deals in old household goods; a pimp, a match maker.

BROKERAGE, brò'-kúr-ídzh. f. The pay or reward of a broker.

BRON-

BRONCHIAL, brón'-kyál. } a. Be-
BRONCHICK, brón'-kík. } longing
 to the throat.

BRONCHOCELE, brón'-kò-sél. f.
 A tumour in the fore part of the
 neck.

BRONCHOTOMY, brón-kòr'-tò-
 mý. f. That operation which opens
 the windpipe by incision, to prevent
 suffocation.

BRONTOLOGY, brón-tòl'-tò-dzhý.
 A dissertation upon thunder.

BRONZE, brò'nze. f. Bras; a
 medal.

BRŒOCH, brò'th. f. A jewel, an
 ornament of jewels.

To **BROOCH**, brò'th. v. a. To
 adorn with jewels.

To **BROOD**, brò'd. v. n. To fit
 on eggs, to hatch them; to cover
 chickens under the wing; to watch,
 or consider any thing anxiously; to
 mature any thing by care.

To **BROOD**, brò'd. v. a. To che-
 rish by care, to hatch.

BROOD, brò'd. f. Offspring, pro-
 geny; generation; a hatch, the
 number hatched at once; the act
 of covering the eggs.

BROODY, brò'dý. a. In a state of
 sitting on the eggs.

BROOK, brò'k. f. A running wa-
 ter, a rivulet.

To **BROOK**, brò'k. v. a. To bear,
 to endure.

To **BROOK**, brò'k. v. n. To en-
 dure, to be content.

BROOKLIME, brò'k líme. f. A
 sort of water speedwell, an herb.

BROOM, brò'm. f. A shrub; a be-
 som so called from the matter of
 which it is made.

BROOMLAND, brò'm-land. f. Land
 that bears broom.

BROOMSTAFF, brò'm-stáf. } f. The
BROOMSTICK, brò'm-stík. } staff to
 which the broom is bound.

BROOMY, brò'mý. a. Full of
 broom.

BROTH, brò'th. f. Liquor in which
 flesh is boiled.

BROTHEL, brò'th'-íl. }
BROTHELHOUSE, brò'th'-íl-hous. }
 f. A bawdy-house.

BROTHER, brò'th'-úr. f. One born
 of the same father or mother; any
 one closely united; any one resem-
 bling another in manner, form, or
 profession; Brother is used, in theo-
 logical language, for man in general.

BROTHERHOOD, brò'th'-ér-håd. f.
 The state or quality of being a bro-
 ther; an association of men for any
 purpose, a fraternity; a class of
 men of the same kind.

BROTHERLY, brò'th'-ér-ly. ad. Na-
 tural to brothers, such as becomes
 or befits a brother.

BROUGHT, brò't. Pret. and part.
 pass. of BRING.

BROW, brow. f. The arch of hair
 over the eye; the forehead; the
 general air of the countenance; the
 edge of any high place.

To **BROW**, brow. v. a. To limit,
 to edge.

To **BROWBEAT**, brow'-bét. v. a.
 To depress with stern looks.

BROWBOUND, brow'-bound. a.
 Crowned.

BROWSICK, brow'-sik. a. Dejected.
BROWN, brow'n. a. The name of
 a colour.

BROWNISH, brow'n-ísh. a. Some-
 what brown.

BROWNBILL, brow'n-bíl. f. The
 ancient weapon of the English foot.

BROWNNESS, brow'n-nés. f. A
 brown colour.

BROWNSTUDY, brow'n-stú'd'-ý. f.
 Gloomy meditations.

To **BROWSE**, brow'z. v. a. To
 eat branches or shrubs.

To **BROWSE**, brow'z. v. n. To feed.

BROWSE, brow'z. f. Branches or
 shrubs, fit for the food of animals.

To **BRUISE**, brò'z. v. a. To crush
 or mangle with a heavy blow.

BRUISE, brò'z. f. A hurt with
 something blunt and heavy.

BRUISEWORT, brò'z-wúrt. f.
 Comfrey.

BRUIT, brò't. f. Rumour, noise,
 report.

To **BRUIT**, brò't. v. a. To noise
 abroad; to spread rumours.

BRUMAL, brò-mál. a. Belonging
 to the winter.

BRUNETT, bró'-nét. f. A woman with a brown complexion.

BRUNT, brunt'. f. Shock, violence; blow, stroke.

BRUSH, brúsh'. f. An instrument for rubbing; a rude assault, a shock.

To BRUSH, brúsh'. v. a. To sweep or rub with a brush; to strike with quickness; to paint with a brush.

To BRUSH, brúsh'. v. n. To move with haste; to fly over, to skim lightly.

BRUSHER, brúsh'-úr. f. He that uses a brush.

BRUSHWOOD, brúsh'-wú. f. Rough, shrubby thickets.

BRUSHY, brúsh'-ý. a. Rough or shaggy, like a brush.

To BRUSTLE, brús'l. v. n. To crackle.

BRUTAL, bró'-tál. a. That which belongs to a brute; savage, cruel, inhuman.

BRUTALITY, bró'-tál'-ý'-tý. f. Savageness, churlishness.

To BRUTALIZE, bró'-tá-líze. v. n. To grow brutal or savage.

To BRUTALIZE, bró'-tá-líze. f. To make brutal.

BRUTALLY, bró'-tál'-ý. ad. Churlishly, inhumanly.

BRUTE, bró't. a. Senseless, unconscious; savage, irrational; rough, ferocious.

BRUTE, bró't. f. A creature without reason.

BRUTENESS, bró't-nés. f. Brutality.

To BRUTIFY, bró'-tí-fý. v. a. To make a man a brute.

BRUTISH, bró'-tísh. a. Bestial, resembling a beast; rough, savage, ferocious; gross, carnal; ignorant, untaught.

BRUTISHLY, bró'-tísh-lý. ad. In the manner of a brute.

BRUTISHNESS, bró'-tísh-nés. f. Brutality, savageness.

BRYONY, brý'-ó-ný. f. A plant.

BUB, búb'. f. Strong malt liquor.

BUBBLE, búbl'. f. A small bladder of water; any thing which

wants solidity and firmness; a cheat, a false show; the person cheated.

To BUBBLE, búbl'. v. n. To rise in bubbles; to run with a gentle noise.

To BUBBLE, búbl'. v. a. To cheat.

BUBBLER, búb'-blúr. f. A cheat.

BUBBY, búb'-bý. f. A woman's breast.

BUBO, bú'-bó. f. The groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum: all tumours in that part are called Buboes.

BUBONOCELE, bú'-bó-nó-sél. f. A rupture in the groin.

BUBUKLE, bú'-búkl. f. A red pimple.

BUCANIERS, búk'-á-né'rz. f. A cant word for the privateers or pirates of America.

BUCK, búk'. f. The liquor in which clothes are washed; the clothes washed in the liquor.

BUCK, búk'. f. The male of the fallow deer, the male of rabbits and other animals.

To BUCK, búk'. v. a. To wash clothes.

To BUCK, búk'. v. n. To copulate as bucks and does.

BUCKBASKET, búk'-báf-kít. f. The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

BUCKBEAN, búk'-bén. f. A plant, marsh trefoil.

BUCKET, búk'-kít. f. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well; the vessel in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.

BUCKLE, búk'l. f. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another; the state of the hair crisped and curled.

To BUCKLE, búk'l. v. a. To fasten with a buckle; to confine; to curl hair.

To BUCKLE, búk'l. v. n. To bend, to bow; To buckle to, to apply to; To buckle with, to engage with.

BUCKLER, búk'-lúr. f. A shield.

To BUCKLER, búk'-lúr. v. a. To defend; to protect.

BUCKMAST, búk'-mást. f. The fruit or mast of the beech tree.

BUCKRAM, búk'-rám. f. A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum.

BUCKSHORN PLANTAIN, búks'-hörn, plán'-tín. f. A plant.

BUCKSKIN, búk'-skin. f. Leather prepared from the skin of a buck.

BUCKTHORN, búk'-thörn. f. A tree.

BUCKWHEAT, búk'-hwét. f. A plant; French wheat.

BUCOLICK, bú-kòl'-ík. a. Pastoral.

BUD, búd'. f. The first shoot of a plant, a germ.

To BUD, búd'. v. n. To put forth young shoots, or germs; to be in the bloom.

To BUD, búd'. v. a. To inoculate.

To BUDGE, búdzh'. v. n. To stir.

BUDGE, búdzh'. a. Stiff, formal.

BUDGER, búd'-zhúr. f. One that moves or stirs.

BUDGET, búd'-zhít. f. A bag such as may be easily carried; a store, or stock.

BUFF, búf'. f. Leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, used for waist belts, pouches, &c.; a military coat.

To BUFF, búf'. v. a. To strike.

BUFFALO, búf'-fá-lò. f. A kind of wild bull or cow.

BUFFET, búf'-fit. f. A blow with the fist.

BUFFET, búf'-fét'. f. A kind of cupboard.

To BUFFET, búf'-fit. v. a. To box, to beat.

To BUFFET, búf'-fit. v. n. To play a boxing-match.

BUFFETER, búf'-fít-túr. f. A boxer.

BUFFLE, búfl. f. The same with buffalo.

To BUFFLE, búfl. v. n. To puzzle; to be at a loss.

BUFFLEHEADED, búfl-héd-ld. a. Dull; stupid.

BUFFOON, búf-són. f. A man whose profession is to make sport by low jests and anticl postures, a jackpudding; a man that practises indecent raillery.

BUFFOONERY, búf-són-é-rý. f. The practice of a buffoon; low jests, scurrile mirth.

BUG, búg'. f. A stinking insect, bred in old household stuff.

BUGBEAR, búg'-tère. f. A frightful object, a false terrour.

BUGGINESS, búg'-gi-nés. f. The state of being infected with bugs.

BUGGY, búg'-gý. a. Abounding with bugs.

BUGGY, búg'-gý. f. A two-wheeled carriage.

BUGLE, búgl. f. A shining bead of glass; a plant; a bull.

BUGLE, búgl. f. A

BUGLEHORN, búgl-horn. } hunt-
ing horn.

BUGLOSS, bú-g'łòs. f. The herb ox-tongue.

To BUILD, bíld'. v. n. To make a fabrick, or an edifice; to raise any thing on a support or foundation.

To BUILD, bíld'. v. n. To depend on, to rest on.

BUILDER, bíl'-dúr. f. He that builds, an architect.

BUILDING, bíl'-ding. f. A fabrick, an edifice.

BUILT, bík'. The preter. and part. of BUILD.

BUILT, bík'. f. The form, the structure.

BULB, búlb'. f. A round body, or root.

BULBACEOUS, búl-bá-shús. a. The same with BULBOUS.

BULBOUS, búl-bús. a. Containing bulbs.

To BULGE, búl'dzh. v. n. To take in water, to founder; to jut out.

BULIMY, bú-lý-mý. f. A disease in which the stomach is continually craving food.

BULK, búlk'. f. Magnitude, size, quantity; the gross, the majority: main fabrick; a part of a building jutting out.

BULKHEAD, búlk'-héd. f. A partition made across a ship with boards.

BULKINESS, búl-kí-nés. f. Greatness of stature, or size.

BULKY, búl-ký. a. Of great size or stature.

B U M

- BULL**, bŭl'. f. The male of black cattle; in the scriptural sense, an enemy, powerful and violent; one of the twelve signs of the zodiack; a letter or mandate published by the pope; a blunder.
- BULLBAITING**, bŭl'-bá-tŭng. f. The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.
- BULL-BEEF**, bŭl'-bĕf'. f. The flesh of bulls; coarse beef.
- BULL-BEGGAR**, bŭl'-bĕg-ŭr. f. Something terrible.
- BULL-CALF**, bŭl'-ká'f. f. A he-calf; a term of reproach applied to a stupid fellow.
- BULL-DOG**, bŭl'-dŏg. f. A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage.
- BULL-FEAST**, bŭl'-fĕst. f. A feast at which armed men encounter bulls.
- BULL-FINCH**, bŭl'-fintsh. f. A small singing bird.
- BULL-HEAD**, bŭl'-hĕd. f. A stupid fellow; the name of a fish.
- BULL-TROUT**, bŭl'-trout'. f. A large kind of trout.
- BULL-WEED**, bŭl'-wĕd. f. Knap-weed.
- BULL-WORT**, bŭl'-wŭrt. f. Bishop's-weed.
- BULLACE**, bŭl'-hs. f. A wild four plum.
- BULLET**, bŭl'-lt. f. A round ball of metal.
- BULLION**, bŭl'-yŭn. f. Gold or silver in the lump unwrought.
- BULLITION**, bŭl'-hŭ'-ŭn. f. The act or state of boiling.
- BULLOCK**, bŭl'-lŭk. f. A young bull.
- BULLY**, bŭl' lŭ. f. A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow.
- To **BULLY**, bŭl'-lŭ. v. a. To overbear with noise and threats.
- To **BULLY**, bŭl'-lŭ. v. n. To be noisy and quarrelsome.
- BULRUSH**, bŭl'-rŭsh. f. A large rush.
- BULWARK**, bŭl'-wŭrk. f. A fortification, a citadel; a security.
- To **BULWARK**, bŭl'-wŭrk. v. a. To strengthen with bulwarks.
- BUM**, bŭm'. f. The part on which we sit; it is used, in composition,

B U N

- for any thing mean or low, as bum-bailiff.
- BUMBAILIFF**, bŭm-bá'-lŭf. f. A bailiff of the meanest kind, one that is employed in arrests.
- BUMBARD**, bŭm-bá'rd. f. Bombard.
- BUMBAST**, bŭm-bá'ft. f. Bombast.
- BUMBOAT**, bŭm'-bŏte. f. A small boat that carries things for sale to ships.
- BUMP**, bŭmp'. f. A swelling, a protuberance.
- To **BUMP**, bŭmp'. v. a. To make a loud noise.
- BUMPER**, bŭm'-pŭr. f. A cup filled.
- BUMPKIN**, bŭmp'-kŭn. f. An awkward heavy rustick.
- BUMPKINLY**, bŭmp'-kŭn-lŭ. a. Having the manner or appearance of a clown.
- BUNCH**, bŭntsh'. f. A hard lump, a knob; a cluster; a number of things tied together; any thing bound into a knot.
- To **BUNCH**, bŭntsh'. v. n. To swell out into a bunch.
- BUNCHBACKED**, bŭntsh'-bákt. a. Having bunches on the back.
- BUNCHINESS**, bŭn'-tshŭ-nĕs. f. The quality of being bunchy.
- BUNCHY**, bŭn'-tshŭ. a. Growing into bunches.
- BUNDLE**, bŭn'dl. f. A number of things bound together; any thing rolled up cylindrically.
- To **BUNDLE**, bŭn'dl. v. a. To tie in a bundle.
- BUNG**, bŭng'. f. A stopple for a barrel.
- To **BUNG**, bŭng'. v. a. To stop up.
- BUNGHOLE**, bŭng'-hŏle. f. The hole at which the barrel is filled.
- To **BUNGLE**, bŭng'l. v. n. To perform clumsily.
- To **BUNGLE**, bŭng'l. v. a. To botch, to manage clumsily.
- BUNGLE**, bŭng'l. f. A botch, an awkwardness.
- BUNGLER**, bŭng'-lŭr. f. A bad workman.
- BUNGLINGLY**, bŭng'-lŭng-lŭ. ad. Clumsily, awkwardly.

BUNN,

- BUNN, bún'. f. A kind of sweet bread.
- BUNT, búnt'. f. A swelling part; an increasing cavity.
- To BUNT, búnt'. v. n. To swell out, as a sail.
- BUNTER, bún'-túr. f. Any low vulgar woman.
- BUNTING, bún'-ting. f. The name of a bird: a thin sort of stuff.
- BUOY, bwoy'. f. A piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight.
- To BUOY, bwoy'. v. a. To keep afloat.
- To BUOY, bwoy'. v. n. To float, to rise by specific lightness.
- BUOYANCY, bwoy'-án-sý. f. The quality of floating.
- BUOYANT, bwoy'-ánt. a. Which will not sink.
- BUR, búr'. f. The prickly seed pod of a dock; a ring of iron on a tilting-lance.
- BURBOT, búr'-bút. f. A fish full of prickles.
- BURDELAIS, búr'-dê-lâ'. f. A sort of grape.
- BURDEN, búr'dn. f. A load; something grievous; a birth; the verse repeated in a song.
- To BURDEN, búr'dn. v. a. To load, to encumber.
- BURDENER, búr'dn-úr. f. A loader, an oppressor.
- BURDENOUS, búr'dn-ús. a. Grievous, oppressive; useless.
- BURDENSOME, búr'dn-súm. a. Grievous, troublesome.
- BURDENSOMENESS, búr'dn-súm-nés. f. Weight, uneasiness.
- BURDOCK, búr'-dók. f. See DOCK.
- BUREAU, bú-rô'. f. A chest of drawers with a writing board.
- BURG, búr'-rô'. f. See BURROW.
- BURGAGE, búr'-gdzh. f. A tenure proper to cities and towns.
- BURGAMOT, búr-gá-mót'. f. A species of pear.
- BURGANET, or BURGONET, búr'-gô-nét. f. A kind of helmet.
- BURGESS, búr'-dzhés. f. A citizen, a freeman of a city; a representative of a town corporate.
- BURGH, búr'-rô'. f. A corporate town or burrow.
- BURGHHER, búr'-gúr. f. One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place.
- BURGHERSHIP, búr'-gúr-shíp. f. The privilege of a burgher.
- BURGLAR, búr'-glâr. f. One guilty of housebreaking.
- BURGLARY, búr'-glâ-rý. f. Robbing a house by night, or breaking in with intent to rob.
- BURGOMASTER, búr'-gô-mâs-túr. f. One employed in the government of a city.
- BURGONET. See BURGANET.
- BURGOO, búr gô'. f. Very thick gruel.
- BURGRAVE, búr'-grâve. f. A German viscount.
- BURIAL, bêr'-rý-ál. f. The act of burying, sepulture, interment; the act of placing any thing under earth; the church service for funerals.
- BURIER, bêr'-rý-úr. f. He that buries.
- BURINE, bú-rín. f. A graving tool.
- To BURL, búrl. v. a. To dress cloth as fullers do.
- BURLACE, búr'-lâc. f. A sort of grape.
- BURLESQUE, búr-lék'. a. Jocular, tending to raise laughter.
- BURLESQUE, búr-lék'. f. Ludicrous language.
- To BURLESQUE, búr-lék'. v. a. To turn to ridicule.
- BURLETTA, búr-lét'-tâ. a. A musical farce in which something is burlesqued.
- BURLINESS, búr'-lý-nés. f. Bulk, bluster.
- BURLY, búr'-lý. a. Great of stature.
- To BURN, búrn. v. a. To consume with fire; to wound with fire.
- To BURN, búrn. v. n. To be on fire; to be inflamed with passion; to act as fire.
- BURN, búrn. f. A hurt caused by fire.
- BURNER, búr'-búr. f. A person that burns any thing.
- BURNET, búr'-nít. f. The name of a plant.
- BURNING, búr'-ning. f. State of inflammation.

BURNING, bŭr'-ning. a. Vehement, powerful.

BURNING-GLASS, bŭr'-ning-glās. f. A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force.

To BURNISH, bŭr'-nish. v. a. To polish.

To BURNISH, bŭr'-nish. v. n. To grow bright or glossy: to grow, to spread out.

BURNISHER, bŭr'-nish-ŭr. f. The person or tool that burnishes or polishes; the tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books, it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick.

BURNT, bŭrnt'. Part. pass. of **BURN**.

BURR, bŭr'. f. The lobe or lap of the ear; the round knob of a deer's horn next the head.

BURREL, bŭr'-ril. f. A sort of pear; an insect.

BURROW, bŭr'-rō. f. A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to the parliament; a place fenced or fortified; the hole made in the ground by a rabbit.

To BURROW, bŭr'-rō. v. n. To mine, as rabbits.

BURSAR, bŭr'-sŭr. f. The treasurer of a college.

BURSE, bŭrs'. f. An exchange where merchants meet.

To BURST, bŭr'st'. v. n. To break, or fly open; to fly asunder; to break away, to spring; to come suddenly; to begin an action violently.

To BURST, bŭr'st'. v. a. To break suddenly, to make a quick and violent disruption.

BURST, bŭr'st'. f. A sudden disruption.

BURST, bŭr'st'. } Part. a. Dis-
BURSTEN, bŭr'st'n. } eased with a
hernia or rupture.

BURSTENNESS, bŭr'st'n-nēs. f. A rupture.

BURSTWORT, bŭr'st'-wŭrt. f. An herb good against ruptures.

BURT, bŭrt'. f. A flat fish of the turbot kind.

BURTHEN, bŭr'dn. f. See **BURDEN**.

To BURY, bŭr'-ry. v. a. To inter, to put into a grave; to inter with rites and ceremonies; to conceal, to hide.

BURY, bŭr'-ry. f. The hole made in the ground by a rabbit. A corruption from *burrow*.

BURYING-PLACE, bŭr'-ry-ing-plāse. f. A place appointed for the burial of dead bodies; a churchyard.

BUSH, bŭsh'. f. A thick shrub; a bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to show that liquors are sold there.

BUSHEL, bŭsh'-il. f. A measure containing eight gallons, a strike.

BUSHINESS, bŭsh'-y-nēs. f. The quality of being bushy.

BUSHMENT, bŭsh'-mēt. f. A thicket.

BUSHY, bŭsh'-y. a. Thick, full of small branches; full of bushes.

BUSILESS, biz'-zy-lēs. a. At leisure.

BUSILY, biz'-zy-ly. ad. With hurry, actively.

BUSINESS, biz'-nēs. f. Employment, multiplicity of affairs; an affair; the subject of action; serious engagement; right of action; a matter of question; To do one's business, to kill, destroy, or ruin him.

BUSK, bŭsk'. f. A piece of steel, wood, or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays.

BUSKIN, bŭs'-kin. f. A kind of half boot, a shoe which comes to the midleg; a kind of high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy.

BUSKINED, bŭs'-kind. a. Dressed in buskins.

BUSKY, bŭs'-ky. a. Woody.

BUSS, bŭs'. f. A kiss, a salute with lips; a boat for fishing.

To BUSS, bŭs'. v. a. To kiss.

BUST, bŭst'. f. A statue representing a man to his breast.

BUSTARD, bŭs'-tŕd. f. A bird, the largest of the British land fowls.

To **BUSTLE**, bú's'l. v. n. To be busy, to stir.

BUSTLE, bú's'l. f. A tumult, a hurry.

BUSTLER, bú's'-lúr. f. An active stirring man.

BUSY, biz'-zý. a. Employed with earnestness; bustling, active, meddling.

To **BUSY**, biz'-zý. v. a. To employ, to engage.

BUSYBODY, biz'-zý-bòd-ý. f. A vain, meddling, fantastical person.

BUT, bú't. conjunct. Except; yet, nevertheless; the particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism, now; only, nothing more than; than; not otherwise than; by no other means than; if it were not for this; however, howbeit; otherwise than; even, not longer ago than; yet it may be objected; But for, had not this been.

BUT, bú't. f. A boundary.

BUT-END, bú't-énd. f. The blunt end of any thing.

BUTCHER, bú't-tshúr. f. One that kills animals to sell their flesh; one that is delighted with blood.

To **BUTCHER**, bú't-tshúr. v. a. To kill, to murder.

BUTCHERLINESS, bú't-tshér-ly-nés. f. A butcherly manner.

BUTCHERLY, bú't-tshér-ly. a. Bloody, barbarous.

BUTCHERY, bú't-tshê-ry. f. The trade of a butcher; murder, cruelty; the place where blood is shed.

BUTLER, bú't-lúr. f. A servant employed in furnishing the table.

BUTLERAGE, bú't-lúr-ídzh. f. The duty on wines imported claimed by the king's butler.

BUTLERSHIP, bú't-lúr-shíp. f. The office of a butler.

BUTMENT, bú't-mént. f. That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

BUTSHAFT, bú't-sháft. f. An arrow.

BUTT, bú't. f. The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed; the point at which the endeavour is directed; a man upon whom the company break their jests; a barrel

containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine.

To **BUTT**, bú't. v. a. To strike with the head.

BUTTER, bú't-túr. f. An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil separates from the whey.

To **BUTTER**, bú't-túr. v. a. To smear, or oil with butter; to double the stakes every throw at gaming.

BUTTERBUMP, bú't-túr-búmp. f. A fowl, the bittourn.

BUTTERBUR, bú't-túr-búr. f. A plant.

BUTTERFLOWER, bú't-túr-flowúr. f. A yellow flower of May.

BUTTERFLY, bú't-túr-flý. f. A beautiful insect.

BUTTERIS, bú't-tê-ris. f. An instrument of steel used in paring the foot of a horse.

BUTTERMILK, bú't-túr-milk. f. The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made.

BUTTERPRINT, bú't-túr-print. f. A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

BUTTERTOOTH, bú't-túr-tòth. f. The great broad foretooth.

BUTTERWOMAN, bú't-túr-wúmn. f. A woman that sells butter.

BUTTERWORT, bú't-túr-wúrt. f. A plant, fanicle.

BUTTERY, bú't-tér-ý. a. Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

BUTTERY, bú't-tér-ý. f. The room where provision is laid up.

BUTTOCK, bú't-úk. f. The rump, the part near the tail.

BUTTON, bú't'n. f. Any knob or ball; the bud of a plant.

To **BUTTON**, bú't'n. v. a. To dress, to clothe; to fasten with buttons.

BUTTONHOLE, bú't'n-hòle. f. The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught.

BUTTRESS, bú't-trés. f. A prop, a wall built to support another; a prop, a support.

To **BUTTRESS**, bú't-trés. v. a. To prop.

BUTYRACEOUS, bú-tí-rá-shús. }
BUTYROUS, bú-tý-rús. }
 a. Having the qualities of butter.
BUXOM, búk'-súm. a. Obedient, obsequious; gay, lively, brisk; wanton, jolly.
BUXOMLY, búk'-súm-lý. ad. Wantonly, amorously.
BUXOMNESS, búk'-súm-nés. f. Wantonness, amorousness.
To BUY, bý. v. a. To purchase, to acquire by paying a price; to manage by money.
To BUY, bý. v. n. To treat about a purchase.
BUYER, bý-úr. f. He that buys a purchaser.
To BUZZ, búz'. v. n. To hum, to make a noise like bees; to whisper, to prate.
To BUZZ, búz'. v. a. To whisper, to spread secretly.
BUZZ, búz'. f. A hum; a whisper; a talk.
BUZZARD, búz'-zúrd. f. A degenerate or mean species of hawk; a blockhead, a dunce.
BUZZER, búz'-zúr. f. A secret whisperer.
BY, { bý. } prep. It notes the agent; { bý. } it notes the instrument; it notes the cause; it notes the means by which any thing is performed; at, or in, noting place; it notes the sum of the difference between two things compared; not later than, noting time; beside, noting passage; near to, in presence, noting proximity; before Himself, it notes the absence of all others; it is the solemn form of swearing; at hand; it is used in forms of obtesting; by proxy of; noting substitution.
BY, bý. ad. Near, at a small distance; beside, passing; in presence.
BY AND BY, bý'-ánd-bý. ad. In a short time.
BY, bý. f. Something not the direct and immediate object of regard, as by the by.

BY-COFFEEHOUSE, bý-kóf-fý-hous. f. A coffeeshouse in an obscure place.
BY-CONCERNMENT, bý-kón-sérn-mént. f. An affair which is not the main business.
BY-DEPENDENCE, bý'-dépéndéns. f. Something accidentally depending on another.
BY-DESIGN, bý'-dés-í-ne. f. An incidental purpose.
BY-END, bý'-énd'. f. Private interest, secret advantage.
BY-GONE, bý-gón. a. Past.
BY-INTEREST, bý'-ín-tér-ést. f. Interest distinct from that of the publick.
BY-LAW, bý'-lá. f. By-laws are orders made for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds.
BY-MATTER, bý'-mát-túr. f. Something incidental.
BY-NAME, bý'-náme. f. A nickname.
BY-PATH, bý'-páthi. f. A private or obscure path.
BY-RESPECT, bý'-rés-pékt'. f. Private end or view.
BY-ROAD, bý'-ró-de. f. An obscure unfrequented road.
BY-ROOM, bý'-ró-m. f. A private room within.
BY-SPEECH, bý'-spé'tsh. f. An incidental or casual speech.
BY-STANDER, bý'-stán-dúr. f. A looker-on, one unconcerned.
BY-STREET, bý'-itré't. f. An obscure street.
BY-VIEW, bý'-vá'. f. Private self-interested purpose.
BY-WALK, bý'-wá'k. f. Private walk, not the main road.
BY-WAY, bý'-wá'. f. A private and obscure way.
BY-WEST, bý'-wést'. a. Westward, to the west of.
BY-WORD, bý'-wúrd. f. A saying, a proverb; a term of reproach.
BYZANTINE. See BIZANTINE.

C.

C A B

CAB, káb'. f. A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.

CABAL, ká-bál'. f. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins; a body of men united in some close design; intrigue.

To **CABAL**, ká-bál'. v. n. To form close intrigues.

CABALIST, káb'-á-hít. f. One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

CABALISTICAL, káb'-á-hít-kál. } a.

CABALISTICK, káb'-á-hít-rtk. } a. Something that has an occult meaning.

CABALLER, ká-bál'-lúr. f. He that engages in close designs, an intriguer.

CABALLINE, ká-bál'-lín. a. Belonging to a horse.

CABARET, káb'-á-ré. f. A tavern.

CABBAGE, káb'-bídzh. f. A plant.

To **CABBAGE**, káb'-bídzh. v. a. To steal in cutting clothes.

CABBAGE-TREE, káb'-bídzh-tré. f. A species of palm-tree.

CABBAGE-WORM, káb'-bídzh-wurm. f. An insect.

CABIN, káb'-bín. f. A small room; a small chamber in a ship; a cottage, or small house.

To **CABIN**, káb'-bín. v. n. To live in a cabin.

To **CABIN**, káb'-bín. v. a. To confine in a cabin.

CABINED, káb'-bín. a. Belonging to a cabin.

CABINET, káb'-ín-ét. f. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; any place in which things of value are hidden; a private room in which consultations are held.

CABINET-COUNCIL, káb'-ín-ét-kou'n-síl. f. A council held in a private manner.

C A D

CABINET-MAKER, káb'-ín-ét má'-kúr. f. One that makes articles of furniture in wood.

CABLE, ká'bl. f. The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

CABLED, ká'bl. a. Bound with a cable; filled up with ornaments carved to resemble a rope.

CACAO, kó'-kó. f. The nut from which chocolate is made.

CACHETICAL, ká-kék'-tý-kál. } a.

CACHECTICK, ká-kék'-tk. } a. Having an ill habit of body.

CACHEXY, ká-kék'-fý. f. Such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.

CACHINATION, ká-kín-ná'-shún. f. A loud laughter.

CKEREL, kák'-é-ríl. f. A fife.

To **CKACKLE**, kák'l. v. n. To make a noise as a goose; sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen; to laugh, to giggle.

CKACKLE, kák'l. f. The voice of a goose or fowl.

CKACKLER, kák'-lúr. f. A fowl that cackles: a tale, a tauler.

CACOCHEMICAL, ká-kó-kím'-ý-kál. } a.

CACOCHEMICK, ká kó kím'-ík } a. Having the humours corrupted.

CACOCHEMISTRY, ká kók'-ý-mý. f. A deprivation of the humours from a sound state.

CACOPHONY, ká-kók'-fó-ný. f. A bad sound of words.

To **CACUMINATE**, ká-ká'-mí-náte. v. a. To make sharp or pyramidal.

CADAVEROUS, ká-dáv'-é-rús. a. Having the appearance of a dead carcase.

CADDIS, kád'-dís. f. A kind of tape or ribbon; a kind of worm or grub.

CADRE,

- CADE, ká'de. a. Tame, soft, as a cade lamb.
- CADE, ká'de. f. A barrel.
- CADENCE, ká'déns. } f. Fall,
CADENCY, ká'dén-sý. } state of
sinking; decline; the fall of the
voice; the flow of verses, or pe-
riods; the tone or sound.
- CADENT, ká'dént. a. Falling down.
- CADET, ká'dét. f. The younger
brother; the youngest brother; a
volunteer in the army, who serves
in expectation of a commission.
- CADGER, kódzh'úr. f. A huckster.
- CADI, ká'dý. f. A magistrate a-
mong the Turks.
- CADILLACK, ká-díl'lák. f. A
sort of pear.
- CÆCIAS, fē'sý-ás. f. A wind from
the north-east.
- CÆSAREAN. See CÉSAREAN.
- CÆSURA, fē-sú-rá. f. A figure in
poetry, by which a short syllable
after a complete foot is made long;
a pause in verse.
- CAFTAN, káf'tán. f. A Persian
vest or garment.
- CAG, kág'. f. A barrel or wooden
vessel, containing four or five gallons.
- CAGE, ká'dzh. f. An enclosure of
twigs or wire, in which birds are
kept; a place for wild beasts; a
prison for petty malefactors.
- To CAGE, ká'dzh. v. a. To enclose
in a cage.
- CAIMAN, ká'mán. f. The Ame-
rican name of a crocodile.
- To CAJOLE, ká-dzhó'le. v. a. To
flatter, to soothe.
- CAJOLER, ká-dzhó'lúr. f. A flat-
terer, a wheedler.
- CAJOLERY, ká-dzhó'lē-rý. f. Flat-
tery.
- CAISSON, ká-són. f. A chest of
bombs or powder, laid in the ene-
mies way, to be fired at their ap-
proach; a wooden case in which
the piers of bridges are built within
the water.
- CAITIFE, ká'tíf. f. A mean vil-
lain, a despicable knave.
- CAKE, ká'ke. f. A kind of deli-
cate bread; any thing of a form
rather flat than high.
- To CAKE, ká'ke. v. n. To harden
as dough in the oven.
- CALABASH, kál'-á-básh. f. A spe-
cies of a larger gourd.
- CALABASH TREE, kál'-á-básh-
tré'. f. A tree the shells of the fruit
of which are used by the negroes for
cups, as also for instruments of music.
- CALAMANCO, kál'-á-mánk'-ó. f.
A kind of woollen stuff.
- CALAMINE, kál'-á-míne. f. An ore
of zinc, which, being mixed with
copper, makes brass.
- CALAMINT, kál'-á-mínt. f. The
name of a plant.
- CALAMITOUS, ká-lám'-i-tús. a.
Miserable, involved in distress, un-
happy, wretched.
- CALAMITOUSNESS, ká-lám'-i-
tús-nés. f. Misery, distress.
- CALAMITY, ká-lám'-i-tý. f. Mis-
fortune, cause of misery.
- CALAMUS, kál'-á-mús. f. A sort
of reed, or sweet-scented wood, men-
tioned in Scripture.
- CALASH, ká-lásh'. f. A small car-
riage of pleasure; a covering for the
head.
- CALCAREOUS, kál-ká-rý-ús. a.
Partaking of the nature of calx, or
lime.
- CALCAVELLA, kál-ká-vél'lá. f.
See CARCAVELLA.
- CALCEATED, kál'-fē-á-tíd. a.
Shod, fitted with shoes.
- CALCEDONIUS, kál-fē-dó'nyús. }
CALCEDONY, kál'-fē-dún-ny. }
f. A kind of precious stone.
- To CALCINATE, kál'-fý-náte. See
To CALCINE.
- CALCINATION, kál'-fý-ná-shán.
f. Such a management of bodies
by fire, or an acid, as renders them
reducible to powder; chymical pul-
verization.
- CALCINATORY, kál'-fín-ná-túr-ý.
f. A vessel used in calcination.
- To CALCINE, kál'-fíne. v. a. To
burn in a fire to a calx, or sub-
stance easily reduced to powder;
to burn up.
- To CALCINE, kál'-fíne. v. n. To
become a calx.
- To CALCULATE, kál'-ká-láte. v. a.

To compute, to reckon; to adjust, to project for any certain end.

CALCULATION, kál-kù-lá'-shún. f. A practice, or manner of reckoning, the art of numbering; the result of arithmetical operation.

CALCULATOR, kál'-kù-lá-túr. f. A computer.

CALCULATORY, kál'-kù-lá-túr'-y. a. Belonging to calculation.

CALCULE, kál'-kùl. f. Reckoning, compute. Obsolete.

CALCULOSE, kál'-kù-lóte. } a.

CALCULOUS, kál'-kù-lús. } Stony, gritty.

CALCULUS, kál'-kù-lús. f. The stone in the bladder.

CALDRON, kál'-drún. f. A pot, a boiler, a kettle.

CALECHE, The same with **CALASH**.

CALEFACTION, kál'-é-fák'-shún. f. The act of heating any thing; the state of being heated.

CALEFACTIVE, kál'-é-fák'-tív. a. That which makes any thing hot, heating.

CALEFACTORY, kál'-é-fák'-túr'-y. a. That which heats.

To **CALEFY**, kál'-é-fý. v. n. To grow hot, to be heated.

To **CALEFY**, kál'-é-fý. v. a. To make hot.

CALENDAR, kál'-ín-dúr. f. A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals and holidays.

To **CALENDER**, kál'-ín-dúr. v. a. To dress cloth.

CALENDER, kál'-ín-dúr. f. A hot press, a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth; a turkish mendicant friar; a calendrer.

CALENDRER, kál'-ín-drúr. f. The person who calenders.

CALENDS, kál'-éndz. f. The first day of every month among the Romans.

CALENTURE, kál'-ín-túr. f. A distemper in hot climates, wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields.

CALF, kál'. f. The young of a cow; the thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg.

CALIBER, kál'-ý-búr. f. The bore, the diameter of the barrel of a gun.

CALICE, kál'-is. f. A cup, a chalice.

CALICO, kál'-ý-kò. f. An Indian stuff made of cotton.

CALID, kál'-íd. a. Hot, burning.

CALIDITY, ká-íd'-dí-tý. f. Heat.

CALIF, } ká'-íf. { f. A title assumed by the

CALIPH, } } successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

CALIGATION, kál'-ý-gá'-shún. f. Darknefs, cloudiness.

CALIGNOUS, ká-ídzh'-ý-nús. a. Obscure, dim.

CALIGINOUSNESS, ká-ídzh'-ý-nús-nés. f. Darknefs.

CALIGRAPHY, ká-íg'-grá-fý. f. Beautiful writing.

CALIVER, kál'-ý-vúr. f. A handgun, an arquebuse, an old musket.

To **CALK**, ká'k. v. a. To stop the leaks of a ship.

CALKER, ká'-kúr. f. The workman that stops the leaks of a ship.

To **CALL**, kál'. v. a. To name; to summon or invite; to convoke; to summon judicially; in the theological sense, to inspire with ardour of piety; to invoke, to appeal to; to proclaim, to publish; to excite, to put in action, to bring into view; to stigmatize with some opprobrious denomination; To call back, to revoke; To call in, to resume any thing that is in other hands; To call over, to read aloud a list or muster-roll; To call out, to challenge.

To **CALL**, kál'. v. n. To make a short visit; To call upon, to repeat solemnly, to implore.

CALL, kál'. f. A vocal address; requisition; divine vocation; summons to true religion; an impulse; authority, command; a demand, a claim; an instrument to call birds; calling, vocation, employment; a nomination; a short visit.

CALLAT, } kál'-ít. f. A trull.

CALLET, } }

CALLING, kál'-íng. f. Vocation, profession, trade; proper station, or employment; class of persons

united by the same employment or profession; divine vocation, invitation to the true religion.

CALLIPERS, kál'ly-pérz. f. Compasses with bowed shanks.

CALLOSITY, kál-lós'-sí-tý. f. A kind of swelling without pain.

CALLOUS, kál-lús. a. Hardened, insensible.

CALLOUSNESS, kál-lús-nés. f. Induration of the fibres; insensibility.

CALLOW, kál-lá. a. Unfledged, naked, wanting feathers.

CALUS, kál-lús. f. An induration of the fibres; the hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM, kám. a. Quiet, serene; undisturbed, unruffled.

CALM, kám. f. Serenity, stillness; quiet, repose.

To **CALM**, kám. v. a. To still, to quiet; to pacify, to appease.

CALMER, kám-úr. f. The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

CALMLY, kám-ly. ad. Without storms, or violence; without passions, quietly.

CALMNESS, kám-nés. f. Tranquillity, serenity; mildness, freedom from passion.

CALOMEL, kál-ó-mél. f. Mercury six times sublimed.

CALORIFICK, kál-ó-rif'-ík. a. That which has the quality of producing heat.

CALOTTE, ká-lót. f. A cap or coif.

CALOYER, ká-loy'-úr. f. A monk of the Greek church.

CALTROP, kál-tróp. f. An instrument made with four spikes, so that whichever way it falls to the ground, one of them points upright; a plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of tribulus.

To **CALVE**, ká'v. v. n. To bring forth a calf, spoken of a cow.

CALVINISM, kál'-vin-iz-m. f. The doctrines held by Calvin.

CALVINIST, kál'-vin-ist. f. A follower of Calvin.

CALVINISTICAL, kál'-vin-ist'-tý. }
kál. }

CALVINISTICK, kál'-vin-ist'-tik. }
a. Relating to calvinism. }

CALUMET, kál-ú-mét. f. An American tobacco-pipe, the symbol of peace.

To **CALUMNIATE**, ká-lúm'-ný-áte. v. n. To accuse falsely.

To **CALUMNIATE**, ká-lúm'-ný-áte. v. a. To slander.

CALUMNIATION, ká-lúm'-ný-á'-shún. f. A malicious and false representation of words or actions.

CALUMNIATOR, ká-lúm'-ný-á-túr. f. A forger of accusation, a slanderer.

CALUMNIOUS, ká-lúm'-ný-ús. a. Slanderous, falsely reproachful.

CALUMNY, kál-úm'-ný. f. Slander, false charge.

CALX, kálk's. f. Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning.

CALYCLE, kál'-íkl. f. A small bud of a plant.

CAMAIEU, ká-má'-yó. f. A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature.

CAMBER, kám'-búr. f. A piece of timber cut arch-wise.

CAMBERING, kám'-búr-íng. a. Arched.

CAMBRICK, kám'-brík. f. A kind of fine linen.

CAME, ká'me. The preterite of COME.

CAMEL, kám'-íl. f. A beast of burden.

CAMELOPARD, kám'-é-ló-párd. f. An animal taller than an elephant, but not so thick.

CAMELOT, } kám'-lít. { f. A kind
CAMLET, } of stuff
originally made by a mixture of silk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and silk.

CAMERA OBSCURA, kám'-é-rá-ób-skú''-rá. f. An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that, the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects opposite are represented inverted.

CAMERADE, kám'-ráde. f. A bosom companion. See COMRADE.

CAMERATED, kám'-ér-á-tíd. a. Arched; roofed slopewise.

CAMERATION, kám'-ér-á'-shún. f. A vaulting or arching.

CAMISADO, kám'-y-sá'-dó. f. An attack made in the dark, on which occasion they put their shirts outward.

CAMISATED, kám'-y-sá'-tíd. a. Dressed with the shirt outward.

CAMLET, kám'-lét. f. See **CAMELOT**.

CAMMOCK, kám'-múk. f. An herb, petty whin, or retharrow.

CAMOMILE, kám'-mó-míle. f. A plant.

CAMP, kámp'. f. The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field.

To CAMP, kámp'. v. n. To lodge in tents.

CAMPAIGN, kám-pá'ne. f. A large, open, level tract of ground; the time for which any army keeps the field.

CAMPANIFORM, kám-pán'-ny-fórm. a. A term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell.

CAMPANULATE, kám-pán'-ú-láte. a. Campaniform.

CAMPESTRAL, kám-pés'-trál. a. Growing in fields.

CAMPHIRE, kám'-fýr. f. A kind of resin produced by a chymical process from the camphire tree.

CAMPHIRE-TREE, kám'-fýr-tré. f. The tree from which camphire is extracted.

To CAMPHORATE, kám'-fó-ráte. v. a. To impregnate with camphor.

CAMPHORATE, kám'-fó-ráte. a. Impregnated with camphire.

CAMPION, kám'-pyún. f. A plant.

CAMUS, ká'-mús. f. A thin dress anciently worn.

CAN, kán'. f. A cup.

To CAN, kán'. v. n. Pret. **COULD**. To be able, to have power: it expresses the potential mood, as I can do it.

CANAILLE, ká-ná'l. f. The lowest people.

CANAL, ká-ná'l. f. A basin of water in a garden; any course of water made by art; a passage

through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CANAL-COAL, kán'-níl-kóle. f. A fine kind of coal.

CANALICUDATED, kán-á-lik'-ú-lá-tíd. a. Made like a pipe or gutter.

CANARY, ká-ná'-ry. f. Wine brought from the Canaries, sack.

To CANARY, ká-ná'-ry. v. n. To dance, to frolick.

CANARY-BIRD, ká-ná'-ry-búrd. f. An excellent singing bird.

To CANCEL, kán'-síl. v. a. To cross a writing; to efface, to obliterate in general.

CANCELLED, kán'-sél-lá-tíd. a. Cross-barred.

CANCELLATION, kán'-sél-lá'-shún. f. An expunging or wiping out of an instrument.

CANCER, kán'-súr. f. A crabfish; the sign of the summer solstice; a virulent swelling, or sore.

To CANCERATE, kán'-sê-ráte. v. n. To become a cancer.

CANCERATION, kán'-sê-rá'-shún. f. A growing cancerous.

CANCEROUS, kán'-sê-rús. a. Having the virulence of a cancer.

CANCEROUSNESS, kán'-sê-rús-nés. f. The state of being cancerous.

CANCERINE, kán'-kríne. a. Having the qualities of a crab.

CANDENT, kán'-dént. a. Hot, of a white heat.

CANDICANT, kán'-dý-kánt. a. Growing white.

CANDID, kán'-díd. a. White; fair; open, ingenuous.

CANDIDATE, kán'-dí-dét. f. A competitor, one that solicits advancement,

CADIDLY, kán'-díd-ly. ad. Fairly, ingenuously.

CANDIDNESS, kán'-díd-nés. f. Ingenuoufness, openness of temper.

To CANDIFY, kán'-dí-fý. v. a. To make white.

CANDLE, kánd'l. f. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

CANDLEBERRY-TREE, kánd'l-bêr-y-tré. f. Sweet-willow.

CANDLEHOLDER, kándl-hó'l-dúr. f. He that holds the candle.

CANDLELIGHT, kánd'l-líte. f. The light of a candle.

CANDLEMAS, kánd'l-mús. f. The feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

CANDLESTICK, kánd'l-sík. f. The instrument that holds candles.

CANDLESTUFF, kánd'l-šuf. f. Grease, tallow.

CANDLEWASTER, kándl-wá'f-túr. f. A spendthrift.

CANDOCK, kán'dók. f. A weed that grows in rivers.

CANDOUR, kán-dúr. f. Sweetness of temper, purity of mind, ingenuousness.

To **CANDY**, kán'dý. v. a. To conserve with sugar; to form into congelations.

To **CANDY**, kán'dý. v. n. To grow congealed.

CANE, ká'ne. f. A kind of strong reed; the plant which yields the sugar; a lance; a reed.

To **CANE**, ká'ne. v. a. To beat with a cane or stick.

CANESCENT, ká-nés'sént. a. Growing white or old; hoary.

CANICULAR, ká-ník'-ú-lár. a. Belonging to the dog-star.

CANINE, ká-ní'ne. a. Having the properties of a dog.

CANISTER, kán'-í-túr. f. A small basket; a small vessel in which any thing is laid up; a box for tea.

CANKER, kánk'-kúr. f. A worm that preys upon, and destroys fruits; a fly that preys upon fruits; any thing that corrupts or consumes; an eating or corroding humour; corrosion, virulence; a disease in trees.

To **CANKER**, kánk'-kúr. v. n. To grow corrupt.

To **CANKER**, kánk'-kúr. v. a. To corrupt, to corrode; to infect, to pollute.

CANKERBIT, kánk'-úr-bit. part. ad. Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

CANNABINE, kán'-ná-bíne. a. Hempen.

CANNIBAL, kán'-ný-bál. f. A man-eater.

CANNIBALLY, kán'-ný-bál-ý. ad. In the manner of a cannibal.

CANNIPERS, kán'-ní-púr. f. Calipers.

CANNON, kán'-nún. f. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.

CANNON-BALL, kán'-nún-bál. }
CANNON-SHOT, kán'-nún-šót. }
 f. The balls which are shot from great guns.

To **CANNOHADE**, kán-nó-ná'de. v. n. To play the great guns; to attack or batter with cannon.

To **CANNOHADE**, kán-nó-ná'de. v. a. To fire upon with cannon.

CANNONIER, kán-nó-né'r. f. The engineer that manages the cannon.

CANNOH, kán'-nót. v. n. A word compounded of can and not, noting inability.

CANOA, } kán-nó. { f. A boat
CANOE, } kán-nó. { made by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel.

CANON, kán'-ún. f. A rule, a law; law made by ecclesiastical councils; the books of Holy Scripture, or the great rule; a dignity in cathedral churches; a large sort of printing letter.

CANONESS, kán'-ún-nés. f. In popish countries, a woman enjoying a canonry after the manner of a secular canon.

CANONICAL, ká'-nón'-ý-kál. a. According to the canon; constituting the canon; regular, stated, fixed by ecclesiastical laws; spiritual, ecclesiastical.

CANONICALLY, ká'-nón'-ý-kál-ý. ad. In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CANONICALNESS, ká'-nón'-ý-kál-nés. f. The quality of being canonical.

CANONICALS, ká'-nón'-ý-kálz. f. The officiating drefs of the established clergy.

CANONIST, kán'-ún-níft. f. A professor of the canon law.

CANONIZATION, kán-nǒ-nǚ-zǎ'-shún. f. The act of declaring a faint.

To **CANONIZE**, kán'-nǒ-nǚze. v. a. To declare any one a faint.

CANONRY, kán'-ún-rǚ. } f. An
CANONSHIP, kán'-ún-shíp. } eccle-
siastical benefice in some cathedral or
collegiate church.

CANOPIED, kán'-ǒ-pýd. a. Covered with a canopy.

CANOPIE, kán'-ǒ-pý. f. A covering spread over the head.

To **CANOPIE**, kán'-ǒ-pý. v. a. To cover with a canopy.

CANOROUS, ká-nǒ-rús. a. Musical, tuneful.

CANT, kánt'. f. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds; a form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men; a whining pretension to goodness; barbarous jargon; auction.

To **CANT**, kánt'. v. n. To talk in the jargon of particular professions; to speak with a particular tone.

To **CANT**, kánt'. v. a. To toss or sling away.

CANTATA, kán-tǎ-tǎ. f. A song, in which recitatives, airs, and different movements are intermixed.

CANTATION, kán-tǎ'-shún. f. The act of singing.

CANTER, kán'-túr. f. A hypocrite; a short gallop.

CANTERBURY GALLOP, kán'-tér-bér-ý-gǎl'-lúp. f. A canter.

CANTHARIDES, kán-thár'-ý-déz. f. Spanish flies, used to raise blisters.

CANTHUS, kán'-thús. f. The corner of the eye.

CANTICLE, kán'-tkl. f. A song; the Song of Solomon.

CANTLE, kánt'l. f. A piece with corners.

To **CANTLE**, kánt'l. v. a. To cut in pieces.

CANTLET, kánt'-lit. f. A piece, a fragment.

CANTO, kán'-tǒ. f. A book or section of a poem.

CANTON, kán'-tún. f. A small parcel or division of land; a small community, or clan.

To **CANTON**, kán'-tún. v. a. To divide into little parts.

To **CANTONIZE**, kán'-tǒ-nǚze. v. a. To parcel out into small divisions.

CANTRED, kán'-túr. f. A division of a county, the same as a hundred.

CANVASS, kán'-vás. f. A kind of cloth woven for several uses; solicitation upon an election.

To **CANVASS**, kán'-vás. v. a. To sift, to examine; to debate, to controvert.

To **CANVASS**, kán'-vás. v. n. To solicit.

CANY, ká'-nǚ. a. Full of canes, consisting of canes.

CANZONET, kán-zǒ-nét'. f. A little song.

CAP, káp'. f. The garment that covers the head; the ensign of the cardinalate; the topmost, the highest; a reverence made by uncovering the head.

To **CAP**, káp'. v. a. To cover on the top; to snatch off the cap; To cap verses, to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter.

CAP A' PE'. }
CAP A' PIE'. } káp'-á-pé'. a. From head to foot.

CAP-PAPER, káp'-pá-púr. f. A sort of coarse brownish paper.

CAPABILITY, ká-pá-bíl'-ý-tý. f. Capacity.

CAPABLE, ká'-pábl. a. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing; intelligent, able to understand; capacious, able to receive; susceptible; qualified for; hollow.

CAPABLENESS, ká'-pábl-nés. f. The quality or state of being capable.

CAPACIOUS, ká-pá'-shús. a. Wide, large, able to hold much; extensive, equal to great design.

CAPACIOUSNESS, ká-pá'-shús-nés. f. The power of holding, largeness.

To **CAPACITATE**, ká-pás'-ý-táte. v. a. To enable, to qualify.

CAPACITY, ká-pás'-ít-ý. f. The power of containing; the force or power of the mind; power, ability; room, space; state, condition, character.

CAPARISON, ká-pár'-ý-fún. f. A sort of cover for a horse.
To CAPARISON, ká-pár'-ý-fún. v. a. To dress in caparisons; to dress pompously.
CAPE, ká-pe. f. Headland, promontory; the neck-piece of a cloak or coat.
CAPER, ká-púr. f. A leap, a jump; an acid pickle; a dutch privateer.
CAPER-BUSH, ká-púr-búsh. f. This plant grows in the south of France, the buds are pickled for eating.
To CAPER, ká-púr. v. n. To dance frolicsomely; to skip for merriment.
CAPERER, ká-pê-rúr. f. A dancer.
CAPIAS, ká-pý-ás. f. A writ of execution.
CAPILACEOUS, káp-píl-lá-shús. a. The same with **CAPILLARY**.
CAPILLAIRE, káp-píl-lá-re. f. Syrup of maidenhair.
CAPILLAMENT, ká-píl-lá-mént. f. Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower.
CAPILLARY, ká-píl-lá-ry. a. Resembling hairs, small, minute.
CAPILLATION, káp-píl-lá-shún. f. A small ramification of vessels.
CAPITAL, káp-i-tál. a. Relating to the head; criminal in the highest degree; that which affects life; chief, principal; applied to letters, large, such as are written at the beginning or heads of books; Capital stock, the principal or original stock of a trading company.
CAPITAL, káp-i-tál. f. The upper part of a pillar; the chief city of a nation.
CAPITALLY, káp-i-tál-ý. ad. In a capital manner; so as to affect life, as capitally convicted.
CAPITATION, káp-i-tá-shún. f. Numeration by heads.
CAPITULAR, ká-pít-ú-lár. f. The body of the statutes of a chapter; a member of a chapter.
To CAPITULATE, ká-pít-ú-láte. v. n. To draw up any thing in heads or articles; to yield, or surrender on certain stipulations.

CAPITULATOIN, ká-pít-ú-lá-shún. f. Stipulations, terms, conditions.
CAPIVI TREE, ká-pé-vý-tré. f. A balsam tree.
CAPON, ká-pn. f. A castrated cock.
CAPONNIERE, ká-pò-nyé-r. f. A covered lodgment, encompassed with a little parapet.
CAPOT, ká-pót. f. Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.
To CAPOT, ká-pót. v. a. To win all the tricks from the adversary at piquet.
CAPPER, káp-púr. f. One who makes or sells caps.
CAPREOLATE, ká-pré-ò-lét. a. Winding and creeping by means of tendrils.
CAPRICE, ká-prí's. f. Freak, fancy, whim.
CAPRICHO, ká-prí-tshó. f. The same as **CAPRICE**.
CAPRICIOUS, ká-prísh'-ús. a. Whimsical, fanciful.
CAPRICIOUSLY, ká-prísh'-ús-ly. ad. Whimsically.
CAPRICIOUSNESS, ká-prísh'-ús-nés. f. Humour, whimsicalness.
CAPRICORN, káp-prý-kórn. f. One of the signs of the zodiack, the winter solstice.
CAPRIOLE, káp-ry-òle. f. Caprioles are leaps, such as horses make in one and the same place, without advancing forward.
CAPSTAN, káp-shán. f. A perpendicular cylinder with levers to wind up any great weight.
CAPSULAR, káp-sú-lár. } a.
CAPSULARY, káp-sú-lár-ý. } a.
 Hollow like a chest.
CAPSULATE, káp-sú-láte. } a.
CAPSULATED, káp-sú-lá-tíd. } a.
 Enclosed, as in a box.
CAPSULE, káp-súl. f. A kind of seed vessel, which grows dry and bursts as it ripens.
CAPTAIN, káp-tín. f. A chief commander; the commander of a company in a regiment; the chief commander of a ship; Captain General, the general or commander in chief of an army.

CAPTAINRY, káp'-tín-rý. f. The power over a certain district, the chieftainship.

CAPTAINSHIP, káp'-tín-shíp. f. The rank or post of a captain; the condition or post of a chief commander.

CAPTATION, káp'-tá'-shún. f. The practice of catching favour.

CAPTION, káp'-shún. f. The act of taking any person.

CAPTIOUS, káp'-shús. a. Given to cavils, eager to object; insidious, ensnaring.

CAPTIOSLY, káp'-shúf-ly. ad. With an inclination to object.

CAPTIOUSNESS, káp'-shúf-nés. f. Inclination to object; peevishness.

To CAPTIVATE, káp'-tí-váte. v. a. To take prisoner, to bring into bondage; to charm, to subdue.

CAPTIVATION, káp'-tí-vá'-shún. f. The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE, káp'-tív. f. One taken in war; one charmed by beauty.

CAPTIVE, káp'-tív. a. Made prisoner in war.

To CAPTIVE, káp'-tív. v. a. To take prisoner.

CAPTIVITY, káp'-tív'-í-tý. f. Subjection by the fate of war, bondage; slavery, servitude.

CAPTOR, káp'-túr. f. He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE, káp'-túr. f. The act or practice of taking any thing; a prize.

CAPUCHIN, káp-ú'-shí'n. f. A monk; a female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks.

CAR, kár. f. A small carriage of burden; chariot of war.

CARBINE, or **CARBINE**, kár-bíne. f. A small sort of fire-arms.

CARACK, kár'-ák. f. A large ship of burden, a galleon.

CARBINIER, kár-bí-ní'r. f. A sort of light horseman.

CARAT, } f. A weight
CARACT, } kár'-át. } of four grains;
 a manner of expressing the fineness of gold.

CARAVAN, kár'-á-ván. f. A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims.

CARAVANSARY, kár'-á-ván'-sá-rý. f. A house built for the reception of travellers.

CARAVEL, kár'-á-vél. f. A small French fishing vessel; a light, round, old-fashioned ship, with a square poop.

CARAWAY, kár'-á-wá. f. A plant.

CARBONADO, kár-bô'-ná'-dô. f. Meat cut across, to be broiled.

To CARBONADO, kár-bô'-ná'-dô. v. a. To cut or hack.

CARBUNCLE, kár'-búnl. f. A jewel shining in the dark; red spot or pimple.

CARBUNCLED, kár'-búnl'd. a. Set with carbuncles; spotted, deformed with pimples.

CARBUNCULAR, kár-búnl'-ú-lúr. a. Red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION, kár-búnl'-ú-lá'-shún. f. The blasting of young buds by heat or cold.

CARCANET, kár'-ká-nét. f. A chain or collar of jewels.

CARCASS, kár'-kás. f. A dead body of an animal; the decayed parts of any thing; the main parts, without completion or ornament; in gunnery, a kind of bomb.

CARCAVELLA, kár-ká-vél'-lá. f. A Portuguese wine, commonly but improperly called calcavella.

CARCELAGE, kár'-sê-lídzu. f. Prison fees.

CARCINOMA, kár-sí-nô'-má. f. A virulent kind of ulcer, a cancer.

CARCINOMATOUS, kár-sí-nôm'-á-tús. a. Cancerous, tending to a cancer.

CARD, kárd. f. A paper painted with figures, used in games; the paper on which the several points of the wind are marked in the mariner's compass; the instrument with which wool is combed.

To CARD, kárd. v. a. To comb wool.

To CARD, kárd. v. n. To game.

CARDAMOM, kár-dá-mùm. f. A medicinal seed.

CARDER, ká'r-dúr. *f.* One that cards wool; one that plays much at cards.

CARDIACAL, kár-dí-á-kál. } *a.*

CARDIACK, kár-dý-ák. } *a.*
Cardial, having the quality of invigorating.

CARDIALGICK, kár-dý-á'-dzhík. *a.* Good against the heart-burn.

CARDIALGÝ, kár-dý-ál-dzhý. *f.* The heart-burn.

CARDINAL, kár-dí-nál. *a.* Principal, chief.

CARDINAL, kár-dí-nál. *f.* One of the chief governors of the Romish church.

CARDINALATE, kár-dý-ná-lét. } *f.*

CARDINALSHIP, kár-dí-nál-shíp. } *f.* The office and rank of a cardinal.

CARDMAKER, kár'd-má-kúr. *f.* A maker of cards.

CARDMATCH, kár'd-mátsh. *f.* A match made by dipping a piece of a card in melted sulphur; a party at cards.

CARE, ká're. *f.* Solitude, anxiety, concern; caution; regard, charge, heed in order to preservation; the object of care, or of love.

To CARE, ká're. *v. n.* To be anxious or solicitous; to be inclined, to be disposed; to be affected with.

CARECRAZED, ká're-krázd. *a.* Breken with care and solicitude.

To CAREEN, ká-rén. *v. a.* To lay a vessel in one side, in order to calk or stop up leaks.

CAREER, ká-rér. *f.* The ground on which a race is run; a course, a race; full speed, swift motion; course of action.

To CAREER, ká-rér. *v. n.* To run with swift motion.

CAREFUL, ká're-fúl. *a.* Anxious, solicitous, full of concern; provident, diligent, cautious; watchful.

CAREFULLY, ká're-fúl-lý. *ad.* In a manner that shows care; heedfully, watchfully.

CAREFULNESS, ká're-fúl-rés. *f.* Vigilance, caution.

CARELESSLY, ká're-léf-ly. *ad.* Negligently, heedlessly.

CARELESSNESS, ká're-léf-rés. *f.* Heedlessness, inattention.

CARELESS, ká're-lés. *a.* Without care, without solitude, unconcerned, negligent, heedless, unmindful; cheerful, undisturbed; unmoved by, unconcerned at.

To CARESS, ká-rés'. *v. a.* To endear, to fondle.

CARESS, ká-rés'. *f.* An act of endearment.

CARET, ká-rét. *f.* A note which shows where something interlined should be read, as *a.*

CARGO, kár-gó. *f.* The lading of a ship.

CARICATURA, kár-y-ká-tú-rá. } *f.*

CARICATURE, kár-y-ká-túr. } *f.* Exaggerated resemblance in drawings.

CARIES, ká-rý-éz. *f.* Rottenness of a bone.

CARIOSITY, ká-rý-ós-tý. *f.* Rottenness of a bone.

CARIOUS, ká-rý-ús. *a.* Rotten.

CARK, kárk. *f.* Care, anxiety.

To CARK, kárk. *v. n.* To be careful, to be anxious.

CARLE, ká'rl. *f.* A rude, brutal man, churl.

CARLINE THISTLE, kár-líne-thísl. *f.* A plant.

CARLINGS, kár-língz. *f.* In a ship, timbers lying fore and aft.

CARMAN, kár-mán. *f.* A man whose employment it is to drive carts.

CARMELITE, kár-mé-líte. *f.* A sort of pear; one of the order of white friars; a colour.

CARMINATIVE, kár-mín-á-tív. *f.* Carminatives are such things as dispel wind, and promote insensible perspiration.

CARMINATIVE, kár-mín-á-tív. *a.* Belonging to carminatives.

CARMINE, kár-míne. *f.* A powder of a bright red or crimson colour.

CARNAGE, kár-nídzh. *f.* Slaughter, havock; heaps of flesh.

CARNAL, kár-nál. *a.* Fleishly, not spiritual; lustful, lecherous.

CARNALITY, kár nál'-i-tý. f. Fleshly lust; grossness of mind.
CARNALLY, kár-nál'-lý. ad. According to the flesh, not spiritually.
CARNALNESS, kár-nál'-nès. f. Carnality.
CARNATION, kár-ná'-shùn. f. The name of the natural flesh colour; a flower.
CARNELION, kár-né'-lyùn. f. A precious stone.
CARNEOUS, kár-ný'-ús. a. Fleshy.
To CARNIFY, kár-ný'-fý. v. n. To breed flesh.
CARNIVAL, kár-ný'-vál. f. The feast held in popish countries before Lent.
CARNIVOROUS, kár-niv'-vò-rús. a. Flesh-eating.
CARNOSITY, kár-nòs'-sý-tý. f. Flethy excrescence.
CARNOUS, kár-nús. a. Flethy.
CAROB, kár-ròb. f. A plant.
CAROL, kár-rùl. f. A song of joy and exultation; a song of devotion.
To CAROL, kár-rùl. v. n. To sing, to warble.
To CAROL, kár-rùl. v. a. To praise, to celebrate.
CAROTID, ká-ròt'-id. a. Two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta.
CAROUSAL, ká-rou'-zál. f. A festival.
CAROUSE, ká-rou'z. f. A drinking-match; a hearty dose of liquor.
To CAROUSE, ká-rou'z. v. n. To drink, to quaff.
To CAROUSE, ká-rou'z. v. a. To drink.
CAROUSER, ká-rou'-zúr. f. A drinker, a toper.
CARP, kár'p. f. A pond fish.
To CARP, kár'p. v. n. To censure, to cavil.
CARPENTER, kár-pín-túr. f. An artificer in wood.
CARPENTRY, kár-pín-trý. f. The trade of a carpenter.
CARPER, kár-púr. f. A caviller.
CARPET, kár-pít. f. A covering of various colours; ground variegated with flowers; To be on the carpet, is to be the subject of consideration.

To CARPET, kár-pít. v. a. To spread with carpets.
CARPING, kár-píng. part. a. Captious, censorious.
CARPINGLY, kár-píng-lý. ad. captiously, censoriously.
CARRIAGE, kár-rídzh. f. The act of carrying or transporting; vehicle; the frame upon which a cannon is carried; behaviour; conduct; management.
CARRIER, kár-rý'-úr. f. One who carries something; one whose trade is to carry goods; a messenger; a species of pigeon.
CARRION, kár-ryùn. f. The carcass of something not proper for food; a name of reproach for a worthless woman; any flesh corrupted as not to be fit for food.
CARRION, kár-ryùn. a. Relating to carcases.
CARROT, kár-rùt. f. An esculent root.
CARROTINESS, kár-rùt ý-nès. f. Redness of hair.
CARROTY, kár-rùt-ý. a. Resembling the colour of a carrot.
To CARRY, kár-rý. v. a. To convey from a place; to bear, to have about one; to convey by force; to effect any thing; to behave, to conduct; to bring forward; to imply, to import; to fetch and bring, as dogs; To carry off, to kill; To carry on, to promote, to help forward, to continue; To carry through, to support to the last.
To CARRY, kár-rý. v. n. A horse is said to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high.
CARRY-TALE, kár-rý-tále. f. A tale-bearer.
CART, kár't. f. A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage; the vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.
To CART, kár't. v. a. To expose in a cart.
To CART, kár't. v. n. To use carts for carriage.
CART-HORSE, kár't-hòrs. f. A coarse unwieldy horse.

CART-JADE, ká'rt-dzháde. f. A paltry horse fit only for the cart.

CART-LOAD, ká'rt lóde. f. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart; a quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CART-ROPE, ká'rt-rópe. f. A strong cord used to fasten the load on the carriage; any thick cord.

CART-WAY, ká'rt-wá. f. A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

CARTE BLANCHE, ká'rt-blán'fh. f. A blank paper, a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.

CARTEL, kár-ték. f. A writing containing stipulations; the vessels by which prisoners are carried to be exchanged.

CARTER, kár-túr. f. The man who drives a cart.

CARTHUSIAN, kár-thú-zhán. f. One of an order of monks.

CARTILAGE, kár-tí-lázh. f. A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament.

CARTILAGINEOUS, kár-tý-lá-dzhín'yús. }
CARTILAGINOUS, kár-tý-lá-dzh'i-nús. } a.
 Consisting of cartilages.

CARTOON, kár-tón. f. A painting or drawing upon large paper.

CARTOUCH, kár-tó'tsh. f. A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, holding balls. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar.

CARTRAGE, } f. A
CATRIDGE, } ká'r-trádzh. } case
 of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns.

CARTRUT, ká'rt-rút. f. The track made by a cart wheel.

CARTULARY, kár-tú-lá-rý. f. A place where papers are kept.

CARTWRIGHT, ká'rt-ríte. f. A maker of carts.

To **CARVE**, ká'rv. v. a. To cut wood or stone; to cut meat at the table; to engrave; to choose one's own part.

To **CARVE**, ká'rv. v. n. To exercise the trade of a sculptor; to perform at table the office of supplying the company.

CARVEL, ká'r-vél. f. A small ship.

CARVER, ká'r-vár. f. A sculptor; he that cuts up the meat at the table; he that chooses for himself.

CARVING, ká'r-víng. f. Sculpture, figures carved.

CARUNCLE, ká'r-únkl. f. A small protuberance of flesh.

CASCADE, káf-ká'de. f. A cataract, a water-fall.

CASE, ká'fe. f. A covering, a box, a sheath; the outer part of a house; a building unfurnished.

CASE-KNIFE, ká'fe-nífe. f. A large kitchen-knife.

CASE-SHOT, ká'fe-shót. f. Bullets enclosed in a case.

CASE, ká'fe. f. Condition with regard to outward circumstances; state of things; in physick, state of the body; condition with regard to leanness, or health; contingency; question relating to particular persons or things; representation of any question or state of body, mind, or affairs; the variation of nouns; In case, if it should happen.

To **CASE**, ká'fe. v. a. To put in a case or cover; to cover as a case; to strip off the covering.

To **CASE**, ká'fe. v. n. To put cases. A ludicrous use of the word.

To **CASEHARDEN**, ká'fe-hárdn. v. a. To harden on the outside.

CASEMATE, ká'fe-máte. f. A kind of vault or arch of stone work.

CASEMENT, ká'ze-mént. f. A window opening upon hinges.

CASEOUS, ká'sý-ús. a. Resembling cheese, cheesy.

CASEWORM, ká'fe-wúrm. f. A grub that makes itself a case.

CASH, kásh'. f. Money, ready money.

CASH-KEEPER, kásh'-ké-púr. f. A man entrusted with the money.

CASHEWNUT, ká-shó-nút. f. A tree.

CASHIER, káf-shé'r. f. He that has charge of the money.

To CASHIER, ká-shé' r. v. a. To discard, to dismiss from a post.

CASK, kák' f. A barrel.

CASKET, kás'-kít. f. A small box or chest for jewels; the rope which binds the sail to the yard when furled.

To CASKET, kás'-kít. v. a. To put into a casket.

CASQUE, kák' f. A helmet, armour for the head.

To CASSATE, kás'-sáte. v. n. To vacate, to invalidate.

CASSATION, kás' sá'-shùn. f. A making null or void.

CASSAVI, kás'-sá v'y. } f. An American plant.

CASSADA, kás'-sá-dá. }

CASSIA, kás'-shyá. f. A sweet spice mentioned by Moses; the name of a tree.

CASSIOWARY, kás'-shó-wá-rý. f. A large bird of prey.

CASSOCK, kás'-súk. f. A close garment.

CASSWEED, kás'-wéd. f. Shepherd's pouch.

To CAST, ká'f. v. a. To throw with the hand; to throw away, as useless or noxious; to throw dice, or lots; to throw in wrestling; to throw a net or snare; to drive by violence of weather; to leave behind in a race; to shed, to let fall, to moult; to lay aside, as fit to be worn no longer; to overweigh, to make to preponderate, to decide by overbalancing; to compute, to reckon, to calculate; to contrive, to plan out; to fix the parts in a play; to direct the eye; to form in a mould; to model, to form; To cast away, to shipwreck; to waste in profusion; to ruin; To cast down, to deject, to depress the mind; To cast off, to discard, to disburden one's self; to leave behind; To cast out, to turn out of doors; to vent, to speak; To cast up, to compute, to calculate; to vomit.

To CAST, ká'f. v. n. To contrive, to turn the thoughts to; to admit of a form by casting or melting; to warp, to grow out of form.

CAST, ká'f. f. The act of casting

or throwing, a throw; state of any thing cast or thrown; a stroke, a touch; motion of the eye; the throw of dice; chance from the cast of dice; a mould, a form; a shade, or tendency to any colour; exterior appearance; manner, air, mien; a flight of hawks.

CASTANET, kás'-tá-nét. f. Small shells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

CASTAWAY, ká'f-á-wá. f. A person lost, or abandoned by providence.

CASTAWAY, ká'f-á-wá. a. Useless, of no value.

CASTELLAIN, ká'f-té'f-lén. f. Constable of a castle.

CASTER, kás'-túr. f. A thrower, he that casts; a calculator, a man that calculates fortunes.

To CASTIGATE, kás'-tí-gáte. v. a. To chastise, to chasten, to punish.

CASTIGATION, ká'f-tí-gá'-shùn. f. Penance, discipline; punishment, correction; emendation.

CASTIGATORY, kás'-tí-gá-túr'-ý. a. Punitive.

CASTING-NET, kás'-tíng-nét. f. A net to be thrown into the water by hand to catch fish.

CASTLE, kás'l. f. A house fortified; Castles in the air, projects without reality.

To CASTLE, kás'l. v. a. To cover the king with a castle by a certain move at chess.

CASTLE SOAP, kás'-tíl-sòpe. f. A kind of soap. Properly Castile soap.

CASTLED, kás'ld. a. Furnished with castles.

CASTLING, ká'f-ling. f. An abortive.

CASTOR, kás'-túr. f. A beaver; a fine hat; the inguinal glands of the beaver, used in medicine.

CASTRAMETATION, ká'f-trá-mé-tá'-shùn. f. The art or practice of encamping.

To CASTRATE, kás'-tráte. v. a. To geld; to take away the obscene parts of a writing.

CASTRATION, kás'-trá'-shùn. f. The act of gelding.

C A T

CASTERIL, } kás'-trill. } f. A mean
 CASTREL, } or dege-
 nerate kind of hawk.
 CASTRENSIAN, kás'-trén'-shán. a.
 Belonging to a camp.
 CASUAL, káz'-ù-ál. a. Accidental,
 arising from chance.
 CASUALLY, káz'-ù-ál-ý. ad. Ac-
 cidentally, without design.
 CASUALNESS, káz'-ù-ál-nés. f.
 Accidentality.
 CASUALTY, káz'-ù-ál-tý. f. Ac-
 cident, a thing happening by chance.
 CASUIST, káz'-ù-lít. f. One that
 studies and settles cases of conscience.
 CASUISTICAL, káz'-ù-lít-kál. a.
 Relating to cases of conscience.
 CASUISTRY, káz'-ù-lít-try. f. The
 science of a casuist.
 CAT, kát'. f. A domestick animal
 that catches mice; a sort of ship.
 CAT O' NINE TAILS, kát'-á-
 ní'ne-táiz. f. A whip with nine
 lashes.
 CATACHRESIS, kát'-á-krés'-sis. f.
 The abuse of a trope, when the
 words are too far wrested from
 their native signification; as, a voice
beautiful to the ear.
 CATACHRESTICAL, kát'-á-krés'-
 tý-kál. a. Forced, far fetched.
 CATAclysm, kát'-á-kilizm. f. A
 deluge, an inundation.
 CATACOMBS, kát'-á-kómz. f. Sub-
 terraneous cavities for the burial of
 the dead.
 CATAcoustICK, kát'-á-kous'-tk.
 a. Relating to the doctrine of re-
 flected sounds.
 CATAcoustICKS, kát'-á-kous'-
 tks. f. The doctrine of reflected
 sounds.
 CATAGMATICAL, ká-tág-mát'-
 ý-kál. }
 CATAGMATICK, ká-tág-mát'-lk. }
 a. Having the quality of consoli-
 dating.
 CETAIAN, ká-tá'-án. f. A person
 deserving of no credit.
 CATALEPSIS, kát'-á-lép'-sis. f. A
 disease, wherein the patient is with-
 out sense, and remains in the same
 posture in which the disease seizeth
 him.

C A T

CATALOGUE, kát'-á-lóg. f. An
 enumeration of particulars, a list.
 CATAMITE, kát'-á-míte. f. A boy
 kept for unnatural purposes.
 CATAMOUNTAIN, kát'-á-mou'n-
 tén. f. A fierce animal, resem-
 bling a cat.
 CATAPHONICKS, kát'-á-fón'-lks. f.
 The doctrine of reflected sounds.
 CATAPHRACT, kát'-á-frákt. f.
 A horseman in complete armour.
 CATAPLASM, kát'-á-plázm. f. A
 poultice.
 CATAPULT, kát'-á-púlt. f. An en-
 gine used anciently to throw stones.
 CATARACT, kát'-á-rákt. f. A fall
 of water from on high, a cascade;
 an inspissation of the crystalline hu-
 mour of the eye; sometimes a pel-
 licle that hinders the sight.
 CATARRH, ká-tár'. f. A defluc-
 tion of a sharp serum from the
 glands about the head and throat.
 CATARRHAL, ká-tár'-rál. } a.
 CATARRHOUS, ká-tár'-rús. }
 Relating to the catarrh, proceeding
 from a catarrh.
 CATASTROPHE, ká-tás'-tró-fé. f.
 The change or revolution which
 produces the conclusion or final
 event of a dramattick piece; a final
 event, generally unhappy.
 CATCAL, kát'-kál. f. A squeaking
 instrument, used in the playhouse to
 condemn plays.
 To CATCH, kátsh'. v. a. To lay
 hold on with the hand; to stop
 any thing flying; to seize any thing
 by pursuit; to stop, to interrupt
 falling; to ensnare, to intangle in
 a snare; to receive suddenly; to
 fasten suddenly upon, to seize; to
 please, to seize the affections, to
 charm; to receive any contagion
 or disease.
 To CATCH, kátsh'. v. n. To be
 contagious, to spread infection.
 CATCH, kátsh'. f. Seizure, the
 act of seizing; the act of taking
 quickly; a song sung in succession;
 watch, the posture of seizing; an
 advantage taken, hold laid on;
 the thing caught, profit; a short
 interval of action; a taint, a slight
 conta-

contagion; any thing that catches, as a hook; a small swift sailing ship.

CATCHER, kát'sh-úr. f. He that catches; that in which any thing is caught.

CATCHFLY, kát'sh-fly. f. A plant, campion.

CATCHPOLL, kát'sh-póle. f. A serjeant, a bumbailiff.

CATCHWORD, kát'sh-wúrd. f. The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATE, ká'te. f. Food, a dainty. Scarcely to be met with in the singular.

CATECHETICAL, kát-é-két'-ý-kál. a. Consisting of questions and answers.

CATECHETICALLY, kát-é-két'-ý-kál-ý. ad. In the way of question and answer.

To CATECHISE, kát-é-kíze. v. a. To instruct by asking questions; to question; to interrogate, to examine.

CATECHISER, kát-é-kí-zúr. f. One who catechises.

CATECHISM, kát-é-kízm. f. A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion.

CATECHIST, kát-é-kíft. f. One whose charge is to question the uninstructed concerning religion.

CATECHUMEN, kát-é-kú-mén. f. One who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianity.

CATECHUMENICAL, kát-é-kú-mén-ý-kál. a. Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGORICAL, kát-é-gór'-i-kál. a. Absolute, adequate, positive.

CATEGORICALLY, kát-é-gór'-ík-ál-ý. ad. Positively, expressly.

CATEGORY, kát-é-gúr-ý. f. A class, a rank, an order of ideas, predicament.

CATENARIAN, kát-é-ná'-rý-án. a. Relating to a chain.

To CATENATE, kát-é-ná'te. v. a. To chain.

CATENATION, kát-é-ná'-shún. f. Link, regular connexion.

To CATER, kát-túr. v. n. To provide food, to buy in victuals.

CATER, kát-túr. f. The four of cards and dice.

CATER-COUSIN, kát-túr-kúz'n. f. A petty favourite, one related by blood or mind.

CATERER, kát-tè-rúr. f. The providore or purveyor.

CATERESS, kát-tè-rès. f. A woman employed to provide victuals.

CATERPILLAR, kát-tèr-píl-lúr. f. A winged insect in it's reptile state; any thing voracious and useless; a plant.

To CATERWAUL, kát-tèr-wál. v. n. To make a noise as cats in rutting time; to make any offensive or odious noise.

CATES, ká'ts. f. Viands, food, dish of meat, dainties.

CATFISH, kát'-físh. f. A sea-fish in the West Indies.

CATHARTICAL, ká-thá'r-tí-kál. }
CATHARTICK, ká-thá'r-tík. }
 a. Purgative.

CATHARTICK, ká-thá'r-tík. f. A medicine to purge downward.

CATHARTICALNESS, ká-thá'r-tí-kál-nés. f. Purging quality.

CATHEAD, kát-héd. f. In a ship, a piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to trice up the anchor to the bow; a kind of fossil.

CATHEDRAL, ká-thé'-drél. a. Episcopal, containing the see of a bishop; belonging to an episcopal church.

CATHÉDRAL, ká-thé'-drél. f. The head church of a diocese.

CATHERINE-PEAR, káth'-é-hí-g-pé're. f. A kind of pear.

CATHETER, káth'-é-túr. f. A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to bring away the urine, when the passage is stopped.

CATHOLES, kát-hólz. f. In a ship, two little holes astern above the gun-room ports.

CATHOLICISM, ká-thól'-i-sízm. f. Adherence to the catholic church.

CATHOLICK, káth'-é-llk. a. Universal or general.

CATHOLICON, ká thól'-l-kón. f. An universal medicine.

CATKINS, kát'-kínz. f. Imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail.

CATLIKE, kát'-líke. a. Like a cat.

CATLING, kát'-líng. f. A dismembering knife, used by surgeons; catgut, fiddle strings.

CATMINT, kát'-mínt. f. The name of a plant.

CATOPTRICAL, kát-óp'-trí-kál. a. Relating to catoptricks, or vision by reflection.

CATOPTRICKS, kát-óp'-tríks. f. That part of opticks which treats of vision by reflection.

CATPIPE, kát'-pípe. f. Catcal.

CAT'S-EYE, kát's-í. f. A stone.

CAT'S-FOOT, kát's-fút. f. An herb, alchoof, groundivy.

CAT'S-HEAD, kát's-héd. f. A kind of apple.

CATSILVER, kát'-síl-vúr. f. A kind of fossil.

CAT'S-TAIL, kát's-tále. f. A long round substance, that grows upon nut-trees; a kind of reed.

CATSUP, kát'sh-úp. f. A kind of pickle.

CATTLE, kát'l. f. Beasts of pasture, neither wild nor domestick.

CAVALCADE, káv-ál-ká'de. f. A procession on horseback.

CAVALIER, káv-á-lé'r. f. A horseman, a knight; a gay sprightly military man; the appellation of the party of king Charles the First.

CAVALIER, káv-á-lé'r. a. Gay, sprightly, warlike; generous, brave; disdainful, haughty.

CAVALIERLY, káv-á-lé'r-lý. ad. Haughtily, arrogantly, disdainfully.

CAVALRY, káv-ál-ry. f. Horse troops.

To CAVATE, ká'-váte. v. a. To hollow.

CAVAZION, ká vá'-zhún. f. The hollowing of the earth for cellarage.

CAUDLE, kád'l. f. A mixture of grael with spice and wine or beer, given to women in childbed.

To CAUDLE, kád'l. v. a. To make caudle; to mix as caudle.

CAVE, ká've. f. A cavern, a den; a hollow, any hollow place.

To CAVE, ká've. v. n. To dwell in a cave.

CAVEAT, ká'-výt át. f. A caveat is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts; an intimation of caution.

CAVERN, káv'-úr'n. f. A hollow place in the ground.

CAVERNED, káv'-úr'nd. a. Full of caverns, hollow, excavated; inhabiting a cavern.

CAVERNOUS, káv'-úr-nús. a. Full of caverns.

CAVESSON, káv'-éf-sún. f. A nose-band.

CAUF, káf. f. A chest with holes, to keep fish alive in the water.

CAUGHT, kát. pret. and part. pass. of **CATCH**.

CAVIARE, ká'-ví'r. f. The eggs of a sturgeon salted.

CAVIL, káv'-íl. f. A false or frivolous objection.

To CAVIE, káv'-íl. v. n. To raise captious and frivolous objections.

To CAVIL, káv'-íl. v. a. To receive or treat with objections.

CAVILLATION, káv-íl-lá'-shún. f. The disposition to make captious objection.

CAVILLER, káv'-víl-úr. f. An unfair adversary, a captious disputant.

CAVILLINGLY, káv'-íl-líng-lý. ad. In a cavilling manner.

CAVILLOUS, káv'-víl-lús. a. Full of objections.

CAVITY, káv'-í-tý. f. Hollowness, hollow.

CAUK, kák. f. A mineral consisting of baryt and vitriolic acid with a little iron; foliated barofelenite.

CAUKY, ká'-ký. a. Resembling cauk.

CAUL, kál. f. The net in which women enclosed their hair, the hinder part of a woman's cap; any kind of small net; the tegument in which the guts are enclosed; a thin membrane enclosing the head of some children when born.

CAULIFEROUS, ká-hf-sé-rús. a.

A term for such plants as have a true stalk.

CAULIFLOWER, ká-hf-fló-w-úr.

f. A species of cabbage.

To **CAULK**. See **CALK**.

CAUSABLE, ká-zábl. a. That which may be caused.

CAUSAL, ká-zál. a. Relating to causes.

CAUSALITY, ká-zák-l-ry. f. The agency of a cause, the quality of causing.

CAUSALLY, ká-zál-ý. ad. According to the order or series of causes.

CAUSATION, ká-zá-shún. f. The act or power of causing.

CAUSATIVE, ká-zá-hv. a. That expresses a cause or reason.

CAUSATOR, ká-zá-túr. f. A causer, an author.

CAUSE, ká-z. f. That which produces or effects any thing, the efficient; the reason, motive to any thing; subject of litigation; party.

To **CAUSE**, ká-z. v. a. To effect as an agent.

CAUSELESSLY, ká-z-léč-ly. ad. Without cause, without reason.

CAUSELESS, ká-z-lés. a. Original to itself; without just ground or motive.

CAUSER, ká-zúr. f. He that causes the agent by which an effect is produced.

CAUSEY, } ká-f-wá. } f. A
CAUSEWAY, } way
raised and paved, above the rest of the ground.

CAUSTICAL, ká-f-ty-kál. } a. Be-
CAUSTICK, ká-f-tik. } long-
ing to medicaments which, by their violent activity and heat, destroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eschar.

CAUSTICK, ká-f-tik. f. A caustick or burning application.

CAUTEL, ká-tél. f. Caution, scruple.

CAUTELOUS, ká-té-lús. a. Cautious, wary; wily, cunning.

CAUTELOUSLY, ká-té-lúč-ly. ad. Cunningly, shily, cautiously, warily.

CAUTERIZATION, ká-té-sí-zá-shún. f. The act of burning with hot irons.

To **CAUTERIZE**, ká-té-sí-zé. v. a. To burn with the cautery.

CAUTERY, ká-té-ry. f. Caution is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick medicines.

CAUTION, ká-shún. f. Prudence, foresight, wariness; provisionary precept; warning.

To **CAUTION**, ká-shún. v. a. To warn, to give notice of a danger.

CAUTIONARY, ká-shó-nér-ý. a. Given as a pledge, or in security.

CAUTIOUS, ká-shús. a. Wary, watchful.

CAUTIOUSLY, ká-shús-ly. ad. In a wary manner.

CAUTIOUSNESS, ká-shús-nés. f. Watchfulness, vigilance, circumspection.

To **CAW**, ká. v. n. To cry as the rook, or crow.

CAYMAN, ká-mán. f. American alligator or crocodile.

To **CEASE**, sé's. v. n. To leave off, to stop, to give over; to fail, to be extinct; to be at an end.

To **CEASE**, sé's. v. a. To put a stop to.

CEASE, sé's. f. Extinction, failure. Obs.

CEASELESS, sé's-lés. a. Incessant, perpetual, continual.

CECITY, sé-sít-ý. f. Blindness, privation of sight.

CECUTIENSY, sé-ká-s én-ly. f. Cloudiness of sight.

CEDAR, sé-dér. f. A tree; the wood of the cedar tree.

To **CEDE**, sé'd. v. a. To yield, to resign, to give up to another.

CEDRINE, sé-díne. a. Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

To **CELL**, sé'l. v. a. To overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.

CEILING, sé-líng. f. The inner roof.

CELANDINE, sé-lán-díne. f. A plant.

CELATURE, sé-lá-túr. f. The art of engraving.

To **CELEBRATE**, sé-lé-bráte. v. a. To

To praise, to commend; to distinguish by solemn rites; to mention in a set or solemn manner.

CELEBRATION, fêl-ê-brâ'-shûn. f. Solemn performance, solemn remembrance; praise, renown, memorial.

CELEBRIOUS, fê-lê'-brý'-ús. a. Famous, renowned.

CELEBRIOUSLY, fê-lê'-brý'-úf-ly. ad. In a famous manner.

CELEBRIOSNESS, fê-lê'-brý'-úf-nés. f. Renown, fame.

CELEBRITY, fê-lêb'-brí'-tý. f. Celebration, fame.

CELERIACK, fê-lê'-rý'-ák. a. Turnep-rooted celery.

CELERITY, fê-lêr'-rí'-tý. f. Swift-ness, speed, velocity.

CELERY, fêl-ê'-rý. f. A species of parsley.

CELESTIAL, fê-lês'-tyál. a. Heavenly, relating to the superiour regions; heavenly, relating to the blessed state; heavenly, with respect to excellence.

CELESTIAL, fê-lês'-tyál. f. An inhabitant of heaven.

CELESTIALLY, fê-lês'-tyál'-ý. ad. In a heavenly manner.

To CELESTIFY, fê-lês'-tí'-fý. v. a. To give something of heavenly nature to any thing.

CELLIACK, fê'-ly'-ák. a. Relating to the lower belly.

CELIBACY, fêl'-ý'-bâ'-fý. f. Single life.

CELIBATE, fêl'-ý'-bât. f. Single life.

CELL, fêl. f. A small cavity or hollow place; the cave or little habitation of a religious person; a small and close apartment in a prison; any small place of residence.

CELLAR, fêl'-lár. f. A place under ground, where stores are repositied; where liquors are kept.

CELLARAGE, fêl'-lâr-ídzh. f. The part of the building which makes the cellars.

CELLARIST, fêl'-lâr-íst. f. The butler in a religious house.

CELLULAR, fêl'-lâr. a. Consisting of little cells or cavities.

CELSITUDE, fêl'-sý'-túd. f. Height.

CEMENT, fém'-mênt. f. The matter with which two bodies are made

to cohere; bond of union in friendship.

To CEMENT, fê-mênt'. v. a. To unite by means of something interposed.

To CEMENT, fê-mênt'. v. n. To come into conjunction, to cohere.

CEMENTATION, fém-ên-tâ'-shûn. f. The act of cementing.

CEMENTER, fê-mên'-túr. f. A person or thing that unites in society.

CEMETERY, fém'-mê-têr-ý. f. A place where the dead are repositied.

CENATORY, fê'-nâ-túr-ý. a. Relating to supper.

CENOBITE, fên-ô-bíte. f. One of an order of monks who lived in common society.

CENOBITICAL, fên-ô-bít'-i-kál. a. Living in community.

CENOTAPH, fên-ô-táf. f. A monument for one elsewhere buried.

CENSE, fên'a. f. Publick rates.

To CENSE, fên's. v. a. To perfume with odours.

CENSER, fên'-têr. f. The pan in which incense is burned.

CENSION, fên'-shûn. f. A rate, an assessment.

CENSOR, fên'-súr. f. An officer of Rome who had the power of correcting manners; one who is given to censure.

CENSORIAN, fên-sô'-rý'-ân. a. Relating to the censor.

CENSORIOUS, fên-sô'-rý'-ús. a. Adicted to censure, severe.

CENSORIOUSLY, fên-sô'-rý'-úf-ly. ad. In a severe reflecting manner.

CENSORIOUSNESS, fên-sô'-rý'-úf-nés. f. Disposition to reproach.

CENSORSHIP, fên'-súr-shíp. f. The office of a censor.

CENSURABLE, fên'-súr-ábl. a. Worthy of censure, culpable.

CENSURABLENESS, fên'-súr-ábl-nés. f. Blameableness.

CENSURE, fên'-shúr. f. Blame, reprimand, reproach; judgment, opinion; judicial sentence; spiritual punishment.

To CENSURE, fên'-shúr. v. a. To blame, to brand publicly; to condemn.

CENSURER, sɛn'-shúr-úr. f. He that blames.

CENT, sɛn'. f. A hundred, as five per cent, that is, five in the hundred.

CENTAUR, sɛn'-tár. f. A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse; the archer in the zodiack.

CENTAURY, sɛn'-tò-rý. f. A plant.

CENTENARY, sɛn'-tɛ-nár-y. f. The number of a hundred.

CENTESIMAL, sɛn-tɛs'-i-mál. f. Hundredth.

CENTIFOLIUS, sɛn-tý-fó-lyús. a. Having a hundred leaves.

CENTIPEDE, sɛn-tý-péd. f. A poisonous insect.

CENTO, sɛn'-tò. f. A composition formed by joining scraps from different authors.

CENTRAL, sɛn'-trál. a. Relating to the centre.

CENTRALLY, sɛn'-trál-y. ad. With regard to the centre.

CENTRATION, sɛn-trá'-shún. f. The act of fixing the centre.

CENTRE, sɛn'-túr. f. The middle.

To CENTRE, sɛn'-túr. v. a. To place on a centre, to fix as on a centre.

To CENTRE, sɛn'-túr. v. n. To rest on, to repose on; to be placed in the midst or centre.

CENTRICK, sɛn'-trík. a. Placed in the centre.

CENTRIFUGAL, sɛn-trí'-ú-gál. a. Having the quality, acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

CENTRIPETAL, sɛn-tríp'-ɛ-tál. a. Having a tendency to the centre.

CENTRY, sɛn'-trý. f. See **SENTRY**.

CENTUPLE, sɛn'-túpl. a. A hundredfold.

To CENTUPLICATE, sɛn-tú'-plý-káte. v. a. To make a hundredfold.

To CENTURIATE, sɛn-tú'-rý-áte. v. a. To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIATOR, sɛn-tú-rý-á'-túr. f. A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries.

CENTURION, sɛn-tú-rý-ún. f. A military officer, who commanded a hundred men among the Romans.

CENTURY, sɛn'-tú-rý. f. A hun-

dred, usually employed to specify time, as the second century.

CEPHALALGY, sɛf-à-lái dzhý. f. The headach.

CEPHALICK, sɛ-fál'-lík. a. That which is medicinal to the head.

CERASTES, sɛ-rás'-tɛz. f. A serpent supposed to have horns.

CERATE, sɛ'-rát. f. A medicine made of wax.

CERATED, sɛ-rá'-tid. a. Waxed.

CERCOPIITHECAN, sɛr-kò-pi-thé'-kán. a. Belonging to monkeys; apish.

To CERE, sɛ'r v. a. To wax.

CEREBEL, sɛr'-ɛ-bél. f. The hinder part of the brain.

CERECLOTH, sɛr-clòth. f. Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter.

CEREMENT, sɛr-mént. f. Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded.

CEREMONIAL, sɛr-ɛ-mó'-nyál. a. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite; formal, observant of old forms.

CEREMONIAL, sɛr-ɛ-mó'-nyál. f. Outward form, external rite; the order for rites and forms in the Romish church.

CEREMONIALNESS, sɛr-ɛ-mó'-nyál-nɛs. f. The quality of being ceremonial.

CEREMONIOUS, sɛr-ɛ-mó'-nyús. a. Consisting of outward rites; full of ceremony; attentive to the outward rites of religion; civil and formal to a fault.

CEREMONIOUSLY, sɛr-ɛ-mó'-nyús-ly. ad. In a ceremonious manner, formally.

CEREMONIOUSNESS, sɛr-ɛ-mó'-nyús-nɛs. f. Fondness of ceremony.

CEREMONY, sɛr'-ɛ-mún-y. f. Outward rite, external form in religion; forms of civility; outward forms of state.

CERTAIN, sɛr'-tín. a. Sure, indubitable; determined; in an indefinite sense, some, as a certain man told me this; undoubting, put past doubt.

CERTAINLY, sɛr'-tín-ly. ad. Indubitably, without question; without fail.

CERTAINTY, sĕr-tin-tĭ. f. Exemption from doubt; that which is real and fixed.

CERTES, sĕr-tĕz. ad. Certainly, in truth.

CERTIFICATE, sĕr-tĭf-i-kĕt. f. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein; any testimony.

To CERTIFY, sĕr-tĭ-fĭ. v. a. To give certain information of; to give certain assurance of.

CERTIORARI, sĕr-shĭ-ō-rĭ-ā. f. A writ issuing out of a superiour court, to call up the records of a cause in an inferiour one.

CERTITUDE, sĕr-tĭ-tūd. f. Certainty, freedom from doubt.

CERVICAL, sĕr-vĭ-kāl. a. Belonging to the neck.

CERULEAN, sĕ-rŭ-lyān. } a. Blue,
CERULEOUS, sĕ-rŭ-lyās. } sky-coloured.

CERULIFICK, sĕr-ŭ-ſĭ-ik. a. Having the power to produce a blue colour.

CERUMEN, sĕ-rŭ-mĕn. f. The wax of the ear.

CERUSE, sĕr-ŭs. f. White lead.

CESARIAN, sĕ-zĕ-rĭ-ān. a. The Cæsarian section is cutting a child out of the womb.

CESS, sĕs. f. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property; an assessment; the act of laying rates.

To CESS, sĕs. v. a. To lay charge on, to assess.

To CESS, sĕs. v. n. To omit a legal duty. See **CESSOR**.

CESSATION, sĕs-ō-shŭn. f. A stop, a rest, a vacation; a pause of hostility, without peace.

CESSAVIT, sĕs-ĭ-ā-vĭt. f. A writ.

CESSIBILITY, sĕs-i-bĭlĭ-tĭ. f. The quality of receding, or giving way.

CESSIBLE, sĕs-sĭbl. a. Easy to give away.

CESSION, sĕs-shŭn. f. Retreat, the act of giving way; resignation.

CESSIONARY, sĕs-shŭ-nĕr-ĭ. a. Implying a resignation.

CESSMENT, sĕs-mĕnt. f. An assessment or tax.

CESSOR, sĕs-sŭr. f. He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurreth the danger of law.

CESTUS, sĕs-tŭs. f. The girdle of Venus.

CETACEOUS, sĕ-tĕ-shŭs. a. Of the whale kind.

CHACE. See **CHASSE**.

CHAD, tshād. f. A sort of fish.

To CHAFE, tshā'fe. v. a. To warm with rubbing; to heat; to perfume; to make angry.

To CHAFE, tshā'fe. v. n. To rage, to fret, to fume; to fret against any thing.

CHAFE, tshā'fe. f. A heat, a rage, a fury.

CHAFE WAX, tshā'fe-wāks. f. An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.

CHAFER, tshā'fŭr. f. An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

CHAFF, tshāf. f. The husks of corn that are separated by threshing and winnowing; it is used for any thing worthless.

To CHAFFER, tshāf-sŭr. v. n. To haggle, to bargain.

CHAFFERER, tshāf-sĕr-ŭr. f. A buyer, bargainer.

CHAFFIN, tshāf-shŭsh. f. A bird so called, because it delights in chaff.

CHAFFLESS, tshāf-sĕs. a. Without chaff.

CHAFFWEED, tshāf-wĕd. f. Cudweed.

CHAFFY, tshāf-fĭ. a. Like chaff, full of chaff.

CHAFINGDISH, tshāf-shŭg-dĭsh. f. A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

CHAGRIN, shā-grĕn. f. Ill humour, vexation.

To CHAGRIN, shā-grĕn. v. a. To vex, to put out of temper.

CHAIN, tshāne. f. A series of links fastened one within another; a bond, a manacle, a fetter; a line of links with which land is measured; a series linked together.

To CHAIN, tshāne. v. a. To fasten or

or link with a chain; to bring into slavery; to put on a chain; to unite.

CHAINPUMP, tshá'ne púmp. f. A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls.

CHAINSHOT, tshá'ne-shót. f. Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

CHAINWORK, tshá'ne-wúrk. f. Work with open spaces.

CHAIR, tshá're. f. A moveable seat; a seat of justice, or of authority; a vehicle born by men, a sedan.

CHAIRMAN, tshá're-mán. f. The president of an assembly; one whose trade it is to carry a chair.

CHaise, thá'ze. f. A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse.

CHALCOGRAPHER, kál-kóg'-grá-fúr. f. An engraver in brass.

CHALCOGRAPHY, kál-kóg'-grá-fý. f. Engraving in brass.

CHALDER, tshá'l-dúr. } f. A dry
CHALDRON, tshá'l-drún. } En-
CHAUDRON, tshá'-drún. } glish
 measure of coals, consisting of thirty-six bushels heaped up. The chaudron should weigh two thousand pounds.

CHALICE, tshá'l-is. f. A cup, a bowl, a communion cup, a cup used in acts of worship.

CHALICED, tshá'l-íh. a. Having a cell or cup.

CHALK, tshá'k. f. A white fossil, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the bones.

To **CHALK**, tshá'k. v. a. To rub with chalk; to manure with chalk; to mark or trace out as with chalk.

CHALK-CUTTER, tshá'k-kút-túr. f. A man that digs chalk.

CHALK-PIT, tshá'k-pít. f. A pit in which chalk is dug.

CHALKY, tshá'k-y. a. Consisting of chalk, white with chalk; impregnated with chalk.

To **CHALLENGE**, tshá'l-Hadz. 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 one to the performance of conditions.

CHALLENGE, tshá'l-Holab. f. A summons to combat; a demand of something as due; in law, an exception taken either against persons or things.

CHALLENGER, tshá'l-Ho-dzhúr. f. One that desires or summons another to combat; one that claims superiority; a claimant.

CHALYBEAN, ká-Hó'-yán. a. Made of steel.

CHALYBEATE, ká-Hó'-bý-ét. a. Impregnated with iron or steel.

CHAMADE, thá'má'd. f. The beat of the drum which declares a surrender.

CHAMBER, tshá'me-búr. f. An apartment in a house, generally used for those appropriated to lodging; any retired room; any cavity or hollow; a court of justice; the hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged; the cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To **CHAMBER**, tshá'me-búr. v. n. To be wroth, to intrigue; to reside as in a chamber.

CHAMBERER, tshá'me-búr-úr. f. A man of intrigue.

CHAMBERFELLOW, tshá'me-búr-íh-íh. f. One that lies in the same chamber.

CHAMBERLAIN, tshá'me-búr-íh. f. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the crown; lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of the officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the president of the bedchamber; a servant who has the care of the chambers.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, tshá'me-búr-íh-shíp. f. The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID, tshá'me-búr-má'de. f. A maid whose business it is to dress a lady.

CHAMBER of a horse, kám-ríh. f. The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAMELEON, ká-mé'l-yún. f. A kind of lizard, said to live on air.

To CHAMFER, thàm'-fúr. v. a. To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column; to cut any thing aslope on the under side.

CHAMFER, thàm'-fúr. } f. A small
CHAMFRET, thàm'-frít. } furrow
or gutter on a column.

CHAMLET, kám'-lít. f. See CAMELOT.

CHAMOIS, thám'-mý. f. An animal of the goat kind.

CHAMOMILE, kám'-ô-mile. f. The name of an odoriferous plant.

To CHAMP, thám'p. v. a. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth; to devour.

To CHAMP, thám'p. v. n. To perform frequently the action of biting.

CHAMPAIGN, thám'-pá'nc. f. A kind of wine.

CHAMPAIGN, thám'-pán. f. A flat open country.

CHAMPIGNON, thóm'-pín'-nyôn. f. A kind of mushroom.

CHAMPION, thám'-pyún. f. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat; a hero, a stout warrior.

To CHAMPION, thám'-pyún. v. a. To challenge.

CHANCE, thán's. f. Fortune, the cause of fortuitous events; the act of fortune; accident; casual occurrence, fortuitous event, whether good or bad; possibility of any occurrence.

CHANCE, thán's. a. Happening by chance.

To CHANCE, thán's. v. n. To happen, to fall out.

CHANCE-MEDLEY, thán's-méd'-ly. f. In law, the casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer.

CHANCEABLE, thán'-sábl. a. Accidental.

CHANCEL, thán'-fél. f. The eastern part of the church in which the altar is placed.

CHANCELLOR, thán'-fél-lúr. f. An officer of the highest power and dignity in the court where he presides.

CHANCELLORSHIP, thán'-fél-lúr-shíp. f. The office of chancellor.

CHANCERY, thán'-fél-y. f. The court of equity and conscience.

CHANCRE, thánk'-úr. f. An ulcer arising from venereal infection.

CHANCROUS, thánk'-rús. a. Having the qualities of a chancre.

CHANDELIER, thán-dè-lér. f. A branch for candles.

CHANDLER, thánd'-lúr. f. An artisan whose trade is to make candles; a huckster.

To CHANGE, thá'ndzh. v. a. To put one thing in the place of another; to resign any thing for the sake of another; to discount a larger piece of money into several smaller; to give and take reciprocally; to alter; to mend the disposition or mind.

To CHANGE, thá'ndzh. v. n. To undergo change, to suffer alteration.

CHANGE, thá'ndzh. f. An alteration of the state of any thing; a succession of one thing in the place of another; the time of the moon in which it 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.

CHANGEABLE, thá'ndzh-ábl. a. Subject to change, fickle, inconstant; possible to be changed; having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

CHANGEABLENESS, thá'ndzh-ábl-nés. f. Susceptibility of change; inconstancy, fickleness.

CHANGEABLY, thá'ndzh-ábl-ly. ad. Inconstantly.

CHANGEFUL, thá'ndzh-súl. a. Inconstant, uncertain, mutable.

CHANGELING, thá'ndzh-ling. f. A child left or taken in the place of another; an idiot, a natural; one apt to change.

CHANGER, thán'-dzhúr. f. One that is employed in a changing or discounting money.

CHANNEL, thán'-nél. f. The hollow bed of running waters; any cavity drawn longways; a strait or narrow sea; a gut or furrow of a plow.

To CHANNEL, tshán'-nèl. v. a. To cut any thing in channels.

To CHANT, tshánt'. v. a. To sing; to celebrate by song; to sing in the cathedral service.

To CHANT, tshánt'. v. n. To sing.

CHANT, tshánt'. f. Song, melody.

CHANTER, tshán'-túr. f. A singer, a songster.

CHANTICLEER, tshán'-tý-kliér. f. The cock, from his crow.

CHANTRESS, tshán'-trés. f. A woman singer.

CHANTRY, tshán'-trý. f. A church or chapel endowed with a revenue for priests, to sing mass for the souls of the donors.

CHAOS, ká'-ós. f. The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into it's proper classes and elements; confusion, irregular mixture; any thing where the parts are undistinguished.

CHAOTICK, ká'-ót-úk. a. Resembling chaos, confused.

To CHAP, tshóp'. v. a. To divide the surface of the ground by excessive heat; to divide the skin of the face or hands by excessive cold.

CHAP, tshóp'. f. A cleft, a gaping, a chink; the upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

CHAPE, tshá'pe. f. The catch of any thing by which it is held in it's place; the metal tip of a scabbard.

CHAPEL, tsháp'-li. f. A place of worship; a printer's workhouse.

CHAPELESS, tshá'pe-lés. a. Without a chape.

CHAPELLANY, tsháp'-ph-lén-ny'. f. A chappellany is founded within some other church.

CHAPELLRY, tsháp'-ph-ny'. f. The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPFALN, tshóp'-fáln. a. Having the mouth drunk; dispirited.

CHAPLAIN, tsháp'-lin. f. He that attends the king, or other great person, to perform divine service.

CHAPLAINSHIP, tsháp'-lin-shíp. f. The office or business of a chaplain; the possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHAPLESS, tshóp'-lès. a. Without any flesh about the mouth.

CHAPLET, tsháp'-lit. f. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head; a string of beads used in the Romish church; in architecture, a little moulding carved into round beads.

CHAPMAN, tsháp'-mán. f. A chapman, one that offers as a purchaser.

CHAPS, tshóp's. f. The mouth of a beast of prey; the entrance into a channel.

CHAPTER, tsháp'-túr. f. A division of a book; an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral; the place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

CHAPTREL, tsháp'-tril. f. The capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches.

CHAR, tshá'r. f. A fish found only in Winander-meer in Lancashire.

To CHAR, tshá'r. v. a. To burn wood to a black cinder.

CHAR, tshá'r. f. Work done by the day.

To CHAR, tshá'r. v. n. To work at other's houses by the day.

CHAR-WOMAN, tshá'r-wóm-ún. f. A woman hired accidentally for odd work.

CHARACTER, kár'-ák-túr. f. A mark, a stamp, a representation; a letter used in writing or printing; the hand or manner of writing; a representation of any man as to his personal qualities; an account of any thing as good or bad; the person with his assemblage of qualities.

To CHARACTER, kár'-ák-túr. v. a. To inscribe, to engrave.

CHARACTERISTICAL, kár'-ák-té-ris'-tí kál. }
 CHARACTERISTICK, kár'-ák-té-ris'-tík. } a.
 Constituting or pointing out the true character.

CHARACTERISTICALNESS, kár'-ák-té-ris'-tí-kát-nés. f. The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERISTICK, kár'-ák-té-ris'-tík. f. That which constitutes

the

- the character; the index or exponent of a logarithm.
- To **CHARACTERIZE**, kâr'âk-té-ri-ze. v. a. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man; to engrave, or imprint; to mark with a particular stamp or token.
- CHARACTERLESS**, kâr'âk-tûr-lés. a. Without a character.
- CHARACTERERY**, kâr'âk-té-rý. f. Impression, mark.
- CHARCOAL**, tshâr-kòl. f. Coal made by burning wood.
- CHARD**, tshârd'. f. 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**, tshârdzh. v. a. To intrust, to commission for a certain purpose; to impute as a debt; to impute; to impose as a task; to accuse, to censure; to command; to fall upon, to attack; to burden, to load; to fill; to load a gun.
- To **CHARGE**, tshârdzh. v. n. To make an onset.
- CHARGE**, tshârdzh. f. Care, trust, custody; precept, mandate, command; commission, trust conferred, office; accusation, imputation; the thing intrusted to care or management; expense, cost; onset, attack; the signal to fall upon enemies; the quantity of powder and ball put into a gun; a preparation or a sort of ointment applied to the shoulder-splints and sprains of horses.
- CHARGEABLE**, tshârdzhâbl. a. Expensive, costly; imputable, as a debt or crime; subject to charge, accusable.
- CHARGEABLENESS**, tshârdzhâbl-nés. f. Expense, cost, costliness.
- CHARGEABLY**, tshârdzhâb-ly. ad. Expensively.
- CHARGER**, tshârdzhûr. f. A large dish; an officer's horse.
- CHARILY**, tshâ-rý-ly. ad. Warily, frugally.
- CHARINESS**, tshâ-rý-nés. f. Caution, nicety.
- CHARIOT**, tshâr'yût. f. A carriage of pleasure, or state; a car in which men of arms were anciently placed.
- To **CHARIOT**, tshâr'yût. v. a. To convey in a chariot.
- CHARIOTEER**, tshâr-yò-têr. f. He that drives the chariot.
- CHARIOT RACE**, tshâr'yût-râse. f. A sport where chariots were driven for the prize.
- CHARITABLE**, tshâr'-i-tâbl. a. Kind in giving alms; kind in judging of others.
- CHARITABLY**, tshâr'-i-tâb-ly. ad. Kindly, liberally; benevolently.
- CHARITY**, tshâr'-i-tý. f. Tenderness, kindness, love; good will, benevolence; the theological virtue of universal love; liberality to the poor; alms, relief given to the poor.
- To **CHARK**, tshârk. v. a. To burn to a black cinder.
- CHARLATAN**, tshâr-lâ-tân. f. A quack, a mountebank.
- CHARLATANICAL**, tshâr-lâ-tân'-y-kâi. a. Quackish, ignorant.
- CHARLATANRY**, tshâr-lâ-tân-rý. f. Wheedling, deceit.
- CHARLES'S-WAIN**, tshâr'iz-lz-wâne. f. The northern constellation, called the Bear.
- CHARLOCK**, tshâr-lòk. f. A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.
- CHARM**, tshârm. f. Words or philtres, imagined to have some occult power; something of power to gain the affections.
- To **CHARM**, tshârm. v. a. To fortify with charms against evil; to make powerful by charms; to subdue by some secret power; to subdue by pleasure.
- CHARMED**, tshârméd. a. Enchanted.
- CHARMER**, tshâr-mûr. f. One that has the power of charms, or enchantments; one that captivates the heart.
- CHARMING**, tshâr-ming. part. a. Pleasing in the highest degree.

CHARMINGLY, tshá'r-míng-lý. ad.

In such a manner as to please exceedingly.

CHARMINGNESS, tshá'r-míng-nés.

f. The power of pleasing.

CHARNEL, tshá'r-níl. a. Contain-

ing flesh or carcases.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, tshá'r-níl-hous.

f. The place where the bones of the dead are repositd.

CHART, ká'rt or tshá'rt. f. A deli-

neation of coasts.

CHARTER, tshá'r-túr. f. A char-

ter is a written evidence; any writing bestowing privileges or rights; privilege, immunity, exemption.

CHARTER-PARTY, tshá'r-túr-pá'r-

tý. f. A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.

CHARTERED, tshá'r-túrd. a. Pri-

villeged.

CHARY, tshá'ry. a. Careful, cautious.

To CHASE, tshá'fe. v. a. To hunt;

to pursue as an enemy; to drive; to enticase.

CHASE, tshá'fe. f. Hunting, pur-

suit of any thing as game; fitness to be hunted; pursuit of an enemy; pursuit of something as desirable; hunting match; the game hunted; open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted; the Chale of a gun is the whole bore or length of a piece.

CHASE-GUN, tshá'fe-gún. f. Guns

in the fore-part of the ship, fired upon those that are pursued.

CHASER, tshá'súr. f. Hunter, pur-

suer, driver.

CHASM, káz'm. f. A cleft, a gap,

an opening; a place unfilled; a vacuity.

CHASTE, tshá'fte. a. Pure from all

commerce of sexes; pure, uncorrupt, not mixed with barbarous phrases; without obscenity; true to the marriage-bed.

To CHASTEN, tshá'stn. v. a. To

correct, to punish.

To CHASTISE, tshá't-sí'ze. v. a.

To punish, to correct by punishment; to reduce to order or obedience.

CHASTISEMENT, tshá's-tiz mént.

f. Correction, punishment.

CHASTISER, tshá't-sí'-zár. f. A

punisher, a corrector.

CHASTITY, tshá's-tí-tý. f. Purity

of the body; freedom from obscenity; freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

CHASTLY, tshá'ste-lý. ad. Without

incontinence, purely, without contamination.

CHASTNESS, tshá'ste-nés. f. Chas-

tity, purity.

To CHAT, tshá't. v. n. To prate,

to talk idly; to prattle.

CHAT, tshá't. f. Idle talk, prate.

CHATELLANY, tshá't-té-én-y. f.

The district under the dominion of a castle.

CHATTEL, tshá't. f. Any move-

able possession.

To CHATTER, tshá't-túr. 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, tshá't-túr. f. Noise like

that of a pie or monkey; idle prate.

CHATTERER, tshá't-tér-túr. f. An

idle talker; a bird.

CHATWOOD, tshá't-wúdd. f. Little

sticks; fuel.

CHAVENDER, tshá'v-lá-dúr. f. The

crab, a fish.

CHAUMENELLE, tshó-món-té'l.

f. A sort of pear.

To CHAW, tshá' v. a. To masti-

cate, to chew.

CHAWDRON, tshá'-drón. f. En-

trails.

CHEAP, tshé'p. a. To be had at a low

rate; easy to be had, not respected.

CHEAP, tshé'p. f. Market, purchase,

bargain.

To CHEAPEN, tshé'pn. v. a. To

attempt to purchase, to bid for any thing; to lessen value.

CHEAPLY, tshé'p-lý. ad. At a

small price, at a low rate.

CHEAPNESS, tshé'p-nés. f. Low-

ness of price.

CHEAR. See **CHEER**.

To CHEAT, tshé't. v. a. To de-

fraud, to impose upon, to trick.

CHEAT,

CHEAT, tshé't f. A fraud, a trick, an imposture; a person guilty of fraud.

CHEATER, tshé'tsh. f. One that practises fraud.

To CHECK, tshék'. v. a. To repress, to curb; to reprove, to chide; to control by a counter-reckoning; to put the king in danger at chess.

To CHECK, tshék'. v. n. To stop, to make a stop; to clash, to interfere.

CHECK, tshék'. f. Repressure, stop, rebuff; restraint, curb, government; reproof, a slight; in falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper game to follow other birds; the cause of restraint, a stop; a term used to imply the king's being in danger at chess; a draught on a banker.

To CHECKER, } tshék'-sh. { v. a.
To CHEQUER, } } To variegate or diversify, in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate colours.

CHECKER-WORK, tshék'-sh-wúrk. f. Work varied alternately.

CHECKMATE, tshék'-máte. f. That situation at chess when the king cannot move without going into check, which puts an end to the game.

CHEEK, tshék. f. The side of the face below the eye; a general name among mechanicks for almost all those pieces of their machines that are double.

CHEEKBONE, tshék-bóne. f. The os jugale, or bone that forms the prominent part of the cheek.

CHEEK-TOOTH, tshék-tóth. f. The hinder tooth or tusk.

CHEER, tshér. f. Entertainment, provisions; invitation to gayety; gayety, jollity; air of the countenance; temper of mind.

To CHEER, tshér. v. a. To incite, to encourage, to inspirit; to comfort, to console, to gladden.

To CHEER, tshér. v. n. To grow gay or gladsome.

CHEERER, tshér-sh. f. Gladner, giver of gayety.

CHEERFUL, tshér-fúl. a. Gay,

full of life, full of mirth; having an appearance of gayety.

CHEERFULLY, tshér-fúl-lý. ad. Without dejection, with gayety.

CHEERFULNESS, tshér-fúl-nés. f. Freedom from dejection, alacrity; freedom from gloominess.

CHEERLESS, tshér-lés. a. Without gayety, comfort, or gladness.

CHEERLY, tshér-lý. a. Gay, cheerful; not gloomy.

CHEERLY, tshér-lý. ad. Cheerfully.

CHEERY, tshér-ry. a. Gay, sprightly.

CHEESE, tshé'z. f. A kind of food made by pressing the curd of milk, and letting the mass dry.

CHEESECAKE, tshé't-káke. f. A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

CHEESEMONGER, tshé'z-múng-gúr. f. One who deals in cheese.

CHEESEPRESS, tshé'z-prés. f. The press for the curds.

CHEESEVAT, tshé'z-vát. f. The wooden case in which the curds are pressed into cheese.

CHEESY, tshé'zý. a. Having the nature or form of cheese.

CHEMISTRY. See **CHEMISTRY**.

CHEQUER. See **CHECKER**.

To CHERISH, tshér-rish. v. a. To support, to shelter, to nurse up.

CHERISHER, tshér-rish-sh. f. An encourager, a supporter.

CHERISHMENT, tshér-rish-mént. f. Encouragement, support, comfort.

CHERRY, tshér-ry. f. A fruit.

CHERRY-TREE, tshér-ry tré. f. The tree that bears cherries.

CHERRY, tshér-ry. a. Red; resembling a cherry in colour.

CHERRYBAY, tshér-ry-bá. f. Laurel.

CHERRY-CHEEKED, tshér-ry-tshékt. a. Having ruddy cheeks.

CHERRY-PIT, tshér-ry-pít. f. A child's play, in which they throw cherry stones into a small hole.

CHERSONESE, kér-shé-nés. f. A peninsula.

CHERUB, tshér-úb. f. A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim.

CHERUBICK, tshé-rú-bík. a. Angelick, relating to the cherubim.
CHERUBIM, tshér-ú-bím. f. The plural of **CHERUB**.
CHERUBIN, tshér-ú-bín. a. Angelical.
CHERVIL, tshér-víl. f. An umbelliferous plant.
To CHERUP, tshér-úp. v. n. To chirp, to use a cheerful voice.
CHESS, tshés. f. A game.
CHESS-APPLE, tshés-ápl. f. Wild service.
CHESS-BOARD, tshés-bórd. f. The board or table on which the game of chess is played.
CHESS-MAN, tshés-mán. f. A puppet for chess.
CHESS-PLAYER, tshés-plá-úr. f. A gamester at chess.
CHESSOM, tshés-fúm. f. Mellow earth.
CHEST, tshést. f. A box of wood or other materials.
To CHEST, tshést. v. a. To repose in a chest; to hoard.
CHEST-FOUNDERED, tshést-foundúrd. a. Having the disease called chest-founding.
CHEST-FOUNDERING, tshést-foun-dring. f. A disease in horses of the nature of the pleurisy.
CHESTED, tshést-tíd. a. Having a chest.
CHESTNUT, tshés-nút. f. The fruit of the chestnut-tree; the name of a brown colour.
CHESTNUT-TREE, tshés-nút-tré. f. The tree that bears chestnuts.
CHEVALIER, shév-á-lir. f. A knight.
CHEVAUX DE FRIS, shév-ó-dé-frí'z. f. A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long, used in defending a passage; a turnpike, or tourniquet.
CHEVEN, tshév'n. f. A river fish, the same with chub.
CHEVERIL, tshév-ér-íl. f. A kid; kidleather.
To CHEW, tshó. v. a. To grind with the teeth, to masticate; to meditate, or ruminate in the thoughts; to taste without swallowing.

To CHEW, tshó. v. n. To champ upon, to ruminate.
CHICANE, shý-ká'ne. f. The art of protracting a contest by artifice; artifice in general.
To CHICANE, shý-ká'ne. v. n. To prolong a contest by tricks.
CHICANER, shý-ká-nér. f. A petty sophister, a wrangler.
CHICANERY, shý-ká-núr-ý. f. Sophistry, wrangle.
CHICK, tshík. } f. The young
CHICKEN, tshík-in. } of a bird,
 particularly of a hen, or small bird;
 a word of tenderness; a term for a young girl.
CHICKENHEARTED, tshík-in-hár-tíd. a. Cowardly, fearful.
CHICKINGPOX, tshík-in-póks. f. A pustulous distemper.
CHICKLING, tshík-llng. f. A small chicken.
CHICKPEAS, tshík-péz. f. An herb.
CHICKWEED, tshík-wéd. f. A plant.
CHID, tshí'f. Pret. of **CHIDE**.
CHIDDEN, tshí'd'n. Part. pass. of **CHIDE**.
To CHIDE, tshí'de. v. a. To reprove; to drive away with reproof; to blame, to reproach.
To CHIDE, tshí'de. v. n. To clamour, to scold; to quarrel with; to make a noise.
CHIDER, tshí'dúr. f. A rebuker, a reprover.
CHIEF, tshé'f. a. Principal, most eminent; eminent, extraordinary; capital, of the first order.
CHIEF, tshé'f. f. A commander, a leader.
CHIEFLESS, tshé'f-lés. a. Without a head.
CHIEFLY, tshé'f-ly. ad. Principally, eminently, more than common.
CHIEFRIE, tshé'f-ry. f. A small rent paid to the lord paramount.
CHIEFTAIN, tshé'f-tén. f. A leader, a commander; the head of a clan.
CHIEVANCE, tshé'v-áns. f. Traffick, in which money is extorted, as discount.
CHILBLAIN, tshí'blánc. f. A sore made by frost.
CHILD, tshí'm. f. An infant, or

- very young person; one in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent; any thing the product or effect of another; To be with child, to be pregnant.
- To **CHILD**, tshí'd. v. n. To bring children. Little used.
- CHILDBEARING**, tshí'd-bé-ríng. part. The act of bearing children.
- CHILDBED**, tshí'd-béd. f. The state of a woman bringing a child.
- CHILDBIRTH**, tshí'd-bérth. f. Travail, labour.
- CHILDED**, tshí'd-díd. a. Furnished with a child. Little used.
- CHILDERMASS-DAY**, tshí'd-der-múf-dž. f. The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the holy Innocents is solemnized.
- CHILDHOOD**, tshí'd-hú'd. f. The state of infants, the time in which we are children; the time of life between infancy and puberty; the properties of a child.
- CHILDISH**, tshí'd-dísh. a. Trifling; becoming only children, trivial, puerile.
- CHILDISHLY**, tshí'd-dísh-lý. ad. In a childish trifling way.
- CHILDISHNESS**, tshí'd-dísh-nés. f. Puerility, triflingness; harmlessness.
- CHILDLESS**, tshí'd-lés. a. Without children.
- CHILDLIKE**, tshí'd-líke. a. Becoming or befitting a child.
- CHILIAID**, lí-yád. f. A thousand.
- CHILIAEDRON**, lí-yá-é-drón. f. A figure of a thousand sides.
- CHILARCH**, lí-y-árk. f. A commander of a thousand men.
- CHILL**, tshí'. a. Cold, that which is cold to the touch; having the sensation of cold; depressed, dejected, discouraged.
- CHILL**, tshí'. f. Chilness, cold.
- To **CHILL**, tshí'. v. a. To make cold; to depress, to deject; to blast with cold.
- CHILLINESS**, tshí'-lý-nés. f. A sensation of shivering cold.
- CHILLY**, tshí'-lý. a. Somewhat cold.
- CHILNESS**, tshí'-nés. f. Coldness, want of warmth.
- CHIME**, tshí'me. f. The consonant
- or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments; the correspondence of sound; the sound of bells struck with hammers: the correspondence of proportion or relation: the end of a barrel or tub.
- To **CHIME**, tshí'me. v. n. To sound in harmony; to correspond in relation or proportion; to agree; to suit with; to jingle.
- To **CHIME**, tshí'me. v. a. To make to move, or strike, or sound harmonically; to strike a bell with a hammer.
- CHIMERA**, bý-mé-rá. f. A vain and wild fancy.
- CHIMERCAL**, kí-mér-rí-kál. a. Imaginary, fantastick.
- CHIMERICALLY**, kí-mér-rí-kál-ý. ad. Vainly, wildly.
- CHIMNEY**, tshím'-ny. f. The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house; the fireplace.
- CHIMNEY-CORNER**, tshím'-ny-kár-núr. f. The fireside, the place of idlers.
- CHIMNEYPIECE**, tshím'-ny-pés. f. The ornamental piece round the fireplace.
- CHIMNEYSWEEPER**, tshím'-ny-fwé-púr. f. One whose trade it is to clean foul chimnies of soot.
- CHIN**, tshín. f. The part of the face beneath the under lip.
- CHINA**, tshí-ná. f. China ware, porcelain, a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent.
- CHINA-ORANGE**, tshí'-ny-ór-índzh. f. The sweet orange.
- CHINA-ROOT**, tshí'-ná-rót. f. A medicinal root brought originally from China.
- CHINCOUGH**, tshín'-kóf. f. A violent and convulsive cough.
- CHINE**, tshí'ne. f. The part of the back, in which the backbone is found; a piece of the back of an animal.
- To **CHINE**, tshí'ne. v. a. To cut into chines.
- CHINK**, tshíngk'. f. A small aperture longwise.
- To **CHINK**, tshíngk'. v. a. To shake so as to make a sound.
- To **CHINK**, tshíngk'. v. n. To sound by striking each other.

CHINKY, tʃɪŋk'-y. a. Full of holes, gaping.

CHINTS, tʃɪnt's. f. Cloth of cotton made in India.

CHIOPPINE, tʃɪɔp-pi'n. f. A high shoe formerly worn by ladies.

To **CHIP**, tʃɪp'. v. a. To cut into small pieces.

CHIP, tʃɪp'. f. A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.

CHIPPING, tʃɪp'-pɪŋg. f. A fragment cut off.

CHIRAGRICAL, kɪ-ræg'-grá-kál. a. Having the gout in the hand.

CHIROGRAPH, kɪ-rò-gráf. f. A charter-party; a fine.

CHIROGRAPHER, kɪ-ròg'-grá-fúr. f. He that exercises writing; an officer who engrosses fines in the common-pleas.

CHIROGRAPHIST, kɪ-ròg'-grá-flt. f. A chirographer.

CHIROGRAPHY, kɪ-ròg'-grá-fý. f. The art of writing.

CHIROLOGY, kɪ-ròf'-ò-dzhý. f. The art of talking by signs made with the hands.

CHIROMANCER, kɪ-rò-mán-fár. f. One that foretels future events by inspecting the hand.

CHIROMANCY, kɪ-rò-mán-fý. f. The art of foretelling the events of life by inspecting the hand.

To **CHIRP**, tʃɪr'p'. v. n. To make a cheerful noise, as birds.

To **CHIRP**, tʃɪr'p'. v. a. To make cheerful.

CHIRP, tʃɪr'p'. f. The voice of birds or insects.

CHIRPER, tʃɪr'-pár. f. One that chirps.

CHIRRE, tʃɪr'. v. n. To coo as a pigeon.

CHIRURGEON, kɪ-rúr'-dzhún. f. One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications; a surgeon.

CHIRURGERY, kɪ-rúr'-dzhè-rý. f. The art of curing by external applications.

CHIRURGICAL, kɪ-rúr'-dzhý-kál. }
CHIRURGICK, kɪ-rúr'-dzhík. }

a. Belonging to surgery.

CHISEL, tʃɪz'l. f. An instrument

with which wood or stone is pared away.

To **CHISEL**, tʃɪz'l. v. a. To cut with a chisel.

CHIT, tʃɪt'. f. A child, a baby; the shoot of corn from the end of the grain.

To **CHIT**, tʃɪt'. v. n. To sprout.

CHITCHAT, tʃɪt'-tʃát. f. Prattle, idle prate.

CHITTERLINGS, tʃɪt'-tér-ɪŋgz. f. The guts of an eatable animal; the fill at the bosom of a shirt.

CHITTY, tʃɪt'-ty. a. Childish, like a baby.

CHIVALROUS, tʃɪv'-ál-rús. a. Relating to chivalry, knightly, warlike.

CHIVALRY, tʃɪv'-ál-ry. f. Knighthood, a military dignity; the qualifications of a knight, as valour; the general system of knighthood.

CHIVES, tʃɪvz. f. The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end; a species of small onion.

CHLOROSIS, klò-rò-sis. f. The green-sickness.

To **CHOAK**, tʃɪɔ'ke. v. a. See **CHOKE**.

CHOCOLATE, tʃɔk'-úl-ét. f. The nut of the cacao-tree; the mass made by grinding the kernel of the cacao-nut, to be dissolved in hot water; the liquor made by a solution of chocolate.

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE, tʃɔk'-úl-ét-hous. f. A house where company is entertained with chocolate.

CHODE, tʃɔ'de. The old preterite of **CHIDE**. Obsolete.

CHOICE, tʃɔi's. f. The act of choosing, election; the power of choosing; care in choosing, curiosity of distinction; the thing chosen; the best part of any thing; several things proposed as objects of election.

CHOICE, tʃɔi's. a. Select, of extraordinary value; chary, frugal, careful.

CHOICELESS, tʃɔi's-lès. a. Without the power of choosing.

CHOICELY, tʃɔi's-ly. ad. Curiously, with exact choice; valuably, excellently.

CHOICENESS, tshó's-nés. *f.* Nicety, particular value.

CHOIR, kó'r. *f.* An assembly or band of singers; the fingers in divine worship; the part of the church where the fingers are placed.

To **CHOKÉ**, tshó'ke. *v. a.* To suffocate; to stop up, to block up a passage; to hinder by obstruction; to suppress; to overpower.

CHOKÉ, tshó'ke. *f.* The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.

CHOKÉ-PEAR, tshó'ke-pére. *f.* A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear; any sarcasm that stops the mouth.

CHOKER, tshó'-kár. *f.* One that chokes.

CHOKY, tshó'-ký. *a.* That which has the power of suffocation.

CHOLAGOGUES, kól'-á-gógz. *f.* Medicines which have the power of purging bile.

CHOLÉR, kól'-lér. *f.* The bile; the humour, supposed to produce irascibility; anger, rage.

CHOLERICK, kól'-lér-rik. *a.* Abounding with choler; angry, irascible.

CHOLERICKNESS, kól' lér-rik-nés. *f.* Anger, irascibility, peevishness.

To **CHOOSE**, tshó'z. *v. a.* To take by way of preference of several things offered; to select, to pick out of a number; to elect for eternal happiness; a term of theologians.

To **CHOOSE**, tshó'z. *v. n.* To have the power of choice.

CHOOSER, tshó'-zúr. *f.* He that has the power of choosing, elector.

To **CHOP**, tshóp'. *v. a.* To cut with a quick blow; to devour eagerly; to menace, to cut into small pieces; to break into shibks; to purchase, generally by way of truck; to put one thing in the place of another; to bandy, to alternate.

To **CHOP**, tshóp'. *v. n.* To do any thing with a quick motion; to light or happen upon a thing.

CHOP, tshóp'. *f.* A piece chopped off; a small piece of meat; a crack, or cleft.

CHOP-HOUSE, tshóp'-hous. *f.* A house where chops are sold ready dressed.

CHOPIN, shóp-pén. *f.* A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester; a term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

CHOPPING, tshóp'-ping. *a.* An epithet frequently applied to infants by way of commendation.

CHOPPING-BLOCK, tshóp'-ping-blók. *f.* A log of wood on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

CHOPPING-KNIFE, tshóp'-ping-níf. *f.* A knife used in chopping.

CHOPPY, tshóp'-pý. *a.* Full of holes or cracks.

CHOPS, tshóp's. *f.* The mouth of a beast; the mouth of any thing in familiar language.

CHORAL, kó'-rál. *a.* Sung by a choir; singing in a choir.

CHORD, ká'rd. *f.* The string of a musical instrument; a right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To **CHORD**, ká'rd. *v. a.* To furnish with strings.

CHORÉE, kór-dé. *f.* A contraction of the frœnum.

CHORION, kó'-ryón. *f.* The outward membrane that enwraps the fetus.

CHORISTER, kór-rif-túr. *f.* A singer in the cathedrals, a singing boy; a singer in a concert.

CHOROGRAPHER, kó-róg'-gráfúr. *f.* He that describes particular regions of countries.

CHOROGRAPHICAL, kó-ró-gráf'-i-kál. *a.* Descriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHICALLY, kó-ró-gráf'-i-kál-y. *ad.* In a chorographical manner.

CHOROGRAPHY, kó-róg'-gráf'-ý. *f.* The art of describing particular regions.

CHORUS, kó'-rús. *f.* A number of fingers, a concert; the persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of the ancient tragedy; the song between the acts of a tragedy; verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

CHOSE, tshó'ze. The preter tense of **CHOOSE**.

CHOSEN, tshó'zn. The part. pass. of **CHOOSE**.

CHOUGH, tshúp. f. A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea.

CHOULE, dzhou'f. f. [commonly written **Jowl**]. The crop of a bird.

To **CHOUSE**, tshou's. v. a. To cheat, to trick.

CHOUSE, tshou's. f. A bubble, a tool; a trick or sham.

CHRISM, kríz'm. f. Unguent, or unction.

CHRISMALE, kríz'-mál. } f. A cloth
CHRISOM, kríz'-úm. } anointed with holy ointment, anciently worn over the face of an infant till it was christened.

CHRISOM, kríz'-úm. f. A child that dies within the month.

CHRISOM-CALE, kríz'-úm-káf. f. A calf killed before it is a month old.

To **CHRISTEN**, krís'n. v. a. To baptize, to initiate into Christianity by water; to name, to denominate.

CHRISTENDOM, krís'n-dúm. f. The regions of which the inhabitants profess the Christian religion.

CHRISTENING, krís'n-íng. f. The ceremony of the first initiation into Christianity.

CHRISTIAN, krís'-tyhn. f. A professor of the religion of Christ.

CHRISTIAN, krís'-tyhn. a. Professing the religion of Christ.

CHRISTIAN-NAME, krís'-tyhn-námé. f. The name given at the front, distinct from the surname.

CHRISTIANISM, krís'-tyán-nízm. f. The Christian religion; the nations professing Christianity.

CHRISTIANITY, krís'-tyán-í. f. The religion of Christians.

To **CHRISTIANIZE**, krís'-tyán-íze. v. a. To make Christian.

CHRISTIANLY, krís'-tyán-ly. ad. Like a Christian.

CHRISTMAS, krís'-mús. f. The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated.

CHRISTMAS-BOX, krís'-mús-bóks. f. A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas; a present given at Christmas.

CHROMATICK, kró-mát'-ík. a. Re-

lating to colour; relating to a certain species of ancient musick.

CHRONICAL, krón'-í-kál. } a. Re-
CHRONICK, krón'-ík. } lating to time; a chronical distemper is of long duration.

CHRONICLE, krón'-íel. f. A register or account of events in order of time; a history.

To **CHRONICLE**, krón'-íel. v. a. To record in chronicle, or history; to register, to record.

CHRONICLER, krón'-ík-lúr. f. A writer of chronicles; an historian.

CHRONOGRAM, krón'-ó-grám. f. An inscription including the date of any action.

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL, krón'-ó-grám-mát'-í-kál. a. Belonging to a chronogram.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST, krón'-ó-grám-mát'-íel. f. A writer of chronograms.

CHRONOLOGER, kró-nól'-ló-dzhúr. f. He that studies or explains the science of computing past time.

CHRONOLOGICAL, kró-nól'-lódzh'-í-kál. a. Relating to the doctrine of time.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, kró-nól'-lódzh'-í-kál-ý. ad. In a chronological manner, according to the exact series of time.

CHRONOLOGIST, kró-nól'-lódzhíst. f. One that studies or explains time.

CHRONOLOGY, kró-nól'-lódzhý. f. The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time.

CHRONOMETER, kró-nóm'-mý-túr. f. An instrument for the exact measurement of time.

CHRYSALIS, krís'-sál-ís. f. The Aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects.

CHRYSOLITE, krís'-sól-íte. f. A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow.

CHUB, tshúb. f. A river fish. The chevin.

CHUBBED, tshúb'-bid. a. Big-headed, like a chub.

To CHUCK, tshúk'. v. n. To make a noise like a hen.
 To CHUCK, tshúk'. v. a. To call as a hen calls her young; to give a gentle blow under the chin.
 CHUCK, tshúk'. f. The voice of a hen; a word of endearment; a sudden small noise.
 CHUCK-FARTHING, tshúk'-fár-thing. f. A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.
 To CHUCKLE, tshúk'l. v. n. To laugh vehemently.
 To CHUCKLE, tshúk'l. v. a. To call as a hen; to cocker, to fondle.
 CHUET, tshé'-it. f. Forced meat. Obsolete.
 CHUFF, tshúp'. f. A blunt clown.
 CHUFFILY, tshúp'-fý-lý. ad. Stomachfully.
 CHUFFINESS, tshúp'-fý-nés. f. Clownishness.
 CHUFFY, tshúp'-fý. a. Surly, fat.
 CHUM, tshúm'. f. A chamber fellow.
 CHUMP, tshúmp'. f. A thick heavy piece of wood.
 CHURCH, tshúr'tsh. f. The collective body of Christians; the body of Christians adhering to one particular form of worship; the place which Christians consecrate to the worship of God.
 To CHURCH, tshúr'tsh. v. a. To perform with any one the office of returning thanks, after any signal deliverance, as childbirth.
 CHURCH-ALE, tshúr'tsh-á'le. f. A wake, or feast, commemorative of the dedication of the church.
 CHURCH-ATTIRE, tshúr'tsh-át-tí're. f. The habit in which men officiate at divine service.
 CHURCH-AUTHORITY, tshúr'tsh-á-úthór'-it-ý. f. Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.
 CHURCH-BURIAL, tshúr'tsh-bér-ý-ál. f. Burial according to the rites of the church.
 CHURCH-FOUNDER, tshúr'tsh-foun-dúr. f. He that builds or endows a church.
 CHURCHMAN, tshúr'tsh-mán. f. An ecclesiastick, a clergyman; an

adherent to the church of England.
 CHURCH-WARDENS, tshúr'tsh-wá'rdnz. f. Officers yearly chosen, to look to the church, churchyard, and such things as belong to both.
 CHURCHYARD, tshúr'tsh-yá'rd. f. The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried, a cemetery.
 CHURL, tshúr'l. f. A rustick, a countryman; a rude, surly, ill-bred man; a miser, a niggard.
 CHURLISH, tshúr'-lísh. a. Rude, brutal, harsh; selfish, avaricious.
 CHURLISHLY, tshúr'-lísh-lý. ad. Rudely, brutally.
 CHURLISHNESS, tshúr'-lísh-nés. f. Brutality, ruggedness of manner.
 CHURME, tshúrm'. f. A confused sound, a noise. Obsolete.
 CHURN, tshúr'n. f. The vessel in which the butter is, by agitation, coagulated.
 To CHURN, tshúr'n. v. a. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion; to make butter by agitating the milk.
 CHURWORM, tshúr'-wúrm. f. An insect that turns about nimbly, called also a fan-cricket.
 CHUSE. See CHOOSE.
 CHYLACEOUS, ký-lá'-shús. a. Belonging to chyle.
 CHYLE, ký'lez. f. The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment.
 CHYLIFICATION, ký-lý-fák'-shún. f. The act or process of making chyle in the body.
 CHYLIFACTIVE, ký-lý-fák'-tív. a. Having the power of making chyle.
 CHYLIFICATION, ký-lý-fý-ká-shún. f. Chylification.
 CHYLIFICATORY, ký-lý-fý-ká-túr. a. Making chyle.
 CHYLOPOIETICK, ký-ló-poi-é'-ík. a. Having the power or office of making chyle.
 CHYLOUS, ký'-lús. a. Consisting of chyle.
 CHYMICAL, kím'-l-kál. } a. Made
 CHYMICK, kím'-mík. } by chymistry; relating to chymistry.

CHYMICALLY, kím'-mí-kál'-y. ad. In a chymical manner.

CHYMIŒT, kím'-míŒt. f. A professor of chymistry.

CHYMISTRY, kím'-míŒ-trý. f. The art or process by which the different substances found in mixt bodies are separated from each other by means of fire.

CIBARIOUS, sí-bá-rý-ús. a. Relating to food.

CICATRICE, or **CICATRIX**, sík'-à-trís. f. The scar remaining after a wound; a mark, an impressure.

CICATRISANT, sík'-à-trí-zánt. f. An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRISIVE, sík'-à-trí-sív. a. Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZATION, sík'-à-trí-zá-shún. f. The act of healing the wound; the state of being healed, or skinned over.

To CICATRIZE, sík'-à-tríze. v. a. To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as skin them.

CICELY, síŒ'-ly. f. A sort of herb.

CICERONIAN, síŒ-ér-ún-yán. a. Eloquent, pure, elegant.

CICHORACEOUS, sík'-ò-rá'-shús. a. Having the qualities of fucory.

CICISBEO, thít-shíz-bé-ò. f. A gallant, an attendant on a married lady.

To CICURATE, sík'-à-ráte. v. a. To tame, to reclaim from wildness.

CICURATION, sík'-à-rá-shún. f. The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

CIDER, sí'-dúr. f. The juice of apples expressed and fermented.

CIDERIST, sí'-dúr-íŒt. f. A maker of cider.

CIDERKIN, sí'-dúr-kín. f. The liquor made of water and the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out.

CIBLING. See **CEILING**.

CILIARY, sí'-yá-rý. a. Belonging to the eyelids.

CILICIOUS, sí-Hh'-ús. a. Made of hair.

CIMELIARCH, sí-mé'-ly-árk. f. The chief keeper of plate, vestments,

and things of value, belonging to a church.

CIMETER, sím'-ý-túr. f. A sort of sword, short and recurvated.

CINCTURE, síngk'-túr. f. Something worn round the body; an enclosure; a ring or list at the top or bottom of the shaft of a column.

CINDER, sín'-dúr. f. A mass of any thing burnt in the fire but not reduced to ashes; a hot coal that has ceased to flame.

CINDER-WENCH, sín'-dúr-wéntŒ. } f.

CINDER-WOMAN, sín'-dúr-wúm-hn. } f.

A woman whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders.

CINERATION, sín-è-rá'-shún. f. The reduction of any thing by fire to ashes.

CINERITIOUS, sín-è-ríŒ'-ús. a. Having the form or state of ashes.

CINERULENT, sí-nér'-ú-lént. a. Full of ashes.

CINGLE, síng'gl. f. A girth for a horse.

CINNABAR, sín'-ná-búr. f. Vermillion, a mineral consisting of mercury and sulphur.

CINNAMON, sín'-ná-mún. f. The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon.

CINQUE, síngk'. f. A five.

CINQUE FOIL, síngk'-fóil. f. A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE, síngk'-páŒe. f. A kind of grave dance.

CINQUE-PORTS, síngk'-pórts. f. Those havens that lie towards France.

CINQUE-SPOTTED, síngk'-spót-tíd. a. Having five spots.

CLON, sí-ún. f. A sprout, a shoot from a plant; the shoot engrafted on a stock.

CIPHER, sí-fúr. f. An arithmetical character, by which some number is noted, a figure; an arithmetical mark, which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures; an intertexture of letters; a character in general;

a secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.
 To CIPHER, sî-fûr. v. n. To practise arithmetick.
 To CIPHER, sî-fûr. v. a. To write in occult characters.
 To CIRCINATE, fêr-fy-nâte. v. a. To make a circle; to compass round, or turn round.
 CIRCINATION, fêr-fy-nâ-shûn. f. An orbicular motion; a measuring with the compasses.
 CIRCLE, fêr'kl. f. A curve line continued till it ends where it began, having all parts equally distant from a common centre; the space included in a circular line; a round body, an orb; compass, enclosure; an assembly surrounding the principal person; a company; any series ending as it begins; an inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following inferred from the foregoing; circumlocution.
 To CIRCLE, fêr'kl. v. a. To move round any thing; to enclose, to surround; to confine, to keep together.
 To CIRCLE, fêr'kl. v. n. To move circularly.
 CIRCLED, fêr'kl'd. a. Having the form of a circle, round.
 CIRCLET, fêr'klit. f. A little circle, an orb.
 CIRCLING, fêr'kling. part. a. Circular, round.
 CIRCUIT, fêr-kût. f. The act of moving round any thing; the space enclosed in a circle; space, extent, measured by travelling round; a ring, a diadem; the visitation of the judges for holding assizes.
 To CIRCUIT, fêr-kût. v. n. To move circularly.
 CIRCUITER, fêr-kû-têr. f. One that travels a circuit.
 CIRCUITION, fêr-kû-îth'ûn. f. The act of going round any thing; compass, maze of argument, comprehension.
 CIRCULAR, fêr-kû-lûr. a. Round, like a circle, circumscribed by a

circle; successive to itself, always returning: Circular letter, a letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair.
 CIRCULARITY, fêr-kû-lâr-lî-tý. f. A circular form.
 CIRCULARLY, fêr-kû-lâr-lý. ad. In form of a circle; with a circular motion.
 To CIRCULATE, fêr-kû-lâte. v. n. To move in a circle.
 To CIRCULATE, fêr-kû-lâte. v. a. To put about.
 CIRCULATION, fêr-kû-lâ-shûn. f. 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 of meaning.
 CIRCULATORY, fêr-kû-lâ-tûr-ry. a. Belonging to circulation; circular.
 CIRCULATORY, fêr-kû-lâ-tûr-ry. f. A chymical vessel.
 CIRCUMAMBIENCY, fêr-kûm-âm-byên-fy. f. The act of encircling.
 CIRCUMAMBIENT, fêr-kûm-âm-byên. a. Surrounding, encompassing.
 To CIRCUMAMBULATE, fêr-kûm-âm-bû-lâte. v. n. To walk round about.
 To CIRCUMCISE, fêr-kûm-sîze. v. a. To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews.
 CIRCUMCISION, fêr-kûm-sîzh'ûn. f. The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.
 To CIRCUMDUCT, fêr-kûm-dûkt. v. a. To contravene, to nullify.
 CIRCUMDUCTION, fêr-kûm-dûk-shûn. f. Nullification, cancellation; a leading about.
 CIRCUMFERENCE, fêr-kûm-fê-rêns. f. The periphery, the line including and surrounding any thing; the space enclosed in a circle; the external part of an orbicular body; an orb, a circle.
 CIRCUMFERENTOR, fêr-kûm-fê-rêr'ûr. f. An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles.
 CIRCUM-

CIRCUMFLEX, fēr'-kùm-flĕks. f.
An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, fēr-kùm'-flū-ĕns. f. An enclosure of waters.

CIRCUMFLUENT, fēr-kùm'-flū-ĕnt. a. Flowing round any thing.

CIRCUMFLUOUS, fēr-kùm'-flū-ūs. a. Environing with waters.

CIRCUMFORANEOUS, fēr-kùm'-fō-rá'-nyūs. a. Wandering from house to house.

To CIRCUMFUSE, fēr-kùm'-fú'z. v. a. To pour round.

CIRCUMFUSILE, fēr-kùm'-fú'-zĭl. a. That which may be poured round any thing.

CIRCUMFUSION, fēr-kùm'-fú'-zhún. f. The act of spreading round.

To CIRCUMGIRATE, fēr-kùm'-dzhý-rá'te. v. n. To roll round.

CIRCUMGIRATION, fēr-kùm'-dzhý-rá'-shún. f. The act of running round.

CIRCUMJACENT, fēr-kùm'-dzhá'-fĕnt. a. Lying round any thing.

CIRCUMITION, fēr-kùm'-ísh'-ún. f. The act of going round.

CIRCUMLIGATION, fēr-kùm'-lý-gá'-shún. f. The act of binding round; the bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCUTION, fēr-kùm'-lō-ká'-shún. f. A circuit or compass of words, periphrasis; the use of indirect expressions.

CIRCUMMURED, fēr-kùm'-mú'rd. a. Walled round.

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, fēr-kùm'-náv'-ý-gábl. a. That which may be sailed round.

To CIRCUMNAVIGATE, fēr-kùm'-náv'-ý-gá'te. v. a. To sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, fēr-kùm'-náv'-ý-gá'-shún. f. The act of sailing round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATOR, fēr-kùm'-náv'-ý-gá'-túr. f. One who sails round.

CIRCUMPLICATION, fēr-kùm'-plý-ká'-shún. f. The act of enveloping on every side; the state of being enveloped.

CIRCUMPOLAR, fēr-kùm'-pó'-lār. a. Round the pole.

CIRCUMPOSITION, fēr-kùm'-pō-zísh'-ún. f. The act of placing any thing circularly.

CIRCUMRASION, fēr-kùm'-rá'-zhún. f. The act of shaving or paring round.

CIRCUMROTATION, fēr-kùm'-rō-tá'-shún. f. The act of whirling round like a wheel.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE, fēr-kùm'-skrí'be. v. a. To enclose in certain lines or boundaries; to bound, to limit, to confine.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, fēr-kùm'-skríp'-shún. f. Determination of particular form or magnitude; limitation, confinement.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, fēr-kùm'-skríp'-tív. a. Enclosing the superficies.

CIRCUMSPECT, fēr'-kùm'-spĕkt. a. Cautious, attentive, watchful.

CIRCUMSPECTION, fēr-kùm'-spĕk'-shún. f. Watchfulness on every side, caution, general attention.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE, fēr-kùm'-spĕk'-tív. a. Attentive, vigilant, cautious.

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY, fēr-kùm'-spĕk'-tív-ly. ad. Cautiously, vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, fēr'-kùm'-spĕkt-ly. ad. Watchfully, vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS, fēr-kùm'-spĕkt-nĕs. f. Caution, vigilance.

CIRCUMSTANCE, fēr'-kùm'-stáns. f. Something appendant or relative to a fact; accident, something adventitious; incident, event; condition, state of affairs.

To CIRCUMSTANCE, fēr'-kùm'-stáns. v. a. To place in a particular situation, or relation to the things.

CIRCUMSTANT, fēr'-kùm'-stánt. a. Surrounding.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, fēr-kùm'-stán'-shál. a. Accidental, not essential; incidental, casual; full of small events, detailed, minute.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, fēr-kùm-

kùm-flán-shý-á'í-tý. f. The state of any thing as modified by it's several circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, fêr-kùm-flán'-shál-y. ad. According to circumstance, not essentially; minutely, exactly.

To **CIRCUMSTANTIATE**, fêr-kùm-flán'-shý-á'te. v. a. To place in particular circumstances; to place in a particular condition.

To **CIRCUMVALLATE**, fêr-kùm-vál'-lâ'te. v. a. To enclose round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION, fêr-kùm-vál'-lâ'-shún. f. The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place; the fortification thrown up round a place besieged.

CIRCUMVECTION, fêr-kùm-vék'-shún. f. The act of carrying round; the state of being carried round.

To **CIRCUMVENT**, fêr-kùm-vent'. v. a. To deceive, to cheat.

CIRCUMVENTION, fêr-kùm-ven'-shún. f. Fraud, imposture, cheat, delusion.

To **CIRCUMVEST**, fêr-kùm-vest'. v. a. To cover round with a garment; to surround.

CIRCUMVOLATION, fêr-kùm-vô'-lâ'-shún. f. The act of flying round.

To **CIRCUMVOLVE**, fêr-kùm-vôlv'. v. a. To roll round.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, fêr-kùm-vô-lû'-shún. f. The act of rolling round; the thing rolled round another.

CIRCUS, fêr'-kûs. } f. An open
CIRQUE, fêrk'. } space or area for sports.

CIST, sist'. f. A case, a tegument, commonly the enclosure of a tumour.

CISTED, is'-tîd. a. Enclosed in a cist, or bag.

CISTERCIAN, sis-têr'-shân. f. One of a particular order of monks.

CISTERN, sis'-têrn. f. A receptacle of water for domestick uses; a reservoir, an enclosed fountain; any watry receptacle.

CISTUS, sis'-tûs. f. Rockrose.

CIT, sit'. f. An inhabitant of a city; a pert low townsmán.

CITADEL, sit'-á-dêl. f. A fortress, a castle.

CITAL, sí'-tál. f. Impeachment; summons, citation, quotation.

CITATION, sí-tá'-shún. f. The calling a person before the judge; quotation from another author; the passage or words quoted; enumeration, mention.

CITATORY, sí-tá'-tûr-y. a. Having the power or form of citation.

To **CITE**, sí'te. v. a. To summon to answer in a court; to enjoin, to call upon another authoritatively; to quote.

CITER, sí-tûr. f. One who cites into a court; one who quotes.

CITRESS, sit-tê's. f. A city woman.

CITHERN, síh'-êrn. f. A kind of harp.

CITIZEN, sit'-izn. f. A freeman of a city; a townsman, not a gentleman; an inhabitant.

CITRINE, sí'-in. a. Lemon coloured.

CITRINE, sí'-trîn. f. A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture.

CITRON, sí'-trún. f. An acid fruit resembling a lemon.

CITRON'TREE, sí'-trún-trê. f. One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in great esteem.

CITRON-WATER, sí'-trún-wá-tûr. f. Aqua vitæ distilled with the rind of citrons.

CITRUL, sí'-trûl. f. Pumpkin.

CITY, sí'-ý. f. A large collection of houses and inhabitants; a town corporate, that hath a bishop; the inhabitants of a city.

CITY, sí'-ý. a. Relating to the city.

CIVET, sív'-it. f. An animal of the weasel kind; the perfume produced by the animal.

CIVET-CAT, sív'-it-kát. f. The civet improperly so called.

CIVICK, sív'-ik. a. Relating to civil honours, not military.

CIVIL, sív'-il. a. Relating to the community, political; not foreign, intestine; not ecclesiastical; not military; civilized, not barbarous;

complaisant, gentle, well bred; relating to the ancient consular or imperial government, as civil law.

CIVILIAN, sîv-îl'-yân. f. One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law.

CIVILISATION, sîv-îl'-zâ'-shûn. f. The law or act which renders a criminal process civil.

CIVILITY, sîv-îl'-ly'-ty. f. Freedom from barbarity; politeness, complaisance, elegance of behaviour; rule of decency, practice of politeness.

CIVILIZATION, sîv-îl'-zâ'-shûn. f. The state of being civilized; the act of civilizing.

To CIVILIZE, sîv-îl'-ize. v. a. To reclaim from savageness and brutality.

CIVILIZER, sîv-îl'-î-zûr. f. He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life.

CIVILLY, sîv-îl'-ly. ad. In a manner relating to government; politely, complaisantly, without rudeness.

CLACK, klâk'. f. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise; the Clack of a mill, a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

To CLACK, klâk'. v. n. To make a chinking noise; to let the tongue run.

CLAD, klâd'. Pret. of **CLOTH**.

To CLAIM, klâ'me. v. a. To demand of right; to require authoritatively.

CLAIM, klâ'me. f. A demand of any thing, as due; a title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another; in law, a demand of any thing that is in the possession of another.

CLAIMABLE, klâ'-mâbl. a. That which may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT, klâ'-mânt. f. He that demands any thing as unjustly detained by another.

CLAIMER, klâ'-mûr. f. He that makes a demand.

CLAIR-OBSCURE. See **CLARE-OBSCURE**.

To CLAMBER, klâm'-bûr. v. n. To climb with difficulty.

To CLAMM, klâm'. v. n. To clog with any glutinous matter.

CLAMMINESS, klâm'-mý-nês. f. Viscosity, viscosity.

CLAMMY, klâm'-mý. a. Viscous, glutinous.

CLAMOROUS, klâm'-mûr-ûs'. a. Vociferous, noisy.

CLAMOUR, klâm'-mûr. f. Outcry, noise, exclamation, vociferation.

To CLAMOUR, klâm'-mûr. v. n. To make outcries, to exclaim, to vociferate.

CLAMP, klâmp'. f. A piece of wood joined to another to strengthen it; a piece of iron used to join stones together; a quantity of bricks.

To CLAMP, klâmp'. v. a. To strengthen by means of a clamp.

CLAN, klân'. f. A family, a race; a body or sect of persons.

CLANCULAR, klânk'-û-lûr. a. Clandestine, secret.

CLANDESTINE, klân-dês'-tîn. a. Secret, hidden.

CLANDESTINELY, klân-dês'-tîn-ly. ad. Secretly, privately.

CLANG, klâng'. f. A sharp shrill noise.

To CLANG, klâng'. v. n. To clatter, to make a loud shrill noise.

To CLANG, klâng'. v. a. To strike together with a noise.

CLANG, klâng'. Pret. of **CLING**.

CLANGOUR, klâng'-gûr. f. A loud shrill sound.

CLANGOUS, klâng'-gûs'. a. Making a clang.

CLANK, klângk'. f. A loud, shrill, sharp noise.

To CLAP, klâp'. v. a. To strike together with a quick motion; to put one thing to another suddenly; to do any thing with a sudden hasty motion; to celebrate or praise by clapping the hands, to applaud; to infect with a gonorrhœa; To clap up, to complete suddenly.

To CLAP, klâp'. v. n. To move nimbly with a noise; to enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing; to strike the hands together in applause.

CLAP, kláp'. f. A loud noise made by sudden collision; a sudden or unexpected act or motion; an explosion of thunder; an act of applause; a gonorrhœa; the nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAPPER, kláp'-púr. f. One who claps with his hands; the tongue of a bell; a piece of wood shaking the hopper of a mill.

To **CLAPPERCLAW**; kláp'-púr-klá'. v. a. To tongue-beat, to scold. A low word.

CLARENCEUX, or **CLARENCEUX**, klár'-én-sú. f. The second king at arms: so named from the duchy of Clarence.

CLARE-OBSCURE, kláre-ób-ská'r. f. Light and shade in painting.

CLARET, klár'-ít. f. A French wine.

CLARICORD, klár'-ý-kórd. f. A musical instrument in form of a spinet, but more ancient.

CLARIFICATION, klár'-ý-fi-ká'-shún. f. The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

To **CLARIFY**, klár'-ý-fý. v. a. To purify or clear; to brighten, to illuminate.

CLARION, klár'-yún. f. A trumpet.

CLARITY, klár'-i-tý. f. Brightness, splendour.

CLARY, klá'-ry. f. An herb.

To **CLASH**, klásh'. v. n. To make a noise by mutual collision; to act with opposite power, or contrary direction; to contradict, oppose.

To **CLASH**, klásh'. v. a. To strike one thing against another.

CLASH, klásh'. f. A noisy collision of two bodies; opposition, contradiction.

CLASP, klásp'. f. A hook to hold any thing close; an embrace.

To **CLASP**, klásp'. v. a. To shut with a clasp; to catch and hold by twining; to enclose between the hands; to embrace; to enclose.

CLASPER, klás'-púr. f. The tendrils or threads of creeping plants.

CLASPKNIFE, klásp'-nífe. f. A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS, klás'. f. A rank or order

of persons; a number of boys learning the same lesson; a set of beings or things.

To **CLASS**, klás'. v. a. To range according to some stated method of distribution.

CLASSICAL, klás'-sý-kál. } a. Re-

CLASSICK, klás'-sík. } lating to antique authors; of the first order or rank.

CLASSICK, klás'-sík. f. An author of the first rank.

CLASSIS, klás'-sí. f. Order, sort, body.

To **CLATTER**, klát'-túr. 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**, klát'-túr. v. a. To strike any thing so as to make it sound; to dispute, jar, or clamour.

CLATTER, klát'-túr. f. A rattling noise made by frequent collision of sonorous bodies; any tumultuous and confused noise.

CLAVATED, klá'-vá-tíd. a. Knobbed.

CLAUDENT, klá'-dönt. a. Shutting, enclosing.

To **CLAUDICATE**, klá'-dý-káte. v. n. To halt.

CLAUDICATION, klá'-dý-ká'-shún. f. The habit of halting.

CLAVE, klá' ve. The irregular preterite of **CLEAVE**.

CLAVELLATED, kláv'-íl-lá-tíd. a. Made with burnt wood. A chymical term.

CLAVICLE, kláv'-víkl. f. The collar bone.

CLAUSE, klá'z. f. A sentence, a single part of discourse, a subdivision of a larger sentence; an article, or particular stipulation.

CLAUSTRAL, klá'f-trál. a. Relating to a cloyster.

CLAUSURE, klá'-shúr. f. Confinement.

CLAW, klá'. f. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails; a hand, in contempt.

To **CLAW**, klá'. v. a. To tear with nails or claws; to tear or scratch.

scratch in general; To Claw off, to scold.

CLAWBACK, klá'-bák. f. A flatterer, a wheedler.

CLAWED, klá'd. a. Furnished or armed with claws.

CLAY, klá'. f. Unctuous and tenacious earth.

To **CLAY**, klá'. v. a. To cover with clay; to manure with clay.

CLAY-COLD, klá'-köld. a. Cold as the unanimated earth.

CLAY-PIT, klá'-pít. f. A pit where clay is dug.

CLAYEY, klá'-ý. a. Consisting of clay.

CLAYISH, klá'-ísh. a. Partaking of the nature of clay; containing particles of clay.

CLAYMAREL, klá'-márl. f. A chalky clay.

CLEAN, klén. a. Free from dirt or filth; chaste, innocent, guiltless; elegant, neat, not encumbered; not leprous.

CLEAN, klén. ad. Quite, perfectly, fully, completely.

To **CLEAN**, klén. v. a. To free from dirt.

CLEANLILY, klén'-lí-ý. ad. In a cleanly manner.

CLEANLINESS, klén'-lý-nés. f. Freedom from dirt or filth; neatness of dress, purity.

CLEANLY, klén'-lý. a. Free from dirtiness, pure in the person; that which makes cleanliness; pure, immaculate; nice, artful.

CLEANLY, klén'-lý. ad. Elegantly, neatly.

CLEANNES, klén'-nés. f. Neatness, freedom from filth; easy exactness, justness, natural unlaboured correctness; purity, innocence.

To **CLEANSE**, klénz'. v. a. To free from filth or dirt; to purify from guilt; to free from noxious humours; to free from leprosy; to scour.

CLEANSER, klénz'-zúr. f. That which has the quality of evacuating.

CLEAR, klér. a. Bright, pellucid, transparent; serene; perspicuous, not obscure, not ambiguous; in-

disputable, evident, undeniable; apparent, manifest, not hidden; unspotted, guiltless, irreproachable; free from prosecution, or imputed guilt, guiltless; free from deductions or incumbrances; out of debt; unentangled; at a safe distance from danger; canorous, sounding distinctly.

CLEAR, klér. ad. Clean, quite, completely.

To **CLEAR**, klér. v. a. To make bright; to brighten; to free from obscurity; to purge from the imputation of guilt, to justify; to cleanse; to discharge, to remove any encumbrance; to free from any thing offensive; to clarify, as to clear liquors; to gain without deduction.

To **CLEAR**, klér. v. n. To grow bright, to recover transparency; to be disengaged from encumbrances, or entanglements.

CLEARANCE, klér-réns. f. A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the customhouse.

CLEARER, klér-rúr. f. Brightner, purifier, enlightener.

CLEARLY, klér'-lý. ad. Brightly, luminously; plainly, evidently; with discernment, acutely; without entanglement; without deduction or cost; without reserve, without subterfuge.

CLEARNESS, klér'-nés. f. Transparency, brightness, splendour, lustre; distinctness, perspicuity.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, klér'-sí-tíd. a. Discerning, judicious.

To **CLEARSTARCH**, klér'-stárfsh. v. a. To stiffen with starch.

CLEARSTARCHER, klér'-stárfsh-úr. f. One who washes fine linen.

To **CLEAVE**, klév. v. n. To adhere, to stick, to hold to; to unite aptly, to fit; to unite in concord; to be concomitant.

To **CLEAVE**, klév. v. a. To divide with violence, to split; to divide.

To **CLEAVE**, klév. v. n. To part asunder; to suffer division.

CLEAVER, klév'-vúr. f. A butcher's

cher's instrument to cut animals in to joints; a weed, goosegrafs.

CLEF, klf. f. A mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shows the tone or key in which the piece is to begin.

CLEFT, kléft. Part pass. of CLEAVE.

CLEFT, kléft. f. A space made by the separation of parts, a crack; in farriery, clefts are cracks in the heels of a horse.

To CLEFTGRAFT, kléft-gráft. v. a. To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree.

CLEMENCY, klém-mén-sý. f. Mercy, remission of severity.

CLEMENT, klém-mént. a. Mild, gentle, merciful.

CLENCH. See CLINCH.

To CLEPE, klé p. v. a. To call. Obs.

CLEPSYDRA, klép-sý-drá. f. A machine to measure time by means of water.

CLERGY, klér-dzhý. f. The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.

CLERGYMAN, klér-dzhý-mán. f. A man in holy orders, not a laick.

CLERICAL, klér-ík-ál. a. Relating to the clergy.

CLERK, klá'rk. f. A clergyman; a scholar, a man of letters; a man employed under another as a writer; a petty writer in publick offices; the layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

CLERKSHIP, klá'rk-shíp. f. Scholarship; the office of a clerk of any kind.

CLEVER, klév'r. a. Dextrous, skilful; just, fit, proper, commodious; well-shaped, handsome.

CLEVERLY, klév'r-ly. ad. Dextrously, fitly, handsomely.

CLEVERNESS, klév'r-nés. f. Dexterity, skill.

CLEW, klá. f. Thread wound upon a bottom; a guide, a direction; the lower corner of a sail.

To CLEW, klá. v. a. To clew the sails, is to raise them, in order to be furled.

To CLICK, klik. v. n. To make a sharp, successive noise.

CLIENT, klí-ént. f. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence; a dependant.

CLIENTED, klí-én-tíd. part. a. Supplied with clients.

CLIENTELE, klí-én-té'l. f. The condition or office of a client.

CLIENTSHIP, klí-ént-shíp. f. The condition of a client.

CLIFF, klf. f. A steep rock, a rock.

CLIFF, klf. f. The same with CLIFF. Now disused.

CLIMACTER, klí-mák-túr. f. A certain progression of years, supposed to end in a dangerous time of life.

CLIMACTERICK, klím-ák-tér-rlk. } a.

CLIMACTERICAL, klím-ák-tér-rý-kál. }

Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body.

CLIMATE, klí-mét. f. 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. From the polar circles to the poles climates are measured by the increase of a month. A region or tract of land differing from another by the temperature of the air.

CLIMATURE, klí-má-túr. f. The same with CLIMATE.

CLIMAX, klí-máks. f. Gradation, ascent, a figure in rhetoric, by which the sentence rises gradually.

To CLIMB, klí me. v. n. To ascend up any place.

To CLIMB, klí me. v. a. To ascend.

CLIMBER, klí-múr. f. One that mounts or scales any place, a mounter, a riser; a plant that creeps upon other supports; the name of a particular herb.

To CLIMBER, klím-búr. v. n. To mount with effort; to climb.

CLIME, klí me. f. Climate, region; tract of earth.

To CLINCH, klintsh. v. a. To hold in hand with the fingers bent;

to contract or double the fingers ; to bend the point of a nail on the other side ; to confirm, to fix, as To clinch an argument.

CLINCH, klínth'. f. A pun, an ambiguity ; that part of the cable which is fastened to the ring of the anchor.

CLINCHER, klínth'-úr. f. A cramp, a holdfast.

To **CLING**, klíng'. v. n. To hang upon by twining round ; to stick to ; to dry up, to consume.

CLINGY, klíng'-ý. a. Clinging, adhesive.

CLINICAL, klín'-i kál. } a. Keeping the }
CLINICK, klín'-ik. } bed ; at the bedside.

To **CLINK**, klíngk'. v. a. To strike so as to make a small sharp noise.

To **CLINK**, klíngk'. v. n. To utter a small interrupted noise.

CLINK, klíngk'. f. A sharp successive noise.

CLINQUANT, klíngk'-ánt. a. Shining, glittering.

To **CLIP**, klíp'. v. a. To embrace, by throwing the arms round ; to cut with sheers ; it is particularly used of those who diminish coin ; to curtail, to cut short ; to confine, to hold.

CLIPPER, klíp'-púr. f. One that debases coin by cutting.

CLIPPING, klíp'-ping. f. The part cut or clipped off.

CLOAK, kló'ke. f. The outer garment ; a concealment.

To **CLOAK**, kló'ke. v. a. To cover with a cloak ; to hide, to conceal.

CLOAKBAG, kló'ke-bág. f. A portmanteau, a bag in which clothes are carried.

CLOCK, klók'. f. The instrument which tells the hour ; the Clock of a stocking, the flowers or inverted work about the ankle ; a sort of beetle.

CLOCKMAKER, klók'-má kúr. f. An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

CLOCKWORK, klók'-wúk. f. Movements by weights or springs.

CLOD, klód'. f. A lump of earth

or clay ; a turf, the ground ; any thing vile, base, and earthy ; a dull fellow, a dolt.

To **CLOD**, klód'. v. n. To gather into concretions, to coagulate.

To **CLOD**, klód'. v. a. To pelt with clods.

CLODDY, klód'-dý. a. Consisting of earth or clods, earthy ; full of clods unbroken.

CLODPATE, klód'-páte. f. A stupid fellow, a dolt, a thickskull.

CLODPATED, klód'-pá-tíd. a. Doltish, thoughtless.

CLODPOLL, klód'-pól. f. A thickskull, a dolt.

To **CLOG**, klóg'. v. a. To load with something that may hinder motion ; to hinder, to obstruct ; to load, to burthen.

To **CLOG**, klóg'. v. n. To coalesce, to adhere ; to be incumbered or impeded.

CLOG, klóg'. f. Any incumbrance hung to hinder motion ; a hindrance, an obstruction ; a kind of additional shoe worn by women, to keep them from wet ; a wooden shoe.

CLOGGINESS, klóg'-gý-nés. f. The state of being clogged.

CLOGGY, klóg'-gý. a. That which has the power of clogging up.

CLOISTER, kloí'f-túr. f. A religious retirement ; a peristyle, a piazza.

To **CLOISTER**, kloí'f-túr. v. a. To shut up in a religious house ; to immure from the world.

CLOISTERAL, kloí'f-té-rál. a. Solitary, retired.

CLOISTERED, kloí'f-túrd. part. a. Solitary, inhabiting cloisters ; built with peristyles or piazzas.

CLOISTERESS, kloí'f-trés. f. A nun.

CLOKE. See **CLOAK**.

CLOMB, klóm'. Pret. of **CLIMB**. Not used.

To **CLOOM**, klóm'. v. a. To shut with viscous matter.

To **CLOSE**, klóze. v. a. To shut, to lay together, to conclude, to finish ; to enclose, to confine ; to stop, to unite fractures.

To **CLOSE**, kló'ze. v. n. To coalesce, to join it's own parts together; to Close upon, to agree upon; to Close with, or to Close in with, to come to an agreement with, to unite with.

CLOSE, kló'ze. f. A small field enclosed; the time of shutting up; a grapple in wrestling; a pause or cessation; a conclusion or end.

CLOSE, kló'fe. a. Shut fast, without vent, without inlet; confined; compact; concise, brief; immediate, without any intervening distance or space; joined one to another; narrow, as a close alley; admitting small distance; hidden, secret, not revealed; having the quality of secrecy, trusty; reserved, covetous; cloudy; without wandering, attentive; full to the point, home; retired, solitary; secluded from communication; dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLOSE-BANDED, kló'fe-bán-díd. a. In close order; secretly leagued.

CLOSE-BODIED, kló'fe-bód-ýd. a. Made to fit the body exactly.

CLOSE-HANDED, kló'fe-hán-díd. a. Covetous.

CLOSE-HAULED, kló'fe-há'ld. a. Brought as near to the wind as possible.

CLOSE-PENT, kló'fe-pént'. a. Shut up close; without vent.

CLOSELY, kló'fe-lý. ad. Without inlet or outlet; without much space intervening, nearly; secretly, slyly; without deviation.

CLOSENESS, kló'fe-nés. f. The state of being shut; narrowness, straitness; want of air, or ventilation; compactness, solidity; recluseness, solitude, retirement; secrecy, privacy; covetousness, sly avarice; connexion, dependance.

CLOSER, kló'zúr. f. A finisher, a concluder.

CLOSESTOOL, kló'fe-flól. f. A chamber implement.

CLOSET, klóz'-ít. f. A small room of privacy and retirement; a private repository of curiosities.

To **CLOSET**, klóz'-ít. v. a. To shut up, or conceal in a closet; to

take into a closet for a secret interview.

CLOSURE, kló'-zbur. f. The act of shutting up; that by which any thing is closed or shut; the parts enclosing, enclosure; conclusion, end.

CLOT, klót'. f. Concretion, grume.

To **CLOT**, klót'. v. n. To form clots, to hang together; to concreate, to coagulate.

CLOTH, klá'th. f. Any thing woven for dress or covering; the piece of linen spread upon a table; the canvass on which pictures are delineated. In the plural, dress, habit, garment, vesture: pronounced kló'ze.

To **CLOTHE**, kló'the. v. a. To invest with garments, to cover with dress; to adorn with dress; to furnish or provide with clothes.

To **CLOTHE**, kló'the. v. n. To wear clothes.

CLOTHIER, kló'-thyér. f. A maker of cloth.

CLOTHING, kló'-thing. f. Dress, vesture, garments.

CLOTHSHEARER, klá'th-shé-rúr. f. One who trims the cloth.

CLOTPOLL, klót'-pól. f. Thick-skull, blockhead.

To **CLOTTER**, klót'-túr. v. n. To concreate, to coagulate.

CLOTTY, klót'-tý. a. Full of clots, concreted.

CLOUD, klou'd. f. The dark collection of vapours in the air; the veins, or stains in stones, or other bodies; any state of obscurity or darkness.

To **CLOUD**, klou'd. v. a. To darken with clouds; to obscure, to make less evident; to variegate with dark veins.

To **CLOUD**, klou'd. v. n. To grow cloudy.

CLOUDBERRY, klou'd-bér-rý. f. A plant, called also knotberry.

CLOUDCAPT, klou'd-kápt. a. Topped with clouds.

CLOUDCOMPELLING, klou'd-kúm-pél-ling. a. An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected.

CLOUDILY,

CLOUDILY, klou'-dý-lý. ad. With clouds, darkly; obscurely, not perspicuously.

CLOUDINESS, klou'-dý-nés. f. The state of being covered with clouds, darkness; want of brightness.

CLOUDLESS, klou'd-lés. a. Clear, unclouded, luminous.

CLOUDY, klou'-dý. a. Obscured with clouds; dark, obscure, not intelligible; gloomy of look, not open and cheerful; marked with spots or veins.

CLOVE, kló've. The irregular preterite of **CLEAVE**.

CLOVE, kló've. f. A valuable spice brought from the Molucca islands, the flower of a tree of the same name; some of the parts into which garlick separates.

CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER, klóve-dzhíl'-lý-flour. f. A flower so called from it's smelling like cloves.

CLOVEN, kló'vn. Part. pret. of **CLEAVE**.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, kló'vn-fít-íd. } a.

CLOVEN-HOOFED, kló'vn-hóft. }

Having the foot divided into two parts.

CLOVER, kló'vúr. f. A species of trefoil; To live in Clover, is to live luxuriously.

CLOVERED, kló'vúrd. a. Covered with clover.

CLOUT, klou't. f. A cloth for any mean use; a patch on a shoe or coat; anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers shot; an iron plate to an axie-tree.

To **CLOUT**, klou't. v. a. To patch, to mend coarsely; to cover with a cloth; to join awkwardly together.

CLOUTED, klou'-tíd. part. a. Congealed, coagulated.

CLOUTERLY, klóu'-túr-lý. a. Clumsy, awkward.

CLOWN, klow'n. f. A rustick, a churl; a coarse ill-bred man.

CLOWNERY, klow'-né-rý. f. Ill breeding, churlishness.

CLOWNISH, klow'-nísh. a. Con-

sisting of rusticks or clowns; uncivil, ill bred; clumsy, ungainly.

CLOWNISHLY, klow'-nísh-lý. ad. Coarsely, rudely.

CLOWNISHNESS, klow'-nísh-nés. f. Rusticity, coarseness; incivility, brutality.

CLOWN'S-MÚSTARD, klow'nz-múf-túrd. f. An herb.

To **CLOY**, kloy'. v. a. To satiate, to fete, to surfeit; to nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole.

CLOYLESS, kloy'-lés. a. That which cannot cause satiety.

CLOYMENT, kloy'-mént. f. Satiety, repletion.

CLUB, klúb'. f. A heavy stick; the name of one of the suits of cards; the shot or dividend of a reckoning; an assembly of good fellows; concurrence, contribution, joint charge.

To **CLUB**, klúb'. v. n. To contribute to common expense; to join to one effect.

To **CLUB**, klúb'. v. a. To pay a common reckoning.

CLUBHEADED, klúb'-héd-íd. a. Having a thick head.

CLUBLAW, klúb'-lá. f. The law of arms.

CLUBROOM, klúb'-róom. f. The room in which a club or company assembles.

To **CLUCK**, klúk'. v. n. To call chickens, as a hen.

CLUMP, klámp'. f. A shapeless piece of wood; a small cluster of trees.

CLUMPS, klámp's. f. A numbscull.

CLUMSILY, klám'-zý-lý. ad. Awk-

wardly.

CLUMSINESS, klém'-zý-nés. f. Awkwardness, ungainliness, want of dexterity.

CLUMSY, klém'-zý. a. Awkward, heavy, unhandy.

CLUNG, klúng'. The preterite and participle of **CLING**.

CLUSTER, klús'-túr. f. A bunch, a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together; a number of animals gathered together; a body of people collected.

To **CLUSTER**, klús'-túr. v. n. To grow in bunches.
 To **CLUSTER**, klús'-túr. v. a. To collect any thing into bodies.
CLUSTER-GRAPE, klús'-túr-grápe. f. The small black grape, called the currant.
CLUSTERY, klús'-túr-ý. a. Growing in clusters.
CLUTCH, klúth'. f. The gripe, grasp, seizure; the paws, the talons.
 To **CLUTCH**, klúth'. v. a. To hold in the hand; to gripe, to grasp; to contract, to double the hand.
CLUTTER, klút'-túr. f. A noise, a bustle, a hurry.
 To **CLUTTER**, klút'-túr. v. n. To make a noise or bustle.
CLYSTER, glís'-túr. f. An injection into the anus.
 To **COACERVATE**, kô-â-sér'-vâte. v. a. To heap up together.
COACERVATION, kô-â-sér'-vâ-shún. f. The act of heaping.
COACH, kô'th. f. A carriage of pleasure, or state.
 To **COACH**, kô'th. v. a. To carry in a coach.
COACH-BOX, kô'th-bòks. f. The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.
COACH-HIRE, kô'th-hîre. f. Money paid for the use of a hired coach.
COACH-HOUSE, kô'th-hous. f. The house in which the coach is kept from the weather.
COACHMAN, kô'th-mân. f. The driver of a coach.
 To **COACT**, kô-âk't. v. n. To act together in concert. Not used.
COACTION, kô-âk'-shún. f. Compulsion, force.
COACTIVE, kô-âk'-tív. a. Having the force of restraining or impelling, compulsory; acting in concurrence.
COADJUMENT, kô-âd'-zhú-mént. f. Mutual assistance.
COADJUTANT, kô-âd'-zhú-tánt. a. Helping, co-operating.
COADJUTOR, kô-âd'-dzhó'-túr. f. A fellow-helper, an assistant, an associate; in the canon law, one who

is empowered to perform the duties of another.
COADJUVANCY, kô-âd'-zhú-ván-sý. f. Help, concurrent help.
COADUNITION, kô-âd'-û-níth'-ún. f. The conjunction of different substances into one mass.
 To **COAGMENT**, kô-âg-mént'. v. a. To congregate.
COAGMENTATION, kô-âg-mént-tá'-shún. f. Coacervation into one mass, union.
COAGULABLE, kô-âg'-û-lâbl. a. That which is capable of concretion.
 To **COAGULATE**, kô-âg'-û-lâte. v. a. To force into concretions.
 To **COAGULATE**, kô-âg'-û-lâte. v. n. To run into concretions.
COAGULATION, kô-âg'-û-lâ-shún. f. Concretion, congelation; the body formed by coagulation.
COAGULATIVE, kô-âg'-û-lâ-tív. a. That which has the power of causing concretion.
COAGULATOR, kô-âg'-û-lâ-túr. f. That which causes coagulation.
COAL, kô'le. f. The common fossil fuel; the cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.
 To **COAL**, kô'le. v. a. To burn wood to charcoal; to delineate with a coal.
COAL-BLACK, kô'le-blâk. a. Black in the highest degree.
COAL-BOX, kô'le-bòks. f. A box to carry coals to the fire.
COAL-HOUSE, kô'le-hous. f. A house or place to keep coals in.
COAL-MINE, kô'le-mîne. f. A mine in which coals are dug.
COAL-PIT, kô'le-pít. f. A pit for digging coals.
COAL-STONE, kô'le-stône. f. A sort of cannel coal.
COAL-WORK, kô'le-wúrk. f. A coalery, a place where coals are found.
COALERY, kô'le-êr-ý. f. A place where coals are dug.
 To **COALESCE**, kô-â-lés'. v. n. To unite in masses; to grow together, to join.
COALESCENCE, kô-â-lés'-séns. f. Concretion, union.

COALITION, kò-à-líh'-ún. f. Union in one mass or body.

COALY, kò'-ly. a. Containing coal.

COAPTATION, kò-áp-tá'-shùn. f. The adjustment of parts to each other.

To **COARCT**, kò-árk't. } v.

To **COARCTATE**, kò-árk'-táte. } a.

To straighten, to confine; to contract power.

COARCTATION, kò-árk-tá'-shùn. f. Confinement, restraint to a narrow space; contraction of any space; restraint of liberty.

COARSE, kò'rse. a. Not refined; rude, uncivil; gross; inelegant; unaccomplished by education; mean, vile.

COARSELY, kò'rse-ly. ad. Without fineness, meanly, not elegantly; rudely, not civilly; inelegantly.

COARSENESS, kò'rse-nés. f. Impurity, unrefined state; roughness, want of fineness; grossness, want of delicacy; roughness, rudeness of manners; meanness, want of nicety.

COAST, kò'ft. f. The edge or margin of the land next the sea, the shore; The Coast is clear, the danger is over.

To **COAST**, kò'ft. v. n. To sail close by the coast.

To **COAST**, kò'ft. v. a. To sail by, or near a place.

COASTER, kò'f-túr. f. He that sails timorously near the shore.

COAT, kò'te. f. The upper garment; petticoat, the habit of a boy in his infancy, the lower part of a woman's dress; vesture, as demonstrative of the office; the covering of any animal; any tegument; that on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.

To **COAT**, kò'te. v. a. To cover, to invest.

To **COAX**, kò'ks. v. a. To wheedle, to flatter.

COAXER, kò'kf-úr. f. A wheedler, a flatterer.

COB, kòb'. f. The head or top; a sort of sea-fowl.

COBALT, kòb'-ált. f. A mineral

from which the blue glass called smalt is made.

To **COBBLE**, kòb'l. v. a. To mend any thing coarsely; to do or make any thing clumsily.

COBBLER, kòb'-lúr. f. A mender of old shoes; a clumsy workman in general; any mean person.

COBRONS, kòb'-i-úrnz. f. Irons with a knob at the upper end.

COBISHOP, kò-bísh'-úp. f. A coadjutant bishop.

COBNUT, kòb'-nú. f. A boy's game.

COBSWAN, kòb'-swòn. f. The head or leading swan.

COBWEB, kòb'-wéb. f. The web or net of a spider; any snare or trap.

COCCIFEROUS, kòk-síf-fè-rús. a. Bearing berries.

COCHINEAL, kútsh'-ín-él. f. An insect from which a red colour is extracted.

COCHLEARY, kòk'-lè-ár-y. a. Screwform.

COCHLEATED, kòk'-lè-á tid. a. Of a screwed or turbinated form.

COCK, kòk'. f. The male to the hen; the male of any small birds; the weathercock, that shows the direction of the wind; a spout to let out water or any other liquor at will; the notch of an arrow; the part of the lock of a gun that strikes with flint; a cockboat, a small boat; a small heap of hay; the form of a hat; the style of a dial; the needle of a balance; Cock-a-Hoop, triumphant, exulting.

To **COCK**, kòk'. v. a. To set erect, to hold bolt upright; to set up the hat with an air of petulance; to mould the form of the hat; to fix the cock of a gun for a discharge; to raise hay in small heaps.

To **COCK**, kòk'. v. n. To strut, to hold up the head; to train or use fighting cocks.

COCKADE, kòk-ká'de. f. A bow of ribband worn in the hat.

COCKATRICE, kòk'-á-tris. f. A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

COCKBOAT, kòk'-bòte. f. A small boat belonging to a ship.

COCKBROTH, kòk'-bròth. f. Broth made by boiling a cock.

COCKCROWING, kòk'-krò-ìng. f. The time at which cocks crow.

COCKER, kòk'-kúr. f. One who follows the sport of cockfighting.

To COCKER, kòk'-kúr. v. a. To fondle, to indulge.

COCKEREL, kòk'-kè-rìl. f. A young cock.

COCKET, kòk'-kít. f. A seal belonging to the king's customhouse; likewise a scroll of parchment delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered.

COCKFIGHT, kòk'-fìte. f. A match of cocks.

COCKHORSE, kòk'-hòrs. a. On horseback, triumphant.

COCKLE, kòk'l. f. A small shellfish; a weed that grows in corn, corn rose; a sort of stone, shorl.

To COCKLE, kòk'l v. a. To contract into wrinkles.

COCKLED, kòk'ld. a. Shelled, or turbinated.

COCKLESTAIRS, kòkl'-flà'rz. f. Winding or spiral stairs.

COCKLOFT, kòk'-lòft. f. The room over the garret.

COCKMASTER, kòk'-màf-túr. f. One that breeds game cocks.

COCKMATCH, kòk'-màtsh. f. Cockfight for a prize.

COCKNEY, kòk'-ny. f. A native of London; any effeminate, low citizen.

COCKPIT, kòk'-pít. f. The area where cocks fight; a place on the lower deck of a man of war.

COCK'SCOMB, kòk'f-kòm. f. A plant, lousewort.

COCK'SHEAD, kòk'f-hèd. f. A plant, sainfoin.

COCKSHUT, kòk'-shút. f. The close of the evening, at which time poultry go to roost.

COCKSPUR, kòk'-spúr. f. Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar.

COCKSURE, kòk'-shòr. a. Confidently certain.

COCKSWAIN, kòk'fn. f. The

man who steers the boat and has the care of it. Corruptly Coxon.

COCKWEED, kòk'-wèd. f. A plant, dittander or pepperwort.

COCOA, kò'-kò. f. A genus of palms.

COCTILE, kòk'-tìl. a. Made by baking.

COCTION, kòk'-shùn. f. The act of boiling.

COD, kòd'. f. A sea-fish.

CODFISH, kòd'-fìsh. } f. A sea-fish.

COD, kòd'. f. Any case or husk in which feeds are lodged.

To COD, kòd'. v. a. To enclose in a cod.

CODE, kòde. f. A book; a book of the civil law.

CODICIL, kòd'-y-sil. f. An appendage to a will.

CODILLE, kò-dìl'. f. A term at ombre and quadrille.

To CODLE, kòd'l. v. a. To parboil.

CODLING, kòd'-lìng. f. An apple generally codled; a small codfish.

COEFFICACY, kò-èf' fì-kà-fy. f. The power of several things acting together.

COEFFICIENCY, kò-èf' fìsh'-èn-fy. f. Co-operation, the state of acting together to some single end.

COEFFICIENT, kò-èf' fìsh'-ènt. f. That which unites it's action with the action of another.

COEMPTION, kò-èmp'-shùn. f. The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

COEQUAL, kò-è'-quál. a. Equal.

COEQUALITY, kò-è'-quól'-i-tý. f. The state of being equal.

To COERCE, kò-èr's. v. a. To restrain, to keep in order by force.

COERCIBLE, kò-èr'-sìbl. a. That may be restrained; that ought to be restrained.

COERCION, kò èr'-shùn. f. Penal restraint, check.

COERCIVE, kò èr'-sív. a. That which has the power of laying restraint; that which has the authority of restraining by punishment.

COESSENTIAL, kò-èf'-fèn'-shál. a. Participating of the same essence.

COESSENTIALITY, kò-èf'-fèn'-shý.

C O F

shŷ-ál'-I-tŷ. f. Participation of the same essence.

COETANEOUS, kò-è-tá'-nyús. a. of the same age with another.

COETERNAL, kò-è-tér'-nàl. a. Equally eternal with another.

COETERNALLY, kò-è-tér'-nàl-ŷ. ad. In a state of equal eternity with another.

COETERNITY, kò-è-tér'-ní-tŷ. f. Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

COEVAL, kò-é'-vál. a. Of the same age.

COEVAL, kò-é'-vál. f. A contemporary.

COEVOUS, kò-é'-vús. a. Of the same age.

To **COEXIST**, kò-ég'-zít'. v. n. To exist at the same time with another.

COEXISTENCE, kò-ég'-zít'-téns. f. Existence at the same time with another.

COEXISTENT, kò-ég'-zít'-tést. a. Having existence at the same time with another.

To **COEXTEND**, kò-ék'-ténd'. v. a. To extend to the same space or duration with another.

COEXTENSION, kò-ék'-tén'-shún. f. The state of extending to the same space with another.

COFFEE, kòf'-ŷ. f. The coffee-tree; the berries of the coffee-tree; a drink made by the infusion of those berries in hot water.

COFFEEHOUSE, kòf'-ŷ'-hous. f. A house where coffee is sold.

COFFEEMAN, kòf'-ŷ'-mán. f. One that keeps a coffeehouse.

COFFEEPOT, kòf'-ŷ'-pót. f. The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

COFFER, kòf'-fúr. f. A chest generally for keeping money; in fortification, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat.

To **COFFER**, kòf'-fúr. v. a. To treasure up in chests.

COFFERER, kòf'-ér'-úr. f. A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller.

COFFIN, kòf'-ŷín. f. The chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground; a mould of paste for a

C O G

pye; Coffin of a horse, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin bone.

To **COFFIN**, kòf'-ŷín. v. a. To enclose in a coffin.

COG, kòg'. f. The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To **COG**, kòg'. v. a. To flatter, to wheedle; to obtrude by falsehood; To cog a die, to secure it, so as to direct it's fall.

To **COG**, kòg'. v. n. To lye, to wheedle.

To **COG**, kòg'. v. a. To fix cogs in a wheel.

COGENCY, kò'-dzhen'-ŷ. f. Force, strength.

COGENT, kò'-dzhent. a. forcible, irresistible, convincing.

COGENTLY, kò'-dzhent-ly. ad. With irresistible force, forcibly.

COGGER, kòg'-úr. f. A flatterer, a wheedler.

COGGLESTONE, kòg'-l'-stòne. f. A little stone.

COGITABLE, kòdzh'-l'-tábl. a. What may be the subject of thought.

To **COGITATE**, kòdzh'-l'-táte. v. n. To think.

COGITATION, kòdzh'-l'-tá'-shún. f. Thought, the act of thinking; purpose, reflection previous to action; meditation.

COGITATIVE, kòdzh'-l'-tá'-tív. a. Having the power of thought; given to meditation.

COGNATE, kòg'-náte. a. Born together, produced from the same stock, related.

COGNATION, kòg'-ná'-shún. f. Kindred, relation, participation of the same nature.

COGNISEE, kòn'-ŷ'-zé'. f. He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged.

COGNISOUR, kòn'-ŷ'-zòr. f. He that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine.

COGNITION, kòg'-nísh'-ún. f. Knowledge, complete conviction.

COGNITIVE, kòg'-ní-tív. a. Having the power of knowing.

COGNIZABLE, kòn'-ŷ'-zébl. a. That falls under judicial notice; proper

- proper to be tried, judged, or examined.
- COGNIZANCE**, kón'-y-záns. f. Judicial notice, trial; a badge, by which any one is known.
- COGNOMINAL**, kóg-nóm'-f-nál. a. Having the same name.
- COGNOMINATION**, kóg-nóm'-f-ná'-shún. f. A surname, the name of a family; a name added from any accident or quality.
- COGNOSCE**, kóg-nós'-séns. f. Knowledge.
- COGNOSCIBLE**, kóg-nós'-sibl. a. That may be known.
- To COHABIT**, kó-háb'-ít. v. n. To dwell with another in the same place; to live together as husband and wife.
- COHABITANT**, kó-háb'-í-tánt. f. An inhabitant of the same place.
- COHABITATION**, kó-háb'-í-tá'-shún. f. The state of inhabiting the same place with another; the state of living together as married persons.
- COHEIR**, kó-é're. f. One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.
- COHEIRESS**, kó-é'-rés. f. A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance.
- To COHERE**, kó-hé'r. v. n. To stick together; to be well connected; to suit, to fit; to agree.
- COHERENCE**, kó-hé'-réns. } f.
- COHERENCY**, kó-hé'-rén-fý. } f. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, so that they resist separation; connexion, dependency, the relation of parts or things one to another; the texture of a discourse; consistency in reasoning, or relating.
- COHERENT**, kó-hé'-rént. a. Sticking together; suitable to something else, regularly adapted; consistent, not contradictory.
- COHESION**, kó-hé'-zhún. f. The act of sticking together; the state of union; connexion, dependence.
- COHESIVE**, kó-hé'-sív. a. That has the power of sticking together.
- COHESIVENESS**, kó-hé'-sív-nés. f. The quality of being cohesive.
- To COHIBIT**, kó-híb'-ít. v. a. To restrain, to hinder.
- To COHOBATE**, kó-bó-báte. v. n. To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distill it again.
- COHOBATION**, kó-bó-bá'-shún. f. A returning of any distilled liquor again upon what it was withdrawn from.
- COHORT**, kó-hórt. f. A troop of soldiers, containing about five hundred foot; a body of warriors.
- COHORTATION**, kó-hórt-tá'-shún. f. Incitement.
- COIF**, koí'f. f. The head-dress, a cap.
- COIFED**, koí'ft. a. Wearing a coif.
- COIGNE**, koín. f. A corner.
- COIL**, koíl. f. Tumult, turmoil, bustle; a rope wound into a ring.
- To COIL**, koíl. v. a. To gather into a narrow compass.
- COIN**, koín. f. A corner, called often quoin; money stamped with a legal impression; payment of any kind.
- To COIN**, koín. v. a. To mint or stamp metals for money; to forge any thing, in an ill sense.
- COINAGE**, koí'-nídzh. f. The act or practice of coining money; coin, money; the charges of coining money; forgery, invention.
- To COINCIDE**, kó in-sí'de. v. n. To fall upon the same point; to concur.
- COINCIDENCE**, kó in-sí'-dèns. f. The state of several bodies or lines, falling upon the same point; concurrence, tendency of things to the same end.
- COINCIDENT**, kó in-sí'-dènt. a. Falling upon the same point; concurrent, consistent, equivalent.
- COINDICATION**, kó in-dý-ká'-shún. f. Many symptoms betokening the same cause.
- COINER**, koí'-núr. f. A maker of money, a minter; a counterfeiter of the king's stamp; an inventor.
- To COJOIN**, kó-dzhóin. v. n. To join with another.

COISTRIL, koi'f-tril. f. A coward, a runaway.

COIT, koi't. f. A thing thrown at a certain mark.

COITION, kō-ih'-'n. f. Copulation, the act of generation; the act by which two bodies come together.

COKE, kō'ke. f. Fuel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.

COLANDER, kōl-lān-dūr. f. A sieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.

COLATION, kō-lā'-shūn. f. The act of filtering or straining.

COLATURE, kō-lā-tūr. f. The act of straining, filtration; the matter strained.

COLBERTINE, kōl-bēr-tē'n. f. A kind of lace worn by women.

COLCOTHAR, kōl-kō-thār. f. A calx of iron.

COLD, kō'ld. a. Chill, having sense of cold; having cold qualities, not volatile; frigid, without passion; unaffectioning, unable to move the passions; reserved, coy, not affectionate, not cordial; chaste; not welcome.

COLD, kō'ld. f. The cause of the sensation of cold, the privation of heat; the sensation of cold, chillness; a disease caused by cold, the obstruction of perspiration.

COLDLY, kō'ld-jy. ad. Without heat; without concern, indifferently, negligently.

COLDNESS, kō'ld-nēs. f. Want of heat; unconcern; frigidity of temper; coyness, want of kindness; chastity.

COLE, kō'le. f. Cabbage.

COLEWORT, kō'le-wūrt. f. Cabbage.

COLICK, kōl-ik. f. It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain.

COLICK, kōl-ik. a. Affecting the bowels.

To COLLAPSE, kōl-lāp's. v. n. To close so as that one side touches the other; to fall together.

COLLAPSION, kōl-lāp'-shūn. f. The state of vessels closed; the act of closing or collapsing.

COLLAR, kōl-lār. f. A ring of metal put round the neck; the harness fastened about the horse's neck; To slip the Collar, to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty; a Collar of brawn, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR-BONE, kōl-lār-bō'ne. f. The clavicle, the bones on each side of the neck.

To COLLAR, kōl-lār. v. a. To seize by the collar, to take by the throat; To Collar beef, or other meat, to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

To COLLATE, kōl-lā'te. v. a. To compare one thing of the same kind with another; To Collate books, to examine if nothing be wanting; to place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

COLLATERAL, kōl-lāt'-tē-rāl. a. Side to side; running parallel; diffused on either side; those that stand in equal relation to some ancestor; not direct, not immediate; concurrent.

COLLATERALLY, kōl-lāt'-tē-rāl-y. ad. Side by side; indirectly; in collateral relation.

COLLATION, kōl-lā'-shūn. f. The act of conferring or bestowing, gift; comparison of one thing of the same kind with another; in law, collation is the bestowing of a benefice; a repast.

COLLATITIOUS, kōl-lā-ti'f'-'ūs. a. Done by the contribution of many.

COLLATOR, kōl-lā'-tūr. f. One that compares copies, or manuscripts; one who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

To COLLAUD, kōl-lā'd. v. a. To join in praising.

COLLEAGUE, kōl-lē'g. f. A partner in office or employment.

To COLLEAGUE, kōl-lē'g. v. a. To unite with.

To COLLECT, kōl-lēk't. v. a. To gather together; to draw many units into one sum; to gain from observation; to infer from premises;

To Collect himself, to recover from surprise.

COLLECT, kòl-lèkt. f. Any short prayer.

COLLECTANEOUS, kòl-lèk-tá-nyús. a. Gathered together.

COLLECTEDLY, kòl-lèk-téd-lý. ad. Gathered in one view at once.

COLLECTIBLE, kòl-lèk-tíbl. a. That which may be gathered from the premises.

COLLECTION, kòl-lèk-shún. f. The act of gathering together; the things gathered; a confectary, deduced from premises.

COLLECTITIOUS, kòl-lèk-tísh-ús. a. Gathered together.

COLLECTIVE, kòl-lèk-tív. a. Gathered into one mass, accumulative; employed in deducing consequences; a collective noun expresses a multitude, though itself be singular, as a company.

COLLECTIVELY, kòl-lèk-tív-lý. ad. In a general mass, in a body, not singly.

COLLECTOR, kòl-lèk-túr. f. A gatherer; a tax-gatherer.

COLLEGATARY, kòl-lég-á-tér-y. f. A person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more.

COLLEGE, kòl-lidzh. f. A community; a society of men set apart for learning or religion; the house in which the collegians reside.

COLLEGIAL, kòl-lé-dzhý-ál. a. Relating to a college.

COLLEGIAN, kòl-lé-dzhý-án. f. An inhabitant of a college.

COLLEGIATE, kòl-lé-dzhý-ét. a. Containing a college, instituted after the manner of a college; a collegiate church, was such as was built at a distance from the cathedral, wherein a number of presbyters lived together.

COLLEGIATE, kòl-lé-dzhý-ét. f. A member of a college, an university man.

COLLET, kòl-lét. f. Something that went about the neck; that part of a ring in which the stone is set.

To **COLLIDE**, kòl-lí'de. v. a. To beat, to dash, to knock together.

COLLIER, kòl-yér. f. A digger of coals; a dealer in coals; a ship that carries coals.

COLLIERY, kòl-yér-y. f. The place where coals are dug; the coal trade.

COLLIFLOWER, kòl-lý-flow-úr. f. A kind of cabbage.

COLLIGATION, kòl-lý-gá-shún. f. A binding together.

COLLIMATION, kòl-lí-má-shún. f. Aim.

COLLINEATION, kòl-lín-y-á-shún. f. The act of aiming.

COLLIQUABLE, kòl-lík-wábl. a. Easily dissolved.

COLLIQUAMENT, kòl-lík-wá-mént. f. The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

COLLIQUANT, kòl-lý-kwánt. a. That which has the power of melting.

To **COLLIQUATE**, kòl-lý-kwáte. v. a. To melt, to dissolve.

To **COLLIQUATE**, kòl-lý-kwáte. v. n. To melt, to be dissolved.

COLLIQUATION, kòl-lý-kwá-shún. f. The act of melting; a lax or diluted state of the fluids in animal bodies.

COLLIQUATIVE, kòl-lík-wá-tív. a. Melting, dissolvent.

COLLIQUEFACTION, kòl-lík-wé-fák-shún. f. The act of melting together.

COLLISION, kòl-lízh-ún. f. The act of striking two bodies together; the state of being struck together, a clash.

To **COLLOCATE**, kòl-ló-káte. v. a. To place, to station.

COLLOCATION, kòl-ló-ká-shún. f. The act of placing; the state of being placed.

COLLOCUTION, kòl-ló-kú-shún. f. Conference, conversation.

To **COLLOGUE**, kòl-ló'ge. v. n. To wheedle, to flatter.

COLLUP, kòl-lúp. f. A small slice of meat; a piece of an animal.

COLLOQUIAL, kòl-lò'-kwý-ál. a. Relating to conversation.

COLLOQUY, kòl'-lò-kwý. f. Conference, conversation, talk.

COLLUCTANCY, kòl-lúk'-tán-sý. f. Opposition of nature.

COLLUCTATION, kòl-lúk-tá'-shùn. f. Contest, contrariety, opposition.

To COLLUDE, kòl-lú'd. v. n. To conspire in a fraud.

COLLUSION, kòl-lú'-zhùn. f. A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more.

COLLUSIVE, kòl-lú'-siv. a. Fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSIVELY, kòl-lú'-siv-lý. ad. In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSORY, kòl-lú'-túr-ý. a. Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

COLLY, kòl'-lý. f. The smut of coal.

COLLYRIUM, kòl-lí'-rý-úm. f. A topical remedy for the eyes.

COLMAR, kò'l-már. f. A sort of pear.

COLON, kò'-lòn. f. A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period; the greatest and widest of all the interstices.

COLONEL, kúr'-nèl. f. The chief commander of a regiment.

COLONELSHIP, kúr'-nèl-shíp. f. The office or character of colonel.

COLONIAL, kò-lò'n-yál. a. Belonging to a colony.

To COLONISE, kòl-ò-ní'ze. v. a. To plant with inhabitants.

COLONNADE, kòl-lò-ná'de. f. A peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns, disposed in a circle; any series or range of pillars.

COLONY, kòl'-ún-ý. f. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place; the country planted, a plantation.

COLOPHONY, kòl'-ò-fò-ný. f. Black resin.

COLOQUINTEDA, kòl-lò-kwín-tí-dá. f. The fruit of a plant of the same name, called bitter apple. It is a violent purgative.

COLORATE, kòl'-ò-rá'te. a. Coloured, died.

COLORATION, kòl-ò-rá'-shùn. f. The art or practice of colouring; the state of being coloured.

COLORIFICK, kòl-ò-rif'-ík. a. That has the power of producing colours.

COLOSSE, kò-lòs'. } f. A
COLOSSUS, kò-lòs'-sùs. } statue
of enormous magnitude.

COLOSSAL, kò-lòs'-sál. }
COLOSSEAN, kò-lòs'-fè'-án. } a.
Giantlike.

COLOUR, kúl-lúr. f. The appearance of bodies to the eye, hue, die; the appearance of blood in the face; the tint of the painter; the representation of any thing superficially examined; palliation; appearance, false show; in the plural, a standard, an ensign of war.

To COLOUR, kúl-lúr. v. a. To mark with some hue, or die; to palliate, to excuse; to make plausible.

COLOURABLE, kúl-lúr-ábl. a. Specious, plausible.

COLOURABLY, kúl-lúr-áb-lý. ad. Speciously, plausibly.

COLOURED, kúl-lúrd. part. a. Streaked, diversified with hues.

COLOURING, kúl-lúr-íng. f. The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours.

COLOURIST, kúl-lúr-íst. f. A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.

COLOURLESS, kúl-lúr-lés. a. Without colour, transparent.

COLT, kò'lt. f. A young horse; a young foolish fellow.

To COLT, kò'lt. v. n. To frisk; to be licentious.

To COLT, kò'lt. v. a. To besool. Obs.

COLTS FOOT, kò'lt-sút. f. A plant.

COLTS-TOOTH, kò'lt-sút. f. An imperfect tooth in young horses; a love of youthful pleasure.

COLTER, kòl-túr. f. The sharp iron of a plough.

COLTISH, kòl-tísh. a. Wanton.

COLUBRINE, kòl-ù-bríne. a. Relating to a serpent; crafty, cunning.

COLUMBARY, kò-lúm-bà-rý. f. A dovecot, a pigeonhouse.

COLUMBINE, kól'-úm-bíne. f. A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue; a kind of violet colour, or changeable dove-colour; the name of a female character in a pantomime.

COLUMN, kól'-lúm. f. A round pillar; any body pressing vertically upon it's base; the long file or row of troops; half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle.

COLUMNAR, kô-lúm'-nâr. }
COLUMNARIAN, kô-lúm'-nâ'-rý-án. } a.
 Formed in columns.

COLURES, kô-lârz. f. Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world.

COMA, kô'-mâ. f. A morbid disposition to sleep.

COMART, kô-mâ'rt. f. Treaty; article.

COMATE, kô'-mâte. f. Companion.

COMATOSE, kôm'-â-tôse. a. Having a coma.

COMB, kô'me. f. An instrument to separate and adjust the hair; the top or crest of a cock; the cavities in which the bees lodge their honey.

To COMB, kô'me. v. a. To divide, and adjust the hair; to lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, as to comb wool.

COMB-BRUSH, kô'me-brúsh. f. A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER, kô'me-mâ-kúr. f. One whose trade is to make combs.

To COMBAT, kúm'-bút. v. n. To fight.

To COMBAT, kúm'-bút. v. a. To oppose.

COMBAT, kúm'-bút. f. Contest, battle, duel.

COMBATANT, kúm'-bâ-tânt. f. He that fights with another, antagonist; a champion.

COMBER, kô'-múr. f. He whose trade is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.

COMBINATE, kôm'-bí-nâte. a. Betrothed, promised.

COMBINATION, kôm'-bí-nâ'-shún. f. Union for some certain purpose, association, league; union

of bodies, commixture, conjunction; copulation of ideas.

To COMBINE, kúm-bí'ne. v. a. To join together; to link in union; to agree, to accord; to join together, opposed to Analyse.

To COMBINE, kúm-bí'ne. v. n. To coalesce, to unite each with other; to unite in friendship or design, often in a bad sense.

COMBLESS, kô'me-lés. a. Wanting a comb or crest.

COMBUST, kôm-búsh'. a. A planet not above eight degrees and a half from the sun is said to be Combust.

COMBUSTIBLE, kôm-bú'-shíbl. a. Susceptible of fire.

COMBUSTIBLENESS, kôm-bú'-shíbl-nés. f. Aptness to take fire.

COMBUSTION, kôm-bú'-shún. f. Conflagration, burning, consumption by fire; tumult, hurry, hubbub.

To COME, kúm'. v. a. To remove from a distant to a nearer place, opposed to Go; to draw near, to advance towards; to move in any manner towards another; to attain any condition; to happen, to fall out; To come about, to come to pass, to fall out; to change, to come round; To come again, to return; To come at, to reach, to obtain, to gain; To come by, to obtain, to gain, to acquire; To come in, to enter, to comply, to yield; to become modish; To come in for, to be early enough to obtain; To come in to, to join with, to bring help, to comply with, to agree to; To come near, to approach in excellence; To come of, to proceed, as a descendent from ancestors; to proceed, as effects from their causes; To come off, to deviate, to depart from a rule; to escape; To come off from, to leave, to forbear; To come on, to advance, to make progress; to advance to combat; to thrive, to grow big; To come over, to repeat an act; to revolt; To come out, to be made publick; to appear upon trial, to be discovered; To come out with, to give vent to; To

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 fall out; To come up, to grow out of the ground; to make appearance; to come into use; To come up to, to amount to, to rise to; To come up with, to overtake; To come upon, to invade, to attack; To come, in futurity.

COME, kùm'. A particle of exhortation; be quick, make no delay. A particle of reconciliation; come, come, at all I laugh he laughs, no doubt. A kind of adverbial word for when it shall come; as, come Wednesday.

COMEDIAN, kùm'-mê'-dyân. f. A player or actor of comick parts; a player in general, an actress or actor.

COMEDY, kòm'-mê'-dý. f. A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind.

COMELINESS, kùm'-lý'-nês. f. Grace, beauty, dignity.

COMELY, kùm'-lý. a. Graceful, decent.

COMELY, kùm'-lý.ad. Handsomely, gracefully.

COMER, kùm'-múr. f. One that comes.

COMET, kòm'-ít. f. A heavenly body differing from a planet in that it moves round the sun in a very eccentric orbit.

COMETARY, kòm'-mý'-tár-ý. } a.
COMETICK, kò-mèt'-ík. }
 Relating to a comet.

COMFIT, kùm'-fit. f. A kind of sweet-meat.

To COMFIT, kùm'-fit. v. a. To preserve dry with sugar.

COMFITURE, kùm'-fít-túr. f. Sweet-meat.

To COMFORT, kùm'-fúrt. v. a. To strengthen, to enliven, to invigorate; to console, to strengthen the mind under calamity.

COMFORT, kùm'-fúrt. f. Support, assistance; countenance; consolation; support under calamity; that which gives consolation or support.

COMFORTABLE, kùm'-fúr-tábl. a.

Receiving comfort, susceptible of comfort, dispensing comfort.

COMFORTABLY, kùm'-fúr-tábl-ly. ad. With comfort, without despair.

COMFORTER, kùm'-fúr-túr. f. One that administers consolation in misfortunes; the title of the third person of the Holy Trinity; the paraclete.

COMFORTLESS, kùm'-fúrt-lês. a. Without comfort.

COMICAL, kòm'-mí-kál. a. Raising mirth, merry, diverting; relating to comedy, besitting comedy.

COMICALLY, kòm'-mí-kál-ý. ad. In such a manner as raises mirth; in a manner besitting comedy.

COMICALNESS, kòm'-mí-kál-nês. f. The quality of being comical.

COMICK, kòm'-mík. a. Relating to comedy; raising mirth.

COMING, kùm'-míng. f. The act of coming, approach; state of being come, arrival.

COMING-IN, kùm'-míng-in'. f. Revenue, income.

COMING, kùm'-míng. a. Forward, ready to come; future, to come.

COMING, kùm'-míng. part. a. Moving from some other to this place; ready to come.

COMITIAL, kò-mítsh'-ál. a. Relating to the assemblies of the people.

COMITY, kòm'-í-tý. f. Courtesy, civility.

COMMA, kòm'-má. f. The point which denotes the distinction of clauses, marked thus [,].

To COMMAND, kùm'-má'nd. v. a. To govern, to give orders to; to order, to direct to be done; to overlook, to have so subject as that it may be seen.

To COMMAND, kùm'-má'nd. v. n. To have the supreme authority.

COMMAND, kùm'-má'nd. f. The right of commanding, power, supreme authority; cogent authority, despotism, the act of commanding, order.

COMMANDER, kùm'-má'n-dúr. f. He that has the supreme authority,

- a chief; a paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet.
- COMMANDERY**, kùm-má'n-dè-rý. f. A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.
- COMMANDMENT**, kùm-má'nd-mént. f. Mandate, command, order, precept; authority, power; by way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses.
- COMMANDRESS**, kùm-má'n-drès. f. A woman invested with supreme authority.
- COMMATERIAL**, kòm-má-tè-rý-ál. a. Consisting of the same matter with another.
- COMMATERIALITY**, kòm-má-tè-rý-ál'-í-tý. f. Resemblance to something in it's matter.
- COMMEMORABLE**, kòm-mém'-mò-rábl. a. Deserving to be mentioned with honour.
- To COMMEMORATE**, kòm-mém'-mò-ráte. v. a. To preserve the memory of by some publick act.
- COMMEMORATION**, kòm-mém'-mò-rá'-shún. f. An act of publick celebration.
- COMMEMORATIVE**, kòm-mém'-mò-rá-tív. a. Tending to preserve memory of any thing.
- To COMMENCE**, kùm-mén's. v. n. To begin, to make beginning; to take a new character.
- To COMMENCE**, kùm-mén's. v. a. To begin, to make a beginning of, as to commence a suit.
- COMMENCEMENT**, kùm-mén's-mént. f. Beginning date; the time when degrees are taken in a university.
- To COMMEND**, kùm-ménd'. v. a. To represent as worthy of notice, to recommend; to mention with approbation; to recommend to remembrance.
- COMMENDABLE**, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{kòm'-mén-} \\ \text{dábl.} \\ \text{kòm'-mén'-} \\ \text{dábl.} \end{array} \right\}$
- a. Laudable, worthy of praise.
- COMMENDABLY**, kòm'-mén-dáb-ly. ad. Laudably, in a manner worthy of commendation.

- COMMENDAM**, kòm-mén'-dám. f. Commendam is a benefice, which being void, is commended to the charge of some sufficient clerk to be supplied.
- COMMENDATARY**, kòm-mén'-dá-rá-rý. f. One who holds a living in commendam.
- COMMENDATION**, kòm-mén-dá'-shún. f. Recommendation, favourable representation; praise, declaration of esteem.
- COMMENDATORY**, kòm-mén'-dá-túr-ý. a. Favourably representative; containing praise.
- COMMENDER**, kòm-mén'-dúr. f. Praiser.
- COMMENSALITY**, kòm-mén-sál-í-tý. f. Fellowship of table.
- COMMENSURABILITY**, kòm-mén-sú-rá-bíl'-í-tý. f. Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure, or of being measured by another.
- COMMENSURABLE**, kòm-mén'-sú-rábl. a. Reducible to some common measure, as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch.
- COMMENSURABLENESS**, kòm-mén'-sú-rábl-nés. f. Commensurability, proportion.
- To COMMENSURATE**, kòm-mén'-sú-ráte. v. a. To reduce to some common measure.
- COMMENSURATE**, kòm-mén'-sú-rét. a. Reducible to some common measure; equal, proportionable to each other.
- COMMENSURATELY**, kòm-mén'-sú-rét-ly. ad. With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing.
- COMMENSURATION**, kòm'-mén-sú-rá'-shún. f. Reduction of some things to some common measure.
- COMMENT**, kòm'-mént. f. Annotations on an author, notes, exposition.
- To COMMENT**, kòm'-mént. v. n. To annotate, to write notes, to expound.
- COMMENTARY**, kòm'-mén-tér-ý. f. An exposition, annotation, remark; a memoir, narrative in familiar manner.

COMMENTATOR, kòm-mèn-tá-túr. f. Expofitor, annotator.
COMMENTER, kòm-mèn-túr. f. An explainer, an annotator.
COMMENTITIOUS, kòm-mén-tíh'-ús. a. Invented, imaginary.
COMMERCE, kòm'-mèrs. f. Exchange of one thing for another, trade, traffick.
To COMMERCE, kòm-mér's. v. n. To hold intercourse.
COMMERCIAL, kòm-mér'-shál. a. Relating to commerce or traffick.
COMMERE, kòm'-mèr. f. A common mother. Not used.
To COMMIGRATE, kòm'-mí-gráte. v. n. To remove by consent, from one country to another.
COMMIGRATION, kòm-mí-grá-shún. f. A removal of a people from one country to another.
COMMINATION, kòm-my'-ná-shún. f. A threat, a denunciation of punishment; the recital of God's threatenings on stated days.
COMMINATORY, kòm-mín'-nátúr-ý. a. Denunciatory, threatening.
To COMMINGLE, kòm-míng'gl. v. a. To mix into one mass, to mix, to blend.
To COMMINGLE, kòm-míng'gl. v. n. To unite with another thing.
COMMUNIBLE, kòm-mín'-á-íbl. a. Frangible, reducible to powder.
To COMMINUTE, kòm-my'-núte. v. a. To grind, to pulverise.
COMMINATION, kòm-my'-nú-shún. f. The act of grinding into small parts, pulverisation.
COMMISERABLE, kòm-míz'-é-rábl. a. Worthy of compassion, pitiable.
To COMMISERATE, kòm-míz' é-ráte. v. a. To pity, to compassionate.
COMMISERATION, kòm-míz'-é-rá'-shún. f. Pity, compassion, tenderness.
COMMISSARY, kòm'-míf-sér-ý. f. An officer made occasionally, a delegate, a deputy; such as exercise spiritual jurisdiction in places of the diocese, far distant from the

chief city; an officer who draws up lists of an army, and regulates the procurement of provision.
COMMISSARISHIP, kòm'-míf-fér-ý-shíp. f. The office of a commissary.
COMMISSION, kùm-mísh'-ún. f. The act of entrusting any thing; a trust, a warrant by which any trust is held; a warrant by which a military officer is constituted; charge, mandate, office; act of committing a crime: sins of commission are distinguished from sins of omission: a number of people joined in a trust or office; the state of that which is intrusted to a number of joint officers, as the broad seal was put into commission; the order by which a factor trades for another person.
To COMMISSION, kùm-mísh'-ún. v. a. To empower, to appoint.
COMMISSIONER, kùm-mísh'-ún-úr. f. One included in a warrant of authority.
COMMISSURE, kòm'-mísh-úr. f. Joint, a place where one part is joined to another.
To COMMIT, kùm-mít' v. a. To intrust, to give in trust; to put in any place to be kept safe; to send to prison, to imprison; to perpetrate, to do a fault; to put together for a contest; to place in a state of hostility.
COMMITMENT, kùm-mít'-mènt. f. Act of sending to prison; an order for sending to prison.
COMMITTEE, kùm-mít'-tý. f. Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties.
COMMITTER, kùm-mít'-túr. f. Perpetrator, he that commits.
COMMITTABLE, kùm-mít'-tábl. a. Liable to be committed.
To COMMIX, kòm-mík's. v. a. To mingle, to blend.
COMMIXION, kòm-mík'-shún. }
COMMIXTION, kòm-mík's-tíhún. }
 f. Mixture, incorporation.
COMMIXTURE, kòm-mík's-túr. f. The

f. The act of mingling, the state of being mingled; the mass formed by mingling different things, compound.

COMMODATE, kóm'-ò-dét. f. A loan which may be returned in kind, but not in identity.

COMMUNE, kóm-mò-de. f. The head-dress of women.

COMMODOUS, kóm-mò-dyús. a. Convenient, suitable, accommodate; useful, suited to wants or necessities.

COMMODOUSLY, kóm-mò-dyúf-ly. ad. Conveniently; without distress; suitably to a certain purpose.

COMMODOUSNESS, kóm-mò-dyúf-nés. f. Convenience, advantage.

COMMODITY, kóm-mòd-ý-tý. f. Interest, advantage, profit; convenience of time or place; wares, merchandise.

COMMODORE, kóm-mò-dò're. f. The captain who commands a squadron of ships.

COMMON, kóm'-mún. a. Belonging equally to more than one; having no possessor or owner; vulgar, mean, easy to be had, not scarce; publick, general; mean, without birth or descent; frequent, useful, ordinary; prostitute.

COMMON, kóm'-mún. f. An open ground equally used by many persons.

To COMMON, kóm'-mún. v. n. To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

COMMON LAW, kóm-mún-lá'. f. Customs which have by long prescription obtained the force of laws, distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS, kóm-mún-plé'z. f. The king's court now held in Westminster-hall, but anciently moveable.

COMMONABLE, kóm'-mún-ábl. a. What is held in common.

COMMONAGE, kóm'-mún-idzh. f. The right of feeding on a common.

COMMONALTY, kóm'-mún-ál-tý.

f. The common people; the bulk of mankind.

COMMONER, kóm'-ún-úr. f. 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 prostitute.

COMMONITION, kóm-mò-nítsh-ún. f. Advice, warning.

COMMONLY, kóm'-mún-ly. ad. Frequently, usually.

COMMONNESS, kóm'-mún-nés. f. Equal participation among many; frequent occurrence, frequency.

To COMMONPLACE, kóm-mún-plá'fe. v. a. To reduce to general heads.

COMMONPLACE BOOK, kóm-mún-plá'fe-búk. f. A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

COMMONS, kóm'-múnz. f. The vulgar, the lower people; the lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented; food, fare, diet.

COMMONWEAL, kóm-mún-wél. } f.

COMMONWEALTH, kóm-mún-wéltsh. } f.

A polity, an established form of civil life; the publick, the general body of the people; a government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people, a republick.

COMMORANCE, kóm'-mò-ráns. } f.

COMMORANCY, kóm'-mò-rán-sý. } f.

Dwelling, habitation, residence.

COMMORANT, kóm'-mò-ránt. a. Resident, dwelling.

COMMORATION, kóm-ò-rá'-shún. f. A residence in the same place.

COMMOTION, kóm-mò'-shún. f. Tumult, disturbance, combustion; perturbation, disorder of mind, agitation.

COMMOTIONER, kóm-mò'-shún-úr. f. A disturber of the peace.

To COMMOVE, kóm-mòv. v. a. To disturb, to unsettle.

To COMMUNE, kòm'-mún. v. n. To converse, to impart sentiments mutually.

COMMUNICABILITY, kòm-mú'-ny'-ká-blí'-í-tý. f. The quality of being communicated.

COMMUNICABLE, kòm-mú'-ny'-kábl. a. That which may become the common possession of more than one; that which may be imparted, or recounted.

COMMUNICANT, kòm-mú'-ny'-kánt. f. One who is present, as a worshipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

To COMMUNICATE, kòm-mú'-ny'-káte. v. a. To impart to others what is in our own power; to reveal, to impart knowledge.

To COMMUNICATE, kòm-mú'-ny'-káte. v. n. To partake of the blessed sacrament; to have something in common with another, as The houses communicate.

COMMUNICATION, kòm-mú'-ny'-ká'-shún. f. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge; common boundary or inlet; interchange of knowledge; conference, conversation.

COMMUNICATIVE, kòm-mú'-ny'-ká-tív. a. Inclined to make advantages common, liberal of knowledge, not selfish.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, kòm-mú'-ny'-ká-tív-nés. f. The quality of being communicative.

COMMUNION, kòm-mú'-nyún. f. Intercourse, fellowship, common possession; the common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; a common or publick act; union in the common worship of any church.

COMMUNITY, kòm-mú'-ny'-tý. f. The commonwealth, the body politic; common possession; frequency, commonness.

COMMUTABILITY, kòm-mú'-tá-blí'-í-tý. f. The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE, kòm-mú'-tábl. a. That may be exchanged for something else.

COMMUTATION, kòm-mú'-tá'-shún. f. Change, alteration; exchange, the act of giving one thing for another; ransom, the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

COMMUTATIVE, kòm-mú'-tá-tív. a. Relative to exchange.

To COMMUTE, kòm-mút. v. a. To exchange, to put one thing in the place of another; to buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.

To COMMUTE, kòm-mút. v. n. To atone, to bargain for exemption.

COMMUTUAL, kòm-mú'-tú-ál. a. Mutual, reciprocal.

COMPACT, kòm-pákt. f. A contract, an accord, an agreement.

To COMPACT, kòm-pákt'. v. a. To join together with firmness, to consolidate; to make out of something; to league with; to join together, to bring into a system.

COMPACT, kòm-pákt'. a. Firm, solid, close, dense; brief, as a compact discourse.

COMPACTEDNESS, kòm-pákt'-téd-nés. f. Firmness, density.

COMPACTILE, kòm-pákt'-hl. a. That may be easily compacted.

COMPACTLY, kòm-pákt'-lý. ad. Closely, densely; with neat joining.

COMPACTNESS, kòm-pákt'-nés. f. Firmness, closeness.

COMPACTURE, kòm-pákt'-túr. f. Structure, compagination.

COMPAGES, kòm-pá'-dzhés. f. A system of many parts united.

COMPAGINATION, kòm-pád-zhí-ná' shún. f. Union, structure.

COMPANIBLE, kòm-pá'-ny'-ábl. a. Sociable; maintaining friendly intercourse.

COMPANION, kòm-pán'-yún. f. One with whom a man frequently converses; a partner, an associate; a familiar term of contempt, a fellow.

COMPANIONABLE, kòm-pán'-yó-nábl. a. Fit for good fellowship, social.

COMPANIONABLY, kòm-pán'-yó-ná-blý. ad. In a companionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP, kúm-pán'-yún-shíp. f. Company, train; fellowship, association.

COMPANY, kúm-pá'-ny. f. Persons assembled together; an assembly of pleasure; persons considered as capable of conversation; fellowship; a number of persons united for the execution of any thing, a band; persons united in a joint trade or partnership; a body corporate, a corporation; a subdivision of a regiment of foot; To bear company, to associate with, to be a companion to; To keep company, to frequent houses of entertainment.

To **COMPANY**, kúm-pá'-ny. v. a. To accompany, to be associated with. Not used.

To **COMPANY**, kúm-pá'-ny. v. n. To associate one's self with. Not used.

COMPARABLE, kóm-pá'-rábl. a. Worthy to be compared, of equal regard.

COMPARABLY, kóm-pá'-ráb-ly. ad. In a manner worthy to be compared.

COMPARATE, kóm-pá'-ráte. f. A thing compared with another.

COMPARATIVE, kóm-pár'-á-tív. a. Estimated by comparison, not absolute; having the power of comparing; in grammar, the comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in another, as the right hand is the stronger.

COMPARATIVELY, kóm-pár'-á-tív-ly. ad. In a state of comparison, according to estimate made by comparison.

To **COMPARE**, kúm-pá'-re. v. a. To make one thing the measure of another, to estimate the relative goodness or badness.

COMPARE, kúm-pá'-re. f. Comparative estimate, comparison; simile, similitude.

COMPARISON, kúm-pár'-í-f-sún. f. The act of comparing; the state of being compared; a comparative estimate; a simile in writing or speaking; in grammar, the form-

ation of an adjective through it's various degrees of signification, as strong, stronger, strongest.

To **COMPART**, kóm-pá'-rt. v. a. To divide.

COMPARTIMENT, kóm-pá'-rt-y-mént. f. A division of a picture, or design.

COMPARTITION, kóm-pár-tísh'-ún. f. The act of comparing or dividing; the parts marked out or separated, a separate part.

COMPARTMENT, kóm-pá'-rt-mént. f. Division.

To **COMPASS**, kúm'-pús. v. a. To encircle, to environ, to surround; to obtain, to procure, to attain; to take measures preparatory to any thing, as to compass the death of the king.

COMPASS, kúm'-pús. f. Circle, round; space, room, limits; enclosure, circumference; a departure from the right line, an indirect advance; moderate space, moderation, due limits; the power of the voice to express the notes of musick; the instrument with which circles are drawn; the instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer.

COMPASSION, kúm-pásh'-ún. f. Pity, commiseration, painful sympathy.

To **COMPASSION**, kúm-pásh'-ún. v. a. To pity. Not used.

COMPASSIONATE, kúm-pásh'-ún-ét. a. Inclined to pity, merciful, tender.

To **COMPASSIONATE**, kúm-pásh'-ó-náte. v. a. To pity, to commiserate.

COMPASSIONATELY, kúm-pásh'-ún-ét-ly. ad. Mercifully, tenderly.

COMPATERNITY, kóm-pá-tér-ný-tý. f. The state of being a godfather.

COMPATIBILITY, kóm-pát-y-bíl-i-tý. f. Consistency, the power of co-existing with something else.

COMPATIBLE, kóm-pát'-íbl. a. Suitable to, fit for, consistent with; consistent, agreeable.

COMPATIBLENESS, kòm-pát'-ibl-nés. f. Consistency.

COMPATIBLY, kòm-pát'-ib-lý. ad. Fitly, suitably.

COMPATIENT, kòm-pá'-shént. a. Suffering together.

COMPATRIOT, kòm-pá'-trý-út. f. One of the same country.

COMPEER, kòm-pé'r. f. Equal, companion, colleague.

To COMPEER, kòm-pé'r. v. a. To be equal with, to mate. Not used.

To COMPEL, kòm-pél'. v. a. To force to some act, to oblige, to constrain; to take by force or violence.

COMPELLABLE, kòm-pél'-lábl. a. That may be forced.

COMPELLATION, kòm-pél'-lá'-shún. f. The style of address.

COMPELLER, kòm-pél'-lúr. f. He that forces another.

COMPEND, kòm-pénd. f. Abridgment, summary, epitome.

COMPENDIARIOUS, kòm-pén-dý-á'-rý-ús. a. Short, contracted.

COMPENDIOSITY, kòm-pén-dý-ós'-i-tý. f. Shortness.

COMPENDIOUS, kòm-pén'-dyús. a. Short, summary, abridged, comprehensive.

COMPENDIOUSLY, kòm-pén'-dyús-lý. ad. Shortly, summarily.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, kòm-pén'-dyús-nés. f. Shortness, brevity.

COMPENDIUM, kòm-pén'-dyúm. f. Abridgment, summary, breviare.

COMPENSABLE, kòm-pén'-sábl. a. That which may be recompensed.

To COMPENSATE, kòm-pén'-sáte. v. a. To recompense, to counterbalance, to countervail.

COMPENSATION, kòm-pén'-sá'-shún. f. Recompense, something equivalent.

COMPENSATIVE, kòm-pén'-sá-tív. a. That which compensates.

To COMPENSE, kòm-pén's. v. a. To compensate, to counterbalance, to recompense.

To COMPERENDINATE, kòm-pé-rén-dý-náte. v. a. To delay.

COMPERENDINATION, kòm-pé-

rén-dý-ná'-shún. f. Delay, dilatoriness.

COMPETENCE, kòm'-pé-téns. }
COMPETENCY, kòm'-pé-tén-tý. }
 f. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient; a fortune equal to the necessities of life; the power or capacity of a judge or court.

COMPETENT, kòm'-pé-tént. a. Suitable, fit, adequate, proportionate; without defect or superfluity; reasonable, moderate; qualified, fit; consistent with.

COMPETENTLY, kòm'-pé-tént-lý. ad. Reasonably, moderately; adequately, properly.

COMPETIBILITY, kòm-pét-ý-bí-ý-tý. f. Suitableness, fitness.

COMPETIBLE, kòm-pét'-íbl. a. Suitable to, consistent with.

COMPETIBLENESS, kòm-pét'-íbl-nés. f. Suitableness, fitness.

COMPETITION, kòm-pét'-ítsh'-ún. f. Rivalry, contest; claim of more than one to one thing.

COMPETITOR, kòm-pét'-i-túr. f. A rival; an opponent.

COMPILATION, kòm-pí-lá'-shún. f. A collection from various authors; an assemblage, a coacervation.

To COMPILE, kòm-pí'le. v. a. To draw up from various authors; to write, to compose.

COMPILEMENT, kòm-pí'le-mént. f. The act of heaping up.

COMPILER, kòm-pí-lúr. f. A collector, one who frames a composition from various authors.

COMPLACENCE, kòm-plá'-téns. }
COMPLACENCY, kòm-plá'-tén-tý. } f.
 Pleasure, satisfaction, gratification; civility, complaisance.

COMPLACENT, kòm-plá'-tént. a. Civil, affable, mild.

To COMPLAIN, kòm-plá'ne. v. n. To mention with sorrow, to lament; to inform against.

COMPLAINANT, kòm-plá'-nánt. f. One who urges suit against another.

COMPLAINER, kòm-plá'-núr. f. One who complains, a lamenter.

COMPLAINT, kóm-plá'nt. f. Representation of pains or injuries; the cause or subject of complaint; a malady, a disease; remonstrance against.

COMPLAISANCE, kóm-plé-zán's. f. Civility, desire of pleasing, act of adulation.

COMPLAISANT, kóm-plé-zánt'. a. Civil, desirous to please.

COMPLAISANTLY, kóm-plé-zánt'-ly. ad. Civilly, with desire to please, ceremoniously.

COMPLAISANTNESS, kóm-plé-zánt'-nés. f. Civility.

To COMPLANATE, kóm-plá'-nâte. }
To COMPLANE, kóm-plá'nc. }
 v. a. To level, to reduce to a flat surface.

COMPLEMENT, kóm'-plý-mént. f. Perfection, fulness, completion; complete set, complete provision, the full quantity; what an arch or angle wants of ninety degrees.

COMPLEMENTAL, kóm-plý-mén'tál. a. Filling up, completing; belonging to the complement.

COMPLETE, kóm-plé't. a. Perfect, full, without any defects; finished, ended, concluded.

To COMPLETE, kóm-plé't. v. a. To perfect, to finish.

COMPLETELY, kóm-plé't-ly. ad. Fully, perfectly.

COMPLETMENT, kóm-plé't-mént. f. The act of completing.

COMPLETENESS, kóm-plé't-nés. f. Perfection.

COMPLETION, kóm-plé-shún. f. Accomplishment, act of fulfilling; utmost height, perfect state.

COMPLEX, kóm-pléks. a. Composite, of many parts, not simple.

COMPLEX, kóm-pléks. f. Complication; collection.

COMPLEXEDNESS, kóm-pléks'-séd-nés. f. Complication, involution of many particular parts in one integral.

COMPLEXION, kóm-pléks'-shún. f. Involution of one thing in another; the colour of the external

parts of any body; the temperature of the body.

COMPLEXIONAL, kóm-pléks'-shónél. a. Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

COMPLEXIONALLY, kóm-pléks'-shónél-ý. ad. By complexion.

COMPLEXITY, kóm-pléks'-sít-ý. f. The state of being complex.

COMPLEXLY, kóm-pléks'-ly. ad. In a complex manner, not simply.

COMPLEXNESS, kóm-pléks'-nés. f. The state of being complex.

COMPLEXURE, kóm-pléks'-shúr. f. The involution of one thing with others.

COMPLIABLE, kóm-plý'-ábl. a. Yielding, assenting.

COMPLIANCE, kóm-plý'-áns. f. The act of yielding, accord, submission; a disposition to yield to others.

COMPLIANT, kóm-plý'-ánt. a. Yielding, bending; civil, complaisant.

To COMPLICATE, kóm'-plý-kâte. v. a. To entangle one with another, to join; to unite by involution of parts; to form by complication of parts; to form by complication, to form by the union of several parts into one integral.

COMPLICATE, kóm'-plý-kâte. a. Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

COMPLICATENESS, kóm'-plý-kâte-nés. f. The state of being complicated, intricacy.

COMPLICATION, kóm-plý-ká'-shún. f. The act of involving one thing in another; the integral consisting of many things involved.

COMPLICE, kóm-plis. f. One who is united with others in an ill design, a confederate.

COMPLIÉ, kóm-plý'-úr. f. A man of an easy temper.

COMPLIMENT, kóm'-plý-mént. f. An act or expression of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares.

To COMPLIMENT, kóm'-plý-mént. v. a. To soothe with expressions of respect, to flatter.

To COMPLIMENT, kòm'-plý-mént. v. n. To use ceremonies or adulatory language.

COMPLIMENTAL, kòm-plý-mén-tál. a. Expressive of respect or civility.

COMPLIMENTALLY, kòm-plý-mén-tál-y. ad. In the nature of a compliment; civilly.

COMPLIMENTER, kòm'-plý-mén-túr. f. One given to compliments, a flatterer.

COMPLINE, kòm'-plín. f. The last act of worship, which completes the service of the day, in the Romish church.

To COMPLORE, kòm-pló're. v. n. To make lamentation together.

COMLOT, kòm'-plót. f. A confederacy in some secret crime, a plot.

To COMLOT, kòm-plót'. v. a. To form a plot, to conspire.

COMLOTTER, kòm-plót'-túr. f. A conspirator, one joined in a plot.

To COMPLY, kòm-plý'. v. n. To yield to, to be obsequious to.

COMPONENT, kòm-pó-nént. a. That which constitutes the compound body.

To COMPORT, kòm-pó'rt. v. n. To agree, to suit.

To COMPORT, kòm-pó'rt. v. a. To bear, to endure.

COMPORT, kòm-pó'rt. f. Behaviour, conduct.

COMPORTABLE, kòm-pó'r-tábl. a. Consistent.

COMPORTANCE, kòm-pó'r-táns. f. Behaviour.

COMPORTMENT, kòm-pó'r-tmént. f. Behaviour.

To COMPOSE, kòm-pó'ze. v. a. To form a mass by joining different things together; to place any thing in it's proper form and method; to dispose, to put in the proper state; to put together a discourse or sentence; to constitute by being parts of a whole; to calm, to quiet; to adjust the mind to any business; to adjust, to settle, as to compose a difference; with printers, to arrange the letters; in music,

to form a tune from the different musical notes.

COMPOSED, kòm-pó'zd. part. a. Calm, serious, even, sedate.

COMPOSEDLY, kòm-pó'-zéd-lý. ad. Calmly, seriously.

COMPOSEDNESS, kòm-pó'-zéd-nés. f. Sedateness, calmness.

COMPOSER, kòm-pó'-zúr. f. An author, a writer; he that adapts the music to words.

COMPOSITE, kòm-pó'z. It. a. Compounded. The Composite order in architecture is the last of the five orders, so named because it's capital is composed out of those of the other orders; it is also called the Roman and Italic order.

COMPOSITION, kòm-pó'-zích-ún. f. The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts; the act of bringing simple ideas into compilation, opposed to analysis; a mass formed by mingling different ingredients; the state of being compounded, union, conjunction; the arrangement of various figures in a picture; written work; the act of discharging a debt by paying part; consistency, congruity; in grammar, the joining words together; a certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution.

COMPOSITIVE, kòm-pó'z-i-tív. a. Compounded, or ~~having~~ the power of compounding.

COMPOSITOR, kòm-pó'z-i-túr. f. He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing.

COMPOST, kòm-pó'st. f. Manure.

To COMPOST, kòm-pó'st'. v. a. To manure, to enrich with soil.

COMPOSTURE, kòm-pó's-túr. f. Soil, manure. Not used.

COMPOSURE, kòm-pó'-zhúr. f. The act of composing or inditing; arrangement, combination, order; the form arising from the disposition of the various parts; frame, make; relative adjustment; composition, framed discourse; sedateness, calmness, tranquillity; agree-

- ment, composition, settlement of differences.
- COMPUTATION**, kôm-pô-tá-shún. *f.* The act of drinking together.
- To **COMPOUND**, kôm-pou'nd. *v. a.* To mingle many ingredients together; to form one word from one, two, or more words; to adjust a difference by recession from the rigour of claims; to discharge a debt by paying only part.
- To **COMPOUND**, kôm-pou'nd. *v. n.* To come to terms of agreement by abating something; to bargain in the lump.
- COMPOUND**, kôm'-pound. *a.* Formed out of many ingredients, not single; composed of two or more words.
- COMPOUND**, kôm'-pound. *f.* The mass formed by the union of many ingredients.
- COMPOUNDABLE**, kôm-pou'n-dábl. *a.* Capable of being compounded.
- COMPOUNDER**, kôm-pou'n-dúr. *f.* One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement; a mingler, one who mixes bodies.
- To **COMPREHEND**, kôm-prê-hénd'. *v. a.* To comprise, to include; to contain in the mind, to conceive.
- COMPREHENSIBLE**, kôm-prê-hén'-sibl. *a.* Intelligible, conceivable.
- COMPREHENSIBLY**, kôm-prê-hén'-sib-lý. *ad.* With great power of signification or understanding.
- COMPREHENSION**, kôm-prê-hén'-shún. *f.* The act or quality of comprising or containing, inclusion; summary, epitome, compendium; knowledge, capacity, power of the mind to admit ideas.
- COMPREHENSIVE**, kôm-prê-hén'-siv. *a.* Having the power to comprehend or understand; having the quality of comprising much.
- COMPREHENSIVELY**, kôm-prê-hén'-siv-lý. *ad.* In a comprehensive manner.
- COMPREHENSIVENESS**, kôm-prê-hén'-siv-nés. *f.* The quality
- of including much in a few words or narrow compass.
- To **COMPRESS**, kôm-prés'. *v. a.* To force into a narrow compass; to embrace.
- COMPRESS**, kôm'-prés. *f.* Bolsters of linen rags.
- COMPRESSIBILITY**, kôm-prêf'-sib-il-lý. *f.* The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass.
- COMPRESSIBLE**, kôm-prés'-sibl. *a.* Yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.
- COMPRESSIBLENESS**, kôm-prés'-sibl-nés. *f.* Capability of being pressed close.
- COMPRESSION**, kôm-prêsh'-ún. *f.* The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence.
- COMPRESSIVE**, kôm-prés'-iv. *a.* Having a tendency to compress.
- COMPRESSURE**, kôm-prêsh'-úr. *f.* The act or force of the body pressing against another.
- To **COMPRINT**, kôm-print'. *v. a.* To print together; to print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.
- To **COMPRISE**, kôm-príze. *v. a.* To contain, to include.
- COMPROBATION**, kôm-prô-bá-shún. *f.* Proof, attestation.
- COMPROMISE**, kôm'-prô-míze. *f.* A mutual promise of parties at difference, to refer their controversies to arbitrators; an adjustment of a difference between parties by mutual concessions.
- To **COMPROMISE**, kôm'-prô-míze. *v. a.* To adjust a compact by mutual concessions, to accord, to agree.
- COMPROMISSORIAL**, kôm-prô-míf-sô'-rý-ál. *a.* Relating to compromise.
- COMPROVINCIAL**, kôm-prô-vín'-shál. *f.* Belonging to the same province.
- COMPT**, kou'nt. *f.* Account, computation, reckoning. Not used.
- To **COMPT**, kou'nt. *v. a.* To compute, to number. We now use To **COUNT**.

COMPTIBLE, kou'n-tibl. a. Accountable, ready to give account. Obs.

To **COMPTROLL**, kôn-trô'le. v. a.

To control, to over-rule, to oppose.

COMPROLLER, kôn-trô'-lûr. f. Director, supervisor.

CONTROLLERSHIP, kôn-trô'-lûr-shîp. f. Superintendence.

COMPULSATIVELY, kôm-pûl'-sâ-tiv-lý. ad. By constraint.

COMPULSATORY, kôm-pûl'-sâ-tûr-ý. a. Having the force of compelling.

COMPULSION, kôm-pûl'-shûn. f. The act of compelling to something, force; the state of being compelled.

COMPULSIVE, kôm-pûl'-siv. a. Having the power to compel, forcible.

COMPULSIVELY, kôm-pûl'-siv-lý. ad. By force, by violence.

COMPULSIVENESS, kôm-pûl'-siv-nês. f. Force, compulsion.

COMPULSORILY, kôm-pûl'-sûr-ý-lý. ad. In a compulsory or forcible manner, by violence.

COMPULSORY, kôm-pûl'-sûr-ý. a. Having the power of compelling.

COMPUNCTION, kôm-pûngk'-shûn. f. The power of pricking, stimulation; repentance, contrition.

COMPUNCTIOUS, kôm-pûngk'-shûs. a. Repentant.

COMPUNCTIVE, kôm-pûngk'-tiv. a. Causing remorse.

COMPURGATION, kôm-pûr-gâ'-shûn. f. The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPURGATOR, kôm-pûr-gâ'-tûr. f. One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

COMPUTABLE, kôm-pû'-rábl. a. Capable of being numbered.

COMPUTANT, kôm-pû'-ránt. f. One who computes.

COMPUTATION, kôm-pû'-tâ'-shûn. f. The act of reckoning, calculation; the sum collected or settled by calculation.

To **COMPUTE**, kôm-pû't. v. a. To reckon, to calculate, to count.

COMPUTE, kôm-pû't. f. Computation.

COMPUTER, kôm-pû'-tûr. f. Reckoner, accountant.

COMPUTIST, kôm-pû'-tîst. f. Calculator, one skilled in computation.

COMRADE, kûm'-râde. f. One who dwells in the same house or chamber; a companion, a partner.

CON, kôn'. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union, as concourse, a running together.

CON, kôn'. ad. On the opposite side, against another.

To **CON**, kôn'. v. a. To know; to study; to fix in the memory.

To **CONCAMERATE**, kôn-kâm'-ê-râte. v. a. To arch over, to vault.

CONCAMERATION, kôn-kâm'-ê-râ'-shûn. f. Arch, vault.

To **CONCATENATE**, kôn-kât'-ê-nâte. v. a. To link together.

CONCATENATION, kôn-kât'-ê-nâ'-shûn. f. A series of links.

CONCAVATION, kôn-kâ'-vâ'-shûn. f. The act of making concave.

CONCAVE, kôn'-kâve. a. Hollow, opposed to convex.

CONCAVENESS, kôn'-kâve-nês. f. Hollowness.

CONCAVITY, kôn-kâv'-i-tý. f. Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, kôn-kâ'-vô-kôn'-kâve. a. Concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, kôn-kâ'-vô-kôn'-vêks. a. Concave one way, and convex the other.

CONCAVOUS, kôn-kâ'-vûs. a. Concave.

CONCAVOUSLY, kôn-kâ'-vûs-lý. ad. With hollowness.

To **CONCEAL**, kôn-sê'l. v. a. To hide, to keep secret, not to divulge.

CONCEALABLE, kôn-sê'l'-âbl. a. Capable of being concealed.

CONCEALEDNESS, kôn-sê'l'-ôd-nês. f. Privacy, obscurity.

CONCEALER, kôn-sê'l'-lûr. f. He that conceals anything.

CONCEALMENT, kôn-sê'l'-mênt. f. The act of hiding, secrecy; the state

state of being hidden, privacy; hiding-place, retreat.
 To CONCEDE, kón-fé'd. v. a. To admit, to grant.
 CONCEIT, kón-fé't. f. Conception, thought, idea; understanding, readiness of apprehension; fancy, fantastical notion; a fond opinion of one's self; a pleasant fancy; Out of conceit with, no longer fond of.
 To CONCEIT, kón-fé't. v. a. To imagine, to believe.
 CONCEITED, kón-fé'tid. part. a. Endowed with fancy; proud, fond of himself; opinionative.
 CONCEITEDLY, kón-fé'tid-lý. ad. Fancifully, whimsically.
 CONCEITEDNESS, kón-fé'tid-nés. f. Pride, fondness of himself.
 CONCEITLESS, kón-fé't-lés. a. Stupid, without thought.
 CONCEIVABLE, kón-fé'vabl. a. That may be imagined or thought; that may be understood or believed.
 CONCEIVABLENESS, kón-fé'vabl-nés. f. The quality of being conceivable.
 CONCEIVABLY, kón-fé'váb-lý. ad. In a conceivable manner.
 To CONCEIVE, kón-fé'v. v. a. To admit into the womb; to form in the mind; to comprehend, to understand; to think, to be of opinion.
 To CONCEIVE, kón-fé'v. v. n. To think, to have an idea of; to become pregnant.
 CONCEIVER, kón-fé'vúr. f. One that understands or apprehends.
 CONCENT, kón-fént. f. Concert of voices, harmony; consistency.
 To CONCENTRATE, kón-fén'trát. v. a. To drive into a narrow compass; to drive towards the centre.
 CONCENTRATION, kón-fén'trát-shún. f. Collection in a narrower space round the centre.
 To CENTRE, kón-fén'túr. v. n. To tend to one common centre.
 To CENTRE, kón-fén'túr. v. a. To emit towards one centre.
 CONCENTRICAL, kón-fén'tríkál. }
 CONCENTRICK, kón-fén'trík. }

a. Having one common centre.
 CONCEPTACLE, kón-fép'tákl. f. That in which any thing is contained, a vessel.
 CONCEPTIBLE, kón-fép'tíbl. a. Intelligible, capable to be understood.
 CONCEPTION, kón-fép'shún. f. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy; the state of being conceived; notion, idea; sentiment, purpose; apprehension, knowledge; conceit, sentiment, pointed thought.
 CONCEPTIOUS, kón-fép'shús. a. Apt to conceive, pregnant.
 CONCEPTIVE, kón-fép'tív. a. Capable to conceive.
 To CONCERN, kón-férn'. v. a. To relate to; to belong to; to affect with some passion; to interest, to engage by interest; to disturb, to make uneasy.
 CONCERN, kón-férn'. f. Business, affair; interest, engagement; importance, movement; passion, affection, regard.
 CONCERNEDLY, kón-fér'néd-lý. ad. With affection; with interest.
 CONCERNING, kón-fér'ning. prep. Relating to, with relation to.
 CONCERNMENT, kón-férn'mént. f. The thing in which we are concerned or interested, business, interest; intercourse, importance; interposition, meddling; passion, emotion of mind.
 To CONCERT, kón-fért'. v. a. To settle any thing in private, by mutual communication; to settle, to contrive, to adjust.
 CONCERT, kón-fért. f. Communication of designs; a symphony, many performers playing to the same tune.
 CONCERTATION, kón-fér'táshún. f. Strife, contention.
 CONCERTATIVE, kón-fér'tá-tív. a. Contentious.
 CONCERTION, kón-fér'shún. f. The act of concerting.
 CONCESSION, kón-fés'shún. f. The act of yielding; a grant, the thing yielded.

CONCESSIONARY, kón-fés'-shò-nér-ý. a. Given by indulgence.
CONCESSIVELY, kón-fés'-siv-lý. ad. By way of concession.
CONCH, kóngk'. f. A shell, a sea-shell.
CONCHOID, kóng'-koid. f. The name of a curve.
CONCHOIDAL, kóng-koi'-dél. a. Belonging to a conchoid, of the nature of a conchoid.
CONCILIAR, kón-sil'-yér. a. Relating to a council.
To CONCILIATE, kón-sil'-yáte. v. a. To gain.
CONCILIATION, kón-sil'-ý-á'-shún. f. The act of gaining or reconciling.
CONCILIATOR, kón-sil'-ý-á'-túr. f. One that makes peace between others.
CONCILIATORY, kón-sil'-yá'-túr-ý. a. Relating to reconciliation.
CONCINNITY, kón-sín'-ní-tý. f. Decency, fitness.
CONCINNOUS, kón-sín'-nús. a. Becoming, pleafant.
CONCIONATORY, kón'-shò-ná-túr-ý. a. Used at preachings, or publick assemblies.
CONCISE, kón-sí'fe. a. Brief, fhort.
CONCISELY, kón-sí'fe-lý. ad. Briefly, fhortly.
CONCISENESS, kón-sí'fe-nés. f. Brevity, fhortnefs.
CONCISION, kón-síz'-zhún. f. Cutting off, excifion.
CONCITATION, kón-sý'-tá'-shún. f. The act of fhirring up.
CONCLAMATION, kón-klá'-má'-shún. f. An outcry.
CONCLAVE, kón'-kláve. f. Private apartment; the room in which the cardinals meet, or the afsembly of the cardinals; a clofe afsembly.
CONCLAVIST, kón'-klá-víft. f. One who attends a cardinal in the conclave.
To CONCLUDE, kón-klá'd. v. a. To collect by ratiocination; to decide, to determine; to end, to fhinish.
To CONCLUDE, kón-klú'd. v. n. To perform the laft act of ratiocination, to determine; to fettle opinion; fhinally to determine; to end.

CONCLUDENCY, kón-klú'-dén-ty. f. Confequence, regular proof.
CONCLUDENT, kón-klú'-dént. a. Decifive.
CONCLUDINGLY, kón-klú'-ding-lý. ad. With incontrovertible evidence.
CONCLUSIBLE, kón-klú'-sibl. a. Determinable.
CONCLUSION, kón-klú'-zhún. f. Determination, final decifion; collection from propofitions premifed, confequence; the clofe; the event of experiment; the end, the upfhot.
CONCLUSIVE, kón-klú'-siv. a. Decifive, giving the laft determination; regularly confequential.
CONCLUSIVELY, kón-klú'-siv-lý. ad. Decifively.
CONCLUSIVENESS, kón-klú'-siv-nés. f. Power of determining the opinion.
To CONCOAGULATE, kón-kò-ág'-gú-láte. v. a. To congeal one thing with another.
CONCOAGULATION, kón-kò-ág-gú-lá'-shún. f. A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mafs.
To CONCOCT, kón-kòk't. v. a. To digeft by the ftomach; to purify by heat.
CONCOCTION, kón-kòk'-shún. f. Digeftion in the ftomach, maturation by heat.
CONCOLOUR, kón-kúl'-lúr. a. Of one colour.
CONCOMITANCE, kón-kòm'-i-táns. }
CONCOMITANCY, kón-kòm'-i-tán-sý. } f.
 Subfiftence together with another thing.
CONCOMITANT, kón-kòm'-i-tánt. a. Conjoined with, concurrent with.
CONCOMITANT, kón-kòm'-i-tánt. f. Companion, perfon or thing colaterally connected.
CONCOMITANTLY, kón-kòm'-i-tánt-lý. ad. In company with others.
To CONCOMITATE, kón-kòm'-i-táte.

tate. v. a. To be connected with any thing.

CONCORD, kóng'-kòrd. f. Agreement between persons and things, peace, union, harmony, concert of sounds; principal grammatical relation of one word to another.

CONCORDANCE, kóng-ká'r-dáns. f. Agreement; a book which shows in how many texts of Scripture any word occurs.

CONCORDANT, kón-ká'r-dánt. a. Agreeable, agreeing.

CONCORDATE, kón-ká'r-dáte. f. A compact, a convention.

CONCORPORAL, kón-ká'r-pò rál. a. Of the same body.

To CONCORPORATE, kón-ká'r-pò-ráte. v. a. To unite in one mass or substance.

To CONCORPORATE, kón-ká'r-pò-ráte. v. n. To unite into one body.

CONCORPORATION, kón-kòr-pò-rá'-shún. f. Union in one mass.

CONCOURSE, kóng'-kòrsé. f. The confluence of many persons or things; the persons assembled; the point of junction or intersection of two bodies.

CONCREMATION, kón-kré-má'-shún. f. The act of burning together.

CONCREMENT, kón'-kré-mént. f. The mass formed by concretion.

CONCRESCENCE, kón-krés'-séns. f. The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

To CONCRETE, kón-krét. v. n. To coalesce into one mass.

To CONCRETE, kón-krét. v. a. To form by concretion.

CONCRETE, kón'-krét. a. Formed by concretion; in logick, not abstract, applied to a subject.

CONCRETE, kón'-krét. f. A mass formed by concretion.

CONCRETELY, kón-krét'-lý. ad. In a manner including the subject with the predicate.

CONCRETENESS, kón-krét'-nès. f. Coagulation, collection of fluids into a solid mass.

CONCRETION, kón-kré'-shún. f.

The act of concreting, a coalition; the mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

CONCRETIVE, kón-kré'-tív. a. Coagulative.

CONCRETURE, kón-kré'-túr. f. A mass formed by coagulation.

CONCUBINAGE, kón-kú'-bí-nídzh. f. The act of living with a woman not married.

CONCUBINE, kóng'-kú-bíne. f. A woman kept in fornication, a whore.

To CONCULCATE, kón-kúl'-káte. v. a. To tread or trample under foot.

CONCULCATION, kón-kúl'-ká-shún. f. Trampling with the feet.

CONCUPISCENCE, kón-kú'-píf-séns. f. Irregular desire, libidinous wish.

CONCUPISCENT, kón-kú'-píf-sént. a. Libidinous, lecherous.

CONCUPISCENTIAL, kón-kú'-píf-sén'-shál. a. Relating to concupiscence.

CONCUPISCIBLE, kón-kú'-píf-síbl. a. Impressing desire.

To CONCUR, kón-kúr'. v. n. To meet in one point; to agree, to join in one action; to be united with, to be conjoined; to contribute to one common event.

CONCURRENCE, kón-kúr'-réns. } f.

CONCURRENCE, kón-kúr'-rén-sý. } f.

Union, association, conjunction; combination of many agents or circumstances; assistance, help; joint right, common claim.

CONCURRENT, kón-kúr'-rènt. a. Acting in conjunction, concomitant in agency.

CONCURRENT, kón-kúr'-rènt. f. That which concurs.

CONCUSSION, kón-kús'-shún. f. The act of shaking, tremefaction.

CONCUSSIVE, kón-kús'-sív. a. Having the power or quality of shaking.

To CONDEMN, kón-dém'. v. a. To find guilty, to doom to punishment; to censure, to blame.

CONDEMNABLE, kón-dém'-nábl. a. Blameable, culpable.

CONDEMNATION, kón-dém-ná'-shún. f. The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment.

CONDEMNATORY, kón-dém'-ná-túr-ý. a. Passing a sentence of condemnation.

CONDEMNER, kón-dém'-núr. f. A blamer, a censurer.

CONDENSABLE, kón-dén'-sábl. a. That which is capable of condensation.

To **CONDENSATE**, kón-dén'-sáte. v. a. To make thicker.

To **CONDENSATE**, kón-dén'-sáte. v. n. To grow thicker.

CONDENSATE, kón-dén'-sáte. a. Made thick, compressed into less space.

CONDENSATION, kón-dén-sá'-shún. f. The act of thickening any body; opposite to rarefaction.

To **CONDENSE**, kón-déns'. v. a. To make any body more thick, close, and weighty.

To **CONDENSE**, kón-déns'. v. n. To grow close and weighty.

CONDENSE, kón-déns'. a. Thick, dense.

CONDENSER, kón-dén'-súr. f. A vessel, wherein to crowd the air.

CONDENSITY, kón-dén'-sí-tý. f. The state of being condensed.

To **CONDESCEND**, kón-dé-sénd'. v. n. To depart from the privileges of superiority; to consent to do more than mere justice can require; to stoop, to bend, to yield.

CONDESCENDENCE, kón-dé-sén'-déns. f. Voluntary submission.

CONDESCENDINGLY, kón-dé-sénd'-íng-lý. ad. By way of voluntary humiliation, by way of kind concession.

CONDESCENSION, kón-dé-sén'-shún. f. Voluntary humiliation, descent from superiority.

CONDESCENSIVE, kón-dé-sén'-sív. a. Courteous.

CONDIGN, kón-dí'ne. a. Suitable, deserved, merited.

CONDIGNNESS, kón-dí'ne-nés. f. Suitableness, agreeableness to deserts.

CONDIGNLY, kón-dí'ne-lý. ad. Deservedly, according to merit.

CONDIMENT, kón-dý'-mént. f. Seasoning, sauce.

CONDISCIPLE, kón-díf-sí'pl. f. A school-fellow.

To **CONDITE**, kón'-díte. v. a. To pickle, to preserve by salts.

CONDITEMENT, kón'-díte-mént. f. A composition of conserves, powders, and spices, in form of an electuary.

CONDITION, kón-dítsh'-ún. f. Quality, that by which any thing is denominated good or bad; natural quality of the mind, temper, temperament; state, circumstances;

rank; stipulation, terms of compact.

To **CONDITION**, kón-dítsh'-ún. v. n. To make terms, to stipulate.

CONDITIONAL, kón-dítsh'-ún-él. a. By way of stipulation, not absolute.

CONDITIONALITY, kón-dítsh'-ò-nál-i-tý. f. Limitation by certain terms.

CONDITIONALLY, kón-dítsh'-ò-nál-ý. ad. With certain limitations, on particular terms.

CONDITIONARY, kón-dítsh'-ò-nár-ý. a. Stipulated.

CONDITIONATE, kón-dítsh'-ò-náte. a. Established on certain terms.

CONDITIONED, kón-dítsh'-únd. a. Having qualities or properties good or bad.

CONDOLATORY, kón-dól'-à-túr-ý. a. Belonging to condolence.

To **CONDOLÉ**, kón-dó'le. v. n. To lament with those that are in misfortune.

To **CONDOLÉ**, kón-dó'le. v. a. To bewail with another.

CONDOLEMENT, kón-dó'le-mént. f. Grief, sorrow.

CONDOLENCE, kón-dó'-lénç. f. Grief for the sorrows of another.

CONDOLER, kón-dó'-lúr. f. One that compliments another upon his misfortunes.

CONDONATION, kón-dò-ná'-shún. f. A pardoning, a forgiving.

To **CONDUCE**, kón-dú's. v. n. To promote an end, to contribute to.

CONDUCTIBLE, kón-dú'-sábl. a. Having the power of conducting.

CONDUCIBLENESS, kón-dù'-sibl-nés. *f.* The quality of contributing to any end.

CONDUCTIVE, kón-dù'-siv. *a.* That which may contribute to any end.

CONDUCTIVENESS, kón-dù'-siv-nés. *f.* The quality of conducting.

CONDUCT, kón' dúkt. *f.* Management, economy; the act of leading troops; a convoy; a warrant by which a convoy is appointed; behaviour, regular life.

To CONDUCT, kón-dúkt'. *v. a.* To lead, to direct, to accompany in order to show the way; to attend in civility; to manage, as To Conduct an affair; to head an army.

CONDUCTITIOUS, kón-dúk-tish'-ús. *a.* Hired.

CONDUCTOR, kón-dúk'-túr. *f.* A leader, one who shows another the way by accompanying him; a chief, a general; a manager, a director; an instrument to direct the knife in cutting for the stone.

CONDUCTRESS, kón-dúk'-trés. *f.* A woman that directs.

CONDUIT, kón-dít. *f.* A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; the pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

CONDUPLICATION, kón-dù-ply-ká'-shún. *f.* A doubling; a duplicate.

CONE, kón'e. *f.* A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

CONEY. See **CONY**.

To CONFABULATE, kón-fáb'-ú-láte. *v. n.* To talk easily together, to chat.

CONFABULATION, kón-fáb'-ú-lá'-shún. *f.* Easy conversation.

CONFABULATORY, kón-fáb'-ú-lá-túr'-y. *a.* Belonging to talk.

CONFARREATION, kón-fár-ré-á'-shún. *f.* The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

To CONFECT, kón fék't'. *v. a.* To make up into sweetmeats.

CONFECT, kón' fékt. *f.* A sweetmeat.

CONFECTION, kón-fék'-shún. *f.*

A preparation of fruit with sugar, a sweetmeat; a composition, a mixture.

CONFECTIONARY, kón-fék'-shó-nér'-y. *f.* The place where sweetmeats are made or sold.

CONFECTIONER, kón-fék'-shó-núr. *f.* One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

CONFEDERACY, kón-féd'-ér-á-sy. *f.* League, union, engagement.

To CONFEDERATE, kón-féd'-ér-áte. *v. a.* To join in a league, to unite, to ally.

To CONFEDERATE, kón-féd'-ér-áte. *v. n.* To league, to unite in a league.

CONFEDERATE, kón-féd'-ér-ét. *a.* United in a league.

CONFEDERATE, kón-féd'-ér-ét. *f.* One who engages to support another, an ally.

CONFEDERATION, kón-féd-ér-á'-shún. *f.* League, alliance.

To CONFER, kón-fér'. *v. n.* To discourse with another upon a stated subject, to conduce to.

To CONFER, kón-fér'. *v. a.* To compare; to give, to bestow.

CONFERENCE, kón'fê-réns. *f.* Formal discourse, oral discussion of any question; an appointed meeting for discussing some point; comparison. In this last sense little used.

CONFERRER, kón-fér'-úr. *f.* He that confers; he that bestows.

To CONFESS, kón-fés'. *v. a.* To acknowledge a crime; to disclose the state of the conscience to the priest; to bear the confession of a penitent, as a priest; to own, to avow; to grant.

To CONFESS, kón-fés'. *v. n.* To make confession, as he is gone to the priest to confess.

CONFESSEDLY, kón-fés'-séd-ly. *ad.* Avowedly, indisputably.

CONFESSION, kón-fésh'-ún. *f.* The acknowledgment of a crime; the act of disburdening the conscience to a priest; a formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

CONFESSIONAL, kón-fésh'-ò-nél. *f.* The

f. The feat in which the confessor fits.
CONFESSIONARY, kón-fésh'-ò-nér-ý. f. The feat where the priest fits to hear confessions.
CONFESSOR, kón-fét'-súr. f. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger; he that hears confessions, and prescribes penitence; he who confesses his crimes.
CONFEST, kón-fétt'. a. Open, known, not concealed.
CONFESTLY, kón-fétt'-lý. ad. Indisputably, evidently.
CONFIDANT, kón-fý-dánt'. f. A person trusted with private affairs.
To CONFIDE, kón-fý-de. v. n. To trust in.
CONFIDENCE, kón'-fi-déns. f. Firm belief of another; trust in his own abilities or fortune; vicious boldness, opposed to modesty; honest boldness, firmness of integrity; trust in the goodness of another.
CONFIDENT, kón'-fi-dént. a. Assured beyond doubt; positive, dogmatical; secure of success; without suspicion, trusting without limits; bold to a vice, impudent.
CONFIDENT, kón'-fi-dént. f. One trusted with secrets.
CONFIDENTIAL, kón-fi-dén'-shál. a. Worthy of confidence.
CONFIDENTIALLY, kón-fi-dén'-shál-ý. ad. In a confidential manner.
CONFIDENTLY, kón'-fi-dént-lý. ad. Without doubt, without fear; with firm trust; positively, dogmatically.
CONFIDENTNESS, kón'-fi-dént-nés. f. Assurance.
CONFIGURATION, kón-fíg-ù-rá'-shún. f. The form of the various parts, adapted to each other; the face of the horoscope.
To CONFIGURE, kón-fíg'-úr. v. a. To dispose into any form.
CONFINE, kón'-fine. f. Common boundary, border, edge.
CONFINE, kón'-fine. a. Bordering upon.
To CONFINE, kón-fý-ne. v. n. To

border upon, to touch on different territories.
To CONFINE, kón-fý-ne. v. a. To limit; to imprison; to restrain, to tie up to.
CONFINELESS, kón-fý-ne-lés. a. Boundless, unlimited.
CONFINEMENT, kón-fý-ne-mént. f. Imprisonment, restraint of liberty.
CONFINER, kón-fý-núr. f. A borderer, one that lives upon confines; a thing which touches upon two different regions.
CONFINITY, kón-fin'-i-tý. f. Nearness.
To CONFIRM, kón-férm'. v. a. To put past doubt by new evidence; to settle, to establish; to strengthen by new solemnities or ties; to admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.
CONFIRMABLE, kón-fér'-mábl. a. That which is capable of incontestible evidence.
CONFIRMATION, kón-fér-má'-shún. f. The act of establishing any thing or person; evidence, additional proof; an ecclesiastical rite.
CONFIRMATOR, kón-fér-má'-túr. f. An attester, he that puts a matter past doubt.
CONFIRMATORY, kón-férm'-á-túr-ý. a. Giving additional testimony.
CONFIRMEDNESS, kón-férm'-éd-nés. f. Confirmed state.
CONFIRMER, kón-férm'-úr. f. One that confirms, an attester, an establisher.
CONFISCABLE, kón-físk'-ábl. a. Liable to forfeiture.
To CONFISCATE, kón-físk'-káte. v. a. To transfer private property to the publick, by way of penalty.
CONFISCATE, kón'-físk-káte. a. Transferred to the publick as forfeit.
CONFISCATION, kón-físk-ká'-shún. f. The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.
CONFITENT, kón'-fi-tént. f. One confessing.

CONFITURE, kón'-fý-túr. f. A sweetmeat, a confection.

To **CONFIX**, kón-flks'. v. a. To fix down.

CONFLAGRANT, kón-flá'-gránt. a. Involved in a general fire.

CONFLAGRATION, kón-flá'-grá'-shún. f. A general fire; it is taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation.

CONFLATION, kón-flá' shún. f. The act of blowing many instruments together; a casting or melting of metal.

CONFLEXURE, kón-flék'-shúr. f. A bending.

To **CONFLICT**, kón-flík't. v. n. To contest, to struggle.

CONFLICT, kón'-flíkt. f. A violent collision, or opposition; a combat, strife, contention; struggle, agony.

CONFLUENCE, kón'-flú-éns. f. The junction or union of several streams; the act of crowding to a place; a concourse; a multitude.

CONFLUENT, kón'-flú-ént. a. Running one into another, meeting.

CONFLUX, kón'-flúks. f. The union of several currents; crowd, multitude collected.

CONFLUXIBILITY, kón-flúks-ý-bíl'-ý-tý. f. An aptness to flow together.

CONFORM, kón-fá'rm. a. Assuming the same form, resembling.

To **CONFORM**, kón-fá'rm. v. a. To reduce to the like appearance with something else.

To **CONFORM**, kón fá'rm. v. n. To comply with.

CONFORMABLE, kón-fá'r-mábl. a. Having the same form, similar; agreeable, suitable; compliant, obsequious.

CONFORMABLY, kón-fá'r-má-bly. ad. With conformity, suitably.

CONFORMATION, kón-fór-má'-shún. f. The form of things as relating to each other; the act of producing suitability, or conformity.

CONFORMIST, kón-fá'r-míst. f. One that complies with the worship of the church of England.

CONFORMITY, kón-fá'r-mí-tý. f. Similitude, resemblance; consistency.

CONFORTATION, kón-fór-tá'-shún. f. Collation of strength.

CONFORTATIVE, kón-fá'r-tá-tív. a. Strengthening.

To **CONFOUND**, kón-fou'nd. v. a. To mingle things; to perplex; to throw into confutation; to astonish, to stupify; to destroy.

CONFOUNDED, kón-fou'n-díd. part. a. Hatred, detestable.

CONFOUNDEDLY, kón-fou'n-díd-ly. ad. Hatredfully, shamefully.

CONFOUNDER, kón-fou'n-dúr. f. He who disturbs, perplexes, or destroys.

CONFRATERNITY, kón-frá-tér'-ní-tý. f. A body of men united for some religious purpose.

CONFRICATION, kón-frí-ká'-shún. f. The act of rubbing against any thing.

To **CONFRONT**, kón-frúnt'. v. a. To stand against another in full view; to stand face to face, in opposition to another; to oppose one evidence to another in open court; to compare one thing with another.

CONFRONTATION, kón-frún-tá'-shún. f. The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To **CONFUSE**, kón-fú'z. v. a. To disorder, to disperse irregularly; to perplex, to obscure; to hurry the mind.

CONFUSEDLY, kón-fú'zd-ly. ad. In a mixed mass, without separation; indistinctly, one mingled with another; not clearly, not plainly; tumultuously, hastily.

CONFUSEDNESS, kón-fú'zd-nés. f. Want of distinctness, want of clearness.

CONFUSION, kón-fú'-zhún. f. Irregular mixture, tumultuous medley; tumult; indistinct combination; overthrow, destruction; astonishment, distraction of mind.

CONFUTABLE, kón-fú'-tábl. a. Possible to be disproved.

CONFUTATION, kón-fú-tá'-shún. f. The

f. The act of confuting, disproof.

To CONFUTE, kón-fút. v. a. To convict of error, to disprove.

CONGE, kón-dzhê. f. Act of reverence, bow, courtesy; leave, farewell.

To CONGE, kón-dzhê. v. a. To take leave.

CONGE-D'ELIRE, kón-dzhê-dê-lér. f. The king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacancy, to choose a bishop.

To CONGEAL, kón-dzhêl. v. a. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state; to bind or fix, as by cold.

To CONGEAL, kón-dzhêl. v. n. To congeal by cold.

CONGEALABLE, kón-dzhêl-âbl. a. Susceptible of congelation.

CONGEALMENT, kón-dzhêl-mênt. f. The clot formed by congelation.

CONGELATION, kón-dzhê-lâ-shùn. f. State of being congealed, or made solid.

CONGENER, kón-dzhê-núr. f. Of the same kind or nature.

CONGENEROUS, kón-dzhê-nér-ús. a. Of the same kind.

CONGENEROUSNESS, kón-dzhê-nér-ús-nês. f. The quality of being from the same original.

CONGENIAL, kón-dzhê-nyâl. a. Partaking of the same genius, cognate.

CONGENIALITY, kón-dzhê-nyâl-lý. f. Cognation of mind.

CONGENIALNESS, kón-dzhê-nyâl-nês. f. Cognation of mind.

CONGENITE, kón-dzhê-nít. a. Of the same birth, connate.

CONGENITURE, kón-dzhê-nít-túr. f. The state of being born together.

CONGER, kóng-gúr. f. The feaeel.

CONGERIES, kón-dzhê-rý-ês. f. A mass of small bodies heaped up together.

To CONGEST, kón-dzhêst. v. a. To heap up.

CONGESTIBLE, kón-dzhêst-ibl. a. That may be heaped up.

CONGESTION, kón-dzhêst-tshùn. f. A collection of matter, as in abscesses.

CONGIARY, kón-dzhý-â-rý. f. A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery.

To CONGLACIATE, kón-glâ-shý-âte. v. n. To turn to ice.

CONGLACIATION, kón-glâ-shý-â-tshùn. f. Act of changing into ice.

To CONGLOBATE, kón-glô-bâte. v. a. To gather into a hard firm ball.

CONGLOBATE, kón-glô-bâte. a. Moulded into a firm ball.

CONGLOBATELY, kón-glô-bâte-ly. ad. In a spherical form.

CONGLOBATION, kón-glô-bâ-tshùn. f. A round body; the act of gathering into a round body.

To CONGLOBE, kón-glô-be. v. a. To gather into a round mass.

To CONGLOBE, kón-glô-be. v. n. To coalesce into a round mass.

To CONGLOMERATE, kón-glôm-ê-râte. v. a. To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread.

CONGLOMERATE, kón-glôm-ê-rét. a. Gathered into a round ball, so as that the fibres are distinct; collected, twisted together.

CONGLOMERATION, kón-glôm-ê-râ-tshùn. f. Collection of matter into a loose ball; intertexture, mixture.

To CONGLUTINATE, kón-glú-ti-nâte. v. a. To cement, to reunite.

To CONGLUTINATE, kón-glú-ti-nâte. v. n. To coalesce.

CONGLUTINATION, kón-glú-ti-nâ-tshùn. f. The act of uniting wounded bodies.

CONGLUTINATIVE, kón-glú-ti-nâ-tív. a. Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR, kón-glú-ti-nâ-túr. f. That which has the power of uniting wounds.

CONGOU, kóng-gô. f. A fine kind of Bohea tea.

CONGRATULANT, kón-grát-â-lânt. a. Rejoicing in participation.

To CONGRATULATE, kón-grát-â-lât.

ũ-lâte. v. a. To compliment upon any happy event.
To CONGRATULATE, kôn-grát'-ũ-lâte. v. n. To rejoice in participation.
CONGRATULATION, kôn-grát'-ũ-lát' shún. f. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another; the form in which joy is professed.
CONGRATULATORY, kôn-grát'-ũ-lát-túr'-rý. a. Expressing joy for the good of another.
To CONGREET, kôn-grét. v. n. To salute reciprocally.
To CONGREGATE, kông'-gré-gâte. v. a. To collect, to assemble, to bring into one place.
To CONGREGATE, kông'-gré-gâte. v. n. To assemble, to meet.
CONGREGATE, kông'-gré-gâte. a. Collected, compact.
CONGREGATION, kông'-gré-gát'-shún. f. A collection, a mass of various matters brought together; an assembly met to worship God in publick.
CONGREGATIONAL, kông'-gré-gát'-shó-nét. a. Publick, pertaining to a congregation.
CONGRESS, kông'-grés. f. A meeting, a shock, a conflict; an appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations.
CONGRESSIVE, kôn-grés'-siv. a. Meeting, encountering.
CONGRUENCE, kôn'-grú-éns. f. Agreement, suitability of one thing to another.
CONGRUENT, kôn'-grú-ént. a. Agreeing, correspondent.
CONGRUITY, kôn'-grú-ý-tý. f. Suitableness, agreeableness; fitness; consistency.
CONGRUMENT, kôn'-grú-mént. f. Fitness, adaptation.
CONGRUOUS, kôn'-grú-ús. a. Agreeable to, consistent with; suitable to.
CONGRUOUSLY, kôn'-grú-úf-ly. ad. Suitably, pertinently.
CONICAL, kôn'-ý-kál. } a. Háv-
CONICK, kôn'-ík. } ing the form of a cone.

CONICALLY, kôn'-ý-kál-ý. ad. In form of a cone.
CONICALNESS, kôn'-ý-kál-nés. f. The state or quality of being conical.
CONICK SECTIONS, kôn'-ík-sék'-shúnz. } f.
CONICKS, kôn'-íks. } That part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from it's sections.
To CONJECT, kôn-dzhékt'. v. n. To guess, to conjecture. Not used.
CONJECTOR, kôn-dzhékt'-túr. f. A guesser, a conjecturer.
CONJECTURABLE, kôn-dzhékt'-túr-ábl. a. Possible to be guessed.
CONJECTURAL, kôn-dzhékt'-túr-ál. a. Depending on conjecture.
CONJECTURALITY, kôn-dzhékt'-túr-ál-í-tý. f. That which depends upon guesses.
CONJECTURALLY, kôn-dzhékt'-túr-ál-ý. ad. By guess, by conjecture.
CONJECTURE, kôn-dzhékt'-túr. f. Guess, imperfect knowledge.
To CONJECTURE, kôn-dzhékt'-túr. v. a. To guess, to judge by guess.
CONJECTURER, kôn-dzhékt'-túr-úr. f. A guesser.
CONIFEROUS, kô-úf'-é-rús. a. Such trees are coniferous as bear a fruit of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone. Of this kind are fir, pine.
To CONJOIN, kôn-dzhoín. v. a. To unite, to consolidate into one; to unite in marriage; to associate, to connect.
To CONJOIN, kôn-dzhoín. v. n. To league, to unite.
CONJOINT, kôn-dzhoín't. a. United, connected.
CONJOINTLY, kôn-dzhoín't-ly. ad. In union together.
CONJUGAL, kôn'-dzhú-gál. a. Matrimonial, belonging to marriage.
CONJUGALLY, kôn'-dzhú-gál-ý. ad. Matrimonially, connubially.
To CONJUGATE, kôn'-dzhú-gâte. v. a. To join, to join in marriage, to unite; to inflect verbs.
CONJUGATION, kôn'-dzhú-gát'-shún. f. The act of uniting or compiling things together; the form of inflecting

inflecting verbs; union, assemblage.
CONJUNCT, kôn-dzhùngkt'. a. Conjoined, concurrent, united.
CONJUNCTION, kôn-dzhùngk'-shùn. f. Union, association, league; the congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiack; one of the parts of speech, the use of which is to join words or sentences together.
CONJUNCTIVE, kôn-dzhùngk'-tív. a. Closely united; in grammar, the mood of a verb.
CONJUNCTIVELY, kôn-dzhùngk'-tív-lý. ad. In union.
CONJUNCTIVENESS, kôn-dzhùngk'-tív-nés. f. The quality of joining or uniting.
CONJUNCTLY, kôn-dzhùngk'-lý. ad. Jointly, together.
CONJUNCTURE, kôn-dzhùngk'-túr. f. Combination of many circumstances; occasion, critical time.
CONJURATION, kôn-dzhù-tá'-shùn. f. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name; an incantation, an enchantment; a plot, a conspiracy.
To CONJURE, kôn-dzhb'ór. v. a. To summon in a sacred name; to conspire.
To CONJURE, kún'-dzhùr. v. n. To practise charms or enchantments.
CONJURER, kún'-dzhùr-úr. f. An impostor who pretends to secret arts, a cunning man; a man of shrewd conjecture.
CONJUREMENT, kôn-dzhb'ór-mént. f. Serious injunction.
CONNASCENCE, kôn-nás'-séns. f. Common birth, community of birth.
CONNATE, kôn-ná'te. a. Born with another.
CONNATURAL, kôn-nát'-tù-rál. a. Suitable to nature; connected by nature; participation of the same nature.
CONNATURALITY, kôn-nát'-tù-rál'-l-tý. f. Participation of the same nature.
CONNATURALLY, kôn-nát'-tù-rál'-ý. ad. By the act of nature, originally.
CONNATURALNESS, kôn-nát'-

tù-rál-nés. f. Participation of the same nature, natural union.
To CONNECT, kôn-nék't. v. a. To join, to link, to unite, as a cement; to join in a just series of thought, as the author connects his reasons well.
To CONNECT, kôn-nék't. v. n. To cohere, to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.
CONNECTIVELY, kôn-nék'-tív-lý. ad. In conjunction, in union.
To CONNEX, kôn-néks'. v. a. To join or link together.
CONNEXION, kôn-nék'-shùn. f. Union, junction; just relation to something precedent or subsequent.
CONNEXIVE, kôn-néks'-lív. a. Having the force of connexion.
CONNICTATION, kôn-ník-tá'-shùn. f. A winking.
CONNIVANCE, kôn-ní'-váns. f. Voluntary blindness, pretending ignorance, forbearance.
To CONNIVE, kôn-ní've. v. n. To wink; to pretend blindness or ignorance.
CONNOISSEUR, kô-nní'-sá're. f. A judge, a critick.
To CONNOTATE, kôn-nô-tá'te. v. a. To designate something besides itself.
CONNOTATION, kôn-nô-tá'-shùn. f. Implication of something besides itself.
To CONNOTE, kôn-nô'te. v. a. To imply, to betoken, to include.
CONNUBIAL, kôn-nú'-byál. a. Matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal.
CONNUTRITIOUS, kôn-nú-trísh'-ús. a. Nourished together.
CONOID, kô'-noid. f. A figure partaking of a cone.
CONOIDICAL, kô-noi'-dý-kál. a. Approaching to a conick form.
To CONQUASSATE, kôn-kwás'-sá'te. v. a. To shake, to agitate.
CONQUASSATION, kôn-kwás'-sá'-shùn. f. Agitation, concussion.
To CONQUER, kôngk'-úr. v. a. To gain by conquest, to win; to overcome, to subdue; to surmount.
To CONQUER, kôngk'-úr. v. n. To get the victory, to overcome.

CONQUERABLE, kóngk'-ér-ábl. a. Possible to be overcome.

CONQUEROR, kóngk'-ér-úr. f. A man that has obtained a victory, a victor; one that subdues and ruins countries.

CONQUEST, kóng'-kwéft. f. The act of conquering, subjection; acquisition by victory, thing gained; victory, success in arms.

CONSANGUINEOUS, kón-fáng-gwín'-nyús. a. Near of kin, related by birth, not affined.

CONSANGUINITY, kón-fáng-gwín'-í-tý. f. Relation by blood.

CONSCARCINATION, kón-fár-sý-ná'-shún. f. The act of patching together.

CONSCIENCE, kón'-shéns. f. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves; justice, the estimate of conscience; real sentiment, private thoughts; scruple, difficulty.

CONSCIENTIOUS, kón-shý-én'-shús. a. Scrupulous, exactly just.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, kón-shý-én'-shúf-lý. ad. According to the direction of conscience.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, kón-shý-én'-shúf-nés. f. Exactness of justice.

CONSCIONABLE, kón'-shún-ábl. a. Reasonable, just.

CONSCIONABLENESS, kón'-shún-ábl-nés. f. Equity, reasonableness.

CONSCIONABLY, kón'-shún-áb-lý. ad. Reasonably, justly.

CONSCIOUS, kón'-shús. a. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; knowing from memory; admitted to the knowledge of any thing.

CONSCIOUSLY, kón'-shúf-lý. ad. With knowledge of one's own actions.

CONSCIOUSNESS, kón'-shúf-nés. f. The perception of what passes in a man's own mind; internal sense of guilt, or innocence.

CONSCRIPT, kón'-skript. a. Registered, enrolled; a term used in

speaking of the Roman senators, who were called Patres conscripti.

CONSCRIPTION, kón-skrip'-shún. f. An enrolling.

To CONSECRATE, kón'-sè-kráte. v. a. To make sacred, to appropriate to sacred uses; to dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose; to canonize.

CONSECRATE, kón'-sè-kráte. a. Consecrated, sacred.

CONSECRATER, kón'-sè-krá-túr. f. One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes.

CONSECRATION, kón-sè-krá'-shún. f. A rite of dedicating to the service of God; the act of declaring one holy.

CONSECTARY, kón'-sèk-tér-ý. a. Consequent, consequential.

CONSECTARY, kón'-sèk-tér-ý. f. Deduction from premises, corollary.

CONSECUTION, kón-sè-kú'-shún. f. Train of consequences, chain of deductions; succession; in astronomy, the month of consecution, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another.

CONSECUTIVE, kón-sèk'-kú-tív. a. Following in train; consequential, regularly succeeding.

CONSECUTIVELY, kón-sèk'-kú-tív-lý. ad. A term used in the school philosophy, in opposition to antecedently, and sometimes to effectively, or causally.

To CONSEMINATE, kón-sém'-í-náte. v. a. To sow different seeds together.

CONSENSION, kón-sén'-shún. f. Agreement, accord.

CONSENT, kón-sént'. f. The act of yielding or consenting; concord, agreement; coherence with, correspondence; tendency to one point; the perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both.

To CONSENT, kón-sént'. v. n. To agree to; to co-operate with.

CONSENTANEOUS, kón-sén-tá'-nyús. a. Agreeable to, consistent with.

CONSENTANEOUSLY, kón-sèn-tá'-nyúf-lý. ad. Agreeably, confidently, suitably.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS, kón-sèn-tá'-nyúf-nés. f. Agreement, confidence.

CONSENTIENT, kón-sèn'-shént. a. Agreeing, united in opinion.

CONSEQUENCE, kón'-sè-kwéns. f. That which follows from any cause or principle; deduction, conclusion; concatenation of causes and effects; importance, moment.

CONSEQUENT, kón'-sè-kwént. a. Following by rational deduction; following as the effect of a cause.

CONSEQUENT, kón'-sè-kwént. f. Consequence, that which follows from previous propositions; effect, that which follows an acting cause.

CONSEQUENTIAL, kón'-sè-kwén'-shál. a. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes; conclusive.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, kón'-sè-kwén'-shál-ý. ad. With just deduction of consequences; by consequence, eventually; in a regular series.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, kón'-sè-kwén'-shál-nés. f. Regular consecution of discourse.

CONSEQUENTLY, kón'-sè-kwént-lý. ad. By consequence, necessarily; in consequence, pursuantly.

CONSEQUENTNESS, kón'-sè-kwént-nés. f. Regular connection.

CONSERVABLE, kón-sér'-vábl. a. Capable of being kept.

CONSERVANCY, kón-sér'-ván-sý. f. Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery are called Courts of Conservancy.

CONSERVATION, kón-sér'-vá'-shún. f. The act of preserving, continuance, protection; preservation from corruption.

CONSERVATIVE, kón-sér'-vá-tív. a. Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

CONSERVATOR, kón-sér'-vá-túr. f. Preserver.

CONSERVATORY, kón-sér'-vá-

túr-ý. f. A place where any thing is kept.

CONSERVATORY, kón-sér'-vá-túr-ý. a. Having a preservative quality.

To CONSERVE, kón-sérv'. v. a. To preserve without loss or detriment; to candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE, kón'-sérv. f. A sweetmeat made of the juices of fruit boiled with sugar till they will candy; some part of a fresh vegetable beaten with sugar into a soft mass.

CONSERVER, kón-sér'-vúr. f. A layer up, a repository; a preparer of preserves.

CONSESSION, kón-sés'-shún. f. A sitting together.

CONSESSOR, kón-sés'-sór. f. One that sits with others.

To CONSIDER, kón-síd'-úr. v. a. To think upon with care, to ponder; to have regard to; to requite, to reward one for his trouble.

To CONSIDER, kón-síd'-úr. v. n. To think maturely; to deliberate, to work in the mind.

CONSIDERABLE, kón-síd'-ér-ábl. a. Worthy of consideration; respectable; important, valuable; more than a little, a middle sense between little and great.

CONSIDERABLENESS, kón-síd'-ér-ábl-nés. f. Importance, value, a claim to notice.

CONSIDERABLY, kón-síd'-ér-áb-lý. ad. In a degree deserving notice; importantly.

CONSIDERANCE, kón-síd'-è-ráns. f. Consideration, reflection.

CONSIDERATE, kón-síd'-è-rét. a. Serious, prudent; having respect to, regardful; moderate.

CONSIDERATELY, kón-síd'-è-rét-lý. ad. Calmly, coolly.

CONSIDERATENESS, kón-síd'-è-rét-nés. f. Prudence.

CONSIDERATION, kón-síd'-è-rá'-shún. f. The act of considering, regard, notice; mature thought; meditation; importance, claim to notice; equivalent, compensation; motive of action, influence; reason, ground of concluding; in

- law, Consideration is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth.
- CONSIDERER**, kón-síd'-ě-rúr. f. A man of reflection.
- CONSIDERING**, kón-síd'-ér-ing. ad. If allowance be made for.
- To CONSIGN**, kón-sí'ne. v. a. To give to another any thing; to appropriate; to make over; to transfer; to commit, to entrust.
- To CONSIGN**, kón-sí'ne. v. n. To yield, to sign, to consent to. Obf.
- CONSIGNATION**, kón-síg-ná'-shún. f. The act of consigning.
- CONSIGNIFICATIVE**, kón-í'gníf'-fý-ká-tív. a. Having the same signification.
- CONSIGNMENT**, kón-sí'ne-mént. f. The act of consigning; the writing by which any thing is consigned.
- CONSIMILAR**, kón-sím'-í-lár. a. Having one common resemblance.
- To CONSIST**, kón-sít'. v. n. To continue fixed, without dissipation; to be comprised, to be contained in; to be composed of; to agree.
- CONSISTENCE**, kón-sís'-téns. }
CONSISTENCY, kón-sís'-tén-sý. }
 f. State with respect to material existence; degree of denseness or rarity; substance, form; agreement with itself, or with any other thing.
- CONSISTENT**, kón-sís'-tént. a. Not contradictory, not opposed; firm, not fluid.
- CONSISTENTLY**, kón-sís'-tént-lý. ad. Without contradiction, agreeably.
- CONSISTORIAL**, kón-síf-tór'-ry-ál. a. Relating to the ecclesiastical court.
- CONSISTORY**, kón'-sif-túr-ý. f. The place of justice in the ecclesiastical court; the assembly of cardinals; any solemn assembly.
- CONSOCIATE**, kón-fó'-shý-ét. f. An accomplice, a confederate, a partner.
- To CONSOCIATE**, kón-fó'-shý-áte. v. a. To unite, to join.
- To CONSOCIATE**, kón-fó'-shý-áte. v. n. To coalesce, to unite.
- CONSOCIATION**, kón-fó'-shý-ét-shún. f. Alliance; union, intimacy, companionship.
- CONSOLABLE**, kón-só'-lábl. a. That which admits comfort.
- To CONSOLATE**, kón-fó'-láte. v. a. To comfort, to console. Little used.
- CONSOLATION**, kón-só'-lá'-shún. f. Comfort, alleviation of misery.
- CONSOLATOR**, kón'-fó-lá-túr. f. A comforter.
- CONSOLATORY**, kón-fól'-á-túr-ý. f. A speech or writing containing topicks of comfort.
- CONSOLATORY**, kón-fól'-á-túr-ý. a. Tending to give comfort.
- CONSOLE**, kón'-fóle. f. In architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket.
- To CONSOLE**, kón-fó'le. v. a. To comfort, to cheer.
- CONSOLER**, kón-só'-lúr. f. One that gives comfort.
- CONSOLIDANT**, kón-fól'-í-dánt. a. That which has the quality of uniting wounds.
- To CONSOLIDATE**, kón-fól'-í-dáte. v. a. To form into a compact and solid body; to harden; to combine two parliamentary bills, or two benefices into one.
- To CONSOLIDATE**, kón-fól'-í-dáte. v. n. To grow firm, hard, or solid.
- CONSOLIDATION**, kón-fól'-í-dá'-shún. f. The act of uniting into a solid mass; the annexing of one bill in parliament to another; the combining two benefices in one.
- CONSOLIDATIVE**, kón-fól'-í-dá-tív. a. Having the quality of uniting wounds.
- CONSONANCE**, kón'-fó-náns. }
CONSONANCY, kón'-fó-nán-sý. }
 f. Accord of sound; consistency, congruence; agreement, concord.
- CONSONANT**, kón'-só-nánt. a. Agreeable, according, consistent.
- CONSONANT**, kón'-só-nánt. f. A letter which cannot be sounded by itself.
- CONSONANTLY**, kón'-só-nánt-lý. ad. Consistently, agreeably.

CONSONANTNESS, kón'-sô-nânt-nés. f. Agreeableness, consistency.

CONSONOUS, kón'-sô-nús. a. Agreeing in sound, symphonious.

CONSOPIATION, kón'-sô-pý-á'-shún. f. The act of laying to sleep.

CONSORT, kón'-sôrt. f. Companion, partner; a number of instruments playing together, more properly written Concert; concurrence, union.

To **CONSORT**, kón'-sá'rt. v. n. To associate with.

To **CONSORT**, kón'-sá'rt. v. a. To join, to mix, to marry. "He with his comforted Eve." To accompany.

CONSORTABLE, kón'-sá'r-tábl. a. To be compared with, suitable.

CONSORTION, kón'-sá'r-shún. f. Partnership, society.

CONSPECTABLE, kón'-spék'-tábl. a. Easy to be seen.

CONSPICUITY, kón'-spék-tú'-i-tý. f. Sense of seeing. Not used.

CONSPERSION, kón'-spér'-shún. f. A sprinkling about.

CONSPICUITY, kón'-spí-kú'-i-tý. f. Brightness, obviousness to the sight.

CONSPICUOUS, kón'-spík'-ú-ús. a. Obvious to the sight, seen at distance; eminent, distinguished.

CONSPICUOUSLY, kón'-spík'-ú-úf-ly. ad. Obviously to the view; eminently, remarkably.

CONSPICUOUSNESS, kón'-spík'-ú-úf-nés. f. Exposure to the view; eminence, celebrity.

CONSPIRACY, kón'-spír'-á-sý. f. A plot, a concerted treason; an agreement of men to do any thing, in an evil sense; tendency of many causes to one event.

CONSPIRANT, kón'-spí'-ránt. a. Engaged in a conspiracy, plotting.

CONSPIRATION, kón'-spí-rá'-shún. f. A plot.

CONSPIRATOR, kón'-spír'-á-túr. f. A man engaged in a plot, a plotter.

To **CONSPIRE**, kón'-spí're. v. n. To concert a crime, to plot; to agree together, as all things conspire to make him happy.

CONSPIRER, kón'-spí'-rúr. f. A conspirator, a plotter.

CONSPURCATION, kón'-spúr-ká'-shún. f. The act of defiling; pollution.

CONSTABLE, kún'-stábl. f. A peace-officer, formerly one of the officers of the state.

CONSTABLESHIP, kún'-stábl-shíp. f. The office of a constable.

CONSTANCY, kón'-stán'-sý. f. Unalterable continuance; consistency, unvaried state; resolution, steadiness; lasting affection.

CONSTANT, kón'-stánt. a. Firm, not fluid; unvaried, unchanged; firm, resolute, free from change of affection; certain, not various.

CONSTANTLY, kón'-stánt-ly. ad. Unvariably, perpetually, certainly, steadily.

To **CONSTELLATE**, kón'-stél'-lâte. v. n. To shine with one general light.

To **CONSTELLATE**, kón'-stél'-lâte. v. a. To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

CONSTELLATION, kón'-stél-lá'-shún. f. A cluster of fixed stars; an assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.

CONSTERNATION, kón'-stér-ná'-shún. f. Astonishment, amazement, terror, dread.

To **CONSTIPATE**, kón'-stí-pâte. v. a. To crowd together into a narrow room; to thicken, to condense; to stop by filling up the passages; to make costive.

CONSTIPATION, kón'-stí-pá'-shún. f. The act of crowding any thing into less room; stoppage, obstruction by plenitude.

CONSTITUENT, kón'-stít'-ú-ént. a. Elemental, essential, that of which any thing consists.

CONSTITUENT, kón'-stít'-ú-ént. f. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing; that which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing; he that deposes another.

To **CONSTITUTE**, kón'-stít-túte. v. a. To produce, to appoint; to erect, to establish; to depute.

CONSTITUTER, kón'-fít-tùr. f. He that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION, kón-fít-tù'-shùn. f. The act of constituting, enacting, establishing; state of being, natural qualities; corporeal frame; temper of body, with respect to health; temper of mind; established form of government, system of laws and customs; particular law, establishment, institution.

CONSTITUTIONAL, kón-fít-tù'-shùn-ùl. a. Bred in the constitution, radical; consistent with the constitution, legal.

CONSTITUTIVE, kón-fít-tù-tív. a. Elemental, essential, productive; having the power to enact or establish.

To CONSTRAIN, kón-strá'-ne. v. a. To compel, to force to some action; to hinder by force; to necessitate; to confine, to press.

CONSTRAINABLE, kón-strá'-nàbl. a. Liable to constraint.

CONSTRAINEDLY, kón-strá'-néd-ly. ad. By constraint, by compulsion.

CONSTRAINER, kón-strá'-nùr. f. He that constrains.

CONSTRAINT, kón-strá'-nt. f. Compulsion, violence, confinement.

To CONSTRICT, kón-stríkt'. v. a. To bind, to cramp; to contract, to cause to shrink.

CONSTRICION, kón-stríkt'-shùn. f. Contraction, compression.

CONSTRUCTOR, kón-stríkt'-tùr. f. That which compresses or contracts.

To CONSTRINGE, kón-strín'-dzh. v. a. To compress, to contract, to bind.

CONSTRINGENT, kón-strín'-dzhént. a. Having the quality of binding or compressing.

To CONSTRUCT, kón-strúkt'. v. a. To build, to form.

CONSTRUCTION, kón-strúkt'-shùn. f. The act of building; the form of building, structure; the putting of words together in such a manner as to convey a complete sense; the act of interpreting, explanation; the sense, the meaning; the

manner of describing a figure in geometry.

CONSTRUCTIVE, kón-strúkt'-tív. a. Tending to construction, capable of construction.

CONSTRUCTURE, kón-strúkt'-tùr. f. Pile, edifice, fabrick.

To CONSTRUE, kón'-tùr. v. a. To interpret, to explain.

To CONSTUPRATE, kón'-stù-prâte. v. a. To violate, to debauch, to defile.

CONSTUPRATION, kón-stù-prá'-shùn. f. Violation, defilement.

CONSUBSTANTIAL, kón-sùb-stán'-thál. a. Having the same essence or substance; being of the same kind or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, kón-sùb-stán-shý-ál'-tý. f. Existence of more than one in the same substance.

To CONSUBSTANTIATE, kón-sùb-stán'-shý-áte. v. a. To unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, kón-sùb-stán-shý-át'-shùn. f. The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans.

CONSUETUDE, kóns'-wè-tùd. f. Custom, usage.

CONSUL, kón'-sùl. f. The chief magistrate in the Roman republic; an officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation.

CONSULAR, kón'-sù-lùr. a. Relating to the consul.

CONSULATE, kón'-sù-lét. f. The office of consul.

CONSULSHIP, kón'-sùl-shíp. f. The office of consul.

CONSULT, kón'-sùlt. f. The act of consulting; the effect of consulting, determination; a council, a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

To CONSULT, kón'-sùlt'. v. n. To take counsel together.

To CONSULT, kón'-sùlt'. v. a. To ask advice of, as he consulted his friends; to regard, to act with view or respect to; to search into, to examine, as to consult an author.

CONSULTATION, kôn-sûl-tâ'-shûn. f. The act of consulting, secret deliberation; a number of persons consulted together.

CONSULTER, kôn-sûl'-tûr. f. One that consults or asks counsel.

CONSUMABLE, kôn-sû'-mâbl. a. Susceptible of destruction.

To CONSUME, kôn-sû'm. v. a. To waste, to spend, to destroy.

To CONSUME, kôn-sû'm. v. n. To waste away, to be exhausted.

CONSUMER, kôn-sû'-mûr. f. One that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing.

To CONSUMMATE, kôn-sûm'-mâte. v. a. To complete, to perfect.

CONSUMMATE, kôn-sûm'-mêt. a. Complete, perfect.

CONSUMMATION, kôn-sûm-mâ'-shûn. f. Completion, perfection, end; the end of the present system of things; death, end of life.

CONSUMPTION, kôn-sûmp'-shûn. f. The act of consuming, waste; the state of wasting or perishing; a waste of muscular flesh, attended with a hectic fever.

CONSUMPTIVE, kôn-sûmp'-tiv. a. Destructive, wasting, exhausting; diseased with a consumption.

CONSUMPTIVENESS, kôn-sûmp'-tiv-nês. f. A tendency to a consumption.

CONCURRENCE, kôn-sûr-rêk'-shûn. f. The act of rising up together.

CONSUTILE, kôn-sû'-til. a. Sewed or stitched together.

To CONTABULATE, kôn-tâb'-û-lâte. v. a. To floor with boards.

CONTACT, kôn'-tâkt. f. Touch, close union.

CONACTION, kôn-tâk'-shûn. f. The act of touching.

CONTAGION, kôn-tâ'-dzhûn. f. The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated; infection, propagation of mischief; pestilence, venomous emanations.

CONTAGIOUS, kôn-tâ'-dzhûs. a. Infectious, caught by approach.

CONTAGIOUSNESS, kôn-tâ'-dzhûf-nês. f. The quality of being contagious.

To CONTAIN, kôn-tâ'ne. v. a. To hold as a vessel; to comprise, as a writing; to refrain, to withhold.

To CONTAIN, kôn-tâ'ne. v. n. To live in continence.

CONTAINABLE, kôn-tâ'-pâbl. a. Possible to be contained.

To CONTAMINATE, kôn-tâm'-î-nâte. v. a. To defile, to corrupt by base mixture.

CONTAMINATE, kôn-tâm'-î-nâte. a. Polluted, defiled.

CONTAMINATION, kôn-tâm-î-nâ'-shûn. f. Pollution, defilement.

CONTAMERATED, kôn-têm'-ê-râ-td. a. Violated, polluted.

To CONTEMN, kôn-têm'. v. a. To despise, to scorn, to neglect.

CONTEMNER, kôn-têm'-nûr. f. One that contemns, a despiser.

To CONTEMPER, kôn-têm'-pûr. v. a. To moderate.

CONTEMPERAMENT, kôn-têm'-pê-râ-mént. f. The degree of any quality.

To CONTEMPERATE, kôn-têm'-pê-râte. v. a. To moderate, to temper.

CONTEMPERATION, kôn-têm-pê-râ'-shûn. f. The act of moderating or tempering; proportionate mixture, proportion.

To CONTEMPLATE, kôn-têm'-plâte. v. a. To study, to meditate.

To CONTEMPLATE, kôn-têm'-plâte. v. n. To muse, to think studiously with long attention.

CONTEMPLATION, kôn-têm-plâ'-shûn. f. Meditation, studious thought on any subject; holy meditation; study, opposed to action.

CONTEMPLATIVE, kôn-têm'-plâ-tiv. a. Given to thought, studious, employed in study; having the power of thought.

CONTEMPLATIVELY, kôn-têm'-plâ-tiv-ly. ad. Thoughtfully, attentively.

CONTEMPLATIVENESS, kôn-têm'-plâ-tiv-nês. f. The state of being contemplative.

CONTEMPLATOR, kôn-têm-plâ-tûr. f. One employed in study.

CONTEMPORARY, kôn-têm'-pô-rêr-

rér-ý. a. Living in the same age; born at the same time; existing at the same point of time.

CONTEMPORARY, kón-tém'-pó-rér-ý. f. One who lives at the same time with another.

To **CONTEMPORISE**, kón-tém'-pó-ríze. v. a. To make contemporary.

CONTEMPT, kón-témpt'. f. The act of despising others, scorn; the state of being despised, vileness.

CONTEMPTIBLE, kón-témpt'-íbl. a. Worthy of contempt, deserving scorn; despised, scorned, neglected.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, kón-témpt'-íbl-nés. f. The state of being contemptible; vileness, cheapness.

CONTEMPTIBLY, kón-témpt'-íbl-ý. ad. Meanly, in a manner deserving contempt.

CONTEMPTUOUS, kón-témpt'-tú-ús. a. Scornful, apt to despise.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, kón-témpt'-tú-úf-ý. ad. With scorn, with despite.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, kón-témpt'-tú-úf-nés. f. Disposition to contempt.

To **CONTEND**, kón-ténd'. v. n. To strive, to struggle in opposition; to vie, to act in emulation.

To **CONTEND**, kón-ténd'. v. a. To dispute any thing, to contest.

CONTENTENT, kón-tén'-dént. f. Antagonist, opponent.

CONTENDER, kón-tén'-dúr. f. Combatant, champion.

CONTENT, kón-tént'. a. Satisfied so as not to repine, easy.

To **CONTENT**, kón-tént'. v. a. To satisfy so as to stop complaint; to please, to gratify.

CONTENT, kón-tént'. f. Moderate happiness; acquiescence; that which is contained or included in any thing; the power of containing, extent, capacity; that which is comprised in a writing—in this sense used only in the plural.

CONTENTED, kón-tén'-tíd. part. a. Satisfied, at quiet, not repining.

CONTENTEDNESS, kón-tén'-tíd-

nés. f. The state of satisfaction in any lot.

CONTENTION, kón-tén'-shún. f. Strife, debate, contest; emulation, endeavour to excel.

CONTENTIOUS, kón-tén'-shús. a. Quarrelsome, given to debate, perverse: having a power to determine differences between contending parties.

CONTENTIOUSLY, kón-tén'-shúf-ly. ad. Perversely, quarrelsome.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, kón-tén'-shúf-nés. f. Proneness to contest.

CONTENTLESS, kón-tént'-lés. a. Discontented, dissatisfied, uneasy.

CONTENTMENT, kón-tént'-mént. f. Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction; gratification.

CONTERMINOUS, kón-tér'-mí-nús. a. Bordering upon.

CONTERRANEOUS, kón-tér'-rá-nyús. a. Of the same country.

To **CONTEST**, kón-tést'. v. a. To dispute, to controvert, to litigate.

To **CONTEST**, kón-tést'. v. n. To strive, to contend; to vie, to emulate.

CONTEST, kón-tést. f. Dispute, difference, debate.

CONTESTABLE, kón-tés'-tábl. a. Disputable, controvertible.

CONTESTABLENESS, kón-tés'-tábl-nés. f. Possibility to contest.

CONTESTATION, kón-tést'-tá-shún. f. The act of contesting, debate, strife.

To **CONTEX**, kón-téks'. v. a. To weave together.

CONTEXT, kón-téks't. f. The general series of a discourse.

CONTEXT, kón-téks't. a. Knit together, firm.

CONTEXTURE, kón-téks'-túr. f. The disposition of parts one among another, the system, the constitution.

CONTIGNATION, kón-tíg-ná-shún. f. A frame of beams or boards joined together; the act of framing or joining a fabric.

CONTIGUITY, kón-tí-gú'-í-tý. f. Actual contact, nearness of situation.

CONTIGUOUS, kón-tíg'-ú-ús. a. Meeting

Meeting so as to touch, bordering upon.

CONTIGUOUSLY, kón-tíg'-ú-úf-ly. ad. Without any intervening spaces.

CONTIGUOUSNESS, kón-tíg'-ú-úf-nés. f. Close connexion.

CONTINENCE, kón'-tí-néns. } f.

CONTINENCY, kón'-tí-nén-ly. } f. Restraint, command of one's self; chastity in general; forbearance of lawful pleasure; moderation in lawful pleasures.

CONTINENT, kón'-tí-nént. a. Chaste, abitemious in lawful pleasures; restrained, moderate, temperate.

CONTINENT, kón'-tí-nént. f. Land not disjoined by the sea from other lands; that which contains any thing.

CONTINENTAL, kón-tý-nént'-ál. a. Relating to the continent.

To CONTINGE, kón-tíndzh'. v. a. To touch, to reach.

CONTINGENCE, kón-tín'-dzhéns. }

CONTINGENCY, kón-tín'-dzhén-ly. } f. The quality of being fortuitous, accidental possibility.

CONTINGENT, kón-tín'-dzhént. a. Falling out by chance, accidental.

CONTINGENT, kón-tín'-dzhént. f. A thing in the hands of chance; a proportion that falls to any person upon a division.

CONTINGENTLY, kón-tín'-dzhént-ly. ad. Accidentally; without any settled rule.

CONTINGENTNESS, kón-tín'-dzhént-nés. f. Accidentalness.

CONTINUAL, kón-tín'-ú-ál. a. Incessant, proceeding without interruption; in law, a continual claim is made from time to time, within every year and day.

CONTINUALLY, kón-tín'-ú-á-ly. ad. Without pause, without interruption; without ceasing.

CONTINUANCE, kón-tín'-ú-áns. f. Succession uninterrupted; permanence in one state; abode in a place; duration, lastingness; perseverance.

CONTINUATE, kón-tín'-ú-áte. a. Immediately united; uninterrupted, unbroken.

CONTINUATELY, kón-tín'-ú-áte-ly. ad. With continuity, without interruption.

CONTINUATION, kón-tín'-ú-á-shún. f. Protraction, or succession uninterrupted.

CONTINUATIVE, kón-tín'-ú-á-tív. f. An expression noting permanence or duration.

CONTINUATOR, kón-tín'-ú-á-túr. f. He that continues or keeps up the series or succession.

To CONTINUE, kón-tín'-ú. v. n. To remain in the same state; to last, to be durable; to persevere.

To CONTINUE, kón-tín'-ú. v. a. To protract, or repeat without interruption; to unite without a chasm, or intervening substance.

CONTINUEDLY, kón-tín'-ú-éd-ly. ad. Without interruption, without ceasing.

CONTINUER, kón-tín'-ú-úr. f. One that has the power of perseverance.

CONTINUITY, kón-tín'-nú-í-ty. f. Connexion uninterrupted, cohesion; the texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body.

CONTINUOUS, kón-tín'-ú-ús. a. Joined together, without the intervention of any space.

To CONTORT, kón-tórt'. v. a. To twist, to writhe.

CONTORTION, kón-tórt'-shún. f. Twist, wry motion, flexure.

CONTOUR, kón-tó'r. f. The outline, the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CONTRA, kón'-trá. A Latin preposition, used in composition, which signifies, *against*.

CONTRABAND, kón'-trá-bánd. a. Prohibited, illegal, unlawful.

To CONTRABAND, kón'-trá-bánd. v. a. To import goods prohibited.

To CONTRACT, kón-trákt'. v. a. To draw together, to shorten; to bring two parties together, to make a bargain; to betroth, to affiancé; to get a habit of; to abridge, to epitomise.

To CONTRACT, kón-trákt'. v. n. To shrink up, to grow short; to bargain.

- bargain, as to contract for a quantity of provisions.
- CONTRACT**, kón-trákt'. part. a. Affianced, contracted.
- CONTRACT**, kón'-trákt. f. A bargain, a compact; an act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another; a writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.
- CONTRACTEDNESS**, kón-trákt'-téd-nés. f. The state of being contracted.
- CONTRACTIBILITY**, kón-trákt'-tíblí-l-tý. f. Possibility of being contracted.
- CONTRACTIBLE**, kón-trákt'-tíbl. a. Capable of contraction.
- CONTRACTIBLENESS**, kón-trákt'-tíbl-nés. f. The quality of suffering contraction.
- CONTRACTILE**, kón-trákt'-tíl. a. Having the power of shortening itself.
- CONTRACTION**, kón-trákt'-shún. f. The act of contracting or shortening; the act of shrinking or shrivelling; the state of being contracted, drawn into a narrow compass; in grammar, the reduction of two vowels or syllables to one; abbreviation, as the writing is full of contractions.
- CONTRACTOR**, kón-trákt'-túr. f. One of the parties to a contract or bargain.
- To CONTRADICT**, kón-trá-díkt'. v. a. To oppose verbally, to deny; to be contrary to.
- CONTRADICTER**, kón-trá-díkt'-túr. f. One that contradicts, an opposer.
- CONTRADICTION**, kón-trá-díkt'-shún. f. Verbal opposition; controversial assertion; opposition; inconsistency, incongruity; contrariety in thought or effect.
- CONTRADICTIONOUS**, kón-trá-díkt'-shús. a. Filled with contradictions, inconsistent; inclined to contradict.
- CONTRADICTIONOUSNESS**, kón-trá-díkt'-shús-nés. f. Inconsistency.
- CONTRADICTIONILY**, kón-trá-díkt'-túr-ý-lý. ad. Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others.
- CONTRADICTORINESS**, kón-trá-díkt'-túr-ý-nés. f. Opposition in the highest degree.
- CONTRADICTORY**, kón-trá-díkt'-túr-ý. a. Opposite to, inconsistent with; in logick, that which is in the fullest opposition.
- CONTRADICTORY**, kón-trá-díkt'-túr-ý. f. A proposition which opposes another in all it's terms; contrariety, inconsistency.
- CONTRADISTINCTION**, kón-trá-díft-tíngk'-shún. f. Distinction by opposite qualities.
- To CONTRADISTINGUISH**, kón-trá-díft-tíng'-gwísh. v. a. To distinguish by opposite qualities.
- CONTRAFISSURE**, kón-trá-flís'-shúr. f. A crack of the skull, where the blow was inflicted, is called fissure; but in the contrary part, contraffissure.
- To CONTRAINDICATE**, kón-trá-ín-dí-káte. v. a. To point out some peculiar symptom, contrary to the general tenour of the malady.
- CONTRAINDICANT**, kón-trá-ín-dý-kánt. f. That which indicates an opposite course to what is indicated by something else.
- CONTRAINDICATION**, kón-trá-ín-dí-ká-shún. f. An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done, which the main scope of a disease points out at first.
- CONTRAMURE**, kón-trá-múr. f. An out-wall built about the main wall of a city.
- CONTRANITENCY**, kón-trá-nítén-sý. f. Re-actíon, a resistency against pressure.
- CONTRAPOSITION**, kón-trá-pó-zísh'-ún. f. A placing over against.
- CONTRAPUNTIIST**, kón-trá-pún'-tít. f. A composer of counterpoint.
- CONTRAREGULARITY**, kón-trá-rég-ú-lár'-l-tý. f. Contrariety to rule.
- CONTRARIANT**, kón-trá-rý-ánt. a. Inconsistent, contradictory.
- CONTRARIES**, kón-trá-rýz. f. Things of opposite natures or qualities; in logick, propositions which destroy each other.
- CONTRARIETY**, kón-trá-rí'-é-tý. f. Re-

f. Repugnance, opposition; inconsistency, quality or position destructive of its opposite.

CONTRARILY, kón'-trá-rý-lý. ad. In a manner contrary; different ways, in opposite directions. Little used.

CONTRARINESS, kón'-trá-rý-nés. f. Contrariety, opposition.

CONTRARIOUS, kón'-trá-rý-ús. a. Opposite, repugnant.

CONTRARIOUSLY, kón'-trá-rý-ús-lý. ad. Oppositely.

CONTRARIWISE, kón'-trá-rý-wíze. ad. Conversely; on the contrary.

CONTRARY, kón'-trá-rý. a. Opposite, contradictory; inconsistent, disagreeing; adverse, in an opposite direction.

CONTRARY, kón'-trá-rý. f. A thing of opposite qualities; a proposition contrary to some other; in opposition, on the other side; to a contrary purpose.

To CONTRARY, kón'-trá-rý. v. a. To oppose.

CONTRAST, kón'-trá-íst. f. Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

To CONTRAST, kón'-trá-íst. v. a. To place in opposition; to show another figure to advantage.

CONTRAVALLATION, kón'-trá-vál-lá-shún. f. The fortification thrown up to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

To CONTRAVENE, kón'-trá-vén. v. a. To oppose, to obstruct, to baffle.

CONTRAVENER, kón'-trá-vé-núr. f. He who opposes another.

CONTRAVENTION, kón'-trá-vén-shún. f. Opposition.

CONTRAYERVA, kón'-trá-yér'-vá. f. A plant growing in the West Indies, the root of which is a mild alexipharmick.

CONTRÉCTATION, kón'-trék-tá-shún. f. A touching; the act of handling.

CONTRIBUTARY, kón'-trib'-ú-tér-ý. a. Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

To CONTRIBUTE, kón'-trib'-út. v. a. To give to some common stock.

To CONTRIBUTE, kón'-trib'-út. v. n. To bear a part, to have a share in any act or effect.

CONTRIBUTION, kón'-tri-bú'-shún. f. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons; that which is given by several hands for some common purpose; that which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country.

CONTRIBUTIVE, kón'-trib'-ú-tív. a. That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

CONTRIBUTOR, kón'-trib'-ú-túr. f. One that bears a part in some common design.

CONTRIBUTORY, kón'-trib'-ú-túr-ý. a. Promoting the same end, bringing assistance to some joint design.

To CONTRISTATE, kón'-trís'-táte. v. a. To sadden, to make sorrowful. Not used.

CONTRISTATION, kón'-trís-tá-shún. f. The act of making sad, the state of being made sad. Not used.

CONTRITE, kón'-tríte. a. Bruised, much worn; worn with sorrow, harassed with the sense of guilt, penitent.

CONTRITELY, kón'-tríte-lý. ad. With contrition.

CONTRITENESS, kón'-tríte-nés. f. Contrition, repentance.

CONTRITION, kón'-trítsh'-ún. f. The act of grinding or rubbing to powder; penitence, sorrow for sin.

CONTRIVABLE, kón'-trí'-vúbl. a. Possible to be planned by the mind.

CONTRIVANCE, kón'-trí'-váns. f. The act of contriving; scheme, plan; a plot, an artifice.

To CONTRIVE, kón'-trí've. v. a. To plan out; to find out means.

To CONTRIVE, kón'-trí've. v. n. To form or design, to plan.

CONTRIVEMENT, kón'-trí've-mént. f. Invention.

CONTRIVER, kón'-trí'-vúr. f. An inventor.

CONTROL, kôn-trô'le. f. A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other; check, restraint; power, authority, superintendence.

To CONTROL, kôn-trô'le. v. a. To keep under check by a counter-reckoning; to govern, to restrain, to confute.

CONTROLLABLE, kôn-trô'le-àbl. a. Subject to control, subject to be over-ruled.

CONTROLLER, kôn-trô'le-úr. f. One that has the power of governing or restraining.

CONTROLLERSHIP, kôn-trô'le úr-shíp. f. The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT, kôn-trô'le-mént. f. The power or act of superintending or restraining, restraint; opposition, confutation.

CONTROVERSIAL, kôn-trô-vér'shál. a. Relating to disputes, disputatious.

CONTROVERSY, kôn-trô-vér'sý. f. Dispute, debate; a suit in law; a quarrel.

To CONTROVERT, kôn-trô-vért. v. a. To debate, to dispute any thing in writing.

CONTROVERTIBLE, kôn-trô-vért-íbl. a. Disputable.

CONTROVERTIST, kôn-trô-vért'st. f. Disputant.

CONTUMACIOUS, kôn-tú-má'shús. a. Obstinate, perverse, stubborn.

CONTUMACIOUSLY, kôn-tú-má'shús-lý. ad. Obstinately, inflexibly, perversely.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS, kôn-tú-má'shús-nés. f. Obstinacy, perverseness.

CONTUMACY, kôn-tú-má'sý. f. Obstinacy, perverseness; in law, a wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order.

CONTUMELIOUS, kôn-tú-mé'lyús. a. Reproachful, sarcastick; inclined to utter reproach; productive of reproach, shameful.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, kôn-tú-mé'lyús-lý. ad. Reproachfully, contemptuously.

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, kôn-tú-mé'lyús-nés. f. Rudeness, reproach.

CONTUMELY, kôn-tú-mé'ly. f. Contemptuousness, bitterness of language, reproach.

To CONTUSE, kôn-tú'z. v. a. To beat together, to bruise; to bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.

CONTUSION, kôn-tú'-zhún. f. The act of beating or bruising; the state of being beaten or bruised; a bruise.

CONVALESCENCE, kôn-vá-lés'lés'-léns. } f.

CONVALESCENCY, kôn-vá-lés'-(én)-lý. } f.

Renewal of health, recovery from a disease.

CONVALESCENT, kôn-vá-lés'-sént. a. Recovering.

To CONVENE, kôn-vé'n. v. n. To come together, to assemble.

To CONVENE, kôn-vé'n. v. a. To call together, to assemble, to convoke; to summon judicially.

CONVENIENCE, kôn-vé'-nyéus. } f.

CONVENIENCY, kôn-vé'-nyén-lý. } Fit-

ness, commodiousness, cause of ease, accommodation; fitness of time or place.

CONVENIENT, kôn-vé'-nyént. a. Fit, suitable, proper.

CONVENIENTLY, kôn-vé'-nyént-lý. ad. Commodiously, fitly.

CONVENT, kôn-vént. f. An assembly of religious persons; a religious house, a monastery, a nunnery.

To CONVENT, kôn-vént. v. a. To call before a judge or judicature. Not in use.

CONVENTICLE, kôn-vén't-íkl. f. An assembly, a meeting; an assembly for worship; a secret assembly.

CONVENTICLER, kôn-vén't-íkl-úr. f. One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

CONVENTION, kôn-vén't-shún. f. The act of coming together, union, coalition; an assembly; a contract, an agreement for a time.

CONVENTIONAL, kôn-vén't-shún-

bl. a. Stipulated, agreed on by compact.
CONVENTIONARY, kôn-vên'-shùn-êr-ý. a. Acting upon contract, settled by stipulations.
CONVENTUAL, kôn-vên'-tù-ál. a. Belonging to a convent, monastick.
CONVENTUAL, kôn-vên'-tù-ál. f. A monk, a nun, one that lives in a convent.
To CONVERGE, kôn-vêr'-dzh. v. n. To tend to one point from different places.
CONVERGENT, kôn-vêr'-dzhênt. }
CONVERGING, kôn-vêr'-dzhîng. }
 a. Tending to one point from different places.
CONVERSABLE, kôn-vêr'-sábl. a. Qualified for conversation, fit for company.
CONVERSABLENESS, kôn-vêr'-sábl-nês. f. The quality of being a pleasing companion.
CONVERSABLY, kôn-vêr'-sábl lý. ad. In a conversable manner.
CONVERSANT, { kôn'-vêr'-sánt.
 { kôn-vêr'-sánt.
 a. Acquainted with, familiar; having intercourse with any, acquainted; relating to, concerning.
CONVERSATION, kôn-vêr'-sá'-shùn. f. Familiar discourse, chat, easy talk; a particular act of discoursing upon any subject; commerce, intercourse, familiarity; behaviour, manner of acting in common life.
CONVERSATIVE, kôn-vêr'-sá-tív. a. Relating to publick life and commerce with men; not contemplative.
To CONVERSE, kôn-vêr'-s. v. n. To cohabit with, to hold intercourse with; to be acquainted with; to discourse familiarly upon any subject; to have commerce with a different sex.
CONVERSE, kôn'-vêr. f. Manner of discoursing in familiar life; acquaintance, cohabitation, familiarity; with geometricians it means the contrary.
CONVERSE, kôn'-vêr. a. Con-
 trary.

CONVERSELY, kôn-vêr'-s-ly. ad. With change of order, reciprocally.
CONVERSION, kôn-vêr'-shùn. f. Change from one state into another, transmutation; change from reprobation to grace; change from one religion to another.
CONVERSIVE, kôn-vêr'-sív. a. Conversable, sociable.
To CONVERT, kôn-vêrt'. v. a. To change into another substance, to transmute; to change from one religion to another; to turn from a bad to a good life; to apply to any use, to appropriate.
To CONVERT, kôn-vêrt'. v. n. To undergo a change, to be transmuted.
CONVERT, kôn'-vêrt. f. A person converted from one opinion to another.
CONVERTER, kôn-vêrt'-úr. f. One that makes converts.
CONVERTIBILITY, kôn-vêr'-tý-bíl'-l-tý. f. The quality of being possible to be converted.
CONVERTIBLE, kôn-vêr'-tíbl. a. Susceptible of change, transmutable; so much alike as that one may be used for the other.
CONVERTIBLY, kôn-vêr'-tíbl-ly. ad. Reciprocally.
CONVERTITE, kôn'-vêr'-títe. f. A convert. Not in use.
CONVEX, kôn'-vêks. a. Rising in a circular form, opposite to concave.
CONVEX, kôn'-vêks. f. A convex body.
CONVEXED, kôn-vêks'. part. a. Protuberant in a circular form.
CONVEXEDLY, kôn-vêk'-séd-ly. ad. In a convex form.
CONVEXITY, kôn-vêks'-l-tý. f. Protuberance in a circular form.
CONVEXLY, kôn-vêks'-ly. ad. In a convex form.
CONVEXNESS, kôn-vêks'-nês. f. Spheroidal protuberance, convexity.
CONVEXO-CONCAVE, kôn-vêks'-ò-kôn' káve. a. Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance.
To CONVEY, kôn-vê'. v. a. To carry, to transport from one place

to another; to hand from one to another; to move secretly; to transmit; to transfer; to deliver to another; to impart.

CONVEYANCE, kón-vě'-áns. f. The act of removing any thing; way for carriage or transportation; the method of removing secretly; the means by which any thing is conveyed; delivery from one to another; act of transferring property; writing by which property is transferred.

CONVEYANCER, kón-vě'-án-fúr. f. A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVEYER, kón-vě'-úr. f. One who carries or transmits any thing.

CONVICT, kón'-víkt. f. A person cast at the bar.

CONVICT, kón'-vík't. a. Convicted, detected in guilt.

To CONVICT, kón'-vík't. v. a. To prove guilty, to detect in guilt; to confute; to discover to be false.

CONVICTION, kón'-vík'-shún. f. Detection of guilt; the act of convincing, confutation.

CONVICTIVE, kón'-vík'-tív. a. Having the power of convincing.

To CONVINCÉ, kón'-vín's. v. a. To force another to acknowledge a contested position; to convict.

CONVINCEMENT, kón'-vín's-mént. f. Conviction.

CONVINCIBLE, kón'-vín'-sibl. a. Capable of conviction; capable of being evidently disproved.

CONVINCINGLY, kón'-vín'-sینگ-ly. ad. In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt.

CONVINCINGNESS, kón'-vín'-sing-nés. f. The power of convincing.

To CONVIVE, kón'-ví've. v. a. To entertain, to feast. Obsolete.

CONVIVAL, kón'-ví'-vál. } a.
CONVIVIAL, kón'-vív'-yál. } Re-
 relating to an entertainment, festal,
 social.

CONUNDRUM, kó-nún'-drúm. f. A low jest, a quibble.

To CONVOCATE, kón'-vò-káte. v. a. To call together.

CONVOCATION, kón'-vò-ká'-shún. f. The act of calling to an assembly; an assembly; an assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical.

To CONVOKE, kón'-vò'ke. v. a. To call together, to summon to an assembly.

To CONVOLVE, kón'-vòlv'. v. a. To roll together, to roll one part upon another.

CONVOLUTED, kón'-vò lú'-ttd, part. a. Twisted, rolled upon itself.

CONVOLUTION, kón'-vò-lú'-shún. f. The act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of rolling together in company.

CONVOY, kón'-voy. f. Attendance at sea or on the road by way of defence; the act of attending as a defence.

To CONVOY, kón'-voy'. v. a. To accompany, by land or sea, for the sake of defence.

CONUSANCE, kón'-ù-sáns. f. Cognisance, notice. A law term.

To CONVULSE, kón'-vúl's. v. a. To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

CONVULSION, kón'-vúl'-shún. f. An involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles; an irregular and violent motion, commotion.

CONVULSIVE, kón'-vúl'-sív. a. Giving twitches or spasms.

CONY, kún'-ny. f. A rabbit, an animal that burroughs in the ground.

CONY-BOROUGH, kún'-ny-búr-ò. f. A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To CONYCATCH, kún'-ny-kách. v. n. To cheat, to bite, to trick. Now obsolete.

To COO, kó. v. n. To cry as a dove or pigeon.

COOK, kúk'. f. One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

COOK-MAID, kúk'-máde. f. A maid that dresses provisions.

COOK-ROOM, kúk'-róm. f. A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew.

To

To **COOK**, kûk'. v. a. To prepare victuals for the table.

COOKERY, kûk'-êr-ý. f. The art of dressing victuals.

COOL, kô'l. a. Somewhat cold, approaching to cold; not zealous, not fond.

COOL, kô'l. f. Freedom from heat.

To **COOL**, kô'l. v. a. To make cool, to allay heat; to quiet passion, to calm anger.

To **COOL**, kô'l. v. n. To grow less hot; to grow less warm with regard to passion.

COOLER, kô'-lûr. f. That which has the power of cooling the body; a vessel in which any thing is made cool.

COOLLY, kô'-ly. ad. Without heat, or sharp cold; without passion.

COOLNESS, kô'l-nês. f. Gentle cold, a soft or mild degree of cold; want of affection, disinclination; freedom from passion.

COOM, kô'm. f. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; that matter that works out of the wheels of carriages.

COOMB, kô'm. f. A measure of corn containing four bushels.

COOP, kô'p. f. A cage, a pen for animals, as poultry or sheep.

To **COOP**, kô'p. v. a. To shut up in a narrow compass, to cage.

COOPEE, kô-pé. f. A motion in dancing.

COOPER, kô'-pûr. f. One that makes coops or barrels.

COOPERAGE, kô'-pûr-îdzh. f. The price paid for coopers work; a cooper's workshop.

To **COOPERATE**, kô ôp' êr-âte. v. n. To labour jointly with another to the same end; to concur in the same effect.

COOPERATION, kô ôp' êr-â-shûn. f. The act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

COOPERATIVE, kô ôp' êr-â-tiv. a. Promoting the same end jointly.

COOPERATOR, kô ôp' êr-â-tûr. f. He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.

COOPTATION, kô ôp-tâ-shûn. f. Adoption, assumption.

COORDINATE, kô-â'r-dî-nét. a. Holding the same rank.

COORDINATELY, kô-â'r-dî-nét-ly. ad. In the same rank.

COORDINATENESS, kô-â'r-dî-nét-nês. f. The state of being coordinate.

COORDINATION, kô-ôr-dî-nâ-shûn. f. The state of holding the same rank, collateralness.

COOT, kô't. f. A small black water fowl.

COP, kôp'. f. The head, the top of any thing.

COPARCENARY, kô-pâ'r-sê-nêr-ý. f. Joint succession to any inheritance.

COPARCENER, kô-pâ'r-sê-nûr. f. Coparceners are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor.

COPARCENY, kô-pâ'r-sê-ný. f. An equal share of coparceners.

COPARTNER, kô-pâ'rt-nûr. f. One that has a share in some common stock or affair.

COPARTNERSHIP, kô-pâ'rt-nûr-shîp. f. The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

COPATAIN, kôp'-â-tîn. a. High raised, pointed. Obsolete.

COPAYVA, kô-pâ'-vá. f. The same with capivi.

COPE, kô'pe. f. Any thing with which the head is covered; a sacerdotal cloak, worn in sacred ministration; any thing which is spread over the head.

To **COPE**, kô'pe. v. a. To cover, as with a cope; to contend with, to oppose.

To **COPE**, kô'pe. v. n. To contend, to struggle, to strive.

COPIER, kôp'-py-ûr. f. One that copies, a transcriber; a plagiarist, an imitator.

COPING, kôp'-pîng. f. The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall.

COPIOUS, kô'-pyûs. a. Plentiful, abundant, abounding in words or images.

COPIOUSLY, kô'-pyûf-ly. ad. Plentifully,

- tifully, abundantly, in great quantities; at large, diffusely.
- COPIOUSNESS**, kô'-pyúf-nés. f. Plenty, abundance; exuberance of style.
- COPIST**, kôp'-íft. f. A copier; an imitator.
- COPLAND**, kôp'-lánd. f. A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle.
- COPPED**, kôpt'. a. Rising to a top or head.
- COPPEL**, kôp'-pl. f. See **CUPEL**.
- COPPER**, kôp'-púr. f. A metal of a pale reddish colour; a boiler larger than a moveable pot, made of copper.
- COPPER-NOSE**, kôp'-púr-nôze. f. A red nose.
- COPPER-PLATE**, kôp'-púr-plá'te. f. A plate on which pictures are engraved; the impression from such a plate.
- COPPER-WORK**, kôp'-púr-wúrk. f. A place where copper is manufactured.
- COPPERAS**, kôp'-pér-ás. f. Vitriol vulgarly so called.
- COPPERSMITH**, kôp'-púr-smíth. f. One that manufactures copper.
- COPPERWORM**, kôp'-púr-wúrm. f. A little worm in ships; a worm breeding in one's hand.
- COPPERY**, kôp'-púr-ý. a. Containing copper.
- COPPICE**, kôp'-pls. f. Low woods cut at stated times for fuel.
- COPPLE-DUST**, kôp'l-dúft. f. Powder used in purifying metals.
- COPPLE-STONES**, kôp'l-ftónz. f. Lumps or fragments of stone, broken from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the action of the water.
- COPPLED**, kôp'ld. a. Rising in a conick form.
- COPSE**, kôps'. f. Short wood.
- To **COPSE**, kôps'. v. a. To preserve underwoods.
- COPULA**, kôp'-ú-lá. f. The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.
- To **COPULATE**, kôp'-ú-lá'te. v. a. To unite, to conjoin.
- To **COPULATE**, kôp'-ú-lá'te. v. n.
- To come together as different sexes.
- COPULATION**, kôp ú-lá'-shún. f. The congress or embrace of the two sexes.
- COPULATIVE**, kôp'-ú-lá-tív. a. A term of grammar.
- COPY**, kôp'-ý. f. A transcript from the archetype or original; an individual book, as a good and fair copy; the original, the archetype; a picture drawn from another picture.
- To **COPY**, kôp'-ý. v. a. To transcribe, to write after an original; to imitate, to propose to imitation.
- To **COPY**, kôp'-ý. v. n. To do any thing in imitation of something else.
- COPY-BOOK**, kôp'-ý-búk. f. A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.
- COPY-HOLD**, kôp' ý-hóld. f. A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court.
- COPY-HOLDER**, kôp'-ý-hóld-úr. f. One that is possessed of land in copy-hold.
- COPY-MONEY**, kôp'-ý-mún-ný. f. Money given for copy-right.
- COPY-RIGHT**, kôp'-ý--rite. f. The exclusive right which an author has to publish his own work.
- COPYER**, kôp'-ý-úr. } f. One who
- COPYIST**, kôp'-ý-íft. } copies writing or pictures.
- To **COQUET**, kô-két'. v. a. To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.
- To **COQUET**, kô-két'. v. n. To act the lover.
- COQUETRY**, kô-két'-rý. f. Affectation of amorous advances.
- COQUETTE**, kô-két'. f. A gay, airy girl, who endeavours to attract notice.
- CORACLE**, kór'-ákl. f. A boat used in Wales by fishers.
- CORAL**, kór'-ál. f. The testaceous habitation of a marine animal of the polypus kind, it is usually of a fine red colour, capable of being polished, and employed for some ornamental purposes;

- purposes; a piece of coral set in a handle for infants to rub their gums with.
- CORAL-TREE**, kór'-ál-tré. f. A tree growing in warm climates, that produces beautiful red flowers.
- CORALLINE**, kór'-ál-líne. a. Consisting of coral.
- CORALLINE**, kór'-ál-líne. f. A marine production of a similar nature with coral.
- CORALLOID**, kór'-ál-loid. }
CORALLOIDAL, kór'-ál-loi'd-ál. }
 a. Resembling coral.
- CORANT**, kó-ránt'. f. A nimble sprightly, dance.
- CORBAN**, kór'-bán. f. An alms-basket, a gift, an alms.
- CORBELS**, kór'-bélz. f. Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth.
- CORBEL**, kór'-bél. f. In architecture, the representation of a basket; the vase or tambour of the Corinthian column; a short piece of timber sticking out from a wall, sometimes placed for strength under the semigirders of a platform; a niche.
- CORD**, ká'rd. f. A rope, a string; a quantity of wood for fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.
- CORD-MAKER**, ká'rd-má-kúr. f. One whose trade is to make ropes, a rope-maker.
- CORD-WOOD**, ká'rd-wúd. f. Wood piled up for fuel.
- To CORD**, ká'rd. v. a. To bind with ropes.
- CORDAGE**, ká'r-dídz. f. A quantity of cords.
- CORDED**, ká'r-díd. a. Made of ropes.
- CORDELIER**, kór-dê lé'r. f. A Franciscan friar, so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.
- CORDIAL**, ká'rd yál. f. A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation; any medicine that increases strength; any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.
- CORDIAL**, ká'rd-yál. a. Reviving, invigorating; sincere, hearty.
- CORDIALITY**, kór-d-yál'-i-tý. f. Relation to the heart; sincerity.
- CORDIALLY**, ká'rd-yál' y. ad. Sincerely, heartily.
- CORDWAIN**, ká'rd-wáne. f. Spanish leather.
- CORDWAINER**, ká'rd-wáne-úr. f. A shoe-maker.
- CORE**, kóre. f. The heart; the inner part of any thing; the inner part of a fruit which contains the kernel; the matter contained in a boil or sore.
- CORIACEOUS**, kó-rý-á'-shús. a. Consisting of leather; of a substance resembling leather.
- CORIANDEE**, kó-rý-án'-dúr. f. A plant.
- CORINTH**, kúr'-rúnt. f. A small fruit commonly called currant.
- CORINTHIAN**, kó-rín'-thyán. a. The Corinthian is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders of architecture.
- CORK**, ká'rk. f. A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark; the bark of the cork tree, used for stopples; the stopple of a bottle.
- To CORK**, ká'rk. v. a. To put corks into bottles.
- CORKING-PIN**, ká'r kíng-pín'. f. A pin of the largest size.
- CORKY**, ká'r-ký. a. Consisting of cork.
- CORMORANT**, ká'r-mó-ránt. f. A bird that preys upon fish; a glutton.
- CORN**, ká'rn. f. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; grain unrcaped; grain in the ear, yet unthreshed; an excrescence on the feet, hard and painful.
- To CORN**, ká'rn. v. a. To salt, to sprinkle with salt; to form into small grains.
- CORN-FIELD**, ká'rn-fé'ld. f. A field where corn is growing.
- CORN-FLAG**, ká'rn-flág. f. A plant: the leaves are like those of the fleur-de-lis.
- CORN-FLOOR**, ká'rn-flór. f. The floor where corn is stored.
- CORN-FLOWER**, ká'rn-flow-úr. f. The blue bottle.

CORN-LAND, ká'r-n-lánd. f. Land appropriated to the production of grain.

CORN-MILL, ká'r-n-míl. f. A mill to grind corn into meal.

CORN-PIPE, ká'r-n-pípe. f. A pipe made by flitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

CORNCHANDLER, ká'r-n-tshánd-lúr. f. One that retails corn.

CORNCUTTER, ká'r-n-kút-túr. f. A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot.

CORNEL, ká'r-nél.

CORNELIAN-TREE, kór-né' } f. lyán-tré.

The Cornel tree beareth the fruit commonly called the cornelian-cherry.

CORNÉOUS, ká'r-ný'ús. a. Horny, of a substance resembling horn.

CORNER, ká'r-núr. f. An angle; a secret or remote place; the extremities, the utmost limit.

CORNER-STONE, ká'r-núr-fló'ne. f. The stone that unites the two walls at the corner.

CORNERWISE, ká'r-núr-wíze. ad. Diagonally.

CORNET, ká'r-nét. f. A musical instrument blown with the mouth; a company or troop of horse, in this sense obsolete; the officer that bears the standard of a troop; Cornet of a horse is the lowest part of his pattern that runs round the coffin.

CORNETTER, ká'r-nét-úr. f. A blower of the cornet.

CORNICE, ká'r-nís. f. The highest projection of a wall or column.

CORNICLE, ká'r-níkl. f. A little horn.

CORNIFICK, kór-ní'fk. a. Productive of horns, making horns.

CORNIGEROUS, kór-ní'zh'è-rús. a. Horned, having horns

CORNUCOPIÆ, ká'r-nú-kó''-pý'-è. f. The horn of plenty.

To **CORNUTE**, kór-nú't. v. a. To bestow horns, to cuckold.

CORNUTED, kór-nú'-tid. a. Grafted with horns, cuckolded.

CORNUTO, kór-nú'-tò. f. A man horned, a cuckold.

CORNY, ká'r-ný'. a. Strong or hard like horn, horny; producing grain or corn.

COROLLA, kò-rò'l-lá. f. The variously coloured leaves, or petals, that form the most conspicuous part of a flower.

COROLLARY, kór'-ò-lár-y. f. The conclusion; an inference; furplus.

CORONAL, kór'-ò-nál. f. A crown, a garland.

CORONAL, kór'-ò-nál. a. Belonging to the top of the head.

CORONARY, kór'-ò-nér-y. a. Relating to a crown; it is applied in anatomy to arteries fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

CORONATION, kór'-ò-ná'-shún. f. The act or solemnity of crowning a king; the pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

CORONER, kór'-ò-núr. f. An officer whose duty is to inquire, how any violent death was occasioned.

CORONET, kór'-ò-nét. f. An inferior crown worn by the nobility.

CORPORAL, ká'r-pò-rál. f. The lowest officer in the army; a low sea-officer.

CORPORAL, ká'r-pò-rál. a. Relating to the body, belonging to the body; material, not spiritual.

CORPORALITY, kór-pò-rál'-i-tý. f. The quality of being embodied.

CORPORALLY, ká'r-pò-rál-y. ad. Bodily.

CORPORATE, ká'r-pò-rét. a. United in a body or community.

CORPORATION, kór-pò-rá'-shún. f. A body politick.

CORPORATURE, ká'r-pò-rá-túr. f. The state of being embodied.

CORPOREAL, kór-pò-rý'-ál. a. Having a body, not immaterial.

CORPOREITY, kór-pò-ré'-i-tý. f. Materiality, bodilyness.

CORPORIFICATION, kór-pò-ríf-y'-ká'-shún. f. The act of giving body or palpability.

To **CORPORIFY**, kór-pòr'-rý'-fý. v. a. To embody, to insipitate into body. Not used.

CORPS, kò're: pl. kò'rz. f. A body of forces.

CORPSE, ká'rp's. f. A body; a carcase, a dead body.

CORPULENCE, ká'r-pù-léns. } f.
CORPULENCY, ká'r-pù-lén-sý. } f.
 Bulkiness of body, fleshiness.

CORPULENT, ká'r-pù-lént. a. Flethy, bulky.

CORPUSCLE, ká'r-pùs'kl. f. A small body, an atom.

CORPUSCULAR, kòr-pùs'-kù-lér. } a.
CORPUSCULARIAN, kòr-pùs'-kù-lá'-rý-án. } a.
 Relating to bodies, comprising bodies.

To **CORRADE**, kòr-rá'de. v. a. To rub off, to scrape together.

CORADIATION, kòr-rá-dý-á'-shùn. f. A conjunction of rays in one point.

To **CORRECT**, kòr-rékt'. v. a. To punish, to chastise; to amend; to obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another.

CORRECT, kòr-rékt'. a. Revised or finished with exactness.

CORRECTION, kòr-rék'-shùn. f. Punishment, discipline; amendment; that which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong; reprehension; abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

CORRECTIONER, kòr-rék'-shùn-ér. f. A jail-bird. Obsolete.

CORRECTIVE, kòr-rék'-tív. a. Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

CORRECTIVE, kòr-rék'-tív. f. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss; limitation, restriction.

CORRECTLY, kòr-rékt'-lý. ad. Accurately, exactly.

CORRECTNESS, kòr-rékt'-nès. f. Accuracy, exactness.

CORRECTOR, kòr-rék'-túr. f. He that amends, or alters, by punishment; he that revises any thing to free it from faults; such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against or abates the force of another.

CORREGIDOR, kòr-rédzh'-ý-dò're. f. The chief judge of a town, or province, in Spain.

To **CORRELATE**, kòr-ré-lá'te. v. n. To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CORRELATE, kòr'-ré-lá'te. f. One that stands in the opposite relation.

CORRELATIVE, kòr-rél'-á-tív. a. Having a reciprocal relation.

CORRELATIVENESS, kòr-rél'-á-tív-nès. f. The state of being correlative.

CORREPTION, kòr-rép'-shùn. f. Chiding, reprehension, reproof.

CORREPTORY, kòr-rép'-túr-ý. a. Chiding, reproving.

To **CORRESPOND**, kòr-réf-pònd'. v. n. To suit, to answer, to fit; to keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE, kòr-réf-pònd'-dén's. } f.
CORRESPONDENCY, kòr-réf-pònd'-dén-sý. } f.
 Relation, reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another; intercourse, reciprocal intelligence; friendship, interchange of offices or civilities.

CORRESPONDENT, kòr-réf-pònd'-dént. a. Suitable, adapted, answerable.

CORRESPONDENT, kòr-réf-pònd'-dént. f. One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

CORRESPONSIVE, kòr-réf-pònd'-sív. a. Answerable, adapted to any thing.

CORRIDOR, kòr-rý-dò're. f. The covert way lying round the fortifications; a gallery or long aisle round about a building.

CORRIGIBLE, kòr-rí-dzhíbl. a. That which may be altered or amended; punishable.

CORRIVAL, kòr-rí-vál. f. Rival, competitor.

CORRIVALRY, kòr-rí-vál-rý. f. Competition.

CORROBORANT, kòr-ròb'-ò-ránt. a. Having the power to give strength.

To **CORROBORATE**, kòr-ròb'-ò-rá'te.

râte. v. a. To confirm, to establish; to strengthen, to make strong.

CORROBORATION, kôr-rôb ô-râ-shûn. f. The act of strengthening or confirming.

CORROBORATIVE, kôr-rôb'-ô-râ-tiv. a. Having the power of increasing strength.

To **CORRODE**, kôr-rô'de. v. a. To eat away by degrees, to wear away gradually.

CORRODENT, kôr-rô'-dênt. a. Having the power of corroding or wasting.

CORRODIBILITY, kôr-rô-dý-bîl'-i-tý. f. Possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORRODIBLE, kôr-rô'-dîbl. a. Possible to be consumed.

CORRODY, kôr-rô'dý. f. A defalcation from an allowance or salary, for some other than the original purpose.

CORROSIBLE, kôr-rô'-sîbl. a. Possible to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSIBLENESS, kôr-rô'-sîbl-nês. f. Susceptibility of corrosion.

CORROSION, kôr-rô'-zhûn. f. The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

CORROSIVE, kôr-rô'-siv. a. Having the power of wearing away; having the quality to fret or vex.

CORROSIVE, kôr-rô'-siv. f. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away; that which has the power of giving pain.

CORROSIVELY, kôr-rô'-siv-ly. ad. Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion.

CORROSIVENESS, kôr-rô'-siv-nês. f. The quality of corroding or eating away, acrimony.

CORRUGANT, kôr-rô'-gânt. a. Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To **CORRUGATE**, kôr-rû-gâte. v. a. To wrinkle or purse up.

CORRUGATION, kôr-rû-gâ'-shûn. f. Contraction into wrinkles.

To **CORRUPT**, kôr-rûpt'. v. a. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state, to infect; to deprave, to destroy integrity, to vitiate.

To **CORRUPT**, kôr-rûpt'. v. n. To become putrid, to grow rotten.

CORRUPT, kôr-rûpt'. a. Vicious, tainted with wickedness.

CORRUPTER, kôr-rûp'-túr. f. He that taints or vitiates.

CORRUPTIBILITY, kôr-rûp-tî-bîl'-i-tý. f. Possibility to be corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE, kôr-rûp'-tîbl. a. Susceptibility of corruption; possible to be viated.

CORRUPTIBLENESS, kôr-rûp'-tîbl-nês. f. Susceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLY, kôr-rûp'-tîbl-ly. ad. In such a manner as to be corrupted.

CORRUPTION, kôr-rûp'-shûn. f. The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts; wickedness, perversion of principles; putrescence; matter or pus in a sore; the means by which any thing is vitiated, depravation.

CORRUPTIVE, kôr-rûp'-tiv. a. Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

CORRUPTLESS, kôr-rûpt'-lês. a. Insusceptible of corruption; undecaying.

CORRUPTLY, kôr-rûpt'-ly. ad. With corruption, with taint; viciously, contrary to purity.

CORRUPTNESS, kôr-rûpt'-nês. f. The quality of corruption, putrescence, vice.

CORSAIR, kôr-sâr. f. A pirate.

CORSE, kôr'se. f. A dead body, a carcase.

CORSELET, kôr's'-lêt. f. A light armour for the forepart of the body.

CORTICAL, kâr-tî-kâl. a. Barky, belonging to the rind.

CORTICATED, kâr-tî-kâ-tîd. a. Resembling the bark of a tree.

CORTICOSE, kâr-tî-kô'se. a. Full of bark.

CORVETTO, kôr-vêt'-tô. f. The curvet.

CORUSCANT, kô-rûs'-kânt. a. Glittering by flashes, flashing.

CORUSCATION, kôr-ûs-kâ'-shûn. f. Flash, quick vibration of light.

CORYMBIATED, kô-rîm'-bý-â-tîd. a. Garnished with branches of berries.

- CORYMBIFEROUS**, kò-rim-bif'-fè-rùs. a. Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.
- CORYMBUS**, kò rim'-bùs. f. Amongst ancient botanists, clusters of berries: amongst modern botanists, a compounded discous flower; such are the flowers of daisies, and common marygold.
- CORYPHÆUS**, kòr-ý-fè'-ús. f. The leader of the chorus in the ancient tragedy.
- COSCINOMANCY**, kòs-sin'-ò-mán-sý. f. The art of divination by means of a sieve.
- COSIER**, kò'-zhár. f. A botcher. Obsolete.
- COSINE**, kò'-sine. f. The right sine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.
- COSMETICK**, kòz-mèt'-ik. a. Beautifying.
- COSMETICK**, kòz-mèt'-ik. f. Any thing used to render the skin fair and delicate.
- COSMICAL**, kòz'-mí-kál. a. Relating to the world; rising or setting with the sun.
- COSMICALLY**, kòz'-mí-cál-ý. ad. With the sun.
- COSMOGONY**, kòz-mòg'-gò-ný. f. The rise or birth of the world, the creation.
- COSMOGRAPHER**, kòz-mòg'-grá-fár. f. One who writes a description of the world.
- COSMOGRAPHICAL**, kòz-mò-gráf'-ý-kál. a. Relating to a general description of the world.
- COSMOGRAPHICALLY**, kòz-mò-gráf'-ý-kál-ý. ad. In a manner relating to the structure of the world.
- COSMOGRAPHY**, kòz-mòg'-grá-sý. f. The science of the general system of the world; a general description of the universe.
- COSMOLATRY**, kòz-mòl'-lá-trý. f. Worship paid to the universe or its parts.
- COSMOPOLITAN**, kòz-mò-pòl'-ý-tán. } f.
- COSMOPOLITE**, kòz-mòp'-pò-líte. }
- A citizen of the world, one who is at home in every place.
- To COSS**, kòs'. v. a. To turn a dog loose with something tied to his tail.
- COSSET**, kòs'-ét. f. A lamb brought up without the dam.
- COST**, kòt'. f. The price of any thing; charge, expense; loss, detriment.
- To COST**, kòt'. v. n. To be bought for, to be had at a price.
- COSTAL**, kòs'-tál. a. Belonging to the ribs.
- COSTARD**, kòs'-tárd. f. A head, an apple round and bulky like the head.
- COSTIVE**, kòs'-tiv. a. Bound in the body; close.
- COSTIVENESS**, kòs'-tiv-nés. f. The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.
- COSTLINESS**, kòt'-lý-nés. f. Sumptuousness, expensiveness.
- COSTLY**, kòt'-lý. a. Sumptuous, expensive.
- COT**, kòt'. f. A small house, a hut, a mean habitation; a frame for a bed to be suspended; refuse wool.
- COTANGENT**, kò-tán'-dzhént. f. The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.
- COTEMPORARY**, kò-tèm'-pò-ráp-ý. a. Living at the same time, coetaneous, contemporary.
- COTILLON**, kò-tíl' yún. f. A kind of light French dance.
- COTLAND**, kòt'-lánd. f. Land appendant to a cottage.
- COTQUEAN**, kòt'-kwèn. f. A man who busies himself with women's affairs.
- COTTAGE**, kòt'-tidzh. f. A hut, a mean habitation.
- COTTAGER**, kòt'-tà-dzhúr. f. One who lives in a hut or cottage; one who lives in the common, without paying rent.
- COTTIER**, kòt'-yér. f. One who inhabits a cot.
- COTTON**, kòt'n. f. The down of the cotton-tree; a plant; cloth or stuff made of cotton.
- To COTTON**, kòt'n. v. n. To rise with

with a nap; to cement, to unite with.

To **COUCH**, kou'tsh. v. n. To lie down in a place of repose; to lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest; to lie down, in ambush; to stoop or bend down, in fear, in pain.

To **COUCH**, kou'tsh. v. a. To lay on a place of repose; to lay down any thing in a stratum; to bed, to hide in another body; to include secretly, to hide; to fix the spear in the rest; to depress the cataract that obstructs the sight of the eye.

COUCH, kou'tsh. f. A feat of repose; a layer, or stratum.

COUCHANT, kou'tshant. a. Lying down, squatting.

COUCHEE, kú'-shé. f. Bedtime, the time of visiting late at night.

COUCHER, kou'tsh-úr. f. He that couches or depresses cataracts.

COUCHFELLOW, kou'tsh-fél-lò. f. Bedfellow, companion.

COUCHGRASS, kou'tsh-grás. f. A weed.

COVE, kò've. f. A small creek or bay; a shelter, a cover.

COVENANT, kúv'-è-nànt. f. A contract, a stipulation; a compact; a writing containing the terms of agreement.

To **COVENANT**, kúv'-è-nànt. v. n. To bargain, to stipulate.

COVENANTEE, kúv'-è-nàn-té'. f. A party to a covenant, a stipulator, a bargainer.

COVENANTER, kúv'-è-nàn-túr. f. One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

COVENOUS, kúv'-è-nús. a. Fraudulent, collusive.

To **COVER**, kúv'-úr. v. a. To overspread any thing with something else; to conceal under something laid over; to hide by superficial appearances; to overwhelm, to bury; to shelter, to conceal from harm; to brood on; to copulate with a female; to wear the hat.

COVER, kúv'-úr. f. Any thing that is laid over another; a concealment, a screen, a veil; shelter, defence.

COVER-SHAME, kúv'-úr-sháme. f.

Some appearance used to conceal infamy.

COVERING, kúv'-ur-ing. f. Dress, vesture.

COVERLEET, kúv'-úr-lít. f. The outermost of the bedclothes.

COVERT, kúv'-úr-t. f. A shelter, a defence; a thicket, or hiding-place.

COVERT, kúv'-úr-t. a. Sheltered, secret, hidden, insidious; the state of a woman married.

COVERT-WAY, kúv'-úr-t-wá'. f. A space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathoms broad, ranging quite round the half-moons, or other works toward the country.

COVERTLY, kúv'-úr-t-ly. ad. Secretly, closely.

COVERTNESS, kúv'-úr-t-nés. f. Secrecy, privacy.

COVERTURE, kúv'-úr-túr. f. Shelter, defence; in law, the state and condition of a married woman.

To **COVET**, kúv'-ít. v. a. To desire inordinately, to desire beyond due bounds; to desire earnestly.

To **COVET**, kúv'-ít. v. n. To have a strong desire.

COVETABLE, kúv'-ít-à-bl. a. To be wished for.

COVETOUS, kúv'-vè-tshús. a. Inordinately desirous; inordinately eager of money, avaricious.

COVETOUSLY, kúv'-vè-tshús-ly. ad. Avariciously, eagerly.

COVETOUSNESS, kúv'-vè-tshús-nés. f. Avarice, eagerness of gain.

COVEY, kúv'-vý. f. A hatch, an old bird with her young ones; a number of birds together.

COUGH, kòf'. f. A convulsion of the lungs.

To **COUGH**, kòf'. v. n. To have the lungs convulsed, to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

To **COUGH**, kòf'. v. a. To eject by a cough.

COUGHER, kòf'-úr. f. One that coughs.

COVIN, } kúv'-ín. { f. A deceitful

COVINE, } agreement between

tween two or more, to the hurt of another.

COVING, kó' vng. f. A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot; a particular form of eieling.

COULD, kúd'. The imperfect preterite of CAN.

COULTER, kól-túr. f. The sharp iron of the plough which cuts the earth.

COUNCIL, kou'n-sil. f. An assembly of persons met together in consultation; persons called together to be consulted; the body of privy counsellors.

COUNCIL-BOARD, kou'n-sil-bórd. f. Council-table, table where matters of state are deliberated.

COUNSEL, kou'n-sél. f. Advice, direction; deliberation; prudence; secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consulting; scheme, purpose, design; those that plead a cause, the counsellors.

To COUNSEL, kou'n-sél. v. a. To give advice or counsel to any person; to advise any thing.

COUNSELLABLE, kou'n-sél-ábl. a. Willing to receive and follow advice.

COUNSELLOR, kou'n-sél-lúr. f. One that gives advice; confidant, bosom friend; one whose province is to deliberate and advise upon public affairs; one that is consulted in a case of law.

COUNSELLORSHIP, kou'n-sél-lúr-shíp. f. The office or post of privy counsellor.

To COUNT, kou'nt. v. a. To number, to tell; to reckon, to account, to consider as having a certain character; to impute to, to charge to.

To COUNT, kou'nt. v. n. To lay a scheme; to depend on.

COUNT, kou'nt. f. Number; reckoning; a declaration in a process at law; a title of foreign nobility, an earl.

COUNTABLE, kou'n-tábl. a. That which may be numbered.

COUNTENANCE, kou'n-té-náns. f. The form of the face, the system of the features, air, look; confidence of mien, aspect of assurance; affectation or ill-will, as it appears upon the face; patronage, support.

To COUNTENANCE, kou'n-té-náns. v. a. To support, to patronise, to make a show of; to encourage.

COUNTENANCER, kou'n-té-nánsúr. f. One that countenances or supports another.

COUNTER, kou'n-túr. f. A false piece of money used as a mean of reckoning; the form on which goods are viewed and money told in a shop.

COUNTER, kou'n-túr. ad. Contrary to, in opposition to; the wrong way; contrary ways.

To COUNTERACT, koun-túr-ak't. v. a. To hinder any thing from it's effect by contrary agency.

To COUNTERBALANCE, koun-túr-bál-láns. v. a. To act against with an opposite weight.

COUNTERBALANCE, kou'n-túr-bál-láns. f. Opposite weight.

To COUNTERBUFF, koun-túr-búf. v. a. To impel; to strike back.

COUNTERBUFF, kou'n-túr-búf. f. A stroke that produces a recoil.

COUNTERCASTER, kou'n-túr-káftúr. f. A book-keeper, a cafter of accounts, a reckoner. Not used.

COUNTERCHANGE, kou'n-túr-tshándzh. f. Exchange, reciprocation.

To COUNTERCHANGE, koun-túr-tshándzh. v. a. To give and receive.

COUNTERCHARM, kou'n-túr-tshárm. f. That by which a charm is dissolved.

To COUNTERCHARM, koun-túr-tshárm. v. a. To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

To COUNTERCHECK, koun-túr-tshék'. v. a. To oppose.

COUNTERCHECK, kou'n-túr-tshék'. f. Stop, rebuke.

To COUNTERDRAW, koun-túr-drá'. v. a. To copy a design by means of an old paper, whereon the strokes appearing through are traced with a pencil.

COUNTEREVIDENCE, koun-túr-év-l-déns. f. Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

To COUNTERFEIT, kou'n-túr-ffit. v. a. To copy with an intent to pass the

- the copy for an original; to imitate, to resemble.
- COUNTERFEIT**, kou'n-túr-ffit. a. Forged, fictitious; deceitful, hypocritical.
- COUNTERFEIT**, kou'n-túr-ffit. f. One who personates another; an impostor; something made in imitation of another; a forgery.
- COUNTERFEITER**, kou'n-túr-ffit-úr. f. A forger.
- COUNTERFEITLY**, kou'n-túr-ffit-ly. ad. Falsely, with forgery.
- COUNTERFERMENT**, kou'n-túr-fér-mént. f. Ferment opposed to ferment.
- COUNTERFORT**, kou'n-túr-fört. f. Counterforts are pillars serving to support walls subject to bulge.
- COUNTERGAGE**, kou'n-túr-gádzh. f. A method used to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortice to the place where the tenon is to be.
- COUNTERGUARD**, kou'n-túr-gárd. f. A small rampart with parapet and ditch.
- COUNTERLIGHT**, kou'n-túr-élite. f. A window or light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to disadvantage.
- To COUNTERMAND**, kou'n-túr-mánd. v. a. To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict the orders of another.
- COUNTERMAND**, kou'n-túr-mánd. f. Repeal of a former order.
- To COUNTERMARCH**, kou'n-túr-má'rtsh. v. n. To march backward.
- COUNTERMARCH**, kou'n-túr-má'rtsh. f. Retrocession, march backward; change of measures; alteration of conduct.
- COUNTERMARK**, kou'n-túr-má'rk. f. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods; the mark of the goldsmiths company; a mark made in a horse's tooth, to disguise his age.
- COUNTERMINE**, kou'n-túr-mí'ne. f. 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**, kou'n-túr-mí'ne. v. a. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine; to counterwork, to defeat by secret measures.
- COUNTERMOTION**, kou'n-túr-mó'-shún. f. Contrary motion.
- COUNTERMURE**, kou'n-túr-már, f. A wall built up behind another wall.
- COUNTERNATURAL**, kou'n-túr-nát'-túr-rál. a. Contrary to nature.
- COUNTERNOISE**, kou'n-túr-noiz. f. A sound by which any other noise is overpowered.
- COUNTEROPENING**, kou'n-túr-ó'pe-ní'ng. f. An aperture on the contrary side.
- COUNTERPACE**, kou'n-túr-pá'se. f. Contrary measure.
- COUNTERPANE**, kou'n-túr-páne, f. A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares.
- COUNTERPART**, kou'n-túr-pá'rt. f. The correspondent part.
- COUNTERPLEA**, kou'n-túr-plé'. f. In law, a replication.
- To COUNTERPLOT**, kou'n-túr-plór'. v. a. To oppose one machination by another.
- COUNTERPLOT**, kou'n-túr-plót. f. An artifice opposed to an artifice.
- COUNTERPOINT**, kou'n-túr-póint. f. A coverlet woven in squares; music in parts.
- To COUNTERPOISE**, kou'n-túr-póiz. v. a. To counterbalance, to be equiponderant to; to produce a contrary action by an equal weight; to act with equal power against any person or cause.
- COUNTERPOISE**, kou'n-túr-póiz. f. Equiponderance, equivalence of weight; the state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance; equipollence, equivalence of power.
- COUNTERPOISON**, kou'n-túr-póizn. f. Antidote.
- COUNTERPRESSURE**, kou'n-túr-prés'-shúr. f. Opposite force.
- COUNTERPROJECT**, kou'n-túr-pródzh'-íkt. f. Correspondent part of a scheme.

COUNTERSCARP, kou'n-túr skárp. f. That side of the ditch which is next to the camp.

To COUNTERSIGN, koun-túr-sí'ne. v. a. To sign an order or patent of a superior, in quality of secretary, to render the thing more authentic.

COUNTERTENOR, koun-túr-tén'-núr. f. One of the mean or middle parts of musick, so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor.

COUNTERTIDE, kou'n-túr-tíde. f. Contrary tide.

COUNTERTIME, kou'n-túr-tíme. f. Defence, opposition.

COUNTERTURN, kou'n-túr-túrn. f. The height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the Counterturn, which destroys expectation.

To COUNTERVAIL, koun-túr-vá'le. v. a. To be equivalent to, to have equal force or value, to act against with equal power.

COUNTERVAIL, kou'n-túr-vá'le. f. Equal weight; that which has equal weight or value.

COUNTERVIEW, kou'n-túr-vú. f. Opposition, a posture in which two persons front each other; contrast.

To COUNTERWORK, koun-túr-wúrk'. v. a. To counteract, to hinder by contrary operations.

COUNTESS, kou'n-tés. f. The wife of an earl or count.

COUNTING-HOUSE, kou'n-tíng-hous. f. The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

COUNTLESS, kou'nt-lés. a. Innumerable, without number.

COUNTRIFIED, kún'-trý-fíde. a. Rustick, awkward, plain, ignorant.

COUNTRY, kún'-trý. f. A tract of land, a region; rural parts; the place of one's birth, the native soil; the inhabitants of any region.

COUNTRY, kún'-trý. a. Rustick, rural; remote from cities or courts; peculiar to a region or people; rude; ignorant, untaught.

COUNTRYMAN, kún'-trý-mán. f. One born in the same country; a

rustick, one that inhabits the rural parts; a farmer, a husbandman.

COUNTY, kou'n tý. f. A shire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided; a count, a lord. Obsolete in this latter sense.

COUPEE, kò-pé'. f. A motion in dancing.

COUPLE, kúp'l. f. A chain or yre that holds dogs together; two, a brace; a male and his female.

To COUPLE, kúp'l. v. a. To chain together; to join one to another; to marry, to wed.

To COUPLE, kúp'l. v. n. To join in embraces.

COUPLE-BEGGAR, kúp'l-bég'úr. f. One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.

COUPLET, kúp'-lit. f. Two verses, a pair of rhimes; a pair, as of doves.

COURAGE, kúr'-rázh. f. Bravery, active fortitude.

COURAGEOUS, kúr-rá'-dzhús. a. Brave, daring, bold.

COURAGEOUSLY, kúr-rá'-dzhúf-ly. ad. Bravely, stoutly, boldly.

COURAGEOUSNESS, kúr-rá'-dzhúf-nés. f. Bravery, boldness, spirit, courage.

COURANT, kúr-ránt'. } f. A
COURANTO, kúr-rán'-tò. } nimble
dance; any thing that spreads quick,
as a paper of news.

To COURB, kò'rb. v. n. To bend, to bow. Obsolete.

COURIER, kò'-ryér. f. A messenger sent in haste.

COURSE, kò'rse. f. Race, career; passage from place to place; tilt, act of running in the lists; ground on which a race is run; track or line in which a ship sails; the sail of the main, or fore-yard; order of succession; series of successive and methodical procedure; the elements of an art exhibited and explained in a methodical series; method of life, train of actions; natural bent, uncontrolled will; catamenia; number of dishes set at once upon the table; empty form.

To COURSE, kò'rse. v. a. To hunt,

to pursue; to pursue with dogs that hunt in view; to put to speed, to force to run.

To COURSE, kò'rsē. v. n. To run, to rove about.

COURSER, kò'r-súr. f. A swift horse, a war-horse; one who pursues the sport of coursing hares.

COURT, kò'rt. f. The place where the prince resides, the palace; the hall or chamber where justice is administered; open space before a house; a small opening enclosed with houses and paved with broad stones; persons who compose the retinue of a prince; persons who are assembled for the administration of justice; any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical; the art of pleasing, the art of insinuation.

To COURT, kò'rt. v. a. To woo, to solicit a woman; to solicit, to seek; to flatter, to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN, kò'rt-tsháp'-lín. f. One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

COURT-DAY, kò'rt-dá. f. Day on which justice is solemnly administered.

COURT-DRESSER, kò'rt-drés'-súr. f. One who dresses the court, or persons of rank; a flatterer.

COURT-FAVOUR, kò'rt-fá'-vúr. f. Favours or benefits bestowed by princes.

COURT-HAND, kò'rt-hánd. f. The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

COURT-LADY, kò'rt-lá'-dí. f. A lady conversant in court.

COURTEOUS, kò'r-tyús. a. Elegant of manners, well-bred.

COURTEOUSLY, kò'r-tyús'-lý. ad. Respectfully, civilly, complaisantly.

COURTEOUSNESS, kò'r-tyús'-nès. f. Civility, complaisance.

COURTESAN, } kúr-tè-zán'. } f.
COURTEZAN, }

A woman of the town; a prostitute, a strumpet.

COURTESY, kúr'-tè-sý. f. Elegance of manners, civility, complaisance; an act of civility or respect; a te-

nure, not of right, but of the favour of others.

COURTESY, kúr'-sý. f. The reverence made by women.

To COURTESY, kúr'-sý. v. n. To perform an act of reverence; to make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

COURTIER, kò'rt-yér. f. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes; one that courts or solicits the favour of another.

COURTLIKE, kò'rt-like. a. Elegant, polite.

COURTLINESS, kò'rt-lý'-nès. f. Elegance of manners, complaisance, civility.

COURTLING, kò'rt-líng. f. A retainer to a court.

COURTLY, kò'rt-lý. a. Relating or appertaining to the court, elegant, soft, flattering.

COURTLY, kò'rt-lý. ad. In the manner of courts, elegantly.

COURTSHIP, kò'rt-shíp. f. The act of soliciting favour, the solicitation of a woman to marriage.

COUSIN, kúz'n. f. Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or a sister; a title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

COW, kow'. f. The female of the bull.

To COW, kow'. v. a. To depress with fear.

COW-HERD, kow'-hèrd. f. One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE, kow'-hous. f. The house in which kine are kept.

COW-LEECH, kow'-létsh. f. One who professes to cure distempered cows.

COW-WEED, kow'-wèd. f. A species of chervil.

COW-WHEAT, kow'-hèwt. f. A plant.

COWARD, kow'-úrd. f. A poltron, a wretch whose predominant passion is fear; it is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective.

COWARDICE, kow'-úr-dís. f. Fear, habitual timidity, want of courage.

COWARDLINESS, kow'-úrd-ly-nés. f. Timidity, cowardice.

COWARDLY, kow'-úrd-ly. a. Fearful, timorous, pusillanimous; mean, besitting a coward.

COWARDLY, kow'-úrd-ly. ad. In the manner of a coward.

To **COWER**, kow'r. v. n. To sink by bending the knees, to stoop, to shrink.

COWISH, kow'-ish. a. Timorous, fearful. Not used.

COWKEEPER, kow'-kè-púr. f. One whose business is to keep cows.

COWL, kow'l. f. A monk's hood; a vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF, kow'-stáf. f. The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.

COWSLIP, kow'-slíp. f. Cowslip is also called pagil, and is a species of primrose.

COXCOMB, kòks'-kòm. f. The top of the head; the comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps; a flower; a fop, a superficial pretender.

COXCOMICAL, kòks'-kòm'-ik-ák. a. Foppish, conceited.

COY, koy'. a. Modest, decent; reserved, not accessible.

To **COY**, koy'. v. n. To behave with reserve, to reject familiarity; not to condescend willingly.

COYLY, koy'-ly. ad. With reserve.

COYNESS, koy'-nés. f. Reserve, unwillingness to become familiar.

COYSTREL, koy's tríl. f. A species of degenerate hawk.

COZ, kúz'. f. A cant or familiar word, contracted from cousin.

To **COZEN**, kúz'n. v. a. To cheat, to trick, to defraud.

COZENAGE, kúz'n-idzh. f. Fraud, deceit, trick, cheat.

COZENER, kúz'n-úr. f. A cheater, a defrauder.

CRAB, kráb'. f. A shell fish; a wild apple, the tree that bears a wild apple; a peevish, morose person; a wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships, a sort of capstern; a sign of the zodiack.

CRABBED, kráb'-bid. a. Peevish, morose; harsh, unpleasing; difficult, perplexing.

CRABBEDLY, kráb'-bid-ly. ad. Peevishly.

CRABBEDNESS, kráb'-bid-nés. f. Sourness of taste; sourness of countenance, asperity of manners; difficulty.

CRABER, krá'-búr. f. The water-rat.

CRABS-EYES, kráb'z-ize. f. Small whitish bodies found in the common crawfish, resembling the eyes of a crab.

CRACK, krák'. f. A sudden disruption; chink, fissure, narrow breach; the sound of any body bursting or falling; any sudden and quick sound; any breach, injury, or diminution, a flaw; craziness of intellect: a man crazed; a whore; a boast; a boaster. These last are low and vulgar uses of the word.

To **CRACK**, krák'. v. a. To break into chinks; to break, to split; to do any thing with quickness or smartness; to break or destroy any thing; to craze, to weaken the intellect.

To **CRACK**, krák'. v. n. To burst, to open in chinks; to fall to ruin; to utter a loud and sudden sound; to boast, with Of.

CRACK-BRAINED, krák'-bránd. a. Crazy, without right reason.

CRACK HEMP, krák'-hèmp. } f. A

CRACK-ROPE, krák'-rópe. } wretch fated to the gallows. A low word.

CRACKER, krák'-úr. f. A noisy boasting fellow; a quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise.

To **CRACKLE**, krák'l. v. n. To make slight cracks, to make small and frequent sharp sounds.

CRACKNEL, krák'-nél. f. A hard brittle cake.

CRADLE, krá'dl. f. A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth motion; infancy, or the first part of life; with surgeons, a case for a

- broken bone; with shipwrights, a frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship.
- To CRADLE, krá'dl. v. a. To lay in a cradle.
- CRADLE-CLOTHES, krá'dl-klóze. f. Bedclothes belonging to a cradle.
- CRAFT, kráft'. f. Manual art, trade; fraud, cunning; small vessels.
- To CRAFT, kráft'. v. n. To play tricks. Obsolete.
- CRAFTILY, kráft'-tý-lý. ad. Cunningly, artfully.
- CRAFTINESS, kráft'-tý-nés. f. Cunning, stratagem.
- CRAFTSMAN, kráft's-mán. f. An artificer, a manufacturer.
- CRAFTSMANSHIP, kráft's-máf-túr. f. A man skilled in his trade.
- CRAFTY, kráft'-tý. a. Cunning, artful.
- CRAG, krág'. f. A rough steep rock; the rugged protuberances of rocks; the neck.
- CRAGGED, krág'-gíd. a. Full of inequalities and prominences.
- CRAGGEDNESS, krág'-gíd-nés. f. Fullness of crags or prominent rocks.
- CRAGGINESS, krág'-gý-nés. f. The state of being craggy.
- CRAGGY, krág'-gý. a. Rugged, full of prominences, rough.
- To CRAM, krám'. v. a. To stuff, to fill with more than can conveniently be held; to fill with food beyond satiety; to thrust in by force.
- To CRAM, krám'. v. a. To eat beyond satiety.
- CRAMBO, krám'-bó. f. A play in which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.
- CRAMP, krámp'. f. A spasm or contraction of the limbs; a restriction, a confinement; a piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.
- CRAMP, krámp'. a. Difficult, knotty: a low term.
- To CRAMP, krámp'. v. a. To pain with cramps or twitches; to restrain, to confine; to bind with cramp-irons.
- CRAMP-FISH, krámp'-físh. f. The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.
- CRAMPIRON, krámp'-i-úr. f. See CRAMP.
- CRANAGE, krá'-nídzh. f. A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels.
- CRANE, krá'ne. f. A bird with a long beak; an instrument made with ropes, pulleys, and hooks, by which great weights are raised; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.
- CRANES-BILL, krá'nz-bíl. f. An herb; a pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.
- CRANIUM, krá'-nyúm. f. The skull.
- CRANK, krángx'. f. A crank is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down; any bending or winding passage; any conceit formed by twisting or changing a word.
- CRANK, krángx'. a. Healthy, sprightly; among sailors, a ship is said to be crank when easy to be overfet.
- To CRANKLE, krángx'l. v. n. To run in and out.
- To CRANKLE, krángx'l. v. a. To break into unequal surfaces.
- CRANKLE, krángx'l. f. An inequality, an angular prominence.
- CRANKNESS, krángx'-nés. f. Health, vigour; disposition to overfet.
- CRANNIED, krán'-nýd. a. Full of chinks.
- CRANNY, krán'-ný. f. A chink, a cleft, a fissure.
- CRAPE, krá'pe. f. A thin stuff loosely woven.
- CRAPULENCE, kráp'-ú-léns. f. Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance.
- CRAPULOUS, kráp'-ú-lús. a. Drunken, intemperate; sick with intemperance.
- CRASH, krásh'. f. A loud mixed sound.
- To CRASH, krásh'. v. n. To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling.

To **CRASH**, krásh'. v. a. To break or bruise.

CRASIS, krá'-sís. f. Temperature, constitution arising from the various properties of humours.

CRASS, krás'. a. Gross, coarse, not subtle.

CRASSITUDE, krás'-sý-túd. f. Grossness, coarseness.

CRASTINATION, krás-tý-ná'-shún. f. Delay.

CRATCH, krátsh'. f. The palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

CRATER, krá'-túr. f. A cup, a bowl; the mouth of a volcano.

CRAVAT, krá-vát'. f. A neck-cloth.

To **CRAVE**, krá've. v. a. To ask with earnestness, to ask with submission; to ask insatiably; to long, to wish unreasonably; to call for importunately.

CRAVEN, krá'vn. f. A cock conquered and dispirited; a coward, a recreant.

CRAVEN, krá'vn. a. Cowardly, base.

To **CRAVEN**, krá'vn. v. a. To make recreant or cowardly.

CRAYER, krá'-vúr. f. An insatiable asker.

To **CRAUNCH**, krántsh'. v. a. To crush in the mouth.

CRAW, krá'. f. The crop or first stomach of birds.

CRAWFISH, krá'-fish. f. A small shell-fish found in brooks, the cray fish.

To **CRAWL**, krá'l. v. n. To creep, to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground, as a worm; to move weakly and slowly.

CRAWLER, krá'-lúr. f. A creeper, anything that creeps.

CRAWFISH, krá'-fish. f. The river lobster.

CRAYON, krá'-ún. f. A kind of pencil, a roll of paste to draw lines with; a drawing done with a crayon.

To **CRAZE**, krá'ze. v. a. To break, to crush, to weaken; to crack the brain, to impair the intellect.

CRAZEDNESS, krá'-zéd-nés. f. Decrepitude, brokenness.

CRAZINESS, krá'-zý-nés. f. State of being crazy, imbecility, weakness.

CRAZY, krá'-zý. a. Broken, decrepit; broken witted, shattered in the intellect; weak, shattered.

To **CREAK**, kré'k. v. n. To make a harsh noise.

CREAM, krém. f. The unctuous or oily part of milk.

To **CREAM**, krém. v. n. To gather cream; to mantle or froth.

To **CREAM**, krém. v. a. To take off the cream; to take the flower and quintessence of any thing.

CREAM-FACED, krém-fátt. a. Pale, coward-looking.

CREAMY, kré'-mý. a. Full of cream.

CREASE, kré's. f. A mark made by doubling any thing.

To **CREASE**, kré's. v. a. To mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.

To **CREATE**, kré-á'te. v. a. To form out of nothing, to cause to exist; to produce, to cause, to be the occasion of; to beget; to invest with any new character.

CREATION, kré-á'-shún. f. The act of creating or conferring existence; the act of investing with new character; the things created, the universe; any thing produced, or caused.

CREATIVE, kré-á'-tív. a. Having the power to create; exerting the act of creation.

CREATOR, kré-á'-tór. f. The being that bestows existence.

CREATORIAL, kré-á'-túr. a. Belonging to a creature.

CREATURE, kré'-túr. f. A being created; an animal not human; a word of contempt for a human being; a word of petty tenderness; a person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.

CREATURELY, kré'-túr-lý. a. Having the qualities of a creature.

CREBRITUDE, kréb-rý-túd. f. Frequentness.

CREBROUS, kré'-brús. a. Frequent.

CREDENCE, krě'-dėns. f. Belief, credit; that which gives a claim to credit or belief.

CREDENDA, krě'-dėn'-dā. f. Things to be believed, articles of faith.

CREDENT, krě'-dėnt. a. Believing, easy of belief; having credit, not to be questioned.

CREDENTIAL, krě'-dėn'-shāl. f. That which gives a title to credit.

CREDIBILITY, krėd'-y-bl'i-t'y. f. Claim to credit, possibility of obtaining belief, probability.

CREDIBLE, krėd'-ibl. a. Worthy of credit, having a just claim to belief.

CREDIBLENESS, krėd'-ibl-nės. f. Credibility, worthiness of belief, just claim to belief.

CREDIBLY, krėd'-ib-l'y. ad. In a manner that claims belief.

CREDIT, krėd'-it. f. Belief; honour, reputation; good opinion; faith, testimony; trust reposed; promise given; influence, power not compulsive.

To CREDIT, krėd'-it. v. a. To believe; to procure credit or honour to any thing; to trust, to confide in; to admit as a debtor.

CREDITABLE, krėd'-it-ābl. a. Reputable, above contempt; estimable.

CREDITABLENESS, krėd'-it-ābl-nės. f. Reputation, estimation.

CREDITABLY, krėd'-it-āb-l'y. ad. Reputably, without disgrace.

CREDITOR, krėd'-it-ūr. f. He to whom a debt is owed, he that gives credit, correlative to debtor.

CREDULITY, krě'-dū'-li-t'y. f. Easiness of belief.

CREDULOUS, krėd'-ū-lūs. a. Apt to believe, unsuspecting, easily deceived.

CREDULOUSNESS, krėd' ū-lūs-nės. f. Aptness to believe, credulity.

CREED, krě'd. f. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended; any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

CREEK, krě'k. f. A prominence or jut in a winding coast; a small port, a bay, a cove.

To CREEK, krě'k. v. a. See to **CREAK**.

CREEKY, krě'-k'y. a. Full of creeks, unequal, winding.

To CREEP, krě'p. v. n. To move with the belly to the ground without legs; to grow along the ground, or on other supports; to move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects; to move slowly and feebly; to move timorously without soaring, or venturing; to behave with servility, to fawn, to bend.

CREEPER, krě'-pūr. f. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body; an iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens; a kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREEPHOLE, krě'p-hōle. f. A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger; a subterfuge, an excuse.

CREEPINGLY, krě'p-ing-l'y. ad. Slowly, after the manner of a reptile.

CREMATION, krě-mā'-shūn. f. A burning.

CREMOR, krě'-mōr. f. A milky substance, a soft liquor resembling cream.

CRENATED, krě'-nā-tid. a. Notched, indented.

To CREPITATE, krěp'-i-tāte. v. n. To make a small crackling noise.

CREPITATION, krěp'-i-tā'-shūn. f. A small crackling noise.

CREPT, krěp't. part. pret. of **CREEP**.

CREPUSCULE, krě'-pūs'-kūl. f. Twilight.

CREPUSCULOUS, krě'-pūs'-kū-lūs. a. Glimmering, in a state between light and darkness.

CRESCENT, krės'-fėnt. a. Increasing, growing.

CRESCENT, krės'-fėnt. f. The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing.

CRESCIVE, krės'-siv. a. Increasing, growing.

CRESS, krės'. f. An herb.

CRESET, krės'-fėt. f. A great light set upon a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower.

CREST,

CREST, krěŧ'. f. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet; the ornament of the helmet in heraldry; any tuft or ornament on the head; pride, spirit, fire.

CRESTED, krěŧ'-td. a. Adorned with plume or crest; wearing a comb.

CREST-FALLEN, krěŧ'-fáln. a. Dejected, sunk, heartless, spiritless.

CRESTLESS, krěŧ'-lěs. a. Not dignified with coat of arms.

CRETACEOUS, krě-tá'-ŧhús. a. Abounding with chalk, chalky.

CRETATED, krě-tá'-td. a. Rubbed with chalk.

CREVICE, krěv'-is. f. A crack, a cleft.

TO CREVICE, krěv'-is. v. a. To crack, to flaw.

CREW, krě'. f. A company of people associated for any purpose; the company of a ship. It is now generally used in a bad sense.

CREW, krě'. The irreg. pret. of *Crow*.

CREWEL, krě'-il. f. Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball.

CRIB, krib'. f. The rack or manger of a stable; the stall or cabin of an ox; a small habitation, a cottage; a child's bedstead.

TO CRIB, krib'. v. a. To shut up in a narrow habitation, to cage; to steal. A low phrase.

CRIBBAGE, krib'-bidzh. f. A game at cards.

CRIBRATION, kri-brá'-ŧhún. f. The act of sifting.

CRICK, krik'. f. The noise of a door; a painful stiffness in the neck.

CRICKET, krik'-kít. f. An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fire-places; a sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks; a low seat or stool.

CRICKETING, krik'-č-ting. f. A small kind of apple.

CRIER, kri'-dr. f. The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation.

CRIME, kri'me. f. An act contrary to right, an offence, a great fault.

CRIMEFUL, kri'me-fúl. a. Wicked, criminal.

CRIMELESS, kri'me-lěs. a. Innocent, without crime.

CRIMINAL, krim'-in-něl. f. A man accused of a crime; a man guilty of a crime.

CRIMINAL, krim'-in-něl. a. Faulty, contrary to right, contrary to duty; guilty, tainted with crime; not civil, as a criminal prosecution.

CRIMINALLY, krim'-in-něl-ý. ad. Wickedly, guiltily.

CRIMINALNESS, krim'-in-něl-něs. f. Guiltiness.

TO CRIMINATE, krim'-ý-náte. v. a. To charge with guilt.

CRIMINATION, krim-in-ná'-ŧhún. f. The act of accusing, arraignment, charge.

CRIMINATORY, krim'-in-ná-túr-ry. a. Relating to accusation, accusing.

CRIMINOUS, krim'-in-nús. a. Wicked, iniquitous.

CRIMINOUSLY, krim'-in-úf-ly. ad. Very wickedly.

CRIMINOUSNESS, krim'-in-núf-něs. f. Wickedness, guilt, crime.

CRIMOSIN. See *CRIMSON*.

CRIMP, krimp'. a. Crisp, brittle, easily crumbled.

CRIMP, krimp'. f. One who kidnaps men for the army, or inveigles them to enlist under false pretences.

TO CRIMP, krimp'. v. a. To kidnap or inveigle men to enlist; to cut fish across while alive; to raise in regular waves.

TO CRIMPLE, krimp'l. v. a. To contract, to cause to shrink, to curl.

CRIMSON, krim'zn. f. Red, somewhat darkened with blue; red in general.

TO CRIMSON, krim'zn. v. a. To die with crimson.

CRINCUM, kringk'-úm. f. A cramp, whimpy. A cant word.

CRINGE, kringdzh'. f. Bow, servile civility.

TO CRINGE, kringdzh'. v. a. To draw

draw together, to contract. Little used.

To **CRINGE**, krīndzh'. v. n. To bow, to pay court, to fawn, to flatter.

CRINIGEROUS, kri-nidzh'-ē-rūs. a. Hairy, overgrown with hair.

To **CRINKLE**, krīngk'l. v. n. To go in and out, to run in flexures. Obsolete.

To **CRINKLE**, krīngk'l. v. a. To mould into inequalities.

CRINKLE, krīngk'l. f. A wrinkle, a sinuosity.

CRINOSE, kri'-nōse. a. Hairy.

CRINOSITY, kri-nōf'-it-ŷ. f. Hairiness.

CRIPPLE, kri'p'l. f. A lame man.

To **CRIPPLE**, kri'p'l. v. a. To lame, to make lame.

CRIPPLENESS, kri'p'l-nēs. f. Lameness.

CRISIS, kri'-sīs. f. The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better; the point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

CRISP, kri'sp'. a. Curled; indented, winding; brittle, friable.

To **CRISP**, kri'sp'. v. a. To curl, to contract into knots; to twist; to dent; to run in and out.

CRISPATION, kri'pā'-shūn. f. The act of curling; the state of being curled.

CRISPING-PIN, kri's-plīng-plīn. f. A curling-iron.

CRISPISULCANT, kri's-pŷ-sūl'-kānt. a. Waved, or undulating, as lightning is represented.

CRISPNESS, kri'sp'-nēs. f. Curledness.

CRISPY, kri's-py. a. Curled.

CRITERION, kri-tē'-ryūn. f. A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.

CRITICAL, kri't-ŷ-kāl. a. Exact, nicely judicious, accurate; relating to criticism; captious, inclined to find fault; comprising the time at which a great event is determined.

CRITICALLY, kri't-ŷ-kāl-ŷ. ad. In a critical manner, exactly, curiously.

CRITICALNESS, kri't-ŷ-kāl-nēs. f. Exactness, accuracy.

To **CRITICISE**, kri't-ŷ-size. v. n. To play the critick, to judge; to animadvert upon as faulty.

To **CRITICISE**, kri't-ŷ-size. v. a. To censure, to pass judgment upon.

CRITICISM, kri't-ŷ-sizm. f. Criticism is a standard of judging well; remark, animadversion, critical observations.

CRITICK, kri't-ik. f. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature; a censorer; a man apt to find fault; a critical examination, critical remarks; science of criticism.

CRITICK, kri't-ik. a. Critical, relating to criticism.

To **CRITICK**, kri't-ik. v. n. To play the critick, to criticise.

CROAK, krō'ke. f. The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

To **CROAK**, krō'ke. v. n. To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog; to caw or cry as a raven or crow.

CROCEOUS, krō'-ŷ-ūs. a. Consisting of saffron, like saffron.

CROCITATION, krō'-ŷ-tā'-shūn. f. The croaking of frogs or ravens.

CROCK, krōk'. f. A cup, any vessel made of earth.

CROCKERY, krōk'-ēr-ŷ. f. Earthen ware.

CROCODILE, krōk'-ō-dīl. f. An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies.

CROCODILINE, krōk'-ō-dīl-īne. a. Like a crocodile; deceitful.

CROCUS, krō'-kūs. f. An early flower.

CROFT, krōft. f. A little close joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture.

CROISADE, kroi-sā'de. } f. A
CROISADO, kroi-sā'dō. } holy war.

CROISES, kroi'-sēz. f. Pilgrims who carry a cross; soldiers who fight against infidels.

CRONE, krō'ne. f. An old ewe; in contempt, an old woman.

CRONY, krō'-ny. f. An old acquaintance.

CROOK, krōk'. f. Any crooked or bent

bent instrument; a sheephook; any thing bent.

To CROOK, krúk'. v. a. To bend, to turn into a hook; to pervert from rectitude.

To CROOK, krúk'. v. n. To be bent, to have a curvature.

CROOKBACK, krúk'-bák. f. A man that has gibbous shoulders.

CROOKBACKED, krúk'-bákt. a. Having bent shoulders.

CROOKED, krúk'-íd. a. Bent, not straight, curve; winding, oblique; perverse, untoward, without rectitude of mind.

CROOKEDLY, krúk'-íd-ly. ad. Not in a straight line; untowardly, not compliantly.

CROOKEDNESS, krúk'-íd-nés. f. Deviation from straightness, curvity; deformity of a gibbous body.

CROP, króp'. f. The craw of a bird.

CROPPFUL, króp'-fál. a. Satiated with a full belly.

CROPSICK, króp'-sík. a. Sick with excess and debauchery.

CROP, króp'. f. The harvest, the corn gathered off the field; any thing cut off.

To CROP, króp'. v. a. To cut off the ends of any thing, to mow, to reap; to cut off the ears.

To CROP, króp'. v. n. To yield harvest. Not used.

CROP-EARED, króp'-érd. a. Having the ears cropped; having the hair cut short.

CROPE, krópe. Irregular pret. of CREEP.

CROPPER, króp'-púr. f. A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

CROSIER, kró'-zhér. f. The pastoral staff of a bishop.

CROSLET, krós'-lít. f. A small cross.

CROSS, krós'. f. One straight body laid at right angles over another; 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; any thing that thwarts or obstructs, misfor-

tune, hindrance, vexation, opposition, misadventure, trial of patience; money so called, because marked with a cross.

CROSS, krós'. a. Transverse, falling athwart something else; adverse, opposite; perverse, untractable; peevish, fretful, ill-humoured; contrary, contradictory; contrary to wish, unfortunate.

CROSS, krós'. prep. Athwart, so as to intersect any thing; over, from side to side.

To CROSS, krós'. v. a. To lay one body, or draw one line athwart another; to sign with the cross; to mark out, to cancel, as to cross an article; to pass over; to thwart, to interpose obstruction; to counteract; to contravene, to hinder by authority; to contradict; to be inconsistent.

To CROSS, krós'. v. n. To lie across; to be inconsistent.

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, krós'-bár-shót'. f. A round shot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it.

To CROSS-EXAMINE, krós'-égzám'-ín. v. a. To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.

CROSS-STAFF, krós'-stáf. f. An instrument commonly called the fore-staff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars.

CROSSBITE, krós'-bite. f. A deception, a cheat.

To CROSSBITE, krós'-bite. v. a. To contravene by deception.

CROSS-BOW, krós'-bó. f. A missile weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.

CROSS-BOWER, krós'-bó-úr. f. A shooter with a cross-bow.

CROSSGRAINED, krós'-gránd. a. Having the fibres transverse or irregular; perverse, troublesome, vexatious.

CROSSLY, krós'-ly. ad. Athwart, so as to intersect something else; oppositely, adversely, in opposition to; unfortunately.

CROSSNESS, krós'-nés. f. Transverseness,

- verfenefs, interfection; perverfenefs, peevifhnefs.
- CROSSROW**, krõs'-rõ. f. Alphabet, fo named becaufe a crofs is placed at the beginning, to fhew that the end of learning is piety.
- CROSSWIND**, krõs'-wind. f. Wind blowing from the right or left.
- CROSSWAY**, krõs'-wâ. f. A fmall obfcure path interfecting the chief road.
- CROSSWORT**, krõs'-wurt. f. A plant.
- CROTCH**, krõth'. f. A hook.
- CROTCHET**, krõth'-it. f. In mufick, one of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim; a piece of wood fitted into another to fupport a building; in printing, hooks in which words are included [thus]; a perverfe conceit, an odd fancy.
- To **CROUCH**, krou'th. v. n. To ftoop low, to lie clofe to the ground; to fawn, to bend fervilely.
- CROUP**, krõ'p. f. The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horfe.
- CROUPE**, krõ-pâ'de. f. A higher leap than thofe of curvets.
- CROW**, krõ'. f. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcafles of beafts; a piece of iron ufed as a lever; the voice of a cock, or the noife which he makes in his gayety.
- To **CROW**, krõ'. v. n. To make the noife which a cock makes; to boaft, to bully, to vapour.
- CROWD**, krow'd. f. A multitude confufedly preffed together; a promifcuous medley; the vulgar, the populace; a fiddle.
- To **CROWD**, krow'd. v. a. To fill with confufed multitudes; to prefs clofe together; to incumber by multitudes: To crowd fail, a fea phrafe, to hoift as many fails as poffible.
- To **CROWD**, krow'd. v. n. To fwarm, to be numerous and confufed; to thruft among a multitude.
- CROWDER**, krow'-dér. f. A fiddler.
- CROWFOOT**, krõ'-füt. f. A flower; a caltrop.

- CROWKEEPER**, krõ'-kê-pür. f. A fca'recrow.
- CROWN**, krow'n. f. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity; a garland; a reward, honorary diftinction; regal power, royalty; the top of the head; the top of any thing, as of a mountain; part of the hat that covers the head; a piece of money; honour, ornament, decoration; completion, accomplifhment.
- CROWN-IMPERIAL**, krown-impé-rý-ál. f. A plant.
- To **CROWN**, krow'n. v. a. To inveft with the crown or regal ornament; to cover, as with a crown; to dignify, to adorn, to make illuftrious; to reward, to recompense; to complete, to perfect; to terminate, to finish.
- CROWNGLASS**, krow'n-glâs. f. The fineft fort of window glafs.
- CROWNPOST**, krow'n-põft. f. A poft, which, in fome buildings, ftands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.
- CROWNSCAB**, krow'n-skâb. f. A ftinking filthy fcab, round a horfe's hoof.
- CROWNWHEEL**, krow'n-whêl. f. The upper wheel of a watch.
- CROWNWORKS**, krow'n-würks. f. In fortification, bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain fome hill or rifing ground.
- CROWNET**, krow'n-ét. f. The fame with coronet; chief end, laft purpofe.
- CROWTOE**, krõ'-tõ. f. A plant.
- CROYLSTONE**, kroy'l-ftõne. f. Cryftallized cauk.
- CRUCIAL**, krõ'-fhý-ál. a. Tranfverfe, interfecting one another.
- To **CRUCIATE**, krõ'-fhý-âte. v. a. To torture, to torment, to excruciate.
- CRUCIBLE**, krõ'-sibl. f. A chymift's melting pot made of earth.
- CRUCIFEROUS**, krõ'-sif'-fê-rüs. a. Bearing the crofs.
- CRUCIFIER**, krõ'-fy-fi-ür. f. He that inflifts the punifhment of crucifixion.

CRUCIFIX, krò'-fý-fiks. f. A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion.

CRUCIFIXION, krò'-fý-fík'-shún. f. The punishment of nailing to a cross.

CRUCIFORM, krò'-fý-fórm. a. Having the form of a cross.

To **CRUCIFY**, krò'-fý-fý. v. a. To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright.

CRUCIGEROUS, krò'-sldzh'-ér-ús. a. Bearing a cross.

CRUD. See **CURD**.

CRUDE, krò'd. a. Raw, not subdued by fire; not changed by any process or preparation; harsh, unripe; unconcocted; not well digested; not brought to perfection, immature; having indigested notions.

CRUDELY, krò'd-lý. ad. Unripely, without due preparation.

CRUDENESS, krò'd-nés. f. Unripeness, indigestion.

CRUDITY, krò'dí-tý. f. Indigestion, inconcoction, unripeness, want of maturity.

To **CRUDLE**, krúd'l. v. a. To coagulate, to congeal.

CRUDY, krúd'-dý. a. Concreted, coagulated.

CRUDY, krò'-dý. a. Raw, chill.

CRUEL, krò'il. a. Pleated with hurting others, inhuman, hard-hearted, barbarous; of things, bloody, mischievous, destructive.

CRUELLY, krò'il-lý. ad. In a cruel manner, inhumanly, barbarously.

CRUELNESS, krò'il-nés. f. Inhumanity, cruelty.

CRUELTY, krò'il-tý. f. Inhumanity, savageness, barbarity.

CRUENTATE, krò'-én-táte. a. Smear'd with blood.

CRUET, krò'-ít. f. A vial for vinegar or oil.

CRUISE, krò's. f. A small cup.

CRUISE, krò'z. f. A voyage in search of plunder.

To **CRUISE**, krò'z. v. n. To rove over the sea in search of plunder; to wander on the sea without any certain course.

CRUISER, krò'-zúr. f. One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder.

CRUM, } krúm'. } f. The soft part

CRUMB, } } of bread, not the crut; a small particle or fragment of bread.

To **CRUMBLE**, krúm'bl. v. a. To break into small pieces, to comminute.

To **CRUMBLE**, krúm'bl. v. n. To fall into small pieces.

CRUMENAL, krò'-mý-nél. f. A purse.

CRUMMY, krúm'-mý. a. Soft.

CRUMP, krúmp'. a. Crooked in the back.

To **CRUMPLE**, krúmp'l. v. a. To draw into wrinkles.

CRUMLING, krúmp'-lmg. f. A small degenerate apple.

CRUPPER, krúp'-púr. f. That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail.

CRURAL, krò'-rál. a. Belonging to the leg.

CRUSADE, krò'-sá'de. } f. See

CRUSADO, krò'-sá'-dò. } **CRUSADE**. An expedition against the infidels; a coin stamped with a cross.

CRUSET, krò'-sit. f. A goldsmith's melting-pot.

To **CRUSH**, krúsh'. v. a. To press between two opposite bodies, to squeeze; to press with violence; to overwhelm, to beat down; to subdue, to depress, to dispirit.

To **CRUSH**, krúsh'. v. n. To be condensed; to come in a close body.

CRUSH, krúsh'. f. A collision.

CRUST, krúst'. f. Any shell, or external coat; an incrustation, collection of matter into a hard body; the case of a pye made of meal, and baked; the outer hard part of bread; a waste piece of bread.

To **CRUST**, krúst'. v. a. To envelop, to cover with a hard case; to foul with concretions.

To **CRUST**, krúst'. v. n. To gather or contract a crust.

CRUSTACEOUS, krúst'-tá'-shús. a. Shelly, with joints; not testaceous.

properties of a cube. It is applied to numbers: the number of four multiplied into itself, produceth the square number of sixteen, and that again multiplied by four produceth the cubick number of sixty-four.

CUBICALNESS, kú'-bí-kál-nēs. f. The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULARY, kú'-bí-kú-lár-ý. a. Fitted for the posture of lying down.

CUBIFORM, kú'-bý-fórm. a. Of the shape of a cube.

CUBIT, kú'-bí. f. A measure in use among the ancients, which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger; the elbow.

CUBITAL, kú'-bí-tél. a. Containing only the length of a cubit; belonging to the elbow.

CUCKING-STOOL, kúk'-íng-stól. f. An engine for ducking scolds.

CUCKOLD, kúk'-kúld. f. One that is married to an adulteress.

To **CUCKOLD**, kúk'-kúld. v. a. To rob a man of his wife's fidelity; to wrong a husband by unchastity.

CUCKOLDLY, kúk'-kúld-ly. a. Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor, mean.

CUCKOLDMAKER, kúk'-kúld-má-kúr. f. One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

CUCKOLDOM, kúk'-kúld-dúm. f. The act of adultery; the state of a cuckold.

CUCKOO, kúk'-kó. f. A bird which appears in the spring, and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place; a name of contempt.

CUCKOO-BUD, kúk'-kó-búd. }
CUCKOO-FLOWER, kúk'-kó-flów-úr. } f.

The name of a flower.

CUCKOO-SPITTLE, kúk'-kó-spít. f. A spumous dew found upon plants, with a little insect in it.

CUCULLATE, kú-kúll-á-te. }
CUCULLATED, kú-kúll-á-téd. } a.

Hooded, covered, as with a hood or cowl; having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

CUCUMBER, kou'-kúm-búr. f. The name of a plant, and fruit of that plant.

CUCURBITACEOUS, kú-kúr-bí-tá-shús. a. Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd, such as the pompon and melon.

CUCURBITE, kú-kúr-bít. f. A chymical vessel commonly called a Body.

CUD, kú'd. f. That food which is repositied in the first stomach, in order to be chewed again.

CUDDEN, kú'd'n. } f. A clown, a
CUDDY, kú'd-dý. } stupid low dolt.
To **CUDDLE**, kú'd'l. v. n. To lie close, to squat.

CUDGEL, kúdzh'-íl. f. A stick to strike with. To cross the cudgels is to give over the contest.

To **CUDGEL**, kúdzh'-íl. v. a. To beat with a stick.

CUDGEL-PROOF, kúdzh'-íl-próf. a. Able to resist a stick.

CUDWEED, kú'd-wéd. f. A plant.

CUE, kú. f. The tail or end of any thing; the last words of a speech in acting, which the player, who is to answer, regards as intimation to begin; a hint, an intimation, a short direction; humour, temper of mind.

CUERPO, kwér'-pó. f. To be in cuerpo, is to be without the upper coat.

CUFF, kúf. f. A blow with the fist, a box, a stroke; that part of a sleeve which is turned up.

To **CUFF**, kúf. v. n. To fight, to scuffle.

To **CUFF**, kúf. v. a. To strike with the fist, to strike with talons.

CUIRASS, kwé'-rás. f. A breastplate.

CUIRASSIER, kwé-rás-sé'r. f. A man of arms, a soldier in armour.

CUISH, kwé's. f. The armour that covers the thighs.

CULDEE, kúll-dé. f. A monk in Scotland.

CULINARY, kú-íl-nár-ý. a. Relating to the kitchen.

To **CULL**, kúll. v. a. To select from others.

CULLER, kúll-lár. f. One who picks or chooses.

- CULLIBILITY**, kúl-y-bíl-y-tý. f. Easiness of temper; the state of being easily imposed upon.
- CULLION**, kúl-lyún. f. A scoundrel.
- CULLIONLY**, kúl-lyún-ly. a. Having the qualities of a cullion, mean, base.
- CULLY**, kúl-ly. f. A man deceived or imposed upon.
- To CULLY**, kúl-ly. v. a. To befool, to cheat, to impose upon.
- CULMIFEROUS**, kúl-mif-sé-rús. a. Calmiferous plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks.
- To CULMINATE**, kúl-mí-náte. v. n. To be vertical, to be in the meridian.
- CULMINATION**, kúl-mí-ná-shún. f. The transit of a planet through the meridian.
- CULPABILITY**, kúl-pá-bíl-i-tý. f. Blameableness.
- CULPABLE**, kúl-pábl. a. Criminal; blameable, blameworthy.
- CULPABLENESS**, kúl-pábl-nés. f. Blame, guilt.
- CULPABLY**, kúl-pábl-ly. ad. Blameably, criminally.
- CULPRIT**, kúl-prít. f. A man arraigned before his judge.
- CULTER**, kúl-túr. f. The iron of the plow perpendicular to the share.
- To CULTIVATE**, kúl-tí-váte. v. a. To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual industry; to improve, to meliorate.
- CULTIVATION**, kúl-tí-vá-shún. f. The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables; improvement in general, melioration.
- CULTIVATOR**, kúl-tí-vá-dr. f. One who improves, promotes, or meliorates.
- CULTURE**, kúl-tár. f. The act of cultivation; art of improvement and melioration.
- To CULTURE**, kúl-tár. v. a. To cultivate, to till. Not used.
- CULVER**, kúl-vér. f. A pigeon. Old word.
- CULVERIN**, kúl-vé-rín. f. A species of ordnance, long and slender, carrying a ball of fifteen or twenty pounds weight.
- CULVERKEY**, kúl-vér-ké. f. A species of flower.
- To CUMBER**, kúm-búr. v. a. To embarrass, to entangle, to obstruct; to crowd or load with something useless; to involve in difficulties and dangers; to distress; to busy, to distract with multiplicity of cares; to be troublesome in any place.
- CUMBER**, kúm-búr. f. Vexation, embarrassment. Not used.
- CUMBERSOME**, kúm-búr-súm. a. Troublesome, vexatious; burdensome, embarrassing, unwieldy, unmanageable.
- CUMBERSOMELY**, kúm-búr-súm-ly. ad. In a troublesome manner.
- CUMBERSOMENESS**, kúm-búr-súm-nés. f. Encumbrance, hindrance, obstruction.
- CUMBRANCE**, kúm-bráns. f. Burden, hindrance, impediment.
- CUMBROUS**, kúm-brús. a. Troublesome, vexatious, disturbing; oppressive, burdensome; jumbled, obstructing each other.
- CUMFREY**, kúm-frý. f. A medicinal plant.
- CUMIN**, kúm-mín. f. A plant.
- To CUMULATE**, kúm-mú-láte. v. a. To heap together.
- CUMULATION**, kúm-mú-lá-shún. f. The act of heaping together.
- CUNCTATION**, kúngk-tá-shún. f. Delay, procrastination, dilatoriness.
- CUNCTATOR**, kúngk-tá-túr. f. One given to delay, a lingerer.
- CUNEAL**, kú-ný-ál. a. Relating to a wedge, having the form of a wedge.
- CUNEATED**, kú-ný-á-tíd. a. Made in form of a wedge.
- CUNEIFORM**, kú-né-y-fórm. a. Having the form of a wedge.
- CUNNER**, kún-nár. f. A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks.
- CUNNING**, kún-níng. a. Skillful, knowing, learned; performed with skill, artful; artfully deceitful, trickish, subtle, crafty.

CUNNING, kún'-ning. f. Artifice, deceit, slyness, slight, fraudulent dexterity; art, skill, knowledge.

CUNNINGLY, kún'-ning lý. ad. Artfully, slyly, craftily.

CUNNINGMAN, kún'-ning-mán. f. A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

CUNNINGNESS, kún'-ning-nés. f. Deceitfulness, slyness.

CUP, kúp'. f. A small vessel to drink out of; the liquor contained in the cup, the draught; social entertainment, merry bout; any thing hollow like a cup, as the husk of an acorn; Cup and Can, familiar companions.

To **CUP**, kúp'. v. a. To supply with cups, Obsolete; to draw blood by applying cupping-glasses.

CUPBEARER, kúp'-bâ rúr. f. An officer of the king's household; an attendant to give wine at a feast.

CUPBOARD, kúp'-búrd. f. A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

To **CUPBOARD**, kúp'-búrd. v. a. To board up.

CUPEL, kú'-pél. f. A small vessel for trying or purifying gold and silver.

CUPELLATION, kú'pél-lá'-shún. f. The act of refining a metal with the cupel.

CUPIDITY, kú'-píd'-í-tý. f. Concupiscence, unlawful longing.

CUPOLA, kú'-pólá. f. A dome, the hemispherical summit of a building.

CUPPER, kúp'-púr. f. One who applies cupping-glasses, a scarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS, kúp'-píng-glás. f. A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

CUPREOUS, kú'-prý'-ús. a. Coppery, consisting of copper.

CUR, kúr'. f. A worthless degenerate dog; a term of reproach for a man.

CURABLE, kú'-rábl. a. That admits a remedy.

CURABLENESS, kú'-rábl-nés. f. Possibility to be healed.

CURACY, kú'-rá'fý. f. Employment of a curate, employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

CURATE, kú'-rát. f. A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another; a parish priest.

CURATESHIP, kú'-rát-shíp. f. The same with Curacy.

CURATIVE, kú'-rátív. a. Relating to the cure of diseases, not preservative.

CURATOR, kú'-rát'-tór. f. One that has the care and superintendence of any thing.

CURB, kúrb'. f. An iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, running over the beard of the horse; restraint, inhibition, opposition.

To **CURB**, kúrb'. v. a. To guide a horse with a curb; to restrain, to inhibit, to check.

CURD, kúrd'. f. The coagulation of milk.

To **CURD**, kúrd'. v. a. To turn to curds, to cause to coagulate.

To **CURDLE**, kúrd'l. v. n. To coagulate, to congeal.

To **CURDLE**, kúrd'l. v. a. To cause to coagulate.

CURDY, kúr'-dý. a. Coagulated, concreted, full of curds, curdled.

CURE, kúr'. f. Remedy, restorative; act of healing; the benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

To **CURE**, kúr'. v. a. To heal, to restore to health, to remedy; to prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from corruption.

CURELESS, kúr'-lés. a. Without cure, without remedy.

CURER, kú'-rúr. f. A healer, a physician.

CURFEW, kúr'-fú. f. An evening-peal, by which the Conqueror willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light; a cover for a fire, a fireplate.

CURIALITY, kú'-ry-ál'-í-tý. f. The privileges, or retinue of a court.

CURIOSITY, kú'-ry ós'-í-tý. f. Inquisitiveness, inclination to inquiry; nicey,

- nicety, delicacy; accuracy, exactness; an act of curiosity, nice experiment; an object of curiosity, rarity.
- CURIOUS**, kúr'-ry-ús. a. Inquisitive, desirous of information; attentive to, diligent about; accurate, careful not to mistake; difficult to please, solicitous of perfection; exact, nice, subtle; elegant, neat, laboured, finished.
- CURIOUSLY**, kúr'-ry-ús-ly. ad. Inquisitively, attentively, studiously; elegantly, neatly; artfully, exactly.
- CURL**, kúr'. f. A ringlet of hair; undulation, wave, sinuosity, flexure.
- To CURL**, kúr'. 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**, kúr'. v. a. To shrink into ringlets; to rise in undulations; to twist itself.
- CURLEW**, kúr'-lú. f. A kind of water-fowl; a bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs.
- CURMUDGEON**, kúr'-múd'-zhún. f. An avaricious churlish fellow, a miser, a niggard, a griper.
- CURMUDGEONLY**, kúr'-múd'-zhún-ly. a. Avaricious, covetous, churlish, niggardly.
- CURRENT**, kúr'-rúnt. f. The tree; a small dried grape, properly written Corinth.
- CURRENCY**, kúr'-rén-sý. f. Circulation, power of passing from hand to hand; general reception; fluency, readiness of utterance; continuance, constant flow; general esteem, the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued; the papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.
- CURRENT**, kúr'-rénnt. a. Circulatory, passing from hand to hand; generally received, uncontradicted, authoritative; common, general; popular, such as is established by vulgar estimation; fashionable, popular; passable, such as may be allowed or admitted; what is now passing, as the current year.
- CURRENT**, kúr'-rénnt. f. A running stream; currents are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places.
- CURRENTLY**, kúr'-rénnt-ly. ad. In a constant motion; without opposition; popularly, fashionably, generally; without ceasing.
- CURRENTNESS**, kúr'-rénnt-nés. f. Circulation; general reception; easiness of pronunciation.
- CURRICLE**, kúr'-íkl. f. A chaise with two wheels, drawn by two horses.
- CURRIER**, kúr'-ry-úr. f. One who dresses and pares leather for those who make shoes, or other things.
- CURRISH**, kúr'-rísh. a. Having the qualities of a degenerate dog, brutal, sour, quarrelsome.
- To CURRY**, kúr'-ry. v. a. To dress leather, to beat, to drub; to rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat; To curry favour, to become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.
- CURRYCOMB**, kúr'-ry-kóme. f. An iron instrument used for currying horses.
- CURSE**, kúr's. f. Malediction, wish of evil to another; affliction, torment, vexation.
- To CURSE**, kúr's. v. a. To wish evil to, to execrate, to devote; to afflict, to torment.
- To CURSE**, kúr's. v. n. To imprecate.
- CURSED**, kúr'-síd. part. a. Under a curse, hateful, detestable; unholy, un sanctified; vexatious, troublesome.
- CURSEDLY**, kúr'-síd-ly. ad. Miserably, shamefully.
- CURSEDNESS**, kúr'-síd-nés. f. The state of being under a curse.
- CURSHIP**, kúr'-shíp. f. Dogship, meanness.
- CURSITOR**, kúr'-sí-túr. f. An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs.
- CURSORY**, kúr'-súr-rér-y. a. Cursory, hasty, carelefs.

CURSORILY, kúr'-súr-il-ý. ad. Hastily, without care.

CURSORINESS, kúr'-súr-ý-nés. f. Slight attention.

CURSORY, kúr'-súr-ý. a. Hasty, quick, inattentive, careless.

CURST, kúrí'. a. Froward, peevish, malignant, malicious, snarling.

CURSTNESS, kúr'st'-nés. f. Peevishness, frowardness, malignity.

CURT, kúrt'. a. Short.

To CURTAIL, kúr-tá'le. v. a. To cut off, to cut short, to shorten.

CURTAIL, kúr-tá'le. a. Having a short tail.

CURTAIL, kúr-tá'le. f. A sort of buffoon.

CURTAIN, kúr'-tín. f. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure; To draw the curtain, to close so as to shut out the light; to open it so as to discern the objects; in fortification, that part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions.

CURTAIN-LECTURE, kúr'-tín-lék'-túr. f. A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

To CURTAIN, kúr'-tín. v. a. To enclose with curtains.

CURTANA, kúr-tá'-ná. f. The pointless sword born before the king of England at his coronation.

CURTATE DISTANCE, kúr'-táte dís-táns. f. In astronomy, the distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTATION, kúr-tá'-shún. f. The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

CURTSY, kúrt'-sý. f. See COURTESY.

CURVATED, kúr'-vá-tíd. a. Bent.

CURVATION, kúr'-vá'-shún. f. The act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE, kúr'-vá túr. f. Crookedness, inflexion, manner of bending.

CURVE, kúrv'. a. Crooked, bent, inflected.

CURVE, kúrv'. f. Any thing bent, a flexure or crookedness.

To CURVE, kúrv'. v. a. To bend, to crook, to inflect.

To CURVET, kúr-vét'. v. n. To

leap, to bound; to frisk, to be licentious.

CURVET, kúr-vét'. f. A leap, a bound, a frolick, a prank.

CURVILINEAR, kúr-vý-lín'-yár. a. Consisting of a crooked line; composed of crooked lines.

CURVITY, kúr'-ví-tý. f. Crookedness.

CUSHION, kúsh'-ún. f. A pillow for the seat, a soft pad placed upon a chair.

CUSHIONED, kúsh'-únd. a. Seated on a cushion.

CUSP, kúsp'. f. A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary.

CUSPATED, kús'-pá-tíd.

CUSPIDATED, kús'-pí-dá-tíd. } a. Ending in a point, having the leaves of a flower ending in a point.

CUSTARD, kús'-túrd. f. A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar.

CUSTODY, kús'-túd-ý. f. Imprisonment, restraint of liberty; care, preservation, security.

CUSTOM, kús'-túm. f. Habit, habitual practice; fashion, common way of acting; established manner; practice of buying of certain persons; application from buyers, as this trader has good custom; 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.

CUSTOMHOUSE, kús'-túm-hous. f. The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

CUSTOMABLE, kús'-túm-ábl. a. Common, habitual, frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS, kús'-túm-ábl-nés. f. Frequency, habit; conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY, kús'-túm-áb-lý. ad. According to custom.

CUSTOMARILY, kús'-túm-ár-lý. ad. Habitually, commonly.

CUSTOMARINESS, kús'-túm-ár-lý-nés. f. Frequency.

CUSTOMARY, kús'-túm-ár-ý. a. Conformable to established custom, according to prescription; habitual; usual, wonted.

CUSTOMED, kús'-túmd. a. Usual, common.

CUSTOMER, kús'-túm-úr. f. One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing.

CUSTREL, kús'-tríl. f. A bucklerbearer; a vessel for holding wine.

To CUT, kút'. v. a. To penetrate with an edged instrument; to hew; to carve, to make by sculpture; to form any thing by cutting; to pierce with any uneasy sensation; to divide packs of cards; to intersect, to cross, as one line cuts another; To cut down, to fell, to hew down; to excel, to overpower; To cut off, to separate from the other parts; to destroy, to extirpate, to put to death untimely; to rescind; to intercept, to hinder from union; to put an end to; to take away, to withhold; to preclude; to interrupt, to silence; to apostrophise, 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, kút'. v. n. To make it's way by dividing obstructions; to perform the operation of cutting for the stone.

CUT, kút'. part. a. Prepared for use.

CUT, kút'. f. The action of a sharp or edged instrument; the impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge; a wound made by cutting; a channel made by art; a part cut off from the rest; a small particle, a shred; a lot cut off a sick; a near passage, by which some angle is cut off; a picture cut or carved upon a stamp of wood or copper, and impressed from it;

the act or practice of dividing a pack of cards; fashion, form, shape, manner of cutting into shape; a fool or cully; Cut and long tail, men of all kinds.

CUTANEOUS, kú-tá'nyús. a. Relating to the skin.

CUTICLE, kú'-tkl. f. The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin; a thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

CUTICULAR, kú'-tkl'-ú-lér. a. Belonging to the skin.

CUTLASS, kút'-lás. f. A broad cutting sword.

CUTLER, kút'-lúr. f. One who makes or sells knives.

CUTPURSE, kút'-púrs. f. One who steals by the method of cutting purses; a thief, a robber.

CUTTER, kút'-túr. f. An agent or instrument that cuts any thing; a nimble boat or vessel that cuts the water; the teeth that cut the meat; an officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them.

CUT-THROAT, kút'-thróte. f. A ruffian, a murderer, an assassin.

CUT-THROAT, kút'-thróte. a. Cruel, inhuman, barbarous.

CUTTING, kút'-tíng. f. A piece cut off, a chop.

CUTTLE, kút'l. f. A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor; a foul-mouthed fellow.

CYCLE, sý'kl. f. A circle; a round of time, a space in which the same revolution begins again, 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, sý'-kloid. f. A geometrical curve.

CYCLOIDAL, sý'-kloi'-dál. a. Relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPÆDIA, sý'-kló-pé'-dý-a. f. A circle of knowledge, a course of the sciences.

CYGNET, slg'-nét. f. A young swan.

CYLIN-

CYLINDER, síl'-in-dúr. f. A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

CYLINDRICAL, síl'-lín'-drí-kál. } a.

CYLINDRICK, síl'-lín'-drik. } a. Partaking of the nature of a cylinder, having the form of a cylinder.

CYLINDROID, síl'-in-droid. f. A solid body approaching to the figure of a cylinder, but having it's bases elliptical.

CYMAR, síl'-már'. f. A slight covering, a scarf.

CYMBAL, sím'-bál. f. A musical instrument.

CYMBALIST, sím'-bál-íst. f. A player on the cymbal.

CYNANTHROPY, síl'-nán'-thró-pý. f. A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNARCTOMACHY, sín-árk-tóm'-ák-ký. f. Bear-baiting with dogs.

CYNETICKS, sín-ný'-dzhét'-íks. f. The art of hunting.

CYNICAL, sín'-ík-ál. } a. Having

CYNICK, sín'-ík. } the qualities

of a dog, churlish, brutal, snarling, satirical.

CYNICK, sín'-ník. f. A philosopher of the snarling or curriish sort, a follower of Diogenes; a snarler, a misanthrope.

CYNOSURE, síl'-nò-súr. f. The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer.

CYON. See CION.

CYPRESS-TREE, síl'-prús-tré. f. A tall frait evergreen tree, the wood of which is exceedingly durable; it is the emblem of mourning.

CYPRUS, síl'-prús. f. A thin transparent black stuff.

CYST, síst'. } f. A bag con-

CYSTIS, síst'-tis. } taining some morbid matter.

CYSTICK, síst'-tik. a. Contained in a bag.

CYSTOTOMY, síst-tót'-tò-mý. f. The act or practice of opening encysted tumours.

CZAR, zá'r. f. The title of the emperor of Russia. More properly written TZAR.

CZARINA, zá-ré'-ná. f. The empress of Russia.

D.

D A B

TO DAB, dáb'. v. a. To strike gently with something soft or moist.

DAB, dáb'. f. A small lump of any thing; a blow with something moist or soft; something moist or slimy thrown upon one; in low language, an artist; a kind of small flat fish.

DAB-CHICK, dáb'-tshik. f. A water-fowl.

To DABBLE, dáb'l. v. a. To smear, to daub, to wet.

To DABBLE, dáb'l. v. n. To play in water, to move in water or mud;

VOL. I.

D A D

to do any thing in a slight manner, to tamper.

DABBLER, dáb'-lúr. f. One that plays in water; one that meddles without mastery, a superficial meddler.

DACE, dá'se. f. A small river fish, resembling a roach.

DACTYLE, dákt'-tíl. f. A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short ones.

DAD, dád'. } f. The child's

DADDY, dád'-dý. } way of expressing father.

To DADE, dá'de. v. a. To hold up by a leading string.

11

DÆ.

DÆDAL, dæ'-dál. a. Various, variegated.

DAFFODIL, dáf-fó-díl.

DAFFODILLY, dáf-fó-díl'-lý. } f.

DAFFODOWNDILLY, dáf-fó-down-díl'-lý. } f.

This plant hath a lily flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped.

To DAFT, dáft'. v. a. To toss aside, to throw away slightly. Obsolete.

DAG, dág'. f. A dagger; a handgun, a pistol. Not used.

DAGGER, dág'-úr. f. A short sword, a poniard; a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence; the obelus, as [+].

DAGGERSDRAWING, dág''-úr-drá-ing. f. The act of drawing daggers, approach to open violence.

To DAGGLE, dág'l. v. a. To dip negligently in mire or water.

To DAGGLE, dág'l. v. n. To be in the mire.

DAGGLETAIL, dág'l-tále. a. Bemired, bespattered.

DAILY, dá'-lý. a. Happening every day, quotidian.

DAILY, dá'-lý. ad. Every day, very often.

DAINTILY, dá'n-tí-lý. ad. Elegantly, delicately, deliciously, pleasantly.

DAINTINESS, dá'n-tí-nés. f. Delicacy, softness; elegance, nicety; squeamishness, fastidiousness.

DAINTY, dá'n-tý. a. Pleasing to the palate; delicate, nice, squeamish; scrupulous; elegant; nice.

DAINTY, dá'n-tý. f. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy; a word of fondness formerly in use.

DAIRY, dá'-rý. f. The place where milk is manufactured; a milk farm.

DAIRYMAID, dá'-rý-máde. f. The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk.

DAISY, dá'-zý. f. A spring flower.

DALE, dá'le. f. A vale, a valley.

DALLIANCE, dáll'-lý-áns. f. Interchange of caresses, act of fondness; conjugal conversation; delay, procrastination.

DALLIER, dáll'-lý-úr. f. A trisler a fondler.

To DALLY, dáll'-lý. v. n. To trifle, to play the fool; to exchange caresses, to fondle; to sport, to play, to frolic; to delay.

To DALLY, dáll'-lý. v. a. To put off, to delay.

DAM, dám'. f. The mother; a mole or bank to confine water.

To DAM, dám'. v. a. To confine; to shut up water by moles or dams.

DAMAGE, dám'-ídzh. f. Mischief, detriment; loss; the value of mischief done; reparation of damage, retribution; in law, any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his estate.

To DAMAGE, dám'-ídzh. v. a. To mischief, to injure, to impair.

To DAMAGE, dám'-ídzh. v. n. To take damage.

DAMAGEABLE, dám'-ídzh-ábl. a. Susceptible of hurt, as damageable goods; mischievous, pernicious.

DAMASCENE, dám'-zín. f. A small black plumb, a damson.

DAMASK, dám'-ásk. f. Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at Damascus, by which part rises above the rest in flowers.

To DAMASK, dám'-ásk. v. a. To form flowers upon stuffs; to variegate, to diversify.

DAMASK-ROSE, dám''-ásk-r'ó'ze. f. A red rose.

To DAMASKENE, dám-áf-ké'n. v. a. To inlay iron or steel with gold or silver.

DAMASKENING, dám-áf-ké'-níng. f. The art or act of inlaying iron or steel.

DAME, dá'me. f. A lady, the title of honour formerly given to women; mistress of a low family; women in general.

DAMES-VIOLET, dá''mz-ví-ó-lét. f. Queen's gillyflower.

To DAMN, dám'. v. a. To doom to eternal torments in a future state; to procure or cause to be eternally condemned; to condemn; to hoot

- or his any publick performance, to explode.
- DAMNABLE**, dăm'-nàbl. a. Deserving damnation.
- DAMNABLY**, dăm'-nà-blý. ad. In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment.
- DAMNATION**, dăm-nắ'-shùn. f. Exclusion from divine mercy, condemnation to eternal punishment.
- DAMNATORY**, dăm'-nắ-túr-ý. a. Containing a sentence of condemnation.
- DAMNED**, { dăm'd. } part. a.
 { dăm'-néd. } Hate-ful, detestable.
- DAMNIFICK**, dăm-nắ'-ík. a. Procuring loss, mischievous.
- To **DAMNIFY**, dăm'-nắ-fý. v. a. To endamage, to injure; to hurt, to impair.
- DAMNINGNESS**, dăm'-nắng-nés. f. Tendency to procure damnation.
- DAMP**, dắmp' a. Moist, inclining to wet; dejected, sunk, depressed.
- DAMP**, dắmp'. f. Fog, moist air, moisture; a noxious vapour exhaled from the earth; dejection, depression of spirit.
- To **DAMP**, dắmp'. v. a. To wet, to moisten; to depress, to deject, to chill, to weaken, to abandon.
- DAMPISHNESS**, dắmp'-ish-nés. f. Tendency to wetness, moisture.
- DAMPNESS**, dắmp'-nés. f. Moisture.
- DAMPY**, dắmp'-ý. a. Dejected, gloomy, sorrowful.
- DAMSEL**, dắm'-zél. f. A young gentlewoman; an attendant of the better rank; a wench, a country lass.
- DAMSON**, dắm'-zn. f. A small black plum.
- DAN**, dắn'. f. The old term of honour for men.
- To **DANCE**, dắn's. v. n. To move in measure; To dance attendance, to wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.
- To **DANCE**, dắn's. v. a. To make to dance, to put into a lively motion.
- DANCE**, dắn's. f. A motion of one or many in concert.

- DANCER**, dắn'-súr. f. One that practises the art of dancing.
- DANCINGMASTER**, dắn'-súr-g-mắf-túr. f. One who teaches the art of dancing.
- DANCINGSCHOOL**, dắn'-súr-g-skól. f. The school where the art of dancing is taught.
- DANDELION**, dắn-dý'-lí-ùn. f. The name of a plant.
- DANDIPRAT**, dắn'-dý-prát. f. A little fellow, an urchin: a word used sometimes in fondness, sometimes in contempt.
- To **DANDLE**, dắnd'l. v. a. To shake a child on the knee; to fondle, to treat like a child.
- DANDLER**, dắnd'-lúr. f. He that dandles or fondles children.
- DANDRUFF**, dắn'-dríf. f. Scurf on the head.
- DANEWORT**, dắne-wúrt. f. A species of elder, called also dwarf-elder, or wallwort.
- DANGER**, dắn'-dzhúr. f. Risque, hazard, peril.
- To **DANGER**, dắn'-dzhúr. v. a. To put in hazard, to endanger. Not in use.
- DANGERLESS**, dắn'-dzhér-lés. a. Without hazard, without risque.
- DANGEROUS**, dắn'-dzhê-rús. a. Hazardous, perilous.
- DANGEROUSLY**, dắn'-dzhê-rúf-ly. ad. Hazardously, perilously, with danger.
- DANGEROUSNESS**, dắn'-dzhê-rúf-nés. f. Danger, hazard, peril.
- To **DANGLE**, dắng'gl. v. n. To hang loose and quivering; to hang upon any one, to be an humble follower.
- DANGLER**, dắng'-glúr. f. A man that hangs about women.
- DANK**, dắngk'. a. Damp, moist.
- DANKISH**, dắngk'-ish. a. Somewhat dank.
- DAPPER**, dắp'-púr. a. Little and active, lively without bulk.
- DAPPERLING**, dắp'-púr-líng. f. A dwarf.
- DAPPLE**, dắp'l. a. Marked with various colours, variegated.

- To DAPPLE, dáp'l. v. a. To streak, to vary.
- DAR, dá'r. } f. A fish found in
DART, dá'rt. } the Severn.
- To DARE, dá're. v. n. To have courage for any purpose, to be adventurous.
- To DARE, dá're. v. a. To challenge, to defy.
- To DARE LARKS, dá're-lá'rk's. v. n. To catch them by means of a looking-glass.
- DARE, dá're. f. Defiance, challenge. Not in use.
- DAREFUL, dá're-fúl. a. Full of defiance.
- DARING, dá'-ring. a. Bold, adventurous, fearless.
- DARINGLY, dá'-ring-lý. ad. Boldly, courageously.
- DARINGNESS, dá'-ring-nés. f. Boldness.
- DARK, dá'rk. a. Without light; not of a showy or vivid colour; blind; opaque; obscure; ignorant; gloomy.
- DARK, dá'rk. f. Darkness; obscurity; want of knowledge.
- To DARK, dá'rk. v. a. To darken, to obscure.
- To DARKEN, dá'rkn. v. a. To make dark; to perplex; to fully.
- To DARKEN, dá'rkn. v. n. To grow dark.
- DARKLING, dá'rk-ling. part. a. Being in the dark.
- DARKLY, dá'rk-lý. ad. In a situation void of light, obscurely, blindly.
- DARKNESS, dá'rk-nés. f. Absence of light; opakeness; obscurity; wickedness; the empire of Satan.
- DARKSOME, dá'rk-súm. a. Gloomy, obscure.
- DARLING, dá'r-ling. a. Favourite, dear, beloved.
- DARLING, dá'r-ling. f. A favourite, one much beloved.
- To DARN, dá'rn. v. a. To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff.
- DARNEL, dá'r-nél. f. A weed growing in the field.
- To DARRAIN, dár-rá'ne. v. a. To range troops for battle; to prepare for fight.
- DART, dárt'. f. A missile weapon thrown by the hand.
- To DART, dárt'. v. a. To throw offensively; to throw, to emit.
- To DART, dárt'. v. n. To fly as a dart.
- To DASH, dásh'. v. a. To throw any thing suddenly against something; to break by collision; to throw water in flashes; to bespatter, to besprinkle; to mingle, to change by some small admixture; to form or sketch in haste; to obliterate, to cross out; to confound, to make ashamed suddenly.
- To DASH, dásh'. v. n. To fly off the surface; to fly in flashes with a loud noise; to rush through water so as to make it fly.
- DASH, dásh'. f. Collision; infusion; a mark in writing, a line —; stroke, blow.
- DASH, dásh'. ad. An expression of the sound of water dashed.
- DASHING, dásh'-ing. part. a. Rushing through thick and thin, heedless.
- DASTARD, dás'-tárd. f. A coward, a poltron.
- To DASTARD, dás'-tárd. }
To DASTARDISE, dás'-tár-díze. }
v. a. To intimidate; to deject with cowardice.
- DASTARDLY, dás'-tárd-lý. a. Cowardly, mean, timorous.
- DASTARDY, dás'-tár-dý. f. Cowardliness.
- DATE, dá'te. f. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning; the time at which any event happened; the time stipulated when any thing should be done; end, conclusion; duration, continuance; the fruit of the date tree.
- DATE-TREE, dá'te-tré. f. A species of palm.
- To DATE, dá'te. v. a. To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.
- DATELESS, dá'te-lés. a. Without any fixed term.

DATIVE, dā'-tīv. a. In grammar, the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

To **DAUB**, dā'b. v. a. To smear with something adhesive; to paint coarsely; to lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously; to flatter grossly.

DAUBER, dā'-būr. f. A coarse low painter.

DAUBRY, dā'-brȳ. f. An old word for any thing artful.

DAUBY, dā'-bȳ. a. Viscous, glutinous, adhesive.

DAUGHTER, dā'-tūr. f. The female offspring of a man or woman; in poetry, any descendant; the penitent of a confessor.

To **DAUNT**, dā'nt. v. a. To discourage, to fright.

DAUNTLESS, dā'nt-lēs. a. Fearless, not dejected.

DAUNTLESSNESS, dā'nt-lēs-nēs. f. Fearlessness.

DAW, dā'. f. The name of a bird.

To **DAWN**, dā'n. v. n. To begin to grow light; to glimmer obscurely; to begin, yet faintly, to give some promises of lustre.

DAWN, dā'n. f. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise; beginning, first rise.

DAY, dā'. f. The time between the rising and setting of the sun; the time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight; light, sunshine; the day of contest, the battle; an appointed or fixed time; a day appointed for some commemoration; from day to day, without certainty or continuance.

DAYBED, dā'-béd. f. A bed used for idleness.

DAYBOOK, dā'-būk. f. A tradesman's journal.

DAYBREAK, dā'-brēk. f. The dawn, the first appearance of light.

DAYLABOUR, dā'-lā'-būr. f. Labour by the day.

DAYLABOURER, dā'-lā'-būr-ūr. f. One that works by the day.

DAYLIGHT, dā'-lite. f. The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper.

DAYLILY, dā'-līl'-y. f. The same with asphodel.

DAYSPRING, dā'-sprīng. f. The rise of the day, the dawn.

DAYSTAR, dā'-stār. f. The morning star.

DAYTIME, dā'-tīme. f. The time in which there is light, opposed to night.

DAYWORK, dā'-wūrk. f. Work imposed by the day, daylabour.

To **DAZE**, dā'ze. v. a. To overpower with light; to strike with too strong a lustre.

DAZIED, dā'-zȳd. a. Besprinkled with daisies.

To **DAZZLE**, dāz'l. v. a. To overpower with light.

To **DAZZLE**, dāz'l. v. n. To be overpowered with light.

To **DEACINATE**, dē-ās'-sȳ-nāte. v. a. To take the kernels out of any thing.

DEACON, dē'kn. f. One of the lowest order of the clergy.

DEACONESS, dē'kn-ēs. f. A female officer in the ancient church.

DEACONRY, dē'kn-rȳ. } f. The

DEACONSHIP, dē'kn-shīp. } office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD, dēd'. a. Deprived of life; inanimate; senseless; motionless; empty; useless; dull, gloomy; frigid; vapid; spiritless; uninhabited; without the power of vegetation; in theology, lying under the power of sin.

DEAD, dēd'. f. Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom, as at midwinter and midnight.

To **DEAD**, dēd'. v. n. To lose force.

To **DEADEN**, dēd'n. v. a. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation; to make vapid, or spiritless.

DEAD-DOING, dēd'-dō-ing. part. a. Destructive, killing, mischievous.

DEAD-LIFT, dēd'-līft. f. Hopeless exigence.

DEADLY, dēd'-lȳ. a. Destructive, mortal, implacable.

DEADLY, dēd'-lȳ. ad. In a manner resembling the dead; mortally; implacably, irreconcilably.

DEAD-

DEADNESS, dĕd'-nĕs. *f.* Want of warmth; weakness of the vital powers; vapidness of liquors, loss of spirit.

DEADNETTLE, dĕd'-nĕtl. *f.* A weed, the same with archangel.

DEAD RECKONING, dĕd'-rĕk'-ning. *f.* That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.

DEAF, dĕf'. *a.* Wanting the sense of hearing; deprived of the power of hearing; obscurely heard

To **DEAF**, dĕf'. *v. a.* To deafen.

To **DEAFEN**, dĕfn'. *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing.

DEAFLY, dĕf'-ly. *ad.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely to the ear.

DEAFNESS, dĕf'-nĕs. *f.* Want of the power of hearing; unwillingness to hear.

DEAL, dĕl'. *f.* Great part; quantity, degree of more or less; the art or practice of dealing cards; firwood, the wood of pines.

To **DEAL**, dĕl'. *v. a.* To dispose to different persons; to distribute cards; to scatter, to throw about; to give gradually, or one after another.

To **DEAL**, dĕl'. *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 have to do with, to be engaged in, to practise; To deal with, to treat in any manner, to use well or ill, to contend with.

To **DEALBATE**, dĕ-āl'-bāte. *v. a.* To whiten, to bleach.

DEALBATION, dĕ-āl'-bā'-shūn. *f.* The act of bleaching.

DEALER, dĕ-lūr'. *f.* One that has to do with any thing; a trader or trafficker; a person who deals the cards.

DEALING, dĕ'-ling. *f.* Practice, action; intercourse; measures of treatment; traffick, business.

DEAMBULATION, dĕ-ām-bū-lā'-shūn. *f.* The act of walking abroad.

DEAMBULATORY, dĕ-ām''-bū-lā-tūr'-y. *a.* Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN, dĕn'. *f.* The second dignitary of a diocese.

DEANERY, dĕ'n-ēr'-y. *f.* The office of a dean; the revenue of a dean; the house of a dean.

DEANSHIP, dĕ'n-shīp. *f.* The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR, dĕr'. *a.* Beloved, darling; valuable, costly; scarce; sad, hateful, grievous. In this last sense obsolete.

DEAR, dĕr'. *f.* A word of endearment.

DEARBOUGHT, dĕr-bāt'. *a.* Purchased at a high price.

DEARLING, dĕr'-ling. *f.* A favourite; now written and pronounced darling.

DEARLY, dĕr'-ly. *ad.* With great fondness; at a high price.

To **DEARN**, dār'n. *v. a.* To mend clothes. See **DARN**.

DEARNESS, dĕr'-nĕs. *f.* Fondness, kindness, love; scarcity, high price.

DEARTH, dĕrth'. *f.* Scarcity which makes food dear; want, famine; barrenness.

To **DEARTICULATE**, dĕ-ār-tīk'-ū-lāte. *v. a.* To disjoint, to dismember.

DEATH, dĕth'. *f.* The extinction of life; mortality; the state of the dead; the manner of dying; the image of mortality represented by a skeleton; in theology, damnation, eternal torments.

DEATH-BED, dĕth'-bĕd. *f.* The bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness.

DEATHFUL, dĕth'-fūl. *a.* Full of slaughter, destructive, murderous.

DEATHLESS, dĕth'-lĕs. *a.* Immortal, never-dying.

DEATHLIKE, dĕth'-like. *a.* Resembling death, still.

DEATH'S-DOOR, dĕth's-dō're. *f.* A near approach to death.

DEATHSMAN, dĕth's-mān. *f.* Executioner, hangman, headsmen.

DEATHWATCH, dĕth'-wōth. *f.* An insect that makes a tinkling noise,

noise, superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.

To DEATURATE, dè-à'-rà-te. v. a. To gild or cover with gold.

DEAURATION, dè-à'-rà'-shùn. f. The act of gilding.

To DEBAR, dè-bà'r. v. a. To exclude, to preclude.

To DEBARK, dè-bà'rk. v. a. To disembark.

DEBARKATION, dè-bà'r-ká'-shùn. f. The act of landing troops.

To DEBASE, dè-bá'se. v. a. To reduce from a higher to a lower state; to sink into meanness; to adulterate, to lessen in value by base admixtures.

DEBASEMENT, dè-bá'se-mént. f. The act of debasing or degrading.

DEBASER, dè-bá'-súr. f. He that debases, he that adulterates, he that degrades another.

DEBATABLE, dè-bá'te-ábl. a. Disputable.

DEBATE, dè-bá'te. f. A personal dispute, a controversy; a quarrel, a contest.

To DEBATE, dè-bá'te. v. a. To controvert, to dispute, to contest.

To DEBATE, dè-bá'te. v. n. To deliberate; to dispute.

DEBATEFUL, dè-bá'te-fúl. a. Quarrelsome, contentious.

DEBATEMENT, dè-bá'te-mént. f. Contest, controversy.

DEBATER, dè-bá'-túr. f. A disputant, a controvertist.

To DEBAUCH, dè-bá'tsh. v. a. To corrupt by lewdness; to corrupt by intemperance.

DEBAUCH, dè-bá'tsh. f. A fit of intemperance, lewdness.

DEBAUCHEE, dèb-ò-thé'. f. A lecher, a drunkard.

DEBAUCHER, dè-bá'tsh-úr. f. One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness.

DEBAUCHERY, dè-bá'tsh-è-ry'. f. The practice of excess, lewdness.

DEBAUCHMENT, dè-bá'tsh-mént. f. The act of debauching or vitiating, corruption.

To DEBEL, dè-bél'. } v. a. To
To DEBELLATE, dè-bél'- } con-
lâte. } quer,
to overcome in war.

DEBELLATION, dè-bél-lá'-shùn. f. The act of conquering in war.

DEBENTURE, dè-bén'-túr. f. A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

DEBILE, dèb'-il. a. Feeble, languid.

To DEBILITATE, dè-bíl'-ý-tâ-te. v. a. To make faint, to enfeeble.

DEBILITATION, dè-bíl'-ý-tá'-shùn. f. The act of weakening.

DEBILITY, dè-bíl'-i-tý'. f. Weakness, feebleness.

DEBONAIR, dèb-ò-nâ're. a. Elegant, civil, well bred.

DEBONAIRLY, dèb-ò-nâ're-ly'. ad. Elegantly.

DEBT, dè't'. f. That which one man owes to another; that which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

DEBTED, dè't'-tid. part. a. Indebted, obliged to.

DEBTOR, dè't'-túr. f. He that owes something to another; one that owes money; one side of an account book.

DEBULLITION, dè-bùl-lish'-ùn. f. The act of bubbling or boiling over.

DECACUMINATED, dè-ká-kú'-ml-nâ-tid. a. Having the top cut off.

DECADE, dèk'-ád. f. The sum of ten.

DECADENCY, dè-ká'-dén-sý'. f. Decay, fall.

DECAGON, dèk'-á-gòn. f. A plain figure in geometry, having ten sides and angles.

DECALOGUE, dèk'-á-lòg. f. The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

To DECAMP, dè-kámp'. v. a. To shift the camp, to move off.

DECAMPMENT, dè-kámp'-mént. f. The act of shifting the camp.

To DECANT, dè-kánt'. v. a. To pour off gently, so as to leave the sediment behind.

DECANTATION, dè-kán-tá'-shùn. f. The act of decanting.

DECANTER, dè-kán'-túr. f. A glass vessel that contains the liquor after it has been poured off clear.

To **DECAPITATE**, dè-káp'-i-tâte. v. a. To behead.

To **DECAY**, dè-ká'. v. n. To lose excellence, to decline.

To **DECAY**, dè-ká'. v. a. To impair, to bring to decay.

DECAY, dè-ká'. f. Decline from the state of perfection; declension from prosperity; consumption.

DECAYER, dè-ká'-úr. f. That which causes decay.

DECEASE, dè-sé's. f. Death, departure from life.

To **DECEASE**, dè-sé's. v. n. To die, to depart from life.

DECEIT, dè-sé't. f. Fraud, a cheat, a fallacy; stratagem, artifice.

DECEITFUL, dè-sé't-fúl. a. Fraudulent, full of deceit.

DECEITFULLY, dè-sé't-fúl-lý. ad. Fraudulently.

DECEITFULNESS, dè-sé't-fúl-nés. f. Tendency to deceive.

DECEIVABLE, dè-sé'v-ábl. a. Subject to fraud, exposed to imposture.

DECEIVABLENESS, dè-sé'v-ábl-nés. f. Liability to be deceived.

To **DECEIVE**, dè-sé'v. v. a. To bring into error; to delude by stratagem.

DECEIVER, dè-sé'-vúr. f. One that leads another into error.

DECEMBER, dè-sém'-búr. f. The last month of the year.

DECEMPEDAL, dè-sém'-pè-dál. a. Having ten feet in length.

DECEMVIRATE, dè-sém'-vèr-ét. f. The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome.

DECENCE, dè-séns. f. Decency. Seldom used.

DECENCY, dè-sén-sý. f. Propriety of form, becoming ceremony; suitability to character, propriety; modesty.

DECENNIAL, dè-sén'-yál. a. What continues for the space of ten years.

DECENNOVAL, dè-sén'-nò-vál. }
DECENNOVARY, dè-sén'-nò-và-rý. } a.
 Relating to the number nineteen.

DECENT, dè-sént. a. Becoming, fit, suitable.

DECENTLY, dè-sént-lý. ad. In a proper manner, with suitable behaviour.

DECEPTIBILITY, dè-sép-tý-bíl-y-tý. f. Liability to be deceived.

DECEPTIBLE, dè-sép'-tíbl. a. Liable to be deceived.

DECEPTION, dè-sép'-shún. f. The act or means of deceiving, cheat, fraud; the state of being deceived.

DECEPTIOUS, dè-sép'-shús. a. Deceitful.

DECEPTIVE, dè-sép'-tív. a. Having the power of deceiving.

DECEPTORY, dè-sép'-túr-y. a. Containing means of deceit.

DECERPT, dè-sé'p't. a. Diminished, taken off.

DECERPTIBLE, dè-sé'p'-tíbl. a. That may be taken off.

DECERPTION, dè-sé'p'-shún. f. The act of lessening, or taking off.

DECESSION, dè-sés'-shún. f. A departure.

To **DECHARM**, dè-tshá'rm. v. a. To counteract a charm, to disenchanted.

To **DECIDE**, dè-sí'de. v. a. To fix the event of, to determine; to determine a question or dispute.

DECIDENCE, dè's-sý-déns. f. The quality of being shed, or of falling off; the act of falling away.

DECIDER, dè-sí'-dúr. f. One who determines causes; one who determines quarrels.

DECIDUOUS, dè-síd'-ú-ús. a. Falling, not perennial.

DECIDUOUSNESS, dè-síd'-ú-ús-nés. f. Aptness to fall; quality of fading once a year.

DECIMAL, dè's'-í-mál. a. Numbered by ten.

To **DECIMATE**, dè's'-í-máte. v. a. To tithe, to take the tenth; to punish every tenth soldier by lot.

DECIMATION, dè's'-y-má'-shún. f. A tithing, a selection of every tenth; a selection by lot of every tenth soldier for punishment.

To **DECIPHER**, dè-sí'-fúr. v. a. To explain that which is written in epithets; to mark down in characters;

ters; to stamp, to mark; to unfold, to unravel.

DECIPHERER, dĕ-sĭ'-fĕr-ŭr. f. One who explains writings in cipher.

DECISION, dĕ-sĭzh'-ŭn. f. Determination of a difference; determination of an event.

DECISIVE, dĕ-sĭ'-sĭv. a. Having the power of determining any difference; having the power of settling any event.

DECISIVELY, dĕ-sĭ'-sĭv-lĭ. ad. In a conclusive manner.

DECISIVENESS, dĕ-sĭ'-sĭv-nĕs. f. The power of terminating any difference, or settling an event.

DECISORY, dĕ-sĭ'-sŭr-ŷ. a. Able to determine or decide.

To DECK, dĕk'. v. a. To overspread; to dress; to adorn.

DECK, dĕk'. f. The floor of a ship; pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

DECKER, dĕk'-kŭr. f. A dresser.

To DECLAIM, dĕ-klā'-me. v. n. To harangue, to speak set orations.

DECLAIMER, dĕ-klā'-me-ŭr. f. One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.

DECLAMATION, dĕk-klā'-mā-shŭn. f. A discourse addressed to the passions, a harangue.

DECLAMATOR, dĕk-klā'-mā-tŭr. f. A declaimer, an orator.

DECLAMATORY, dĕ-klām'-mā-tŭr-ŷ. a. Relating to the practice of declaiming; appealing to the passions.

DECLARABLE, dĕ-klā'-rābl. a. Capable of proof.

DECLARATION, dĕk-klā'-rā-shŭn. f. A proclamation or affirmation, publication; an explanation of something doubtful; in law, declaration is the showing forth of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for real actions.

DECLARATIVE, dĕ-klār'-ā-tĭv. a. Making declaration, explanatory; making proclamation.

DECLARATORILY, dĕ-klār'-ā-tŭr-ŷ-lĭ. ad. In the form of a declaration, not promissory.

DECLARATORY, dĕ-klār'-ā-tŭr-ŷ. a. Affirmative, expressive.

To DECLARE, dĕ-klā're. v. a. To make known, to tell evidently and openly; to publish, to proclaim; to show in open view.

To DECLARE, dĕ-klā're. v. n. To make a declaration.

DECLAREMENT, dĕ-klā're-mĕnt. f. Discovery, declaration, testimony.

DECLARER, dĕ-klā'-rŭr. f. One that makes any thing known.

DECLENSION, dĕ-klĕn'-shŭn. f. Tendency from a great to a less degree of excellence; declaration, descent; inflexion, manner of changing nouns.

DECLINABLE, dĕ-klĭ'-nābl. a. Having variety of terminations.

DECLINATION, dĕk-klĭ'-nā-shŭn. f. Descent, change from a better to a worse state, decay; the act of bending down; variation from rectitude, oblique motion, obliquity; variation from a fixed point; in navigation, the variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the East or West; in astronomy, the declination of a star we call it's shortest distance from the equator; the inflexion of a noun through it's various cases.

DECLINATOR, dĕk-klĭ'-nā-tŭr. f.

DECLINATORY, dĕ-klĭ'-nā-tŭr-ŷ. An instrument in dialing, by which the declination, reclination, and inclination of planes are determined.

To DECLINE, dĕ-klĭ'ne. v. n. To lean downward; to deviate; to run into obliquities; to shun, to refuse, to avoid any thing; to be impaired, to decay.

To DECLINE, dĕ-klĭ'ne. v. a. To bend downward; to bring down; to shun; to refuse; to be cautious of; to modify a word by various terminations.

DECLINE, dĕ-klĭ'ne. f. The state of tendency to the worse, diminution, decay.

DECLIVITY, dĕ-klĭv'-lĭ-tĭ. f. Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards, gradual descent.

DECLIVOUS, dē-kī'-vūs. a. Gradually descending, not precipitous.

To DECOCT, dē-kók't. v. a. To prepare by boiling for any use, to digest in hot water; to digest by the heat of the stomach; to boil up to a consistence.

DECOCTIBLE, dē-kók'-tíbl. a. That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

DECOCTION, dē-kók'-shún. f. The act of boiling any thing; a preparation made by boiling in water.

DECOCTURE, dē-kók'-túr. f. A substance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLATION, dē-kól lá'-shún. f. The act of beheading.

DECOMPLEX, dē-kóm-pléks. a. Composed of things already compounded.

To DECOMPOSE, dē-kóm-pó'ze. v. a. To resolve a compound into it's component parts.

DECOMPOSITE, dē-kóm-póz'-ít. a. Compounded a second time.

DECOMPOSITION, dē-kóm-pó-zísh'-ún. f. The act of compounding things already compounded; the chymical resolution of a compound into it's component parts.

To DECOMPOUND, dē-kóm-pou'nd. v. a. To compose of things already compounded.

DECOMPOUND, dē-kóm-pou'nd. a. Composed of things or words already compounded.

To DECORATE, dēk'-kō-rá'te. v. a. To adorn, to embellish, to beautify.

DECORATION, dēk'-kō-rá'-shún. f. Ornament, added beauty.

DECORATOR, dēk'-kō-rá-tór. f. An adorning.

DECOROUS, dē-kō'-rūs. a. Decent, suitable to a character.

To DECORTICATE, dē-kór-tí-ká'te. v. a. To divest of the bark or husk.

DECORTICATION, dē-kór-tí-ká'-shún. f. The act of stripping the bark or husk.

DECORUM, dē-kō'-rúm. f. Decency, behaviour contrary to licentiousness, seemliness.

To DECOY, dē-koy'. v. a. To lure into a cage, to entrap.

DECOY, dē-koy'. f. Allurement to mischief.

DECOYDUCK, dē-koy'-dúk. f. A duck that lures others.

To DECREASE, dē-kré's. v. n. To grow less, to be diminished.

To DECREASE, dē-dré's. v. a. To make less, to diminish.

DECREASE, dē-kré's. f. The state of growing less, decay; the wane of the moon.

To DECREE, dē-kré'. v. n. To make an edict, to appoint by edict.

To DECREE, dē-kré'. v. a. To doom or assign by a decree.

DECREE, dē-kré'. f. An edict, a law; an established rule; a determination of a suit.

DECREMENT, dēk'-kré-mént. f. Decrease, the state of growing less, the quantity lost by decreasing.

DECREPIT, dē-krép'-ít. a. Wasted and worn out with age.

To DECREPITATE, dē-krép'-í-tá'te. v. a. To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.

DECREPITATION, dē-krép'-í-tá'-shún. f. The crackling noise which salt makes over the fire.

DECREPITNESS, dē-krép'-ít-nés. } f.

DECREPITUDE, dē-krép'-í-túd. } f.

The last stage of decay, the last effects of old age.

DECRESCENT, dē-krés'-sént. a. Growing less.

DECRETAL, dē-kré'-tál. a. Appertaining to a decree, containing a decree.

DECRETAL, dē-kré'-tál. f. A book of decrees or edicts; the collection of the pope's decrees.

DECRETIST, dē-kré'-tíst. f. One that studies the decretal.

DECRETORY, dēk'-kré-túr-ý. a. Judicial, definitive.

DECRIAL, dē-krí'-ál. f. Clamorous censure, hasty or noisy condemnation.

To DECRY, dē-krý'. v. a. To censure,

sure, to blame clamourously, to clamour against.

DECUMBENCE, *dê-kùm'-s*. f. The bēns. } act of

DECUMBENCY, *dê-kùm'-bên-sy'*. } lying down, the posture of lying down.

DECUMBITURE, *dê-kùm'-bî-tûr*. f. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.

DEUPLE, *dék'-ûpl*. a. Tenfold.

DECURION, *dê-kû'-ry'-ân*. f. A commander over ten.

DECURSION, *dê-kûr'-shûn*. f. The act of running down.

DECURTATION, *dê-kûr'-tâ"-shûn*. f. The act of cutting short.

To DECUSSATE, *dê-kûs'-sâte*. v. a. To intersect at acute angles.

DECUSSATION, *dê-kûs'-sâ"-shûn*. f. The act of crossing, state of being crossed at unequal angles.

To DEDECORATE, *dê-dêk'-kô-râte*. v. a. To disgrace, to bring a reproach upon.

DEDECORATION, *dê-dêk'-kô-râ"-shûn*. f. The act of disgracing.

DEDECORUS, *dê-dêk'-kô-rûs*. a. Disgraceful, reproachful.

DEDENTITION, *dê-dên-tîsh"-ûn*. f. Loss or shedding of the teeth.

To DEDICATE, *dêd'-y'-kâte*. v. a. To devote to some divine power; to appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to inscribe to a patron.

DEDICATE, *dêd'-y'-kâte*. a. Consecrate, devote, dedicated.

DEDICATION, *dêd'-y'-kâ"-shûn*. f. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose, consecration; an address to a patron.

DEDICATOR, *dêd'-y'-kâ-tûr*. f. One who inscribes his work to a patron.

DEDICATORY, *dêd'-y'-kâ-tûr'-y'*. a. Composing a dedication.

DEDITION, *dê-dîh'-ûn*. f. The act of yielding up any thing.

To DEDUCE, *dê-dû's*. v. a. To draw in a regular connected series; to form a regular chain of consequential propositions; to lay down in regular order.

DEDUCEMENT, *dê-dû'-mênt*. f. The thing deduced, consequential proposition.

DEDUCIBLE, *dê-dû'-sibl*. a. Collectible by reason.

DEDUCTIVE, *dê-dû'-siv*. a. Performing the act of deduction.

To DEDUCT, *dê-dûk't*. v. a. To subtract, to take away.

DEDUCTION, *dê-dûk'-shûn*. f. Consequential collection, consequence; that which is deducted.

DEDUCTIVE, *dê-dûk'-tiv*. a. Deducible.

DEDUCTIVELY, *dê-dûk'-tiv-ly*. ad. Consequentially, by regular deduction.

DEED, *dê'd*. f. Action, whether good or bad; exploit; power of action; written evidence of any legal act; fact, reality.

DEEDLESS, *dê'd-lês*. a. Unactive.

To DEEM, *dê'm*. v. n. To judge, to conclude upon consideration.

DEEM, *dê'm*. f. Judgment, opinion. Obsolete.

DEEP, *dê'p*. a. 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, insidious; grave, solemn; dark-coloured; having a great degree of stillness or gloom; base, grave in sound.

DEEP, *dê'p*. f. The sea, the main; the most solemn or still part.

To DEEPEN, *dê'pn*. v. a. To make deep, to sink far below the surface; to darken, to cloud, to make dark; to make sad or gloomy.

DEEPMOUTHED, *dê'p-mouthd*. a. Having a hoarse and loud voice.

DEEPMUSING, *dê'p-mû'-zing*. a. Contemplative, lost in thought.

DEEPLY, *dê'p-ly*. ad. To a great depth, far below the surface; with great study or sagacity; sorrowfully, solemnly; with a tendency to darkness of colour; in a high degree.

DEEPNESS, *dê'p-nês*. f. Entrance far below the surface, profundity, depth.

DEER, *dê'r*. f. That class of animals which is hunted for venison.

To **DEFACE**, dè-fâ/se. v. a. To destroy, to raze, to disfigure.

DEFACEMENT, dè-fâ/se-mént. f. Violation, injury; erasement.

DEFACER, dè-fâ-sûr. f. Destroyer, abolisher, violater.

DEFAILANCE, dè-fâ'-jâns. f. Failure.

To **DEFALCATE**, dè-fâl'-kâte. v. a. To cut off, to lop, to take away part.

DEFALCATION, dè-fâl-kâ"-shûn. f. Diminution.

To **DEFALK**, dè-fâl'k. v. a. To defalcate.

DEFAMATION, dèf-â-mâ'-shûn. f. The act of defaming.

DEFAMATORY, dè-fâm'-mâ-tûr-ý. a. Calumnious, unjustly censorious, libellous.

To **DEFAME**, dè-fâ'me. v. a. To censure falsely in publick, to dishonour by reports.

DEFAMER, dè-fâ-mûr. f. One that injures the reputation of another.

To **DEFATIGATE**, dè-fâ't-i-gâte. v. a. To weary.

DEFATIGATION, dè-fâ't-i-gâ'-shûn. f. Weariness.

DEFAULT, dè-fâ't. f. Omission of that which we ought to do, neglect; crime, failure, fault; defect, want; in law, non-appearance in court at a day assigned.

To **DEFAULT**, dè-fâ't. v. n. To fail in performing any contract or stipulation.

DEFAULTER, dè-fâ't-tur. f. One who is deficient in duty; one who fails in payment; a speculator.

DEFEASANCE, dè-fè'-zâns. f. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract; the writing in which a defeasance is contained.

DEFEASIBLE, dè-fè'-zibl. a. That which may be annulled.

DEFEAT, dè-fè't. f. The overthrow of an army; act of destruction, deprivation; frustration.

To **DEFEAT**, dè-fè't. v. a. To overthrow, to frustrate.

DEFEATURE, dè-fè'-tûr. f. Change of feature, alteration of countenance. Not in use.

To **DEFECATE**, dèf-fè-kâte. v. a. To purge, to cleanse; to purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture.

DEFECATE, dèf-fè-kâte. a. Purged from lees or foulness.

DEFECATION, dèf-fè-kâ'-shûn. f. Purification.

DEFECT, dè-fèkt. f. Want, absence of something necessary; failing; a fault; a blemish.

DEFECTIBILITY, dè-fèk-tý-bl'ý-tý. f. The state of failing, imperfection.

DEFECTIBLE, dè-fèk'-tibl. a. Imperfect, deficient.

DEFECTION, dè-fèk'-shûn. f. A falling away, apostacy; an abandoning of a king or state, revolt.

DEFECTIVE, dè-fèk'-tiv. a. Full of defects, imperfect, not sufficient; faulty, blameable.

DEFECTIVENESS, dè-fèk'-tiv-nés. f. Want, faultiness.

DEFENCE, dè-fén's. f. Guard, protection; vindication, justification, apology; prohibition; resistance; in law, the defendant's reply after declaration produced; in fortification, the part that flanks another work.

DEFENCELESS, dè-fén's-lés. a. Naked, unarmed, unguarded; impotent.

To **DEFEND**, dè-fénd'. v. a. To stand in defence of, to protect; to vindicate, to uphold, to fortify; to prohibit; to maintain a place, or cause.

DEFENDABLE, dè-fén'-dâbl. a. That may be defended.

DEFENDANT, dè-fén'-dânt. a. Defensive, fit for defence.

DEFENDANT, dè-fén'-dânt. f. He that defends against assailants; in law, the person accused or sued.

DEFENDER, dè-fén'-dûr. f. One that defends, a champion; an asselter, a vindicator; in law, an advocate.

DEFENSATIVE, dè-fén'-sâ-tiv. f. Guard, defence; in surgery, a bandage, plaister, or the like, used to defend a wound from external injury.

DEFEN-

DEFENSIBLE, dē-fén'-sibl. a. That may be defended; justifiable, capable of vindication.

DEFENSIVE, dē-fén'-siv. a. That serves to defend, proper for defence; in a state or posture of defence.

DEFENSIVE, dē-fén'-siv. f. Safe-guard; state of defence.

DEFENSIVELY, dē-fén'-siv-ly. ad. In a defensive manner.

TO DEFER, dē-fér'. v. n. To put off, to delay to act; to pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

TO DEFER, dē-fér'. v. a. To withhold, to delay; to refer to, to leave to another's judgment.

DEFERENCE, dēf-ér-éns. f. Regard, respect; complaisance, condescension; submission.

DEFERENT, dēf-ér-ént. a. Carrying up and down, conveying.

DEFERENT, dēf-ér-ént. f. That which carries or conveys.

DEFIANCE, dē-fí-áns. f. A challenge, an invitation to fight; a challenge to make any impeachment good; expression of abhorrence or contempt.

DEFICIENCY, dē-físh'-éns. } f.

DEFICIENCY, dē-físh'-én-sý. } f. Defect, failing, imperfection; want, something less than is necessary.

DEFICIENT, dē-físh'-ént. a. Failing, wanting, defective.

DEFIER, dē-fí-úr. f. A challenger, a contemner.

TO DEFILE, dē-fíle. v. a. To make foul or impure; to pollute; to corrupt chastity, to violate; to taint, to vitiate.

TO DEFILE, dē-fíle. v. n. To go off, file by file.

DEFILE, dē-fíle. f. A narrow passage.

DEFILEMENT, dē-fíle-mént. f. The state of being defiled, pollution, corruption.

DEFILER, dē-fí-lúr. f. One that defiles, a corrupter.

DEFINABLE, dē-fí-ne-ábl. a. Capable of definition; that which may be ascertained.

TO DEFINE, dē-fí-ne. v. a. To give the definition, to explain a

thing by it's qualities; to circumscribe, to mark the limit.

TO DEFINE, dē-fí-ne. v. n. To determine, to decide, to decree.

DEFINER, dē-fí-núr. f. One that describes a thing by it's qualities.

DEFINITE, dēf-in-ít. a. Certain, limited; exact, precise.

DEFINITE, dēf-in-ít. f. Thing explained or defined.

DEFINITENESS, dēf-in-ít-nés. f. Certainty, limitedness.

DEFINITION, dēf-y-nísh'-ún. f. A short description of any thing by it's properties; in logick, the explication of the essence of a thing by it's kind and difference.

DEFINITIVE, dē-fín'-ít-tív. a. Determinate, positive, express.

DEFINITIVELY, dē-fín'-ít-tív-ly. ad. Positively, decisively, expressly.

DEFINITIVENESS, dē-fín'-ít-tív-nés. f. Decisiveness.

DEFLAGRABILITY, dēf-flá-grá-híl'-í-tý. f. Combustibility.

DEFLAGRABLE, dē-flá-grábl. a. Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire.

TO DEFLAGRATE, dēf-flá-gráte. v. a. To prepare things by setting fire to them.

DEFLAGRATION, dēf-flá-grá-shún. f. Setting fire to things in their preparation.

TO DEFLECT, dē-flek't. v. n. To turn aside, to deviate from a true course.

DEFLECTION, dē-flek'-shún. f. Deviation, the act of turning aside; a turning aside, or out of the way.

DEFLEXURE, dē-flek'-shúr. f. A bending down, a turning aside, or out of the way.

DEFLORATION, dēf-fló-rá'-shún. f. The act of despoiling; the selection of that which is most valuable.

TO DEFLOUR, dē-flou'r. v. a. To ravish, to take away a woman's virginity; to take away the beauty and grace of a thing.

DEFLOURER, dē-flou'-rúr. f. A ravisher.

DEFLUOUS, dēf-flú-ús. a. That flows down; that falls off.

DEFLUX, dē-flūks'. f. Downward flow.
 DEFLUXION, dē-flūk'-shūn. f. The flowing down of humours.
 DEFLY, dēf'-ly. ad. Dexterously. skilfully. Properly, deftly. Obsolete.
 DEFOEDATION, dēf-fē-dā'-shūn. f. The act of making filthy, pollution.
 DEFORCEMENT, dē-fōrse-mēt. f. A withholding of lands and tenements by force.
 To DEFORM, dē-fā'rm. v. a. To disfigure, to make ugly; to dishonour, to make ungraceful.
 DEFORM, dē-fā'rm. a. Ugly, disfigured.
 DEFORMATION, dēf-fōr-mā'-shūn. f. A defacing.
 DEFORMED, dē-fā'rm. part. a. Ugly; wanting natural beauty.
 DEFORMEDLY, dē-fā'r-mēd'-ly. ad. In an ugly manner.
 DEFORMEDNESS, dē-fā'r-mēd-nēs. f. Ugliness.
 DEFORMITY, dē-fā'r-mī-tē. f. Ugliness, ill-favouredness; irregularity.
 DEFORSOR, dē-fōr-sūr. f. One that overcomes and casteth out by force. A law term.
 To DEFRAUD, dē-frā'd. v. a. To rob or deprive by a wile or trick.
 DEFRAUDATION, dē-frā-dā'-shūn. f. Privation by fraud.
 DEFRAUDER, dē-frā-dūr. f. A deceiver.
 To DEFRAID, dē-frā'. v. a. To bear the charges of.
 DEFRAIDER, dē-frā'ūr. f. One that discharges expenses.
 DEFRAIMENT, dē-frā-mēt. f. The payment of expenses.
 DEFT, dēft'. a. Neat, proper, dexterous. Obsolete.
 DEFTLY, dēft'-ly. ad. Neatly, dexterously; in a skilful manner. Obsolete.
 DEFUNCT, dē-fūngkt'. a. Dead, deceased.
 DEFUNCT, dē-fūngkt'. f. One that is deceased, a dead man or woman.
 DEFUNCTION, dē-fūngkt'-shūn. f. Death.
 To DEFY, dē-fy'. v. a. To call to

combat, to challenge; to treat with contempt, to slight.
 DEFY, dē-fy'. f. A challenge, an invitation to fight. Not in use.
 DEFYER, dē-fy'-ūr. f. A challenger, one that invites to fight.
 DEGENERACY, dē-dzhēn'-ē-rā-fy'. f. A departing from the virtue of our ancestors; a forsaking of that which is good; meanness.
 To DEGENERATE, dē-dzhēn'-ē-rāte. v. n. To fall from the virtue of our ancestors; to fall from a more noble to a base state; to fall from it's kind, to grow wild or base.
 DEGENERATE, dē-dzhēn'-ē-rēt. a. Unlike his ancestors; unworthy, base.
 DEGENERATENESS, dē-dzhēn'-ē-rēt-nēs. f. Degeneracy, state of being grown wild, or out of kind.
 DEGENERATION, dē-dzhēn'-ē-rā-shūn. f. 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 it's primitive state.
 DEGENEROUS, dē-dzhēn'-ē-rūs. a. Degenerated, fallen from virtue; vile, base, infamous, unworthy.
 DEGENEROUSLY, dē-dzhēn'-ē-rūs'-ly. ad. In a degenerate manner, basely, meanly.
 DEGLUTITION, dēg-glūt-shūn. f. The act or power of swallowing.
 DEGRADATION, dēg-grā-dā'-shūn. f. A deprivation of an office or dignity; degeneracy, baseness.
 To DEGRADE, dē-grā'de, v. a. To put one from his degree; to lessen, to diminish the value of.
 DEGREE, dē-grē'. f. Quality, rank, station; the state and condition in which a thing is; a step or preparation to any thing; order of lineage, descent of family; measure, proportion; in geometry, the three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle; in music, the intervals of sounds.
 BY DEGREES, bī dē-grē'z. ad. Gradually, by little and little.

DEGUS.

DEGUSTATION, dè-gùf-tá'-shùn. f. A tasting.

To DEHORT, dè-há'rt. v. a. To dissuade.

DEHORTATION, dè-hòr-tá'-shùn. f. Dissuasion, a counselling to the contrary.

DEHORTATORY, dè-há'r-tá-túr-ý. a. Belonging to dissuasion.

DEHORTER, dè-há'r-túr. f. A dissuader, an adviser to the contrary.

DEICIDE, dè'-ý-side. f. The murder of God; a murderer of God.

To DEJECT, dè-dzhék't. v. a. To cast down, to afflict, to grieve; to make to look sad.

DEJECT, dè-dzhék't. a. Cast down, afflicted, low-spirited.

DEJECTEDLY, dè-dzhék'-tòd-ly. ad. In a dejected manner, afflictedly.

DEJECTEDNESS, dè-dzhék'-téd-nés. f. Lowness of spirits.

DEJECTION, dè-dzhék'-shùn. f. A lowness of spirits, melancholy; weakness, inability; a stool.

DEJECTURE, dè-dzhék'-túr. f. The excrements.

DEJERATION, dèd-zhè-rá'-shùn. f. A taking of a solemn oath.

DEIFICATION, dè'-ý-fi-ká''-shùn. f. The act of deifying, or making a god.

DEIFORM, dè'-ý-fòrm. a. Of a godlike form.

To DEIFY, dè'-ý-fý. v. a. To make a god of, to adore as god; to praise excessively.

To DEIGN, dá'ne, v. n. To vouchsafe, to think worthy.

To DEIGN, dá'ne. v. a. To grant, to permit. Not in use.

DEIGNING, dá'ne-ing. f. A vouchsafing, a thinking worthy.

To DEINTEGRATE, dè-in'tè-gráte. v. a. To diminish.

DEIPAROUS, dè-íp-pá-rús. a. That brings forth a god.

DEISM, dè'-izm. f. The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

DEIST, dè'-íst. f. A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God.

DEISTICAL, dè-ís-tí-kál. a. Belonging to the heresy of the deists.

DEITY, dè'-i-tý. f. Divinity, the nature and essence of God; a fabulous god; the supposed divinity of a heathen god.

DELACERATION, dè'-lák-sè-rá''-shùn. f. A tearing in pieces.

DELACRYMATION, dè'-lák-kry-má''-shùn. f. The waterishness of the eyes.

DELACTATION, dè'-lák-tá''-shùn. f. A weaning from the breast.

DELAPSED, dè-láp'st. a. Bearing or falling down.

To DELATE, dè-lá'te. v. a. To carry, to convey. Not in use.

DELATION, dè-lá'-shùn. f. A carrying, conveyance; an accusation, an impeachment.

DELATOR, dè-lá'-túr. f. An accuser, an informer.

To DELAY, dè-lá'. v. a. To defer, to put off; to hinder, to frustrate.

To DELAY, dè-lá'. v. n. To stop, to cease from action.

DELAY, dè-lá'. f. A deferring, procrastination; stay, stop.

DELAYER, dè-lá'-úr. f. One that defers.

DELECTABLE, dè-lék'-tábl. a. Pleasing, delightful.

DELECTABLENESS, dè-lék'-tábl-nés. f. Delightfulness, pleasantness.

DELECTABLY, dè-lék'-táb-ly. ad. Delightfully, pleasantly.

DELECTATION, dè-lék-tá'-shùn. f. Pleasure, delight.

To DELEGATE, dèl'-é-gáte. v. a. To lend upon an embassy; to intrust, to commit to another; to appoint judges to a particular cause.

DELEGATE, dèl'-é-gáte. f. A deputy, a commissioner, a vicar; in law, Delegates are persons delegated or appointed by the king's commission to sit, upon an appeal to him, in the court of Chancery.

DELEGATE, dèl'-é-gáte. a. Deputed.

DELEGATES, Court of, dèl'-é-gátes. f. A court wherein all causes of appeal, from either of the archbishops, are decided.

- DELEGATION**, dèl-lè-gá'-shún. f. A sending away; a putting into commission; the assignment of a debt to another.
- To DELETE**, dè-lè'te. v. a. To blot out.
- DELETERIOUS**, dèl-è-tè'-rý-ús. } a.
DELETERY, dèl-è-tè'-rý. } a.
 Destructive, deadly.
- DELETION**, dè-lè'-shún. f. Act of rasing or blotting out; a destruction.
- DELTA**, } dèl'tá. } f. A mine, a
DELTA, } dèl'tá. } quarry; earth-
 en ware, counterfeit china ware.
- DELIBATION**, dèl-y-bá'-shún. f. An essay, a taste.
- To DELIBERATE**, dè-lìb'-è-rá'te. v. n. To think in order to choice, to hesitate.
- DELIBERATE**, dè-lìb'-è-rèt. a. Circumspect, wary; slow.
- DELIBERATELY**, dè-lìb'-è-rèt-lý. ad. Circumspectly, advísedly.
- DELIBERATENESS**, dè-lìb'-è-rèt-nés. f. Circumspection, wariness.
- DELIBERATION**, dè-lìb-è-rá'-shún. f. The act of deliberating, thought in order to choice.
- DELIBERATIVE**, dè-lìb'-è-rá-tív. a. Pertaining to deliberation, apt to consider.
- DELIBERATIVE**, dè-lìb'-è-rá-tív. f. The discourse in which a question is deliberated.
- DELICACY**, dèl-y-ká'-sý. f. Daintiness, niceness in eating; any thing highly pleasing to the senses; softness; nicety; politeness; indulgence; tenderness, scrupulousness; weakness of constitution.
- DELICATE**, dèl-y-két. a. Fine, consisting of small parts; pleasing to the eye; nice, pleasing to the taste; dainty; choice, select; gentle of manners; soft, effeminate; pure, clear.
- DELICATELY**, dèl-y-két-lý. ad. Beautifully; finely; daintily; choicely; politely; effeminately.
- DELICATENESS**, dèl-y-két-nés. f. The state of being delicate.
- DELICATES**, dèl-y-kéts. f. Niceties, rarities.
- DELICIOUS**, dè-lìh'-ús. a. Sweet, delicate, that affords delight.
- DELICIOUSLY**, dè-lìh'-ús-lý. ad. Sweetly, pleasantly, delightfully.
- DELICIOUSNESS**, dè-lìh'-ús-nési. f. Delight, pleasure, joy.
- DELIGATION**, dèl-y-gá'-shún. f. A binding up.
- DELIGHT**, dè-lì'te. f. Joy, pleasure, satisfaction; that which gives delight.
- To DELIGHT**, dè-lì'te. v. a. To please, to content, to satisfy.
- To DELIGHT**, dè-lì'te. v. n. To have delight or pleasure in.
- DELIGHTFUL**, dè-lì'te-fúl. a. Pleasant, charming.
- DELIGHTFULLY**, dè-lì'te-fúl-lý. ad. Pleasantly, charmingly, with delight.
- DELIGHTFULNESS**, dè-lì'te-fúl-nés. f. Pleasantness, satisfaction.
- DELIGHTSOME**, dè-lì'te-súm. a. Pleasant, delightful.
- DELIGHTSOMELY**, dè-lì'te-súm-lý. ad. Pleasantly, in a delightful manner.
- DELIGHTSOMENESS**, dè-lì'te-súm-nés. f. Pleasantness, delightfulness.
- To DELINEATE**, dè-lìn'-ý-á'te. v. a. To draw the first draught of a thing, to design; to paint in colours; to represent a true likeness; to describe.
- DELINEATION**, dè-lìn'-ý-á'-shún. f. The first draught of a thing.
- DELINQUENCY**, dè-lìng'-kwén-sý. f. A fault, failure in duty.
- DELINQUENT**, dè-lìng'-kwént. f. An offender.
- To DELIQUATE**, dèl-y-kwá'te. v. n. To melt, to be dissolved.
- DELIQUATION**, dèl-y-kwá'-shún. f. A melting, a dissolving.
- DELIQUESCENT**, dèl-y-kwés'-énts. f. The property of attracting moisture from the air, and thus becoming liquid.
- DELIQUESCENT**, dèl-y-kwés'-ént. a. Having the property of deliquescence.
- DELIQUIUM**, dè-lìk'-kwý-úm. f. The spontaneous solution of a solid by

by attracting water from the air : swooning.

DELIRIOUS, dē-līr' -y' -ūs. a. Light-headed, raving, doting.

DELIRIUM, dē-līr' -y' -ūm. f. Alienation of mind, delirium.

DELITESCENCE, dēl' -y' -tēs' -ēns. f. Concealment, the state of being hidden.

DELITESCENT, dēl' -y' -tēs' -ēnt. a. Lying hidden.

TO DELIVER, dē-līv' -ūr. v. a. To give, to yield; to cast away; to surrender, to put into one's hands; to save, to rescue; to relate, to utter; to disburden a woman of a child; To deliver over, to put into another's hands, to give from hand to hand; To deliver up, to surrender, to give up.

DELIVERANCE, dē-līv' -ēr' -āns. f. The act of delivering a thing to another; the act of freeing from captivity or any oppression, rescue; the act of speaking, utterance; the act of bringing children.

DELIVERER, dē-līv' -ēr' -ūr. f. A savor, a rescuer, a preserver; a relater, one that communicates something.

DELIVERY, dē-līv' -ēr' -y. f. The act of delivering, or giving; release, rescue, saving; a surrender, giving up; utterance, pronounciation; child-birth.

DELL, dēl'. f. A pit, a valley.

DELPH, dēlp'. f. A fine sort of earthen ware.

TO DELUDE, dē-lūd'. v. a. To beguile, to cheat, to deceive.

DELUDER, dē-lūd' -dūr. f. A beguiler, a deceiver, an impostor.

DELUDIBLE, dē-lūd' -dībl. a. Liable to be deceived.

DELVE, dēlv'. f. A ditch, a pitfall, a den.

TO DELVE, dēlv'. v. a. To dig, to open the ground with a spade; to fathom, to sift.

DELVER, dēl' -vūr. f. A digger.

DELUGE, dēl' -lūdzh. f. A general inundation; an overflowing of the natural bounds of a river; any sudden and irresistible calamity.

TO DELUGE, dēl' -lūdzh. v. a. To drown, to lay totally under water; to overwhelm.

DELUSION, dē-lū' -zhūn. f. A cheat, guide; a false representation, illusion, error.

DELUSIVE, dē-lū' -sīv. } a. Apt

DELUSORY, dē-lū' -fūr' -y. } to deceive.

DEMAGOGUE, dēm' -ā' -gōg. f. A ringleader of the rabble.

DEMAIN, } dē-mā' ne. } f. That

DEMESNE, } } land which a man holds originally of himself. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders.

DEMAND, dē-mā' nd. f. A claim, a challenging; a question, an interrogation; a calling for a thing in order to purchase it; in law, the asking of what is due.

TO DEMAND, dē-mā' nd. v. a. To claim, to ask for with authority.

DEMANDABLE, dē-mā' n' -dābl. a. That may be demanded, asked for.

DEMANDANT, dē-mā' n' -dānt. f. He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action.

DEMANDER, dē-mā' n' -dūr. f. One that requires a thing with authority; one that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.

DEMARCATIION, dē-mār' -kā' -shūn. f. The act of assigning limits.

DEMEAN, dē-mē' n. f. A mien, presence, carriage. Obsolete.

TO DEMEAN, dē-mē' n. v. a. To behave, to carry one's self; to lessen, to debate.

DEMEANOUR, dē-mē' -nūr. f. Carriage, behaviour.

DEMEANS, dē-mē' nz. f. pl. An estate in goods or lands.

TO DEMENATE, dē-mēn' -tāte. v. a. To make mad.

DEMENTATION, dē-mēn' -tā' -shūn. f. Making mad or frantic.

DEMERIT, dē-mēr' -it. f. The opposite to merit, ill-deserving.

To DEMERIT, dē-mér'-it. v. a. To deserve blame or punishment.

DEMESNE, dē-mā'nez. f. See DEMAIN.

DEMI, dēm'y: inseparable particle. Half, as Demi-god, that is, half human and half divine.

DEMI-CANNON, dēm'-y-kān'-nūn. f. A great gun, carrying a ball of thirty or thirty-six pounds weight.

DEMI-CULVERIN, dēm'-y-kūl'-vēr-in. f. A long cannon, carrying a ball of nine or twelve pounds.

DEMI-DEVIL, dēm'-y-dév'l. f. Half a devil.

DEMI-GOD, dēm'-y-gōd. f. Partaking of divine nature, half a god.

DEMI-LANCE, dēm'-y-lāns. f. A light lance, a spear.

DEMI-MAN, dēm'-y-mān. f. Half a man.

DEMI-WOLF, dēm'-y-wūlf. f. Half a wolf.

DEMISE, dē-mī'ze. f. Death, decease.

To DEMISE, dē-mī'ze. v. a. To grant at one's death, to bequeath.

DEMISSION, dē-mīsh'-ūn. f. Degradation, diminution of dignity.

To DEMIT, dē-mīt. v. a. To depress.

DEMIURGE, dēm'-y-ūrdzh. f. A creator.

DEMOCRACY, dē-mōk'-krā-sy. f. One of the three forms of government, that in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people.

DEMOCRATICAL, dēm-ō-krāt'-l-kāl. a. Pertaining to a popular government, popular.

To DEMOLISH, dē-mōl'-līsh. v. a. To throw down buildings, to raze, to destroy.

DEMOLISHER, dē-mōl'-līsh-ūr. f. One that throws down buildings; a destroyer.

DEMOLITION, dēm-ō-līsh'-ūn. f. The act of overthrowing buildings; destruction.

DEMON, dē'-mān. f. A spirit, generally an evil spirit.

DEMONIACAL, dē'-mō-nī'-ā-kāl. a.

DEMONIACK, dē-mō'-ny-āk. } a.

Belonging to the devil, 'devilish; influenced by the devil.

DEMONIACK, dē-mō'-ny-āk. f. One possessed by the devil.

DEMONIAN, dē-mō'-nyān. a. Devilish.

DEMONOCRACY, dē'-mō-nōk'-krā-sy. f. The power of the devil.

DEMONOLATRY, dē'-mō-nōl'-ā-try. f. The worship of the devil.

DEMONOLOGY, dē'-mō-nōl'-ō-dzhý. f. Discourse of the nature of devils.

DEMONSTRABLE, dē-mōns'-strābl. a. That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction.

DEMONSTRABLY, dē-mōns'-strāblý. ad. In such a manner as admits of certain proof.

To DEMONSTRATE, dē-mōns'-strāte. v. a. To prove with the highest degree of certainty.

DEMONSTRATION, dēm-ūn-strā'-shūn. f. The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence; indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.

DEMONSTRATIVE, dē-mōns'-strā-tív. a. Having the power of demonstration, invincibly conclusive; having the power of expressing clearly.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, dē mōns'-strā-tív-ly. ad. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted; clearly, plainly, with certain knowledge.

DEMONSTRATOR, dēm-ūn-strā-tūr. f. One that proves, one that teaches.

DEMONSTRATORY, dē mōns'-strā-tūr-y. a. Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMULCENT, dē-mūl'-sént. a. Softening, mollifying, assuasive.

To DEMUR, dē-mūr. v. n. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections; to doubt, to have scruples.

To DEMUR, dē-mūr. v. a. To doubt of.

DEMUR, dē-mūr. f. Doubt, hesitation.

DEMURE, dē-mūr. a. Sober, decent; grave, affectedly modest.

- To **DEMURE**, *dê-mû'r. v. n.* To look with an affected modesty: not used.
- DEMURELY**, *dê-mû'r-lý. ad.* With affected modesty, solemnly.
- DEMURENESS**, *dê-mû'r nês. f.* Modesty, soberness, gravity of aspect; affected modesty.
- DEMURRER**, *dê-mû'r-úr. f.* A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action.
- DEN**, *dên'. f.* A cavern or hollow running horizontally; the cave of a wild beast
- DENAY**, *dê-ná'. f.* Denial, refusal. Obsolete.
- DENDROLOGY**, *dên-drô'l-lô dzhy. f.* The natural history of trees.
- DENIABLE**, *dê-ní' ábl. a.* That which may be denied.
- DENIAL**, *dê-ní' ál. f.* Negation, refusal.
- DENIER**, *dê-ní'-úr. f.* A contradictor, an opponent; one that does not own or acknowledge; a refuser, one that refuses.
- DENIER**, *dê-ní'r. f.* A small denomination of French money; the sixth part of a farthing.
- To **DENIGRATE**, *dê-ní'-grá'te. v. a.* To blacken.
- DENIGRATION**, *dên-y'-grá'-shún. f.* A blackening, or making black.
- DENISON**, see **DENIZEN**.
- DENIZATION**, *dên-y'-zá'-shún. f.* The act of enfranchising.
- DENIZEN**, } *dên'-y'-zên. { f. A*
DENISON, } *freeman, one enfranchised.*
- To **DENIZEN**, *dên'-y'-zên. v. a.* To enfranchise, to make free.
- DENOMINABLE**, *dê-nóm'-ý-nábl. a.* That may be named or denoted.
- To **DENOMINATE**, *dê-nóm'-ý-ná'te. v. a.* To name, to give a name to.
- DENOMINATION**, *dê-nóm'-ý-ná'-shún. f.* A name given to a thing.
- DENOMINATIVE**, *dê-nóm'-ý-ná'tív. a.* That which gives a name; that which obtains a distinct appellation.
- DENOMINATOR**, *dê-nóm'-ý-ná'túr. f.* The giver of a name.
- DENOTATION**, *dên-ô-tá'-shún. f.* The act of denoting.
- To **DENOTE**, *dê nô'te. v. a.* To mark, to be a sign of, to betoken.
- To **DENOUNCE**, *dê-nou'ns. v. a.* To threaten by proclamation.
- DENOUNCEMENT**, *dê nou'ns-mént. f.* The act of proclaiming any menace.
- DENOUNCER**, *dê-nou'n-súr. f.* One that declares some menace.
- DENSE**, *dên's. a.* Close, compact, approaching to solidity.
- DENSITY**, *dên'-sí-tý. f.* Closeness, compactness.
- DENTAL**, *dên'-tál. a.* Belonging or relating to the teeth; in grammar, pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.
- DENTELLI**, *dên-tél'-lí. f.* Modifications.
- DENTICULATION**, *dên-tík-ú-lá'-shún. f.* The state of being set with small teeth.
- DENTICULATED**, *dên-tík'-ú-lá'tíd. a.* Set with small teeth.
- DENTIFRICE**, *dên'-tí frís. f.* A powder made to scour the teeth.
- DENTITION**, *dên-títsh'-ún. f.* The act of breeding the teeth; the time at which children's teeth are bred.
- To **DENUDATE**, *dê-nú'-dâ'te. v. a.* To divest, to strip.
- DENUDATION**, *dên-ú-dá'-shún. f.* The act of stripping.
- To **DENUDE**, *dê-nú'd. v. a.* To strip, to make naked.
- DENUNCIATION**, *dê-nún-shý-á'-shún. f.* The act of denouncing, a public menace.
- DENUNCIATOR**, *dê nún-shý-á'-túr. f.* He that proclaims any threat; he that lays an information against another.
- To **DENY**, *dê-ný'. v. a.* To contradict an accusation; to refuse, not to grant; to disown; to renounce, to disregard.
- To **DEOBSTRUCT**, *dê-ôb-strúk't. v. a.* To clear from impediments.
- DEOBSTRUENT**, *dê ôb'-strú-ént. f.* A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities.
- DEODAND**, *dê'-ô-dánd. f.* A thing given

given or forfeited to God for 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 DEOPPLATE, dē-ōp'-plā-tē. v. a. To deobstruct, to clear a passage.

DEOPPLATION, dē-ōp'-plā-shún. f. The act of clearing obstructions.

DEOPPLATIVE, dē-ōp'-plā-tív. a. Deobstructive.

DEOSULATION, dē-ōs'-kū-lā-shún. f. The act of desolating.

To DEPAINT, dē-pānt. v. a. To picture, to describe by colours; to describe.

To DEPART, dē-párt. v. n. To go away from a place; to desist from a practice; to be lost; to desert, to apostatise; to desist from a resolution or opinion; to die, to de cease, to leave the world.

To DEPART, dē-párt. v. a. To quit, to leave, to retire from: not in use. To divide, to separate.

DEPART, dē-párt. f. The act of going away; death; with chymists, an operation so named, because the particles of silver are in it departed or divided from gold.

DEPARTER, dē-pár-túr. f. One that refines metals by separation.

DEPARTMENT, dē-párt-mént. f. Separate allotment, business assigned to a particular person.

DEPARTURE, dē-pár-túr. f. A going away; death, decease; a forsaking, an abandoning.

DEPASCENT, dē-pás-sént. a. Feeding greedily.

To DEPASTURE, dē-pás-túr. v. a. To eat up, to consume by feeding upon it.

To DEPAUPERATE, dē-pá-pê-rāte. v. a. To make poor.

DEPECTIBLE, dē-pék'-tíbl. a. Tough, clammy.

To DEPEND, dē-pénd. v. n. To hang from; to be in a state of servitude or expectation; to be in suspense; To depend upon, to rely on, to trust to; to be in a state of

dependance; to rest upon any thing as it's cause.

DEPENDANCE, dē-pén'-dāns. f. The state of

DEPENDANCY, dē-pén'-dān-sý. f. hanging down from a supporter; something hanging upon another; concatenation, connexion, relation of one thing to another; state of being at the disposal of another; the things or persons of which any man has the dominion; reliance, trust, confidence.

DEPENDANT, dē-pén'-dánt. a. In the power of another.

DEPENDANT, dē-pén'-dánt. f. One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another.

DEPENDENCE, dē-pén'-dēns. f. A thing

DEPENDENCY, dē-pén'-dēn-sý. f. or person at the disposal or discretion of another; state of being subordinate or subject; that which is not principal, that which is subordinate; concatenation, connexion; relation of any thing to another; trust, reliance, confidence.

DEPENDENT, dē-pén'-dēnt. a. Hanging down.

DEPENDENT, dē-pén'-dēnt. f. One subordinate.

DEPENDER, dē-pén'-dúr. f. A dependant, one that reposes on the kindness of another.

DEPERDITION, dē-pér-dísh'-ún. f. Loss, destruction.

To DEPHLEGM, dē-flém'. f. } v. a.

To DEPHLEGMATE, dē-flég'-māte. f. } To clear from phlegm, or aqueous inspid matter.

DEPHLEGMATION, dē-flég-mā'-shún. f. An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation.

DEPHLEGMEDNESS, dē-flém'-méd-nēs. f. The quality of being freed from phlegm.

To DEPHLOGISTICATE, dē-flō-dzhís'-tý-kāte. v. a. To deprive of phlogiston.

To DEPICT, dē-plík't. v. a. To paint,

paint, to portray; to describe to the mind.

DEPILATORY, dē-pīl'-lā-tūr-ŷ. f. An application used to take away hair.

DEPILOUS, dē-pī'-lūs. a. Without hair.

DEPLANTATION, dē-plān-tā'-shūn. f. The act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLETION, dē-plē'-shūn. f. The act of emptying.

DEPLORABLE, dē-plō'-rābl. a. Lamentable, sad, calamitous, despicable.

DEPLORABLENESS, dē-plō'-rābl-nēs. f. The state of being deplorable.

DEPLORABLY, dē-plō'-rāb-lŷ. ad. Lamentably, miserably.

DEPLORATE, dē-plō'-rāte. a. Lamentable, hopeless.

DEPLORATION, dē-plō'-rā'-shūn. f. The act of deploring.

To DEPLORE, dē-plō're. v. a. To lament, to bewail, to bemoan.

DEPLORER, dē-plō'-rūr. f. A lamenter, a mourner.

DEPLUMATION, dē-plū-mā'-shūn. f. Plucking off the feathers; in surgery, a swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs.

To DEPLUME, dē-plū'm. v. a. To strip off it's feathers.

To DEPONE, dē-pō'ne. v. a. To lay down as a pledge or security; to risque upon the success of an adventure.

DEPONENT, dē-pō'-nēt. f. One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; in grammar, such verbs as have no active voice are called deponents.

To DEPOPULATE, dē-pōp'-ū-lāte. v. a. To unpeople, to lay waste.

DEPOPULATION, dē-pōp'-ū-lā'-shūn. f. The act of unpeopling, havock, waste.

DEPOPULATOR, dē-pōp'-ū-lā-tūr. f. A dispeopler, a destroyer of mankind.

To DEPORT, dē-pōrt. v. a. To carry, to demean.

DEPORT, dē-pōrt. f. Demeanour, behaviour.

DEPORTATION, dē-pōr-tā'-shūn. f. Transportation, exile into a remote part of the dominion; exile in general.

DEPORTMENT, dē-pōrt-mēt. f. Conduct, management, demeanour, behaviour.

To DEPOSE, dē-pō'ze. v. a. To lay down; to degrade from a throne; to take away, to divest; to give testimony, to attest.

To DEPOSE, dē-pō'ze. v. n. To bear witness.

DEPOSITARY, dē-pōz'-i-tēr-ŷ. f. One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.

To DEPOSITE, dē-pōz'-it. v. a. To lay up, to lodge in any place; to lay up as a pledge or security; to lay aside.

DEPOSITE, dē-pōz'-it. f. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another; a pledge, a pawn, the state of a thing pawned or pledged.

DEPOSITION, dē-pō-zish'-ūn. f. The act of giving publick testimony; the act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.

DEPOSITORY, dē-pōz'-i-tūr-ŷ. f. The place where any thing is lodged.

DEPRAVATION, dē-prā-vā'-shūn. f. The act of making any thing bad; degeneracy, depravity.

To DEPRAVE, dē-prā've. v. a. To violate, to corrupt.

DEPRAVEDNESS, dē-prā'vd-nēs. f. Corruption, taint, vitiated taste.

DEPRAVEMENT, dē-prā've-mēt. f. A vitiated state.

DEPRAVER, dē-prā'-vūr. f. A corrupter.

DEPRAVITY, dē-prāv'-i-tŷ. f. Corruption.

To DEPRECATE, dēp'-prē-kāte. v. a. To beg off; to pray deliverance from. To implore mercy of: this is not proper.

DEPRECATION, dēp'-prē-kā'-shūn. f. Prayer against evil.

DEPRECATIVE, dēp'-prē-kā-tiv. }

DEPRECATORY, dēp''-prē-kā-tūr-rŷ. } a.

That serves to deprecate.

DEPRE-

- DEPRECATOR**, dèp'-prè-kh' tũr. f. One who averts evil by petition.
- To DEPRECIATE**, dè-prè'-shy'-âte. v. a. To bring a thing down to a lower price; to undervalue.
- To DEPREDATE**, dèp'-prè dâte. v. a. To rob, to pillage; to spoil, to devour.
- DEPREDATION**, dèp-prè dâ'-shũn. f. A robbing, a spoiling; voracity, waste.
- DEPREDATOR**, dèp'-prè dâ'-tũr. f. A robber, a devourer.
- To DEPREHEND**, dèp-prè-hèad'. v. a. To catch one, to take unwares; to discover, to find out a thing. Little used.
- DEPREHENSIBLE**, dèp-prè-hèn'-sibl. a. That may be caught; that may be understood.
- DEPREHENSIBLENESS**, dèp-prè-hèn'-sibl-nès. f. Capableness of being caught; intelligibility.
- DEPREHENSION**, dèp-prè-hèn'-shũn. f. A catching or taking unwares; a discovery.
- To DEPRESS**, dè-près'. v. a. To press or thrust down; to let fail, to let down; to humble, to deject, to sink.
- DEPRESSION**, dè-prèsh' ùn. f. The act of pressing down; the sinking or falling in of a surface; the act of humbling, abasement.
- DEPRESSOR**, dè-près'-sũr. f. He that keeps or presses down.
- DEPRIMENT**, dèp'-pry'-mènt. a. Depressing.
- DEPRIVATION**, dèp-pry'-vâ'-shũn. f. The act of depriving or taking away from; in law, is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar, or prebend, is deposed from his preferment.
- To DEPRIVE**, dè-prí've. v. a. To bereave one of a thing; to put out of an office.
- DEPTH**, dèp' h. f. Deepness, the measure of any thing from the surface downwards; deep place, not a shoal; the abyss, a gulph of infinite profundity; the middle or height of a season; abstruseness, obscurity.
- To DEPTHEN**, dèp'-thèn. v. a. To deepen.
- DEPULSION**, dè-pũl'-shũn. f. A beating or thrashing away.
- DEPULSORY**, dè-pũl'-shũr'-y. a. Putting or driving away.
- To DEPURATE**, dèp'-ũ-râte. v. a. To purify, to cleanse.
- DEPURATE**, dèp'-ũ-râte. a. Cleansed, freed from dregs; pure, not contaminated.
- DEPURATION**, dèp-ũ-râ'-shũn. f. The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.
- To DEPURE**, dè-pũr'. v. a. To free from impurities; to purge.
- DEPUTATION**, dèp-pũ-tâ'-shũn. f. The act of deputing, or sending with a special commission; vicerency.
- DEPUTATOR**, dèp-ũ-tâ'-tũr. f. He who deposes.
- To DEPUTE**, dè-pũt'. v. a. To send with a special commission, to empower one to transact instead of another.
- DEPUTY**, dèp'-pũ-tỹ. f. A lieutenant, a viceroy; any one that transacts business for another.
- To DEQUANTITATE**, dè-kwõn'-tĩ-râte. v. a. To diminish the quantity of.
- To DERACINATE**, dè-râs'-sỹ nâte. v. a. To pluck or tear up by the roots.
- To DERAIGN**, } dè-râ'ne. { v. a. To
To DERAIGN, } } prove, to justify.
- To DERANGE**, dè-râ'ndzh. v. a. To put out of order, to turn out of order, to turn out of the right course.
- DERANGEMENT**, dè-râ'ndzh-mènt. f. The putting out of order; the state of being disordered.
- DERAY**, dè-râ'. f. Tumult, disorder, noise.
- DERELICTION**, dèr-ỹ-llk'-shũn. f. An utter forsaking or leaving.
- To DERIDE**, dè-rĩ'de. v. a. To laugh at, to mock, to turn to ridicule.
- DERIDER**, dè-rĩ'-dũr. f. A mocker, a scoffer.
- DERISION**, dè-rĩzh'-ũn. f. The act

act of deriding or laughing at; contempt, scorn, a laughing-stock.

DERISIVE, dè-rì-siv. a. Mocking, scoffing.

DERISORY, dè-rì' sùr-y. a. Mocking, ridiculing.

DERIVABLE, dè-rí' ve-ábl. a. Attainable by right of descent or derivation.

DERIVATION, dèr-j' vâ-shùn. f. The tracing of a word from its original; the tracing of any thing from its source; in medicine, the drawing of an humour from one part of the body to another.

DERIVATIVE, dè-rív' à-tív. a. Derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVE, dè-rív' à-tív. f. The thing or word derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVELY, dè-rív' à-tív-lý. ad. In a derivative manner.

To DERIVE, dè-rí' ve. v. a. To turn the course of any thing; to deduce from its original; to communicate to another, as from the origin and source; in grammar, to trace a word from its origin.

To DERIVE, dè-rí' ve. v. n. To come from, to owe its origin to; to descend from.

DERIVER, dè-rí' ve-úr. f. One that draws or fetches from the original.

DERNIER, dèrn-yâ' re. a. Last.

To DEROGATE, dèr' ô-gâte. v. a. To lessen the worth of any person or thing, to disparage.

To DEROGATE, dèr' ô-gâte. v. n. To detract.

DEROGATE, dèr' ô-gâte. a. Lessened in value.

DEROGATION, dèr' ô-gâ' shùn. f. A disparaging, lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing.

DEROGATIVE, dè-rôg' à-tív. a. Derogating, lessening the value.

DEROGATORILY, dè-rôg' à-túr' ý lý. ad. In a degrading manner.

DEROGATORINESS, dè-rôg' à-túr' ý-nés. f. The act of derogating.

DEROGATORY, dè-rôg' à-túr' ý. a. That lessens the value of.

DERVIS, dèr'-vis. f. A Turkish priest.

DESCANT, dè's-kánt. f. A song or tune; a discourse, a disputation, a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads.

To DESCANT, dè's-kánt'. v. n. To harangue, to discourse at large.

To DESCEND, dè' sènd'. v. n. To come from a higher place to a lower; to come down; to come suddenly, to fall upon as an enemy; to make an invasion; to proceed from an original; to fall in order of inheritance to a successor; to extend a discourse from general to particular considerations.

To DESCEND, dè' sènd'. v. a. To walk downward upon any place.

DESCENDANT, dè' sè' dânt. f. The offspring of an ancestor.

DESCENDENT, dè' sè' dènt. a. Falling, sinking, coming down; proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.

DESCENDIBLE, dè' sè' n' dîbl. a. Such as may be descended; transmissible by inheritance.

DESCENSION, dè' sè' n' shùn. f. The act of falling or sinking, descent; a declension, a degradation.

DESCENSIONAL, dè' sè' n' shùn-ùl. a. Relating to descent.

DESCENT, dè' sè' n'. f. The act of passing from a higher place; progress downwards; invasion, hostile entrance into a kingdom; transmigration of any thing by succession and inheritance; the state of proceeding from an original or progenitor; birth, extraction, process of lineage; offspring, inheritors; a single step in the scale of genealogy; a rank in the scale or order of being.

To DESCRIBE, dîf-kri' be. v. a. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties; to delineate, to make out, as a torch waved about the head describes a circle; to distribute into proper heads or divisions; to define in a lax manner.

DESCRIBER, dîf-kri' be-úr. f. He that describes.

DESCRIBER, dĕs-kří-ŭr. f. A discoverer, a detector.

DESCRIPTION, dĕs-kříp'-shún. f. The act of describing or making out any person or thing by perceptible properties; the sentence or passage in which any thing is described; a lax definition; the qualities expressed in a description.

To **DESCRY**, dĕs-křý'. v. a. To spy out, to examine at a distance; to discover, to perceive by the eye, to see any thing distant or absent.

DESCRY, dĕs-křý'. f. Discovery, thing discovered. Not in use.

To **DESECRATE**, dĕs'-sĕ-kráte. v. a. To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.

DESECRATION, dĕs'-sĕ-krá'-shún. f. The abolition of consecration.

DESERT, dĕz'-ĕrt. f. Wilderness, waste country, uninhabited place.

DESERT, dĕz'-ĕrt. a. Wild, waste, solitary.

To **DESERT**, dĕ-zĕrt'. v. a. To forsake; to fall away from, to quit meanly or treacherously; to leave, to abandon; to quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

DESERT, dĕ-zĕrt'. f. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments, degree of merit or demerit; excellence, right to reward, virtue.

DESERTER, dĕ-zĕr'-túr. f. He that has forsaken his cause or his post; he that leaves the army in which he is enlisted; he that forsakes another.

DESERTION, dĕ-zĕr'-shún. f. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post.

DESERTLESS, dĕ-zĕrt'-lĕs. a. Without merit.

To **DESERVE**, dĕ-zĕrv'. v. a. To be worthy of either good or ill.

To **DESERVE**, dĕ-zĕrv'. v. n. To be worthy of reward.

DESERVEDLY, dĕ-zĕr'-vĕd-lý. ad. Worthily, according to desert.

DESERVER, dĕ-zĕr'-vúr. f. A man who merits rewards. *

DESICCANT, dĕ-sĭk'-kánt. a. Dry-

DESICCANT, dĕ-sĭk'-kánt. f. An application that dries up the flow of sores, a drier.

To **DESICCATE**, dĕ-sĭk'-káte. v. a. To dry up.

DESICCATION, dĕs-sĭk'-ká' shún. f. The act of making dry.

DESICCATIVE, dĕ-sĭk'-ká-tív. a. That which has the power of drying.

To **DESIDERATE**, dĕ-sĭd'-ĕ-ráte. v. a. To want, to miss. Not in use.

DESIDERATUM, dĕ-sĭd'-ĕ-rá'-túm. f. Somewhat which inquiry has not yet been able to discover, or settle.

To **DESIGN**, dĕ-sĭ'ne. v. a. To purpose; to form or order with a particular purpose; to devote intentionally; to plan, to project; to mark out.

DESIGN, dĕ-sĭ'ne. f. 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, dĕ-sĭ'ne-ábl. a. Distinguishable, capable to be particularly marked out.

To **DESIGNATE**, dĕ-sĭg'-náte. v. a. To point out or mark by some particular token.

DESIGNATION, dĕs-sĭg'-ná'-shún. f. The act of pointing or marking out; appointment, direction; import, intention.

DESIGNEDLY, dĕ-sĭ'-nĕd-lý. ad. Purposely, intentionally.

DESIGNER, dĕ-sĭ'-núr. f. A plotter, a contriver; one that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.

DESIGNING, dĕ-sĭ'-níng. part. a. Insidious, treacherous, deceitful.

DESIGNLESS, dĕ-sĭ'ne-lĕs. a. Unknowing, inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY, dĕ-sĭ'ne-lĕs-lý. ad. Without intention, ignorantly, inadvertently.

DESIGNMENT, dĕ-sĭ'ne-mĕnt. f. A plot, a malicious intention; the idea, or sketch of a work.

DESIRABLE, dĕ-zĭ're-ábl. a. Pleasing,

ing, delightful; that which is to be wished with earnestness.

DESIRE, *dé-zî're*. *f.* With, eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

To DESIRE, *dé-zî're*. *v. a.* To wish, to long for; to express wishes to long; to ask, to entreat.

DESIRER, *dé-zî'rûr*. *f.* One that is eager after any thing.

DESIROUS, *dé-zî'rûs*. *a.* Full of desire, eager, longing after.

DESIROUSNESS, *dé-zî'rûf-nés*. *f.* Fulness of desire.

DESIROUSLY, *dé-zî'rûf-lý*. *ad.* Eagerly, with desire.

To DESIST, *dé-sîf*. *v. n.* To cease from any thing, to stop.

DESISTANCE, *dé-sîf-tâns*. *f.* The act of ceasing, cessation.

DESITIVE, *dé-i-tiv*. *a.* Ending, concluding.

DESK, *dêk*. *f.* An inclining table for the use of writers or readers.

DESOLATE, *dés-sô-lâte*. *a.* Without inhabitants, uninhabited; deprived of inhabitants, laid waste; solitary, without society.

To DESOLATE, *dés-sô-lâte*. *v. a.* To deprive of inhabitants.

DESOLATELY, *dés-sô-lâte-lý*. *ad.* In a desolate manner.

DESOLATION, *dés-sô-lâ-thûn*. *f.* Destruction of inhabitants; gloominess, melancholy; a place wasted and forsaken.

DESPAIR, *dîf-pâ're*. *f.* Hopelessness, despondence; that which causes despair, that of which there is no hope; in theology, loss of confidence in the mercy of God.

To DESPAIR, *dîf-pâ're*. *v. n.* To be without hope, to despond.

DESPAIRER, *dîf-pâ'rûr*. *f.* One without hope.

DESPAIRINGLY, *dîf-pâ're-îng-lý*. *ad.* In a manner betokening hopelessness.

To DESPATCH, *dîf-pâtsh'*. *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, *dîf-pâtsh'*. *f.* Hasty

execution; express, hasty messenger or message.

DESPATCHFUL, *dîf-pâtsh'-fûl*. *a.* Bent on haste.

DESPERADO, *dêf-pér-â'-dô*. *f.* A desperate man, an atrocious villain.

DESPERATE, *dés-pê-rét*. *a.* Without hope; without care of safety, rash; irretrievable; mad, hot-brained, furious.

DESPERATELY, *dés-pê-rét-lý*. *ad.* Furiously, madly; in a great degree: this sense is ludicrous.

DESPERATENESS, *dés-pê-rét-nés*. *f.* Madness, fury, precipitance.

DESPERATION, *déf-pê-râ-thûn*. *f.* Hopelessness, despair.

DESPICABLE, *dés-pý-kâbl*. *a.* Contemptible, mean, worthless.

DESPICABLENESS, *dés-pý-kâbl-nés*. *f.* Meanness, vileness.

DESPICABLY, *dés-pý-kâb-lý*. *ad.* Meanly, sordidly.

DESPISABLE, *dîf-pý-zâbl*. *a.* Contemptible, regarded with contempt.

To DESPISE, *dîf-pýze*. *v. a.* To scorn, to contemn.

DESPISER, *dîf-pý-zûr*. *f.* Contemner, scorner.

DESPITE, *dîf-pý'te*. *f.* Malice, anger, defiance; act of malice.

To DESPITE, *dîf-pý'te*. *v. a.* To vex, to disappoint, to give uneasiness to.

DESPITEFUL, *dîf-pý'te-fûl*. *a.* Malicious, full of spleen.

DESPITEFULLY, *dîf-pý'te-fûl-lý*. *ad.* Maliciously, malignantly.

DESPITEFULNESS, *dîf-pý'te-fûl-nés*. *f.* Malice, hate, malignity.

To DESPOIL, *dîf-poîl*. *v. a.* To rob, to deprive.

DESPOLIATION, *dîf-pô-lý-â'-thûn*. *f.* The act of despoiling or stripping.

To DESPOND, *dîf-spônd'*. *v. n.* To despair, to lose hope; in theology, to lose hope of the divine mercy.

DESPONDENCY, *dîf-spôn'-dén-sý*. *f.* Despair, hopelessness.

DESPONDENT, *dîf-spôn'-dênt*. *a.* Despairing, hopeless.

To DESPONSATE, *dé-spôn'-sâte*. *v. a.* To betroth, to affiancé.

DESPONSATION, dĕf-pŏn-să'-shŭn. f. The betrothing persons to each other.

DESPOT, dĕs'-pŏt. f. An absolute prince.

DESPOTICAL, dĕf-pŏt'-i-kăl. } a.

DESPOTICK, dĕf-pŏt'-ik. } a. Absolute in power, unlimited in authority.

DESPOTICALNESS, dĕf-pŏt'-i-kăl-nĕs. f. Absolute authority.

DESPOTISM, dĕs'-pŏ-tizm. f. Absolute power.

To DESPUMATE, dĕ-spŭ' mâte. v. n. To throw off parts in foam; to froth; to work.

DESPUMATION, dĕf-pŭ-mă' shŭn. f. The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in scum or foam.

To DESQUAMATE, dĕs' kwă-mâte. v. n. To throw off scales.

DESQUAMATION, dĕf-kwă-mă'-shŭn. f. The act of throwing off scales.

DESSERT, dĕz-zĕrt'. f. The last course of an entertainment.

To DESTINATE, dĕs'-ti-nâte. v. a. To design for any particular end.

DESTINATION, dĕi-ti-nă'-shŭn. f. The purpose for which any thing is appointed.

To DESTINE, dĕs'-tĭn. v. a. To doom, to appoint unalterably to any state; to appoint to any use or purpose; to devote, to doom to punishment or misery; to fix unalterably.

DESTINY, dĕs'-ti-nÿ. f. The power that spins the life, and determines the fate; fate, invincible necessity; doom, condition in future time.

DESTITUTE, dĕs'-ti-tŭt. a. Forfeaken, abandoned; in want of.

DESTITUTION, dĕf-ti-tŭ'-shŭn. f. Want, the state in which something is wanted.

To DESTROY, dĭf-troy'. v. a. To overturn a city, to raze a building; to lay waste, to make desolate; to kill; to put an end to, to bring to nought.

DESTROYER, dĭf-troy'-ĕr. f. The person that destroys.

DESTRUCTIBILITY, dĭf-trŭk'-tÿ-

bĭl'-ÿ-tÿ. f. Liableness to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBLE, dĭf-trŭk'-tĭbl. a. Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTION, dĭf-trŭk'-shŭn. f. The act of destroying, waste; murder, massacre; the state of being destroyed; in theology, eternal death.

DESTRUCTIVE, dĭf-trŭk'-tĭv. a. That which destroys, wasteful, causing ruin and devastation.

DESTRUCTIVELY, dĭf-trŭk'-tĭv-ly. ad. Ruinously, mischievously.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, dĭf-trŭk'-tĭv-nĕs. f. The quality of destroying or ruining.

DESTRUCTOR, dĭf-trŭk'-tŭr. f. Destroyer, consumer.

DESUDATION, dĕs-ŭ-dă'-shŭn. f. A profuse and inordinate sweating.

DESUETUDE, dĕs-wĕ-tŭd. f. Cessation from being accustomed.

DESULTORY, dĕs' ŭl-tŭr-ÿ. } a.

DESULTORIOUS, dĕf-ŭl-tŏ'-rÿ-ŭs. } a. Removing from thing to thing, unsettled, immethodical.

To RESUME, dĕ-sŭ' m. v. a. To take from any thing.

To DETACH, dĕ-tăt' sh. v. a. To separate, to disengage; to send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

DETACHMENT, dĕ-tăt' sh-mĕnt. f. A body of troops sent out from the main army.

To DETAIL, dĕ-tă'le. v. a. To relate particularly, to particularise.

DETAIL, dĕ-tă'le. f. A minute and particular account.

To DETAIN, dĕ-tă'ne. v. a. To keep that which belongs to another; to withhold, to keep back; to restrain from departure; to hold in custody.

DETAINDER, dĕ-tă'ne-dŭr. f. The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETAINER, dĕ-tă'ne-r. f. He that holds back any one's right, he that detains.

To DETECT, dĕ-tĕk't. v. a. To discover,

cover, to find out any crime or artifice.

DETECTOR, dĕ-tĕk'-tūr. *f.* A discoverer, one that finds out what another desires to hide.

DETECTION, dĕ-tĕk'-shūn. *f.* Discovery of guilt or fraud; discovery of any thing hidden.

DETENTION, dĕ-tĕn'-shūn. *f.* The act of keeping what belongs to another; confinement, restraint.

To **DETER**, dĕ tĕr'. *v. a.* To discourage from any thing.

DETERMENT, dĕ-tĕr'-mĕnt. *f.* Cause of discouragement.

To **DETERGE**, dĕ-tĕr'-dzh. *v. a.* To cleanse a fore.

DETERGENT, dĕ-tĕr'-dzhĕnt. *a.* That which cleanses.

DETERIORATION, dĕ-tĕr'-ry-ō-rā'-shūn. *f.* The act of making any thing worse.

DETERMENT, dĕ-tĕr'-mĕnt. *f.* Cause of discouragement, that by which a man is deterred.

DETERMINABLE, dĕ-tĕr'-mĭ-nābl. *a.* That which may be certainly decided.

To **DETERMINATE**, dĕ-tĕr'-mĭ-nāte. *v. a.* To limit, to fix, to terminate.

DETERMINATE, dĕ-tĕr'-mĭ-nĕt. *a.* Limited; established; conclusive; fixed, resolute.

DETERMINATELY, dĕ-tĕr'-mĭ-nĕt-lĭ. *ad.* Resolutely, with fixed resolve.

DETERMINATION, dĕ-tĕr'-mĭ-nā'-shūn. *f.* Absolute direction to a certain end; the result of deliberation; judicial decision.

DETERMINATIVE, dĕ-tĕr'-mĭ-nā-tĭv. *a.* That which uncontrollably directs to a certain end; that which makes a limitation.

DETERMINATOR, dĕ-tĕr'-mĭ-nā-tūr. *f.* One who determines.

To **DETERMINE**, dĕ-tĕr'-mĭn. *v. a.* To fix, to settle; to fix ultimately; to adjust, to limit; to influence the choice; to resolve; to decide; to put an end to, to destroy.

To **DETERMINE**, dĕ-tĕr'-mĭn. *v. n.* To conclude; to end; to come to

a decision; to resolve concerning any thing.

DETERRATION, dĕ-tĕr-rā'-shūn. *f.* Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth.

DETERSION, dĕ-tĕr'-shūn. *f.* The act of cleansing a fore.

DETERSIVE, dĕ-tĕr'-sĭv. *a.* Having the power to cleanse.

DETERSIVE, dĕ-tĕr'-sĭv. *f.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds.

To **DETEST**, dĕ-tĕt'. *v. a.* To hate, to abhor.

DETESTABLE, dĕ-tĕs-tābl. *a.* Hatful, abhorred.

DETESTABLY, dĕ-tĕs-tāb-lĭ. *ad.* Hatfully, abominably.

DETESTATION, dĕt-tĕt-tā'-shūn. *f.* Hatred, abhorrence, abomination.

DETESTER, dĕ-tĕs-tūr. *f.* One that hates.

To **DETHRONE**, dĕ thrō'ne. *v. a.* To divest of regality, to throw down from the throne.

DETHRONEMENT, dĕ-thrō'ne-mĕnt. *f.* The act of throwing down from the throne.

DETINUE, dĕ-tĭn'-ū. *f.* A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again.

DETONATION, dĕt-tō-nā'-shūn. *f.* Somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination, as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like.

To **DETONIZE**, dĕt-tō-nīze. *v. a.* To calcine with detonation.

To **DETORT**, dĕ-tōrt'. *v. a.* To wrest from the original import.

To **DETRACT**, dĕ-trākt'. *v. a.* To derogate, to take away by envy and calumny.

DETRACTER, dĕ-trākt'-tūr. *f.* One that takes away another's reputation.

DETRACTION, dĕ-trākt'-shūn. *f.* The act of taking off from any thing; scandal, calumny.

DETRACTORY, dĕ-trākt'-tūr-ĭ. *a.* Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory.

DETRACTRESS, dē-trāk'-trēs. f. A censorious woman.

DETRIMENT, dēt'-trý-mént. f. Loss, damage, mischief.

DETRIMENTAL, dēt-trý-mén'-tál. a. Mischievous, harmful, causing loss.

DETRITION, dē-trítsh'-ún. f. The act of wearing away.

To DETRUDE, dē-tú'd. v. a. To thrust down, to force into a lower place.

To DETRUNCATE, dē-trúng'-kâte. v. a. To lop, to cut, to shorten.

DETRUNCATION, dēt-rúng-ká'-shún. f. The act of lopping.

DETRUSION, dē-tró's-zhún. f. The act of thrusting down.

DEVASTATION, dēv-áf-tá'-shún. f. Waste, havock.

DEUCE, dí's. f. Two.

To DEVELOPE, dē-vél'-úp. v. a. To disengage from something that infolds and conceals.

DEVERGENCE, dē-vér'-dzhéns. f. Declivity, declination.

To DEVEST, dē-vést'. v. a. To strip, to deprive of clothes; to take away any thing good; to free from any thing bad.

DEVEX, dē'-véks. a. Bending down, declivous.

DEVEXITY, dē-vék'-sí-tý. f. Incurvation downwards.

To DEVIATE, dē-vý-áte. v. n. To wander from the right or common way; to go astray, to err, to sin.

DEVIATION, dē-vý-á'-shún. f. The act of quitting the right way, error; variation from established rule; offence, obliquity of conduct.

DEVICE, dē-vífe. f. A contrivance, a stratagem; a design, a scheme formed; the emblem on a shield; invention, genius.

DEVIL, dēv'l. f. A fallen angel, the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind; a wicked man or woman.

DEVILISH, dēv'l-ísh. a. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; an epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

DEVILISHLY, dēv'l-ísh-lý. ad. In a manner suiting the devil.

DEVILKIN, dēv'l-kín. f. A little devil.

DEVIOUS, dē'-vyús. a. Out of the common track; wandering, roving, rambling; erring, going astray from rectitude.

To DEVISE, dē-víze. v. a. To contrive, to invent; to grant by will.

To DEVISE, dē-víze. v. n. To consider, to contrive.

DEVISE, dē-víze. f. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

DEVISEE, dē-vífe. f. Contrivance.

DEVISEE, dēv-y-zé'. f. He to whom something is bequeathed by will.

DEVISER, dē-ví-zár. f. A contriver, an inventor.

DEVITABLE, dēv-l-tábl. a. Possible to be avoided.

DEVITATION, dēv-l-tá'-shún. f. The act of escaping.

DEVOID, dē-voí'd. a. Empty, vacant; without any thing, whether good or evil.

DÉVOIR, dē-voí'r. f. Service; act of civility or obsequiousness.

To DEVOLVE, dē-vól'v. v. a. To roll down; to move from one hand to another.

To DEVOLVE, dē-vól'v. v. n. To fall in succession into new hands.

DEVOLUTION, dēv-ò-lú'-shún. f. The act of rolling down; removal from hand to hand.

DEVORATION, dēv-ò-rá'-shún. f. The act of devouring.

To DEVOTE, dē-vóte. v. a. To dedicate, to consecrate; to addict, to give up to ill; to curse, to execrate.

DEVOTE, dē-vóte. a. Devoted.

DEVOTEDNESS, dē-vó'-téd-nés. f. The state of being devoted or dedicated.

DEVOTEE, dēv-vò-té'. f. One erroneously or superstitiously religious, a bigot.

DEVOTION, dē-vó'-shún. f. Piety, acts of religion; an act of external worship; prayer, expression of devotion; the state of the mind under a strong sense of dependence upon God; an act of reverence, respect, or ceremony; strong affection, ardent love; disposal, power.

DEVOTIONAL, dĕ-vŏ'-shŏ-nál. a. Pertaining to devotion.

DEVOTIONALIST, dĕ-vŏ'-shŏ-ná-lĭt. f. A man zealous without knowledge.

To **DEVOUR**, dĕ-vou'r. v. a. To eat up ravenously; to destroy or consume with rapidity and violence; to swallow up, to annihilate.

DEVOURER, dĕ-vou'-rŭr. f. A consumer, he that devours.

DEVOUT, dĕ-vou't. a. Pious, religious, devoted to holy duties; filled with pious thoughts; expressive of devotion or piety.

DEVOUTLY, dĕ-vou't-lŷ. ad. Piously, with ardent devotion, religiously.

DEUSE, dŭ's. f. The devil.

DEUTEROGAMY, dŭ-tĕr-ŏg'-á-mŷ. f. A second marriage.

DEUTERONOMY, dŭ-tĕr-ŏn'-ŏ-mŷ. f. The second book of the law, being the fifth book of Moses.

DEW, dŭ'. f. The moisture upon the ground.

To **DĒW**, dŏ'. v. a. To wet as with dew, to moisten.

DEWBERRY, dŭ'-bĕr-rŷ. f. The fruit of a species of bramble.

DEWBESPRENT, dŭ'-bĕ-sprĕnt'. part. Sprinkled with dew.

DEWDROP, dŭ'-drŏp. f. A drop of dew which sparkles at sunrise.

DEWLAP, dŭ'-láp. f. The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

DEWLAPT, dŭ'-láp't. a. Furnished with dewlaps.

DEWWORM, dŭ'-wŭrm. f. A worm found in dew.

DEWY, dŭ'-ŷ. a. Resembling dew, partaking of dew; moist with dew.

DEXTER, dĕks'-tĕr. a. The right, not the left.

DEXTERITY, dĕks'-tĕr'-i-tŷ. f. Readiness of limbs, activity, readiness to obtain skill; readiness of contrivance.

DEXTEROUS, dĕks'-tĕr'-ŭs. a. Expert at any manual employment, active, ready; expert in management, subtle, full of expedients.

DEXTEROUSLY, dĕks'-tĕr'-ŭf-lŷ. ad. Expertly, skilfully, artfully.

DEXTRAL, dĕks'-trál. a. The right, not the left.

DEXTRALITY, dĕks'-trál'-i-tŷ. f. The state of being on the right side.

DEY, dŏ'. f. The governour of Algiers.

DIABETES, dĭ-á-bĕ'-tĕz. f. A morbid copiousness of urine.

DIABOLICAL, dĭ-á-bŏl'-i-kál. } a.

DIABOLICK, dĭ-á-bŏl'-ik. } Devilish, partaking of the qualities of the devil.

DIACODIUM, dĭ-á-kŏ'-dŷ-ŭm. f. The syrup of poppies.

DIACOUSTICKS, dĭ-á-kou'-f-tĭks. f. The doctrine of unreflected sounds.

DIADĒM, dĭ'-á-dĕm. f. A tiara, an ensign of royalty bound about the head of eastern monarchs; the mark of royalty worn on the head, the crown.

DIADĒMED, dĭ' á-dĕmd. a. Adorned with a diadem.

DIADROM, dĭ'-á-drŏm. f. The time in which any motion is performed.

DIÆRESIS, dĭ'ĕ'-rĕ-sĭs. f. The separation or disjunction of syllables.

DIAGNOSTICK, dĭ' ág-nŏs'-tĭk. f. A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others.

DIAGONAL, dĭ-ág'-ŏ-nál. a. Reaching from one angle to another.

DIAGONAL, dĭ-ág'-ŏ-nál. f. A line drawn from angle to angle.

DIAGONALLY, dĭ' ág'-ŏ-nál-ŷ. ad. In a diagonal direction.

DIAGRAM, dĭ'-á-grám. f. A delineation of geometrical figures, a mathematical scheme.

DIAL, dĭ'-ál. f. A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shows the hour.

DIAL-PLATE, dĭ'-ál-pláte. f. That on which hours or lines are marked.

DIALECT, dĭ'-á-lĕkt. f. The subdivision of a language; style, manner of expression; language, speech.

DIALECTICAL, dĭ-á-lĕk'-tĭ-kál. a. Logical, argumental.

DIALECTICK, dĭ-á-lĕk'-tĭk. f. Logic, the art of reasoning.

DIAL-

- DIALING**, dī-āl-līng. *f.* The art of making dials; the knowledge of shadows.
- DIALIST**, dī-āl-līst. *f.* A constructor of dials.
- DIALOGIST**, dī-āl-lō-dzhīd. *f.* A speaker in a dialogue or conference.
- DIALOGUE**, dī-āl-lōg. *f.* A conference, a conversation between two or more.
- To DIALOGUE**, dī-āl-lōg. *v. n.* To discourse with another.
- DIALYSIS**, dī-āl-y-sīs. *f.* The figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.
- DIAMETER**, dī-ām-ē-tūr. *f.* The line which, passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.
- DIAMETRAL**, dī-ām-mē-trāl. *a.* Describing the diameter.
- DIAMETRICALLY**, dī-ām-mē-trāl-y. *ad.* According to the direction of a diameter.
- DIAMETRICAL**, dī-ām-mēt-trī-kāl. *a.* Describing a diameter; observing the direction of a diameter.
- DIAMETRICALLY**, dī-ām-mēt-trī-kāl-y. *ad.* In a diametrical direction; directly.
- DIAMOND**, dī-ām-mūd. *f.* The most valuable and hardest of all the gems.
- DIAPASON**, dī-ām-pā-zōn. *f.* A term in musick, an octave, the most perfect concord.
- DIAPER**, dī-ām-pūr. *f.* Linen cloth woven in figures; a napkin.
- To DIAPER**, dī-ām-pūr. *v. a.* To variegate, to diversify; to draw flowers upon cloths.
- DIAPHANEITY**, dī-ām-fā-nē-ī-tý. *f.* Transparency, pellucidness.
- DIAPHANICK**, dī-ām-fān-īk. *a.* Transparent, pellucid.
- DIAPHANOUS**, dī-ām-fā-nūs. *a.* Transparent, clear.
- DIAPHORETICK**, dī-ām-fō-rēt-īk. *a.* Sudorifick, promoting a perspiration.
- DIAPHRAGM**, dī-ām-frām. *f.* The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower; any division or partition which divides a hollow body.
- DIARRHOEA**, dī-ār-rē-ā. *f.* A flux of the belly.
- DIARRHOETICK**, dī-ār-rēt-īk. *a.* Promoting the flux of the belly, solutive, purgative.
- DIARY**, dī-ār-rý. *f.* An account of every day, a journal.
- DIASTOLE**, dī-ās-tō-lē. *f.* A figure in rhetoric, by which a short syllable is made long; the dilatation of the heart.
- DIATESSERON**, dī-ā-tēs-sē-rōn. *f.* An interval in musick.
- DIBBLE**, dib'ī. *f.* A small spade.
- DIBSTONE**, dib'-stōne. *f.* A little stone which children throw at another stone.
- DICACITY**, dī-kās-sī-tý. *f.* Pertness, sauciness.
- DICE**, dī'fe. *f.* The plural of **DIE**. See **DIE**.
- To DICE**, dī'fe. *v. n.* To game with dice.
- DICE-BOX**, dī'fe-bōks. *f.* The box from which the dice are thrown.
- DICER**, dī-fūr. *f.* A player at dice, a gamester.
- DICKENS**, dik'-kīnz. A kind of adverbial exclamation, as, what the dickens! much the same as, what the devil!
- To DICTATE**, dik'-tāte. *v. a.* To deliver to another with authority.
- DICTATE**, dik'-tāte. *f.* Rule or maxim delivered with authority.
- DICTATION**, dik-tā'-shūn. *f.* The act or practice of dictating.
- DICTATOR**, dik-tā-tōr. *f.* A magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and invested with absolute authority; one invested with absolute authority; one whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.
- DICTATORIAL**, dik-tā-tō'-rý-āl. *a.* Authoritative, confident, dogmatical.
- DICTATORSHIP**, dik-tā-tūr-shīp. *f.* The office of a dictator; authority, insolent confidence.
- DICTATURE**, dik-tā-tūr. *f.* The office of a dictator.
- DICTION**, dik'-shūn. *f.* Style, language, expression.

DICTIONARY, dīk'-shō-nēr-ŷ. f. A book containing the words of any language, a vocabulary, a word-book.

DID, dīd. The preterite of Do; the sign of the preter-imperfect tense.

DIDACTICAL, dī-dāk'-tī-kāl. } a.
DIDACTICK, dī-dāk'-tīk. } a.
Preceptive, giving precepts.

DIDAPPER, dī-dāp-pūr. f. A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCALICK, dī-dās'-kā-lik. a. Preceptive, didactick.

DIDST, dīd'st. The second person of the preter tense of Do. See DID.

DIDUCTION, dī-dūk'-shūn. f. Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

To DIE, dŷ'. v. a. To tinge, to colour.

DIE, dŷ'. f. Colour, tincture, stain, hue acquired.

To DIE, dŷ'. v. n. To lose life, to expire, to pass into another state of existence; to perish, to come to nothing; in theology, to perish everlastingly; to languish with pleasure or tenderness; to wither as a vegetable; to grow rapid, as liquor.

DIE, dŷ'. f. pl. DICE, dī'se. A small cube, marked on it's faces with numbers from one to six, which gamblers throw in play; hazard, chance; any cubick body.

DIE, dŷ'. f. pl. DIES, dī'ze. The stamp used in coinage.

DIER, dŷ'-ūr. f. One who follows the trade of dying.

DIET, dī-ēt. f. Food, victuals; food regulated by the rules of medicine; an assembly of princes or estates.

To DIET, dī-ēt. v. a. To give food to; to board, to supply with diet.

To DIET, dī-ēt. v. n. To eat by rules of physick; to eat, to feed.

DIET-DRINK, dī-ēt-drīngk. f. Medicated liquors.

DIETARY, dī-ēt-tā-rŷ. a. Pertaining to the rules of diet.

DIETER, dī-ēt-tūr. f. One who prescribes rules for eating.

DIETETICAL, dī-ēt-tē'-tī-kāl. } a.
DIETETICK, dī-ēt-tē'-tīk. } a.
Relating to diet, belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.

To DIFFER, dīf'-fūr. 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, dīf'-fē-rēns. f. State of being distinct from something; the quality by which one differs from another; the disproportion between one thing and another; dispute, debate, quarrel; distinction; point in question, ground of controversy; a logical distinction.

To DIFFERENCE, dīf'-fē-rēns. v. a. To cause a difference, to make one thing not the same as another.

DIFFERENT, dīf'-fē-rēnt. a. Distinct, not the same; of many contrary qualities; unlike, dissimilar.

DIFFERENTLY, dīf'-fē-rēnt-lŷ. ad. In a different manner.

DIFFICIL, dīf'-fī-sil. a. Difficult, hard, not easy; scrupulous. Not in use.

DIFFICULT, dīf'-fī-kūlt. a. Hard, not easy; troublesome, vexatious; hard to please, peevish.

DIFFICULTLY, dīf'-fī-kūlt-lŷ. ad. Hardly, with difficulty.

DIFFICULTY, dīf'-fī-kūlt-tŷ. f. Hardness, contrariety to easiness; that which is hard to accomplish; distress, opposition; perplexity in affairs; objection, cavil.

To DIFFIDE, dīf'-fī-de. v. n. To distrust, to have no confidence in.

DIFFIDENCE, dīf'-fī-dēns. f. Distrust, want of confidence.

DIFFIDENT, dīf'-fī-dēnt. a. Not confident, not certain.

To DIFFIND, dīf'-fīnd'. v. a. To cleave in two.

DIFFISSION, dīf'-fīsh'-ūn. f. The act of cleaving.

DIFFLATION, dīf'-fī-shūn. f. The act of scattering with a blast of wind.

DIFFLUENCE, dīf'-fī-ēns. } f.
DIFFLUENCY, dīf'-fī-ēn-sŷ. } f.
The

- The quality of falling away on all sides.
- DIFFLUENT**, dif-fū-ént. a. Flowing every way, not fixed.
- DIFFORM**, dif-fōrm. a. Contrary to uniform, having parts of different structure, as a difform flower, one, of which the leaves are unlike each other.
- DIFFORMITY**, dif-fā'r-mi-tý. f. Diversity of form, irregularity, dissimilitude.
- To **DIFFUSE**, dif-fū'z. v. a. To pour out upon a plane; to spread, to scatter.
- DIFFUSE**, dif-fū's. a. Scattered, widely spread; copious, not concise.
- DIFFUSED**, dif-fū'zd. part. a. Wild, uncouth, irregular.
- DIFFUSEDLY**, dif-fū'zd-lý. ad. Widely, dis'perfectly.
- DIFFUSEDNESS**, dif-fū'zd-nés. f. The state of being diffused, dis'person.
- DIFFUSELY**, dif-fū's-lý. ad. Widely, extensively; copiously.
- DIFFUSION**, dif-fū-zhún. f. Dis'person, the state of being scattered every way; copiousness, exuberance of style.
- DIFFUSIVE**, dif-fū'siv. a. Having the quality of scattering any thing every way; scattered, dis'persed; extended, in full extension.
- DIFFUSIVELY**, dif-fū'siv-lý. ad. Widely, extensively.
- DIFFUSIVENESS**, dif-fū'siv-nés. f. Extension, dis'person; want of conciseness.
- To **DIG**, dig'. v. a. To pierce with a spade; to cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade; to pierce with a sharp point.
- To **DIG**, dig'. v. n. To work with a spade.
- DIGAMY**, dig'-á mý. f. Marriage to a second wife after the death of the first.
- DIGERENT**, didzh'ér-ént. a. Having the power of digesting, causing digestion.
- DIGEST**, dí-dzhé't. f. The pandect of the civil law.
- To **DIGEST**, dí-dzhé't. v. a. To distribute into various classes or repositories, to range methodically; to concoct in the stomach; to soften by heat, as in a boiler, a chymical term; to range methodically in the mind; to reduce to any plan, scheme, or method; in surgery, to dispose a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.
- To **DIGEST**, dí-dzhé't. v. n. To generate matter as a wound.
- DIGESTER**, dí-dzhés'-túr. f. He that digests or concocts his food; a strong vessel, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state; that which causes or strengthens the coöctive power.
- DIGESTIBLE**, dí-dzhés'-íbl. a. Capable of being digested.
- DIGESTION**, dí-dzhés'-tshún. f. The act of concocting food; the preparation of matter by a chymical heat; reduction to a plan; the act of disposing a wound to generate matter.
- DIGESTIVE**, dí-dzhés'-tív. a. Having the power to cause digestion; capable by heat to soften and subdue; considering, methodising.
- DIGESTIVE**, dí-dzhés'-tív. f. An application which disposes a wound to generate matter.
- DIGGER**, dig'-gúr. f. One that opens the ground with a spade.
- To **DIGHT**, dí'te. v. a. To dress, to deck, to adorn. Not in use.
- DIGIT**, didzh'-ít. f. The measure of length containing three fourths of an inch; and the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; any of the numbers expressed by single figures.
- DIGITATED**, didzh'-í-tá-ú'd. a. Branched out into divisions like fingers.
- DICLADIATION**, dí-glá-dý-á'-shún. f. A combat with swords; any quarrel or contest.
- DIGNIFICATION**, dig-ný'-fi-ká'-shún. f. Exaltation.
- DIGNIFIED**, dig'-ný'-fý'd. a. Invested with some dignity.
- To **DIGNIFY**, dig'-ní'-fý. v. a. To advance,

- advance, to prefer, to exalt; to honour, to adorn.
- DIGNITARY**, dĭg'-ny'-tér-ý. f. A clergyman advanced to some dignity, to some rank above that of a parochial priest.
- DIGNITY**, dĭg'-ny'-tý. f. Rank of elevation; grandeur of mien; advancement, preferment, high place; among ecclesiastics, that promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed.
- DIGNOTION**, dĭg'-nǒ'-shún. f. Distinction; distinguishing mark.
- DIGRAPH**, dĭ'-gráf. f. A simple vowel sound represented by two letters.
- To **DIGRESS**, dý'-grés'. v. n. To depart from the main design; to wander, to expatiate.
- DIGRESSION**, dý'-gréth'-ún. f. A passage deviating from the main tenour; deviation.
- DIJUDICATION**, dĭ-dzhò-dĭ-ká'-shún. f. Judicial distinction.
- DIKE**, dĭ'ke. f. A channel to receive water; a mound to hinder inundations.
- To **DILACERATE**, dĭ-lás'-sě-ráte. v. a. To tear, to rend.
- DILACERATION**, dĭ-lás'-sě-rá'-shún. f. The act of rending in two.
- To **DILANIATE**, dĭ-lá'-ny' áte. v. a. To ruin, to throw down.
- To **DILAPIDATE**, dĭ-láp'-ý-dáte. v. n. To go to ruin, to fall by decay.
- DILAPIDATION**, dĭ-láp'-ý-dá'-shún. f. The incumbent's suffering any edifices of his ecclesiastical living to go to ruin or decay.
- DILATABILITY**, dĭl'-á-tá-bĭl-ĭ-tý. f. The quality of admitting extension.
- DILATABLE**, dĭ-lá'-tábl. a. Capable of extension.
- DILATATION**, dĭl'-á-tá'-shún. f. The act of extending into greater space; the state of being extended.
- To **DILATE**, dĭ-lá'te. v. a. To extend, to spread out; to relate at large, to tell diffusely and copiously.
- To **DILATE**, dĭ-lá'te. v. n. To widen, to grow wide; to speak largely and copiously.
- DILATOR**, dĭ-lá'-túr. f. That which widens or extends.
- DILATORILY**, dĭl'-á-túr'-ý-lý. ad. In a dilatory manner.
- DILATORINESS**, dĭl'-á-túr'-ý-nés. f. Slowness, sluggishness.
- DILATORY**, dĭl'-á-túr'-ý. a. Tardy, slow, sluggish.
- DILECTION**, dĭ-lĕk'-shún. f. The act of loving.
- DILEMMA**, dĭ-lém'-má. f. An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions; a difficult or doubtful choice.
- DILIGENCE**, dĭl'-ý-dzhéns. f. Industry, assiduity.
- DILIGENT**, dĭl'-ý-dzhéat. a. Constant in application; assiduous; constantly applied, prosecuted with activity.
- DILIGENTLY**, dĭl'-ý-dzhéat-lý. ad. With assiduity, with heed and perseverance.
- DILL**, dĭl'. f. An herb.
- DILUCID**, dĭ-lú'-sĭd. a. Clear, not opaque; clear, not obscure.
- To **DILUCIDATE**, dĭ-lú'-sĭ-dáte. v. a. To make clear or plain, to explain.
- DILUCIDATION**, dĭ-lú-sĭ-dá'-shún. f. The act of making clear.
- DILUENT**, dĭl'-lú-ént. a. Having the power to thin other matter.
- DILUENT**, dĭl' lú-ént. f. That which thins other matter.
- To **DILUTE**, dý-lú't. v. a. To make thin; to make weak.
- DILUTE**, dý-lú't. a. Thin, attenuate.
- DILUTER**, dý-lú'-túr. f. That which makes any thing else thin.
- DILUTION**, dý-lú'-shún. f. The act of making any thing thin or weak.
- DILUVIAN**, dý-lú'-vyán. a. Relating to the deluge.
- DIM**, dĭm'. a. Not having a quick sight; dull of apprehension; not clearly seen, obscure; obstructing the act of vision, not luminous.
- To **DIM**, dĭm'. v. a. To cloud, to darken; to make less bright, to obscure.
- DIMENSION**, dý-mén'-shún. f. Space contained in any thing, bulk, extent, capacity.

DIMENSIONLESS, dŷ-měn'-shŷn-lěs. a. Without any definite bulk.

DIMENSIVE, dŷ-měa'-siv. a. That which marks the boundaries or outlines.

DIMICATION, dŷm-ŷ-ká' shŷn. f. A battle, the act of fighting, contest.

DIMIDIATION, dŷ-mid-ŷ-á'-shŷn. f. The act of halving.

To DIMINISH, dŷm-mŷn'-sh. v. a. To make less by any abscission, or deduction of any part; to impair, to lessen, to degrade; to take any thing from that to which it belongs, the contrary to add.

To DIMINISH, dŷm-mŷn'-sh. v. n. To grow less, to be impaired.

DIMINISHINGLY, dŷm-mŷn'-sh-ing-ly. ad. In a manner tending to vilify.

DIMINUTION, dŷm-mŷ-nŷ'-shŷn. f. The act of making less; the state of growing less; discredit; in architecture, the contraction of the diameter of a column, as it ascends.

DIMINUTIVE, dŷm-mŷn'-nŷ-tiv. a. Small, little.

DIMINUTIVE, dŷm-mŷn'-nŷ-tiv. f. A word formed to express littleness, as mannikin, a little man; a small thing.

DIMINUTIVELY, dŷm-mŷn'-nŷ-tiv-ly. ad. In a diminutive manner.

DIMINUTIVENESS, dŷm-mŷn'-nŷ-tiv-nes. f. Smallness, littleness, petytness.

DIMISH, dŷm-mŷsh. a. Somewhat dim.

DIMISSORY, dŷm'-is-ŷ-ŷ. a. That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction.

DIMITY, dŷm'-i-ty. f. A fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton.

DIMLY, dŷm'-ly. ad. Not with a quick sight, not with a clear perception; not brightly, not luminously.

DIMNESS, dŷm'-nēs. f. Dulness of sight; want of apprehension, stupidity.

DIMPLE, dŷmp'l. f. Cavity or depression in the cheek or chin.

To DIMPLE, dŷmp'l. v. n. To sink in small cavities.

DIMPLED, dŷmp'ld. a. Set with dimples.

DIMPLY, dŷmp'-ly. a. Full of dimples.

DIN, dŷn'. f. A loud noise, a violent and continued sound.

To DIN, dŷn'. v. a. To stun with noise; to impress with violent and continued noise.

To DINE, dŷne. v. n. To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

To DINE, dŷne. v. a. To give a dinner to, to feed.

DINETICAL, dŷ-nět'-i-kál. a. Whirling round, vertiginous.

To DING, dŷng'. v. a. To dash with violence; to impress with force.

To DING, dŷng'. v. n. To bluster, to bounce, to huff.

DING-DONG, dŷng-dŷng'. f. A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.

DINGLE, dŷng'gl. f. A hollow between hills.

DINGY, dŷn'-dzhy. a. Dark, foul, sullied.

DINING-ROOM, dŷ-nŷng-rŷm. f. A room to dine in or for company.

DINNER, dŷn'-nŷr. f. The chief meal, the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

DINNER-TIME, dŷn'-nŷr-tŷme. f. The time of dining.

DINT, dŷnt'. f. A blow, a stroke; the mark made by a blow; violence, force, power.

To DINT, dŷnt'. v. a. To mark with a cavity, by a blow.

DINUMERATION, dŷ-nŷ-mě-rá'-shŷn. f. The act of numbering out singly.

DIOCESAN, dŷ-ŷs'-sě-sán. f. A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

DIOCESS, dŷ-ŷ-sēs. f. The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction.

DIOPTRICAL, dŷ-ŷp'-tri-kál. }
DIOPTRICK, dŷ-ŷp'-trik. }^a
 Affording a medium for the light, assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

DIOPTRICKS, dŷ-ŷp'-triks. f. A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light.

DIORTHROSIS, dŷ-ŷr'-thrŷ-sŷs. f. An operation by which crooked members are made even.

To DIP, dĭp'. v. a. To immerge, to put into any liquor; to moisten, to wet; to engage in any affair; to engage as a pledge.

To DIP, dĭp'. v. n. To immerge; to pierce; to enter slightly into any thing; to drop by chance into any mafs, to choofe by chance.

DIPCHICK, dĭp'-tſhĭk. f. The name of a bird.

DIPETALOUS, dĭ-pét'-à-lús. a. Having two flower leaves.

DIPHTHONG, dĭp'-thŏng. f. A coalition of two vowels to form one found.

DIPLOMA, dĭp-plŏ'-má. f. A letter or writing conferring ſome privilege.

DIPLOMATICK, dĭp-lŏ-mát'-ĭk. a. Belonging to the office of an ambafadour.

DIPPER, dĭp'-púr. f. One that dips.

DIPPING-NEEDLE, dĭp'-pĭng-nēdl. f. A device which ſhows a particular property of the magnetick needle.

DIPSAS, dĭp'-fás. f. A ſerpent whoſe bite produces unquenchable thirſt.

DIPTOTE, dĭp'-tŏte. f. A noun conſiſting of two caſes only.

DIPTYCH, dĭp'-tĭk. f. A register of biſhops and martyrs.

DIRE, dĭ're. a. Dreadful, diſmal, horrible.

DIRE-LOOKING, dĭ're-lŭk'ing. a. Of horrible aſpect.

DIRECT, dĭ-rĕkt'. a. Straight, not crooked; not oblique; not collateral; apparently tending to ſome end; open, not ambiguous; plain, expreſs.

To DIRECT, dĭ-rĕkt'. v. a. To aim in a ſtraight line; to point againſt as a mark; to regulate, to adjuſt; to preſcribe a certain meaſure, to mark out a certain courſe; to order, to command.

DIRECTER, dĭ-rĕk'-túr. f. One that directs; an inſtrument that ſerves to guide any manual operation.

DIRECTION, dĭ-rĕk'-ſhŭn. f. Aim at a certain point; motion impreſſed by a certain impuſe; order, command, preſcription.

DIRECTIVE, dĭ-rĕk'-tĭv. a. Hav-

ing the power of direction; informing, ſhewing the way.

DIRECTLY, dĭ-rĕkt'-ly. ad. In a ſtraight line, rectilineally; immediately, apparently, without circumlocution.

DIRECTNESS, dĭ-rĕkt'-nĕs. f. Straightneſs, tendency to any point the neareſt way.

DIRECTOR, dĭ-rĕk'-túr. f. One that has authority over others, a ſuperintendent; a rule, an ordinance; an inſtructor; one who is conſulted in caſes of conſcience; an inſtrument in ſurgery, by which the hand is guided in it's operation.

DIRECTORY, dĭ-rĕk'-túr-ý. f. The book which the factious preachers publiſhed in the rebellion for the direction of their ſect in acts of worſhip.

DIREFUL, dĭ're-fŭl. a. Dire, dreadful.

DIRENESS, dĭ're-nĕs. f. Diſmalneſs, horreur, hideouſneſs.

DIREPTION, dĭ-rĕp'-ſhŭn. f. The act of plundering.

DIRGE, dĕr'dzh. f. A mournful ditty, a ſong of lamentation.

DIRIGENT, dĭr'-ý-dzhĕnt. a. Directing the motion.

DIRK, dĕrk'. f. A kind of dagger.

DIRT, dŭrt'. f. Mud, filth, mire; meanneſs, ſordidneſs.

To DIRT, dŭrt'. v. a. To foul, to bemire.

DIRTPIE, dŭrt'-pý. f. Clay moulded by children in the form of a pie.

DIRTILY, dŭrt'-l-ly. ad. Naſtily; meanly, ſordidly.

DIRTINESS, dŭrt'-l-nĕs. f. Naſtineſs, filthineſs, foulneſs; meanneſs, baſeneſs, ſordidneſs.

DIRTY, dŭrt'-ý. a. Foul, naſty; mean, deſpicable.

To DIRTY, dŭrt'-ý. v. a. To foul, to ſoil; to diſgrace, to ſcandalize.

DIRUPTION, dĭ-rŭp'-ſhŭn. f. The act of burſting, or breaking; the ſtate of burſting, or breaking.

DISABILITY, diſ-à-bil'-l-tý. f. Want of power to do any thing, weakneſs; want of proper qualifications for any purpoſe, legal impediment.

To **DISABLE**, díz-á'bl. v. a. To deprive of natural force ; to deprive of usefulness or efficacy ; to exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

To **DISABUSE**, díf-á-bù'z. v. a. To fet free from a mistake, to fet right, to undeceive.

DISACCOMMODATION, díf-ák-kóm-mò-dá'-shùn. f. The state of being unfit or unprepared.

To **DISACCUSTOM**, díf-ák-kús'-túm. v. a. To destroy the force of habit by disuse or contrary practice.

To **DISACKNOWLEDGE**, díf-ák-nól'-lídzh. v. a. Not to acknowledge.

DISACQUAINTANCE, díf-ák-kwá'n-táns. f. Disuse of familiarity.

DISADVANTAGE, díf-ád-ván'-tádzh. f. Loss, injury to interest ; diminution of any thing desirable ; a state not prepared for defence.

To **DISADVANTAGE**, díf-ád-ván'-tádzh. v. a. To insure in interest of any kind.

DISADVANTAGEABLE, díf-ád-ván'-tá-dzhábl. a. Contrary to profit, producing loss.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, díf-ád-ván'-tá'-dzhús. a. Contrary to interest, contrary to convenience.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, díf-ád-ván'-tá'-dzhúf-ly. ad. In manner contrary to interest or profit.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, díf-ád-ván'-tá'-dzhúf-nés. f. Contrariety to profit, inconvenience.

DISADVENTUROUS, díf-ád-vèn'-tú-rús. a. Unhappy, unprosperous.

To **DISAFFECT**, díf-áf-fék't. v. a. To fill with discontent.

DISAFFECTED, díf-áf-fék'-tíd. part. a. Not disposed to zeal or affection.

DISAFFECTEDLY, díf-áf-fék'-téd-ly. ad. After a disaffected manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS, díf-áf-fék'-téd-nés. f. The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFECTION, díf-áf-fék'-shùn. f. Want of zeal for the reigning prince.

DISAFFIRMANCE, díf-áf-fér'-máns. f. Confutation, negation.

To **DISAFFOREST**, díf-áf-fór'-rét. v. a. To throw open to common purposes, from the privileges of a forest.

To **DISAGREE**, díf-á-gré'. v. n. To differ, not to be of the same opinion ; to be in a state of opposition.

DISAGREEABLE, díf-á-gré'-ábl. a. Contrary, unsuitable ; unpleasing, offensive.

DISAGREEABLENESS, díf-á-gré'-ábl-nés. f. Unsuitableness, contrariety ; unpleasantness ; offensiveness.

DISAGREEMENT, díf-á-gré'-mént. f. Difference, dissimilitude ; difference of opinion.

To **DISALLOW**, díf-ál-low'. v. a. To deny authority to any ; to consider as unlawful ; to censure by some posterious act.

To **DISALLOW**, díf-ál-low'. v. n. To refuse permission, not to grant.

DISALLOWABLE, díf-ál-low'-ábl. a. Not allowable.

DISALLOWANCE, díf-ál-low'-áns. f. Prohibition.

To **DISALLY**, díf-ál-ly'. v. a. To dissolve an alliance.

To **DISANCHOR**, díf-áng'-kúr. v. a. To deprive a ship of it's anchor.

To **DISANIMATE**, díf-án'-y-máte. v. a. To deprive of life ; to discourage, to deject.

DISANIMATION, díf-án'-y-má'-shùn. f. Privation of life.

To **DISANNUL**, díf-án-núl'. v. a. To annul, to deprive of authority, to vacate.

DISANNULMENT, díf-án-núl'-mént. f. The act of making void.

To **DISAPPEAR**, díf-áp-pér. v. n. To be lost to view, to vanish out of sight.

To **DISAPPOINT**, díf-áp-poi'nt. v. a. To defeat of expectation, to balk.

DISAPPOINTMENT, díf-áp-poi'nt-mént. f. Defeat of hopes, miscarriage of expectations.

DISAPPROBATION, díf-áp-prò-bá'-shùn. f. Censure, condemnation.

To

To **DISAPPROVE**, dĭs-ăp-prŏ'v. v. a.
To dislike, to censure.

To **DISARM**, dĭz-ă'rm. v. a. To
spoil or divest of arms.

To **DISARRAY**, dĭs-ăr-ră'. v. a. To
undress any one.

DISARRY, dĭs-ăr-ră'. f. Disorder,
confusion; undress.

DISASSIDUITY, dĭs-ăf-ĭ-yĭ-dŭ-i-tŭ
f. Absence of care or attention.

DISASTER, dĭz-ăs-tŭr. f. The
blast or stroke of an unfavourable
planet; misfortune, grief, mishap,
misery.

To **DISASTER**, dĭz-ăs-tŭr. v. a.
To blast by an unfavourable star;
to afflict, to mischief.

DISASTROUS, dĭz-ăs-trŭs. a. Un-
lucky; unhappy, calamitous;
gloomy, threatening misfortune.

DISASTROUSLY, dĭz-ăs-trŭf-lŭ
ad. In a dismal manner.

DISASTROUSNESS, dĭz-ăs-trŭf-
nĕs. f. Unluckiness, unfortunateness.

To **DISAVOUCH**, dĭs-ă-vou'tŭh. v. a.
To retract profession, to disown.

To **DISAVOW**, dĭs-ă-vow'. v. a. To
disown, to deny knowledge of.

DISAVOWAL, dĭs-ă-vow'-ăl. f. De-
nial.

DISAVOWMENT, dĭs-ă-vow'-mĕnt.
f. Denial.

To **DISAUTHORISE**, dĭs-ă-thŏ-
rĭze. v. a. To deprive of credit or
authority.

To **DISBAND**, dĭs-bănd'. v. a. To
dismiss from military service.

To **DISBAND**, dĭs-bănd'. v. n. To
retire from military service; to se-
parate.

To **DISBARK**, dĭs-bă'rk. v. a. To
land from a ship.

DISBELIEF, dĭs-bĕ-lĭ'f. f. Refusal
of credit, denial of belief.

To **DISBELIEVE**, dĭs-bĕ-lĭ'v. v. a.
Not to credit, not to hold true.

DISBELIEVER, dĭs-bĕ-lĭ'-văr. f.
One who refuses belief.

To **DISBENCH**, dĭs-bĕntŭh'. v. a.
To drive from a feat.

To **DISBRANCH**, dĭs-brăntŭh'. v. a.
To separate or break off.

To **DISBUD**, dĭs-bŭd'. v. a. To take
away the sprigs newly put forth.

To **DISBURDEN**, dĭs-bŭr'dn. v. a.
To unload, to disencumber; to
throw off a burden.

To **DISBURDEN**, dĭs-bŭr'dn. v. n.
To ease the mind.

To **DISBURSE**, dĭs-bŭr's. v. a. To
spend or lay out money.

DISBURSEMENT, dĭs-bŭrs'-mĕnt.
f. A disbursing or laying out.

DISBURSER, dĭs-bŭr'-sŭr. f. One
that disburses.

DISCALCEATED, dĭs-kăl'-sĕ-ă-tĭd.
a. Stripped of shoes.

DISCALCEATION, dĭs-kăl'-sĕ-ă-
thŭn. f. The act of pulling off the
shoes.

To **DISCANDY**, dĭs-kăn'-dŭ. v. n.
To dissolve, to melt.

To **DISCARD**, dĭs-kărd. v. a. To
throw out of the hand such cards as
are useless; to discharge or eject
from service or employment.

DISCARNATE, dĭs-kă'r-năte. a.
Stripped of flesh.

To **DISCASE**, dĭs-kăse. v. a. To
strip, to undress.

To **DISCERN**, dĭz-zĕrn'. v. a. To
descry, to see; to judge, to have
knowledge of; to distinguish; to
make the difference between.

To **DISCERN**, dĭz-zĕrn'. v. n. To
make distinction.

DISCOVERER, dĭz-zĕr'-nŭr. f. Dis-
coverer, he that descries; judge,
one that has the power of distin-
guishing.

DISCERNIBLE, dĭz-zĕr'-nĭbl. a.
Discoverable, perceptible, distin-
guishable, apparent.

DISCERNIBLÉNENESS, dĭz-zĕr'-nĭbl-
nĕs. f. Visibléneness.

DISCERNIBLY, dĭz-zĕr'-nĭb-lŭ. ad.
Perceptibly, apparently.

DISCERNING, dĭz-zĕr'-nĭng. part. a.
Judicious, knowing.

DISCERNINGLY, dĭz-zĕr'-nĭng-lŭ.
ad. Judiciously, rationally, acutely.

DISCERNMENT, dĭz-zĕrn'-mĕnt. f.
Judgment, power of distinguishing.

To **DISCERP**, dĭs-sĕrp'. v. a. To
tear in pieces.

DISCERPTIBILITY, dĭs-sĕrp-tŭ'-bĭl-
ĭ-tŭ. f. Liableness to be destroyed
by disunion of parts.

DISCERPTIBLE, *dis-sěrp'-tbl.* a. Frangible, separable.

DISCRIPTION, *dis-sěrp'-shún.* f. The act of pulling to pieces.

To DISCHARGE, *dis-thá'rdzh.* v.a. To disburden; to disembark; to give vent to any thing, to let fly; to let off a gun; to clear a debt by payment; to set free from obligation; to absolve; to perform, to execute; to put away, to obliterate; to divest of any office or employment; to dismiss, to release.

To DISCHARGE, *dis-thá'rdzh.* v.n. To dismiss itself, to break up.

DISCHARGE, *dis-thá'rdzh.* f. Vent, explosion, emission; matter vented; dismissal from an office; release from an obligation or penalty; performance, execution; an acquittance from a debt.

DISCHARGER, *dis-thá'rdzhúr.* f. He that discharges in any manner; he that fires a gun.

DISCINCT, *dis-íngkt'.* a. Ungirded, loosely dressed.

To DISCIND, *dis-índ'.* v.a. To divide, to cut in pieces.

DISCIPLE, *dis-sí'pl.* f. A scholar.

To DISCIPLE, *dis-sí'pl.* v.a. To train, to bring up.

DISCIPLESHIP, *dis-sí'pl-shíp.* f. The state or function of a disciple.

DISCIPLINABLE, *dis-sí'plín-ábl.* a. Capable of instruction.

DISCIPLINABLENESS, *dis-sí'plín-ábl-nés.* f. Capacity of instruction.

DISCIPLINARIAN, *dis-sí'plín-á' rý-án.* a. Pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINARIAN, *dis-sí'plín-á' rý-án.* f. One who rules or teaches with great strictness; a follower of the presbyterian sect, so called from their clamour about discipline.

DISCIPLINARY, *dis-sí'plín-ěr-ý.* a. Pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINE, *dis-sí'plín.* f. Education, instruction; rule of government, order; military regulation; a state of subjection; chastisement, correction.

To DISCIPLINE, *dis-sí'plín.* v.a.

To educate, to instruct; to keep in order; to correct, to chastise; to reform.

To DISCLAIM, *dis-klá'me.* v.a. To disown, to deny any knowledge of.

DISCLAIMER, *dis-klá'múr.* f. One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces; the act of disclaiming.

To DISCLOSE, *dis-kló'se.* v.a. To uncover, to produce from a hidden state to open view; to open; to reveal, to tell.

DISCLOSER, *dis-kló'súr.* f. One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLOSURE, *dis-kló'shúr.* f. Discovery, production into view; act of revealing any secret.

DISCLUSION, *dis-kló'zhún.* f. Emission.

DISCOLORATION, *dis-kól-ě-rá-shún.* f. The act of changing the colour, the act of staining; change of colour, stain, die.

To DISCOLOUR, *dis-kló'shúr.* v.a. To change from the natural hue, to stain.

To DISCOMFIT, *dis-kúm'-fit.* v.a. To defeat, to vanquish.

DISCOMFIT, *dis-kúm'-fit.* f. Defeat, overthrow.

DISCOMFITURE, *dis-kúm'-fit-túr.* f. Defeat, rout, overthrow.

DISCOMFORT, *dis-kúm'-fúrt.* f. Uneasiness, melancholy, gloom.

To DISCOMFORT, *dis-kúm'-fúrt.* v.a. To grieve, to sadden, to deject.

DISCOMFORTABLE, *dis-kúm'-fúrtábl.* a. That is melancholy and refuses comfort; that causes sadness.

To DISCOMMEND, *dis-kúm'-ménd'.* v.a. To blame, to censure.

DISCOMMENDABLE, *dis-kúm-mén'-dábl.* a. Blameable, censurable.

DISCOMMENDABLENESS, *dis-kúm-mén'-dábl-nés.* f. Blameableness, liableness to censure.

DISCOMMENDATION, *dis-kóm-mén-dá'-shún.* f. Blame, censure.

DISCOMMENDER, *dis-kúm-mén'dúr.* f. One that discommends.

To DISCOMMUNE, *dis-kóm-mó'de.*

- v. a. To put to inconvenience, to molest.
- DISCOMMODOUS**, đĩ-kòm-mỗ'-dỹ. a. Inconvenient, troublesome.
- DISCOMMODY**, đĩ-kòm-mỗ'-lỹ. f. Inconvenience, disadvantage, hurt.
- To DISCOMPOSE**, đĩ-kòm-pổ'-ze. v. a. To disorder, to unsettle; to ruffle; to disturb the temper; to offend; to displace.
- DISCOMPOSE**, đĩ-kòm-pổ'-zũ. f. Disorder, perturbation.
- To DISCONCERT**, đĩ-kòn-tẻt'. v. a. To unsettle the mind, to discompose.
- DISCONFORMITY**, đĩ kòn đĩ-r-mỹ. f. Want of agreement.
- DISCONGRUITY**, đĩ-kòn-grỗ'-lỹ. f. Disagreement, inconsistency.
- DISCONSOLATE**, đĩ-kòn-tổ'-lẻt'. a. Without comfort, hopeless, sorrowful.
- DISCONSOLATELY**, đĩ-kòn-tổ'-lẻt-lỹ. ad. In a disconsolate manner, comfortlessly.
- DISCONSOLATENESS**, đĩ-kòn-tổ'-lẻt-nẻs. f. The state of being disconsolate.
- DISCONTENT**, đĩ-kòn-tẻnt'. f. Want of content, uneasiness at the present state.
- DISCONTENT**, đĩ-kòn-tẻnt'. a. Uneasy at the present state, dissatisfied.
- To DISCONTENT**, đĩ-kòn-tẻnt'. v. a. To dissatisfy, to make uneasy.
- DISCONTENTED**, đĩ kòn-tẻn'-đĩ. part. a. Uneasy, dissatisfied.
- DISCONTENTEDLY**, đĩ-kòn-tẻn'-ẻt-lỹ. ad. In a discontented manner.
- DISCONTENTEDNESS**, đĩ-kòn-tẻn'-ẻt-nẻs. f. Uneasiness, dissatisfaction.
- DISCONTENTMENT**, đĩ-kòn-tẻnt'-mẻnt. f. The state of being discontented.
- DISCONTINUANCE**, đĩ kòn-tĩn'-ũ-ỏn. f. Want of cohesion of parts; a breaking off; cessation, intermission.
- DISCONTINUATION**, đĩ kòn-tĩn'-ũ-ỏn. f. Disruption of continuity, separation.
- To DISCONTINUE**, đĩ-kòn-tĩn'-ũ. v. n. To lose the cohesion of parts; to lose an established or prescriptive custom.
- To DISCONTINUE**, đĩ kòn-tĩn'-ũ. v. a. To leave off, to cease any practice or habit.
- DISCONTINUITY**, đĩ kòn-tĩn'-ũ-lỹ. f. Disunity of parts, want of cohesion.
- DISCONVENIENCE**, đĩ kòn-vẻ'-nyẻn. f. Incongruity, disagreement.
- DISCORD**, đĩ-kỏrd. f. Disagreement, opposition, mutual animosity; difference, or contrariety of qualities; in musick, sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others.
- To DISCORD**, đĩ-kỏrd. v. n. To disagree, not to suit with.
- DISCORDANCE**, đĩ-kỏr-đỏn. f. Disagreement.
- DISCORDANCY**, đĩ-kỏr-đỏn-lỹ. f. Disagreement, inconsistency.
- DISCORDANT**, đĩ-kỏr-đỏnt. a. Inconsistent, at variance with itself; opposite, contrarious.
- DISCORDANTLY**, đĩ-kỏr-đỏnt-lỹ. ad. Inconsistently, in disagreement with itself; in disagreement with another.
- To DISCOVER**, đĩ-kủv'-ủr. v. a. To disclose, to bring to light; to make known; to find out, to spy.
- DISCOVERABLE**, đĩ-kủv'-ủr-ỏbĩ. a. That which may be found out; apparent, exposed to view.
- DISCOVERER**, đĩ-kủv'-ẻr-ủr. f. One that finds any thing not known before; a scout, one who is put to descry the enemy.
- DISCOVERY**, đĩ-kủv'-ẻr-lỹ. f. The act of finding any thing hidden; the act of revealing or disclosing any secret.
- DISCOUNT**, đĩ-kỏunt. f. The sum refunded in a bargain.
- To DISCOUNT**, đĩ-kỏunt. v. a. To count back, to pay back again.

- To DISCOURAGEMENT, dif-kou'n-tê-nâns. v. a. To discourage by cold treatment; to abash, to put to shame.
- DISCOURAGEMENT, dif-kou'n-tê-nâns. f. Cold treatment, unfriendly regard.
- DISCOURAGEMENTER, dif-kou'n-tê-nâns-sûr. f. One that discourages by cold treatment.
- To DISCOURAGE, dif-kûr'-idzh. v. a. To depress, to deprive of confidence; to deter, to fright from any attempt.
- DISCOURAGEMENT, dif-kûr'-ridzh-mént. f. The act of deterring, or depressing hope; the cause of depression, or fear.
- DISCOURAGER, dif-kûr'-ridzh-ûr. f. One that impresses diffidence and terror.
- DISCOURSE, dif-kô'rfé. f. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences; conversation, mutual intercourse of language, talk; a treatise, a dissertation either written or uttered.
- To DISCOURSE, dif-kô'rfé. v. n. To converse, to talk, to relate; to treat upon in a solemn or set manner; to reason, to pass from premises to consequences.
- To DISCOURSE, dif-kô'rfé. v. a. To talk over, to discuss.
- DISCOURSEUR, dif-kô'r-sûr. f. A speaker, a haranguer; a writer on any subject.
- DISCOURSEIVE, dif-kô'r-siv. a. Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences; containing dialogue, interlocutory.
- DISCOURTEOUS, dif-kô'r-tyûs. a. Uncivil, uncomplaisant.
- DISCOURTEOUSLY, dif-kô'r-tyûf-ly. ad. Uncivilly, rudely.
- DISCOURTESY, dif-kûr'-tê-fy. f. Incivility, rudeness.
- DISCOUS, dis'-kûs. a. Broad, flat, wide.
- DISCREDIT, dif-kréd'-it. f. Ignominy, reproach, disgrace; want of trust.
- To DISCREDIT, dif-kréd'-it. v. a.
- To deprive of credibility; to disgrace, to shame.
- DISCREET, dif-krét. a. Prudent, cautious, sober; modest, not forward.
- DISCREETLY, dif-krét'-ly. ad. Prudently, cautiously.
- DISCREETNESS, dif-krét'-nês. f. The quality of being discreet.
- DISCREPANCE, dis'-kré-pâns. f. Difference, contrariety.
- DISCREPANT, dis'-kré-pânt. a. Different, disagreeing.
- DISCRETE, dis'-krét. a. Distinct, not continuous; disjunctive.
- DISCRETION, dif-kréth'-ún. f. Prudence, knowledge to govern or direct one's self; liberty of acting at pleasure, uncontrolled and unconditional power.
- DISCRETIONARY, dif-kréth'-ún-ér-ý. a. Left at large, unlimited, unrestrained.
- DISCRETIVE, dis'-kré-tiv. a. The same as DISCRETE.
- DISCRIMINABLE, dif-krím'-i-nâbl. a. Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.
- To DISCRIMINATE, dif-krím'-i-nâte. v. a. To mark with notes of difference; to select or separate from others.
- DISCRIMINATENESS, dif-krím'-i-nâte-nês. f. Distinctness.
- DISCRIMINATION, dif-krím'-i-nâ-shún. f. The state of being distinguished from other persons or things; the act of distinguishing one from another, distinction; the marks of distinction.
- DISCRIMINATIVE, dif-krím'-i-nâ-tiv. a. That which makes the mark of distinction, characteristic; that which observes distinction.
- DISCRIMINOUS, dif-krím'-i-nûs. a. Dangerous, hazardous.
- DISCUBITORY, dif-kû'-bî-tûr-ý. a. Fitted to the posture of leaning.
- DISCUMBENCY, dif-kûm'-bên-sý. f. The act of leaning at meat.
- To DISCUMBER, dif-kûm'-bûr. v. a. To disengage from any troublesome weight or bulk.
- DISCURSIVE, dif-kûr'-siv. a. Moving here and there, roving; proceeding

teeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences.

DISCURSIVELY, dīf-kūr'-siv-lý. ad. By due gradation of argument.

DISCURSORY, dīf-kūr'-sūr-y. a. Argumental.

DISCUS, dīs'-kūs. f. A quoit.

To DISCUSS, dīf-kūs'. v. a. To examine; to disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCUSSER, dīf-kūs'-sūr. f. He that discusses.

DISCUSSION, dīf-kūs'-shùn. f. Disquisition, examination.

DISCUSSIVE, dīf-kūs'-siv. a. Having the power to discuss.

DISCUTIENT, dīf-kūt'-shént. f. A medicine that has power to repel.

To DISDAIN, dīf-dā'ne. v. a. To scorn, to consider as unworthy of one's character.

DISDAIN, dīf-dā'ne. f. Scorn, contemptuous anger.

DISDAINFUL, dīf-dā'ne-fúl. a. Haughtily scornful, indignant.

DISDAINFULLY, dīf-dā'ne-fúl-lý. ad. With haughty scorn.

DISDAINFULNESS, dīf-dā'ne-fúl-nés. f. Haughty scorn.

DISEASE, dīz-ē'z. f. Distemper, malady, sickness.

To DISEASE, dīz-ē'z. v. a. To afflict with disease, to torment with sickness; to pain, to make uneasy.

DISEASEDNESS, dīz-ē'-zéd-nés. f. Sickness, malady.

DISEDGED, dīf-édzhd'. a. Blunted, dulled.

To DISEMBARK, dīf-īm-bā'rk. v. a. To carry to land.

To DISEMBARK, dīf-īm-bā'rk. v. n. To land, to go on land.

To DISEMBARRASS, dīf-īm-bār'-rás. v. a. To extricate, to free, to clear up.

To DISEMBITTER, dīf-īm-bīt'-tūr. v. a. To sweeten, to free from bitterness.

DISEMBODIED, dīf-īm-bōd'-ýd. a. Divested of their bodies.

To DISEMBOGUE, dīf-īm-bō'ge. v. a. To pour out at the mouth of a river.

To DISEMBOGUE, dīf-īm-bō'ge. v. n. To gain a vent, to flow.

DISEMBOWELLED, dīf-īm-bow'-fīd. part. a. Taken from out the bowels.

To DISEMBROIL, dīf-īm-brōi'l. v. a. To disentangle, to free from perplexity.

To DISENABLE, dīf-īm-ā'bl. v. a. To deprive of power.

To DISENCHANT, dīf-īm-tshānt'. v. a. To free from the force of an enchantment.

To DISENCUMBER, dīf-īm-kūm'-būr. v. a. To discharge from incumbrances, to disburden; to free from obstruction of any kind.

DISENCUMBRANCE, dīf-īm-kūm'-brāns. f. Freedom from incumbrance.

To DISENGAGE, dīf-īm-gā'dzh. v. a. To separate from any thing with which it is in union; to disentangle, to clear from impediments or difficulties; to free from any thing that powerfully seizes the attention.

To DISENGAGE, dīf-īm-gā'dzh. v. n. To set one's self free from.

DISENGAGED, dīf-īm-gā'dzhd part. a. Vacant, at leisure.

DISENGAGEDNESS, dīf-īm-gā'dzhd-nés. f. The quality of being disengaged, vacuity of attention.

DISENGAGEMENT, dīf-īm-gā'dzh-mént. f. Release from any engagement or obligation; freedom of attention, vacancy.

To DISENTANGLE, dīf-īm-tāng'gī. v. a. To set free from impediments, to clear from perplexity or difficulty; to unfold the parts of any thing interwoven; to disengage, to separate.

To DISENTERRE, dīf-īm-tér'. v. a. To unbury.

To DISENTHRAL, dīf-īm-thrā'l. v. a. To set free, to restore to liberty, to rescue from slavery.

To DISENTHRONE, dīf-īm-tshró'ne. v. a. To depose from sovereignty.

To DISENTRANCE, dīf-īm-trāns. v. a. To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.

To DISESPOUSE, dîc-êf-pou'z. v. a.
To separate after faith plighted.

DISESTEEM, dîc-êf-tê'm. f. Slight dislike.

To DISESTEEM, dîc-êf-tê'm. v. a.
To slight, to dislike.

DISESTIMATION, dîc-êf-tý-má'shún. f. Disrespect, disesteem.

DISFAVOUR, dîc-fá-vûr. f. Discountenance; a state of ungraciousness, or unacceptableness; want of beauty.

To DISFAVOUR, dîc-fá-vûr. v. a.
To discountenance, to withhold or withdraw kindness.

DISFAVOURER, dîc-fá-vûr-êr. f. A discountenancer, not a favourer.

DISFIGURATION, dîc-fîg-û-rá'shún. f. The act of disfiguring; the state of being disfigured; deformity.

To DISFIGURE, dîc-fîg-ûr. v. a.
To change any thing to a worse form, to deform, to mangle.

DISFIGUREMENT, dîc-fîg-ûr-mént. f. Defacement of beauty, change of a better form to a worse.

To DISFOREST, dîc-lôr-rét. v. a.
To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.

To DISFRANCHISE, dîc-frán'-tshîz. v. a. To deprive of privileges or immunities.

DISFRANCHISEMENT, dîc-frán'-tshîz-mént. f. The act of depriving of privileges.

To DISFURNISH, dîc-fûr-nîsh. v. a.
To unfurnish, to strip.

To DISGARNISH, dîc-gá'r-nîsh. v. a.
To strip of ornaments; to take guns from a fortress.

To DISGLORIFY, dîc-glô'-ry-fý. v. a. To deprive of glory, to treat with indignity.

To DISGORGE, dîc-gá'rdzh. v. a. To discharge by the mouth; to pour out with violence.

DISGRACE, dîc-grá'fe. f. Shame, ignominy, dishonour; state of dishonour; state of being out of favour.

To DISGRACE, dîc-grá'fe. v. a. To bring a reproach upon, to dishonour; to put out of favour.

DISGRACEFUL, dîc-grá'fe-fûl. a. Shameful, ignominious.

DISGRACEFULLY, dîc-grá'fe-fûl-ly. ad. In disgrace, with indignity, ignominiously.

DISGRACEFULNESS, dîc-grá'fe-fûl-nês. f. Ignominy.

DISGRACER, dîc-grá'fûr. f. One that exposes to shame.

DISGRACIOUS, dîc-grá'-shûs. a. Unkind, unfavourable.

To DISGUISE, dî-gý'ze. v. a. To conceal by an unusual dress; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to disfigure, to change the form; to deform by liquor.

DISGUISE, dî-gý'ze. f. A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it; a counterfeit show.

DISGUISEMENT, dî-gý'ze-mént. f. Dress of concealment.

DISGUISER, dî-gý-zûr. f. One that puts on a disguise; one that conceals another by a disguise, one that disfigures.

DISGUST, dî-gûst'. f. Aversion of the palate from any thing; ill-humour, malevolence, offence conceived.

To DISGUST, dî-gûst'. v. a. To raise aversion in the stomach, to distaste; to strike with dislike, to offend; to produce aversion.

DISGUSTFUL, dî-gûst'-fûl. a. Nauseous.

DISH, dîsh'. f. A broad wide vessel, in which solid 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.

To DISH, dîsh'. v. a. To serve in a dish.

DISH-CLOUT, dîsh'-klout. f. The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.

DISH-WASHER, dîsh'-wôsh-êr. f. The name of a bird.

DISHABILLE, dîsh-â-bêl. f. Undress, loose dress.

To DISHABIT, dîc-hâb'-it. v. a. To throw out of place.

DISHARMONY, dîc-hâ'r-mô-ný. f. Contrariety to harmony.

To DISHEARTEN, dîc-hâ'rtn. v. a.

To discourage, to deject, to terrify.

DISHERISON, dīf-hēr'-i-zún. *f.* The act of debarring from inheritance.

To **DISHERIT**, dī-hēr'-it. *v. a.* To cut off from hereditary succession.

To **DISHEVEL**, dīf-shév'l. *v. a.* To spread the hair disorderly.

DISHONEST, dīz-ón'-hít. *a.* Void of probity, void of faith; disgraceful, ignominious.

DISHONESTLY, dīz-ón'-hít-lý. *ad.* Without faith, without probity; unchastely.

DISHONESTY, dīz-ón'-hít-tý. *f.* Want of probity, faithfulness; unchastity.

DISHONOUR, dīz-ón'-núr. *f.* Reproach, disgrace, ignominy; reproach uttered, censure.

To **DISHONOUR**, dīz-ón'-núr. *v. a.* To disgrace, to bring shame upon, to blast with infamy; to violate chastity; to treat with indignity.

DISHONOURABLE, dīz-ón'-núr-ábl. *a.* Shameful, reproachful, ignominious.

DISHONOURABLY, dīz-ón'-núr-áb-lý. *ad.* In a dishonourable manner.

DISHONOURER, dīz-ón'-núr-úr. *f.* One that treats another with indignity; a violator of chastity.

To **DISHORN**, dīf-há'rn. *v. a.* To strip of horns.

DISHUMOUR, dīf-ék'-múr. *f.* Peevishness, ill-humour.

DISIMPROVEMENT, dīf-ím-pró'v-mént. *f.* Reduction from a better to a worse state.

To **DISINCARCERATE**, dīf-ín-ká'r-(é-ráte. *v. a.* To set at liberty.

DISINCLINATION, dīf-ín-kly-ná'-shún. *f.* Want of affection, slight dislike.

To **DISINCLINE**, dīf-ín-klí'ne. *v. a.* To produce dislike to, to make disaffected, to alienate affection from.

DISINGENUITY, dīf-ín-dzhé-nú'-tý. *f.* Meanness of artifice, unfairness.

DISINGENUOUS, dīf-ín-dzhén'-ú-ús. *a.* Unfair, meanly artful, ill-liberal.

DISINGENUOUSLY, dīf-ín-dzhén'-ú-ús-lý. *ad.* In a disingenuous manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, dīf-ín-dzhén'-ú-ús-nés. *f.* Mean subtlety, low craft.

DISINHERISON, dīf-ín-hér'-i-zún. *f.* The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the state of being cut off from any hereditary right.

To **DISINHERIT**, dīf-ín-hér'-it. *v. a.* To cut off from an hereditary right.

To **DISINTER**, dīf-ín-tér'. *v. a.* To unbury, to take out of the grave.

DISINTERESSED, dīf-ín-tér-éf-téd. *a.* Without regard to private advantage, impartial. Not used.

DISINTERESSEMENT, dīf-ín-tér-éf-mént. *f.* Disregard to private advantage, disinterest, disinterestedness. Not used.

DISINTEREST, dīf-ín-tér-éft. *f.* What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity; indifference to profit.

DISINTERESTED, dīf-ín-tér-éft-íd. *a.* Superiour to regard of private advantage, not influenced by private profit; without any concern in an affair.

DISINTERESTEDLY, dīf-ín-tér-éft-íd-lý. *ad.* In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, dīf-ín-tér-éft-íd-nés. *f.* Contempt of private interest.

To **DISINFRICATE**, dīf-ín-trí-káte. *v. a.* To disentangle.

To **DISINVITE**, dīf-ín-víte. *v. a.* To retract an invitation.

To **DISJOIN**, dīf-dzhoi'n. *v. a.* To separate, to part from each other, to sunder.

To **DISJOINT**, dīf-dzhoi'nt. *v. a.* To put out of joint; to break at junctures, to separate at the part where there is a cement; to carve a fowl; to make incoherent.

To **DISJOINT**, dīf-dzhoi'nt. *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to separate.

DISJUNCT, dīf-dzhúngkt'. *a.* Disjointed, separate.

DISJUNCTION, dīf-dzhúngkt'-shún. *f.* Disunion, separation, parting.

DISJUNCTIVE, díf-dzhúngk'-tív. a. Incapable of union; that which marks separation or opposition.

DISJUNCTIVELY, díf-dzhúngk'-tív-lý. ad. Distinctly, separately.

DISK, dík'. f. The face of the sun or planet, as it appears to the eye; a broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports, a quoit.

DISKINDNESS, díf-kí'nd-nés. f. Want of kindness, want of affection; ill turn, injury.

DISLIKE, díf-lí'ke. f. Disinclination, absence of affection, disgust, disagreement.

To DISLIKE, díf-lí'ke. v. a. To disapprove, to regard without affection.

DISLIKEFUL, díf-lí'ke-fúl. a. Disaffected, malign.

To DISLIKEN, díf-lí'kn. v. a. To make unlike.

DISLIKENESS, díf-lí'ke-nés. f. Dissimilitude, unlikeness.

DISLIKER, díf-lí'ke-úr. f. A disapprover, one that is not pleased.

To DISLIMB, díf-lím'. v. a. To tear limb from limb.

To DISLIMN, díf-lím'. v. a. To unpaint. Not used.

To DISLOCATE, dís-lò-ká'te. v. a. To put out of the proper place; to put out of joint.

DISLOCATION, díf-lò-ká'-shún. f. The act of shifting the places of things; the state of being displaced; a joint put out.

To DISLUDGE, díf-lòdzh'. v. a. To remove from a place; to remove from a habitation; to drive an enemy from a station; to remove an army to other quarters.

To DISLUDGE, díf-lòdzh'. v. n. To go away to another place.

DISLOYAL, díf-loy'-ál. a. Not true to allegiance, faithless; not true to the marriage-bed; false in love, not constant.

DISLOYALLY, díf-loy'-ál-ý. ad. Not faithfully, disobediently.

DISLOYALTY, díf-loy'-ál-tý. f. Want of fidelity to the sovereign; want of fidelity in love.

DISMAL, díz-mál. a. Sorrowful, uncomfortable, unhappy.

DISMALLY, díz-mál-ý. ad. Horribly, sorrowfully.

DISMALNESS, díz-mál-nés. f. Horror, sorrow.

To DISMANTLE, díf-mánt'l. v. a. To throw off a dress; to strip; to strip a town of its out-works; to break down any thing external.

To DISMASK, díf-másk'. v. a. To divest of a mask.

To DISMAST, díf-mást'. v. a. To deprive a ship of her masts.

To DISMAY, díf-má'. v. a. To terrify, to discourage, to affright.

DISMAY, díf-má'. f. Fall of courage, terror felt, desertion of mind.

DISMAYEDNESS, díf-má'd-nés. f. Dejection of courage, dispiritedness.

DISME, dí'm. f. [French.] A tenth; tithes.

To DISMEMBER, díf-mém'-búr. v. a. To divide member from member, to cut in pieces.

To DISMISS, díf-mís'. v. a. To send away; to discard.

DISMISSION, díf-mísh'ún. f. Act of sending away; deprivation, obligation to leave any post or place.

To DISMORTGAGE, díf-má'tr-gá'dzh. v. a. To redeem from mortgage.

To DISMOUNT, díf-mou'nt. v. a. To throw any one from on horseback; to throw a cannon from its carriage.

To DISMOUNT, díf-mou'nt. v. n. To alight from a horse; to descend from an elevation.

To DISNATURALIZE, díf-nát'-ú-rá-lí'ze. v. a. To alienate, to make alien.

DISNATURED, díf-ná'-úrd. a. Unnatural, wanting natural tenderness.

DISOBEDIENCE, díf-ò-bé'-dyéns. f. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition, breach of duty due to superiors; incomppliance.

DISOBEDIENT, díf-ò-bé'-dyént. a. Not observant of lawful authority.

To DISOBEY, díf-ò-bé'. v. a. To break commands or transgress prohibitions.

DISOBLIGATION, díf-òb-lý-gá'-shún. f. Offence, cause of disgust.

To DISOBLIGE, díf-ò-blí'dzh. v. a. To

- To offend, to disgust, to give offence to.
- DISOBLIGING**, dîf-ô-bîf'-dzhîng. part. a. Disgusting, unpleasing, offensive.
- DISOBLIGINGLY**, dîf-ô-bîf'-dzhîng-lý. ad. In a disgusting or offensive manner, without attention to please.
- DISOBLIGINGNESS**, dîf-ô-bîf'-dzhîng-nés. f. Offensiveness, readiness to disgust.
- DISORBED**, dîf-â'rbd. a. Thrown out of the proper orbit.
- DISORDER**, dîz-â'r-dâr. f. Irregularity, confusion; tumult, disturbance; irregularity; sickness, distemper; discomposure of mind.
- To **DISORDER**, dîz-â'r-dâr. v. a. To throw into confusion, to disturb, to ruffle; to make sick.
- DISORDERED**, dîz-â'r-dârd. a. Irregular, vicious, loose, diseased.
- DISORDERLY**, dîz-â'r-dâr-lý. a. Confused, irregular, tumultuous; contrary to law, vicious.
- DISORDERLY**, dîz-â'r-dâr-lý. ad. Irregularly, confusedly; without law, inordinately.
- DISORDINATE**, dîf-â'r-dý-nâte. a. Not living by the rules of virtue.
- DISORDINATELY**, dîf-â'r-dý-nâte-lý. ad. Inordinately, viciously.
- To **DISORIENTATE**, dîf-ô-ry-ên-tâte. v. a. To turn from the east; to put out of the proper direction; to perplex, to confuse.
- To **DISOWN**, dîz-ô'ne. v. a. To deny, to renounce.
- To **DISPAND**, dîf-pând'. v. a. To display, to spread abroad.
- DISPANSION**, dîf-pân'-shûn. f. The act of spreading; diffusion, dilatation.
- To **DISPARAGE**, dîf-pâr'-rîdzhî. v. a. To match unequally, to injure by union with something inferior in excellence; to injure by comparison with something of less value.
- DISPARAGEMENT**, dîf-pâr'-rîdzhîment. f. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.
- DISPARAGER**, dîf-pâr'-rîdzhî-úr. f. One that disgraces.
- DISPARATES**, dîs'-pâ-râts. f. Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.
- DISPARITY**, dîf-pâr'-î-tý. f. Inequality, difference in degree, either of rank or excellence; dissimilitude, unlikeness.
- To **DISPARK**, dîf-pâ'rk. v. a. To throw open a park; to set at large without enclosure.
- To **DISPART**, dîf-pâ'rt. v. a. To divide in two, to separate, to break.
- DISPASSION**, dîf-pâsh'-ûn. f. Freedom from mental perturbation.
- DISPASSIONATE**, dîf-pâsh'-ô-nét. a. Cool, calm, temperate.
- To **DISPEL**, dîf-pél'. v. a. To drive by scattering, to dissipate.
- DISPENCE**, dîf-pén's. f. Expense, cost, charge, profusion.
- To **DISPEND**, dîf-pénd'. v. a. To spend, to consume, to expend.
- DISPENSARY**, dîf-pén'-sâ-ry. f. The place where medicines are dispensed.
- DISPENSATION**, dîf-pén'-sâ-shûn. f. Distribution, the act of dealing out any thing; the dealing of God with his creatures, method of Providence; an exemption from some law.
- DISPENSATOR**, dîf-pén'-sâ-túr. f. One employed in dealing out any thing, a distributor.
- DISPENSATORY**, dîf-pén'-sâ-túr-ý. f. A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed, a pharmacopœia.
- To **DISPENSE**, dîf-pén's. v. a. To deal out, to distribute; To dispense with, to excuse, to grant dispensation for.
- DISPENSE**, dîf-pén's. f. Dispensation, exemption.
- DISPENSER**, dîf-pén'-súr. f. One that dispenses, a distributor.
- To **DISPEOPLE**, dîf-pé'pl. v. a. To depopulate, to empty of people.
- DISPEOPLER**, dîf-pé'pl-úr. f. A depopulator.
- To **DISPERGE**, dîf-pérdzh'. v. a. To sprinkle.
- To **DISPERSE**, dîf-pér's. v. a. To scatter, to drive to different parts; to dissipate.
- DISPERSEDLY**, dîf-pér's-lý. ad. In a dispersed manner.

DISPERSEDNESS, *dís-pérít'-nés. f.* The state of being dispersed, dispersion.

DISPERSENESS, *dís-pérít'-nés. f.* Thinness, scatteredness.

DISPERSER, *dís-pér'-sír. f.* A scatterer, a spreader.

DISPERSION, *dís-pér'-súún. f.* The act of scattering or spreading; the state of being scattered.

To DISPIRIT, *dís-spir'-ít. v. a.* To discourage, to depress, to damp; to exhaust the spirits.

DISPIRITEDNESS, *dís-spir'-ít-úú-nés. f.* Want of vigour.

To DISPLACE, *dís-plá'se. v. a.* To put out of place; to put out of any state, condition, or dignity; to disorder.

DISPLACENCY, *dís-plá'-sén-sý. f.* Incivility, disobligation; any thing unpleasing.

To DISPLANT, *dís-plánt'. v. a.* To remove a plant; to drive a people from the place in which they have fixed.

DISPLANTATION, *dís-plán-tá'súún. f.* The removal of a plant; the ejection of a people.

To DISPLAY, *dís-plá'. v. a.* To spread wide; to exhibit to the sight or mind; to set out ostentatiously to view.

DISPLAY, *dís-plá'. f.* An exhibition of any thing to view.

DISPLEASANT, *dís-pléz'-ánt. a.* Unpleasing, offensive.

To DISPLEASE, *dís-pléz'. v. a.* To offend, to make angry; to disgust, to raise aversion.

To DISPLEASE, *dís-pléz'. v. n.* To disgust; to raise aversion.

DISPLEASINGNESS, *dís-pléz'-zín-gnés. f.* Offensiveness, quality of offending.

DISPLEASURE, *dís-plézh'-úr. f.* Uneasiness, pain received; offence, pain given; anger, indignation; state of disgrace.

To DISPLEASURE, *dís-plézh'-úr. v. a.* To displease, not to gain favour.

To DISPLODE, *dís-pló'de. v. a.* To disperse with a loud noise, to vent with violence.

DISPLOSION, *dís-pló'-zhún. f.* The act of displying, a sudden burst with noise.

DISPORT, *dís-pó'rt. f.* Play, sport, pastime.

To DISPORT, *dís-pó'rt. v. a.* To divert.

To DISPORT, *dís-pó'rt. v. n.* To play, to toy, to wanton.

DISPOSAL, *dís-pó'-záł. f.* The act of disposing or regulating any thing, regulation, distribution; the power of distribution, the right of bestowing.

To DISPOSE, *dís-pó'ze. v. a.* To give, to place, to bestow; to adapt, to form for any purpose; to frame the mind; to regulate, to adjust; To dispose of, to apply to any purpose, to transfer to any person, to give away, to sell; to place in any condition.

DISPOSE, *dís-pó'ze. f.* Power, management, disposal; cast of mind, inclination.

DISPOSER, *dís-pó'-zúr. f.* Distributer, giver, bestower; governor, regulator.

DISPOSITION, *dís-pó'zít'-ún. f.* Order, method, distribution; natural fitness, quality; tendency to any act or state; temper of mind; affection of kindness or ill-will; predominant inclination.

DISPOSITIVE, *dís-póz'-ítív. a.* That which implies disposal of any property.

DISPOSITIVELY, *dís-póz'-ítív-lý. ad.* Distributively.

To DISPOSSESS, *dís-póz-zés'. v. a.* To put out of possession, to deprive, to disseize.

DISPOSSESSION, *dís-póz-zés'h'-ún. f.* The act of putting out of possession.

DISPOSURE, *dís-pó'-zhúr. f.* Disposal, government, management; state, posture.

DISPRAISE, *dís-prá'ze. f.* Blame, censure.

To DISPRAISE, *dís-prá'ze. v. a.* To blame, to censure.

DISPRAISER, *dís-prá'-zúr. f.* A censurer.

DISPRAISIBLE, *dís-prá'-zúbl. a.* Unworthy of commendation.

DISPRAISINGLY, *dis-prá' zing-lý.* ad. With blame.
To DISPREAD, *dis-spréd'.* v. a. To spread different ways.
DISPROOF, *dis-pró'f.* f. Confutation, conviction of error or falsehood.
DISPROPORTION, *dis-prò-pò'r-shún.* f. Unfuitableness in quantity of one thing to another, want of symmetry.
To DISPROPORTION, *dis-prò-pò'r-shún.* v. a. To mismatch, to join things unfuitable.
DISPROPORTIONABLE, *dis-prò-pò'r-shún-ábl.* a. Unfuitable in quantity.
DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, *dis-prò-pò'r-shún-ábl-nés.* f. Unfuitableness to something else.
DISPROPORTIONABLY, *dis-prò-pò'r-shún-áb-lý.* ad. Unfuitably, not symmetrically.
DISPROPORTIONAL, *dis-prò-pò'r-shún-ál.* a. Disproportionable, not symmetrical.
DISPROPORTIONALLY, *dis-prò-pò'r-shún-ál-lý.* ad. Unfuitably with respect to quantity or value.
DISPROPORTIONATE, *dis-prò-pò'r-shún-ét.* a. Unsymmetrical, unfuitable to something else.
DISPROPORTIONATELY, *dis-prò-pò'r-shún-ét-lý.* ad. Unfuitably, unsymmetrically.
DISPROPORTIONATENESS, *dis-prò-pò'r-shún-ét-nés.* f. Unfuitableness in bulk or value.
To DISPROVE, *dis-pró'v.* v. a. To confute an assertion, to convict of error or falsehood.
DISPROVER, *dis-prò'-vúr.* f. One that confutes.
DISPUNISHABLE, *dis-pún'-sh-ábl.* a. Without penal restraint.
To DISPURSE. See **DISBURSE**.
DISPUTABLE, *dis-pú-tábl.* a. Liable to contest, controvertible; lawful to be contested.
DISPUTANT, *dis-pú-tánt.* f. Controvertist, an arguer, a reasoner.
DISPUTANT, *dis-pú-tánt.* a. Disputing, engaged in controversy.
DISPUTATION, *dis-pú-tá'-shún.* f.

The skill of controversy, argumentation; controversy, argumental contest.
DISPUTATIOUS, *dis-pú-tá'-shús.* a. Inclined to dispute, cavilling.
DISPUTATIVE, *dis-pú-tá-tív.* a. Disposed to debate.
To DISPUTE, *dis-pú't.* v. n. To contend by argument, to debate, to controvert.
To DISPUTE, *dis-pú't.* v. a. To contend for; to oppose, to question; to discuss.
DISPUTE, *dis-pú't.* f. Contest, controversy.
DISPUTELESS, *dis-pú't-lés.* a. Undisputed, incontrovertible.
DISPUTER, *dis-pú-túr.* f. A controvertist, one given to argument.
DISQUALIFICATION, *dis-kwòl-ly-ly-ká'-shún.* f. That which disqualifies.
To DISQUALIFY, *dis-kwòl-ly-ly.* v. a. To make unfit, to disable by some natural or legal impediment; to deprive of a right to claim by some positive restriction.
To DISQUANTITY, *dis-kwòn'-títý.* v. a. To lessen, to diminish.
DISQUIET, *dis-kwí'-ét.* f. Uneasiness, restlessness; vexation, anxiety.
DISQUIET, *dis-kwí'-ét.* a. Unquiet, uneasy, restless.
To DISQUIET, *dis-kwí'-ét.* v. a. To disturb, to make uneasy, to vex, to fret.
DISQUIETER, *dis-kwí'-ét-úr.* f. A disturber, a harasser.
DISQUIETLY, *dis-kwí'-ét-lý.* ad. Without rest, anxiously.
DISQUIETNESS, *dis-kwí'-ét-nés.* f. Uneasiness, restlessness, anxiety.
DISQUIETUDE, *dis-kwí'-ét-útd.* f. Uneasiness, anxiety.
DISQUISITION, *dis-kwí-zish'-ún.* f. Examination, disputative inquiry.
To DISRANK, *dis-rángk'.* v. a. To degrade from his rank.
DISREGARD, *dis-ré-gá'rd.* f. Slight notice, neglect.
To DISREGARD, *dis-ré-gá'rd.* v. a. To slight, to contemn.

DISREGARDFUL, *dif-rè-gá'rd-fál*.
 a. Negligent, contemptuous.
DISREGARDFULLY, *dif-rè-gá'rd-fál-lý*. ad. Contemptuously.
DISRELISH, *dif-rèl'-ísh*. f. Bad taste, nauseousness; dislike, squeamishness.
To DISRELISH, *dif-rèl'-ísh*. v. a. To infect with an unpleasant taste; to want a taste of.
DISREPUTABLE, *dís-rép'-ù-tábl*.
 a. Disgraceful, unbecoming, mean.
DISREPUTATION, *dif-rép'-ù-tá-shún*. f. Disgrace, dishonour.
DISREPUTE, *dif-rè-pù't*. f. Ill character, dishonour, want of reputation.
DISRESPECT, *dif-rè-spèkt'*. f. Incivility, want of reverence, rudeness.
DISRESPECTFUL, *dif-rè-spèkt'-fál*. a. Irreverent, uncivil.
DISRESPECTFULLY, *dif-rè-spèkt'-fál-lý*. ad. Irreverently.
To DISROBE, *dif-rò'be*. v. a. To undress, to uncover.
To DISRUDDER, *dís-rú'd'-dúr*. v. a. To deprive of the rudder.
DISRUPT, *dís-rúp't*. a. Broken, rent, dilacerated.
DISRUPTION, *dif-rúp'-shún*. f. The act of breaking asunder, breach, rent.
DISSATISFACTION, *dif-sát-í-fák'-shún*. f. The state of being dissatisfied, discontent.
DISSATISFACTORINESS, *dif-sát-í-fák'-túr-y-nés*. f. Inability to give content.
DISSATISFACTORY, *dif-sát-í-fák'-túr-y*. a. Unable to give content.
To DISSATISFY, *dif-sát-í-fý*. v. a. To discontent, to displease.
To DISSECT, *dif-sèkt'*. v. a. To cut in pieces; to divide and examine minutely.
DISSECTION, *dif-sèkt'-shún*. f. The act of separating the parts of animal bodies, anatomy.
DISSEISIN, *dif-sè'zn*. f. An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land.
To DISSEIZE, *dif-sè'z*. v. a. To dispossess, to deprive.
DISSEIZOR, *dif-sè'-zòr*. f. He that dispossesses another.

To DISSEMBLE, *dif-sém'bl*. v. *tr*
 To hide under false appearance, to pretend that not to be which really is; to pretend that to be which is not.
To DISSEMBLE, *dif-sém'bl*. v. *tr*
 To play the hypocrite.
DISSEMBLER, *dif-sém'-blér*. f. A hypocrite, a man who conceals his true disposition.
DISSEMBLINGLY, *dif-sém'-blíng-lý*. ad. With dissimulation, hypocritically.
To DISSEMINATE, *dif-sém'-í-náte*. v. a. To scatter as seed, to spread every way.
DISSEMINATION, *dif-sém'-í-ná'ti-shún*. f. The act of scattering like seed.
DISSEMINATOR, *dif-sém'-í-ná-túr*. f. He that scatters, a spreader.
DISSENSION, *dif-sén'-shún*. f. Disagreement, strife, contention, breach of union.
DISSENSIOUS, *dif-sén'-shús*. a. Disposed to discord, contentious.
To DISSENT, *dif-sént'*. v. n. To disagree in opinion; to differ, to be of a contrary nature.
DISSENT, *dif-sént'*. f. Disagreement, difference of opinion, declaration of difference of opinion.
DISSENTANEOUS, *dif-sén-tá-nyús*. a. Disagreeable, inconsistent, contrary.
DISSENTER, *dif-sén'-túr*. f. One that disagrees, or declares his disagreement from an opinion; one who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the English church.
DISSENTIENT, *dif-sén'-shént*. a. Declaring dissent.
DISSERTATION, *dif-sér-tá'-shún*. f. A discourse.
To DISSERVE, *dif-sèrv'*. v. a. To do injury to, to harm.
DISSERVICE, *dif-sér'-vís*. f. Injury, mischief.
DISSERVICEABLE, *dif-sér'-vís-ábl*. a. Injurious, mischievous.
DISSERVICEABLENESS, *dif-sér'-vís-ábl-nés*. f. Injury, harm, hurt.
To DISSETTLE, *dif-sétl'*. v. a. To unsettle.

To **DISSEVER**, dĭs-sĕv'-ŭr. v. a. To cut in two, to break, to divide, to disunite.

DISSIDENCE, dĭs'-sĭ-dĕns. f. Discord, disagreement.

DISSIDENT, dĭs'-sĭ-dĕnt. f. A dissenter.

DISSILIENCE, dĭs-sĭl'-yĕns. f. The act of starting asunder.

DISSILIENT, dĭs-sĭl'-yĕnt. a. Starting asunder, bursting in two.

DISSILITION, dĭs-sĭl'-ĭh'-ŭn. f. The act of bursting in two; of starting different ways.

DISSIMILAR, dĭs-sĭm'-ĭl-ĕr. a. Unlike, heterogeneous.

DISSIMILARITY, dĭs-sĭm-ĭl-ĕr'-y-tĭ. f. Unlikeness, dissimilitude.

DISSIMILITUDE, dĭs-sĭm-mĭl'-y-tŭd. f. Unlikeness, want of resemblance.

DISSIMULATION, dĭs-sĭm-ŭ-lĕ'-shŭn. f. The act of dissembling, hypocrisy.

DISSIPABLE, dĭs'-sĭ-pĕbl. a. Easily scattered.

To **DISSIPATE**, dĭs'-sĭ-pĕtĕ. v. a. To scatter every where, to disperse; to scatter the attention; to spend a fortune.

DISSIPATION, dĭs-sĭ-pĕ'-shŭn. f. The act of dispersion; the state of being dispersed; scattered attention.

To **DISSOCIATE**, dĭs-sĕ-shĭ-ĕtĕ. v. a. To separate, to disunite, to part.

DISSOCIATION, dĭs-sĕ-shĭ-ĕ'-shŭn. f. A separation, a disunion.

DISSOLVABLE, dĭz-zĕl'-vĕbl. a. Capable of dissolution.

DISSOLUBILITY, dĭs-sĕl-lŭ-bĭl'-y-tĭ. f. Liability to suffer a disunion of parts.

DISSOLUBLE, dĭs'-sĕ-lŭbl. a. Capable of separation of one part from another.

To **DISSOLVE**, dĭz-zĕlv'. v. a. To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts; to loose, to break the ties of any thing; to break up assemblies; to break an enchantment; to be relaxed by pleasure.

To **DISSOLVE**, dĭz-zĕlv'. v. n. To be melted; to fall to nothing; to melt away in pleasure.

DISSOLVENT, dĭz-zĕl'-vĕnt. a. Having the power of dissolving or melting.

DISSOLVENT, dĭz-zĕl'-vĕnt. f. The power of disuniting the parts of any thing.

DISSOLVER, dĭz-zĕl'-vŭr. f. That which has the power of dissolving.

DISSOLVIBLE, dĭz-zĕl'-vĭbl. a. Liable to perish by dissolution.

DISSOLUTE, dĭs'-sĕ-lŭt. a. Loose, wanton, debauched.

DISSOLUTELY, dĭs'-sĕ-lŭt-lĭ. ad. Loosely, in debauchery.

DISSOLUTENESS, dĭs'-sĕ-lŭt-nĕs. f. Looseness, laxity of manners, debauchery.

DISSOLUTION, dĭs-sĕ-lŭ'-shŭn. f. The act of liquefying by heat or moisture; the state of being liquefied; destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts; death, the resolution of the body into its constituent elements; destruction; the act of breaking up an assembly; looseness of manners.

DISSONANCE, dĭs'-sĕ-nĕns. f. A mixture of harsh, unharmonious sounds.

DISSONANT, dĭs'-sĕ-nĕnt. a. Harsh, unharmonious; incongruous, disagreeing.

To **DISSUADE**, dĭs-swĕ'dĕ. v. a. To divert by reason or importunity from any thing.

DISSUADER, dĭs-swĕ'-dŭr. f. He that dissuades.

DISSUASION, dĭs-swĕ'-zhŭn. f. Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing.

DISSUASIVE, dĭs-swĕ'-sĭv. a. Deterrent, tending to persuade against.

DISSUASIVE, dĭs-swĕ'-sĭv. f. Argument to turn the mind off from any purpose.

DISSYLLABLE, dĭs'-sĭ-lĕbl. f. A word of two syllables.

DISTAFF, dĭs'-tĕf. f. The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning; it is used as an emblem of the female sex.

To **DISTAIN**, dĭs-tĕ'ne. v. a. To stain, to tinge; to blot, to sully with infamy.

DISTANCE, *dís'-táns. f.* Distance is space considered between any two beings; remoteness in place; the space kept between two antagonists in fencing; a space marked on the course where horses run; space of time; remoteness in time; respect, distant behaviour; retraction of kindness, reserve.

To DISTANCE, *dís'-táns. v. a.* To place remotely, to throw off from the view; to leave behind at a race the length of a distance.

DISTANT, *dís'-tánt. a.* Remote in place; remote in time either past or future; reserved; not obvious.

DISTASTE, *dís'-tá'ste. f.* Disgust; dislike; alienation of affection.

To DISTASTE, *dís'-tá'ste. v. a.* To fill the mouth with nauseousness; to dislike, to loath; to offend, to disgust.

DISTASTEFUL, *dís'-tá'ste-fúl. a.* Nauseous to the palate, disgusting; offensive, unpleasing.

DISTASTEFULNESS, *dís'-tá'ste-fúl-nés. f.* Disagreeableness to the taste.

DISTEMPER, *dís'-tém'-púr. f.* A disease, a malady; bad constitution of mind; depravity of inclination; uneasiness.

To DISTEMPER, *dís'-tém'-púr. v. a.* To disease; to disorder; to disturb; to destroy temper or moderation.

DISTEMPERATE, *dís'-tém'-pê-ráte. a.* Immoderate.

DISTEMPERATURE, *dís'-tém'-pê-rá-túr. f.* Intemperateness, excess of heat or cold; perturbation of the mind.

To DISTEND, *dís'-ténd'. v. a.* To stretch out in breadth.

DISTENT, *dís'-tént. f.* The space through which any thing is spread.

DISTENTION, *dís'-tén'-shún. f.* The act of stretching in breadth; breadth, space occupied.

DISTICH, *dís'-tik. f.* A couplet, a couple of lines in verse.

To DISTIL, *dís'-tíl. v. n.* To drop, to fall by drops; to flow gently and silently; to use a still.

To DISTIL, *dís'-tíl. v. a.* To let fall in drops; to draw by distillation.

DISTILLATION, *dís'-tíl-lá'-shún. f.* The act of dropping, or falling in drops; the act of pouring out in drops; that which falls in drops; the act of distilling by fire; the substance drawn by the still.

DISTILLATORY, *dís'-tíl'-lá-túr-y. a.* Belonging to distillation.

DISTILLER, *dís'-tíl'-lúr. f.* One who practises the trade of distilling; one who makes pernicious inflammatory spirits.

DISTILLERY, *dís'-tíl'-ér-y. f.* The place where a distiller carries on his business.

DISTILMENT, *dís'-tíl'-mènt. f.* That which is drawn by distillation.

DISTINCT, *dís'-tingkt'. a.* Different; apart; clear, unconfused; marked out, specified.

DISTINCTION, *dís'-tingkt'-shún. f.* Note of difference; honourable note of superiority; that by which one differs from another; division into different parts; notation of difference between things seemingly the same.

DISTINCTIVE, *dís'-tingkt'-tiv. a.* That which makes distinction or difference; having the power to distinguish.

DISTINCTIVELY, *dís'-tingkt'-tiv-ly. ad.* In right order, not confusedly.

DISTINCTLY, *dís'-tingkt'-ly. ad.* Not confusedly; plainly, clearly.

DISTINCTNESS, *dís'-tingkt'-nés. f.* Nice observation of the difference between things; such separation of things as makes them easy to be observed.

To DISTINGUISH, *dís'-tingkt'-gwísh. v. a.* To note the diversity of things; to separate from others by some mark of honour; to divide by proper notes of diversity; to know one from another by any mark; to discern critically, to judge; to constitute difference, to specify; to make known or eminent.

To DISTINGUISH, *dís'-tingkt'-gwísh. v. n.* To make distinction, to find or show the difference.

DISTINGUISHABLE, *dís'-tingkt'-gwísh-ébl. a.* Capable of being distinguished.

distinguished; worthy of note, worthy of regard.

DISTINGUISHABLY, dif-tîng'-gwîsh-âb-ly. ad. In a manner to be distinguished.

DISTINGUISHED, dif-tîng'-gwîsh-t. part. a. Eminent, extraordinary.

DISTINGUISHER, dif-tîng'-gwîsh-ûr. f. A judicious observer, one that accurately discerns one thing from another; he that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity.

DISTINGUISHINGLY, dif-tîng'-gwîsh-îng-ly. ad. With distinction.

DISTINGUISHMENT, dif-tîng'-gwîsh-mént. f. Distinction, observation of difference.

To DISTORT, dif-tâ'rt. 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.

DISTORTION, dif-tâ'r-shûn. f. Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered.

To DISTRACT, dif-trâkt'. v. a. To pull different ways at once; to separate, to divide; to perplex; to make mad.

DISTRACT, dif-trâkt'. a. Distracted, mad.

DISTRACTEDLY, dif-trâkt'-téd-ly. ad. Madly, frantically.

DISTRACTEDNESS, dif-trâkt'-téd-nés. f. The state of being distracted, madness.

DISTRACTION, dif-trâkt'-shûn. f. Confusion, state in which the attention is called different ways; perturbation of mind; frantickness, loss of the wits; tumult, difference of sentiments.

DISTRACTIVE, dif-trâkt'-tiv. a. Causing perplexity.

To DISTRAIN, dif-trâ'ne. v. a. To seize.

To DISTRAIN, dif-trâ'ne. v. n. To make seizure.

DISTRAINER, dif-trâ'nûr. f. He that seizes.

DISTRAINT, dif-trâ'nt. f. Seizure.

DISTRAUGHT, dif-trâ't. part. a. Distracted. Little used.

DISTRESS, dif-trés'. f. 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; calamity, misery, misfortune.

To DISTRESS, dif-trés'. v. a. To prosecute by law to a seizure; to harass, to make miserable.

DISTRESSFUL, dif-trés'-fûl. a. Full of trouble, full of misery.

To DISTRIBUTE, dif-trib'-ût. v. a. To divide amongst more than two, to deal out.

DISTRIBUTER, dif-trib'-û-tûr. f. One who deals out any thing, a dispenser.

DISTRIBUTION, dif-trib'-û-shûn. f. The act of distributing or dealing out to others; act of giving in charity.

DISTRIBUTIVE, dif-trib'-û-tiv. a. Assigning to each their proper portions.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, dif-trib'-û-tiv-ly. ad. By distribution; singly, particularly.

DISTRICT, dis'-trîkt. f. The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance; circuit of authority, province; region, country, territory.

To DISTRUST, dif-trûst'. v. a. To regard with diffidence, not to trust.

DISTRUST, dif-trûst'. f. Loss of credit, loss of confidence, suspicion.

DISTRUSTFUL, dif-trûst'-fûl. a. Apt to distrust, suspicious; diffident of himself, timorous.

DISTRUSTFULLY, dif-trûst'-fûl-ly. ad. In a distrustful manner.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, dif-trûst'-fûl-nés. f. The state of being distrustful, want of confidence.

To DISTURB, dif-tûrb'. v. a. To perplex, to disquiet; to put into irregular motions; to interrupt, to hinder.

DISTURB, dif-tûrb'. f. Confusion, tumultuary emotion.

DISTURBANCE, dif-tûr'-bâns. f. Interruption of tranquillity; confusion, disorder; tumult.

DISTURBER, dif-tûr'-bûr. f. A vi-

olator of peace, he that causes tumults; he that causes perturbation of mind.

To **DISTURN**, dī-tūr'n'. v. a. To turn off. Not used.

DISVALUATION, dī-vāl-ū-ā'-shūn. f. Disgrace, diminution of reputation.

To **DISVALUE**, dī-vāl-ū. v. a. To undervalue.

DISUNION, dī-ū'-nyūn. f. Separation; disjunction; breach of concord.

To **DISUNITE**, dī-ū-nī'te. v. a. To separate, to divide; to part friends.

To **DISUNITE**, dī-ū-nī'te. v. n. To fall asunder, to become separate.

DISUNITY, dī-ū'-nī-tý. f. A state of actual separation.

To **DISVOUCH**, dī-vou'tsh. v. a. To destroy the credit of, to contradict.

DISUSAGE, dī-ū'-zidzh. f. The gradual cessation of use or custom.

DISUSE, dī-ūs. f. Cessation of use, want of practice; cessation of custom.

To **DISUSE**, dī-ūs. v. a. To cease to make use of; to disaccustom.

DITATION, dī-tá'-shūn. f. The act of enriching.

DITCH, dīsh'. f. A trench cut in the ground usually between fields; any long narrow receptacle of water; the moat with which a town is surrounded.

To **DITCH**, dīsh'. v. a. To make a ditch.

DITCH DELIVERED, dīsh'-dē-ly' úrd. a. Brought forth in a ditch.

DITCH-DOG, dīsh'-dóg. f. A dead dog taken out of a ditch.

DITCHER, dīsh'-úr. f. One who digs ditches.

DITHYRAMBICK, dīsh'-rám'-blk. f. A song in honour of Bacchus; any poem written with wildness.

DITTANY, dī-tá'-ny. f. An herb.

DITTIED, dī-týd. f. Sung, adapted to music.

DITTY, dī-tý. f. A poem to be sung, a song.

DIVAN, dī-ván'. f. The council of

the Oriental princes; any council assembled.

To **DIVARICATE**, dī-vár'-ý-káte. v. n. To be parted into two.

To **DIVARICATE**, dī-vár'-ý-káte. v. a. To divide into two.

DIVARICATION, dī-vár'-ý-ká'-shūn. f. Partition into two; division of opinions.

To **DIVE**, dī've. v. n. To sink voluntarily under water; to go deep into any question, or science.

To **DIVE**, dī've. v. a. To explore by diving.

To **DIVELL**, dī-vé'. v. a. To separate; to pull asunder.

DIVER, dī-vúr. f. One that sinks voluntarily under water; one that goes under water to search for any thing; he that enters deep into knowledge or study.

To **DIVERGE**, dī-vér'dzh. v. n. To tend various ways from one point.

DIVERGENT, dī-vér'-dzhént. a. Tending to various parts from one point.

DIVERS, dī-vé'rz. a. Several, sundry, more than one.

DIVERSE, dī-vé'rs. a. Different from another; different from itself, multiform; in different directions.

DIVERSIFICATION, dī-vér'-fý-fl-ká'-shūn. f. The act of changing forms or qualities; variation, variegation; variety of forms, multiformity; change, alteration.

To **DIVERSIFY**, dý-vér'-fý-fý. v. a. To make different from another, to distinguish; to make different from itself, to variegate.

DIVERSION, dý-vér'-shūn. f. The act of turning any thing off from it's course; the cause by which any thing is turned from it's proper course or tendency; sport, something that unbends the mind; in war, the act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVERSITY, dý-vér'-sí-tý. f. Difference, dissimilitude, variety.

DIVERSLY, dī-vér'-lý. ad. In different ways, variously.

To **DIVERT**, *dí-věrt'*. v. a. To turn off from any direction or course; to draw forces to a different part; to withdraw the mind; to please, to exhilarate.

DIVERTER, *dí-věrt'-túr*. f. Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

To **DIVERTISE**, *dív-ěr-tí'ze*. v. a. To please, to exhilarate, to divert.

DIVERTISEMENT, *dí-věrt'-tíz-měnt*. f. Diversion, delight.

DIVERTIVE, *dí-věrt'-tív*. a. Recreative, amusive.

To **DIVEST**, *dí-věšt'*. v. a. To strip, to make naked.

DIVESTURE, *dí-věšt'-túr*. f. The act of putting off.

DIVIDABLE, *dí-ví'-dábl*. a. That may be separated.

DIVIDANT, *dí-ví'-dánt*. a. Different, separate. Not used.

To **DIVIDE**, *dí-ví'de*. v. a. To part one whole into different pieces; to separate; to disunite by discord; to deal out, to give in shares.

To **DIVIDE**, *dí-ví'de*. v. n. To part, to sunder, to break friendship.

DIVIDEND, *dív-í-děnd*. f. A share, the part allotted in division; dividend is the number given to be parted or divided.

DIVIDER, *dí-ví'-dúr*. f. That which parts any thing into pieces; a distributor, he who deals out to each his share; a disuniter; a particular kind of compasses.

DIVIDUAL, *dí-vid'-ú-ál*. a. Divided, shared or participated in common with others.

DIVINATION, *dív-ý-ná'-shún*. f. Prediction or foretelling of future things.

DIVINE, *dív-ví'ne*. a. Partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God, not natural, not human; excellent in a supreme degree; pre-
sageful.

DIVINE, *dív-ví'ne*. f. A minister of the gospel, a priest, a clergyman; a man skilled in divinity, a theologian.

To **DIVINE**, *dív-ví'ne*. v. a. To foretel, to foreknow.

To **DIVINE**, *dív-ví'ne*. v. n. To

utter prognostication; to feel presages; to conjecture, to guess.

DIVINELY, *dív-ví'ne-ly*. ad. By the agency or influence of God; excellently; in the supreme degree; in a manner noting a deity.

DIVINENESS, *dív-ví'ne-něs*. f. Divinity, participation of the divine nature; excellence in the supreme degree.

DIVINER, *dív-ví'-núr*. f. One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means; conjecturer, guesser.

DIVINERESS, *dív-ví'ne-rěs*. f. A prophetess.

DIVINITY, *dív-vín'-ý-tý*. f. Participation of the nature and excellence of God, deity, godhead; the Deity, the Supreme Being; celestial being; the science of divine things; theology.

DIVISIBLE, *dív-víz'-íbl*. a. Capable of being divided into parts, separable.

DIVISIBILITY, *dív-víz-ý-bíl'-ý-tý*. f. The quality of admitting division.

DIVISIBleness, *dív-víz'-íbl-něs*. f. Divisibility.

DIVISION, *dív-vízh'-ún*. f. The act of dividing any thing into parts; the state of being divided; that by which any thing is kept apart, partition; the part which is separated from the rest by dividing; disunion, difference; parts into which a discourse is distributed; space between the notes of musick, just time; in arithmetick, the separation or partitioning of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned.

DIVISOR, *dív-ví-zúr*. f. The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

DIVORCE, *dív-vó'rse*. f. The legal separation of husband and wife; separation, disunion; the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.

To **DIVORCE**, *dív-vó'rse*. v. a. To separate a husband or wife from the other; to force asunder, to separate by violence.

DIVORCEMENT, *dív-vó'rse-měnt*. f. Divorce, separation of marriage.

DI.

DIVORCER, div-vó'r-fúr. *f.* The person or cause which produces divorce or separation.

DIURETICK, dí-ú-rét'-lk. *a.* Having the power to provoke urine.

DIURNAL, dí-úr'-nál. *a.* Relating to the day; constituting the day; performed in a day; daily.

DIURNAL, dí-úr'-nál. *f.* A journal, a day-book.

DIURNALLY, dí-úr'-nál-ý. *ad.* Daily, every day.

DIUTURNITY, dí-ú-túr'-ní-tý. *f.* Length of duration.

To DIVULGE, div-vúl'dzh. *v. a.* To publish, make publick; to proclaim.

DIVULGER, div-vúl'-dzhúr. *f.* A publisher.

DIVULSION, dí-vúl'-shún. *f.* The act of plucking away.

To DIZEN, dí'zn. *v. a.* To dress, to deck.

DIZZINESS, díz'-zý-nés. *f.* Giddiness.

DIZZY, díz'-zý. *a.* Giddy, causing giddiness; thoughtless.

To DIZZY, díz' zý. *v. a.* To whirl round, to make giddy.

To DO, dó'. *v. a.* To practise or act any thing good or bad; to perform, to achieve; to execute, to discharge; to finish, to end; to conclude, to settle.

To DO, dó'. *v. n.* To act or behave in any manner well or ill; to make an end, to conclude; to cease to be concerned with, to cease to care about; to fare, to be with regard to sickness or health, as, how do you do? 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 DOAT. See **To DOTE**.

DOCIBLE, dôs'-sibl. *a.* Tractable, docile, easy to be taught.

DOCIBLENESS, dôs'-sibl-nés. *f.* Teachableness, docility.

DOCILE, dôs'-sil. *a.* Teachable, easily instructed, tractable.

DOCILITY, dô-síl'-ly-tý. *f.* Aptness to be taught, readiness to learn.

DOCK, dôk'. *f.* An herb; the stump of the tail, which remains after docking; a place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.

To DOCK, dôk'. *v. a.* To cut off a tail; to cut any thing short; to cut off a reckoning; to lay the ship in a dock.

DOCKET, dôk'-ít. *f.* A direction tied upon goods, a summary of a larger writing.

DOCKYARD, dôk'-yárd. *f.* A place furnished with docks for constructing or repairing ships, a naval arsenal.

DOCTOR, dôk'-túr. *f.* One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physick; in some universities they have doctors of musick; a physician, one who undertakes the cure of diseases.

To DOCTOR, dôk'-túr. *v. a.* To physick, to cure.

DOCTORAL, dôk'-tò-rál. *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY, dôk'-tò-rál-ý. *ad.* In manner of a doctor.

DOCTORATE, dôk'-tò-rét. *f.*

DOCTORSHIP, dôk'-túr-shíp. *f.* The rank of a doctor.

DOCTRINAL, dôk'-trí-nál. *a.* Containing doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

DOCTRINAL, dôk'-trí-nál. *f.* Something that is part of doctrine.

DOCTRINALLY, dôk'-trí-nál-ý. *ad.* In the form of doctrine, positively.

DOCTRINE, dôk'-trín. *f.* The principles or positions of any sect or master; the act of teaching.

DOCUMENT, dôk'-ú-mént. *f.* Precept, instruction, direction.

DODDER, dôd'-dúr. *f.* A plant which winds itself about other plants, and draws the chief part of it's nourishment from them.

DODDERED, dôd'-dúrd. *a.* Overgrown with dodder, covered with supercrescent plants.

DODECAEDRON, dô-dê-ká-ê'-drón. *f.* A solid with twelve equal sides.
DO.

DODECAGON, do-dék'-à-gón. f. A figure of twelve sides.
DODECATEMORION, dô-dý-kát-ý-mó'-rý-ón. f. The twelfth part.
To DODGE, dôd'zh. v. n. To use craft; to shift place as another approaches; to play fast and loose, to raise expectations and disappoint them.
DODMAN, dôd'-mân. f. The name of a fish.
DOE, dô'. f. A she-deer, the female of a buck.
DOE, dô'. f. A feat, what a man has to do.
DOER, dô'-úr. f. One that does any thing good or bad.
DOES, dúz'. The third person of Do, for ДОУ.
To DOFF, dôf'. v. a. To strip; to put away, to get rid of; to delay, to refer to another time. Obsolete.
DOG, dôg'. f. A domestick animal remarkably various in his species; a constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the dog days; a reproachful name for a man.
To DOG, dôg'. v. a. To follow any one, watching him with an insidious design.
DOG-TEETH, dôg'-tèth. f. The teeth in the human head next to the grinders, the eye-teeth.
DOG-TRICK, dôg'-trik. f. An ill-turn, surly or brutal treatment.
DOGBANE, dôg'-bâne. f. A herb.
DOGBRIAR, dôg'-brî-úr. f. The briar that bears the hip.
DOGCHEAP, dôg'-tshêp. a. Cheap as dogmeat.
DOG DAYS, dôg'-dâze. f. The days in which the dogstar rises and sets with the sun.
DOGE, dô'dzh. f. The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.
DOGFISH, dôg'-fish. f. A shark.
DOGFLY, dôg'-flý. f. A voracious biting fly.
DOGGED, dôg'-gîd. a. Sullen, sour, morose, ill-humoured, gloomy.
DOGGEDLY, dôg'-gîd-ly. ad. Sul- lenly, gloomily.

DOGGEDNESS, dôg'-gîd-nés. f. Gloom of mind, sullenness.
DOGGER, dôg'-gúr. f. A small ship with one mast.
DOGGEREL, dôg'-grèl. a. Vile, despicable, mean; used of verses.
DOGGEREL, dôg'-grèl. f. Mean, worthless verses.
DOGGISH, dôg'-gîsh. a. Curriish, brutal.
DOGHEARTED, dôg'-hâr-tîd. a. Cruel, pitiless, malicious.
DOGHOLE, dôg'-hòle. f. A vile hole.
DOGKENNEL, dôg'-kèn-nîl. f. A little hut or house for dogs.
DOGLOUSE, dôg'-loufe. f. An insect that harbours on dogs.
DOGMA, dôg'-mâ. f. Established principle, settled notion.
DOGMATICAL, dôg-mât'-i- kâl. } a.
DOGMATICK, dôg-mât'-ik. } a.
 Authoritative, magisterial, positive.
DOGMATICALLY, dôg-mât'-i- kâl-ý. ad. Magisterially, positively.
DOGMATICALNESS, dôg-mât'-i- kâl-nés. f. Magisterialness, mock authority.
DOGMATIST, dôg'-mâ-tîst. f. A magisterial teacher, a bold advancer of principles.
To DOGMATIZE, dôg'-mâ-tîze. v. n. To assert positively; to teach magisterially.
DOGMATIZER, dôg'-mâ-tî-zúr. f. An asserter, a magisterial teacher.
DOGROSE, dôg'-ròze. f. The flower of the hip.
DOGSLEEP, dôg'-flêp. f. Pretend- ed sleep.
DOGSMEAT, dôg'-z-mét. f. Refuse, vile stuff.
DOGSTAR, dôg'-stâr. f. The star which gives name to the dogdays.
DOGSTOOTH, dôg'-z-tòth. f. A plant.
DOGTROT, dôg'-tròt. f. A gentle trot like that of a dog.
DOGWEARY, dôg-wê'-rý. a. Tired as a dog.
DOGWOOD, dôg'-wúd. f. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY.
DOILY, dôil-ý. f. A species of woollen stuff; a small coarse napkin.
DOINGS,

DOINGS, dō'-Ingz. f. Things done, events, transactions; feats, actions good or bad; stir, bustle, tumult.

DOIT, doi't. f. A small piece of money.

DOLE, dō'le. f. The act of distribution or dealing; any thing dealt out or distributed; provisions or money distributed in charity; grief, sorrow, misery.

To DOLE, dō'le. v. a. To deal, to distribute.

DOLEFUL, dō'le-fūl. a. Sorrowful, expressing grief; melancholy, afflicted, feeling grief.

DOLEFULLY, dō'le-fūl-lý. ad. In a doleful manner.

DOLEFULNESS, dō'le fūl-nés. f. Sorrow, melancholy; dismalness.

DOLESOME, dō'le-fúm. a. Melancholy, gloomy, dismal.

DOLESOMELY, dō'le-fúm-lý. ad. In a dolesome manner.

DOLESOMENESS, dō'le-fúm-nés. f. Gloomy, melancholy.

DOLL, dól'. f. A little girl's puppet or baby.

DOLLAR, dól'-lúr. f. A foreign coin of different value, from about two shillings and sixpence to four and sixpence.

DOLORIFICK, dō'-lō rí' ík. a. That which causes grief or pain.

DOLOROUS, dól'-ō-rús. a. Sorrowful, doleful, dismal; painful.

DOLOUR, dō'-lúr. f. Grief, sorrow; lamentation, complaint.

DOLPHIN, dól'-fín. f. The name of a fish.

DOLT, dól't. f. A heavy stupid fellow, a thickskull.

DOLTISH, dól't-ísh. a. Stupid, mean, blockish.

DOMAIN, dō má'ne. f. Dominion, empire; possession, estate.

DOME, dō'ne. f. A building, a house, a fabrick; a hemispherical arch, a cupola.

DOMESTICAL, dō mēs'-tí-kál. } a.

DOMESTICK, dō-mēs'-tík. }
Belonging to the house, not relating to things publick; private, not open; inhabiting the house, not wild; not foreign, intestine.

To DOMESTICATE, dō-mēs'-tí-káte. v. a. To make domestick, to withdraw from the publick.

DOMESTICK, dō-mēs'-tík. f. One kept in the same house.

DOMICILIAR, dóm-ý-síl'-yér. f. One who dwells in a place.

DOMICILIARY, dóm-ý-síl'-yér-ý. a. Relating to the place of abode, domestick.

DOMINANT, dóm-ý-nánt. a. Predominant, presiding, ascendant.

To DOMINATE, dóm-ý-náte. v. a. To predominate, to prevail over the rest.

DOMINATION, dóm-ý ná'-shún. f. Power, dominion; tyranny, insolent authority; one highly exalted in power, used of angelick beings.

DOMINATIVE, dóm-ý-ná-tív. a. Imperious, insolent.

DOMINATOR, dóm-ý-ná-tór. f. The presiding power.

To DOMINEER, dóm-ý-né'r. v. n. To rule with insolence, to act without control.

DOMINICAL, dō-mín'-ý-kál. a. That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.

DOMINION, dō-mín'-ýn. f. Sovereign authority; right of possession or use, without being accountable; territory, region, district; predominance, ascendant; an order of angels.

DOMINO, dóm-ý-nō. f. The habit of a Venetian nobleman, a dress much used at masquerades; a sort of game.

DON, dón'. f. The Spanish title for a gentleman.

To DON, dón'. v. a. To put on. Little used.

DONARY, dō-ná-rý. f. A thing given to sacred uses.

DONATION, dō-ná'-shún. f. The act of giving any thing; the grant by which any thing is given.

DONATIVE, dón'-á-tív. f. A gift, a largess, a present; in law, a benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without institution or induction.

DONE, dón'. part. pass. of the verb, Do.

DONE,

DONE, dān'. Interject. The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts says Done, or it is Done.

DONOR, dō'-nōr. f. A giver, a benefactor.

DONSHIP, dōn'-shīp. f. Quality or rank of a gentleman.

DOODLE, dō'dl. f. A trifler, an idler. A low word.

To DOOM, dō'm. v. a. To condemn to any punishment, to sentence; to command judicially or authoritatively; to define, to command by uncontrollable authority.

DOOM, dō'm. f. Judicial sentence, judgment; condemnation; determination declared; the state to which one is destined; ruin, destruction.

DOOMSDAY, dō'mz-dā. f. The day of final and universal judgment, the last, the great day; the day of sentence or condemnation.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK, dō'mz-dā-bōk'. f. A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.

DOOR, dō're. f. The gate of a house, that which opens to yield entrance; entrance, portal; passage, avenue, means of approach; Out of doors, no more to be found, fairly sent away; At the door of any one, imputable, chargeable upon him; Next door to, approaching to, near to.

DOORCASE, dō're-kāse. f. The frame in which the door is enclosed.

DOORKEEPER, dō're-kē-pār. f. Porter, one that keeps the entrance of a house.

DOQUET, dōk'-it. f. A paper containing a warrant.

DORMANT, dā'r-mānt. a. Sleeping; in a sleeping posture; concealed, not divulged.

DORMER, dā'r-mūr. f. A window in the roof of a house.

DORMITORY, dā'r-mī-tūr-ī. f. A place to sleep in, a room with many beds; a burial-place.

DORMOUSE, dā'r-mōus. f. A small

animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep.

DORN, dā'rn. f. The name of a fish.

DORR, dōr'. f. A kind of flying insect, the hedge-chaffer.

DORSAL, dā'r-sāl. a. Belonging to the back.

DORSEL, dā'r-sil. } f. A pannier, a

DORSER, dā'r-sūr. } basket or bag,

one of which hangs on either side a

beast of burden.

DORSIFEROUS, dōr-sif-ēr-ūs. } a.

DORSIPAROUS, dōr-sīp'-pā-rūs. } a.

Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back; used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern.

DORTURE, dā'r-tūr. f. A dormitory, a place to sleep in.

DOSE, dō'se. f. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time; as much of any thing as falls to a man's lot; the utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow.

To DOSE, dō'se. v. a. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.

DOSSIL, dōs'-sil. f. A pledget, a nodule or lump of lint.

DOST, dōst'. The second person of Do.

DOT, dōt'. f. A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

To DOT, dōt'. v. a. To mark with specks.

To DOT, dōt'. v. n. To make dots or spots.

DOTAGE, dō-tāzh. f. Loss of understanding, imbecility of mind; excessive fondness.

DOTAL, dō-tāl. a. Relating to the portion of a woman, constituting her portion.

DOTARD, dō-tārd. f. A man whose age has impaired his intellects.

DOTATION, dō-tā'-shùn. f. The act of giving a dowry or portion.

To DOTE, dō'te. v. n. To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be in love to extremity;

To dote upon, to regard with excessive fondness.

DOTER, dō-tūr. *f.* One whose understanding is impaired by years, a dotard; a man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

DOTH, dōth'. The third person of Do.

DOTINGLY, dō-ting-lī. *ad.* Fondly.

DOTTARD, dōt-tārd. *f.* A tree kept low by cutting.

DOTTEREL, dōt-tēr-ll. *f.* The name of a bird.

DOUBLE, dūb'l. *a.* Two of a sort, one corresponding to the other; twice as much, containing the same quantity repeated; twofold, of two kinds; two in number; having twice the effect or influence; deceitful, acting two parts.

DOUBLE-PLEA, dūb'l-plē'. *f.* That in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff.

DOUBLE-BITING, dūb'l-bī-ting. *a.* Biting or cutting on either side.

DOUBLE-BUTTONED, dūb'l-būt'nd. *a.* Having two rows of buttons.

DOUBLE-DEALER, dūb'l-dē-lūr. *f.* A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow, one who says one thing and thinks another.

DOUBLE-DEALING, dūb'l-dē-llng. *f.* Artifice, dissimulation, low or wicked cunning.

To **DOUBLE-DIE**, dūb'l-dī'. *v. a.* To die twice over.

DOUBLE-FOUNTED, dūb'l-fou'n-td. *a.* Having two sources.

DOUBLE-HEADED, dūb'l-hēd' d. *a.* Having the flowers growing one to another.

To **DOUBLE LOCK**, dūb'l-lōk'. *v. a.* To shoot the lock twice.

DOUBLE-MINDED, dūb'l-mī'n-dīd. *a.* Deceitful, insidious.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, dūb'l-tūng'd. *a.* Deceitful, giving contrary accounts of the same thing.

To **DOUBLE**, dūb'l. *v. a.* To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity; to contain twice

the quantity; to add one to another in the same order or parallel; to fold; to pass round a headland.

To **DOUBLE**, dūb'l. *v. n.* To increase to twice the quantity; to enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play; to wind in running.

DOUBLE, dūb'l. *f.* Twice the quantity or number; strong beer of twice the common strength; a trick, a shift, an artifice; an inferior actor who occasionally performs instead of another.

DOUBLENESS, dūb'l-nēs. *f.* The state of being double.

DOUBLER, dūb'l-lūr. *f.* He that doubles any thing.

DOUBLET, dūb'l-lēt. *f.* The inner garment of a man, the waistcoat; two, a pair.

DOUBLON, dūb'lō'n. *f.* A Spanish coin containing the value of two piñoles.

DOUBLY, dūb'l-ly. *ad.* In twice the quantity, to, twice the degree.

To **DOUBT**, dōut'. *v. a.* To question, to be in uncertainty; to fear; to suspect; to hesitate.

To **DOUBT**, dōut'. *v. n.* To hold questionable, to think uncertain; to fear, to suspect; to distrust.

DOUBT, dōut'. *f.* Uncertainty of mind, suspense; question, point unsettled; scruple, perplexity; suspicion, apprehension of ill; difficulty objected.

DOUBTER, dōut-tūr. *f.* One who entertains scruples.

DOUBTFUL, dōut'-fūl. *a.* Dubious; ambiguous; questionable, uncertain; not secure; not confident.

DOUBTFULLY, dōut'-fūl-ly. *ad.* Dubiously, irresolutely; ambiguously, with uncertainty of meaning.

DOUBTFULNESS, dōut'-fūl-nēs. *f.* Dubiousness; ambiguity.

DOUBTINGLY, dōut'-ing-ly. *ad.* In a doubting manner, dubiously.

DOUBTLESS, dōut'-lē's. *a.* Without fear, without apprehension of danger.

DOUBTLESS, dōut'-lē's. *ad.* Without doubt, unquestionably.

DOVE, dāv'. f. A wild pigeon ; a pigeon.

DOVECOT, dāv'-kòte. f. A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

DOVEHOUSE, dāv'-hous. f. A house for pigeons.

DOVETAIL, dāv'-tále. f. A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed.

DOUGH, dō'. f. The paste of bread or pies, yet unbaked.

DOUGHBAKED, dō'-bákt. a. Unfinished, not hardened to perfection, soft.

DOUGHTY, dou'-tý. a. Brave, illustrious, eminent. Now used only ironically.

DOUGHY, dō'-ý. a. Unsound, soft, unhardened.

To DOUSE, dou's. v. a. To put over head suddenly in the water.

To DOUSE, dou's. v. n. To fall suddenly into the water.

DOWAGER, dow'-á-dzhúr. f. A widow with a jointure ; the title given to ladies who survive their husbands.

DOWNDY, dow'-dý. f. An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.

DOWDY, dow'-dý. a. Awkward.

DOWER, dow'-úr. } f. That which

DOWERY, dow'-ry. } the wife bringeth to her husband in marriage ; that which the widow possesses ; the gifts of a husband for a wife ; endowment, gift.

DOWERED, dow'-úrd. a. Portioned, supplied with a portion.

DOWERLESS, dow'-úr-lés. a. Without a fortune.

DOWLAS, dow'-lás. f. A coarse kind of linen.

DOWN, dow'n. f. Soft feathers ; any thing that softens or mollifies ; soft wool, or tender hair ; the soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds ; a large open plain or valley.

DOWN, dow'n. prep. Along a descent, from a higher place to a lower ; towards the mouth of a river.

DOWN, dow'n. ad. On the ground, from the height to a lower situation ; tending towards the ground ; out

of sight, below the horizon ; to a total maceration ; into disgrace, into declining reputation ; Up and down, here and there.

DOWN, dow'n. interj. An exhortation to destruction or demolition.

To DOWN, dow'n. v. a. To knock down, to suppress, to conquer.

DOWNCAST, dow'n-kást. a. Bent down, directed to the ground.

DOWNFALL, dow'n-fál. f. Ruin, fall from state ; a body of things falling ; destruction of fabricks.

DOWNFALLEN, dow'n-fáln. part. a. Ruined, fallen.

DOWNGYRED, down-dzhí'-réd. a. Let down in circular wrinkles.

DOWNHILL, dow'n-híl. f. Declivity, descent.

DOWNHILL, dow'n-híl. a. Declivous, descending.

DOWNLOOKED, dow'n-lákt. a. Having a dejected countenance, sul- len, melancholy.

DOWNLYING, dow'n-lý'-ing. a. About to be in travail of child- birth.

DOWNRIGHT, down-ríte. ad. Straight or right down ; in plain terms ; completely, without stopping short.

DOWNRIGHT, dow'n-ríte. a. Plain, open, undisguised ; directly tending to the point ; unceremonious, honestly surly ; plain without palliation.

DOWNSITTING, dow'n-sít-ting. f. Rest, repose.

DOWNWARD, dow'n-wúrd. }

DOWNWARDS, dow'n- wúrdz. } ad.

Towards the centre ; from a higher situation to a lower ; in a course of successive or lineal descent.

DOWNWARD, dow'n-wúrd. a. Mov- ing on a declivity ; declivous, bend- ing ; depressed, dejected.

DOWNY, dow'-ný. a. Covered with down or nap ; made of down or soft feathers ; soft, tender, soothing.

DOWRE, dow'r. } f. A portion

DOWRY, dow'-ry. } given with a wife ; a reward paid for a wife.

DOXOLOGY, dōk'-dō'-d-dzhý. f. A form of giving glory to God.

DOXY, dök'-fý. f. A whore, a loose wench.
 To DOZE, dō'ze. v. n. To slumber, to be half asleep.
 To DOZE, dō'ze, v. a. To stupify, to dull.
 DOZEN, düz'n. f. The number of twelve.
 DOZINES, dō'zý-nés. f. Sleepiness, drowsiness.
 DOZY, dō'-zý. a. Sleepy, drowsy, sluggish.
 DRAB, dráb'. f. A whore, a strumpet.
 DRACHM, drám'. f. An old Roman coin; the eighth part of an ounce.
 DRAFF, dráf. f. Any thing thrown away.
 DRAFFY, dráf'-fý. a. Worthless, dreggy.
 DRAFT, dráf't. a. Corrupted for DRAUGHT.
 To DRAG, drág'. v. a. To pull along the ground by main force; to draw any thing burdensome; to draw contemptuously along; to pull about with violence and ignominy; to pull roughly and forcibly.
 To DRAG, drág'. v. n. To hang low as to trail or grate upon the ground.
 DRAG, drág'. f. 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, drág'l. v. a. To make dirty by dragging on the ground.
 To DRAGGLE, drág'l. v. n. To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.
 DRAGNET, drág'-nét. f. A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.
 DRAGON, drág'-ún. f. A winged serpent; a fierce violent man or woman; a constellation near the North pole.
 DRAGONET, drág'-ún-ét. f. A little dragon.
 DRAGONFLY, drág'-ún-flý. f. A fierce stinging fly.

DRAGONISH, drág'-ún-ísh. a. Having the form of a dragon.
 DRAGONLIKE, drág'-ún-líke. a. Furious, fiery.
 DRAGONS BLOOD, drág'-únz-blúd. f. A kind of resin.
 DRAGONS HEAD, drág'-únz-héd. f. A plant.
 DRAGON TREE, drág'-ún-tré. f. Palmtree.
 DRAGOON, drá-gó'n. f. A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on horse or foot.
 To DRAGOON, drá-gó'n. v. a. To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.
 To DRAIN, drá'ne. v. a. To draw off gradually; to empty by drawing gradually away what it contains; to make quite dry.
 DRAIN, drá'ne. f. The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn.
 DRAKE, drá'ke. f. The male of the duck; a small piece of artillery.
 DRAM, drám'. f. In weight the eighth part of an ounce; a small quantity; such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drunk at once; spirits, distilled liquors.
 To DRAM, drám'. v. n. To drink distilled spirits.
 DRAMA, drá'-má. f. A poem accommodated to action, a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; a play, a comedy, a tragedy.
 DRAMATICAL, drá-mát'-ý- }
 kál. } a.
 DRAMATICK, drá-mát'-ík. }
 Represented by action.
 DRAMATICALLY, drá-mát'-ý- }
 kál-ý. } ad. Representatively, by }
 representation.
 DRAMATIST, drám'-á-tíst. f. The author of dramattick compositions.
 DRANK, drángk'. The preterite of DRINK.
 DRAPER, drá'-púr. f. One who sells cloth.
 DRAPERY, drá'-pè rý. f. Clothwork, the trade of making cloth; cloth, stuffs of wool; the dress of a picture, or statue.

DRASTICK, drás'tík. a. Powerful, vigorous, efficacious.

DRIVE, drá've. Preterite of **DRIVE**.

DRAUGH, dráf. f. Refuse, swill.

DRAUGHT, drá'ft. f. The act of drinking; a quantity of liquor drunk at once; the act of drawing or pulling carriages; the quality of being draws; delineation, sketch; a picture drawn; 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; a sink, drain; the depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water; a bill drawn for the payment of money.

DRAUGHTHOUSE, drá'ft-hous. f. A house in which filth is deposited.

To DRAW, drá'. v. a. To pull along; to pull forcibly; to drag; to suck; to attract; to inhale; to take from a cask; to pull a sword from the sheath; to let out any liquid; to take bread out of the oven; to unclose or slide back curtains; to close or spread curtains; to extract, to protract, to lengthen; to represent by picture; to form a representation; to deduce as from postulates; to allure, to entice; to persuade to follow; to induce; to win, to gain; to extort, to force; to wrest, to distort; to compose, to form in writing; to eviscerate, to embowel; To draw in, to contract, to pull back; to inveigle, to entice; To draw off, to extract by distillation; to withdraw, to abstract; To draw on, to occasion, to invite; to cause by degrees; To draw over, to persuade to revolt; To draw out, to protract, to lengthen; to pump out by insinuation; to call to action; to detach for service; to range in battle; To draw up, to form in order of battle; to form in writing.

To DRAW, drá'. v. n. To perform the office of a beast of draught; to act as a weight; to contract, to shrink; to advance, to move; to unsheathe a weapon; to practise the art of delineation; to take a card out of the pack, to take a lot; to

make a fore run by attraction; To draw off, to retire, to retreat; To draw on, to advance, to approach.

DRAW, drá'. f. The act of drawing; the lot or chance drawn.

DRAWBACK, drá'-bák. f. Money given back.

DRAWBRIDGE, drá'-brídzh. f. A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.

DRAWER, drá'-úr. f. 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; a box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure; in the plural, the part of a man's dress worn under the breeches.

DRAWING, drá'-íng. f. Delineation, representation.

DRAWING-ROOM, drá'-íng-róm. f. The room in which company assembles at court; the company assembled there.

To DRAWL, drá'l. v. n. To utter any thing in a slow way.

DRAWN, drá'n. participle of **DRAW**. Equal, where each party takes his own stake; with a sword unsheathed; open, put aside or unclosed; eviscerated; induced as from some motive.

DRAWWELL, drá'-wél. f. A deep well, a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

DRAY, drá'. } f. The car

DRAYCART, drá'-kárt. } on which beer is carried.

DRAYHORSE, drá'-hórs. f. A horse which draws a dray.

DRAYMAN, drá'-mán. f. One that attends a dray.

DRAZEL, dráz'l. f. A low, mean, worthless wretch. Not used.

DREAD, dréd'. f. Fear, terrou; awe; the person or thing feared.

DREAD, dréd'. a. Terrible, frightful; awful, venerable in the highest degree.

To DREAD, dréd'. v. a. To fear in an excessive degree.

To DREAD, dréd'. v. n. To be in fear.

DREADER,

DREADER, dréd'-úr. *f.* One that lives in fear.

DREADFUL, dréd'-fúl. *a.* Terrible, frightful.

DREADFULNESS, dréd'-fúl-nés. *f.* Terribleness, frightfulness.

DREADFULLY, dréd'-fúl-ý. *ad.* Terribly, frightfully.

DREADLESS, dréd'-lés. *a.* Fearless, unafraid, intrepid.

DREADLESSNESS, dréd'-lés-nés. *f.* Fearlessness, intrepidity.

DREAM, drém. *f.* A phantasm of sleep, the thoughts of a sleeping man; an idle fancy.

To DREAM, drém. *v. n.* To have the representation of something in sleep, to think, to imagine; to think idly; to be sluggish; to idle.

To DREAM, drém. *v. a.* To see in a dream.

DREAMER, dré'-múr. *f.* One who has dreams; an idle fanciful man; a mope, a man lost in wild imagination; a sluggard, an idler.

DREAMLESS, drém'-lés. *a.* Without dreams.

DREAR, drér. *a.* Mournful, dismal.

DREARINESS, dré'-ry'-nés. *f.* Sorrowfulness, gloominess.

DREARY, dré'-ry. *a.* Sorrowful, distressful; gloomy, dismal, horrid.

DREDGE, drédzh'. *f.* A kind of net.

To DREDGE, drédzh'. *v. a.* To gather with a dredge.

DREDGER, drédzh'-úr. *f.* One who fishes with a dredge.

DREGGINÉSS, drég'-gý'-nés. *f.* Fullness of dregs or lees, feculence.

DREGGISH, drég'-gíh. *a.* Foul with lees, feculent.

DREGGY, drég' gý. *a.* Containing dregs, consisting of dregs, feculent.

DREGS, drég'z. *f.* The sediment of liquors, the lees, the grounds; any thing by which purity is corrupted; dross, sweepings, refuse.

To DRAIN, dré'ne. *v. n.* To empty.

To DRENCH, dréntsh. *v. a.* To soak, to steep; to saturate with drink or moisture; to physick by violence.

DRENCH, dréntsh. *f.* A draught, swill; physick for a brute; physick that must be given by violence.

DRENCHER, drén'-tshúr. *f.* One that dips or steepes any thing; one that gives physick by force.

To DRESS, drés'. *v. a.* To clothe; to adorn, to embellish; to cover a wound with medicaments; to curry, to rub; to prepare for any purpose; to trim, to fit any thing for ready use; to prepare victuals for the table.

DRESS, drés'. *f.* Clothes, garment; the skill of adjusting drefs.

DRESSER, drés'-súr. *f.* One employed in putting on the clothes of another; one employed in regulating or adjusting any thing; the bench in a kitchen on which meat is prepared for the table.

DRESSING, drés'-sng. *f.* The application made to a fore.

DRESSING-ROOM, drés'-sng-róm. *f.* The room in which clothes are put on.

DREST, drésh'. *part. from DRESS.*

DREW, dró'. *Preterite of To DRAW.*

To DRIB, dríb'. *v. a.* To crop, to cut off. A cant word.

To DRIBBLE, dríb'l. *v. n.* To fall in drops; to fall weakly and slowly; to slaver as a child or idiot.

To DRIBBLE, dríb'l. *v. a.* To throw down in drops.

DRIBLET, dríb'-lét. *f.* A small sum, odd money in a sum.

DRIER, drí'-úr. *f.* That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

DRIFT, dríft'. *f.* Force impellent, impulse; violence, course; any thing driven at random; any thing driven or born along in a body; a storm, a shower; a heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; tendency, or aim of action; scope of a discourse.

To DRIFT, dríft'. *v. a.* To drive, to urge along; to throw together on heaps.

To DRILL, dríl'. *v. a.* To pierce any thing with a drill; to perforate, to bore, to pierce; to make a hole; to delay, to put off; to teach recruits their exercise.

DRILL, dril'. f. An instrument with which holes are bored; an ape, a baboon.

To DRINK, dringk'. v. n. To swallow liquors, to quench thirst; to be entertained with liquors; to be an habitual drunkard; To drink to, to salute in drinking.

To DRINK, dringk'. v. a. To swallow, applied to liquids; to suck up, to absorb.

DRINK, dringk'. f. Liquor to be swallowed, opposed to meat; liquor of any particular kind.

DRINK-MONEY, dringk'-mún-ý. f. Money given to buy liquor.

DRINKABLE, dringk'-ábl. a. What may be drunk.

DRINKER, dringk'-úr. f. One that drinks to excess, a drunkard.

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; to drop fat in roasting.

DRIP, drip'. f. That which falls in drops.

DRIPPING, drip'-píng. f. The fat which housewives gather from roast meat.

DRIPPINGPAN, drip'-píng-pán. f. The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

To DRIVE, dríve. v. a. To force along by impetuous pressure; to expel by force from any place; to force or urge in any direction; to guide and regulate a carriage; to make animals march along under guidance; to clear any place by forcing away what is in it; to force, to compel; to carry on; To drive out, to expel.

To DRIVE, dríve. v. n. To go as impelled by any external agent; to rush with violence; to pass in a carriage; to tend to, to consider as the scope and ultimate design; to aim, to strike at with fury.

To DRIVEL, driv'l. v. n. To slaver, to let the spittle fall in drops; to be weak or foolish, to dote.

DRIVEL, driv'l. f. Slaver, moisture shed from the mouth; a fool, an ideot, a driveller.

DRIVELLER, driv'-lúr. f. A fool, an ideot.

DRIVEN, driv'n. Part. of **DRIVE**.

DRIVER, dri'-vúr. f. The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence; one who drives beasts; one who drives a carriage.

To DRIZZLE, driz'l. v. a. To shed in small slow drops.

To DRIZZLE, driz'l. v. n. To fall in short slow drops.

DRIZZLY, driz'-lý. a. Shedding small rain.

DROLL, dróle. f. One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks, a jester, a buffoon; a farce, something exhibited to raise mirth.

DROLL, dróle. a. Merry, ludicrous.

To DROLL, dróle. v. n. To jest, to play the buffoon.

DROLLERY, dróle-ér-ý. f. Idle jokes; buffoonery.

DROMEDARY, dróm'-é-dér-y. f. A sort of camel.

DRONE, dróne. f. The bee which makes no honey; a pipe of a bagpipe; a sluggard, an idler; the hum, or instrument of humming.

To DRONE, dróne. v. n. To live in idleness.

DRONISH, dró'-nish. a. Idle, sluggish.

To DROOP, dróp. v. n. To languish with sorrow; to faint, to grow weak.

DROP, dróp'. f. A globule of moisture, as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continued stream; diamond hanging in the ear.

DROP-SERENE, dróp-té-rén. f. A disease of the eye, occasioning blindness.

To DROP, dróp'. v. a. To pour in drops or single globules; to let fall; to let go, to dismiss from the hand or the possession; to utter slightly or casually; to insert indirectly or by way of digression; to intermit, to cease; to let go a dependant or companion; to suffer to vanish or come to nothing; to bedrop, to speckle, to variegate.

To DROP, dróp'. v. n. To fall in drops or single globules; to let drops fall; to fall, to come from a higher

- 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**, dróp'-ping. f. That which falls in drops; that which drops when the continuous stream ceases.
- DROPLET**, dróp'-lét. f. A little drop.
- DROPSTONE**, dróp'-stóne. f. Spar formed into the shape of drops.
- DROPWORT**, dróp'-wúrt. f. A plant.
- DROPSICAL**, dróp'-sý-kál. a. Diseased with a dropy.
- DROPSIED**, dróp'-sýd. a. Diseased with a dropy.
- DROPSY**, dróp'-sý. f. A collection of water in the body.
- DROSS**, drós'. f. The recrement or scum of metals; rust, incrustation upon metals; refuse, leavings, sweepings, feculence, corruption.
- DROSSINESS**, drós'-sý-nés. f. Foulness, feculence, rust.
- DROSSY**, drós'-sý. a. Full of dross; worthless, foul, feculent.
- DROVE**, dró've. f. A body or number of cattle; a number of sheep driven; any collection of animals; a crowd, a tumult.
- DROVE**, dró've. pret. of **DRIVE**.
- DROVEN**, dró'vn. part. of **DRIVE**. Not in use.
- DROVER**, dró'-vúr. f. One that fats oxen for sale, and drives them to market.
- DROUGHT**, drou't. f. Dry weather, want of rain; thirst, want of drink.
- DROUGHTINESS**, drou'-tý-nés. f. The state of wanting rain.
- DROUGHTY**, drou'-tý. a. Wanting rain, sultry; thirsty, dry with thirst.
- To DROWN**, drow'n. v. a. To suffocate in water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow, to bury in an inundation; to immerge.
- To DROWN**, drow'n. v. n. To be suffocated by water.
- To DROWSE**, drow'z. v. a. To make heavy with sleep.
- To DROWSE**, drow'z. v. n. To slumber, to grow heavy with sleep; to look heavy, not cheerful.
- DROWSIED**, drow'-zý-héd. f. Sleepiness, inclination to sleep.
- DROWSILY**, drow'-zý-lý. ad. Sleepily, heavily; sluggishly, slothfully.
- DROWSINESS**, drow'-zý-nés. f. Sleepiness, heaviness with sleep.
- DROWSY**, drow'-zý. a. Sleepy, heavy with sleep, lethargick; lulling, causing sleep; stupid, dull.
- To DRUB**, drúb'. v. a. To thresh, to beat, to bang.
- DRUB**, drúb'. f. A thump, a knock, a blow.
- To DRUDGE**, drúdzh'. v. n. To labour in mean offices, to toil without honour or dignity.
- DRUDGE**, drúdzh'. f. One employed in mean labour.
- DRUDGER**, drúdzh'-úr. f. A mean labourer; the box out of which flower is thrown on roast meat.
- DRUDGERY**, drúdzh'-úr. f. Mean labour, ignoble toil.
- DRUDGINGBOX**, drúdzh'-Ing-bóks. f. The box out of which flower is sprinkled upon roast meat.
- DRUDGINGLY**, drúdzh'-Ing-lý. ad. Laboriously, toilsomely.
- DRUG**, drúg'. f. An ingredient used in physick, a medicinal simple; any thing without worth or value, any thing for which no purchaser can be found.
- To DRUG**, drúg'. v. a. To season with medicinal ingredients; to tincture with something offensive.
- DRUGGET**, drúg'-gít. f. A coarse kind of woollen cloth.
- DRUGGIST**, drúg'-gít. f. One who sells physical drugs.
- DRUGSTER**, drúg'-stúr. f. One who sells physical simples.
- DRUID**, dró'-íd. f. A priest and philosopher of the ancient Britons.
- DRUIDICAL**, drú-íd'-ý-kál. a. Belonging or relating to the druids.
- DRUM**, drúm'. f. An instrument of military musick; the tympanum of the ear.
- To DRUM**, drúm'. v. n. To beat a drum, to beat a tune on a drum; to beat with a pulsatory motion. To

To DRUMBLE, drúm-bl. v. n. To drone, to be sluggish. Obsolete.
 DRUMFISH, drúm-fish. f. The name of a fish.
 DRUMMAJOR, drúm-má-dzhúr. f. The chief drummer of a regiment.
 DRUMMAKER, drúm-má-kúr. f. He who deals in drums.
 DRUMMER, drúm-múr. f. He whose office is to beat the drum.
 DRUMSTICK, drúm-stík. f. The stick with which a drum is beaten.
 DRUNK, drúngk'. part. of DRINK.
 DRUNK, drúngk'. a. Intoxicated with strong liquor, inebriated; drenched or saturated with moisture.
 DRUNKARD, drúngk'-úrd. f. One given to excessive use of strong liquors.
 DRUNKEN, drúngk'n. part. of DRINK.
 DRUNKEN, drúngk'n. a. Intoxicated with liquor, inebriated; given to habitual ebriety; saturated with moisture; done in a state of inebriation.
 DRUNKENLY, drúngk'n-lý. ad. In a drunken manner.
 DRUNKENNESS, drúngk'n-nés. f. Intoxication with strong liquor; habitual ebriety; intoxication or inebriation of any kind, a disorder of the faculties.
 DRY, drý. a. Arid, not wet, not moist; without rain; not succulent, not juicy; without tears; thirsty, athirst; jejune, barren, unembellished.
 To DRY, drý. v. a. To free from moisture; to exhale moisture; to wipe away moisture; to scorch with thirst; to drain, to exhaust.
 To DRY, drý. v. n. To grow dry, to lose moisture.
 DRYER, drý-úr. f. That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.
 DRYEYED, drý-ide. a. Without tears, without weeping.
 DRYLY, drý-lý. ad. Without moisture; coldly, without affection; jejunely, barrenly.
 DRYNESS, drý-nés. f. Want of moisture; want of succulence; want of embellishment, want of pathos; want of sensibility in devotion.

DRYNURSE, drý-núrs. f. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast; one who takes care of another.
 To DRYNURSE, drý-núrs. v. a. To feed without the breast.
 DRYSHOD, drý-shód. a. Without wet feet, without treading above the shoes in the water.
 DUAL, dú-ál. a. Expressing the number two.
 To DUB, dúb'. v. a. To make a man a knight; to confer any kind of dignity.
 DUB, dúb'. f. A blow, a knock. Not in use.
 DUBIOUS, dú-byús. a. Doubtful, not settled in an opinion; uncertain, that of which the truth is not fully known; not plain, not clear.
 DUBIOUSLY, dú-byúf-lý. ad. Uncertainly, without any determination.
 DUBIOUSNESS, dú-byúf-nés. f. Uncertainty, doubtfulness.
 DUBITABLE, dú-bí-tábl. a. Doubtful, uncertain.
 DUBITATION, dú-bí-tá-shún. f. The act of doubting, doubt.
 DUCAL, dú-kál. a. Pertaining to a duke.
 DUCAT, dúk'-ít. f. A coin struck by dukes; in silver valued at about four shillings and sixpence, in gold at nine shillings and sixpence.
 DUCK, dúk'. f. A water fowl, both wild and tame; a word of endearment, or fondness; a declination of the head; a stone thrown obliquely on the water.
 To DUCK, dúk'. v. n. To dive under water as a duck; to drop down the head, as a duck; to bow low, to cringe.
 To DUCK, dúk'. v. a. To put under water.
 DUCKER, dúk'-úr. f. A diver, a cringer.
 DUCKING-STOOL, dúk'-king-stól. f. A chair in which folds are tied, and put under water.
 DUCKLEGGED, dúk'-légd. a. Short legged.
 DUCKLING, dúk'-líng. f. A young duck.

DUCKMEAT, dŭk'-mēt. f. A common plant growing in standing waters.

DUCKSFOOT, dŭks'-fŭt. f. Black snake-root, or may-apple.

DUCKWEED, dŭk'-wēd. f. Duckmeat.

DUCT, dŭkt'. f. Guidance, direction; a passage through which any thing is conducted.

DUCTILE, dŭk'-tl. a. Flexible, pliable; easy to be drawn out into a length; tractable, obsequious, complying.

DUCTILENESS, dŭk'-tl-nēs. f. Flexibility, ductility.

DUCTILITY, dŭk'-tl-tŭ. f. Quality of suffering extension, flexibility; obsequiousness, compliance.

DUDGEON, dŭd'-zhŭn. f. A small danger; malice, fullness, ill-will.

DUE, dŭ. a. Owed, that which one has a right to demand; proper, fit, appropriate; exact, without deviation.

DUE, dŭ. ad. Exactly, directly, duly.

DUE, dŭ. f. That which belongs to one, that which may be justly claimed; right, just title; whatever custom or law requires to be done; custom, tribute.

DUEL, dŭ'-ēl. f. A combat between two, a single fight.

To DUEL, dŭ'-ēl. v. n. To fight a single combat.

To DUEL, dŭ'-ēl. v. a. To attack or fight with singly.

DUELLER, dŭ'-ēl-lŭr. f. A single combatant.

DUELLIST, dŭ'-ēl-lŭst. f. A single combatant; one who professes to live by rules of honour.

DUELLO, dŭ'-ēl-lŭ. f. The duel, the rule of duelling.

DUENNA, dŭ'-ēn-nā. f. An old woman kept to guard a younger.

DUET, dŭ'-ēt. } f. A song or

DUETTO, dŭ'-ēt-tŭ. } tune in two parts.

DUG, dŭg'. f. A pap, a nipple, a teat.

DUG, dŭg'. pret. and part. pass. of Dŭg.

DUKE, dŭk. f. One of the highest order of nobility in England.

DUKEDOM, dŭk'-dŭm. f. The possession of a duke; the title or quality of duke.

DULBRAINED, dŭl'-brānd. a. Stupid, doltish, foolish.

DULCET, dŭl'-sēt. a. Sweet to the taste, luscious; sweet to the ear, harmonious.

DULCIFICATION, dŭl'-fŭ-ff-kā-shŭn. f. The act of sweetening, the act of freeing from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony.

To DULCIFY, dŭl'-fŭ-fŭ. v. a. To sweeten, to set free from acidity.

DULCIMER, dŭl'-fŭ-mŭr. f. A musical instrument played by striking the brass wire with little sticks.

To DULCORATE, dŭl'-kŭ-rāte. v. a. To sweeten, to make less acrimonious.

DULCORATION, dŭl'-kŭ-rā-shŭn. f. The act of sweetening.

DULHEAD, dŭl'-hēd. f. A blockhead, a wretch foolish and stupid.

DULIA, dŭl'-ly-ā. f. An inferior kind of adoration.

DULL, dŭl'. a. Stupid, doltish, blockish, unapprehensive; blunt, obtuse; sad, melancholy; sluggish, heavy, slow of motion; not bright; drowsy, sleepy.

To DULL, dŭl'. v. a. To stupify, to infatuate; to blunt; to sadden, to make melancholy; to damp, to clog; to make weary or slow of motion; to fully brightness.

DULLARD, dŭl'-lārd. f. A blockhead, a dolt, a stupid fellow.

DULLY, dŭl'-ly. ad. Stupidly; sluggishly; not vigorously, not gayly, not brightly, not keenly.

DULNESS, dŭl'-nēs. f. Stupidity, weakness of intellect, indocility; drowsiness, inclination to sleep; sluggishness of motion; dimness, want of lustre.

DULY, dŭl'-ly. ad. Properly, fitly; regularly, exactly.

DUMB, dŭm'. a. Mute, incapable of speech; deprived of speech; mute, not using words; silent, refusing to speak.

DUMBLY, dŭm'-ly. ad. Mutely, silently.

DUMBNESS, dùm'-nès. f. Incapacity to speak; omission of speech, muteness; refusal to speak, silence.

To DUMFOUND, dùm'-found. v. a. To confuse, to strike dumb.

DUMP, dùm'p. f. Sorrow, melancholy, sadness. A low word, generally used in the plural.

DUMPISH, dùm'p'-ish. a. Sad, melancholy, sorrowful.

DUMPLING, dùm'p'-ling. f. A sort of pudding.

DUN, dùn'. a. A colour partaking of brown and black; dark, gloomy.

To DUN, dùn'. v. a. To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

DUN, dùn'. f. A clamorous, troublesome creditor.

DUNCE, dùn's. f. A dullard, a dolt, a thickskul.

DUNG, dùng'. f. The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.

To DUNG, dùng'. v. a. To fatten with dung.

DUNGEON, dùn'-dzhùn. f. A close prison, generally spoken of a prison subterraneous.

DUNGFORK, dùng'-fàrk. f. A fork to toss out dung from stables.

DUNGHIL, dùng'-hìl. f. A heap or accumulation of dung; any mean or vile abode; any situation of meanness; a term of reproach for a man meanly born.

DUNGHIL, dùng'-hìl. a. Sprung from the dung-hil, mean, low.

DUNGY, dùng'-y. a. Full of dung, mean, vile, base.

DUNGYARD, dùng'-yàrd. f. The place of the dung-hil.

DUNNER, dùn'-nùr. f. One employed in soliciting petty debts.

DUODECIMO, dù-ò-dès'-sý-mò. f. A book in which one sheet of paper makes twelve leaves.

DUODECUPLE, dù-ò-dèk'-kùpl. a. Consisting of twelves.

DUPE, dù'p. f. A credulous man, a man easily tricked.

To DUPE, dù'p. v. a. To trick, to cheat.

DUPE, dù'pl. a. Double; one repeated.

To DUPLICATE, dù'-plý-kâte. v. a. To double, to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity; to fold together.

DUPLICATE, dù'-plý-kèt. f. Another correspondent to the first, a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of paper.

DUPLICATION, dù-plý-kâ'-shùn. f. The act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold, a doubling.

DUPLICATURE, dù'-plý-kâ-tùr. f. A fold, any thing doubled.

DUPLICITY, dù-plìs'-ý-tý. f. Doubleness; deceit, doubleness of heart.

DURABILITY, dà-râ-bìl'-ý-tý. f. The power of lasting, endurance.

DURABLE, dù'-ràbl. a. Lasting, having the quality of long continuance; having successive existence.

DURABLENESS, dù'-ràbl-nès. f. Power of lasting.

DURABLY, dù'-ràb-ly. ad. In a lasting manner.

DURANCE, dù'-ràns. f. Imprisonment, the custody or power of a gaoler; endurance, continuance, duration.

DURATION, dù-râ'-shùn. f. Continuance of time; power of continuance; length of continuance.

To DURE, dù'r. v. n. To last, to continue. Not in use.

DUREFUL, dù'r-fùl. a. Lasting, of long continuance.

DURELESS, dù'r-lès. a. Without continuance, fading.

DURESSE, dù'-rés. f. Imprisonment, constraint.

DURING, dù'-rìng. prep. For the time of the continuance.

DURITY, dù'-ri-tý. f. Hardness, firmness.

DURST, dùr'st. The preterite of DARE.

DUSK, dùsk'. a. Tending to darkness; tending to blackness, dark coloured.

DUSK, dùsk'. a. Tendency to darkness; darkness of colour.

To DUSK, dùsk'. v. a. To make dusky.

- To DUSK, dŭk', v. n. To grow dark, to begin to lose light.
- DUSKILY, dŭk'-y-lŷ. ad. With a tendency to darkness.
- DUSKISH, dŭk'-iſh. a. Inclining to darkness, tending to obscurity; tending to blackness.
- DUSKISHLY, dŭk'-iſh-lŷ. ad. Cloudily; darkly.
- DUSKY, dŭk'-y. a. Tending to darkness, obscure; tending to blackness, dark coloured; gloomy, sad, intellectually clouded.
- DUST, dŭſt'. f. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles; the grave, the state of dissolution; mean and dejected state.
- To DUST, dŭſt'. v. a. To free from dust, to sprinkle with dust.
- DUSTMAN, dŭſt'-mān. f. One whose employment is to carry away the dust.
- DUSTY, dŭſt'-tŷ. a. Filled with dust, clouded with dust; covered or scattered with dust.
- DUTCHESS, dŭtſh'-ĕs. f. The wife of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.
- DUTCHY, dŭtſh'-y. f. A territory which gives title to a duke.
- DUTCHYCOURT, dŭtſh'-y-kōrt. f. A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided.
- DUTEOUS, dŭ'-tyŭs. a. Obedient, obsequious; enjoined by duty.
- DUTIFUL, dŭ'-tŷ-ſŭl. a. Obedient, submissive to natural or legal superiors; expressive of respect, reverential.
- DUTIFULLY, dŭ'-tŷ ſŭl-lŷ. ad. Obediently, submissively; reverently, respectfully.
- DUTIFULNESS, dŭ'-tŷ-ſŭl-nĕs. f. Obedience, submission to just authority; reverence, respect.
- DUTY, dŭ'-tŷ. f. 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 superiors; act of reverence or respect; the business of a soldier on guard; tax, impost, custom, toll.
- DUUMVIRATE, dŭ-ŭm'-vĕr-ĕt. f. A government held by two persons.
- DWARE, dŭwā'rf. f. A man below the common size of men; any animal or plant below it's natural bulk; an attendant on a lady or knight in romances; it is used often in composition, as dwarf elder, dwarf honeyfuckle.
- To DWARE, dŭwā'rf. v. a. To hinder from growing to the natural bulk.
- DWARFISH, dŭwā'rf-iſh. a. Below the natural bulk, low, little.
- DWARFISHLY, dŭwā'rf-iſh-lŷ. ad. Like a dwarf.
- DWARFISHNESS, dŭwā'rf-iſh-nĕs. f. Minuteness of stature, littleness.
- To DWELL, dwĕl'. v. n. To inhabit, to live in a place, to reside, to have a habitation; to be in any state or condition; to be suspended with attention; to fix the mind upon; to continue long speaking.
- DWELLER, dwĕl'-lŭr. f. An inhabitant.
- DWELLING, dwĕl'-lŭng. f. Habitation, abode; state of life, mode of living.
- DWELLINGHOUSE, dwĕl'-lŭng-hŭs. f. The house at which one lives.
- DWELLINGPLACE, dwĕl'-lŭng-plāſe. f. The place of residence.
- To DWINDLE, dwĭnd'l. v. n. To shrink, to lose bulk, to grow little; to degenerate, to sink; to wear away, to lose health, to grow feeble; to fall away, to moulder off.
- DYING, dŷ'-lŭng, the participle of DIE. Expiration, giving up the ghost; tinging, giving a new colour.
- DYNASTY, dŷ'-nās-tŷ. f. Government, sovereignty.
- DYSCRASY, dŷ'-krā-sŷ. f. An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice, a distemperature.
- DYSENTERY, dŷ'-ſĕn-tĕr-y. f. A looseness wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood.

DYSPEPSY, *dís-pép-sý.* f. A difficulty of digestion.

DYSPHONY, *dís-fó-ný.* f. A difficulty in speaking.

DISPNEA, *dís-pné-á.* f. A difficulty of breathing.

DYSURY, *dís-á-rý.* f. A difficulty in making urine.

E.

E A R

EACH, *étsk.* pron. Either of two; every one of any number.

EAGER, *é-gúr.* a. Struck with desire, ardently wishing; hot of disposition, vehement, ardent; quick, busy; sharp, sour, acrid.

EAGERLY, *é-gúr-lý.* ad. Ardently, hotly; keenly, sharply.

EAGERNESS, *é-gúr-nés.* f. Ardour of inclination; impetuosity, vehemence, violence.

EAGLE, *é-gl.* f. A bird of prey, said to be extremely sharp-sighted; the standard of the ancient Romans.

EAGLE-EYED, *é-gl-éide.* a. Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

EAGLESPEED, *é-gl-spéd.* f. Extreme swiftness, like that of an eagle.

EAGLESTONE, *é-gl-stóne.* f. A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests.

EAGLET, *é-glét.* f. A young eagle.

EAGRE, *é-gúr.* f. A tide swelling above another tide, observable in the river Severn.

EAR, *é-r.* f. The whole organ of audition or hearing; that part of the ear that stands prominent; power of judging of harmony; the spike of corn, that part which contains the seeds; To fall together by the ears, to fight, to scuffle; To set by the ears, to make strife, to make to quarrel.

EAR-RING, *é-r-ríng.* f. Jewels set in a ring and worn at the ears.

E A R

EAR-SHOT, *é-r-shót.* f. Reach of the ear.

EAR-WAX, *é-r-wáks.* f. The cerumen or exudation which smears the inside of the ear.

EAR-WIG, *é-r-wíg.* f. A sheath-winged insect; a whisperer.

EAR-WITNESS, *é-r-wit-nés.* f. One who attests, or can attest any thing as heard by himself.

To **EAR**, *é-r.* v. a. To plow, to till. Obsolete.

To **EAR**, *é-r.* v. n. To shoot into ears.

EARED, *é-rd.* a. Having ears or organs of hearing; having ears or ripe corn.

EARL, *érl.* f. A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third.

EARL-MARSHAL, *érl-má-r-shál.* f. He that has chief care of military solemnities.

EARLDOM, *érl-dúm.* f. The feignery of an earl.

EARLESS, *é-r-lés.* a. Without any ears.

EARLINESS, *é-r-lý-nés.* f. Quickness of any action with respect to something else.

EARLY, *é-r-lý.* a. Soon with respect to something else.

EARLY, *é-r-lý.* ad. Soon, betimes.

To **EARN**, *érn.* v. a. To gain as the reward or wages of labour; to gain, to obtain.

EARNEST, *é-r-nést.* a. Ardent in any

- any affection, warm, zealous; intent, fixed, eager.
- EARNEST**, ɛr'-nɛst. *f.* Seriousness, a serious event, not a jest; the money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.
- EARNESTLY**, ɛr'-nɛst-lɪ. *ad.* Warmly, affectionately, zealously, importunately; eagerly, desirously.
- EARNESTNESS**, ɛr'-nɛst-nɛs. *f.* Eagerness, warmth, vehemence; solicitude.
- EARTH**, ɛrth'. *f.* The element distinct from air, fire, or water; the terraqueous globe, the world.
- To EARTH**, ɛrth'. *v. a.* To hide in earth; to cover with earth.
- To EARTH**, ɛrth'. *v. n.* To retire under ground.
- EARTHBOARD**, ɛrth'-bɔrd. *f.* The board of the plough that shakes off the earth.
- EARTHBORN**, ɛrth'-bɔrn. *a.* Born of the earth; meanly born.
- EARTHBOUND**, ɛrth'-bound. *a.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth.
- EARTHEN**, ɛrth'n. *a.* Made of earth, made of clay.
- EARTHFLAX**, ɛrth' flaks. *f.* A kind of fibrous fossil.
- EARTHINESS**, ɛrth'-y-nɛs. *f.* The quality of containing earth, grossness.
- EARTHLINESS**, ɛrth'-ly-nɛs. *f.* The quality of being earthly, grossness, not heavenliness.
- EARTHLING**, ɛrth'-lɪng. *f.* An inhabitant of the earth, a poor frail creature.
- EARTHLY**, ɛrth'-ly. *a.* Not heavenly; vile, mean, fordid; belonging only to our present state, not spiritual.
- EARTH-NUT**, ɛrth'-nʉt. *f.* A pignut, a root in shape and size like a nut.
- EARTHQUAKE**, ɛrth'-kwake. *f.* Tremour or convulsion of the earth.
- EARTHSHAKING**, ɛrth'-shak-ɪng. *a.* Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes.
- EARTHWORM**, ɛrth'-wɔrm. *f.* A worm bred under ground; a mean fordid wretch.
- EARTHY**, ɛrth'-y. *a.* Consisting of earth; inhabiting the earth, terrestrial; relating to earth; not mental, gross, not refined.
- EASE**, ɛz. *f.* Quiet, rest, undisturbed tranquillity; freedom from pain; facility; unconstraint, freedom from harshness, forced behaviour, or conceits.
- To EASE**, ɛz. *v. a.* To free from pain; to relieve; to assuage, to mitigate; to relieve from labour; to set free from any thing that offends.
- EASEFUL**, ɛz'-fʉl. *a.* Quiet, peaceable.
- EASEL**, ɛzl. *f.* The frame on which the canvas is placed to be painted.
- EASEMENT**, ɛz-mɛnt. *f.* Assistance, support.
- EASILY**, ɛ'-zɪ-lɪ. *ad.* Without difficulty; without pain, without disturbance; readily, without reluctance.
- EASINESS**, ɛ'-zɪ-nɛs. *f.* Freedom from difficulty; flexibility, readiness; freedom from constraint; rest, tranquillity.
- EAST**, ɛst. *f.* The quarter where the sun rises; the regions in the eastern parts of the world.
- EASTER**, ɛst-ɹ. *f.* The day on which the Christian church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection.
- EASTERLING**, ɛst-ɹ-lɪng. *f.* A native of some country eastward to another.
- EASTERLY**, ɛst-ɹ-lɪ. *a.* Coming from the parts towards the East; lying towards the East; looking towards the East.
- EASTERN**, ɛst-ɹn. *a.* Dwelling or found in the East; oriental; going towards the East; looking towards the East.
- EASTWARD**, ɛst-wɹd. *a.* Towards the East.
- EASY**, ɛ'-zɪ. *a.* Not difficult; quiet, at rest, not harassed; complying, unresisting, credulous; free from pain; without want of more; without constraint, without formality.
- To EAT**, ɛt. *v. a.* To devour with the mouth; to consume, to corrode; to retract.

To EAT, é't. v. n. To go to meals, to take meals, to feed; to take food; to be maintained in food; to make way by corrosion.

EATABLE, é't-ábl. a. That may be eaten.

EATABLE, é't-ábl. f. Any thing that may be eaten.

EATEN, é'tn. part. pass. of To EAT.

EATER, é't-úr. f. One that eats any thing; a corrosive.

EATINGHOUSE, é't-íng-hous. f. A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

EAVES, é'vz. f. The edges of the roof which overhang the house.

To EAVESDROP, é'vz-dróp. v. a. To catch what comes from the eaves, to listen under windows.

EAVESDROPPER, é'vz-dróp-púr. f. A listener under windows.

EBB, éb'. f. The reflux of the tide towards the sea; decline, decay, waste.

To EBB, éb'. v. n. To flow back towards the sea; to decline, to decay, to waste.

EBEN, } éb'-ún. } f. A hard, heavy,
EBON, } black, valuable
EBONY, éb'-ún-ý. } wood, there are
also a green and a red species.

EBRIETY, é-brí-é'tý. f. Drunkenness, intoxication by strong liquors.

EBRIOSITY, é-brý-ós'-i-tý. f. Habitual drunkenness.

EBRIOUS, é-brý-ús. a. Drunken, given to drunkenness.

To EBULLIATE, é-búl-ly-áte. v. n. To boil up.

EBULLITION, éb-úl-líh'-ún. f. The act of boiling up with heat; any intestine motion; effervescence.

ECCENTRICAL, ék-sén'-trí-kál. } a.

ECCENTRICK, ék-sén'-trík. }
Deviating from the centre; irregular, anomalous.

ECCENTRICITY, ék-sén-trís'-i-tý. f. Deviation from a centre; excursion from the proper orb.

ECCHYMOSES, ék-kí-mó'-sis. f. Livid spots or blotches in the skin.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL, ék-klé-zý-ás'-tí-kál. }
ECCLESIASTICK, ék-klé-zý-ás'-tík. } a.

Relating to the church, not civil.
ECCLESIASTICK, ék-klé-zý-ás'-tík. f. A person dedicated to the ministries of religion.

ECCOPROTICK, ék-kò-pròt'-ík. a. Gently purgative.

ECHINATE, ék'-kí-náte. } a.
ECHINATED, ék'-kí-ná-tíd. }
Bristled like a hedgehog, set with prickles.

ECHINUS, é-kí'-núš. f. A hedgehog; a shellfish set with prickles; with botanists, the prickly head of any plant; in architecture, a member or ornament, taking it's name from the roughness of the carving.

ECHO, ék'-kò. f. The return, or repercussion of any sound; the sound returned.

To ECHO, ék'-kò. v. n. To resound, to give the repercussion of a voice; to be sounded back.

To ECHO, ék'-kò. v. a. To send back a voice.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, ék-klé'-síz-mént. f. Explanation, the act of clearing up an affair.

ECLAT, é-klá'. f. Splendour, show, lustre.

ECLÉCTICK, ék-lé'k-tík. a. Selecting, choosing at will.

ECLIPSE, é-klíp's. f. An obscuration of the luminaries of Heaven; darkness, obscuration.

To ECLIPSE, é-klíp's. v. a. To darken a luminary; to extinguish; to cloud; to obscure; to disgrace.

ECLIPTICK, é-klíp'-tík. f. A great circle of the sphere.

ECCLOGUE, ék'-lóg. f. A pastoral poem.

ECONOMY, é-kón'-ò-mý. f. The management of a family; frugality, discretion of expense; disposition of things, regulation; the disposition or arrangement of any work.

ECONOMICAL, é-kò-nóm'-ý-kál. } a.

ECONOMICK, é-kò-nóm'-ík. } Per-

Pertaining to the regulation of a household ; frugal.

ECSTACY, êk'f-tâ-sý. f. Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost ; excessive joy, rapture ; enthusiasm, excessive elevation of the mind ; madness, distraction.

ECSTASIED, êk'f-tâ-sýd. a. Ravished, enraptured.

ECSTATICAL, êk'f-tât'-i-kál. }
ECSTATICK, êk'f-tât'-ik. }^a
 Ravished, raptured, elevated to ecstasy ; in the highest degree of joy.

ECTYPE, êk'týpe. f. A copy.

EDACIOUS, ê-dâ'-shús. a. Eating, voracious, ravenous, greedy.

EDACITY, ê-dâs'-i-tý. f. Voraciousness, ravenousness.

EDDER, êd'-dúr. f. Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences.

EDDY, êd'-dý. f. The water that by some repercussion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream ; whirlpool, circular motion.

EDENTATED, ê-dên'-tâ-tíd. a. Deprived of teeth.

EDGE, êdzh'. f. The thin or cutting part of a blade ; a narrow part rising from a broader ; keenness, acrimony ; To set the teeth on edge, to cause a tingling pain in the teeth.

To EDGE, êdzh'. v. a. To sharpen, to enable to cut ; to furnish with an edge ; to border with any thing, to fringe ; to exasperate, to embitter.

To EDGE, êdzh'. v. n. To move against any power.

EDGED, êdzh'd. part. a. Sharp, not blunt.

EDGING, êdzh'-ing. f. What is added to any thing by way of ornament ; a narrow lace.

EDGELESS, êdzh'-lës. a. Blunt, obtuse, unable to cut.

EDGE-TOOL, êdzh'-töl. f. A tool made sharp to cut.

EDGEWISE, êdzh'-wize. ad. With the edge put into any particular direction.

EDIBLE, êd'-ibl. a. Fit to be eaten.

EDICT, ê'-dik't. f. A proclamation of command or prohibition.

EDIFICATION, êd-if-ý-ká'-shún. f. The act of building up man in the faith, improvement in holiness ; improvement, instruction.

EDIFICE, êd'-i-fis. f. A fabrick, a building.

EDIFIER, êd'-i-fi-úr. f. One that improves or instructs another.

To EDIFY, êd'-i-fý. v. a. To build ; to instruct, to improve ; to teach, to persuade.

EDILE, ê'-dile. f. The title of a magistrate in old Rome.

EDITION, ê-dish'-ún. f. Publication of any thing ; particularly of a book ; republication, with revival.

EDITOR, êd'-i-túr. f. Publisher, he that revises or prepares any work for publication.

To EDUCATE, êd'-ú-káte. v. a. To breed, to bring up.

EDUCATION, êd ú-ká'-shún. f. Formation of manners in youth.

To EDUCE, ê-dús. v. a. To bring out, to extract.

EDUCTION, ê-dúk'-shún. f. The act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDULCORATE, ê-dúl'-kô-ráte. v. a. To sweeten.

EDULCORATION, ê-dúl'-kô-rá'-shún. f. The act of sweetening.

To EEK, êk. v. a. To make bigger by the addition of another piece ; to supply any deficiency.

EEL, êl. f. A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud.

E'EN, ên. ad. Contracted from **EVEN**.

EFFABLE, êf'-fábl. a. Expressive, utterable.

To EFFACE, êf-fá'fe. v. a. To destroy any form painted or carved ; to blot out ; to destroy, to wear away.

EFFECT, êf-fékt'. f. That which is produced by an operating cause ; consequence, event ; reality, not mere appearance ; in the plural, goods, moveables.

To EFFECT, êf-fékt'. v. a. To bring to pass, to attempt with success, to achieve ; to produce as a cause.

EFFECTIBLE, éf-fék'-tíbl. a. Per-
formable, practicable.

EFFECTIVE, éf-fék'-tív. a. Having
the power to produce effects; ope-
rative, active; efficient.

EFFECTIVELY, éf-fék'-tív-lý. ad.
Powerfully, with real operation.

EFFECTLESS, éf-fék'-lés. a. With-
out effect, impotent, useless.

EFFECTOR, éf-fék'-túr. f. He that
produces any effect.

EFFECTUAL, éf-fék'-tú-ál. a. Pro-
ductive of effects, powerful, to a
degree adequate to the occasion, ef-
ficacious.

EFFECTUALLY, éf-fék'-tú-ál-ý.
ad. In a manner productive of the
consequence intended, efficaciously.

To EFFECTUATE, éf-fék'-tú-áte.
v. a. To bring to pass, to fulfil.

EFFEMINACY, éf-fém'-ý-ná-ý. f.
Admission of the qualities of a wo-
man, softness, unmanly delicacy;
lasciviousness, loose pleasure.

EFFEMINATE, éf-fém'-ý-nét. a.
Having the qualities of a woman,
womanish, voluptuous, tender.

To EFFEMINATE, éf-fém'-ý-náte.
v. a. To make womanish, to emas-
culate, to unman.

To EFFEMINATE, éf-fém'-ý-náte.
v. n. To soften, to melt into weak-
ness.

EFFEMINATELY, éf-fém'-ý-nét-lý.
ad. In an effeminate manner.

EFFEMINATION, éf-fém'-ý-ná-
shún. f. The state of one grown
womanish, the state of one emas-
culated or unmanned.

To EFFERVESCE, éf-fér-vés'. v. n.
To have an intestine motion excited.

EFFERVESCENCE, éf-fér-vés'-
séns. f. An intestine motion pro-
duced by bodies combining to-
gether.

EFFERVESCENT, éf-fér-vés'-sént.
a. Producing intestine motion.

EFFETE, éf-fét. a. Barren; worn
out with age.

EFFICACIOUS, éf-fý-ká'-shús. a.
Productive of effects, powerful to
produce the consequence intended.

EFFICACIOUSLY, éf-fý-ká'-shúf-
lý. ad. Effectually.

EFFICACY, éf-fý-ká-ý. f. Pro-
duction of the consequence intended.

EFFICIENCE, éf-fíh'-éns. } f.
EFFICIENCY, éf-fíh'-én-ý. } f.
The act of producing effects, agency.

EFFICIENT, éf-fíh'-ént. f. The
cause which makes effects; he that
makes, the effector.

EFFICIENT, éf-fíh'-ént. a. Causing
effects.

To EFFIGIATE, éf-fídzh'-ý-áte.
v. a. To form in semblance, to
image.

EFFIGIATION, éf-fí-dzhý-á'-shún.
f. The act of imaging, or forming
the resemblance of things or persons.

EFFIGIES, éf-fíd'-zhý-éz. } f. Re-
EFFIGY, éf-fý-dzhý. } sem-
blance, image in painting or scul-
pture.

EFFLORESCENCE, éf-fló-rés'-
séns. } f.
EFFLORESCENCY, éf-fló-
rés'-sén-ý. } f.
Production of flowers; excrescences
in the form of flowers; in physick,
the breaking out of some humours
in the skin.

EFFLORESCENT, éf-fló-rés'-sént.
a. Shooting out in form of flowers.

EFFLUENCE, éf-flú-éns. f. That
which issues from some other prin-
ciple.

EFFLUENT, éf-flú-ént. a. Flow-
ing from something.

EFFLUVIA, éf-flú'-vyá. } f.
EFFLUVIUM, éf-flú'-vyúm. } f.
Those small particles which are con-
tinually flying off from bodies.

EFFLUX, éf-flúks. f. The act of
flowing out; effusion; that which
flows from something else, emana-
tion.

To EFFLUX, éf-flúk's. v. n. To run
out.

EFFLUXION, éf-flúk'-shún. f. The
act of flowing out; that which flows
out, effluvium, emanation.

EFFORT, éf-fórt. f. Struggle, labo-
rious endeavour.

EFFOSSION, éf-fósh'-ún. f. The
act of digging up from the ground.

EFFRONTERY, éf-frún'-tér-ý. f.
Impudence, shamelessness.

To **EFFULGE**, ɛf-fúldzh'. v. n. To send forth lustre.

EFFULGENCE, ɛf fú' dzhéns. f. Lustre, brightness, splendour.

EFFULGENT, ɛf fú' dzhént. a. Shining, bright, luminous.

EFFUMABILITY, ɛf-fú má bí' í-tý. f. The quality of flying away in fumes.

To **EFFUSE**, ɛf-fú'z. v. a. To pour out, to spill.

EFFUSION, ɛf-fú-zhún. f. The act of pouring out; waste, the act of spilling or shedding; the thing poured out.

EFFUSIVE, ɛf-fú' sív. a. Pouring out, dispersing.

EFT, ɛt'. f. A newt, an evet.

EFTSOONS, ɛft-sónz. ad. Soon afterwards.

To **EGEST**, ɛ-dzhéft'. v. a. To throw out food at the natural vents.

EGESTION, ɛ-dzhés'-tshún. f. The act of throwing out the digested food.

EGG, ɛg'. f. That which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced; the spawn or sperm of creatures; any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg.

To **EGG**, ɛg'. v. a. To incite, to instigate.

EGLANTINE, ɛg'-lán-tíne. f. A species of rose; sweet-brier.

EGOTISM, ɛ'-gò-dzim. f. Too frequent mention of a man's self.

EGOTIST, ɛ'-gò-tít. f. One that is always talking of himself.

To **EGOTIZE**, ɛ'-gò-tize. v. n. To talk much of one's self.

EGREGIOUS, ɛ-gré'-dzhús. a. Eminent, remarkable, extraordinary; eminently bad, remarkably vicious.

EGREGIOUSLY, ɛ-gré'-dzhúf-lý. ad. Eminently, shamefully.

EGRESS, ɛ'-grés. f. The act of going out of any place, departure.

EGRESSION, ɛ-grésh'-úo. f. The act of going out.

EGRET, ɛ'-grét. f. A fowl of the heron kind.

EGRIOT, ɛ'-grý-ót. f. A species of cherry.

To **EJACULATE**, ɛ-dzhák'-ú-láte. v. a. To throw, to shoot out.

EJACULATION, ɛ-dzhák'-ú-lá' shún. f. A short prayer darted out occasionally; the act of darting or throwing out.

EJACULATORY, ɛ-dzhák'-ú-lá-túr'-ý. a. Suddenly darted out, sudden, hafty.

To **EJECT**, ɛ-dzhékt'. v. a. To throw out, to cast forth, to void; to throw out or expel from an office or possession.

EJECTION, ɛ-dzhékt'-shún. f. The act of casting out, expulsion.

EJECTMENT, ɛ-dzhékt'-mént. f. A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

EIGH, ɛ'. int. An expression of sudden delight.

EIGHT, ɛ'te. a. Twice four. A word of number.

EIGHTEEN, ɛ'-tén. a. Twice nine.

EIGHTEENTH, ɛ'-tént. a. The next in order to the seventeenth.

EIGHTFOLD, ɛ'te-fóld. a. Eight times the number or quantity.

EIGHTH, ɛ'tít. a. Next in order to the seventh.

EIGHTHLY, ɛ'tít-lý. ad. In the eighth place.

EIGHTIETH, ɛ'tít. a. The next in order to the seventh-ninth, eighth tenth.

EIGHTSCORE, ɛ'te-fkóre. a. Eight times twenty.

EIGHTY, ɛ'tý. a. Eight times ten.

EISEL, ɛ-sít. f. Vinegar, verjuice.

EITHER, ɛ'thúr, pron. Whichever of the two, whether one or the other; each, both.

EITHER, ɛ'thur. ad. A distributive adverb, answered by Or, either the one or the other.

EJULATION, ɛdzh-ú-lá'-shún. f. Outcry, lamentation, moan, wailing.

EKE, ɛ'k. ad. Also, likewise, beside.

To **EKE**, ɛ'k. v. a. To increase; to supply, to fill up deficiencies; to protract, to lengthen; to spin out by useless additions.

To **ELABORATE**, ɛ-láb'-ò-ráte. v. a. To produce with labour; to heighten and improve by successive operations.

ELABORATE, ê-lâb' ô-rét. a. Finished with great diligence.

ELABORATELY, ê-lâb'-ô-rét-ly. ad. Laboriously, diligently, with great study.

ELABORATION, ê-lâb'-ô-râ"-shûn. f. Improvement by successive operations.

To ELANCE, ê-lâns'. v. a. To throw out, to dart.

ELAPIDATION, ê-lâp-ý-dâ"-shûn. f. The act of clearing from stones.

To ELAPSE, ê-lâp's. v. n. To pass away, to glide away.

To ELAQUATE, ê-lâ-kwý"-âte. v. a. To set free from a snare, to disentangle.

ELAQUEATION, ê-lâ-kwý"-â"-shûn. f. The act of disentangling.

ELASTICAL, ê-lâs'-tî-kâl. } a. Having the power of returning to the form from which it is distorted, springy.

ELASTICK, ê-lâs'-tîk. } ing the

ELASTICITY, ê-lâs'-tîv'-it-ý. f. Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves.

ELATE, ê-lâ-te. a. Flushed with success. lofty, haughty.

To ELATE, ê-lâ-te. v. a. To puff up with prosperity; to exalt, to heighten.

ELATION, ê-lâ"-shûn. f. Haughtiness proceeding from success.

ELBOW, êl'-bô. f. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder; any flexure or angle.

To ELBOW, êl'-bô. v. a. To push with the elbow; to push, to drive, to distance.

To ELBOW, êl'-bô. v. n. To jut out in angles.

ELBOWCHAIR, êl'-bô-tshâ-re. f. A chair with arms.

ELBOWROOM, êl'-bô-rôm. f. Room to stretch out the elbows, freedom from confinement.

ELD, êld'. f. Old age, decrepitude; old people, persons worn out with years.

ELDER, êl'-dûr. a. Surpassing another in years.

ELDER, êl'-dêr. f. The name of a tree.

ELDERLY, êl'-dêr-ly. a. No longer young.

ELDERS, êl'-dûr-z. f. Persons whose age gives them reverence; ancestors; those who are older than others; among the Jews, rulers of the people; in the New Testament, ecclesiasticks; among Presbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk polity.

ELDERSHIP, êl'-dêr-shîp. f. Seniority, primogeniture.

ELDEST, êl'-dêr. a. The oldest, that has the right of primogeniture; that has lived most years.

ELECAMPANE, êl-ý-kâm-pâ-ne. f. A plant named also starwort.

To ELECT, ê-lêkt'. v. a. To choose for any office or use; in theology, to select as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECT, ê-lêkt'. a. Chosen, taken by preference from among others; chosen to an office, not yet in possession; chosen as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECTION, ê-lêkt'-shûn. f. The act of choosing one or more from a greater number; the power of choice; voluntary preference; the determination of God by which any were selected for eternal life; the ceremony of a publick choice.

ELECTIVE, ê-lêkt'-tîv. a. Exerting the power of choice.

ELECTIVELY, ê-lêkt'-tîv-ly. ad. By choice, with preference of one to another.

ELECTOR, ê-lêkt'-tûr. f. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer; a prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

ELECTORAL, ê-lêkt'-tô-râl. a. Having the dignity of an elector.

ELECTORATE, ê-lêkt'-tô"-âre. f. The territory of an elector.

ELECTRESS, ê-lêkt'-tûr-ês. f. The wife of an elector.

ELECTRE, ê-lêkt'-têr. f. Amber; a mixed metal.

ELECTRICAL, ê-lêkt'-trî-kâl. } a.

ELECTRICK, ê-lêkt'-trîk. } Attractive without magnetism; produced by an electrick body.

ELECTRICITY, ɛ-lɛk-tris'-i-tý. *f.*
A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw substances, and emit fire.

ELECTUARY, ɛ-lɛk'-tù-ár-ý. *f.* A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey.

ELEEMOSYNARY, ɛl-ý-mòz'-ý-nár-ý. *a.* Living upon alms, depending upon charity; given in charity.

ELEGANCE, ɛl-ɛ-gàns. } *f.* Beau-
ELEGANCY, ɛl-ɛ-gán-sý. } ty of art, beauty without grandeur.

ELEGANT, ɛl-ɛ-gánt. *a.* Pleasing with minuter beauties; nice, not coarse, not gross.

ELEGANTLY, ɛl-ɛ-gánt-ly. *ad.* In such a manner as to please without elevation.

ELIAC, ɛl-ɛ-dzý-ák. *a.* Used in elegies, mournful, sorrowful.

ELEGY, ɛl-ɛ-dzý. *f.* A mournful song; a funeral song; a short poem, without points or turns.

ELEMENT, ɛl-ɛ-mént. *f.* The first or constituent principle of any thing; the four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is composed; the proper habitation or sphere of any thing; an ingredient, a constituent part; the letters of any language; the lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.

To **ELEMENT**, ɛl-ɛ-mént. *v. a.* To compound of elements; to constitute, to make as a first principle.

ELEMENTAL, ɛl-ɛ-mén-tál. *a.* Produced by some of the four elements; arising from first principles.

ELEMENTARITY, ɛl-ɛ-mén-tár-i-tý. *f.* Simplicity of nature, absence of composition.

ELEMENTARY, ɛl-ɛ-mén-tár-ý. *a.* Uncompounded, having only one principle.

ELENCH, ɛ-lɛngk'. *f.* An argument, a sophism.

ELEPHANT, ɛl-ɛ-fánt. *f.* The largest of all quadrupeds; ivory.

ELEPHANTIASIS, ɛl-ɛ-fán-tí-ás-is. *f.* A species of leprosy.

ELEPHANTINE, ɛl-ɛ-fán'-tín. *a.* Pertaining to the elephant.

To **ELEVATE**, ɛl-ɛ-váte. *v. a.* To raise up aloft; to exalt, to dignify; to raise the mind with great conceptions.

ELEVATE, ɛl-ɛ-váte. *part. a.* Exalted, raised aloft.

ELEVATION, ɛl-ɛ-vá'-shún. *f.* The act of raising aloft; exaltation, dignity; exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions; the height of the heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

ELEVATOR, ɛl-ɛ-vá-túr. *f.* A raiser or lifter up.

ELEVEN, ɛ-lév'n. *a.* Ten and one.

ELEVENTH, ɛ-lév'nth. *a.* The next in order to the tenth.

ELF, ɛlf'. *f.* A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild places; a devil.

To **ELF**, ɛlf'. *v. a.* To entangle hair in an intricate manner.

ELFIN, ɛlf'in. *a.* Relating to fairies; belonging to elves.

ELFLOCK, ɛlf-lók. *f.* Knot of hair twilled by elves.

To **ELICIT**, ɛ-lis'-sít. *v. a.* To strike out, to fetch out by labour.

ELICIT, ɛ-lis'-sít. *a.* Brought into act.

ELICITATION, ɛ-lis'-sý-tá'-shún. *f.* Excitement of the power of the will into act.

To **ELIDE**, ɛ-lý-de. *v. a.* To break in pieces.

ELIGIBILITY, ɛl-ý-dzhi-bil'-i-tý. *f.* Worthiness to be chosen.

ELIGIBLE, ɛl-ý-dzhibl. *a.* Fit to be chosen, preferable.

ELIGIBLENESS, ɛl-ý-dzhibl-nés. *f.* Worthiness to be chosen, preferableness.

To **ELIMINATE**, ɛ-lím-ý-náte. *v. a.* To banish, to reject.

ELIMINATION, ɛ-lím-ý-ná'-shún. *f.* The act of banishing, rejection.

ELISION, ɛ-líz'-ún. *f.* The act of cutting off; division, separation of parts.

ELIXATION, ɛ-lík-sá'-shún. *f.* The act of boiling or stewing.

ELIXIR, ɛ-lík-súr. *f.* A medicine made

made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum; the liquor with which chymists transmute metals; the extract or quintessence of any thing; any cordial.

ELK, ɛl'k'. f. A large and stately animal of the stag kind.

ELL, ɛl'. f. A measure containing a yard and a quarter.

ELLIPSIS, ɛl-ɪp'-sɪs. f. A figure of rhetorick, by which something is left out; in geometry, an oval figure generated from the section of a cone.

ELLIPTICAL, ɛl-ɪp'-tɪ-kəl. } a.
ELLIPTICK, ɛl-ɪp'-tɪk. }
 Having the form of an ellipsis.

ELM, ɛlm'. f. The name of a tree.

ELOCUTION, ɛl-ɔ'-kju'-shn. f. The power of fluent speech; eloquence, flow of language; the power of expression or diction.

ELOGY, ɛl-ɔ'-dʒy. f. Praise, panegyrick.

To **ELONGATE**, ɛ-lɔng'-gâte. v. a. To lengthen, to draw out.

To **ELONGATE**, ɛ-lɔng' gâte. v. n. To go off to a distance from any thing.

ELONGATION, ɛ-lɔng-gâ'-shn. f. The act of stretching or lengthening itself; the state of being stretched; distance; space at which one thing is distant from another; departure, removal.

To **ELOPE**, ɛ-lɔ'pe. v. n. To run away, to break loose, to escape.

ELOPEMENT, ɛ-lɔ'pe-mént. f. Departure from just restraint.

ELOPS, ɛ'-lɔps. f. A fish, reckoned by Milton among the serpents.

ELOQUENCE, ɛl-ɔ'-kwéns. f. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; elegant language uttered with fluency.

ELOQUENT, ɛl-ɔ'-kwént. a. Having the power of oratory.

ELOQUENTLY, ɛl-ɔ'-kwént-lý. ad. In an eloquent manner.

ELSE, ɛl's. pronoun. Other, one besides.

ELSE, ɛl's. ad. Otherwise; beside, except.

ELSEWHERE, ɛl's-hwère. ad. In any other place; in other places, in some other place.

To **ELUCIDATE**, ɛ-lú'-sɪ dâte. v. a. To explain, to clear.

ELUCIDATION, ɛ lú'-fý-dâ'-shn. f. Explanation, exposition.

ELUCIDATOR, ɛ-lú'-fý-dâ-túr. f. Explainer, expofitor, commentator.

To **ELUDE**, ɛ lúd. v. a. To escape by stratagem, to avoid by artifice.

ELUDIBLE, ɛ-lú'-dɪbl. a. Possible to be eluded.

ELVES, ɛlvz. f. The plural of ELF.

ELVESLOCK, ɛlvz-lɔk. f. A knot in the hair.

ELVISH, ɛl'-vɪsh. a. Relating to elves, or wandering spirits.

ELUMBATED, ɛ lúm'-bâ-tíd. a. Weakened in the loins.

ELUSION, ɛ-lú'-zshn. f. An escape from inquiry or examination, an artifice.

ELUSIVE, ɛ-lú'-sív. a. Practising elusion, using arts to escape.

ELUSORY, ɛ-lú'-fú-ý. a. Tending to elude, tending to deceive, fraudulent.

To **ELUTE**, ɛ lú'. v. a. To wash off.

To **ELUTRIATE**, ɛ-lú'-trý-âte. v. a. To decant, to strain out.

ELUTRIATION, ɛ-lú trý-â'-shn. f. Decanting, straining out, clearing ore by washing with a large quantity of water.

ELYSIAN, ɛ lɪzh'-yán. a. Deliciously soft and soothing, exceedingly delightful.

ELYSIUM, ɛ-lɪzh'-yúm. f. The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls, any place exquisitely pleasant.

EM, ɪm. A contraction of THEM.

To **EMACIATE**, ɛ-mâ'-shý-âte. v. a. To waste, to deprive of flesh.

To **EMACIATE**, ɛ-mâ'-shý-âte. v. n. To lose flesh, to pine.

EMACIATION, ɛ'-mâ'-shý-â'-shn. f. The act of making lean; the state of one grown lean.

EMACULATION, ɛ'-mâk-û-lâ'-shn. f. The act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness.

EMANANT, ɛm'-mâ-nânt. a. Issuing from something else.

To EMANATE, ém'-mā-nāte. v. n.
To issue or flow from something
else.

EMANATION, ém-mā-nā-shún. f.
The act of issuing or proceeding
from any other substance; that
which issues from another substance.

EMANATIVE, ém'-mā-nā-tiv. a. Is-
suing from another.

To EMANCIPATE, é mán'-sī-pāte.
v. a. To set free from servitude.

EMANCIPATION, é-mán-sī-pā-
shún. f. The act of setting free,
deliverance from slavery.

To EMARGINATE, é-mā'r-dzhí-
nāte. v. a. To take away the margin
or edge of any thing.

To EMASCULATE, é mās'-kū-lāte.
v. a. To castrate, to deprive of vi-
rility; to effeminate; to vitiate by
unmanly softness.

EMASCULATION, é-mās-kū-lā-
shún. f. Castration; effeminacy,
womanish qualities.

To EMBALE, im-bā'le. v. a. To
make up into a bundle; to bind up,
to enclose.

To EMBALL, im-bā'l. v. a. To
make up into a ball.

To EMBALM, im-bā'm. v. a. To
impregnate a body with aromatics,
that it may resist putrefaction.

EMBALMER, im-bā'l-nār. f. One
that practises the art of embalming
and preserving bodies.

To EMBAR, im-bār. v. a. To shut,
to enclose; to stop, to hinder by
prohibition, to block up.

EMBARCATION, im-bār-kā-shún.
f. The act of putting on shipboard;
the act of going on shipboard.

EMBARGO, im-bār-gō. f. A pro-
hibition to pass, a stop put to trade.

To EMBARK, im-bā'rk. v. a. To
put on shipboard; to engage another
in any affair.

To EMBARK, im-bā'rk. v. n. To
go on shipboard; to engage in any
affair.

To EMBARRASS, im-bār-rās. v. a.
To perplex, to distress, to entangle.

EMBARRASSMENT, im-bār-rāf-
mént. f. Perplexity, entangle-
ment.

To EMBASE, im-bā'fe. v. a. To
vitate; to degrade, to vilify.

EMBASSADOR, ém-bās-sā-dūr. f.
One sent on a publick message.

EMBASSADRESS, ém-bās-sā-drēs.
f. A woman sent on a publick
message.

EMBASSAGE, ém'-bās-sādzh. } f. A
EMBASSY, ém'-bās-ty. } pub-
lick message; any solemn message.

To EMBATHE, im-bā'the. v. a.
To wash in a bath.

To EMBATTLE, im-bā'tl. v. a. To
range in order or array of battle.

To EMBATTLE, im-bā'tl. v. n. To
be ranged in battle array.

EMBATTLED, im-bā'tld. a. Having
partiments.

To EMBAY, im-bā'y. v. a. To bathe,
to wet, to wash; to enclose in a bay,
to land-lock.

To EMBELLISH, im-bē'l-ísh. v. a.
To adorn, to beautify.

EMBELLISHMENT, im-bē'l-ísh-
mént. f. Ornament, adventitious
beauty, decoration.

EMBER DAY, ém'-būr-dā. f. A day
of fasting and abstinence. The em-
ber days are the Wednesday, Friday,
and Saturday after the first Sunday
in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, Sep-
tember the fourteenth, and Decem-
ber the thirteenth.

EMBER WEEK, ém'-būr-wēk. f. A
week in which an ember day
falls.

EMBERS, ém'-būrz. f. without a sin-
gular. Hot cinders, ashes not yet
extinguished.

To EMBEZZLE, im-béz'l. v. a. To
appropriate by breach of trust; to
waste, to swallow up in riot.

EMBEZZLEMENT, im-béz'l-mént.
f. The act of appropriating to
himself that which is received in
trust for another; the thing appro-
priated.

To EMBLAZE, im-blā'ze. v. a. To
adorn with glittering embellish-
ments; to blazon, to paint with
ensigns armorial.

To EMBLAZON, im-blā'zn. v. a.
To adorn with figures of heraldry;
to deck in glaring colours.

EMBLAZONRY, im-blá'zn-rý. f. Pictures upon shields.

EMBLEM, ém'-blém. f. Inlay, enamel; an occult representation, an allusive picture.

To **EMBLEM**, ém' blém. v. a. To represent in an occult or allusive manner.

EMBLEMATICAL, ém-blé-
mát'-ý-kál. } a.

EMBLEMATICK, ém-blé-
mát'-ík. }

Comprising an emblem, allusive, occultly, representative; dealing in emblems, using emblems.

EMBLEMATICALLY, ém-blé-
mát'-ý-kál-ý. ad. In the manner of emblems, allusively.

EMBLEMATIST, ém-blém'-á-tíst. f. Writer or inventor of emblems.

EMBOLISM, ém'-bò-lizm. f. Intercalation, insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time; the time inserted, intercalary time.

EMBOLUS, ém'-bò-lús. f. Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump.

To **EMBOSS**, im-bòs'. v. a. To form with protuberances; to engrave with relief or rising work; to enclose, to include, to cover; to hunt hard.

EMBOSSMENT, im-bòs'-mènt. f. Any thing standing out from the rest, jut, eminence; relief, rising work.

To **EMBOTTLE**, im-bòt'l. v. a. To include in bottles, to bottle.

To **EMBOWEL**, im-bow'-íl. v. a. To deprive of the entrails.

To **EMBRACE**, im-brá'fe. v. a. To hold fondly in the arms, to squeeze, in kindness; to seize ardently or eagerly, to lay hold of, to welcome; to comprehend, to take in, to encircle; to comprise, to enclose, to contain.

To **EMBRACE**, im-brá'fe. v. n. To join in an embrace.

EMBRACE, im-brá'fe. f. Clasp, fond pressure in the arms, hug.

EMBRACEMENT, im-brá'fe-mènt. f. Clasp in the arms, hug, em-

brace; state of being contained, enclosure; conjugal endearment.

EMBRACER, im-brá'-súr. f. The person embracing.

EMBRASURE, ém-brá-zhò'r. f. An aperture in the wall, a battlement.

To **EMBROCATE**, ém'-brò-káte. v. a. To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors.

EMBROCATION, ém-brò-ká'-shún. f. The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors; the lotion with which any diseased part is washed.

To **EMBROIDER**, im-broí'-dúr. v. a. To border with ornaments, to decorate with figured work.

EMBROIDERER, im-broí'-dér-úr. f. One that adorns clothes with needlework.

EMBROIDERY, im-broí'-dér-ý. f. Figures raised upon a ground, variegated needlework; variegation, diversity of colours.

To **EMBROIL**, im-broí'l. v. a. To disturb, to confuse, to distract.

To **EMBROTHEL**, im-broth'-íl. v. a. To enclose in a brothel.

EMBRYO, ém'-brý-ò. } f. The

EMBRYON, ém'-brý-ón. } offspring yet unfinished in the womb; the state of any thing yet not fit for production, yet unfinished.

EMENDABLE, é-mén'-dábl. a. Capable of emendation, corrigible.

EMENDATION, é-mén-dá'-shún. f. Correction, alteration; an alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDATOR, é-mén-dá'-tór. f. A corrector, an improver.

EMERALD, ém'-è-ráld. f. A green precious stone.

To **EMERGE**, é-mérdzh'. v. n. To rise out of any thing in which it is covered; to rise, to mount from a state of oppression or obscurity.

EMERGENCE, é-mér'-dzhéns. }

EMERGENCY, é-mér'-dzhén-sý. }

f. The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered; the act of rising into view; any sudden occasion, unexpected casualty; pressing necessity.

EMERGENT, ê-mêr'-dzhént. a. Rising out of that which overwhelms and obscures it; rising into view or notice; proceeding or issuing from any thing; sudden, unexpectedly casual.

EMERODS, êm' êr'-ôdz. } f. Pain-
EMEROIDS, êm' êr'-ôidz. } ful
 swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins, piles. Properly HEMORRHOIDS.

EMERSION, ê-mêr'-shùn. f. The time when a star, having been obscured by it's too near approach to the sun, appears again.

EMERY, êm' êr' ý. f. Iron ore, useful in cleaning and polishing steel.

EMETICAL, ê-mét'-i-kál. } a. Hav-
EMETICK, ê-mét'-ik. } ing
 the quality of provoking vomits.

EMETICALLY, ê-mét'-i-kál-ý. ad. In such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

EMICATION, êm-ý-ká'-shùn. f. Sparkling, flying off in small particles.

EMICTION, ê-mik'-shùn. f. Urine.

EMIGRANT, êm'-ý-gránt. a. Departing from a place, wandering.

EMIGRANT, êm'-ý-gránt. f. One who emigrates.

To EMIGRATE, êm'-ý-gráte. v. n. To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION, êm-ý-grá'-shùn. f. Change of habitation.

EMINENCE, êm'-ý-néns. }
EMINENCY, êm'-ý-nén-ý. } f.
 Loftiness, height; summit, highest part; exaltation, conspicuousness, reputation, celebrity; supreme degree; notice, distinction; a title given to cardinals.

EMINENT, êm'-ý-nént. a. High, lofty; dignified, exalted; conspicuous, remarkable.

EMINENTLY, êm'-ý-nént-ý. ad. Conspicuously, in a manner that attracts observation; in a high degree.

EMISSARY, êm'-is-êr-ý. f. One sent out on private messages, a spy, a secret agent; one that emits or sends out.

EMISSION, ê-mish'-ùn. f. The act of sending out, vent.

To EMIT, ê-mít. v. a. To send forth; to let fly, to dart; to issue out juridically.

EMMET, êm'-mít. f. An ant, a pismire.

To EMMEW, îm-mú'. v. a. To mew or coop up.

EMOLLIENT, ê-mól'-lyént. a. Softening, suppling.

EMOLLIENTS, ê-mól'-lyénts. f. Such things as sleek and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids.

EMOLLITION, ê-mól'-lsh'-ùn. f. Profit, advantage.

EMOTION, ê-mó'-shùn. f. Disturbance of mind, vehemence of passion.

To EMPALE, îm-pá'le. v. a. To fence with a pale; to fortify, to enclose, to shut in; to put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

EMPANNEL, îm-pán'-níl. f. The writing or entering the names of a jury into a schedule by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear.

To EMPANNEL, îm-pán'-níl. v. a. To summon to serve on a jury.

To EMPASSION, îm-pásh'-ùn. v. a. To move with passion, to affect strongly.

To EMPEOPLE, îm-pé'pl. v. a. To form into a people or community.

EMPERESS, êmp'-prés. f. A woman invested with imperial power; the wife of an emperor. Now written EMPRESS.

EMPELOUR, êmp'-pêr-úr. f. A monarch of title and dignity superiour to a king.

EMPERY, êmp'-pê-rý. f. Empire, sovereign command. A word out of use.

EMPHASIS, êm'-fá-sis. f. A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence.

EMPHATICAL, êm-fát'-ik ál. }
EMPHATICK, êm-fát'-ik. } a.
 Forcible, strong, striking.

EMPHATICALLY, êm-fát'-i-kál-ý. ad. Strongly, forcibly, in a striking manner.

To **EMPIERCE**, *Im-pé'rs. v. a.* To pierce into, to enter into by violent assault.

EMPIRE, *ém-pî're. f.* Imperial power, supreme dominion; the region over which dominion is extended; command over any thing.

EMPIRICK, *ém-pî-rik. f.* A trier or experimenter, such persons as have no true knowledge of physical science, but venture upon observation only; a quack.

EMPIRICAL, *ém-pî'r-i-kâl. } a.*

EMPIRICK, *ém-pî'rik. } a.*
Versed in experiments; known only by experience, practised only by rote.

EMPIRICALLY, *ém-pî'r-i-kâl-lý. ad.* Experimentally, according to experience; without rational grounds; in the manner of a quack.

EMPIRICISM, *ém-pî'r-i-sizm. f.* Dependence on experience without knowledge or art, quackery.

EMPLASTER, *ím-plás'-túr. f.* An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance, spread upon cloth or leather.

To **EMPLASTER**, *ím-plás'-túr. v. a.* To cover with a plaster.

EMPLASTICK, *ím-plás'-tik. a.* Viscous, glutinous.

To **EMPLEAD**, *ím-plé'd. v. a.* To indict, to prefer a charge against.

To **EMPLOY**, *ím-ploy'. v. a.* To busy, to keep at work, to exercise; to use as an instrument; to commission, to intrust with the management of any affairs; to fill up with business; to pass or spend in business.

EMPLOY, *ím-ploy'. f.* Business, object of industry; publick office.

EMPLOYABLE, *ím-ploy'-ábl. a.* Capable to be used, proper for use.

EMPLOYER, *ím-ploy'-úr. f.* One that uses or causes to be used.

EMPLOYMENT, *ím-ploy'-mént. f.* Business, object of industry; the state of being employed; office, post of business.

To **EMPOISON**, *ím-poi'zn. v. a.* To destroy by poison, to destroy by

venomous food or drugs; to taint with poison, to envenom.

EMPOISONER, *ím-poi'z-nér. f.* One who destroys another by poison.

EMPOISONMENT, *ím-poi'z-némt. f.* The practice of destroying by poison.

EMPORETICK, *ém-pò-rét'-ik. a.* That which is used at markets, or in merchandize.

EMPORIUM, *ém-pò'-ry-úm. f.* A place of merchandize, a mart, a commercial city.

To **EMPOVERISH**, *ím-pòv'-ér-ísh. v. a.* To make poor, to reduce to indigence; to lessen fertility.

EMPOVERISHER, *ím-pòv'-ér-ísh-úr. f.* One that makes others poor; that which impairs fertility.

EMPOVERISHMENT, *ím-pòv'-ér-ísh-mént. f.* Diminution, cause of poverty, waste.

To **EMPOWER**, *ím-pow-úr. v. a.* To authorise, to commission; to enable.

EMPRESS, *émp'-prés. f.* The queen of an emperour; a female invested with imperial dignity, a female sovereign.

EMPRISE, *ém-pri'ze. f.* Attempts of danger, undertaking of hazard, enterprise.

EMPTIER, *émp'-ty-úr. f.* One that empties, one that makes any place void.

EMPTINESS, *émp'-ty-nés. f.* The state of being empty; a void space, vacuity; unsatisfactoriness, inability to fill up the desires; vacuity of head, want of knowledge.

EMPTION, *émp'-shún. f.* The act of purchasing.

EMPTIONAL, *émp'-shún-útl. a.* Pertaining to buying.

EMPTY, *émp'-ty. a.* Void, having nothing in it, not full; unsatisfactory, unable to fill the mind or desires; without any thing to carry, unburdened; vacant of head, ignorant, unskillful; without substance, without solidity, vain.

To **EMPTY**, *émp'-ty. v. a.* To evacuate, to exhaust.

To EMPURPLE, *im-pûrp'l.* v. a. To make of a purple colour.

To EMPUZZLE, *im-pûz'l.* v. a. To perplex, to put to a stand.

EMPYEMA, *êm-pý-ê-mâ.* f. A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever, generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only.

EMPYREAL, *êm-pîr'-y-âl.* a. Formed of the element of fire, refined beyond aerial.

EMPYREAN, *êm-pî-ré-ân.* f. The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.

EMPYREUM, *êm-pý-rûm.* } f.
 EMPYREUMA, *êm-pý-rû-mâ.* }
 The burning of any matter in boiling or distillation.

EMPYREUMATICAL, *êm-pý-rû-mâ'-i-kâl.* a. Having the smell or taste of burnt substances.

EMPYROSIS, *êm-pý-rô'-sis.* f. Conflagration, general fire.

To EMULATE, *êm-â-lâ-te.* v. a. To rival; to imitate with hope of equality, or superior excellence; to be equal to; to rise to equality with.

EMULATION, *êm-â-lâ'-shûn.* f. Rivalry, desire of superiority; contest, contention.

EMULATIVE, *êm-â-lâ-tiv.* a. Inclined to emulation, rivalling, disposed to competition.

EMULATOR, *êm-â-lâ-tûr.* f. A rival, a competitor.

To EMULGE, *ê-mûldzh'* v. a. To milk out.

EMULGENT, *ê-mûl'-dzhênt.* a. Milking or draining out.

EMULOUS, *êm-â-lûs.* a. Rivalling, engaged in competition; desirous of superiority, desirous to rise above another, desirous of any excellence possessed by another.

EMULOUSLY, *êm-â-lûs-lý.* ad. With desire of excelling or outgoin another.

EMULSION, *ê-mûl'-shûn.* f. A form of medicine, made by bruising oily seeds and kernels, and mixing them gradually with water.

EMUNCORIES, *ê-mûngk'-tûr-ýz.*

f. Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected.

To ENABLE, *in-â'bl.* v. a. To make able, to confer power.

To ENACT, *in-âkt'.* v. a. To establish, to decree; to represent by action.

ENACT, *in-âkt'.* f. Purpose, determination.

ENACTOR, *in-âk'-tûr.* f. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws; one who practises or performs any thing.

ENALLAGE, *ên-âl'-lâ-dzhê.* f. A figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a possessive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.

To ENAMBUSH, *in-âm'-bûsh.* v. a. To hide in ambush, to hide with hostile intention.

To ENAMEL, *in-âm'-il.* v. n. To inlay, to variegate with colours.

To ENAMEL, *in-âm'-il.* v. n. To practise the use of enamel.

ENAMEL, *in-âm'-il.* f. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid; the substance inlaid in other things.

ENAMELLER, *in-âm'-il-lûr.* f. One that practises the art of enamelling.

To ENAMOUR, *in-âm'-ûr.* v. a. To inflame with love; to make fond.

ENARRATION, *ên-nâr-râ'-shûn.* f. Explanation.

ENARTHOSIS, *ên-âr-thûrô'-sis.* f. The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

ENATATION, *ên-nâ-tâ'-shûn.* f. The act of swimming out.

To ENCAGE, *in-kâ'dzh.* v. a. To shut up as in a cage; to coop up, to confine.

To ENCAMP, *in-kâmp'.* v. n. To pitch tents, to sit down for a time in a march.

To ENCAMP, *in-kâmp'.* v. a. To form an army into a regular camp.

ENCAMPMENT, *in-kâmp'-mênt.* f. The act of encamping, or pitching tents; a camp, tents pitched in order.

To ENCAVE, in-ká' ve. v. a. To hide as in a cave.

To ENCHAFE, in-tshá' fe. v. a. To enrage, to irritate, to provoke.

To ENCHAIN, in-tshá' ne. v. a. To fasten with a chain, to hold in chains, to bind.

To ENCHANT, in-tshánt'. v. a. To subdue by charms or spells; to delight in a high degree.

ENCHANTER, in-tshán'-túr. f. A magician, a forcerer.

ENCHANTINGLY, in-tshán'-tling-ly. ad. With the force of enchantment.

ENCHANTMENT, in-tshánt'-mént. f. Magical charms, spells, incantation; irresistible influence, overpowering delight.

ENCHANTRESS, in-tshán'-trés. f. A forceress, a woman versed in magical arts; a woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.

To ENCHASE, in-tshá' fe. v. a. To infix, to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.

To ENCIRCLE, in-férk'l. v. a. To surround, to environ, to enclose in a ring or circle.

ENCIRCLET, in-férk'-lít. f. A circle, a ring.

ENCLITICKS, in-klít'-iks. f. Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

To ENCLOSE, in-kló' ze. v. a. To part from things or grounds common by a fence; to environ, to encircle, to surround.

ENCLOSER, in-kló'-zúr. f. One that encloses or separates common fields in several distinct properties; any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLOSURE, in-kló'-zhúr. f. The act of enclosing or enviring any thing; the separation of common grounds into distinct possessions; the appropriation of things common; state of being shut up in any place; the space enclosed.

ENCOMIAST, in-kó'-myášt. f. A panegyrist, a praiser.

ENCOMIASTICAL, in-kó-mý' ást'-kál. } a.

ENCOMIASTICK, in-kó-mý' ást'-tik. }

Panegyric, containing praise, bestowing praise.

ENCOMIUM, in-kó'-myúm. f. Panegyrick, praise, elogy.

To ENCOMPASS, in-kúm'-pás. v. a. To enclose, to encircle; to go round any place.

ENCOMPASSMENT, in-kúm'-pás-mént. f. Circumlocution, remote tendency of talk.

ENCORE, óng-kó're. ad. Again, once more.

ENCOUNTER, in-koun'-túr. f. Duel, single fight, conflict; battle, fight in which enemies rush against each other; sudden meeting; casual incident.

To ENCOUNTER, in-koun'-túr. v. a. To meet face to face; to meet in a hostile manner, to rush against in conflict; to attack; to oppose; to meet by accident.

To ENCOUNTER, in-koun'-túr. 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, in-koun'-tér-úr. f. Opponent, antagonist, enemy; one that loves to accost others.

To ENCOURAGE, in-kúr'-rízh. v. a. To animate, to incite to any thing; to give courage to, to support the spirits, to embolden; to raise confidence, to make confident.

ENCOURAGEMENT, in-kúr'-rízh-mént. f. Incitement to any action or practice, incentive; favour, countenance, support.

ENCOURAGER, in-kúr'-rízh-úr. f. One that supplies incitements to any thing, a favourer.

To ENCROACH, in-kró'tsh. 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, in-kró'tsh. v. n. To creep on gradually without right; to pass bounds.

ENCROACHER, in-krò'-tshùr. f.

One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means; one who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

ENCROACHMENT, in-krò'tsh-mént. f.

An unlawful gathering in upon another man; advance into the territories or rights of another.

To **ENCUMBER**, in-kùm'-bùr. v. a.

To clog, to load, to impede; to load with debts.

ENCUMBRANCE, in-kùm'-bráns. f.

Clog, load, impediment; burden upon an estate.

ENCYCLICAL, én-sík'-H-ká'. a.

Circular, sent round through a large region.

ENCYCLOPEDIA, én-sí-klò- }
pé-dyá. }

ENCYCLOPEDIA, én-sí-klò- }
pé-dy. }

The circle of sciences, the round of learning.

ENCYSTED, én-sís'-tíd. a. Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

END, énd'. f. The extremity of any thing; the conclusion or cessation of any thing; the conclusion or last part of any thing; ultimate, state, final doom; final determination, conclusion of debate or deliberation; death; abolition, total loss; fragment, broken piece; purpose, intention; thing intended, final design; An end, erect, as his hair stands an end.

To **END**, énd'. v. a. To terminate, to conclude, to finish; to destroy, to put to death.

To **END**, énd'. v. n. To come to an end; to conclude, to cease.

To **ENDAMAGE**, in-dám'-ídzh. v. a. To mischief, to prejudice, to harm.

ENDAMAGEMENT, én-dám'-ídzh-mént. f. Damage, loss.

To **ENDANGER**, in-dá'n-dzhùr. v. a. To put into hazard, to bring into peril; to incur the danger of, to hazard.

To **ENDEAR**, in-dér. v. a. To make dear, to make beloved.

ENDEARMENT, in-dér-mént. f. The cause of love, means by which

any thing is endeared; the state of being endeared, the state of being loved.

ENDEAVOUR, in-dév'-ùr. f. Labour directed to some certain end.

To **ENDEAVOUR**, in-dév'-ùr. v. n. To labour to a certain purpose.

To **ENDEAVOUR**, in-dév'-ùr. v. a. To attempt, to try.

ENDEAVOURER, in-dév'-ér-ùr. f. One who labours to a certain end.

ENDECAGON, én-dék'-á-gón. f. A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDEMIAL, én-dé'-myál. }

ENDEMIAL, én-dém'-y-kál. } a.

ENDEMICK, én-dém'-ík. }

Peculiar to a country, used of any disease that affects several people together in the same country, proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns.

To **ENDENIZE**, én-dén'-íz. v. a. To make free, to enfranchise.

To **ENDICT**, } in-dí'te. { v. a. To charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice; as he was endited for felony; to draw up, to compose, to write.

To **ENDITE**, in-dí'te. v. n. To compose.

ENDICTMENT, { in-dí'te- } f.

ENDITEMENT, { mént. } f. A bill or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth.

ENDIVE, én'-div. f. An herb, succory.

ENDLESS, énd'-lès. a. Without end, without conclusion or termination; infinite in duration, perpetual; incessant, continual.

ENDLESSLY, énd'-lès-ly. ad. Incessantly, perpetually; without termination of length.

ENDLESSNESS, énd'-lès-nès. f. Perpetuity, endless duration; the quality of being round without an end.

ENGLONG, énd'-lóng. ad. In a straight line.

ENDMOST, énd'-múst. a. Remotest, furthest, at the further end.

To **ENDORSE**, in-dá'rez. v. a. To register

- register on the back of a writing, to superscribe; to cover on the back.
- ENDORSEMENT**, in-dá'rs-mént. f. Superfcription, writing on the back; ratification.
- TO ENDOW**, In-dow'. v. a. To enrich with portion; to supply with any external goods; to enrich with any excellence.
- ENDOWMENT**, In-dow'-mément. f. Wealth bestowed to any person or use; the bestowing or assuring a dower, the setting forth or severing a sufficient portion for perpetual maintenance, gifts of nature.
- TO ENDUE**, In-dú'. v. a. To supply with mental excellencies.
- ENDURANCE**, In-dú'-rans. f. Continuance, lastingness.
- TO ENDURE**, In-dú'r. v. a. To bear, to undergo, to sustain, to support.
- TO ENDURE**, In-dú'r. v. n. To last, to remain, to continue; to brook, to bear.
- ENDURER**, In-dú'-rúr. f. One that can bear or endure, sustainer, sufferer; continuer, laster.
- ENDWISE**, end'-wize. ad. Erectly, on end.
- TO ENECATE**, én'-é-káte. v. a. To kill, to destroy.
- ENEMY**, én'-é-mý. f. A publick foe; a private opponent, an antagonist; one that dislikes; in theology, the fiend, the devil.
- ENERGETICK**, én-ér-dzhét'-ík. a. Forcible, active, vigorous, efficacious.
- ENERGY**, én'-ér-dzhý. f. Power; force, vigour, efficacy; faculty, operation.
- TO ENERVATE**, é-nér'-vâte. v. a. To weaken, to deprive of force.
- ENERVATION**, é-nér'-vâ'-shún. f. The act of weakening; the state of being weakened, effeminacy.
- TO ENERVE**, é-nérv'. v. a. To weaken, to break the force of, to crush.
- TO ENFEEBLE**, In-fé'bl. v. a. To weaken, to enervate.
- TO ENFEOFF**, én-fé'f. v. a. To

- invest with any dignities or possessions. A law term.
- ENFEOFFMENT**, én-fé'f-mément. f. The act of enfeoffing; the instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.
- TO ENFETTER**, In-fét'-túr. v. a. To bind in fetters; to enchain.
- ENFILADE**, én-fý-lá'de. f. A strait passage.
- TO ENFILADE**, én-fý-lá'de. v. a. To pierce in a right line.
- TO ENFORCE**, In-fó'rse. v. a. To strengthen, to invigorate; to put in act by violence; to urge with energy; to compel, to constrain.
- TO ENFORCE**, In-fó'rse. v. n. To prove, to show beyond contradiction.
- ENFORCE**, In-fó'rse. f. Power, strength. Not used.
- ENFORCEDLY**, In-fó'r-séd-ly. ad. By violence, not voluntarily, not spontaneously.
- ENFORCEMENT**, In-fó'rse-mément. f. An act of violence, compulsion, force offered; sanction, that which gives force to a law; pressing exigence.
- ENFORCER**, In-fó'r-súr. f. Compeller, one who effects by violence.
- TO ENFRANCHISE**, In-frán'-tshíz. v. a. To admit to the privileges of a freeman; to set free from slavery; to free or release from custody; to denizen.
- ENFRANCHISEMENT**, In-frán'-tshíz-mément. f. Investiture of the privileges of a denizen; release from prison or from slavery.
- ENFROZEN**, In-f.ó'zn. part. Congealed with cold.
- TO ENGAGE**, In-gá'dzh. v. a. To impawn, to stake; to enlist, to bring into a party; to embark in an affair, to enter on an undertaking; to unite, to attach; to induce, to win by pleasing means; 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**, In-gá'dzh. v. n. To conflict, to fight; to embark in any business, to enlist in any party.

ENGAGEMENT, in-gá'dzh-mént. f. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt; obligation by contract; adherence to a party or cause, partiality; employment of the attention; fight, conflict, battle; obligation, motive.

To ENGAOL, in-dzǎn'. v. a. To imprison, to confine.

To ENGARRISON, in-gár-ri-sún. v. a. To protect by a garrison.

To ENGENDER, in-dzhén'-dúr. v. a. To beget through different sexes; to produce, to form; to excite, to cause, to produce; to bring forth.

To ENGENDER, in-dzhén'-dúr. v. n. To be caused, to be produced.

ENGINE, én'-dzhín. f. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect; a military machine; an instrument to throw water upon burning houses; any means used to bring to pass; an agent for another.

ENGINEER, én-dzǎn'-nér. f. One who manages engines, one who directs the artillery of an army.

ENGINEERY, én'-dzhín-ry. f. The act of managing artillery; engines of war, artillery.

To ENGIRD, in-gérd'. v. a. To encircle, to surround.

ENGLE, éng'gl. f. A gull, a put, a bubble.

ENGLISH, in-g'glih. a. Belonging to England.

To ENGLISH, in-g'glih. v. a. To translate into English.

To ENGLUT, in-glút'. v. a. To swallow up; to glut, to pamper.

To ENGORGE, in-gá'rdzh. v. a. To swallow, to devour, to gorge.

To ENGORGE, in-gá'rdzh. v. n. To devour, to feed with eagerness and voracity.

To ENGRAIN, in-grá'ne. v. a. To die deep, to die in grain.

To ENGRAPPLE, in-gráp'l. v. n. To close with, to contend with hold on each other.

To ENGRASP, in-grásp'. v. a. To seize, to hold fast in the hand.

To ENGRAVE, in-grá've. v. a. To picture by incisions in any matter;

to mark wood or stone; to impress deeply, to imprint; to bury, to inter.

ENGRAVEN, in-grá'vn. part. of ENGRAVE.

ENGRAVER, in grá'-vúr. f. A cutter in stone, or other matter.

ENGRAVING, in-grá'-vlog. f. A picture or mark engraved.

To ENGROSS, in-gró'se. v. a. To thicken, to make thick; to increase in bulk; to fatten, to plump up; to seize in the gross; to purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price; to copy in a large hand.

ENGROSSER, in-gró'se-úr. f. He that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price.

ENGROSSMENT, in gró'se-mént. f. Appropriation of things in the gross, exorbitant acquisition.

To ENGUARD, in-gá'rd. v. a. To protect, to defend.

To ENHANCE, in hán's. v. a. To raise, to advance in price; to raise in esteem; to aggravate.

ENHANCEMENT, in-hán's-mént. f. Augmentation of value; aggravation of ill.

ENIGMA, é-níg'-má. f. A riddle, an obscure question.

ENIGMATICAL, é-níg-mác'-i-kál. a. Obscure, ambiguously or darkly expressed.

ENIGMATICALY, é-níg-mác'-i-kál-y. ad. In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.

ENIGMATIST, é-níg'-má-tíst. f. One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters.

To ENJOIN, in-dzhoín. v. a. To direct, to order, to prescribe.

ENJOINER, in-dzhoín-úr. f. One who gives injunctions.

ENJOINMENT, in-dzhoín-mént. f. Direction, command.

To ENJOY, in-dzhoý'. v. a. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to obtain possession or fruition of; to please, to gladden.

To ENJOY, in-dzhoý'. v. n. To live in happiness.

ENJOYER, in-dzhoy'-úr. f. One that has fruition.

ENJOYMENT, in-dzhoy'-mént. f. Happiness, fruition.

To ENKINDLE, in-kin'dl. v. a. To set on fire, to inflame; to rouse passion; to incite to any act or hope.

To ENLARGE, in-lá'rdzh. v. a. To make greater in quantity or appearance; to dilate, to expand; to amplify; to release from confinement; to diffuse in eloquence.

To ENLARGE, in-lá'rdzh. v. n. To expatiate, to speak in many words.

ENLARGEMENT, in-lá'rdzh-mént. f. Increase, augmentation, farther extension; release from confinement or servitude; magnifying representation; expatiating speech, copious discourse.

ENLARGER, in-lá'r-dzhár. f. Amplifier.

To ENLIGHT, én-lít'e. v. a. To illuminate, to supply with light.

To ENLIGHTEN, én-lít'n. v. a. To illuminate, to supply with light; to instruct, to furnish with increase of knowledge; to supply with light.

ENLIGHTENER, én-lít'e-núr. f. One that gives light; instructor.

To ENLINK, in-link'. v. a. To chain to, to bind.

To ENLIST, in-lít'. v. a. To enroll for military service; to bring into a party.

To ENLIST, in-lít'. v. n. To engage in military service; to enter into a party.

ENLISTMENT, in-lít'-mént. f. The act of enlisting.

To ENLIVEN, in-lí'vn. v. a. To make quick, to make alive, to animate; to make vigorous or active; to make sprightly; to make gay.

ENLIVENER, in-lí'v-núr. f. That which animates, that which invigorates.

To ENLUMINE, in-lú'-mín. v. a. To illumine, to illuminate.

To ENMARBLE, in-má'rb'l. v. a. To turn to marble.

To ENMESH, in-mésh'. v. a. To net, to entangle.

ENMITY, én-mí' tý. f. Unfriendly

disposition, malevolence, aversion; state of opposition; malice, mischievous attempts.

ENNEAGON, én-né'-á-gón. f. A figure of nine angles.

ENNEATICAL, én-né-át'-ý-kál. a. Every ninth in a series.

To ENNOBLE, én-nó'bl. v. a. To raise from commonalty to nobility; to dignify, to aggrandise; to elevate; to make famous or illustrious.

ENNOBLEMENT, én-nó'bl-mént. f. The act of raising to the rank of nobility; exaltation, elevation, dignity.

ENODATION, é'-nó-dá"-shún. f. The act of unying a knot; solution of a difficulty.

ENORMITY, é-ná'r-mí-tý. f. Deviation from rule; deviation from right; atrocious crimes, flagitious villainies.

ENORMOUS, é-ná'r-mús. a. Irregular, out of rule; wicked beyond the common measure; exceeding in bulk the common measure.

ENORMOUSLY, é-ná'r-mús-ly. ad. Beyond measure.

ENORMOUSNESS, é-ná'r-mús-nés. f. Immeasurable wickedness.

ENOUGH, é-núf'. a. Being in a sufficient measure, such as may satisfy.

ENOUGH, é-núf'. f. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence.

ENOUGH, é-núf'. ad. In a sufficient degree, in a degree that gives satisfaction; an exclamation noting fullness or satiety.

ENOW, é-nów'. The plural of ENOUGH. A sufficient number.

ENPATRONED, én-pá'-trúnd. a. Having a patron.

To ENRAGE, in-rá'dzh. v. a. To irritate, to provoke, to make furious.

To ENRANGE, in-rá'ndzh. v. a. To place regularly, to put in order.

To ENRANK, in-rá'ngk'. v. a. To place in orderly ranks.

To ENRAPT, in-rápt'. v. a. To throw into an extasy, to transport into enthusiasm.

To ENRAPTURE, in-rápt'-túr. v. a. To transport with pleasure.

- To ENRAVISH**, in-ráv'-ísh. v. a. To throw into extasy.
- ENRAVISHMENT**, in-ráv'-ísh-mént. f. Extasy of delight.
- To ENRHEUM**, in-rò'm. v. n. To take cold.
- To ENRICH**, in-rítsh'. v. a. To make wealthy, to make opulent; to fertilise, to make fruitful; to store, to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable.
- ENRICHMENT**, in-rítsh'-mént. f. Augmentation of wealth; improvement by addition.
- To ENRIDGE**, in-rídzh'. v. a. To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.
- To ENRING**, in-ríng'. v. a. To bind round, to encircle.
- To ENRIPEN**, in-rípn. v. a. To ripen, to mature.
- To ENROBE**, in-rò'be. v. a. To dress, to clothe.
- To ENROL**, in-rò'le. v. a. To insert in a roll or register; to record; to involve, to inwrap.
- ENROLLER**, in-rò'le-úr. f. He that enrolls, he that registers.
- ENROLMENT**, in-rò'le-mént. f. Register, writing in which any thing is recorded.
- To ENROOT**, in-rò't. v. a. To fix by the root.
- To ENROUND**, in-rou'nd. v. a. To environ, to surround, to enclose.
- ENS**, énz'. f. Any being or existence.
- To ENSANGUINE**, in-sáng'-gwín. v. a. To smear with gore, to suffuse with blood.
- To ENSCHEDULE**, in-séd'-ú'l. v. a. To insert in a schedule or writing.
- To ENSCONCE**, in-skons'. v. a. To cover as with a fort.
- To ENSEAM**, in-sé'm. v. a. To sow up, to enclose by a seam.
- To ENSEAR**, in-sé'r. v. a. To cauterise, to stanch or stop with fire.
- To ENSHIELD**, in-shí'ld. v. a. To cover.
- To ENSHRINE**, in-shrí'ne. v. a. To enclose in a chest or cabinet, to preserve as a thing sacred.
- ENSIFORM**, én'-sý'-fórm. a. Having the shape of a sword.
- ENSIGN**, én'-sine. f. The flag or standard of a regiment; a badge, or mark of distinction; the officer of foot who carries the flag.
- ENSIGNBEARER**, én'-sine-bé-rúr. f. He that carries the flag.
- ENSIGNCY**, én'-sín-sý. f. The office of an ensign.
- To ENSLAVE**, in-slá've. v. a. To reduce to servitude, to deprive of liberty; to make over to another as his slave.
- ENSLAVEMENT**, in-slá've-mént. f. The state of servitude, slavery.
- ENSLAVER**, in-slá'-vúr. f. He that reduces others to a state of servitude.
- To ENSUE**, in-sú'. v. a. To follow, to pursue.
- To ENSUE**, in-sú'. v. n. To follow as a consequence to premises; to succeed in a train of events, or course of time.
- ENSURANCE**, in-shò'-ráns. f. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum; the sum paid for security.
- ENSURANCER**, in-shò'-rán-súr. f. He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.
- To ENSURE**, in-shò'r. v. a. To ascertain, to make certain, to secure; to exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.
- ENSURER**, in-shò'-rúr. f. One who makes contracts of ensurance.
- ENTABLATURE**, in-táb'-lá-túr. } f.
- ENTABLEMENT**, in-táb'l-mént. } f. In architecture, the architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar.
- ENTAIL**, in-tá'le. f. The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of it's descent; the rule of descent settled for any estate.
- To ENTAIL**, in-tá'le. v. a. To settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be, by any subsequent possessor, bequeathed at pleasure.
- To ENTAME**, in-tá'me. v. a. To tame, to subjugate.
- To ENTANGLE**, in-táng'gl. v. a.

To inwrap or ensnare with something not easily extricable; to twilt or confuse; to involve in difficulties, to perplex.

ENTANGLEMENT, *in-táng-gl'mént. f.* Intricacy, perplexity, puzzle.

ENTANGLER, *in-táng-glúr. f.* One that intangles.

To **ENTENDER**, *in-tén'dúr. v. a.* To make tender, to make fond.

To **ENTER**, *én'túr. 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**, *én'túr. v. n.* To come in, to go in; to penetrate mentally, to make intellectual entrance; to engage it; to be initiated in.

ENTERABLE, *én'tér-ábl. a.* That may be entered.

ENTERING, *én'tér-ing. f.* Entrance, passage into a place.

To **ENTERLACE**, *in-tér-lá'se. v. a.* To intermix.

ENTEROLOGY, *én-tě-ról'-ó-dzhý. f.* The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERPARLANCE, *in-tér-pá'r-láns. f.* Parley, mutual talk, conference.

ENTERPRISE, *én'tér-príze. f.* An undertaking of hazard, an arduous attempt.

To **ENTERPRISE**, *én'tér-príze. v. a.* To undertake, to attempt, to essay.

ENTERPRISER, *én'tér-pí'zúr. f.* A man of enterprise, one who undertakes great things.

To **ENTERTAIN**, *én-tér-tá'ne. 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, *én-tér-tá'núr. f.* He that keeps others in his service; he that treats others at his table; he that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTAINMENT, *én-tér-tá'ne-mént. f.* Conversation; treatment at the table; hospitable reception; payment of soldiers or servants;

amusement; diversion; dramatick performance, the lower comedy.

ENTERTISSUED, *in-tér-tísh'-ú.d. a.* Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

To **ENTHRONE**, *in-thró'ne. v. a.* To place on a regal seat; to invest with sovereign authority.

ENTHUSIASM, *én-thú'zý-ázm. f.* A vain belief of private revelation, a vain confidence of divine favour; heat of imagination; elevation of fancy, exaltation of ideas.

ENTHUSIAST, *én-thú'zý-ást. f.* One who vainly imagines a private revelation, one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God; one of a hot imagination; one of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

ENTHUSIASTICAL, *én-thú'zý-á's-tí-kál. a.*

ENTHUSIASTICK, *én-thú'zý-á's-tík. a.* Persuaded of some communication with the Deity; vehemently hot in any cause; elevated in fancy, exalted in ideas.

ENTHYMEME, *én'thý-mém. f.* An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition.

To **ENTICE**, *in-tí'se. v. a.* To allure, to attract, to draw by blandishment or hopes.

ENTICEMENT, *in-tí'se-mént. f.* The act or practice of alluring to ill; the means by which one is allured to ill, allurement.

ENTICER, *in-tí'súr. f.* One that allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY, *in-tí'sing-lý. ad.* Charmingly, in a winning manner.

ENTIERTY, *in-tí'ér-tý. f.* The whole, not barely a part.

ENTIRE, *in-tí're. a.* Whole, undivided; unbroken, complete in it's parts; full, complete; in full strength.

ENTIRELY, *in-tí're-lý. ad.* In the whole, without division; completely, fully.

ENTIRENESS, *in-tí're-nés. f.* Completeness, fulness.

To **ENTITLE**, *in-tí'tl. v. a.* To grace or dignify with a title or honourable

nourable appellation; to supercribe or prefix as a title; to give a claim to any thing; to grant any thing as claimed by a title.

ENTITY, ên'-tî-tý. f. Something which really is, a real being; a particular species of being.

To **ENTOIL**, In-toil'. v. a. To ensnare, to entangle, to bring into toils or nets.

To **ENTOMB**, In-tóm'. v. a. To put into a tomb.

ENTRAILS, ên' tréls. f. The intestines, the bowels, the guts; the internal parts.

ENTRANCE, ên'-trâns. f. 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 any thing.

To **ENTRANCE**, In-trâns'. v. a. To put into a trance, to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions; to put into an extasy.

To **ENTRAP**, In-trâp'. v. a. To ensnare, to catch in a trap; to involve unexpectedly in difficulties; to take advantage of.

To **ENTREAT**, In-tré't. v. n. To petition, to solicit, to importune; to prevail upon by solicitation; to treat or use well or ill.

To **ENTREAT**, In-tré't. v. n. To offer a treaty or compact; to treat, to discourse; to make a petition.

ENTREATANCE, In-tré'-tâns. f. Petition, entreaty, solicitation.

ENTREATY, In-tré'-tý. f. Petition, prayer, solicitation.

ENTRY, ên'-trý. f. 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; the act of entering publickly into any city.

To **ENUBILATE**, ê-nú'-bi-lâte. v. a. To clear from clouds.

ENUBILOUS, ê-nú'-bi-lús. a. Free from clouds.

To **ENUCLEATE**, ê nû'-klý-âte. v. a. To solve, to clear.

ENUCLEATION, ê-nû'-klý-â'-shún. f. The solving a difficulty.

To **ENVELOP**, In-vél'úp. v. a. To inwrap, to cover; to hide, to surround; to line, to cover on the inside.

ENVELOPE, ðn-vé'î'ðpe. f. A wrapper, an outward case.

To **ENVENOM**, In-vén'úm. v. a. To poison; to make odious; to enrage.

ENVIABLE, ên'-vy-âbl. a. Deserving envy.

ENVIER, ên' vÿ-ÿr. f. One that envies another, a maligner.

ENVIIOUS, ên'-vyús. a. Infected with envy.

ENVIIOUSLY, ên'-vyúf-ly. ad. With envy, with malignity, with ill-will.

To **ENVIRON**, In-vî'rân. v. a. To surround; to envelop; to besiege, to hem in; to enclose, to invest.

ENVIRONS, ðn-vÿ'î'v'nz. f. The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.

To **ENUMERATE**, ê-nû'-mêr-âte. v. a. To reckon up singly, to count over distinctly.

ENUMERATION, ê'-nû-mêr-râ'-shún. f. The act of numbering or counting over.

To **ENUNCIATE**, ê-nún'-shÿ-âte. v. a. To declare, to proclaim.

ENUNCIATION, ê'-nún-shÿ-â'-shún. f. Declaration, publick attestation; intelligence, information.

ENUNCIATIVE, ê-nún'-shÿ-â-tív. a. Declarative, expressive.

ENUNCIATIVELY, ê-nún'-shÿ-â-tív-ly. ad. Declaratively.

ENVOY, ên'-voy. f. A publick minister sent from one power to another; a publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassadour; a messenger.

To **ENVY**, ên'-vÿ. v. a. To hate another for excellence or success; to grieve at any qualities of excellence in another; to grudge.

To **ENVY**, ên'-vÿ. v. n. To feel envy, to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity.

ENVY, ên'-vÿ. f. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excel-

excel-

excellence or happiness; rivalry, competition; malice.

To ENWHEEL, in-hwél. v. a. To encompass, to encircle.

To ENWOMB, in-wóm. v. a. To make pregnant; to bury, to hide.

EPACT, é-pákt. f. 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.

EPAULMENT, é-pól-mént. f. In fortification, a network made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, of gabions, or of fascines and earth.

EPENTHESIS, é-pén'thè-sis. f. The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word.

EPHEMERA, é-fém'-è-rá. f. A fever that terminates in one day; an insect that lives only one day.

EPHEMERAL, é-fém'-è-rál. } a.

EPHEMERICK, é-fém'-è-rik. } a.

Diurnal, beginning and ending in a day.

EPHEMERIDES, éf-è-mér'-ý-déz. f. The plural of EPHEMERIS.

EPHEMERIS, é-fém'-è-ris. f. A journal, an account of daily transactions; an account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

EPHEMERIST, é-fém'-è-rít. f. One who consults the planets, one who studies astrology.

EPHEMERON-WORM, é-fém'-è-rón-wúrm. f. A worm that lives but a day.

EPHOD, éf'-ód. f. A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.

EPICK, ép'-ik. a. Comprising narrations, not acted, not rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroic.

EPICEDIUM, ép-ý-fé'-dyùm. f. An elegy, a poem upon a funeral.

EPICENE, ép'-ý-fèn. a. Common to both sexes.

EPICURE, ép-ý-ká'r. f. A man given wholly to luxury.

EPICUREAN, ép-ý-kú-ré'-án. f. One who holds the principles of Epicurus.

EPICUREAN, ép-ý-kú-ré'-án. a. Luxurious, contributing to luxury.

EPICURISM, ép-ý-kú-rizm. f. Luxury, sensual enjoyment, gross pleasure.

EPICYCLE, ép'-ý-íkl. f. A little circle, the centre of which is in the circumference of a greater, or a small orb dependent on a greater, as that of the moon on that of the earth.

EPICYCLOID, ép-ý-fí'-kloid. f. A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDEMICAL, ép ý-dém'-i-kál. } a.

EPIDEMICK, ép-ý-dém'-ik. } a.

That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague; generally prevailing, affecting great numbers; general, universal.

EPIDERMIS, ép-ý-dé'-mís. f. The scarf-skin of a man's body.

EPIGRAM, ép'-ý-grám. f. A short poem terminating in a point.

EPIGRAMMATICAL, ép-ý-grám-mát'-i-kál. } a.

EPIGRAMMATIC, ép-ý-grám-mát'-ik. } a.

Dealing in epigrams, writing epigrams; suitable to epigrams, belonging to epigrams.

EPIGRAMMATIST, ép-ý-grám-mà-tíst. f. One who writes or deals in epigrams.

EPIGRAPH, ép'-ý-gráf. f. An inscription on a statue or a building.

EPILEPSY, ép'-ý-lép-sý. f. Any convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense.

EPILEPTICK, ép-ý-lép'-tik. a. Convulsed.

EPILOGUE, ép'-ý-lóg. f. The poem or speech at the end of a play.

EPIPHANY, é-plí'-fá-ný. f. A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star.

EPIPHONEMA, ép-ý-fó-né'-má. f. An exclamation, a conclusive sen-

tence not closely connected with the words foregoing.

EPIPHORA, é-píř'-řò-rá. f. An inflammation of any part, particularly of the eyes.

EPIPHYSIS, é-píř'-ý-sis. f. Accretion, the parts added by accretion.

EPIPLOCE, é-píp'-lò-ě. f. A figure in rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another.

EPISCOPACY, é-pis'-kò-pá-řý. f. The government of bishops, established by the apostles.

EPISCOPAL, é-pis'-kò-pál. a. Belonging to a bishop; vested in a bishop.

EPISCOPALIAN, é-pis-kò-pá-řyán. a. Having bishops.

EPISCOPALIAN, é-pis-kò-pá-řyán. f. An advocate for episcopacy.

EPISCOPATE, é-pis'-kò-pá-te. f. A bishoprick.

EPISODE, ép'-ý-řò-de. f. An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject.

EPISODICAL, ép'-ý-řòd'-i-kál. } a.

EPISODICK, ép'-ý-řòd'-ik. } a.

Contained in an episode.

EPISPASTICK, ép'-ý-řpás'-tik. a. Drawing; blistering.

EPISTLE, é-píř'. f. A letter.

EPISTOLARY, é-pis'-tò-lár-ý. a. Relating to letters, suitable to letters; transacted by letters.

EPISTLER, é-píř'-lùr. f. A scribbler of letters.

EPITAPH, ép'-ý-táf. f. An inscription upon a tomb stone.

EPITHALAMIUM, ép'-ý-thá-lá-mým. f. A nuptial song, a compliment upon marriage.

EPITHEM, ép'-ý-thém. f. A liquid medicament externally applied.

EPITHET, ép'-ý-thét. f. An adjective denoting any quality good or bad.

EPITOME, é-píř'-ò-mě. f. Abridgment, abbreviation.

EPITOMISE, é-píř'-ò-mize. v. a. To abstract, to contract into a narrow space; to diminish, to curtail.

EPITOMISER, é-píř'-ò-mi-zùr. } f.

EPITOMIST, é-píř'-ò-mít. } f.

An abridger, an abstracter.

EPOCH, ép'-òk. } f. The time

EPOCHA, ép'-ò-ká. } at which a new computation is begun, the time from which dates are numbered.

EPODE, ép'-ò-de. f. The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe.

EPOPEE, ép'-ò-pé. f. An epick or heroick poem.

EPULARY, ép'-ù-lér-ý. a. Pertaining to a feast.

EPULATION, ép-ù-lá-řhùn. f. A banquet, feasting.

EPULOTICK, ép-ù-lòt'-ik. f. A cicatrifying medicament.

EQUABILITY, é'-kwá-bíř'-i-tý. f. Equality to itself, evenness, uniformity.

EQUABLE, é'-kwábl. a. Equal to itself, even, uniform.

EQUABLY, é'-kwá-bíř. ad. Uniformly, evenly, equally to itself.

EQUAL, é'-kwál. a. Like another in bulk, or any quality that admits comparison; adequate to any purpose; even, uniform; in just proportion; impartial, neutral; indifferent; equitable, advantageous, alike to both parties; upon the same terms.

EQUAL, é'-kwál. f. One not inferior or superiour to another; one of the same age.

To **EQUAL**, é'-kwál. v. a. To make one thing or person equal to another; to rise to the same state with another person; to recompense fully.

To **EQUALIZE**, é'-kwá-lize. v. a. To make even; to be equal to.

EQUALITY, é'-kwól'-it-ý. f. Likeness with regard to any quantities compared; the same degree of dignity; evenness, uniformity; equality.

EQUALLY, é'-kwál-ý. ad. In the same degree with another; evenly, equably, uniformly; impartially.

EQUALNESS, é'-kwál-něs. f. The same as **EQUALITY**.

EQUANGULAR, é'-kwáng'-gù-lár. a. Consisting of equal angles.

EQUANIMITY, é'-kwá-nim'-i-tý. f. Even-

Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.

EQUANIMOUS, é-kwán'-y-mùs. a. Even, not dejected.

EQUATION, é-kwá'-shùn. f. The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect; in algebra, an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; in astronomy, the difference between the time marked by the sun's apparent motion, and that measured by its real motion.

EQUATOR, é-kwá'-túr. f. A great circle, the poles of which are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres.

EQUATORIAL, é-kwá'-tò''-rý-ál. a. Pertaining to the equator.

EQUERRY, é-kwér'-y. f. Master of the horse.

EQUESTRIAN, é-kwés'-trý-án. a. Appearing on horseback; skilled in horsemanship; belonging to the second rank in Rome.

EQUICRURAL, é-kwý-krò''-rál. a. Having the legs of an equal length.

EQUIDISTANT, é-kwý-dís''-tánt. a. At the same distance.

EQUIDISTANTLY, é-kwý-dís''-tánt-lý. ad. At the same distance.

EQUIFORMITY, é-kwý-fá''-r-mí-rý. f. Uniform equality.

EQUILATERAL, é-kwý-lá''-ér-ál. a. Having all sides equal.

To EQUILIBRATE, é-kwý-lí''-bráte. v. a. To balance equally.

EQUILIBRATION, é-kwý-lí-brá''-shùn. f. Equipoise.

EQUILIBRIUM, é-kwý-lí-b''-rý-úm. f. Equipoise, equality of weight; equality of evidence, motives, or powers.

EQUINECESSARY, é-kwý-nés''-fél-fér-y. a. Needful in the same degree.

EQUINOCTIAL, é-kwý-nòk''-shál. f. The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, it makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINOCTIAL, é-kwý-nòk''-shál. a. Pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes; being near the equinoctial line.

EQUINOCTIALLY, é-kwý-nòk''-shál-y. ad. In the direction of the equinoctial.

EQUINOX, é-kwý-nòks. f. 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, he makes our days and nights equal; equinoctial wind.

EQUINUMERANT, é-kwý-nù''-mé-ránt. a. Having the same number.

To EQUIP, é-kwíp'. v. a. To furnish for a horseman; to furnish, to accoutre, to fit out.

EQUIPAGE, ék'-kwí-pádzh. f. Furniture for a horseman; carriage of state, vehicle; attendance, retinue; accoutrements, furniture.

EQUIPAGED, ék'-kwí-pádzhd. a. Accoutred, attended.

EQUIPONDENCY, é-kwý-pén''-dén-fý. f. The act of hanging in equipoise.

EQUIPMENT, é-kwíp'-mént. f. The act of equipping or accourting; accoutrement, equipage.

EQUIPOISE, é-kwý-poiz. f. Equality of weight, equilibration.

EQUIPOLLENCE, é-kwý-pòl''-léns. f. Equality of force or power.

EQUIPOLLENT, é-kwý-pòl''-lént. a. Having equal power or force.

EQUIPONDERANCE, é-kwý-pón''-dér-áns. } a.

EQUIPONDERANCY, é-kwý-pón''-dér-án-fý. } Equality of weight.

EQUIPONDERANT, é-kwý-pón''-dér-ánt. a. Being of the same weight.

To EQUIPONDERATE, é-kwý-pón''-dér-áte. v. n. To weigh equal to any thing.

EQUIPONDIOUS, é-kwý-pón''-dyús. a. Equilibrated, equal on either part.

EQUITABLE, ék'-kwý-tábl. a. Just, due

due to justice; loving justice, candid, impartial.

EQUITABLY, êk'-kwý-táb-ly. ad. Justly, impartially.

EQUITY, êk'-kwí-tý. f. Justice, right, honesty; impartiality; in law, the rules of decision observed by the court of chancery.

To EQUIVALENCE, ê-kwiv'-vâ-léns. v. a. To equiponderate, to be equal to.

EQUIVALENCE, ê-kwiv'-vâ-léns. } f.

EQUIVALENCY, ê-kwiv'-vâ-lén-sý. } f.

Equality of power or worth.

EQUIVALENT, ê-kwiv'-vâ-lént. a. Equal in value; equal in excellence; of the same import or meaning.

EQUIVALENT, ê-kwiv'-vâ-lént. f. A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

EQUIVOCAL, ê-kwiv'-vô-kál. a. Of doubtful signification, meaning different things; uncertain, doubtful.

EQUIVOCALLY, ê-kwiv'-vô-kál-ý. ad. Ambiguously, in a doubtful or double sense; by uncertain or irregular birth, by generation out of the stated order.

EQUIVOCALNESS, ê-kwiv'-vô-kál-nés. f. Ambiguity, double meaning.

To EQUIVOCATE, ê-kwiv'-vô-kâte. v. n. To use words of equal meaning, to use ambiguous expressions.

EQUIVOCATION, ê-kwiv'-vô-ká-shún. f. Ambiguity of speech, double meaning.

EQUIVOCATOR, ê-kwiv'-vô-kátúr. f. One who uses ambiguous language.

ERA, ê'-rá. f. The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

ERADIATION, ê'-rá-dý-á'-shún. f. Emission of radiance.

To ERADICATE, ê'-rád'-ý-kâte. v. a. To pull up by the root; to destroy, to end.

ERADICATION, ê'-rád'-ý-ká'-shún. f. The act of tearing up by the root,

destruction; the state of being torn up by the roots.

ERADICATIVE, ê-rád'-ý-ká-tív. a. That which cures radically.

To ERASE, ê-rá'te. v. a. To destroy, to rub out; to expunge.

ERASEMENT, ê-rá'te-mént. f. Destruction, devallation; expunction, abolition.

ERE, ê're. ad. Before, sooner than.

ERE, ê're prep. Before.

ERELONG, êre-lóng'. ad. Before a long time had elapsed.

ERENOW, êre-now'. ad. Before this time.

EREWILE, êre-hwí'le. } ad.

EREWILES, êre-hwí'tz. } ad. Some time ago, before a little while.

To ERECT, ê-rékt'. v. a. To place perpendicularly to the horizon; to raise, to build; to elevate, to exalt; to animate, to encourage.

To ERECT, ê-rékt'. v. n. To rise upright.

ERECT, ê-rékt'. a. Upright; directed upwards; bold, confident, vigorous.

ERÉCTION, ê-rék'-shún. f. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward; the act of building or raising edifices.

ERÉCTNESS, ê-rékt'-nés. f. Uprightness of posture.

ERÉMITE, êr'-ê-míte. f. One who lives in a wilderness, a hermit.

ERÉMITICAL, êr'-ê-mít'-ý-kál. a. Religiously solitary.

ERÉPTATION, ê'-rêp-tá'-shún. f. A creeping forth.

ERÉPTION, ê-rêp'-shún. f. A snatching or taking away by force.

ERGOT, êr'-gòt. f. A sort of stub, like a piece of horn, placed behind and below the pastern joint.

ERINGO, ê-ring'-gò. f. Sea-holly, a plant.

ERISTICAL, ê-rís'-tí-kál. a. Controversial, relating to dispute.

ERMINE, êr'-mín. f. An animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the

the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a choice and valuable fur.

ERMINED, ɛr'-mīnd. a. Clothed with ermine.

To **ERODE**, ɛ-rō'de. v. a. To canker, or eat away.

EROGATION, ɛr-rō-gā'-shūn. f. The act of giving or bestowing, distribution.

EROSION, ɛ rō'-zhūn. f. The act of eating away; the state of being eaten away.

To **ERR**, ɛr'. v. n. To wander, to ramble; to miss the right way, to stray; to deviate from any purpose; to commit errors, or mistake.

ERRABLE, ɛr'-rābl. a. Liable to err.

ERRABLENESS, ɛr'-rābl-nēs. f. Liability to err.

ERRAND, ɛr'-rānd. f. A message, something to be told or done by a messenger.

ERRANT, ɛr'-rānt. a. Wandering, roving, rambling; vile, abandoned, completely bad.

ERRANTRY, ɛr'-rānt-trý. f. An errant state, the condition of a wanderer; the employment of a knight errant.

ERRATA, ɛr-rā'-tā. f. The faults of the printer or author inserted in the beginning or end of the book.

ERRATICALLY, ɛr-rāt'-i-kāl-ý. ad. Without rule, without method.

ERRATICK, ɛr-rāt'-ík. a. Wandering, uncertain, keeping no certain order; irregular, changeable.

ERRONEOUS, ɛr-rō'-nyūs. a. Wandering, unsettled; mistaking, misled by error.

ERRONEOUSLY, ɛr-rō'-nyūs-lý. ad. By mistake, not rightly.

ERRONEOUSNESS, ɛr-rō'-nyūs-nēs. f. Physical falsehood, inconformity to truth.

ERROUR, ɛr'-rūr. f. Mistake, involuntary deviation from truth; a blunder, a mistake committed; roving excursion, irregular course.

ERST, ɛrst'. ad. First; at first, in the beginning; once, when time was; formerly, long ago; before, till then, till now.

ERUBESCENCE, ɛ-rū-bēs'-sēns. } f.

ERUBESCENCY, ɛ rū-bēs'-sēn-sý. }

The act of growing red, redness.

ERUBESCENT, ɛ-rū-bēs'-sēnt. a. Reddish, somewhat red.

To **ERUCT**, ɛ-rúkt'. v. a. To belch, to break wind from the stomach.

ERUCTION, ɛ-rúk'-tā'-shūn. f. The act of belching; belch, the matter vented from the stomach; any sudden burst of wind or matter.

ERUDITE, ɛr'-ú-dít. a. Learned.

ERUDITION, ɛr'-ú-dítshūn. f. Learning, knowledge.

ERUGINOUS, ɛ-rū'-dzhl-nūs. a. Partaking of the substance and nature of copper.

ERUPTION, ɛ-rúp'-shūn. f. The act of breaking or bursting forth; burst, emission; sudden excursion of an hostile kind; efflorescence, pustules.

ERUPTIVE, ɛ-rúp'-tív. a. Bursting forth.

ERYSIPELAS, ɛr-ý-síp'-ɛ-lā. f. An eruption of a hot acrid humour.

ERYSIPELATOUS, ɛr-ý-síp-pél'-átús. a. Pertaining to erysipelas.

ESCALADE, ɛf-kā-lā'de. f. The act of scaling the walls.

ESCALOP, ɛkól'-láp. f. A shell-fish, the shell of which is regularly indented.

ESCAPADE, ɛf-kā-pā'de. f. Irregular motion of a horse.

To **ESCAPE**, ɛf-kā'pe. v. a. To flee, to avoid; to pass unobserved.

To **ESCAPE**, ɛf-kā'pe. v. n. To flee, to get out of danger.

ESCAPE, ɛf-kā'pe. f. Flight, the act of getting out of danger; in law, violent or privy evasion out of lawful restraint; oversight, mistake.

ESCARGATOIRE, ɛf-kā'r-gā'twār. f. A nursery of snails.

ESCHALOT, ɛshál-lót'. f. A plant.

ESCHAR, ɛs'-kār. f. A hard crust or scar made by hot applications.

ESCHAROTICK, ɛf-kā-rót'-ík. a. Caustick, having the power to sear or burn the flesh.

ESCHEAT, ɛf-tshét. f. Any lands or other profits, that fall to a lord within

- within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or especial.
- To ESCHEAT, ɛ́f-tshé't. v. a. To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture.
- ESCHEATOR, ɛ́f-tshé'-túr. f. An officer that observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator.
- To ESCHEW, ɛ́f-tshé'w. v. a. To flee, to avoid, to shun.
- ESCHUTCHEON, ɛ́f-kútsh'-ún. f. The shield of the family, the picture of the ensigns armorial.
- ESCORT, ɛ́s-kórt. f. Convoy, guard from place to place.
- To ESCORT, ɛ́f-ká'rt. v. a. To convoy, to guard from place to place.
- ESCOT, ɛ́s-kót. f. A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, commonly called *scot* and *lot*.
- To ESCOT, ɛ́f-kót. v. a. To pay a man's reckoning; to support him.
- ESCRITOIR, ɛ́f-krú'-tó're. f. A box with all the implements necessary for writing.
- ESCUAGE, ɛ́s'-kú-á'dzh. f. A kind of knight's service.
- ESCULENT, ɛ́s'-kú-lént. a. Good for food, eatable.
- ESCULENT, ɛ́s'-kú-lént. f. Something fit for food.
- ESPALIER, ɛ́f-pál'-yér. f. Trees planted and cut so as to join.
- ESPECIAL, ɛ́f-pésh'-ál. a. Principal, chief.
- ESPECIALLY, ɛ́f-spésh'-ál-ý. ad. Principally, chiefly.
- ESPERANCE, ɛ́f-pé-rá'ns. f. Hope.
- ESPIAL, ɛ́f-pý'-ál. f. A spy, a scout.
- ESPLANADE, ɛ́f-plá-ná'de. f. The empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.
- ESPOUSAL, ɛ́f-pou'-zá. a. Used in the act of espousing or betrothing.
- ESPOUSALS, ɛ́f-pou'-zá. f. without a singular. The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.
- To ESPOUSE, ɛ́f-pou'z. v. a. To

- contract or betroth to another; to marry, to wed; to maintain, to defend.
- To ESPY, ɛ́f-spý'. v. a. To see a thing at a distance; to discover a thing intended to be hidden; to see unexpectedly; to discover as a spy.
- To ESPY, ɛ́f-spý'. v. n. To watch, to look about.
- ESQUIRE, ɛ́f-kwí're. f. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight; a title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight.
- To ESSAY, ɛ́f-sá'. v. a. To attempt, to try, to endeavour; to make experiment of; to try the value and purity of metals.
- ESSAY, ɛ́s'-sá. f. Attempt, endeavour; a loose performance; an irregular indigested piece; an easy kind of composition; a trial, an experiment.
- ESSENCE, ɛ́s'-séns. f. Existence, the quality of being; constituent substance; the cause of existence; the very nature of any being; in medicine, the chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass; perfume, odour, scent.
- To ESSENCE, ɛ́s'-séns. v. a. To perfume, to scent.
- ESSENTIAL, ɛ́f-sén'-shál. a. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing; important in the highest degree, principal; pure, highly rectified, subtilly elaborated.
- ESSENTIAL, ɛ́f-sén'-shál. f. Existence; first or constituent principles; the chief point.
- ESSENTIALLY, ɛ́f-sén'-shál-ý. ad. By the constitution of nature.
- ESSOINE, ɛ́f-foi'n. f. Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or fought for, to appear; excuse, exemption.
- To ESTABLISH, ɛ́f-táb'-lsh. v. a. To settle firmly, to fix unalterably; to found, to build firmly, to fix immovably; to make settlement of any inheritance.
- ESTABLISHER, ɛ́s-táb'-lsh-úr. f. He who establishes.
- ESTABLISHMENT, ɛ́f-táb'-lsh-mént.

- mént. *f.* Settlement, fixed state; settled regulation, form, model; allowance, income, salary.
- ESTATE**, *éſ-tá'te. f.* The general interest, the publick; condition of life; fortune, possession in land.
- To **ESTATE**, *éſ-tá'te. v. a.* To settle as a fortune.
- To **ESTEEM**, *éſ-tém. v. a.* To set a value, whether high or low, upon any thing; to prize, to rate high; to hold in opinion, to think, to imagine.
- To **ESTÉEM**, *éſ-tém. v. n.* To consider as to value.
- ESTEEM**, *éſ-tém. f.* High value, reverential regard.
- ESTEEMER**, *éſ-tém-úr. f.* One that highly values, one that sets a high rate upon any thing.
- ESTIMABLE**, *éſ-tí-mábl. a.* Valuable, worth a large price; worthy of esteem; worthy of honour.
- ESTIMABLENESS**, *éſ-tí-mábl-nés. f.* The quality of deserving regard.
- To **ESTIMATE**, *éſ-tí-má'te. v. a.* To rate, to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by it's proportion to something else; to calculate, to compute.
- ESTIMATE**, *éſ-tí-mét. f.* Computation, calculation; value; valuation, assignment of proportioned value; calculation, computation; opinion, judgment; esteem, regard, honour.
- ESTIMATION**, *éſ-tí-má'-shún. f.* The act of adjusting proportioned value; calculation, computation; opinion, judgment; esteem, regard, honour.
- ESTIMATIVE**, *éſ-tí-má-tív. a.* Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.
- ESTIMATOR**, *éſ-tí-má-túr. f.* A fetter of rates.
- ESTIVAL**, *éſ-tí-vál. a.* Pertaining to the summer; continuing for the summer.
- ESTIVATION**, *éſ-tí-vá'-shún. f.* The act of passing the summer.
- ESTRADE**, *éſ-trá'de. f.* An even or level space.
- To **ESTRANGE**, *éſ-trá'ndzh. v. a.*
To keep at a distance, to withdraw; to alienate from affection.
- ESTRANGEMENT**, *éſ-strá'ndzh-mént. f.* Alienation, distance, removal.
- ESTRAPADE**, *éſ-trá-pá'de. f.* The defence of a horse that will not obey, who rises before, and yerks furiously with his hind legs.
- ESTREPEMENT**, *éſ-trép-mént. f.* Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods.
- ESTRICH**, *éſ-trítsh. f.* The largest of birds. Commonly written **OSTRICH**.
- ESTUANCE**, *éſ-tú-áns. f.* Heat, warmth.
- ESTUARY**, *éſ-tú-á-rý. f.* An arm of the sea, the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide ebbs and flows.
- To **ESTUATE**, *éſ-tú-á'te. v. a.* To swell and fall reciprocally, to boil.
- ESTUATION** *éſ-tú-á'-shún. f.* The state of boiling, reciprocation of rise and fall.
- ESTURE**, *éſ-túr. f.* Violence, commotion.
- ESURIENT**, *é-zú'-rý-ént. a.* Hungry, voracious.
- ESURINE**, *é-sú-ríne. a.* Corroding, eating.
- ETC.** *ét-ſér'-è-rá.* A contraction of the Latin words *Et Cetera*, which signify *And so on, And the rest.*
- To **ETCH**, *éth'. v. a.* To engrave on copper by means of aquafortis.
- ETERNAL**, *é-tér-nál. a.* Without beginning or end; unchangeable.
- ETERNAL**, *é-tér-nál. f.* One of the appellations of the Godhead.
- ETERNALIST**, *é-tér-nal-íst. f.* One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.
- To **ETERNALIZE**, *é-tér-ná-líze. v. a.* To make eternal.
- ETERNALLY**, *é-tér-nál-ý. ad.* Without beginning or end; unchangeably, invariably.
- ETERNE**, *é-térn'. a.* Eternal, perpetual.
- ETERNITY**, *é-tér-ní-tý. f.* Duration

tion without beginning or end; duration without end.

To **ETERNIZE**, *é-tér'-nize. v. a.*
To make endless, to perpetuate; to make for ever famous, to immortalize.

ETHER, *é-thér. f.* An element more fine and subtle than air, air refined or sublimed; the matter of the highest regions above; a chymical preparation.

ETHEREAL, *é-thé'-ry-ál. } a.*
ETHEREOUS, *é-thé'-ry-ús. } Formed of ether; heavenly.*

ETHICAL, *é-h'-i-kál. a.* Moral, treating on morality.

ETHICALLY, *é-h'-i-kál-ý. ad.* According to the doctrines of morality.

ETHICK, *é-h'-ik. a.* Moral, delivering precepts of morality.

ETHICKS, *é-h'-iks. f.* Without the singular. The doctrine of morality, a system of morality.

ETHNICK, *é-h'-nik. a.* Heathen, Pagan, not Jewish, not Christian.

ETHNICKS, *é-h'-niks. f.* Heathens.

ETHOLOGICAL, *é-h'-ò-dòdzh'-i-kál. a.* Treating of morality.

ETHIOLOGY, *é-tý-òl' ò dhzy. f.* An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper.

ETIQUETTE, *é-tý-két. f.* The ceremonial of good manners.

ETYMOLOGICAL, *é-tý-mòl'-lòdzh'-i-kál. a.* Relating to etymology.

ETYMOLOGIST, *é-tý-mòl'-ò-dzhíst. f.* One who searches out the original of words.

ETYMOLOGY, *é-tý-mòl'-ò-dzhý. f.* The descent or derivation of a word from it's original, the deduction of formations from the radical word; the part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

ETYMON, *é-tý-món. f.* Origin, primitive word.

To **EVACATE**, *é-vá-káte. v. a.* To empty out, to throw out.

EVACUANT, *é-vák'-ú-ánt. f.* A medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

To **EVACUATE**, *é-vák'-ú-áto. v. a.* To make empty, to clear; to void by any of the excretory passages; to

quit, to withdraw from out of a place.

EVACUATION, *é-vák'-ú-á-shún. f.* 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.

To **EVADE**, *é-vá'de. v. a.* To elude; to avoid; to escape or elude by sophistry.

To **EVADE**, *é-vá'de. v. n.* To escape, to slip away; to practise sophistry or evasions.

EVAGATION, *év-á-gá'-shún. f.* The act of wandering, deviation.

EVAGINATION, *é-vádzh'-ý-ná'-shún. f.* The act of unsheathing.

EVANESCENT, *év-á-nés'-sént. a.* Vanishing, imperceptible.

EVANGELICAL, *é-ván-dzhél'-i-kál. } a.*

EVANGELICK, *é-ván-dzhél'-ik. } a.* Agreeable to Gospel, consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy Gospel; contained in the Gospel.

EVANGELISM, *é-ván'-dzhé-lizm. f.* The promulgation of the Gospel.

EVANGELIST, *é-ván'-dzhé-líst. f.* A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus; a promulgator of the Christian laws.

To **EVANGELIZE**, *é-ván'-dzhé-lize. v. a.* To instruct in the Gospel, or law of Jesus.

EVANGELY, *é-ván'-dzhé-ly. f.* Good tidings, the Gospel.

EVANID, *é-ván'-id. a.* Faint, weak, evanescent.

EVAPORABLE, *é-váp'-ò-rábl. a.* Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.

To **EVAPORATE**, *é-váp'-ò-ráte. v. n.* To fly away in fumes or vapours.

To **EVAPORATE**, *é-váp'-ò-ráte. v. a.* To drive away in fumes; to give vent to; to let out in ebullition or sallies.

EVAPORATION, *é-váp'-ò-rá-shún. f.* The act of flying away in fumes and vapours; the act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away; in pharmacy, an operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger than before.

EVASION, ẽ-vã-zhũn. f. Excuse, subterfuge, sophistry, artifice.

EVASIVE, ẽ-vã-siv. a. Practising evasion, elusive; containing an evasion, sophistical.

EVASIVELY, ẽ-vã-siv-lỹ. ad. By evasion, elusively, sophistically.

EUCCHARIST, ũ-kã-rĩt. f. 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.

EUCCHARISTICAL, ũ-kã-rĩs-tĩ-kãl. a. Containing acts of thanksgiving; relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

EUCHOLOGY, ũ-kõl'-õ-dzhỹ. f. A formulary of prayers.

EUCRASY, ũ'-krã-sỹ. f. An agreeable well proportioned mixture, whereby a body is in health.

EUDIOMETER, ũ-dỹ-õm'-ẽ-tũr. f. An instrument to ascertain the purity of air.

EUDIOMETRY, ũ-dỹ-õm'-ẽ-trỹ. f. The art of ascertaining the purity of air.

EVE, ẽv. f. The close of the day; the vigil or fast to be observed before a holiday.

EVEN, ẽvn. f. The close of the day.

EVEN, ẽvn. a. Level, not rugged; uniform, smooth; equal on both sides; without any thing owed; calm, not subject to elevation or depression; capable to be divided into equal parts.

TO EVEN, ẽvn. v. a. To make even; to make out of debt; to make level.

EVEN, ẽvn. ad. A word of strong assertion, verily; supposing that; notwithstanding.

EVENHANDED, ẽvn-hãn-dĩd. a. Impartial, equitable.

EVENING, ẽv-nĩng. f. The close of the day, the beginning of night.

EVENLY, ẽvn-lỹ. ad. Equally, uniformly; smoothly; impartially, without favour or enmity.

EVENNESS, ẽvn-nẽs. f. State of being even; uniformity, regularity; equality of surface, levelness; freedom from inclination to either side;

calmness, freedom from perturbation.

EVENSONG, ẽvn-sõng. f. The form of worship used in the evening; the close of the day.

EVENTIDE, ẽvn-tĩde. f. The time of evening.

EVENT, ẽ-vent'. f. An incident, any thing that happens; the consequence of an action.

TO EVENTERATE, ẽ-ven'-tẽ-rãte. v. a. To rip up, to open the belly.

EVENTFUL, ẽ-vent'-fũl. a. Full of incidents.

EVENTIDE, ẽvn-tĩde. f. The time of the evening.

TO EVENTILATE, ẽ-ven'-tĩ-lãte. v. a. To winnow, to sift out; to examine, to discuss.

EVENTUAL, ẽ-ven'-tũ-ãl. a. Happening in consequence of any thing, consequential.

EVENTUALLY, ẽ-ven'-tũ-ãl-lỹ. ad. In the event, in the last result.

EVER, ẽv'-ũr. ad. At any time; at all times; for ever; a word of enforcement, As soon as ever he had done it; it is often contracted into e'er.

EVERBUBBLING, ẽv-ũr-bũb'-lĩng. a. Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

EVERBURNING, ẽv-ũr-bũr'-nĩng. a. Unextinguished.

EVERDURING, ẽv-ũr-dũ'-rĩng. a. Eternal, enduring without end.

EVERGREEN, ẽv-ũr-grẽ'n. a. Verdant throughout the year.

EVERGREEN, ẽv'-ũr-grẽn. f. A plant that retains it's verdure through all the seasons.

EVERHONOURED, ẽv-ũr-õn'-nũrd. a. Always held in honour.

EVERLASTING, ẽv-ũr-lãs'-tĩng. a. Lasting or enduring without end, perpetual, immortal.

EVERLASTING, ẽv-ũr-lãs'-tĩng. f. Eternity.

EVERLASTINGLY, ẽv-ũr-lãs'-tĩng-lỹ. ad. Eternally, without end.

EVERLASTINGNESS, ẽv-ũr-lãs'-tĩng-nẽs. f. Eternity, perpetuity.

EVERLIVING, ẽv-ũr-lĩv'-ĩng. a. Living without end.

EVERMORE, év-úr-mò're. ad. Always, eternally.

EVEROPEN, év-úr-ò'pn. a. Never closed.

EVERPLEASING, év-úr-p'è'z. Ing. a. Delighting at all times.

To EVERSE, é-vèrs'. v. a. To overthrow, to subvert.

EVERSION, é-vèr'-shùn. f. Overthrowing, destruction.

To EVERT, é-vèrt'. v. a. To destroy.

EVERWATCHFUL, év-úr-wò'th'fùl. a. Always vigilant.

EVERY, év-úr-ý. a. Each one of all.

EVERY-WHERE, év-èr-ý-hwé're. ad. In all places.

EVERYOUNG, év-úr-yùng'. a. Not subject to old age, undecaying.

EVESDROPPER, é'vz-dròp-pùr. f. Some mean fellow that skulks about the house in the night.

To EVESTIGATE, é-vès'tí-gâte. v. a. To search out.

EUGH, yò'. f. A tree.

To EVICT, é-vík't. v. a. To take away by a sentence of law; to prove.

EVICITION, é-vík'-shùn. f. Dispossession or deprivation of a definitive sentence of a court of judicature; proof, evidence.

EVIDENCE, év'-i-dèns. f. The state of being evident, clearness; testimony, proof; witness, one that gives evidence.

To EVIDENCE, év'-i-dèns. v. a. To prove, to make discovery of.

EVIDENT, év'-i-dènt. a. Plain, apparent, notorious.

EVIDENTLY, év'-i-dènt-lý. ad. Apparently, certainly.

EVIL, é'vl. a. Having bad qualities of any kind; wicked, corrupt; miserable; mischievous, destructive.

EVIL, é'vl. f. Wickedness, a crime; injury, mischief; malignity, corruption; misfortune, calamity; malady, disease.

EVIL, é'vl. ad. Not well in whatever respect; injuriously, not kindly.

EVILAFFECTED, év-íl-áf-fèk'tid. a. Not kind, not disposed to kindness.

EVILDOER, év-íl-dò-úr. f. Malefactor.

EVILFAVOURED, év-íl-fá'-vùrd. a. Ill-countenanced.

EVILFAVOUREDNESS, év-íl-fá'-vùrd-nès. f. Deformity.

EVILLY, é'vl-ý. ad. Not well.

EVILMINDED, év-íl-mí'n-díd. a. Malicious, mischievous.

EVILNESS, é'vl-nès. f. Contrariety to goodness, badness of whatever kind.

EVILSPEAKING, év-íl-spé-king. f. Defamation, calumny.

EVILWISHING, év-íl-wísh'-Ing. a. Wishing evil to, having no good will.

EVILWORKER, év-íl-wùrk'-úr. f. One who does ill.

To EVINCE, é-ví'ns. v. a. To prove, to show.

EVINCIBLE, é-vín'-sìbl. a. Capable of proof, demonstrable.

EVINCIBLY, é-vín'-sìb-lý. ad. In such a manner as to force conviction.

To EVISCERATE, é vis'-fè-tâte. v. a. To embowel, to deprive of the entrails.

EVITABLE, év'-i-tâbl. a. Avoidable, that may be escaped or shunned.

To EVITATE, év'-i-tâte. v. a. To avoid, to shun.

EVITATION, év-i-tâ'-shùn. f. The act of avoiding.

EULOGY, ú'-lò-dzhý. f. Praise, encomium.

EUNUCH, ú' nùk. f. One that is castrated.

EUNUCHATE, ú'-nù-kâte. v. a. To make an eunuch.

EVOCATION, év-ò-kâ'-shùn. f. The act of calling out.

To EVOKE, é-vò'ke. v. a. To call out, to summon.

EVOLUTION, év-ò-lú'-shùn. f. The act of flying away.

To EVOLVE, é-vòlv'. v. a. To unfold, to disentangle.

To EVOLVE, é-vòlv'. v. n. To open itself, to disclose itself.

EVOLUTION, év-ò-lú'-shùn. f. The act of unrolling or unfolding; the series of things unrolled or unfolded; in tactics, the motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up.

EVOMITION, év-ò-mísh' ún. f. The act of vomiting out.

EUPEPSY, ú'pép-fý. f. Good digestion.

EUPHONICAL, ú-sòn'-ý-kál. a. Sounding agreeably.

EUPHONY, ú'-fò-ný. f. An agreeable sound, the contrary to harshness.

EUPHORBUM, ú-fá'r-byúm. f. A plant, a gum.

EUPHRASY, ú-frá-fý. f. The herb eye-bright.

EUROCLYDON, ú-ròk'-lý-dòn. f. A wind which blows between the East and North, very dangerous in the Mediterranean.

EUROPEAN, ú-rò pé'-án. a. Belonging to Europe.

EURUS, ú'-rús. f. The East wind.

EURHYTHMY, ú'-ritm-ý. f. Harmony, regular and symmetrical measure.

EUTHANASIA, ú-thán-á'-zhý-á. } f.

EUTHANASY, ú-thán'-á-fý. } An easy death.

EVULGATION, è-vùl-gá'-shùn. f. The act of divulging.

EVULSION, è-vùl'-shùn. f. The act of plucking out.

EWE, yó'. f. The she-sheep.

EWER, ú'-úr. f. A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

EWRY, ú'-ry. f. An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table.

To EXACERBATE, èkf-à-fér'-bâte. v. a. To embitter, to exasperate.

EXACERBATION, èkf-à-fér-bá'-shùn. f. Increase of malignity, augmented force or severity.

EXACERVATION, èkf-à-fér-vá'-shùn. f. The act of heaping up.

EXACINATION, èkf-áf-ý-ná'-shùn. f. The act of taking kernels out of fruit.

EXACT, ègz-àkt'. a. Nice; methodical; accurate; honest, strict, punctual.

To EXACT, ègz-àkt'. v. a. To require authoritatively; to demand of right.

To EXACT, ègz-àkt'. v. n. To practise extortion.

EXACTER, ègz-àk'-túr. f. Extortioner, one who claims more than

his due; one who is severe in his injunctions or his demands.

EXACTION, ègz-àk'-shùn. f. Extortion, unjust demand; a toll, a tribute severely levied.

EXACTLY, ègz-àkt'-lý. ad. Accurately, nicely.

EXACTNESS, ègz-àkt'-nès. f. Accuracy, nicety; regularity of conduct, strictness of manners.

To EXAGGERATE, ègz-àdzh-è-râte. v. a. To heighten by representation.

EXAGGERATION, ègz-àdzh-è-rá'-shùn. f. The act of heaping together; hyperbolic amplification.

To EXAGITATE, ègz-àdzh-í-tâte. v. a. To shake, to put in motion.

EXAGITATION, ègz-àdzh-í-tá'-shùn. f. The act of shaking.

To EXALT, ègz-á't. 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 elevate in diction or sentiment.

EXALTATION, ègz-òl-tá'-shùn. f. The act of raising on high; elevation in power or dignity; most elevated state, state of greatness or dignity.

EXAMEN, ègz-á'-mén. f. Examination, disquisition.

EXAMINATE, ègz-ám'-í-nâte. f. The person examined.

EXAMINATION, ègz-ám-í-ná'-shùn. f. The act of examining by questions, or experiment.

EXAMINATOR, ègz-ám'-í-ná-túr. f. An examiner, an inquirer.

To EXAMINE, ègz-ám'-ín. v. a. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories; to interrogate a witness; to try the truth or falsehood of any proposition; to try by experiment, to narrowly sift, to scan; to make inquiry into, to search into, to scrutinise.

EXAMINER, ègz-ám'-í-núr. f. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence; one who searches or tries any thing.

EXAMPLARY, ègz-ám'-plér-ý. a. Serving for example or pattern.

EXAMPLE, égz-âmp'l. f. A copy or pattern, that which is proposed to be resembled; a precedent, a former instance of the like; a person fit to be proposed as a pattern; one punished for the admonition of others; instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application.

To **EXAMPLE**, égz-âmp'l. v. a. To exemplify; to set an example to.

EXANGUIOUS, êk-sâng'-gwý-ús. a. Having no blood.

EXANIMATE, égz-ân'-ý-mâte. a. Lifeless, dead; spiritless, depressed.

EXANIMATION, égz-ân'-ý-mâ-shún. f. Deprivation of life.

EXANIMOUS, égz-ân'-ý-mús. a. Lifeless, dead, killed.

EXANTHEMATA, êkf-ân-thém'-â-tâ. f. Eruptions, pustules.

EXANTHEMATOUS, êkf-ân-thém'-â-tús. a. Pustulous, eruptive.

To **EXANTLATE**, égz-ânt'-lâte. v. a. To draw out; to exhaust, to waste away.

EXANTLATION, êkf-ânt-lâ-shún. f. The act of drawing out.

EXARATION, êkf-â-râ-shún. f. The manual act of writing; the manner of manual writing.

EXARCH, êks'-ârk. f. One of the great officers who presided over the divisions of the eastern empire; a delegate of the patriarch of the Greek church.

EXARCHATE, êkf-â'r-kâte. f. The office or jurisdiction of an exarch.

EX ARTICULATION, êkf-â-r-tik-û-lâ-shún. f. The dislocation of a joint.

To **EXASPERATE**, égz-âs'-pér-âte. v. a. To provoke, to enrage, to irritate; to heighten a difference, to aggravate, to embitter.

EXASPERATER, égz-âs'-pér-â-túr. f. He that exasperates or provokes.

EXASPERATION, égz-âs'-pér-â-shún. f. Aggravation, malignant representation; provocation, irritation.

To **EXAUCTORATE**, égz-â'k-tò-râte. v. a. To dismiss from service; to deprive of a benefice.

EXAUCTORATION, égz-âk-tò-râ'

shún. f. Dismissal from service; deprivation, degradation.

To **EXAUSPICATE**, égz-âf-pý-kâte. v. n. To do a thing unfortunately.

EXAUSPICATION, égz-âf-pý-kâ-shún. f. An unlucky beginning, ill success.

EXCANDESCENCE, êkf-kân-dés'-séns. } f.

EXCANDESCENCY, êkf-kân-dés'-sén-sý. }

Heat, the state of growing hot; anger, the state of growing angry.

EXCANTATION, êkf-kân-tâ-shún. f. Disenchantment by a countercharm.

To **EXCARNATE**, êkf-kâ'r-nâte. v. a. To clear from flesh.

EXCARNIFICATION, êkf-kâ'r-ný-fí-kâ-shún. f. The act of taking away the flesh.

To **EXCAVATE**, êks'-ká-vâte. v. a. To hollow, to cut into hollows.

EXCAVATION, êkf-kâ-vâ-shún. f. The act of cutting into hollows; the hollow formed, the cavity.

To **EXCEED**, êk-sé'd. v. a. To go beyond, to outgo; to excel, to surpass.

To **EXCEED**, êk-sé'd. v. n. To go too far, to pass the bounds of fitness; to go beyond any limits; to bear the greater proportion.

EXCEEDING, êk-sé'-ding. part. a. Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

EXCEEDINGLY, êk-sé'-ding-lý. ad. To a great degree.

To **EXCEL**, êk-sél'. v. a. To outgo in good qualities, to surpass.

To **EXCEL**, êk-sél'. v. n. To have good qualities in a great degree.

EXCELLENCE, êk-sél-léns. } f.

EXCELLENCY, êk-sél-lén-sý. } Dignity, high rank; the state of excelling in any thing; that in which one excels; a title of honour, usually applied to ambassadors and governors.

EXCELLENT, êk-sél-lént. a. Of great virtue, of great worth, of great dignity; eminent in any good quality.

EXCEL-

EXCELLENTLY, êk'-sél-lént-ly. ad. Well in a high degree; to an eminent degree.

EXCELSITUDE, êk-sél'-sý-túd. f. Loftiness, the state of being high.

To **EXCEPT**, êk-sépt'. v. a. To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept or position.

To **EXCEPT**, êk-sépt'. v. n. To object, to make objections.

EXCEPT, êk-sépt'. prep. Exclusively of, without inclusion of; unless.

EXCEPTING, êk-sépt'-ting. prep. Without inclusion of, with exception of.

EXCEPTION, êk-sép'-shún. f. Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept or position; thing excepted or specified in exception; objection, cavil; peevish dislike, offence taken.

EXCEPTIONABLE, êk-sép'-shún-ábl. a. Liable to objection.

EXCEPTIOUS, êk-sép'-shús. a. Peevish, froward.

EXCEPTIVE, êk-sép'-tív. a. Including an exception.

EXCEPTLESS, êk-sépt'-lés. a. Omitting or neglecting all exceptions.

EXCEPTOR, êk-sép'-túr. f. Objector.

To **EXCERN**, êk-sérn'. v. a. To strain out, to separate or emit by strainers.

EXCERPT, êk-sérpt'. a. Gleaned, selected, picked.

EXCEPTION, êk-sépt'-shún. f. The act of gleaning, selecting; the thing gleaned or selected.

EXCESS, êk-sés'. f. More than enough, superfluity; intemperance, unreasonable indulgence; transgression of due limits.

EXCESSIVE, êk-sés'-sív. a. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk; vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike.

EXCESSIVELY, êk-sés'-sív-ly. ad. Exceedingly, eminently.

To **EXCHANGE**, êkf-tshá'ndzh. v. a. To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another; to give and take reciprocally.

EXCHANGE, êkf-tshá'ndzh. f. The

act of giving and receiving reciprocally; barter; the balance of the money of different nations; the place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs.

EXCHANGER, êkf-tshá'n-dzhúr. f. One who practises exchange.

EXCHEQUER, êkf-tshék'-úr. f. The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown.

EXCISABLE, êk-sí'ze-ábl. a. Liable to the excise.

EXCISE, êk-sí'ze. f. An inland tax levied upon commodities.

To **EXCISE**, êk-sí'ze. v. a. To levy excise upon a person or thing.

EXCISEMAN, êk-sí'ze-mán. f. An officer who inspects excisable commodities.

EXCISION, êk-sí'zh'-ún. f. Extirpation, destruction.

EXCITATION, êk-sý-tá'-shún. f. The act of exciting or putting into motion.

To **EXCITE**, êk-síte. v. a. To rouse, to animate, to stir up, to encourage.

EXCITEMENT, êk-síte-mént. f. The motive by which one is stirred up.

EXCITER, êk-sí-túr. f. One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion.

To **EXCLAIM**, êkf-klá'me. v. n. To cry out with vehemence, to make an outcry.

EXCLAIMER, êkf-klá'múr. f. One that makes vehement outcries.

EXCLAMATION, êkf-klá-má'-shún. f. Vehement outcry, clamour, outrageous vociferation; an emphatical utterance; a note by which a pathetical sentence is marked, thus!

EXCLAMATORY, êkf-klám'-á-túr-ý. a. Practising exclamation; containing exclamation.

To **EXCLUDE**, êkf-klú'd. v. a. To shut out; to debar, to hinder from participation; to except.

EXCLUSION, êkf-klú'-zhún. f. The act of shutting out; the act of debarring from any privilege; exception; the dismissal of the young from the egg or womb.

EXCLUSIVE, êkf-klâ'-siv. a. Having the power of excluding or denying admission; debarring from participation; not taking into any account or number; excepting.

EXCLUSIVELY, êkf-klâ'-siv-ly. ad. Without admission of another to participation; without comprehension in any account or number.

EXCLUSORY, êkf-klâ'-siv-ý. a. Having power to exclude.

To EXCOCT, êkf-kôkt'. v. a. To boil up.

To EXCOGITATE, êkf-kôdzh'-i-âte. v. a. To invent, to strike out by thinking.

EXCOMMUNICABLE, êkf-kôm-mú'-ni-kâbl. a. Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

To EXCOMMUNICATE, êkf-kôm-mú'-ni-kâte. v. a. To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure.

EXCOMMUNICATION, êkf-kôm-má'-ny'-ká'-shún. f. An ecclesiastical interdiction, exclusion from the fellowship of the church.

To EXCORIATE, êkf-kô'-ry'-âte. v. a. To flay, to strip off the skin.

EXCORIATION, êkf-kô'-ry'-â'-shún. f. Loss of skin, privation of skin, the act of flaying.

EXCORTICATION, êkf-kôr'-ty'-ká'-shún. f. Pulling the bark off any thing.

To EXCREATE, êks'-krê'âte. v. a. To eject at the mouth by hawking, or forcing matter from the throat.

EXCREATION, êkf-krê'-shún. f. The act of hawking up or spitting out; the matter hawked up.

EXCREMENT, êks'-krê'-mênt. f. That which is thrown out as useless from the natural passages of the body.

EXCREMENTAL, êkf-krê'-mên'-tál. a. That which is voided as excrement.

EXCREMENTITIOUS, êkf-krê'-mên'-tíh'-ús. a. Containing excrements, consisting of matter excreted from the body.

EXCRESCENCE, êkf-krês'-fêns. } f.

EXCRESCENCY, êkf-krês'-fên-sý. }
Somewhat growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production.

EXCRESCENT, êkf-krês'-fênt. a. That which grows out of another with preternatural superfluity.

EXCRETION, êks-krê'-shún. f. Separation of animal substance.

EXCRETIVE, êks'-krê'-tiv. a. Having the power of separating and ejecting excrement.

EXCRETORY, êks'-krê'-túr-ý. a. Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.

EXCRETORY, êks'-krê'-túr-ý. f. The instrument of excretion.

EXCRUCIABLE, êkf-krô'-shý'-âbl. a. Liable to torment.

To EXCRUCIATE, êkf-krô'-shý'-âte. v. a. To torture, to torment.

EXCUBATION, êkf-kú'-bâ'-shún. f. The act of watching all night.

To EXCULPATE, êkf-kúl'-pâte. v. a. To clear from the imputation of a fault.

EXCULPATION, êkf-kúl'-pâ'-shún. f. Excuse, justification.

EXCURSION, êkf-kúr'-shún. f. The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; an expedition into some distant part; digestion.

EXCURSIVE, êkf-kúr'-siv. a. Rambling, wandering, deviating.

EXCUSABLE, êkf-kú'-zâbl. a. Pardonable.

EXCUSABLENESS, êkf-kú'-zâbl-nés. f. Pardonableness, capability to be excused.

EXCUSATION, êkf-kú'-zá'-shún. f. Excuse, plea, apology.

EXCUSATORY, êkf-kú'-zá'-túr-ý. a. Pleading excuse, apologetical.

To EXCUSE, êkf-ká'z. 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 by a feigned apology.

EXCUSE, êkf-kú's. f. Plea offered in extenuation, apology; the act of excusing;

excusing ; cause for which one is excused.

EXCUSELESS, ékf-kú'f-lés. a. That for which no excuse or apology can be given.

EXCUSER, ékf-kú'-zár. f. One who pleads for another ; one who forgives another.

To EXCUSS, ékf-kú's'. v. a. To seize and detain by law.

EXCUSSION, ékf-kú'sh'-ún. f. Seizure by law.

EXECRABLE, ék'-fè-krábl. a. Hateful, detestable, accursed.

EXECRABLENESS, ék'-fè-krábl-nés. f. The state of being execrable.

EXECRABLY, ék'-fè-kráb-ly. ad. Cursedly, abominably.

To EXECRATE, ék'-fè-kráte. v. a. To curse, to imprecate ill upon.

EXECRATION, ék'-fè-krá'-shún. f. Curse, imprecation of evil.

To EXECT, ék'-fèkt'. v. a. To cut out.

EXECTION, ék'-fèkt'-shún. f. The act of cutting out.

To EXECUTE, ék'-fè-kút. v. a. To put in act, to do what is planned ; to put to death according to form of justice.

To EXECUTE, ék'-fè-kút. v. n. To perform the proper office.

EXECUTER, ék'-fè-kú-túr. f. He that performs or executes any thing.

EXECUTION, ék'-fè-kú'-shún. f. 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 ; destruction, slaughter.

EXECUTIONER, ék'-fè-kú'-shún-úr. f. He that puts in act, or executes ; he that inflicts capital punishment.

EXECUTIVE, égz-ék'-ú-tív. a. Having the quality of executing or performing ; active, not deliberative, not legislative, having the power to put in act the laws.

EXECUTOR, égz-ék'-ú-túr. f. He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator.

EXECUTORSHIP, égz-ék'-ú-túr-shíp. f. The office of him that is

appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

EXECUTRIX, égz-ék'-ú-tríks. f. A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator.

EXEGESIS, ékf-é-dz'è'-sis. f. An explanation.

EXEGETICAL, ékf-é-dzhét'-i-kál. a. Explanatory, expository.

EXEMPLAR, égz-ém'-plár. f. A pattern, an example to be imitated.

EXEMPLARILY, égz'-ém-plár'-ily. ad. In such a manner as deserves imitation ; in such a manner as may warn others.

EXEMPLARINESS, égz'-ém-plár'-i-nés. f. State of standing as a pattern to be copied.

EXEMPLARY, égz'-ém-plár-ý. a. Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation ; such as may give warning to others.

EXEMPLIFICATION, égz-ém'-ply-fí-ká'-shún. f. A copy, a transcript ; an illustration by example.

To EXEMPLIFY, égz-ém'-ply-fý. v. a. To illustrate by example ; to transcribe, to copy.

To EXEMPT, égz-émp't'. v. a. To privilege, to grant immunity from.

EXEMPT, égz-émp't'. a. Free by privilege ; not subject, not liable to.

EXEMPTION, égz-émp'-shún. f. Immunity, privilege, freedom from impost.

EXEMPTITIOUS, égz-émp-tísh'-ús. a. Separable, that which may be taken from another.

To EXENTERATE, égz-én'-tér-áte. v. a. To embowel.

EXENTERATION, égz-én-tér-át'-shún. f. The act of taking out the bowels, embowelling.

EXEQUIAL, égz-é-kwý-ál. a. Relating to funerals.

EXEQUIES, éks'-é-kwýz. f. without a singular. Funeral rites, the ceremony of burial.

EXERCENT, égz-ér-sént. a. Practising, following any calling.

EXERCISE, éks'-ér-síze. f. Labour of the body for health or amusement ; preparatory practice in order to skill ; practice, outward performance ;

ance; task, that which one is appointed to perform; act of divine worship, whether publick or private.

To EXERCISE, éks-ér-síze. v. a. To employ; to train by use to any act; to task, to keep employed as a penal injunction; to practise or use in order to habitual skill.

To EXERCISE, éks-ér-síze. v. n. To use exercise, to labour for health.

EXERCISER, ékf ér-á-zúr. f. He that directs or uses exercise.

EXERCITATION, ékf ér-sý-tá-shún. f. Exercise, practice, use.

EXERGUE, égz érg'. f. The circular space just within the edge of a medal, where the inscription is usually placed.

To EXERT, égz-ért'. v. a. To use with an effort; to put forth, to perform.

EXERTION, égz-ér'-shún. f. The act of exerting, effort.

EXESION, ékf é'-zhún. f. The act of eating through.

EXESTUATION, ékf-é-f-tú-á'-shún. f. The state of boiling.

To EXFOLIATE, ékf-é-f-ly-áte. v. n. To shell off, as a corrupt bone from the sound part.

EXFOLIATION, ékf-é-f-ly-á'-shún. f. The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.

EXFOLIATIVE, ékf-é-f-ly-á-tív. a. That which has power of procuring exfoliation.

EXHALABLE, ékf há'-lábl. a. That which may be evaporated.

EXHALATION, ékf há'-lá'-shún. f. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; the state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; that which rises in vapours.

To EXHALE, ékf há'le. v. a. To send or draw out vapours or fumes.

EXHALEMENT, ékf-á'le-mént. f. Matter exhaled, vapour.

To EXHAUST, ékf há'ft. v. a. To drain, to diminish; to draw out totally, to draw out till nothing is left.

EXHAUSTION, ékf há'f-tshún. f. The act of drawing.

EXHAUSTLESS, ékf há'ft-és. a. Not to be emptied, inexhaustible.

To EXHEREDATE, ékf-ér'-ý-dáte. v. a. To disinherit.

EXHEREDATION, ékf-ér'-ý-dá'-shún. f. The act of disinheriting.

To EXHIBIT, ékf-áb'-ít. v. a. To offer to view or use, to offer or propose; to show, to display.

EXHIBITER, ékf-áb'-ít-úr. f. He that offers any thing.

EXHIBITION, ékf-áb'-ítshún. f. The act of exhibiting, display, setting forth; allowance, salary, pension.

EXHIBITIVE, ékf-áb'-ít-ív. a. Displaying; representative.

To EXHILARATE, ékf hí' á-ráte. v. a. To make cheerful, to fill with mirth.

EXHILARATION, ékf hí-á-rá'-shún. f. The act of giving gaiety; the state of being enlivened.

To EXHORT, ékf há'rt. v. a. To incite by words to any good action.

EXHORTATION, ékf hó-r-tá'-shún. f. The act of exhorting, incitement to good; the form of words by which one is exhorted.

EXHORTATORY, ékf há'rt-tá-túr-ý. a. Tending to exhort.

EXHORTER, ékf há'rt-túr. f. One who exhorts.

EXHUMATION, ékf bú-má'-shún. f. The act of digging up a body after interment.

To EXICCATE, ék-sík'-káte. v. a. To dry.

EXICCATION, ék-sík'-ká'-shún. f. Act of drying up, state of being dried up.

EXICCATIVE, ék-sík'-ká-tív. a. Drying in quality.

EXIGENCE, ék'-ý dzhéas. } f.

EXIGENCY, ék'-ý dzhéan-ý. } f. Demand, want, need; pressing necessity, distress, sudden occasion.

EXIGENT, ék'-ý dz-ént. f. Pressing business, occasion that requires immediate help; a writ issued against a person that cannot be found; end.

EXIGENT, ék'-ý dzhént. a. Urgent, instantly requiring.

EXIGUITY, ékf-y-gá'-í-tý. f. Smallness, diminutiveness.

EXIGUOUS, égz-íg'-ú-ús. a. Small, diminutive, little.

EXILE, éks' íle. f. Banishment, state of being banished; the person banished.

EXILE, égz-zí'le. a. Small, slender, not full.

To EXILE, égz-zí'le. v. a. To banish, to drive from a country.

EXILEMENT, égz-zí'le-mént. f. Banishment.

EXILITION, ékf-y'-ííh'-ún. f. Slenderness, smallness.

EXILITY, égz-íí'-ít-y'. f. Slenderness, smallness.

EXIMIOUS, égz-zím'-yús. a. Famous, eminent.

EXINATION, ékf-in-á-nísh'-ún. f. Privation, loss.

To EXIST, égz-zí'ít. v. n. To be, to have a being.

EXISTENCE, égz-zís'-téns. } f.

EXISTENCY, égz-zís'-tén-sý. } f. State of being, actual possession of being.

EXISTENT, égz-zís'-tént. a. In being, in possession of being.

EXISTIBLE, égz-zís'-íbl. a. Capable of existence.

EXISTIMATION, égz-zí'ít-má'-shún. f. Opinion; esteem.

EXIT, éks'-ít. f. The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off; departure, act of quitting the theatre of life.

EXITIAL, égz-ísh'-ál. } a. De-

EXITIOUS, égz-ísh'-ús. } structive, fatal, mortal.

EXODUS, éks'-ó-dús. } f. Departure,

EXODY, éks'-ó-dý. } journey from a place; the second book of Moses is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.

EXOLETE, éks'-ó-lét. a. Obsolete. Out of use.

To EXOLVE, égz-zólv'. v. a. To loose, to pay.

EXOLUTION, ékf-ó-lú'-shún. f. Laxation of the nerves.

EXOMPHALOS, égz-óm'-fá-lós. f. A naval rupture.

To EXONERATE, égz ón'-é-ráte. v. a. To unload, to disburden.

EXONERATION, égz ón'-é-rá'-shún. f. The act of disburdening.

EXOPTABLE, égz-óp'-tábl. a. Desirable, to be sought with eagerness or desire.

EXORABLE, éks'-ó-rábl. a. To be moved by intreaty.

EXORBITANCE, égz á'r-bí-táns. } f.

EXORBITANCY, égz-á'r-bí-tán-sý. } f. Enormity, gross deviation from rule or right; extravagant demand; boundless depravity.

EXORBITANT, égz á'r-bí-tánt. a. Enormous, beyond due proportion, excessive.

To EXORBITATE, égz-á'r bí-táte. v. n. To deviate, to go out of the track prescribed.

EXORBITATION, égz-ór-bí-tá'-shún. f. A going out of the proper track.

To EXORCISE, éks'-ór-síze. v. a. To adjure by some holy name; to drive away by certain forms of adjuration; to purify from the influence of malignant spirits.

EXORCISER, éks'-ór-í-zúr. f. One who practises to drive away evil spirits.

EXORCISM, éks'-ór-síz. f. The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.

EXORCIST, éks'-ór-síst. f. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.

EXORDIUM, égz-á'r-dýúm. f. A formal preface, the proemial part of a composition.

EXORNATION, ékf-ór-ná'-shún. f. Ornament, decoration, embellishment.

EXORTIVE, égz á'r-tív. a. Rising, belonging to the east.

EXOSSATED, égz ós'-fá-íd. a. Deprived of bones.

EXOSSEOUS, égz-ó'-shý-ús. a. Wanting bones, boneless.

EXOSTOSIS, éks-ó'-tós-sis. f. Any

protuberance of a bone that is not natural.

EXOTICK, égz ót'-ík. a. Foreign, not produced in our own country.

EXOTICK, égz ót'-ík. f. A foreign plant.

To EXPAND, ék-spánd'. v. a. To spread, to lay open as a net or sheet; to dilate, to spread out every way.

EXPANSE, ék-spán's. f. A body widely extended without inequalities.

EXPANSIBILITY, ék-spán-sý-bí-lí-tý. f. Capacity of extension, possibility to be expanded.

EXPANSIBLE, ék-spán-síbl. a. Capable to be extended.

EXPANSION, ék-pán'-shún. f. The state of being expanded into a wider surface; the act of spreading out; extent; pure space.

EXPANSIVE, ék-pán'-sív. a. Having the power to spread into a wider surface.

To EXPATRIATE, ék-spá'-shý-áte. v. n. To range at large; to enlarge upon in language.

To EXPATRIATE, ék-pá'-trý-áte. v. a. To expel from his country, to banish.

To EXPECT, ék-spékt'. v. a. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil; to wait for, to attend the coming.

EXPECTABLE, ék-spékt'-ábl. a. To be expected.

EXPECTANCE, ék-spékt'-táns. }
EXPECTANCY, ék-spékt'-tán-sý. }
 f. The act or state of expecting; something expected; hope.

EXPECTANT, ék-spékt'-tánt. f. Waiting in expectation.

EXPECTANT, ék-spékt'-tánt. f. One who waits in expectation of any thing.

EXPECTATION, ék-spékt'-táshún. f. The act of expecting; the state of expecting either with hope or fear; prospect of any thing good to come; a state in which something excellent is expected from us.

EXPECTER, ék-spékt'-túr. f. One who has hopes of something; one who waits for another.

To EXPECTORATE, ék-pék'-tò-

râte. v. a. To eject from the breast.

EXPECTORATION, ék-pék'-tò-rá'-shún. f. The act of discharging from the breast; the discharge which is made by coughing.

EXPECTORATIVE, ék-pék'-tò-rá-tív. a. Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

EXPEDIENCE, ék-pé'-dyéns. }
EXPEDIENCY, ék-pé'-dyén-sý. }
 f. Fitness, propriety, suitability to an end; expedition, adventure; haste, dispatch.

EXPEDIENT, ék-pé'-dyént. a. Proper, fit, convenient, suitable; quick, expeditious.

EXPEDIENT, ék-pé'-dyént. f. That which helps forward, as means to an end; a shift, means to an end contrived in an exigence.

EXPEDIENTLY, ék-pé'-dyént-lý. ad. Fidy, suitably, conveniently; hastily, quickly.

To EXPEDITE, éks'-pé-díte. v. a. To facilitate, to free from impediment; to hasten, to quicken; to dispatch, to issue from a publick office.

EXPEDITE, éks'-pé-díte. a. Quick, hasty, soon performed; easy, disencumbered, clear; nimble, active, agile; light armed.

EXPEDITELY, éks'-pé-díte-lý. ad. With quickness, readiness, haste.

EXPEDITION, ék-pé-dísh'-ún. f. Haste, speed, activity; a march or voyage with martial intentions.

EXPEDITIOUS, ék-pé-dísh'-ús. a. Speedy, quick, swift.

EXPEDITIOUSLY, ék-pé-dísh'-úf-lý. ad. Speedily, quickly.

To EXPEL, ék-pél'. v. a. To drive out, to force away; to banish, to drive from the place of residence.

EXPPELLER, ék-pél'-lúr. f. One that expels or drives away.

To EXPEND, ék-pénd'. v. a. To lay out, to spend.

EXPENDITURE, ék-pén'-dý-túr. f. The act of expending; money expended.

EXPENSE, ék-péns'. f. Cost, charges, money expended.

EXPENSEFUL, ék-péns'-fúl. a. Costly, chargeable.

EXPENSELESS, ěkf-pén's-lés. a. Without cost.

EXPENSIVE, ěkf-pén's-šiv. a. Given to expence, extravagant, luxurious; costly, requiring expence.

EXPENSIVELY, ěkf-pén's-šiv-lý. ad. With great expence.

EXPENSIVENESS, ěkf-pén's-šiv-nés. f. Addition to expence, extravagance; costliness.

EXPERIENCE, ěkf-pě'-ry'-ěns. f. Practice, frequent trial; knowledge gained by trial and practice, a thing experienced.

To EXPERIENCE, ěkf-pě'-ry'-ěns. v. a. To try, to practice; to know by practice.

EXPERIENCED, ěkf-pě'-ry'-ěnst. participial a. Made skilful by experience; wise by long practice.

EXPERIENCER, ěkf-pě'-ry'-ěn-súr. f. One who makes trials; a practiser of experiments.

EXPERIMENT, ěkf-pěr'-ý-měnt. f. Trial of any thing, something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

To EXPERIMENT, ěkf-pěr'-ý-měnt. v. a. To search out by trial; to know by experience.

EXPERIMENTAL, ěkf-pěr'-ý-měnt-tál. a. Pertaining to experiment; built upon experiment; known by experiment or trial.

EXPERIMENTALLY, ěkf-pěr'-ý-měnt-tál-ý. ad. By experience, by trial.

EXPERIMENTER, ěkf-pěr'-ý-měnt-túr. f. One who makes experiments.

EXPERT, ěkf-pěrt'. a. Skilful; ready, dexterous.

EXPERTLY, ěkf-pěrt'-lý. ad. In a skilful ready manner.

EXPERTNESS, ěkf-pěrt'-nės. f. Skill, readiness.

EXPIABLE, ěks'-pý-ábl. a. Capable to be expiated.

To EXPIATE, ěks'-pý-áte. v. a. To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety, to atone for; to avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIATION, ěkf-pý-á'-šmún. f. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime; the means by which we

atone for crimes, atonement; practices by which ominous prodigies were averted.

EXPIATORY, ěks'-pý-á-túr-ý. a. Having the power of expiation.

EXPIATION, ěkf-pý-lá'-šmún. f. Robbery.

EXPIRATION, ěkf-pý-rá'-šmún. f. That 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 conclusion of any limited time.

To EXPIRE, ěk-spí're. v. a. To breathe out; to exhale, to send out in exhalations.

To EXPIRE, ěk-spí're. v. n. To die, to breathe the last; to conclude, to come to an end.

To EXPLAIN, ěkf-plá'ne. v. a. To expound, to illustrate, to clear.

EXPLAINABLE, ěkf-plá'ne-ábl. a. Capable of being explained.

EXPLAINER, ěkf-plá'ne-úr. f. Expōsitor, interpreter, commentator.

EXPLANATION, ěkf-plá-ná'-šmún. f. The act of explaining or interpreting; the sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

EXPLANATORY, ěkf-plán'-á-túr-ý. a. Containing explanation.

EXPLETIVE, ěks'-plě-tív. f. Something used only to take up room.

EXPLICABLE, ěks'-pý-kábl. a. Explainable, possible to be explained.

To EXPLICATE, ěks'-plí-káte. v. a. To unfold, to expand; to explain, to clear.

EXPLICATION, ěkf-plí-ká'-šmún. f. The act of opening, unfolding or expanding, the act of explaining, interpretation, explanation; the sense given by an explainer.

EXPLICATIVE, ěks'-plík-á-tív. a. Having a tendency to explain.

EXPLICATOR, ěks'-plí-ká-túr. f. Expounder, interpreter, explainer.

EXPLICIT, ěkf-plís'-it. a. Unfolded, plain, clear, not merely by inference.

EXPLICITLY, ěkf-plís'-it-lý. ad. Plainly.

- Plainly, directly, not merely by inference.
- To EXPLODE**, ɛkf-plò'de. v. a. To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; to drive out with noise and violence.
- EXPLODER**, ɛkf-plò'dúr. f. A hisser, one who drives out with open contempt.
- EXPLOIT**, ɛkf-plò'ít. f. A design accomplished, an achievement, a successful attempt.
- To EXPLORE**, ɛkf-plò'-ráte. v. a. To search out.
- EXPLORATION**, ɛkf-plò-rá'shún. f. Search, examination.
- EXPLORATOR**, ɛkf-plò-rá'túr. f. One who searches, an examiner.
- EXPLORATORY**, ɛkf-plò'e-á-túr-ý. a. Searching, examining.
- To EXPLORE**, ɛkf-plò're. v. a. To try, to search into, to examine by trial.
- EXPLOREMENT**, ɛkf-plò're-mént. f. Search, trial.
- EXPLOSION**, ɛkf-plò-zhún. f. The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence.
- EXPLOSIVE**, ɛkf-plò'sív. a. Driving out with noise and violence.
- To EXPORT**, ɛkf-pórt. v. a. To carry out of a country.
- EXPORT**, ɛks'-pórt. f. Commodity carried out in traffick.
- EXPORTATION**, ɛkf-pórt-á'shún. f. The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.
- EXPORTER**, ɛkf-pórt-úr. f. He that carries out commodities from a country, in opposition to the importer, who brings them in.
- To EXPOSE**, ɛkf-pò'ze. v. a. To lay open, to make liable to; to lay open, to make bare; to lay open to censure or ridicule; to put in danger; to cast out to chance.
- EXPOSITION**, ɛkf-pò-zísh'ún. f. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air; explanation, interpretation.
- EXPOSITOR**, ɛkf-pòz'-ítúr. f. Explainer, expounder, interpreter.
- To EXPOSTULATE**, ɛkf-pòs'-tú-láte. v. n. To canvass with another,

- to debate; to remonstrate in a friendly manner.
- EXPOSTULATION**, ɛkf-pòs'-tú-lá'shún. f. Debate, discussion of an affair; charge, accusation.
- EXPOSTULATOR**, ɛkf-pòs'-tú-lá-túr. f. One that debates with another without open rupture.
- EXPOSTULATORY**, ɛkf-pòs'-tú-lá-túr-ý. a. Containing expositulation.
- EXPOSURE**, ɛkf-pò-zhúr. f. The act of exposing; the state of being exposed; the state of being in danger; situation as to sun and air.
- To EXPOUND**, ɛkf-pou'nd. v. a. To explain, to clear, to interpret.
- EXPOUNDER**, ɛkf-pou'n-dúr. f. Explainer, interpreter.
- To EXPRESS**, ɛkf-près'. v. a. To represent by any of the imitative arts, as poetry, sculpture, painting; to represent in words; to utter, to declare; to denote; to squeeze out; to force out by compression.
- EXPRESS**, ɛkf-près'. a. Copied, resembling, exactly like; plain, apparent, in direct terms; on purpose, for a particular end.
- EXPRESS**, ɛkf-près'. f. A messenger sent on purpose; a message sent.
- EXPRESSIBLE**, ɛkf-près'-sibl. a. That may be uttered or declared; that may be drawn by squeezing or expression.
- EXPRESSION**, ɛkf-présh'-ún. f. The act or power of representing any thing; the form or cast of language in which any thoughts are uttered; a phrase, a mode of speech; the act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press.
- EXPRESSIVE**, ɛkf-près'-sív. a. Having the power of utterance or representation.
- EXPRESSIVELY**, ɛkf-près'-sív-ly. ad. In a clear and representative way.
- EXPRESSIVENESS**, ɛkf-près'-sív-nés. f. The power of expression, or representation by words.
- EXPRESSLY**, ɛkf-près'-ly. ad. In direct terms, not by implication.
- EXPRESSURE**, ɛkf-présh'-úr. f. Ex-

pression, utterance; the form, the likeness represented; the mark, the impression.

To **EXPROBRATE**, éks'-prò-brâte. v. a. To charge upon with reproach, to impute openly with blame, to upbraid.

EXPROBRATION, ékf-prò-brâ'-shùn f. Scornful charge, reproachful accusation.

To **EXPROPRIATE**, ékf-prò'-prý-âte. v. a. To relinquish one's property.

To **EXPUGN**, ékf-pû'n. v. a. To conquer, to take by assault.

EXPUGNATION, ékf-pûg nâ' shùn. f. Conquest, the act of taking by assault.

To **EXPULSE**, ékf-pûl's. v. a. To drive out, to force away.

EXPULSION, ékf-pûl'-shùn. f. The act of expelling or driving out; the state of being driven out.

EXPULSIVE, ékf-pûl'-sív. a. Having the power of expulsion.

EXPUNCTION, ékf-pûngk'-shùn. f. Abolition, erasure, blotting out.

To **EXPUNGE**, ékf-pûn'dzh. v. a. To blot out, to rub out; to efface, to annihilate.

EXPURGATION, ékf-pûr-gâ'-shùn. f. The act of purging or cleansing; purification from bad mixture, as of error or falsehood.

EXPURGATOR, éks-pûr-gâ'-túr. f. One who corrects by expunging.

EXPURGATORY, ékf-pûr'-gâ-túr-ý. a. Employed in purging away what is noxious.

EXQUISITE, éks'-kwíz-ít. a. Excellent, consummate, complete.

EXQUISITELY, éks'-kwíz-ít-ly. ad. Perfectly, completely.

EXQUISITENESS, éks'-kwíz-ít-nés. f. Nicety, perfection.

EXSCRIPT, ék' skrípt. f. A copy, a writing copied from another.

EXSICCANT, ék-sík'-kânt. a. Drying, having the power to dry up.

To **EXSICCATE**, ék-sík'-kâte. v. a. To dry.

EXSICCATION, ék-sík'-kâ'-shùn. f. The act of drying.

EXSICCATIVE, ék-sík'-kâ-tív. a. Having the power of drying.

EXSPUITION, ék-spû-ísh'-ùn. f. A discharge by spitting.

EXSUCTION, ék-sûk'-shùn. f. The act of sucking out.

EXSUDATION, ék-sû-dâ'-shùn. f. A sweating, an exultation.

EXSUFFLATION, ék-sûf-flâ'-shùn. f. A blast working underneath.

To **EXSUFFOLATE**, ék-sûf'-fò-lâte. v. a. To whisper, to buzz in the ear.

To **EXSUSCITATE**, ék-sûs'-sí-tâte. v. a. To rouse up, to stir up.

EXSTANCY, ék'-stân tý. f. Parts rising up above the rest.

EXTANT, ék'-stânt. a. Standing out to view, standing above the rest; now in being.

EXTATICAL, ék-stát'-í-kál. } a.

EXTATICK, ék-stát'-ík. } Rapturous.

EXTEMPORAL, ékf-tém'-pò-rál. a. Uttered without premeditation, quick, ready, sudden.

EXTEMPORALLY, ékf-tém'-pò-rál-ý. ad. Quick, without premeditation.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, ékf-tém'-pò-râ'-nyús. a. Without premeditation, sudden.

EXTEMPORARY, ékf-tém'-pò-râr-ý. a. Uttered or performed without premeditation, sudden, quick.

EXTEMPORE, ékf-tém'-pò-ré. ad. Without premeditation, suddenly, readily.

EXTEMPORINESS, ékf-tém'-pò-rý-nés. f. The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

To **EXTEMPORIZE**, ékf-tém'-pò-ríze. v. n. To speak extempore, or without premeditation.

To **EXTEND**, ékf-ténd'. v. a. To stretch out; to spread abroad; to enlarge; to increase in force or duration; to impart, to communicate; to seize by a course of law.

To **EXTEND**, éks-ténd'. v. n. To reach any distance.

EXTENDER, ékf-tén'-dúr. f. The person or instrument by which any thing is extended.

EXTENDIBLE, ɛkf-tɛn'-dɪbl. a. Capable of extension.

EXTENDLESSNESS, ɛkf-tɛnd'-lɛs-nɛs. f. Unlimited extension.

EXTENSIBILITY, ɛkf-tɛn'-sɪb'l-i-tɪ. f. The quality of being extensible.

EXTENSIBLE, ɛkf-tɛn'-sɪbl. a. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth; capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

EXTENSIBLENESS, ɛkf-tɛn'-sɪbl-nɛs. f. Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION, ɛkf-tɛn'-ʃhʌn. f. The act of extending; the state of being extended.

EXTENSIONAL, ɛks-tɛn'-ʃhʌn-ʊl. a. Long drawn out, having great extent.

EXTENSIVE, ɛkf-tɛn'-sɪv. a. Wide, large.

EXTENSIVELY, ɛkf-tɛn'-sɪv-lɪ. ad. Widely, largely.

EXTENSIVENESS, ɛkf-tɛn'-sɪv-nɛs. f. Largeness, diffusiveness, wide-ness; possibility to be extended.

EXTENSOR, ɛkf-tɛn'-sʊr. f. The muscle by which any limb is extended.

EXTENT, ɛkf-tɛnt'. f. Space or degree to which any thing is extended; communication, distribution; execution, seizure.

To EXTENUATE, ɛkf-tɛn'-ʊ-ɛt. v. a. To lessen, to make small; to palliate; to make lean.

EXTENUATION, ɛkf-tɛn'-ʊ-ʃhʌn. f. 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.

EXTERIOUR, ɛkf-tɛ'-rɪ-ʊr. a. Outward, external, not intrinsic.

EXTERIOURLY, ɛkf-tɛ'-rɪ-ʊr-lɪ. ad. Outwardly, externally.

To EXTERMINATE, ɛkf-tɛr'-mɪ-nɛt. v. a. To root out, to tear up, to drive away; to destroy.

EXTERMINATION, ɛkf-tɛr'-mɪ-nɛ-ʃhʌn. f. Destruction, excision.

EXTERMINATOR, ɛkf-tɛr'-mɪ-nɛ-tʊr. f. The person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

To EXTERMINE, ɛkf-tɛr'-mɪn. v. a. To exterminate.

EXTERN, ɛkf-tɛrn'. a. External, outward, visible; without itself, not inherent, not intrinsic.

EXTERNAL, ɛkf-tɛr'-nɔl. a. Outward, not proceeding from itself, opposite to internal; having the outward appearance.

EXTERNALLY, ɛkf-tɛr'-nɔl-lɪ. ad. Outwardly.

To EXTIL, ɛk-ʃhɪl'. v. n. To drop or distil from.

EXTIMATION, ɛk-ʃhɪl-lɔ-ʃhʌn. f. The act of falling in drops.

To EXTIMULATE, ɛk-ʃhɪm'-ʊ-lɛt. v. a. To prick, to incite by stimulation.

EXTIMULATION, ɛk-ʃhɪm'-ʊ-lɛ-ʃhʌn. f. Pungency, power of exciting motion or sensation.

EXTINCT, ɛk-ʃhɪŋkt'. a. Extinguished, quenched, put out; without succession; abolished, out of force.

EXTINCTION, ɛk-ʃhɪŋkt'-ʃhʌn. f. The act of quenching or extinguishing; the state of being quenched; destruction, excision, suppression.

To EXTINGUISH, ɛk-ʃhɪŋg'-gwɪʃ. v. a. To put out, to quench; to suppress, to destroy.

EXTINGUISHABLE, ɛk-ʃhɪŋg'-gwɪʃ-əbl. a. That may be quenched or destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER, ɛk-ʃhɪŋg'-gwɪʃ-ʊr. f. A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

EXTINGUISHMENT, ɛk-ʃhɪŋg'-gwɪʃ-mɛnt. f. Extinguishment, suppression, act of quenching; abolition, nullification; termination of a family or succession.

To EXTIRP, ɛk-ʃhɛr'p'. v. a. To eradicate, to root out.

To EXTIRPATE, ɛk-ʃhɛr'-pɛt. v. a. To root out, to excise.

EXTIRPATION, ɛk-ʃhɛr'-pɛ-ʃhʌn. f. The act of rooting out, excision.

EXTIRPATOR, ɛk-ʃhɛr'-pɛ-tʊr. f. One who roots out, a destroyer.

EXTISPICIOUS, ɛks-tɪs-pɪʃh'-ʊs. a. Augurial, relating to the inspection of

of entrails in order to prognostication.

To **EXTOL**, ék-stól'. v. a. To praise, to magnify, to celebrate.

EXTOLLER, ékf-tól'-lúr. f. A praiser, a magnifier.

EXTORSIVE, ékf-tá'r-sív. a. Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORSIVELY, ékf-tá'r-sív-lý. ad. In an extorsive manner, by violence.

To **EXTORT**, ékf-tá'rt. v. a. To draw by force, to force away, to wrest, to wring from one; to gain by violence or oppression, or by usury.

To **EXTORT**, ékf-tá'rt. v. n. To practise oppression and violence, or usury.

EXTORTER, ékf-tá'r-túr. f. One who practises oppression.

EXTORTION, ékf-tá'r-shún. f. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity, or usury; force by which any thing is unjustly taken away.

EXTORTIONER, ékf-tá'r-shún-úr. f. One who practises extortion.

To **EXTRACT**, ékf-trákt'. v. a. To draw out of something; to draw by chymical operation; to take from something; to select and abstract from a larger treatise.

EXTRACT, éks'-trákt. f. The substance extracted, the chief parts drawn from any thing; the chief heads drawn from a book.

EXTRACTION, ékf-trákt'-shún. f. The act of drawing one part out of a compound; derivation from an original, lineage, descent.

EXTRACTOR, ékf-trákt'-túr. f. The person or instrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRADITIONARY, éks-trá-dík'-shó-nér-ý. a. Not consisting in words but realities.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, ékf-trá-dzhó-dísh'-ál. a. Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, ékf-trá-dzhó-dísh'-ál-ý. ad. In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

EXTRAMISSIION, ékf-trá-mísh'-ún. f. The act of emitting outwards.

EXTRAMUNDANE, ékf-trá-mún'-dâne. a. Beyond the verge of the material world.

EXTRANEIOUS, ékf-trá'-nyús. a. Belonging to a different substance; foreign.

EXTRAORDINARILY, ékf-trá'r-dý-nár-í-lý. ad. In a manner out of the common method and order; uncommonly, particularly, eminently.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, ékf-trá'r-dý-nár-í-nés. f. Uncommonness, eminence, remarkableness.

EXTRAORDINARY, ékf-trá'r-dý-nár-ý. a. Different from common order and method; eminent, remarkable, more than common.

EXTRAPAROCHIAL, ékf-trá-pár-ó-kyál. a. Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, ékf-trá-pró-vín'-shál. a. Not within the same province.

EXTRAREGULAR, ékf-trá-rég'-ú-lár. a. Not comprehended within a rule.

EXTRAVAGANCE, ékf-tráv'-à-gáns. } f.

EXTRAVAGANCY, ékf-tráv'-à-gán-sý. } f.

Excursion or sally beyond prescribed limits; irregularity, wildness; waste, vain and superfluous expense.

EXTRAVAGANT, ékf-tráv'-à-gánt. a. Wandering out of his bounds; roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods; irregular, wild; wasteful, prodigal, vainly expensive.

EXTRAVAGANT, éks-tráv'-à-gánt. f. One who is confined in no general rule or definition.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, ékf-tráv'-à-gánt-lý. ad. In an extravagant manner, wildly; expensively, luxuriously, wastefully.

EXTRAVAGANTNESS, ékf-tráv'-à-gánt-nés. f. Excess, excursion beyond limits.

To **EXTRAVAGATE**, ékf-tráv'-à-gáte. v. n. To wander out of limits.

EXTRAVASATED, ěk-f-tráv'-á-sá-tíd. a. Forced out of the properly containing vessels.

EXTRAVASATION, ěk-f-trá-vá-sá-shún. f. The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels.

EXTRAVENATE, ěk-f-trá-vě'-nâte. a. Let out of the veins.

EXTRAVERSION, ěk-f-trá-věr'-shún. f. The act of throwing out.

EXTRAUGHT, ěk-f-trá't. part. Extracted. Obsolete.

EXTREME, ěk-f-trě'm. a. Greatest, of the highest degree; utmost; last, that beyond which there is nothing; pressing to the utmost degree.

EXTREME, ěk-f-trě'm. f. Utmost point, highest degree of any thing; points at the greatest distance from each other, extremity.

EXTREMELY, ěk-f-trě'm-lý. ad. In the utmost degree; very much, greatly.

EXTREMITY, ěk-f-trě'm'-l-tý. f. The utmost point, the highest degree; the points in the utmost degree of opposition; remotest parts, parts at the greatest distance; the utmost violence, rigour, or distress.

To EXTRICATE, ěks'-trí-kâte. v. a. To disembarass, to set free any one in a state of perplexity.

EXTRICATION, ěk-f-trí-ká'-shún. f. The act of disentangling.

EXTRINSICAL, ěk-f-trín'-sí-kál. a. External, outward; not intrinsic.

EXTRINSICALLY, ěk-f-trín'-sí-kál-ý. ad. From without.

EXTRINSICK, ěk-f-trín'-sí-k. a. Outward, external.

To EXTRUCT, ěk-f-strúkt'. v. a. To build, to raise, to form.

EXTRUCTOR, ěk-f-strúk'-túr. f. A builder, a fabricator.

To EXTRUDE, ěk-f-tró'd. v. a. To thrust off.

EXTRUSION, ěk-f-trú'-zhún. f. The act of thrusting or driving out.

EXUBERANCE, ěk-f-tú'-bér-áns. f. Knobs, or parts protuberant.

EXUBERANCE, ěgz-ú'-bér-áns. f. Overgrowth, superfluous abundance, luxuriance.

EXUBERANT, ěgz-ú'-bér-ánt. a. Overabundant, superfluously plentiful; abounding in the utmost degree.

EXUBERANTLY, ěgz-ú'-bér-ánt-lý. ad. Abundantly.

To EXUBERATE, ěgz-ú'-bér-áte. v. n. To abound in the highest degree.

EXUCCOUS, ěk-fúk'-kús. a. Without juice, dry.

EXUDATION, ěk-fú-dá'-shún. f. The act of emitting in sweat; the matter issuing out by sweat from any body.

To EXUDATE, ěk-fú-dâte. } v. a.

To EXUDE, ěk-fú'd. }
To force out, or throw out, as by sweat.

To EXUDATE, ěk-fú-dâte. } v. n.

To EXUDE, ěk-fú'd. }
To sweat out, to issue by sweat.

To EXULCERATE, ěgz-úl'-fě-râte. v. a. To make sore with an ulcer; to corrode, to enrage.

EXULCERATION, ěk-f-úl'-fě-á'-shún. f. The beginning erosion, which forms an ulcer; exacerbation; corrosion.

EXULCERATORY, ěgz-úl'-fě-rá-túr-ý. a. Having a tendency to cause ulcers.

To EXULT, ěgz-últ'. v. a. To rejoice above measure, to triumph.

EXULTANCE, ěgz-últ'-táns. f. Transport, joy, triumph.

EXULTATION, ěgz-últ'-tá'-shún. f. Joy, triumph, rapturous delight.

To EXUNDATE, ěgz-ún'-dâte. v. n. To overflow.

EXUNDATION, ěk-f-ún-dá'-shún. f. Overflow, abundance.

EXUPERABLE, ěk-fú-pěr-ábl. a. Conquerable, superable, vincible.

EXUPERANCE, ěk-fú-pěr-áns. f. Overbalance, greater proportion.

To EXUSCITATE, ěk-fús'-fý-tâte. v. a. To stir up, to rouse.

EXUSTION, ěgz-ús'-tshún. f. The act of burning up, consumption by fire.

EXUVIÆ, ěgz-ú'-vý-ě. f. Cast skin, cast

E Y E

cast shells, whatever is shed by animals.

EYAS, *ī-as. f.* A young hawk just taken from the nest.

EYASMUSKET, *ī-āc-mūs-kīt. f.* A young unfledged male hawk; a raw young fellow.

EYE, *ī.* The organ of vision; aspect, regard; notice, attention, observation; sight, view; any thing formed like an eye; any small perforation; a small catch into which a hook goes; bud of a plant; a small shade of colour.

To EYE, *ī. v. a.* To watch, to keep in view.

To EYE, *ī. v. n.* To appear, to show, to bear an appearance.

EYEBALL, *ī-bāl. f.* The globe of the eye.

EYEBRIGHT, *ī-brite. f.* A herb.

EYEBROW, *ī-brow. f.* The hairy arch over the eye.

EYED, *īde. a.* Having eyes. Used in composition; as, well-eyed; dull-eyed.

EYEDROP, *ī-drōp. f.* A tear.

EYEGLANCE, *ī-glāns. f.* Quick notice of the eye.

EYEGLASS, *ī-glās. f.* Spectacles, a glass to assist the sight.

EYELASH, *ī-lāsh. f.* The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

EYELESS, *ī-lēs. a.* Without eyes, sightless, deprived of sight.

E Y R

EYELET, *ī-lēt. f.* A hole through which light may enter, any small perforation.

EYELID, *ī-īd. f.* The membrane that shuts over the eye.

EYESERVANT, *ī-ēr-vānt. f.* A servant that works only while watched.

EYESERVICE, *ī-ēr-vīs. f.* Service performed only under inspection.

EYESHOT, *ī-shōt. f.* Sight, glance, view.

EYESIGHT, *ī-sīte. f.* Sight of the eye.

EYESORE, *ī-sōre. f.* Something offensive to the sight.

EYESPOTTED, *ī-spōt-īd. a.* Marked with spots like eyes.

EYESTRING, *ī-ītrīng. f.* The string of the eye.

EYETOOTH, *ī-tōth. f.* The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders, the fang.

EYEWINK, *ī-wīngk. f.* A wink, as a hint or token.

EYEWITNESS, *ī-wīt-nēs. f.* An ocular evidence, one who gives testimony of facts seen with his own eyes.

EYRE, *ā're. f.* The court of justices itinerant.

EYRY, *ē-ry. f.* The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

F.

F A B

FABACEOUS, *fā-bā-āshūs. a.* Having the nature of a bean.

FABLE, *fā-bl. f.* A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept; a fiction in general; the series or contexture of events which constitute a poem; a lye.

F A B

To FABLE, *fā-bl. v. n.* To feign, to write not truth but fiction; to tell falsehoods.

To FABLE, *fā-bl. v. a.* To feign, to tell a falsity.

FABLED, *fā-bl'd. a.* Celebrated in fables.

FABLER, fá-blár. *f.* A dealer in fiction.

To **FABRICATE**, fá-b'-rý-ká-te. *v. a.*
To build, to construct; to forge, to devise falsely.

FABRICATION, fá-b'-rý-ká'-shún. *f.*
The act of building.

FABRICK, fá-b'-rík. *f.* A building, an edifice; any system or compages of matter.

To **FABRICK**, fá-b'-rík. *v. a.* To build, to form, to construct.

FABULIST, fá-b'-ú-íst. *f.* A writer of fables.

FABULOSITY, fá-b'-ú-lós'-i-tý. *f.*
Lyingness, fulness of stories.

FABULOUS, fá-b'-ú-lús. *a.* Feigned, full of fables.

FABULOUSLY, fá-b'-ú-lúf-ly. *ad.*
In fiction.

FACE, fá-fe. *f.* The visage; countenance; the surface of any thing; the front or forepart of any thing; state of affairs; appearance; confidence, boldness; distortion of the face; Face to Face, when both parties are present; without the interposition of other bodies.

To **FACE**, fá-fe. *v. n.* To carry a false appearance; to turn the face, to come in front.

To **FACE**, fá-fe. *v. a.* To meet in front, to oppose with confidence; to oppose with impudence; to stand opposite to; to cover with an additional superficies.

FACELESS, fá-fe-lés. *a.* Without a face.

FACEPAINTER, fá-fe-pán-túr. *f.* A drawer of portraits.

FACEPAINTING, fá-fe-pán-ting. *f.*
The art of drawing portraits.

FACET, fá-sét. *f.* A small surface, one of the planes of a superficies which is cut into several.

FACETIOUS, fá-fé-shús. *a.* Gay, cheerful, lively.

FACETIOUSLY, fá-fé-shúf-ly. *ad.*
Gayly, cheerfully.

FACETIOUSNESS, fá-fe-shús-nés. *f.*
Cheerful wit, mirth.

FACILE, fá-s'il. *a.* Easy, performable with little labour; pliant, flexible, easily persuaded.

To **FACILITATE**, fá-s'il'-i-tá-te. *v. a.*
To make easy, to free from difficulty.

FACILITY, fá-s'il'-i-tý. *f.* Easiness to be performed, freedom from difficulty; readiness in performing, dexterity; vitious ductility, easiness to be persuaded; easiness of access, affability.

FACINERIOUS, fá-f'-né'-rý-ús. *a.*
Wicked. A corruption of **FACINOROUS**.

FACING, fá'-sín-g. *f.* An ornamental covering.

FACINOROUS, fá-sín'-ó-rús. *a.*
Wicked, atrocious, detestably bad.

FACINOROUSNESS, fá-sín'-ó-rúf-nés. *f.* Wickedness in a high degree.

FACT, fákt'. *f.* A thing done; reality, not supposition; action, deed.

FACTION, fák'-shún. *f.* A party in a state; tumult, discord, dissension.

FACTIONARY, fák'-shún-ér-y. *f.*
A party man.

FACTIOUS, fák'-shús. *a.* Given to faction, loud and violent in a party.

FACTIOUSLY, fák'-shúf-ly. *ad.* In a manner criminally dissensionous.

FACTIOUSNESS, fák'-shúf-nés. *f.*
Inclination to publick dissention.

FACTITIOUS, fák'-tísh'-ús. *a.* Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.

FACTOR, fák'-túr. *f.* An agent for another, a substitute.

FACTORY, fák'-túr-y. *f.* A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country; the traders embodied in one place.

FACTOTUM, fák'-tò-túm. *f.* A servant employed alike in all kinds of business.

FACTURE, fák'-túr. *f.* The act or manner of making any thing.

FACULTY, fák'-úf-ty. *f.* The power of doing any thing, ability; powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory; a knack, dexterity; power, authority; privilege, right to do any thing; Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences.

FACUND, fá-kúnd'. *a.* Eloquent.

FACUNDITY, fá-kún'-dít-y. *f.* Eloquence, readiness of speech.

To **FADDLE**, fâ'î. v. n. To trifle, to toy, to play. A low word.

To **FADE**, fâ'de. v. n. To tend from greater to less vigour; to tend from a brighter to a weaker colour; to wither, as a vegetable; to die away gradually; to be naturally not durable, to be transient.

To **FADE**, fâ'de. v. a. To wear away; to reduce to languor.

To **FADGE**, fâdzh'. v. n. To suit, to fit; to agree, not to quarrel; to succeed, to hit. A low word.

FÆCES, fê'-fêz. f. Excrements, lees, sediments, and settlings.

To **FAG**, fâg'. v. a. To grow weary, to faint with weariness.

FAGEND, fâg'-end'. f. The end of a web of cloth; the refuse or meaner part of any thing.

FAGOT, fâg'-ût. f. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire; a soldier numbered in the muster roll, but not really existing.

To **FAGOT**, fâg'-ût. v. a. To tie up, to bundle.

To **FAIL**, fâ'le. v. n. To be deficient, to cease from former plenty, to fall short; to become bankrupt; to be extinct, to cease to be produced; to perish, to be lost; to decay, to decline, to languish; to miss, not to produce its effect; to miss, not to succeed in a design; to be deficient in duty.

To **FAIL**, fâ'le. v. a. To desert, not to continue to assist or supply; not to assist, to neglect, to omit to help; to omit, not to perform; to be wanting to.

FAIL, fâ'le. f. Miscarriage; omission; deficiency, want.

FAILING, fâ'-ling. f. Deficiency, imperfection, lapse.

FAILURE, fâ'-lyûr. f. Deficiency, cessation; bankruptcy; omission, non-performance, slip; a lapse, a slight fault.

PAIN, fâ'ne. a. Glad, merry, cheerful, fond; forced, obliged, compelled.

PAIN, fâ'ne. ad. Gladly, very desirously.

To **FAINT**, fâ'nt. v. n. To lose the

animal functions, to sink motionless; to grow feeble; to sink into dejection.

To **FAINT**, fâ'nt. v. a. To deject, to depress, to enfeeble.

FAINT, fâ'nt. a. Languid; not bright; not loud; feeble of body; cowardly; depressed; not vigorous, not active.

FAINTHEARTED, fâ'nt-hârt-Id. a. Cowardly, timorous.

FAINTHEARTEDLY, fâ'nt-hârt-Id-ly. ad. Timorously.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS, fâ'nt-hârt-Id-nês. f. Cowardice, timoroufness.

FAINTING, fâ'nt-Ing. f. Delinquium, temporary loss of animal motion.

FAINTISHNESS, fâ'nt-îsh-nês. f. Weakness in a slight degree, incipient debility.

FAINTLING, fâ'nt-ling. a. Timorous, feebleminded.

FAINTLY, fâ'nt-ly. ad. Feebly, languidly; timorously, with dejection, without spirit.

FAINTNESS, fâ'nt-nês. f. Languor, feebleness, want of strength; inactivity, want of vigour, timoroufness, dejection.

FAINTY, fâ'nt-y. a. Weak, feeble, languid.

FAIR, fâ're. a. Beautiful, handsome; not black, not brown, white in the complexion; clear; not cloudy, not foul, not tempestuous; favourable, prosperous; likely to succeed; equal, just; not effected by any insidious or unlawful methods; not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts; open, direct; gentle, not compulsory; mild, not severe; equitable, not injurious.

FAIR, fâ're. ad. Gently, decently; civilly; successfully; on good terms.

FAIR, fâ're. f. A beauty, elliptically a fair woman; honestly, just dealing; an annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers.

FAIRING, fâ're-Ing. f. A present given at a fair.

FAIRLY, fâ're-ly. ad. Beautifully; commodiously, conveniently; honestly,

- nessly, justly; ingenuously, plainly, openly; candidly, without sinister interpretations; without blots; completely, without any deficiency.
- FAIRNESS**, fá're-nés. *f.* Beauty, elegance of form; honesty, candour, ingenuity.
- FAIRSPOKEN**, fá're-spòkn. *a.* Civil in language and address.
- FAIRY**, fá'-ry. *f.* A kind of fabled beings supposed to appear in a diminutive human form; an elf, a fay; an enchantress.
- FAIRY**, fá'-ry. *a.* Given by fairies; belonging to fairies.
- FAIRYSTONE**, fá'-ry-stòne. *f.* A stone found in gravel pits.
- FAITH**, fá'ð. *f.* Belief of the revealed truths of religion; the system of revealed truths held by the Christian church; trust in God; tenet held; trust in the honesty or veracity of another; fidelity, unshaken adherence; honour, social confidence; sincerity, honesty, veracity; promise given.
- FAITHBREACH**, fá'ð-brèth. *f.* Breach of fidelity, perfidy.
- FAITHFUL**, fá'ð-fúl. *a.* Firm in adherence to the truth of religion; of true fidelity, loyal, true to allegiance; honest, upright, without fraud; observant of compact or promise.
- FAITHFULLY**, fá'ð-fúl-ý. *ad.* With firm belief in religion; with full confidence in God; with strict adherence to duty; sincerely, honestly; confidently, steadily.
- FAITHFULNESS**, fá'ð-fúl-nés. *f.* Honesty, veracity; adherence to duty, loyalty.
- FAITHLESS**, fá'ð-lés. *a.* Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted; perfidious, disloyal, not true to duty.
- FAITHLESSNESS**, fá'ð-lés-nés. *f.* Treachery, perfidy; unbelief as to revealed religion.
- FAKIR**, fá-kér. *f.* An Indian monk.
- FALCADE**, fá'l-ká'de. *f.* A horse is said to make Falcades, when he throws himself upon his haunches
- two or three times, as in very quick curvets.
- FALCATED**, fá'l-ká-téd. *a.* Hooked, bent like a scythe.
- FALCATION**, fá'l-ká'-shún. *f.* Crookedness.
- FALCHION**, fá'l-tshún. *f.* A short crooked sword, a cymeter.
- FALCON**, fá'kn. *f.* A hawk trained for sport; a sort of cannon.
- FALCONER**, fá'k-núr. *f.* One who breeds and trains hawks.
- FALCONET**, fá'l-kò-nét. *f.* A sort of ordnance.
- FALCONRY**, fá'kn-ry. *f.* The art of training falcons; fowling with falcons.
- FALDSTOOL**, fá'ld-stòl. *f.* A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.
- To FALL**, fá'l. *v. n.* To drop from a higher place; to drop from an erect to a prone posture; to drop ripe from the tree; to pass at the outlet, as a river; to apostatize; to depart from faith or goodness; to die by violence; to be degraded from a high station; to enter into any state worse than the former; to decrease in value, to bear less price; to happen, to befall; to come by chance, to light on; to come by any mischance to any new possessor; to become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance; to be born, to be yeaned; To fall away, to grow lean; to revolt, to change allegiance; to perish; to decline gradually; To fall back, to fail of a promise or purpose; to recede, to give way; To fall down, to prostrate himself in adoration; to sink, not to stand; to bend as a suppliant; To fall from, to revolt, to depart from adherence; To fall in, to concur, to coincide; to comply, to yield to; To fall off, to separate; to perish; to apostatize; To fall on, to begin eagerly to do any thing; 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, to begin eagerly to eat; to apply himself to; To fall under, to be subject to; to be ranged with; To fall upon, to attack; to attempt; to rush against.

To FALL, fá'l. v. a. To drop, to let fall; to sink, to depress; to diminish in value, to let sink in price; to cut down, to fell; to yeau, to bring forth.

FALL, fá'l. f. The act of dropping from on high; the act of tumbling from an erect posture; death, overthrow; ruin, dissolution; downfall, loss of greatness, declension from eminence, degradation; diminution, decrease of price; declination or diminution of sound, close of music; declivity, steep descent; a cataract, a cascade; the outlet of a current into any other water; Autumn, the fall of the leaf; any thing that comes down in great quantities; the act of felling or cutting down.

FALLACIOUS, fá'l-lá-shús. a. Producing mistakes, sophistical; deceitful, mocking expectation.

FALLACIOUSLY, fá'l-lá-shús-lý. ad. Sophistically, with purpose to deceive.

FALLACIOUSNESS, fá'l-lá-shús-nés. f. Tendency to deceive.

FALLACY, fá'l-lá-sý. f. Sophism, logical artifice, deceitful argument.

FALLAL, fá'l-lál. f. Something showy without value, tawdry ornament.

FALLEN, fá'l'n. part. of FALL.

FALLIBILITY, fá'l-lý-bíl'-l-tý. f. Liableness to be deceived.

FALLIBLE, fá'l-lból. a. Liable to errour.

FALLING, fá'l-Ing. }
 FALLING IN, fá'l-Ing-In'. } f.
 An indenting opposed to a prominence.

FALLINGSICKNESS, fá'l-Ing-sík'-nés. f. The epilepsy, a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.

FALLOW, fá'l-ló. a. Pale red, or pale yellow; unfowed, left to rest after the years of tillage; plowed,

but not sowed; unplowed, uncultivated; unoccupied, neglected.

FALLOW, fá'l-ló. f. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again; ground lying at rest.

To FALLOW, fá'l-ló. v. n. To plow in order to a second plowing.

FALLOWNESS, fá'l-ló-nés. f. Barrenness, the state of being fallow.

FALSE, fá'ls. a. Not morally true, expressing that which is not thought; not physically true, conceiving that which does not exist; treacherous, perfidious, traitorous; counterfeit, hypocritical. not real.

FALSEHEARTED, fá'f-há'rt-Id. a. Treacherous, perfidious, deceitful, hollow.

FALSEHOOD, fá'ls-hú'd. f. Want of truth, want of veracity; want of honesty, treachery; a lie, a false assertion.

FALSELY, fá'ls-lý. ad. Contrarily to truth, not truly; erroneously, by mistake; perfidiously, treacherously.

FALSENESS, fá'ls-nés. f. Contrariety to truth, want of veracity, violation of promise; duplicity, deceit; treachery, perfidy, traitorquiness.

FALSIFIABLE, fá'f-ý-fí-ábl. a. Liable to be counterfeited.

FALSIFICATION, fá'f-ý-fí-ká-shún. f. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not.

FALSIFIER, fá'ls-ý-fí-úr. f. One that counterfeits, one that makes any thing to seem what it is not; a liar.

To FALSIFY, fá'ls-ý-fý. v. a. To counterfeit, to forge; to prove false; to violate.

To FALSIFY, fá'ls-ý-fý. v. n. To tell lies.

FALSITY, fá'ls-l-tý. f. Falshood, contrariety to truth; a lye, an errour.

To FALTER, fá'l-túr. v. n. To hesitate in the utterance of words; to fail.

FALTERINGLY, fá'l-túr-Ing-lý. ad. With hesitation, with difficulty.

FAME, fá'me. f. Celebrity, renown; report, rumour.

FAMED, fá'md. a. Renowned, celebrated, much talked of.

FAMELESS, fá'me-lés. a. Without fame.

FAMILIAR, fá-míl'-yár. a. Domestic, relating to a family; affable, easy in conversation; well known; well acquainted with, accustomed; easy, unconstrained.

FAMILIAR, fá-míl'-yár. f. An intimate, one long acquainted; a demon supposed to attend at call.

FAMILIARITY, fá míl'-ý-ár'-í-ty. f. Easiness of conversation, omission of ceremony, acquaintance, habitude; easy intercourse.

To FAMILIARIZE, fá-míl'-yár-íze. v. a. To make easy by habitude; to bring down from a state of distant superiority.

FAMILIARLY, fá-míl'-yár-lý. ad. Unceremoniously, with freedom; easily, without formality.

FAMILLE, fá-míl'. ad. In a family way.

FAMILY, fá'm'-íl-ý. f. Those who live in the same house, household; those that descend from one common progenitor, a race, a generation; a class, a tribe, a species.

FAMINE, fá'm'-ín. f. Scarcity of food, dearth.

To FAMISH, fá'm'-íh. v. a. To kill with hunger, to starve; to kill by deprivation of any thing necessary.

To FAMISH, fá'm'-íh. v. n. To die of hunger.

FAMISHMENT, fá'm'-íh-mént. f. Want of food.

FAMOSITY, fá-mós'-í-ty. f. Renown.

FAMOUS, fá'-mús. a. Renowned, celebrated.

FAMOUSLY, fá'-mús-lý. ad. With celebrity, with great fame.

FAMOUSNESS, fá'-mús-nés. f. Celebrity, great fame.

FAN, fá'n. f. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves; any thing spread out like a woman's fan; the instrument by which the chaff is blown away; any thing by which the air is moved; an instrument to raise the fire.

To FAN, fá'n. v. a. To cool or recreate with a fan; to ventilate, to affect by air put in motion; to separate, as by winnowing.

FANATICISM, fá-nát'-ý-sizm. f. Enthusiasm, religious frenzy.

FANATICK, fá-nát'-ík. a. Enthusiastick, superstitious.

FANATICK, fá-nát'-ík. f. An enthusiast, a man mad with wild notions.

FANCIFUL, fá'n'-fý-fúl. a. Imaginative, rather guided by imagination than reason; directed by the imagination not the reason.

FANCIFULLY, fá'n'-fý-fúl-ý. ad. According to the wildness of imagination.

FANCIFULNESS, fá'n'-fý-fúl-nés. f. Addition to the pleasures of imagination.

FANCY, fá'n'-fý. f. Imagination, the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations; an opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason; inclination, liking; caprice, humour, whim; frolick, idle scheme, vagary.

To FANCY, fá'n'-fý. v. n. To imagine, to believe without being able to prove.

To FANCY, fá'n'-fý. v. a. To portray in the mind, to imagine; to like, to be pleased with.

FANCYMONGER, fá'n'-fý-múng-gúr. f. One who deals in tricks of imagination.

FANCYSICK, fá'n'-fý-sík. a. One whose distemper is in his own mind.

FANE, fá'ne. f. A temple consecrated to religion.

FANFARON, fá'n'-fá-rón. f. A bully, a hector; a blusterer, a boaster of more than he can perform.

FANFARONADE, fá'n-fár-ò-ná'de. f. A bluster, a tumour of fictitious dignity.

To FANG, fáng'. v. a. To seize, to gripe, to clutch.

FANG, fáng'. f. The long tusks of a boar or other animal; the nails, the talons; any thing like a long tooth.

FANGED, fáng'd. a. Furnished with fangs

fangs or long teeth, furnished with any instruments in imitation of fangs.

FANGLE, fàng'gl. f. Silly attempt, trifling scheme.

FANGLED, fàng'gld. a. It is scarcely used but in New fangled, vainly fond of novelty.

FANGLESS, fàng'l-ès. a. Toothless, without teeth.

FANNEL, fán'-nîl. f. A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass-priest.

FANNER, fán'-nûr. f. One that plays a fan.

FANTASIED, fán'-tà-tyd. a. Filled with fancies.

FANTASM, fán'-tâzm. f. See PHANTASM.

FANTASTICAL, fán-tâs'-tý-kâl. }
FANTASTICK, fán-tâs'-tik. }
 a. Irrational, bred only in the imagination; subsisting only in the fancy, imaginary; capricious, humorous, unsteady; whimsical, fanciful.

FANTASTICALLY, fán-tâs'-tý-kâl-ý. ad. By the power of imagination; capriciously, humourously; whimsically.

FANTASTICALNESS, fán-tâs'-tý-kâl-nés. }
FANTASTICKNESS, fán-tâs'-tik-nés. } f.
 Humourousness, mere compliance with fancy; whimsicalness, unreasonableness; caprice, unsteadiness.

FANTASY, fán'-tà-ty. f. Fancy, imagination, the power of imagining; idea, image of the mind; humour, inclination.

FANTOM. See PHANTOM.

FAP, fâp'. a. Fuddled, drunk. An old çant word.

FAR, fâr. ad. To great extent; to a great distance; remotely, at a great distance; in a great part, in a great proportion; to a great height; to a certain degree.

FAR, fâr. a. Distant, remote; From far, from a remote place.

FAR-FETCH, fâr-fétsh'. f. A deep stratagem.

FAR-FETCHED, fâr-fétsh't'. a.

Brought from places remote; studiously sought; elaborately strained.

FAR-PIERCING, fâr-pêr-sing. a. Striking, or penetrating a great way.

FAR-SHOOTING, fâr-shô'-ting. a. Shooting to a great distance.

To FARCE, fâ'rs. v. a. To stuff, to fill with mingled ingredients; to extend, to swell out.

FARCE, fâ'rs. f. A dramattick representation written without regularity.

FARCICAL, fâ'r-sî-kâl. a. Belonging to a farce.

FARCY, fâr'-fy. f. The leprosy of horses.

FARDEL, fâ'r-dîl. f. A bundle, a little pack.

To FAKE, fâ're. v. n. To go, to pass, to travel; to be in any state good or bad; to happen to any one well or ill; to feed, to eat, to be entertained.

FARE, fâ're. f. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water; food prepared for the table, provisions.

FAREWELL, fâre-wél'. ad. The parting compliment, adieu; it is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness.

FAREWELL, fâre-wél'. f. Leave, act of departure.

FARINACEOUS, fâr-ý-nâ'-shús. a. Mealy, tasting like meal.

FARM, fâ'rm. f. Ground let to a tenant; the state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

To FARM, fâ'rm. v. a. To let out to tenants at a certain rent; to take at a certain rate; to cultivate land.

FARMER, fâ'r-mûr. f. One who cultivates hired ground; one who cultivates ground.

FARMOST, fâ'r-mûst. a. Most distant.

FARNESS, fâ'r-nés. f. Distance, remoteness.

FARRAGINOUS, fâr-râdzh'-l-nús. a. Formed of different materials.

FARRAGO, fâr-râ'-gô. f. A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients, a medley.

FARRIER, fâ'r-yûr. f. A shoer of horses;

horses; one who professes the medicine of horses.

To FARRIER, fá'r-yúr. v. n. To practice physick or surgery on horses.

FARROW, fá'r-rò. f. A little pig.

To FARROW, fá'r-rò. v. a. To bring pigs.

FART, fá'rt. f. Wind from behind.

To FART, fá'rt. v. a. To break wind behind.

FARTHER, fá'r-thér. ad. At a greater distance, to a greater distance, more remotely.

FARTHER, fá'r-thér. a. More remote; longer, tending to greater distance.

To FARTHER, fá'r-thér. v. a. To promote, to facilitate, to advance.

FARTHERANCE, fá'r-thér-áns. f. Encouragement, promotion.

FARTHERMORE, fá'r-thér-mó're. ad. Besides, over and above, likewise.

FARTHEST, fá'r-théft. ad. At the greatest distance; to the greatest distance.

FARTHEST, fá'r-théft. a. Most distant, remotest.

FARTHING, fá'r-thing. f. The fourth of a penny; copper money.

FARTHINGALE, fá'r-thing-gál. f. A hoop, used to spread the petticoat.

FARTHINGSWORTH, fá'r-thing-z-wúth. f. As much as is sold for a farthing.

FASCES, fás'-séz. f. Rods anciently carried before the consuls.

FASCIA, fás'-shý-á. f. A fillet, a bandage.

FASCIATED, fás'-shý-á-ú-d. a. Bound with fillets.

FASCINATION, fás'-shý-á-shún. f. Bandage.

FASCICULAR, fás-sik'-á-lér. a. Relating to a bundle, in manner of a bundle.

To FASCINATE, fás'-sý-náte. v. a. To bewitch, to enchant, to influence in some wicked and secret manner.

FASCINATION, fás'-sý-ná-shún. f. The power or act of bewitching, enchantment.

FASCINE, fás'-sý'n. f. A faggot.

FASCINOUS, fás'-sý-nús. a. Caused or acting by witchcraft.

FASHION, fásh'-ún. f. Form, make, state of any thing with regard to appearance; the make or cut of clothes; manner, sort, way; custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments; custom, general practice; manner imitated from another, way established by precedent; general approbation, mode; rank, condition above the vulgar.

To FASHION, fásh'-ún. v. a. To form, to mould, to figure; to fit, to adapt, to accommodate; to cast into external appearance; to make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

FASHIONABLE, fásh'-ún-ábl. a. Approved by custom, established by custom; made according to the mode; observant of mode; having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FASHIONABLENESS, fásh'-ún-ábl-nés. f. Modish elegance.

FASHIONABLY, fásh'-ún-áb-ly. ad. In a manner conformable to custom, with modish elegance.

FASHIONIST, fásh'-ún-íst. f. A follower of the mode, a coxcomb.

FASHIONMONGER, fásh'-ún-múng-gúr. f. One that invents new fashions, a fop.

To FAST, fást. v. a. To abstain from food; to mortify the body by religious abstinence.

FAST, fást. f. Abstinence from food; religious mortification by abstinence.

FAST, fást. a. Firm, immoveable; firm in adherence; speedy, quick, swift; Fast and loose, uncertain, variable, inconstant.

FAST, fást. ad. Firmly, immoveably; closely, nearly; swiftly, nimbly; frequently.

FASTDAY, fást-dá. f. A day set apart for fasting.

To FASTEN, fás'n. v. a. To make fast, to make firm; to hold together, to cement, to link; to affix, to conjoin.

To

To **FASTEN**, fás'n. v. n. To fix himself.

FASTENER, fás'núr. f. One that makes fast or firm.

FASTENING, fás'ning. f. The act of making fast; that which fastens.

FASTER, fás'túr. f. He who abtains from food.

FASTHANDED, fást'hánd-íd. a. Avaricious, clofehanded, covetous.

FASTIDIOSITY, fáf-tíd-y'ós'-í-tý. f. Difdainfulness.

FASTIDIOUS, fáf-tíd'-yús. a. Difdainful, squeamifh, delicate to a vice.

FASTIDIOUSLY, fáf-tíd'-yúf-lý. ad. Difdainfully, squeamifhly.

FASTIDIOUSNESS, fáf-tíd'-yúf-nés. f. Difdainfulness, squeamifhness.

FASTIGIATED, fáf-tídzh'-ý-á-tíd. a. Narrowed up to the top.

FASTINGDAY, fást'ing-dá. f. Day of mortification by abftinence.

FASTNESS, fást'nés. f. Firmness, firm adherence; ftrength, fecurity; a ftong place; a place not eafily forced.

FASTUOUS, fás'-tú-ús. a. Proud, haughty.

FAT, fát. a. Full-fed, plump, flehy; coarfe, grofs, dull; wealthy, rich.

FAT, fát. f. The unftuous part of animal flefh; a vefel in which any thing is put to ferment or be foaked.

To **FAT**, fát. v. a. To make fat, to fatten.

To **FAT**, fát. v. n. To grow fat, to grow full flehed.

FATAL, fá-tál. a. Deadly, mortal, deftructive, caufing deftruction; proceeding by deftiny, inevitable, neceffary; appointed by deftiny.

FATALIST, fá-tá-lít. f. One who maintains that all things happen by invincible neceffity.

FATALITY, fá-tál'-í-tý. f. Predefination, predetermined order or ferries of things and events; decree of fate; tendency to danger.

FATALLY, fá-tál'-ý. ad. Mortally, deftructively, even to death; by the decree of fate.

FATALNESS, fá-tál-nés. f. Invincible neceffity.

FATE, fá'te. f. Deftiny, an eternal ferries of fuccelfive caufes; event predetermined; death, deftruction; caufe of death.

FATED, fá'-tíd. a. Decreed by fate; determined in any manner by fate.

FATHER, fá'-thér. f. He by whom the fon or daughter is begotten; the firft ancestor; the appellation of an old man; the title of any man reverend; an ecclefiaftical writer of the firft centuries; the title of a popifh confeflor; the title of a fenator of old Rome; the appellation of the firft perfon of the adorable Trinity.

FATHER-IN-LAW, fá'-thér-In-lá'. f. The father of one's husband or wife.

To **FATHER**, fá'-thér. v. a. To take as a fon or daughter; to fupply with a father; to adopt a compofition; to afcribe to any one as his offspring, or production.

FATHERHOOD, fá'-thér-húd. f. The character of a father.

FATHERLESS, fá'-thér-lés. a. Without a father.

FATHERLINESS, fá'-thér-lý-nés. f. The tendernefs of a father.

FATHERLY, fá'-thér-lý. a. Paternal, like a father.

FATHERLY, fá'-thér-lý. ad. In the manner of a father.

FATHOM, fát'h-úm. f. A meafure of length containing fix feet; reach, penetration, depth of contrivance.

To **FATHOM**, fát'h-úm. v. a. To encompass with the arms; to found, to try with refpect to the depth; to penetrate into, to find the bottom; as, I cannot fathom his defign.

FATHOMABLE, fát'h-úm-ábl. a. That may be fathomed.

FATHOMLESS, fát'h-úm-lés. a. That of which no bottom can be found; that of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

FATIDICAL, fá-tíd'-í-kál. a. Prophetick, having the power to foretel.

FATIFEROUS, fá-tíf'-fê-rús. a. Deadly, mortal.

FATIGABLE, fát'-í-gábl. a. Eafily wearied.

To **FATIGATE**, fá'-i-gáte. v. a. To weary, to fatigue.
FATIGUÉ, fá-té'g. f. Weariness, lassitude; the cause of weariness, labour, toil.
 To **FATIGUE**, fá-té'g. v. a. To tire, to weary.
FATKIDNEYED, fá-t-kid'-nyd. a. Fat.
FATLING, fá't-lóg. f. A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.
FATNER, fá't-núr. f. That which gives fatness.
FATNESS, fá't-nés. f. The quality of being fat, plump; fat, grease; unctuous or greasy matter; fertility; that which causes fertility.
 To **FATTEN**, fá't'n. v. a. To feed up, to make fleshy; to make fruitful; to feed grossly, to increase.
 To **FATTEN**, fá't'n. v. n. To grow fat, to be pampered.
FATTY, fá't-tý. a. Unctuous, oleaginous, greasy.
FATUITY, fá-tú'-i-tý. f. Foolishness, weakness of mind.
FATUOUS, fá't-ú-ús. a. Stupid, foolish, feeble of mind; impotent, without force.
FATWITTED, fá't-wít'-téd. a. Heavy, dull.
FAUSET, fós'-sít. a. The pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot.
FAUCHION, fá'-tshún. f. A crooked sword. See **FALCHION**.
FAVILLOUS, fá-víl'-lús. a. Consisting of adhes.
FAULCON, fá'kn. f. See **FALCON**.
FAULT, fá't. f. Offence, slight crime, somewhat liable to censure; defect, want; puzzle, difficulty.
FAULTER, fá't-úr. f. One who commits a fault.
FAULTFINDER, fá't-fínd-úr. f. A censurer.
FAULTILY, fá't-il-y. ad. Not rightly, improperly.
FAULTINESS, fá't-tý-nés. f. Badness, viciousness; delinquency.
FAULTLESS, fá't-lés. a. Without fault, perfect.
FAULTY, fá't-tý. a. Guilty of a

fault, blameable, erroneous, defective.
FAUNIST, fá'n-íst. f. A naturalist whose inquiries relate to woods.
FAVONIAN, fá-vó'-nyán. a. Blowing from the west.
 To **FAVOUR**, fá'-vúr. v. a. To support, to regard with kindness; to assist with advantages or conveniences; to resemble in feature; to conduce to, to contribute.
FAVOUR, fá'-vúr. f. Countenance, kindness; support, defence; kindness granted; lenity, mitigation of punishment; leave, good will, pardon; object of favour, person or thing favoured; something given by a lady to be worn; any thing worn openly as a token; feature, countenance.
FAVOURABLE, fá'-vúr-ébl. a. Kind, propitious, affectionate; palliative, tender, averse from censure; conducive to, contributing to; accommodate, convenient; beautiful, well favoured.
FAVOURABLENESS, fá'-vúr-ébl-nés. f. Kindness, benignity.
FAVOURABLY, fá'-vúr-ébl-y. ad. Kindly, with favour.
FAVOURED, fá'-vúrd. particip. a. Regarded with kindness; featured, with Well or Ill.
FAVOUREDLY, fá'-vúrd-ly. ad. With Well or Ill, in a fair or foul way.
FAVOURER, fá'-vúr-úr. f. One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness.
FAVOURITE, fá'-vúr-ít. f. A person or thing beloved, one regarded with favour; one chosen as a companion by his superiour.
FAVOURITISM, fá'-vúr-ít-izm. f. The bestowing of favour on particular persons from whim or caprice.
FAVOURLESS, fá'-vúr-lés. a. Unfavoured, not regarded with kindness; unfavouring, unpropitious.
FAUTOR, fá'-tór. f. Favourer, countenancer.
FAUTRESS, fá'-trés. f. A woman that favours or shows countenance.
FAWN,

- FAWN**, fá'n. f. A young deer; a servile cringe, low flattery.
- To FAWN**, fá'n. v. n. To bring forth a young deer; to court by frikking before one, as a dog; to court servilely.
- FAWNER**, fá'núr. f. One that fawns, one that pays servile courtship.
- FAWNINGLY**, fá'nng-lý. ad. In a cringing servile way.
- FAY**, fá. f. A fairy, an elf; faith.
- To FEAGUE**, fé'g. v. a. To whip, to chastise.
- FEALTY**, fé'-ál-tý. f. Duty due to a superiour lord.
- FEAR**, fé'r. f. Dread, horreur, apprehension of danger; awe, dejection of mind; anxiety, sollicitude; that which causes fear; something hung up to scare deer.
- To FEAR**, fé'r. v. a. To dread, to consider with apprehensions of terour; to fright, to terrify, to make afraid.
- To FEAR**, fé'r. v. n. To live in horreur, to be afraid; to be anxious.
- FEARFUL**, fé'r-fúl. a. Timorous; afraid; awful; terrible, dreadful.
- FEARFULLY**, fé'r-fúl-lý. ad. Timorously, in fear; terribly, dreadfully.
- FEARFULNESS**, fé'r-fúl-nés. f. Timorousness, habitual timidity; state of being afraid, awe, dread.
- FEARLESSLY**, fé'r-lés-lý. ad. Without terour.
- FEARLESSNESS**, fé'r-lés-nés. f. Exemption from fear.
- FEARLESS**, fé'r-lés. a. Free from fear, intrepid.
- FEASIBILITY**, fé'-zý-bíl'-i-tý. f. A thing practicable.
- FEASIBLE**, fé'-zibl. a. Practicable, that may be effected.
- FEASIBLY**, fé'-zib-lý. ad. Practicably.
- FEAST**, fé'ft. f. An entertainment of the table, a sumptuous treat of great numbers; an anniversary day of rejoicing; something delicious to the palate.
- To FEAST**, fé'ft. v. n. To eat sumptuously.
- To FEAST**, fé'ft. v. a. To entertain sumptuously; to delight, to pamper.
- FEASTER**, fé'f-túr. f. One that fares deliciously; one that entertains magnificently.
- FEASTFUL**, fé'ft-fúl. a. Festive, joyful; luxurious, riotous.
- FEASTRITE**, fé'ft-rite. f. Custom observed in entertainments.
- FEAT**, fé't. f. Act, deed, action, exploit; a trick, a ludicrous performance.
- FEAT**, fé't. a. Ready, skilful, ingenious; nice, neat.
- FEATEOUS**, fé'-tyús. a. Neat, dexterous.
- FEATEOUSLY**, fé'-tyúf-lý. ad. Neatly, dexterously.
- FEATHER**, féth'-úr. f. The plume of birds; an ornament, an empty title; upon a horse, a sort of natural frizzling hair.
- To FEATHER**, féth'-úr. v. a. To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers; to tread as a cock; to enrich, to adorn; To feather one's nest, to get riches together.
- FEATHERBED**, féth'-ér-béd. f. A bed stuffed with feathers.
- FEATHERDRIVER**, féth'-ér-dri-vúr. f. One who cleanses feathers.
- FEATHERED**, féth'-érd. a. Clothed with feathers; fitted with feathers, carrying feathers.
- FEATHEREDGE**, féth'-ér-édzh. f. Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called featheredge stuff.
- FEATHEREDGED**, féth'-ér-édzhd. a. Belonging to a featheredge.
- FEATHERFEW**, féth'-ér-fú. f. A plant.
- FEATHERLESS**, féth'-ér-lés. a. Without feathers.
- FEATHERLY**, féth'-ér-lý. a. Resembling a feather.
- FEATHERSELLER**, féth'-ér-sél-úr. f. One who sells feathers.
- FEATHERY**, féth'-ér-y. a. Clothed with feathers.
- FEATLY**, fé't-lý. ad. Neatly, nimbly.

- FEATNESS**, fê't-nês. f. Neatness, dexterity.
- FEATURE**, fê'-tûr. f. The cast or make of the face; any lineament or single part of the face.
- To **FEATURE**, fê'-tûr. v. a. To resemble in countenance.
- To **FEAZE**, fê'z. v. a. To untwist the end of a rope; to beat.
- FEBRIFUGE**, fêb'-rÿ-fûzjh. f. Any medicine serviceable in a fever.
- FEBRIFUGE**, fêb'-rÿ-fûdzh. a. Having the power to cure fevers.
- FEBRILE**, fê'-bril. a. Constituting a fever; proceeding from a fever.
- FEBRUARY**, fêb'-rû-êr-ÿ. f. The name of the second month in the year.
- FECES**, fê'-fêz. f. Dregs, lees, sediment, subsidence; excrement.
- FECULENCE**, fêk'-û-lênz. } f.
- FECULENCY**, fêk'-û-lên-sÿ. } f. Muddiness, quality of abounding with lees or sediment; lees, feces, sediment, dregs.
- FECULENT**, fêk'-û-lên-t. a. Foul, dreggy, excrementitious.
- FECUND**, fê-kûnd'. a. Fruitful, prolific.
- To **FECUNDATE**, fê-kûn'-dâte. v. a. To make prolific.
- FECUNDATION**, fê-kûn'-dâ'-shûn. f. The act of making prolific.
- To **FECUNDIFY**, fê-kûn'-dÿ-fÿ. v. a. To make fruitful.
- FECUNDITY**, fê-kûn'-dÿ-tÿ. f. Fruitfulness, quality of producing or bringing forth.
- FED**, fêd'. Preterite and participle pass. of **FEED**.
- FEDARY**, fêd'-âr-ÿ. f. A partner, or a dependant.
- FEDERAL**, fêd'-ê-râl. a. Relating to a league or contract.
- FEDERARY**, fêd'-ê-râr-ÿ. f. A confederate, an accomplice.
- FEDERATE**, fêd'-ê-râte. a. Leagued.
- FEDERATIVE**, fêd'-ê-râ-tiv. a. Belonging to a confederacy.
- FEE**, fê'. f. All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord; recompense; payments occasionally claimed by persons in office; reward paid to physicians or lawyers.
- To **FEE**, fê'. v. a. To reward, to pay; to bribe; to keep in hire.
- FEEBLE**, fê'bl. a. Weak, debilitated, sickly.
- FEEBLEMINDED**, fêbl-mî'nd-ld. a. Weak of mind.
- FEEBLENESS**, fê'bl-nês. f. Weakness, imbecillity, infirmity.
- FEEBLY**, fê'b-lÿ. ad. Weakly, without strength.
- To **FEEB**, fê'd. v. a. To supply with food; to graze, to consume by cattle; to nourish, to cherish; to keep in hope or expectation; to delight, to entertain.
- To **FEEB**, fê'd. v. n. To take food; to prey, to live by eating; to grow fat or plump.
- FEED**, fê'd. f. Food, that which is eaten; pasture.
- FEEDER**, fê'd-ûr. f. One that gives food; an exciter, an encourager; one that eats, one that eats nicely.
- FEEFARM**, fê'-fârm. f. Tenure by which lands are held from a superior lord.
- To **FEEB**, fê'l. To have perception of things by the touch; to search by feeling; to have a quick sensibility of good or evil; to appear to the touch.
- To **FEEB**, fê'l. v. a. To perceive by the touch; to try, to sound; to have sense of pain or pleasure; to be affected by; to know, to be acquainted with.
- FEEL**, fê'l. f. The sense of feeling, the touch.
- FEELER**, fê'l-ûr. f. One that feels; the horns or antennæ of insects.
- FEELING**, fê'l-îng. particip. a. Expressive of great sensibility; sensibly felt.
- FEELING**, fê'l-îng. f. The sense of touch; sensibility, tenderness, perception.
- FEELINGLY**, fê'l-îng-lÿ. ad. With expression of great sensibility; so as to be sensibly felt.
- FEESIMPLE**, fê'-simpl. f. A tenure by which a man holds lands to himself and his heirs for ever.

FEET, fĕt. f. The plural of **FOOT**.

FEETLESS, fĕt-lĕs. a. Without feet.

To **FEIGN**, fā'ne. v. a. To invent; to make a show of, to do upon some false pretence; to dissemble, to conceal.

To **FEIGN**, fā'ne. v. n. To relate falsely, to image from the invention.

FEIGNEDLY, fā'ne-ĕd-lŷ. ad. In fiction, not truly.

FEIGNER, fā'ne-ŭr. f. Inventer, contriver of a fiction.

FEINT, fā'nt. part. a. Counterfeit, seeming.

FEINT, fā'nt. f. A false appearance; a mock assault.

To **FELICITATE**, fĕ-lis'-ŷ-tāte. v. a. To make happy; to congratulate.

FELICITATION, fĕ-lis'-ŷ-tā-shŭn. f. Congratulation.

FELICITOUS, fĕ-lis'-ŷ-tŭs. a. Happy.

FELICITOUSLY, fĕ-lis'-ŷ-tŭs-lŷ. ad. Happily.

FELICITY, fĕ-lis'-it-ŷ. f. Happiness, prosperity, blissfulness.

FELINE, fĕ-lĭne. a. Like a cat, pertaining to a cat.

FELL, fĕl'. a. Cruel, barbarous, inhuman; savage, ravenous, bloody.

FELL, fĕl'. f. The skin, the hide.

To **FELL**, fĕl'. v. a. To knock down, to bring to the ground; to hew down, to cut down.

FELL, fĕl'. The preterite of **FALL**.

FELLER, fĕl'-lŭr. f. One that hews down.

FELLIFLUOUS, fĕl'-lŭ-flŭ-ŭs. a. Flowing with gall.

FELLMONGER, fĕl'-mŭng-gŭr. f. A dealer in hides.

FELLNESS, fĕl'-nĕs. f. Cruelty, savageness.

FELLOE, fĕl'-lŏ. f. The circumference of a wheel.

FELLOW, fĕl'-lŏ. f. An associate, one united in the same affair; one of the same kind; one thing suited to another, one of a pair; a familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness, sometimes with con-

tempt; mean wretch, sorry rascal; a member of a college that shares its revenue.

To **FELLOW**, fĕl'-lŏ. v. a. To suit with, to pair with.

FELLOW-COMMONER, fĕl'-lŏ-kŏm'-ŭn-ŭr. f. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW-CREATURE, fĕl'-lŏ-krĕ-tŭr. f. One that has the same Creator.

FELLOW-HEIR, fĕl'-lŏ-ĕ're. f. Co-heir.

FELLOW-HELPER, fĕl'-lŏ-hĕlp'-ŭr. f. Coadjutor.

FELLOW-LABOURER, fĕl'-lŏ-lā-bŭr-ŭr. f. One who labours in the same design.

FELLOW-SERVANT, fĕl'-lŏ-sĕr-vānt. f. One that has the same master.

FELLOW-SOLDIER, fĕl'-lŏ-sŏl-dzhŭr. f. One who fights under the same commander.

FELLOW-STUDENT, fĕl'-lŏ-stŭ-dĕnt. f. One who studies in company with another.

FELLOW-SUBJECT, fĕl'-lŏ-sŭb-dzhĕkt. f. One who lives under the same government.

FELLOW-SUFFERER, fĕl'-lŏ-sŭf-ĕr-ŭr. f. One who shares the same evils.

FELLOW-WRITER, fĕl'-lŏ-rĭ-tŭr. f. One who writes at the same time, or on the same subject.

FELLOWFEELING, fĕl'-lŏ-fĕ-lĭng. f. Sympathy; combination, joint interest.

FELLOWLIKE, fĕl'-lŏ-like. } a.

FELLOWLY, fĕl'-lŏ-lŷ. } Like a companion, on equal terms.

FELLOWSHIP, fĕl'-lŏ-shĭp. f. Companionship; association; equality; partnership; frequency of intercourse, social pleasure; fitness and fondness for festal entertainments; an establishment in the college with share in its revenue.

FELLY, fĕl'-lŷ. ad. Cruelly, inhumanly, savagely.

FELO-DE-SE, fĕ-lŏ-dĕ-sĕ. f. In law,

law, he that committeth felony by murdering himself.

FELON, fêl'-ûn. f. One who has committed a capital crime; a whitlow, a tumour formed between the bone and it's investing membrane.

FELON, fêl'-ûn. a. Cruel, traitorous, inhuman.

FELONIOUS, fê-lô'-nyûs. a. Wicked, traitorous, villanous, malignant.

FELONIOUSLY, fê-lô'-nyûf'-ly. ad. In a felonious way.

FELONY, fêl'-ûn-ý. f. A crime denounced capital by the law.

FELT, fêlt'. Pret. and part. of **FEEEL**.

FELT, fêlt'. f. Cloth made of wool or wool and hair united without weaving; a hide or skin.

To FELT, fêlt'. v. a. To unite without weaving.

To FELTRE, fêl'-tûr. v. a. To clot together like felt.

FELUCCA, fê-lûk'-â. f. A small open boat with six oars.

FEMALE, fê'-mâle. f. A she, one of the sex which brings young.

FEMALE, fê'-mâle. a. Not masculine, belonging to a she; Female rhymes, double rhymes.

FEMINALITY, fêm-in-âl'-f-tý. f. Female nature.

FEMININE, fêm'-in-in. a. Of the sex that brings young, female; soft, tender, delicate; effeminate, emasculated.

FEMININE, fêm'-in-in. f. A female.

FEMORAL, fêm'-ûr-âl. a. Belonging to the thigh.

FEN, fên. f. A marsh, low flat and moist ground, a moor, a bog.

FENBERRY, fên'-bêr-ry. f. A kind of blackberry.

FENCE, fên's. f. Guard, security, outwork, defence; enclosure, mound, hedge; the art of fencing, defence; skill in defence.

To FENCE, fên's. v. a. To enclose, to secure by an enclosure or hedge; to guard.

To FENCE, fên's. v. n. To practise the arts of manual defence; to

guard against, to act on the defensive; to fight according to art.

FENCELESS, fêns'-lês. a. Without enclosure, open.

FENCER, fên'-fûr. f. One who teaches or practises the use of weapons.

FENCIBLE, fên'-sibl. a. Capable of defence; serving for defence.

FENCINGMASTER, fên'-sing-mâf-tûr. f. One who teaches the use of weapons.

FENCINGSCHOOL, fên'-sing-skôl. f. A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

To FEND, fênd'. v. a. To keep off, to shut out.

To FEND, fênd'. v. n. To dispute, to shift off a charge.

FENDER, fên'-dûr. f. A plate of metal laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor; any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

FENERATION, fên-ê-râ'-shûn. f. Usury, the gain of interest.

FENESTRAL, fê-nês'-trâl. a. Belonging to a window.

FENNEL, fên'-nîl. f. A plant of strong scent.

FENNELFLOWER, fên'-nîl-flow-ûr. f. A plant.

FENNELGIANT, fên'-nîl-dzhî'-ânt. f. A plant.

FENNY, fên'-ny. a. Marshy, boggy, moorish; inhabiting the marsh.

FENNYSTONES, fên'-ny'-stônz. f. A plant.

FENSUCKED, fên'-fûkt. a. Sucked out of marshes.

FEOD, fû'd. f. Fee, tenure.

FEODAL, fû'-dâl. a. Held from another.

FEODARY, fû'-dâ-ry. f. One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord.

To FEOFF, fê'f. v. a. To put in possession, to invest with right.

FEOFFEE, fêf'-fê. f. One put in possession.

FEOFFER, fêf'-fûr. f. One who gives possession of any thing.

FEOFFMENT, fêf'-mênt. f. The act of granting possession.

FERACITY, fê-râs'-i-tÿ. f. Fruitfulness, fertility.

FERAL, fê'-râl. a. Funereal, mournful.

FERIATION, fê-rÿ-â'-shûn. f. The act of keeping holiday.

FERINE, fê'-rîne. a. Wild, savage.

FERINENESS, fê-rî'ne-nês. f. Barbarity, savageness.

FERITY, fêr'-i-tÿ. f. Barbarity, cruelty, wildness.

To **FERMENT**, fêr'-mênt'. v. a. To exalt or rarify by intestine motion of parts.

To **FERMENT**, fêr'-mênt'. v. n. To have the parts put into intestine motion.

FERMENT, fêr'-mênt. f. That which causes intestine motion; the intestine motion, tumult.

FERMENTABLE, fêr'-mênt'-âbl. a. Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL, fêr'-mênt'-âl. a. Having the power to cause fermentation.

FERMENTATION, fêr'-mên-tâ'-shûn. f. A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter.

FERMENTATIVE, fêr'-mên-tâ-tiv. a. Causing fermentation.

FERN, fêrn'. f. A plant.

FERNY, fêrn'.ÿ. a. Overgrown with fern.

FEROCIOUS, fê-rô'-shûs. a. Savage, fierce.

FEROCITY, fê-rôs'-i-tÿ. f. Savageness, fierceness.

FERREOUS, fêr'-rÿ-ûs. a. Consisting of iron, belonging to iron.

FERRET, fêr'-rît. f. A quadruped of the weasel kind, used to catch rabbits; a kind of narrow riband.

To **FERRET**, fêr'-rît. v. a. To drive out of lurking places.

FERRETER, fêr'-rît-ûr. f. One that hunts another in his privacies.

FERRIAGE, fêr'-rÿ-îdzh. f. The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRUGINOUS, fêr'-rû'-dzhîn-ûs. a. Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

FERRULE, fêr'-rîl. f. An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

To **FERRY**, fêr'-rÿ. v. a. To carry over in a boat.

To **FERRY**, fêr'-rÿ. v. n. To pass over water in a boat.

FERRY, fêr'-rÿ. f. A vessel or carriage; the passage over which the ferryboat passes.

FERRYBOAT, fêr'-rÿ-bôte. f. A vessel in which goods or passengers are carried over water.

FERRYMAN, fêr'-rÿ-mân. f. One who keeps a ferry, one who for hire transports goods and passengers.

FERTILE, fêr'-tîl. a. Fruitful, abundant.

FERTILENESS, fêr'-tîl-nês. f. Fruitfulness, fecundity.

FERTILITY, fêr'-tîl'-i-tÿ. f. Abundance, fruitfulness.

To **FERTILIZE**, fêr'-tîl-lîze. v. a. To make fruitful, to make plentiful, to make productive.

FERTILY, fêr'-tîl-ÿ. ad. Fruitfully, plentifully.

FERVENCY, fêr'-vên-sÿ. f. Heat of mind, ardour; flame of devotion, zeal.

FERVENT, fêr'-vênt. a. Hot, boiling; hot in temper, vehement; ardent in piety, warm in zeal.

FERVENTLY, fêr'-vênt-lÿ. ad. Eagerly, vehemently; with pious ardour.

FERVESCENT, fêr'-vês'-sênt. a. Growing hot.

FERVID, fêr'-vid. a. Hot, burning, boiling; vehement, eager, zealous.

FERVIDITY, fêr'-vid'-i-tÿ. f. Heat, zeal, ardour.

FERVIDNESS, fêr'-vid-nês. f. Ardour of mind, zeal.

FERULA, fêr'-û-lâ. f. An instrument with which young scholars are beaten on the hand.

To **FERULE**, fêr'-ûl. v. a. To chastise with the ferula.

FERVOUR, fêr'-vûr. f. Heat, warmth, heat of mind, zeal.

FESCUE, fês'-kû. f. A small wire

- by which those who teach to read point out the letters.
- FESTAL**, fés-tál. a. Belonging to a feast, joyous.
- To **FESTER**, fés-túr. v. n. To rankle, to corrupt, to grow virulent.
- FESTINATE**, fés-ti-nâte. a. Hasty, hurried.
- FESTINATELY**, fés-ti-nét-ly. ad. Hastily, speedily.
- FESTINATION**, fés-ti-nâ-shún. f. Halte, hurry.
- FESTIVAL**, fés-ti-vál. a. Pertaining to feasts, joyous.
- FESTIVAL**, fés-ti-vál. f. Time of feast, anniversary-day of civil or religious joy.
- FESTIVE**, fés-tív. a. Joyous, gay.
- FESTIVITY**, fés-tív-i-ty. f. Festival; time of rejoicing; gaiety, joyfulness.
- FESTOON**, fés-tó'n. f. In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together.
- FESTUCINE**, fés-tú-sín. a. Straw-colour between green and yellow.
- FESTUCOUS**, fés-tú-cús. a. Formed of straw.
- To **FETCH**, fétsh'. v. a. To go and bring; to strike at a distance; to produce by some kind of force; to reach, to arrive at; to obtain as it's price.
- To **FETCH**, fétsh'. v. n. To move with a quick return.
- FETCH**, fétsh'. f. A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed, a trick, an artifice.
- FETCHER**, fétsh'-úr. f. One that fetches.
- FETID**, fét-id. a. Stinking, rancid.
- FETIDNESS**, fét-id-nés. f. The quality of stinking.
- FETLOCK**, fét-lók. f. A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern-joint.
- FETOR**, fét-úr. f. A stench, a strong and offensive smell.
- FETTER**, fét-túr. f. It is commonly used in the plural Fetters. Chains for the feet.
- To **FETTER**, fét-túr. v. a. To bind, to enchain, to shackle, to tie.
- To **FETTLE**, fét'l. v. n. To do trifling business.
- FETUS**, fét-tús. f. Any animal in embryo, any thing yet in the womb.
- FEUD**, fú'd. f. Quarrel, contention.
- FEUDAL**, fú-dál. a. Pertaining to fees, or tenures by which lands are held of a superiour lord.
- FEUDAL**, fú-dál. f. A dependance, something held by tenure.
- FEUDATORY**, fú-dà-túr-ý. f. One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure.
- FEVER**, fé-vúr. f. A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermitted.
- To **FEVER**, fé-vúr. v. a. To put into a fever.
- FEVERET**, fé-vúr-ét'. f. A slight fever, febricula.
- FEVERFEW**, fé-vúr-fú. f. A herb.
- FEVERISH**, fé-vúr-ísh. a. Troubled with a fever; tending to a fever; uncertain, inconstant, now hot, now cold; hot, burning.
- FEVERISHNESS**, fé-vúr-ísh-nés. f. A slight disorder of the feverish kind.
- FEVEROUS**, fé-vúr-ús. a. Troubled with a fever or ague; having the nature of a fever; having a tendency to produce fevers.
- FEVERY**, fé-vúr-ý. a. Diseased with a fever.
- FEUILLEMORTE**, fh'-ò-mòt. f. The colour of withered leaves in autumn.
- FEW**, fú. a. Not many, not a great number.
- FEWEL**, fú-íl. f. Combustible matter, as fire-wood, coal.
- To **FEWEL**, fú-íl. v. a. To feed with fewel.
- FEWNESS**, fú-nés. f. Smallness of number.
- FIB**, fh'. f. A lie, a falsehood.
- To **FIB**, fh'. v. n. To lie, to tell lies.
- FIBGER**, fh'-búr. f. A teller of fibs.

F I D

FIBRE, fī'bur. f. A small thread or string.
 FIBRIL, fī'bril. f. A small fibre or string.
 FIBROUS, fī'brūs. a. Composed of fibres or stamina.
 FIBULA, fīb'ū-lā. f. The outer and smaller bone of the leg.
 FICKLE, fīk'l. a. Changeable, unconstant, unsteady; not fixed, subject to vicissitude.
 FICKLENESS, fīk'l-nēs. f. Inconstancy, uncertainty, unsteadiness.
 FICKLY, fīk'l-ly. ad. Without certainty or stability.
 FICO, fī'kō. f. An act of contempt done with the fingers, expressing a fig for you.
 FICTILE, fīk'-til. a. Manufactured by the potter.
 FICTION, fīk'-shūn. f. The act of feigning or inventing; the thing feigned or invented; a falsehood, a lie.
 FICTIOUS, fīk'-shūs. a. Fictitious, imaginary.
 FICTITIOUS, fīk-tīsh'-ūs. a. Counterfeit, not genuine; feigned; not real, not true.
 FICTITIOUSLY, fīk-tīsh'-ūf-ly. ad. Falsely, counterfeitedly.
 FIDDLE, fīd'l. f. A stringed instrument of music, a violin.
 To FIDDLE, fīd'l. v. n. To play upon the fiddle; to trifle, to shift the hands often, and do nothing.
 FIDDLEFADDLE, fīd'l-fād'l. f. Trifles. A cant word.
 FIDDLER, fīd'-lūr. f. A musician, one that plays upon the fiddle.
 FIDDLESTICK, fīd'l-stīk. f. The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.
 FIDDLESTRING, fīd'l-strīng. f. The string of a fiddle.
 FIDELITY, fī-dēl'-i-ty. f. Honesty, faithful adherence.
 To FIDGE, fīdzh'. } v. n. To
 To FIDGET, fīdzh'-it. } move
 nimbly and irregularly. A cant word.
 FIDUCIAL, fī-dū'-shāl. a. Confident, undoubting.
 FIDUCIARY, fī-dū'-shā-r-y. f. One

F I E

who holds any thing in trust; one who depends on faith without works.
 FIDUCIARY, fī-dū'-shā-r-y. a. Confident, steadily, undoubting.
 FIEF, fī'f. f. A fee, a manor, a possession held by some tenure of a superior.
 FIELD, fī'ld. f. Ground not inhabited, not built on; cultivated tract of ground; the open country, opposed to quarters; the ground of battle; the ground occupied by an army; a wide expanse; space, compass, extent; in heraldry, the surface of a shield.
 FIELDED, fī'ld-dēd. a. Being in field of battle.
 FIELD-BASIL, fī'ld-bāz-il. f. A plant.
 FIELDBED, fī'ld-bēd. f. A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.
 FIELDFARE, fēl'-fāre. f. A bird.
 FIELDMARSHAL, fī'ld-mār-shāl. f. Commander of an army in the field.
 FIELDMOUSE, fī'ld-mous. f. A mouse that burrows in banks.
 FIELDOFFICER, fī'ld-ōf'-fī-sūr. f. An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment, as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.
 FIELDPIECE, fī'ld-pēs. f. A small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.
 FIEND, fī'nel. f. An enemy, the great enemy of mankind, Satan; any infernal being.
 FIERCE, fē'rs. a. Savage, ravenous; vehement; outrageous; angry, furious; strong, forcible.
 FIERCELY, fē'rs-ly. ad. Violently, furiously.
 FIERCENESS, fē'rs-nēs. f. Ferocity, savageness; violence, outrageous passion.
 FIERIFACIAS, fī ē-r-y-fā'-th-y-ās. f. 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, fî-ê-ry-nês. *f.* Hot qualities, heat, acrimony; heat of temper, intellectual ardour.

FIERY, fî-ê-ry. *a.* Consisting of fire; hot like fire; vehement, ardent, active; passionate, outrageous, easily provoked; unrestrained, fierce; heated by fire.

FIFE, fî'fe. *f.* A pipe blown to the drum.

FIFER, fî'fe-ûr. *f.* He who plays on the fife.

FIFTEEN, fîf-tên. *a.* Five and ten.

FIFTEENTH, fîf-tênth. *a.* The fifth after the tenth.

FIFTH, fî'fth. *a.* The next to the fourth.

FIFTHLY, fî'fth-ly. *ad.* In the fifth place.

FIFTIETH, fîf-týth. *a.* The next to the forty-ninth.

FIFTY, fîf-tý. *a.* Five tens.

FIG, fîg'. *f.* A tree that bears figs; the fruit of the fig-tree.

To FIG, fîg'. *v. a.* To insult with fices; to put something irritating under a horse's tail to make him carry it high.

FIG-APPLE, fîg'-apl. *f.* A fruit.

FIG-MARIGOLD, fîg'-mâr-ry-gôld. *f.* A plant.

To FIGHT, fî'te. *v. n.* To contend in battle, to make war; to contend in single fight; to contend.

To FIGHT, fî'te. *v. a.* To war against, to combat against.

FIGHT, fî'te. *f.* Battle; combat, duel; something to screen the combatants in ships.

FIGHTER, fî-túr. *f.* A warrior, a duellist.

FIGHTING, fî-tîng. *particip. a.* Qualified for war, fit for battle; occupied by war; inclined to war.

FIGMENT, fîg'-mênt. *f.* An invention, a fiction, the idea feigned.

FIGPECKER, fîg'-pêk-ûr. *f.* A bird.

FIGULATE, fîg'-û-lêt. *a.* Made of potters clay.

FIGURABLE, fîg'-û-râbl. *a.* Capable of being brought to a certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is figurable, but not water.

FIGURABILITY, fîg'-û-râ-blîl'-f-tý. *f.* The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

FIGURAL, fîg'-û-râl. *æ.* Belonging to figure.

FIGURATE, fîg'-û-rêt. *a.* Of a certain and determinate form; resembling any thing of a determinate form.

FIGURATION, fîg'-û-râ-shûn. *f.* Determination to a certain form; the act of giving a certain form.

FIGURATIVE, fîg'-û-râ-tiv. *a.* Representing something else, typical; not literal; full of rhetorical exhortations.

FIGURATIVELY, fîg'-û-râ-tiv-ly. *ad.* By a figure, in a sense different from that which words originally imply.

FIGURE, fîg'-ûr. *f.* The figure of any thing as terminated by the outlines; shape; person, external form, appearance mean or grand; distinguished appearance, eminence, remarkable character; a statue, an image; representations in painting; a character denoting a number; the horoscope, the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses; in theology, type, representative; in rhetorick, any mode of speaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive sense; in grammar, any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

To FIGURE, fîg'-ûr. *v. a.* To form into any determinate shape; to cover or adorn with figures; to diversify; to represent by a typical or figurative resemblance; to image in the mind; to form figuratively, to use in a sense not literal.

FIGURE-FLINGER, fîg'-ûr-flîng-ûr. *f.* A pretender to astrology.

FIGWORT, fîg'-wûrt. *f.* A plant.

FILACEOUS, fî-lâ-shûs. *a.* Consisting of threads.

FILACER, fîl'-â-sûr. *f.* An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process.

FILAMENT, fîl'-â-mênt. *f.* A slender

der thread, a body slender and long like a thread.

FILBERT, fil'-burt. f. A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.

To FILCH, filth'. v. n. To steal, to pilfer.

FILCHER, filth'-ur. f. A thief, a petty robber.

FILE, file. f. A thread; a line on which papers are strung; a catalogue, roll; a line of soldiers ranged one behind another; an instrument to smooth metals.

To FILE, file. v. a. To string upon a thread or wire; to cut with a file; to foul, to fully, to pollute.

To FILE, file. v. n. To march in file, not abreast, but one behind another.

FILECUTTER, file-kut-ur. f. A maker of files.

FILEMOT, fil'-e-mot. f. A brown or yellow-brown colour.

FILER, fil'-ur. f. One who files, one who uses the file in cutting metals.

FILIAL, fil'-yal. a. Pertaining to a son, besitting a son; bearing the character or relation of a son.

FILIATION, fil'-y-á'-shún. f. The relation of a son to a father, correlative to paternity.

FILIGREE, fil'-y-gré. f. Curious work in gold or silver, in which there is a resemblance of small drops or grains strung on threads.

FILINGS, fil'-hngz. f. Fragments rubbed off by the file.

To FILL, fil'. v. a. To store till no more can be admitted; to pour liquor into a vessel till it reaches the top; to satisfy, to content; to glut, to surfeit; To fill out, to pour out liquor for drink, to extend by something contained; To fill up, to make full, to supply, to occupy by bulk.

To FILL, fil'. v. n. To give to drink; to grow full; to glut, to satiate.

FILL, fil'. f. As much as may produce complete satisfaction; the place between the shafts of a carriage.

FILLER, fil'-ur. f. Any thing that fills up room without use; one

whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.

FILLET, fil'-lit. f. A band tied round the head or other part; the fleshy 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'-lit. v. a. To bind with a bandage or fillet; to adorn with an astragal.

To FILLIP, fil'-lip. v. a. To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring.

FILLIP, fil'-lip. f. A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FILLY, fil'-ly. f. A young mare; a young mare, opposed to a colt or young horse.

FILM, film'. f. A thin pellicle or skin.

To FILM, film'. v. a. To cover with a pellicle or thin skin.

FILMINESSE, fil'-my-nés. f. The state of being filmy.

FILMY, fil'-my. a. Composed of thin pellicles; covered with a film.

To FILTER, fil'-ur. v. a. To clear by drawing off liquor by depending threads; to strain, to percolate.

FILTER, fil'-ur. f. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be cleared, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drops from it; a strainer, a charm, a love-potion.

FILTH, filth'. f. Dirt, nastiness; corruption, pollution.

FILTHILY, filth'-y-ly. ad. Nastily, foully, grossly.

FILTHINESS, filth'-y-nés. f. Nastiness, foulness, dirtyness; corruption, pollution.

FILTHY, filth'-y. a. Nastily, foul, dirty; gross, polluted.

To FILTRATE, fil'-uâte. v. a. To strain, to percolate.

FILTRATION, fil'-trá'-shún. f. A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear.

FIMBRIATED, fim'-brý-á-ítd. a. Fringed, jagged.

FIN, fín. f. The wing of a fish.

FIN-FOOTED, fín'-fút-íd. a. Having feet with membranes between the toes.

FINABLE, fíne-ábl. a. That admits a fine.

FINAL, fí'-nál. a. Ultimate, last; conclusive; mortal; respecting the end or motive.

FINALLY, fí'-nál-ý. ad. Ultimately, in conclusion; completely, without recovery.

FINANCE, fín-náns'. f. Revenue, income, profit.

FINANCIER, fín-nán-sé'r. f. One who collects or farms the publick revenue.

FINERY, fí'-ná-rý. f. The second forge at the iron mills.

FINCH, fín'th. f. A small bird of which we have different kinds, as the goldfinch, the chaffinch, and bulfinch.

To FIND, fínd. v. a. To obtain by searching or seeking; to obtain something lost; to meet with, to fall upon; to know by experience; to discover by study; to discover what is hidden; to hit on by chance, to perceive by accident; to detect, to deprehend, to catch; to determine by judicial verdict; to supply, to furnish, as he finds me in money; in law, to approve, as To find a bill; To find himself, 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.

FINDER, fínd-úr. f. One that meets or falls upon any thing; one that picks up any thing lost.

FINDFAULT, fínd-fált. f. A censurer, a caviller.

FINE, fíne. a. Refined, pure, free from dross; subtle, thin, as the fine spirits evaporate; refined; keen, smoothly sharp; clear, pellucid, as the wine is fine; nice, delicate; artful, dexterous; elegant, with elevation; beautiful with dignity; ac-

complished, elegant of manners; showy, splendid.

FINE, fíne. f. A mulct, a pecuniary punishment; penalty; forfeit, money paid for any exemption or liberty; the end, conclusion.

To FINE, fíne. v. a. To refine; to purify; to make transparent; to punish with pecuniary penalty.

To FINE, fíne. v. n. To sew up a fine.

To FINEDRAW, fíne-drá. v. a. To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRAWER, fíne-drá-úr. f. One whose business is to sew up rents.

FINEFINGERED, fíne-fíng-gúrd. a. Nice, artful, exquisite.

FINELY, fíne-ly. ad. Beautifully, elegantly; keenly, sharply; in small parts; wretchedly [ironically].

FINENESS, fíne-nés. f. Elegance, delicacy; show, splendour; artfulness, ingenuity; purity, freedom from dross or base mixtures.

FINER, fí-núr. f. One who purifies metals.

FINERY, fíne-úr-ý. f. Show, splendour of appearance.

FINESSE, fý-nés'. f. Artifice, stratagem.

FINGER, fíng'-gúr. f. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold; a small measure of extension; the hand, the instrument of work.

To FINGER, fíng'-gúr. v. a. To touch lightly, to toy with; to touch unseasonably or thievishly; to touch an instrument of musick; to perform any work exquisitely with the fingers.

FINGLEFANGLE, fíng'l-fáng'l. f. A trifle.

FINICAL, fín'-í-kál. a. Nice, foppish.

FINICALLY, fín'-í-kál-ý. ad. Foppishly.

FINICALNESS, fín'-í-kál-nés. f. Superfluous nicety.

To FINISH, fín'-ísh. v. a. To bring to the end purposed; to perfect, to polish to the excellency intended.

FINISHER, fín'-ísh-úr. f. One that finishes.

FINITE, fí'-níte. a. Limited, bounded.

FINITELESS, fí'-níte-lés. a. Without bounds, unlimited.

FINITELY, fí'-níte-lý. ad. Within certain limits, to a certain degree.

FINITENESS, fí' níte-nés. f. Limitation, confinement within certain boundaries.

FINITUDE, fín'-í-túð. f. Limitation, confinement within certain boundaries.

FINLESS, fín'-lés. a. Without fins.

FINLIKE, fín'-líke. a. Formed in imitation of fins.

FINNED, fín'-d. a. Having broad edges spread out on either side.

FINNY, fín'-ný. a. Furnished with fins, formed for the element of water.

FINOCHIO, fín'-ó'-tshó. f. Fennel.

FINTOED, fín'-tòde. a. Having a membrane between the toes.

FIPPLE, fíp'l. f. A stopper.

FIR, fír'. f. The tree of which deal-boards are made.

FIRE, fí're. f. The element that burns; any thing burning; a conflagration of towns or countries; the punishment of the damned; any thing that inflames the passions; ardour of temper; liveliness of imagination, vigour of fancy, spirit of sentiment; the passion of love; eruptions or imposthumations, as St. Anthony's fire.

To **FIRE**, fí're. v. a. To set on fire, to kindle; to inflame the passions, to animate.

To **FIRE**, fí're. v. n. To take fire, to be kindled; to be influenced with passion; to discharge any fire-arms.

FIREARMS, fí're-ármz. f. Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns.

FIREBALL, fí're-bál. f. A grenado, a ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.

FIREBRAND, fí're-bránd. f. A piece of wood kindled; an incendiary, one who inflames factions.

FIREBRUSH, fí're-brúsh. f. The brush which hangs by the fireside to sweep the hearth.

FIRECROSS, fí're-krós. f. A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms.

FIREDRAKE, fí're-dráke. f. A fiery serpent.

FIRELOCK, fí're-lók. f. A soldier's gun, a gun discharged by striking steel with flint.

FIREMAN, fí're-mán. f. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.

FIRENEW, fí're-nú. a. New from the forge, new from the melting-house.

FIREPAN, fí're-pán. f. A pan for holding fire; in a gun, the receptacle for the priming powder.

FIRER, fí're-ír. f. An incendiary.

FRESHIP, fí're-shíp. f. A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

FRESHOVEL, fí're-shúvl. f. The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown.

FIRESIDE, fí're-síde. f. The hearth, the chimney.

FIRESTICK, fí're-sík. f. A lighted stick or brand.

FIRESTONE, fí're-slóné. f. A hearth stone, stone that will bear the fire; the pyrites.

FIREWOOD, fí're-wúð. f. Wood to burn, fewel.

FIREWORK, fí're-wúrk. f. A preparation of gunpowder to be exhibited for show or publick rejoicing.

FIRING, fí'-ríng. f. Fewel.

To **FIRK**, fír'k'. v. a. To whip, to beat.

FIRKIN, fír'-kín. f. A vessel containing nine gallons; a small vessel.

FIRM, fír'm'. a. Strong, not easily pierced or shaken, hard, opposed to soft; constant, steady, resolute, fixed, unshaken.

To **FIRM**, fír'm'. v. a. To settle, to confirm, to establish, to fix; to fix without wandering.

FIRMAMENT, fír'-má-mént. f. The sky, the heavens.

FIRMAMENTAL, fír'-má-mén'-tál. a. Celestial, of the upper regions.

FIRMLY, fír'm'-lý. ad. Strongly, impe-

- impenetrably, immoveably; steadily, constantly.
- FIRMNESS**, fĕrm'-nĕs. f. Stability, compactness; steadiness, constancy, resolution.
- FIRST**, fĭrſt'. a. The ordinal of one; earliest in time; highest in dignity; great, excellent.
- FIRST**, fĭrſt'. ad. Before any thing else, earliest; before any other consideration; at the beginning, at first.
- FIRST-BEGOT**, fĭrſt'-bĕ-gŏt. }
FIRST-BEGOTTEN, fĭrſt'- } f.
 bĕ-gŏt. }
- The eldest of children.
- FIRST-BORN**, fĭrſt'-bŏrn. f. Eldest, the first by the order of nativity.
- FIRST-FRUITS**, fĭrſt'-frŭts. f. What the season first produces or matures of any kind; the first profits of any thing; the earliest effect of any thing.
- FIRSTLING**, fĭrſt'-lĭng. a. That which is first produced.
- FIRSTLING**, fĭrſt'-lĭng. f. The first produce or offspring; the thing first thought or done.
- FISCAL**, fĭs'-cāl. f. Exchequer, revenue.
- FISH**, fĭsh'. f. An animal that inhabits the water.
- To **FISH**, fĭsh'. v. n. To be employed in catching fishes; to endeavour at any thing by artifice.
- To **FISH**, fĭsh'. v. a. To search water in quest of fish.
- FISH-HOOK**, fĭsh'-hŭk. f. A hook for catching fish.
- FISH-POND**, fĭsh'-pŏnd. f. A small pool for fish.
- FISHER**, fĭsh'-ŭr. f. One who is employed in catching fish.
- FISHERBOAT**, fĭsh'-ŭr-bŏt. f. A boat employed in catching fish.
- FISHERMAN**, fĭsh'-ŭr-mān. f. One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish.
- FISHERTOWN**, fĭsh'-ŭr-town. f. A town inhabited by fishermen.
- FISHERY**, fĭsh'-ŭr-ĭ. f. The business of catching fish.
- FISHFUL**, fĭsh'-fŭl. a. Abounding with fish.
- To **FISHIFY**, fĭsh'-ĭ-fĭ. v. a. To turn to fish.
- FISHING**, fĭsh'-lĭng. f. Commodity of taking fish.
- FISHKETTLE**, fĭsh'-kĕtl. f. A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.
- FISHMEAL**, fĭsh'-mĕl. f. Diet of fish.
- FISHMONGER**, fĭsh'-mŭng-gŭr. f. A dealer in fish.
- FISHY**, fĭsh'-ĭ. a. Consisting of fish; having the qualities of fish.
- FISSILE**, fĭs'-sĭl. a. Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.
- FISSILITY**, fĭs'-sĭl-ĭ-tĭ. f. The quality of admitting to be cleft.
- FISSURE**, fĭsh'-shŭr. f. A cleft, a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.
- To **FISSURE**, fĭsh'-shŭr. v. a. To cleave, to make a fissure.
- FIST**, fĭt'. f. The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down.
- To **FIST**, fĭt'. v. a. To strike with the fist; to gripe with the fist.
- FISTICUFFS**, fĭt'-ĭ-kŭfs. f. Battle with the fist.
- FISTULA**, fĭs'-tŭ-lā. f. A sinuous ulcer callous within.
- FISTULAR**, fĭs'-tŭ-lār. a. Hollow like a pipe.
- FISTULOUS**, fĭs'-tŭ-lŭs. a. Having the nature of a fistula.
- FIT**, fĭt'. f. A paroxysm of any intermittent distemper; any short return after intermission; disorder, distemperature; the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children.
- FIT**, fĭt'. a. Qualified, proper; convenient; meet, right.
- To **FIT**, fĭt'. v. a. To suit one thing to another; to accommodate a person with any thing; to be adapted to, to suit any thing; To fit out, to furnish, to equip; To fit up, to furnish, to make proper for use.
- To **FIT**, fĭt'. v. n. To be proper, to be fit.
- FITCH**, fĭtsh'. f. A small kind of wild pea.
- FITCHAT**, fĭtsh'-ĭt. } f. A stink-
FITCHEW, fĭt'-tshŏ. } ing little
 beast,

beast, that robs the henroost and warren.

FITFUL, fit'-fūl. a. Varied by paroxysms.

FITLY, fit'-ly. ad. Properly, justly, reasonably; commodiously, meetly.

FITMENT, fit'-mént. f. Something adapted to a particular purpose.

FITNESS, fit'-nēs. f. Propriety, meetness, justness, reasonableness; convenience, commodity, the state of being fit.

FITTER, fit'-tūr. f. The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing.

FIVE, fī've. a. Four and one, half of ten.

FIVELEAVED GRASS, fī've-lēvd-grās. f. Cinquefoil, a species of clover.

FIVES, fī'vz. f. A kind of play with a ball; a disease of horses.

TO FIX, fiks'. v. n. To make fast; to settle; to direct without variation; to deprive of volatility; to transfix; to withhold from motion.

TO FIX, fiks'. v. n. To determine the resolution; to rest, to cease to wander; to lose volatility, so as to be malleable.

FIXATION, fik-sā'-shūn. f. Stability, firmness; confinement; want of volatility; reduction from fluidity to firmness.

FIXEDLY, fik'-fēd-ly. ad. Certainly, firmly.

FIXEDNESS, fik'-fēd-nēs. f. Stability; want or loss of volatility; steadiness, settled opinion or resolution.

FIXIDITY, fik-sīd'-i-tý. f. Coherence of parts.

FIXITY, fik'-sī-tý. f. Coherence of parts.

FIXTURE, fiks'-tshūr. f. Position; firmness; stable state.

FIXURE, fik'-shūr. f. Firmness, stable state.

FIZGIG, fiz'-gīg. f. A kind of dart or harpoon, with which seamen strike fish.

FLABBY, flāb'-by. a. Soft, not firm.

FLABILE, flāb'-il. a. Blown about by the wind, subject to be blown.

FLACCID, flāk'-sid. a. Weak, limber, not stiff, lax, not tense.

FLACCIDITY, flāk-sīd'-i-tý. f. Laxity, limberness, want of tension.

TO FLAG, flāg'. v. n. To hang loose without stiffness or tension; to grow spiritless or dejected; to grow feeble, to lose vigour.

TO FLAG, flāg'. v. a. To let fall, to suffer to droop; to lay with broad stone.

FLAG, flāg'. f. A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower; the colours or ensign of a ship or land-forces; a species of stone used for smooth pavements.

FLAG-BROOM, flāg'-brōm. f. A broom for sweeping flags or pavements.

FLAG-OFFICER, flāg'-ōf-ī-shūr. f. An admiral, whose ship is distinguished by a flag at the mast head.

FLAG-SHIP, flāg'-shīp. f. The ship in which a flag-officer is.

FLAG-WORM, flāg'-wūrm. f. A grub bred in watery places among flags or sedge.

FLAGELET, flādzh'-ī-lēt. f. A small flute.

TO FLAGELLATE, flādzh'-ī-lāte. v. a. To whip, to scourge.

FLAGELLATION, flādzh-ī-lā'-shūn. f. The use of the scourge.

FLAGGINESS, flāg'-gý-nēs. f. Laxity, limberness.

FLAGGY, flāg'-gý. a. Weak, lax, limber; inspid.

FLAGITIOUS, flā-dzhīsh'-ūs. a. Wicked, villanous, atrocious.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, flā-dzhīsh'-ūf-nēs. f. Wickedness, villany.

FLAGGON, flāg'-ūn. f. A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.

FLAGRANCY, flā'-grān-sý. f. Burning heat, fire.

FLAGRANT, flā'-grānt. a. Ardent, burning, eager; glowing; red; notorious, flaming.

FLAGRATION, flā-grā'-shūn. f. Burning.

FLAGSTAFF, flāg'-stāf. f. The staff on which the flag is fixed.

FLAIL, flāle. f. The instrument

with which grain is beaten out of the ear.

FLAKE, flá'ke. *f.* Any thing that appears loosely held together; a stratum, layer, a lock of wool drawn out.

To **FLAKE**, flá'ke. *v. a.* To form in flakes.

To **FLAKE**, flá'ke. *v. n.* To break into laminae.

FLAKY, flá'ky. *n.* Loosely hanging together; lying in layers or strata, broken into laminae.

FLAM flám'. *f.* A falsehood, a lie, an illusory pretext.

To **FLAM**, flám'. *v. a.* To deceive with a lie.

FLAMBEAU, flám'-bó. *f.* A lighted torch.

FLAME, flá'me. *f.* Light emitted from fire; a stream of fire; a display of temper or imagination, brightness of fancy; ardour of inclination; passion of love.

To **FLAME**, flá'me. *v. n.* To shine as fire, to burn with emission of light; to blaze; to break out in violence of passion.

FLAME-COLOURED, flá'me-kól-lá'rd. *a.* Of a bright yellow colour.

FLAMEN, flá'-mén. *f.* A priest in ancient times, one that officiated in solemn offices.

FLAMMABILITY, flám-má-bíl'-í-tý. *f.* The quality of admitting to be set on fire.

FLAMMATION, flám-má'-shún. *f.* The act of setting on flame.

FLAMMEOUS, flám'-mý'-ús. *a.* Consisting of flame.

FLAMMIFEROUS, flám míf'-féro'-ús. *a.* Bringing flame.

FLAMMIVOMOUS, flám-mív'-vó-mýs. *a.* Vomiting out flame.

FLAMY, flá'-mý. *a.* Inflamed, burning; having the nature of flame.

FLANK, flánk'. *f.* That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh; in men, the lateral part of the lower belly; the side of any army or fleet; in fortification, that part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

To **FLANK**, flánk'. *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 be on the side.

FLANKER, flánk'-úr. *f.* A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.

To **FLANKER**, flánk'-úr. *v. a.* To defend by lateral fortifications.

FLANNEL, flán'-níl. *f.* A soft nappy stuff of wool.

FLAP, fláp'. *f.* Any thing that hangs broad and loose; the motion of any thing broad and loose; the noise made by that motion; a disease in horses.

To **FLAP**, fláp'. *v. a.* To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten; to move with a flap or noise.

To **FLAP**, fláp'. *v. n.* To ply the wings with noise; to fall with flaps, or broad parts depending.

FLAPDRAGON, fláp'-drág-ún. *f.* A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy; the thing eaten at flapdragon.

FLAPJACK, fláp' érd. *a.* Having loose and broad ears.

To **FLARE**, flá're. *v. n.* To flutter with a splendid show; to glitter with transient lustre; to glitter offensively; to be in too much light.

FLASH, flásh'. *f.* A sudden, quick, transitory blaze; sudden burst of wit or merriment; a short transient state; a body of water driven by violence.

To **FLASH**, flásh'. *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**, flásh'. *v. a.* To strike up large bodies of water.

FLASHER, flásh'-úr. *f.* A man of mere appearance of wit than reality.

FLASHILY, flásh'-ý-ly. *ad.* With empty show.

FLASHY, flásh'-ý. *a.* Empty, not solid, showy without substance; insipid, without force or spirit.

FLASK,

FLASK, flák'. f. A bottle, a vessel; a powder-horn.

FLASKET, flák'-lét. f. A vessel in which viands are served.

FLAT, flát'. a. Horizontally level; smooth, without protuberances; without elevation; level with the ground; lying horizontally prostrate, lying along; in painting, without relief, without prominence of the figures; tasteless, insipid; dull, unanimated; spiritless, dejected; peremptory, absolute, downright; not sharp in sound.

FLAT, flát'. f. A level, an extended plane; even ground, not mountainous; a smooth low ground exposed to inundations; shallow, strand, place in the sea where the water is not deep; the broad side of a blade; depression of thought or language; a mark or character in music.

To FLAT, flát'. v. a. To level, to depress, to make broad and smooth; to make rapid.

To FLAT, flát'. v. n. To grow flat, opposed to swell; to become unanimated or rapid.

FLATLONG, flát'-lóng. ad. With the flat downwards, not edgewise.

FLATLY, flát'-lý. ad. Horizontally, without inclination; without prominence or elevation; without spirit, dully, frigidly; peremptorily, downright.

FLATNESS, flát'-nès. f. Evenness, level extension; want of relief or prominence; deadness, insipidity, vapidity; dejection of state; dejection of mind, want of life; dulness, insipidity, frigidity; the contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.

To FLATTEN, flát'n. v. a. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation; to beat down to the ground; to make rapid; to deject, to depress, to dispirit.

To FLATTEN, flát'n. v. n. To grow even or level; to grow dull or insipid.

FLATTER, flát'-túr. f. The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLATTER, flát' túr. v. a. To

sooth with praises, to please with blandishments; to praise falsely; to raise false hopes.

FLATTERER, flát'-túr-úr. f. One who flatters, a fawner, a wheedler.

FLATTERY, flát'-tér-ý. f. False praise, artful obsequiousness.

FLATTISH, flát'-tísh. a. Somewhat flat, approaching to flatness.

FLATULENCY, flát'-ú lén-ý. f. Windiness, turgidness; emptiness, vanity.

FLATULENT, flát'-ú lén't. a. Turgid with air, windy; empty, vain, big without substance or reality, puffy.

FLATUOSITY, flát'-ú ós-l-ý. f. Windiness, fulness of air.

FLATUOUS, flát'-ú ós. a. Windy, full of wind.

FLATUS, flát'-tús. f. Wind gathered in any cavities of the body.

FLATWISE, flát'-wíze. ad. With the flat downwards, not the edge.

To FLAUNT, flánt'. v. n. To make a fluttering show in apparel; to be hung with something loose and flying.

FLAUNT, flánt'. f. Any thing loose and airy.

FLAVOUR, flá'-vúr. f. Power of pleasing the taste; sweetness to the smell, odour, fragrance.

FLAVOURLESS, flá'-vúr-lés. a. Destitute of flavour.

FLAVOUROUS, flá'-vúr-ús. a. Delightful to the palate; fragrant, odorous.

FLAW, flá'. f. A crack or breach in any thing; a fault, a defect; a sudden gust; a violent clash; a tumult; a tempestuous uproar; a sudden commotion of mind.

To FLAW, flá'. v. a. To break, to crack, to damage with fissure.

FLAWLESS, flá'-lés. a. Without cracks, without defects.

FLAWY, flá'-ý. a. Full of flaws.

FLAX, flák's. f. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made; the fibres of flax cleaned and combed from the spinner.

FLAXCOMB, flák's kómbe. f. The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleaned from the brittle parts.

FLAXDRESSER, flák' dréf-fúr. f. He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLAXEN, flák'sín. a. Made of flax; fair, long, and flowing.

FLAXWED, flák' wéd. f. A plant.

To FLAY, flá'. v. a. To strip off the skin; to take off the skin or surface of any thing.

FLAYER, flá' úr. f. He that strips off the skin of any thing.

FLEA, flé'. f. A small insect remarkable for it's agility in leaping.

To FLEA, flé'. v. a. To clean from fleas.

FLEABANE, flé' báne. f. A plant.

FLEABITE, flé' bite. } f. A

FLEABITING, flé' bi-ting. } red mark caused by a flea; a small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.

FLEABITTEN, flé' bitn. a. Stung by fleas; mean, worthless; spotted as if bitten by fleas.

FLEAK, flék'. f. A small lock, thread, or twist.

FLEAM, flém. f. An instrument used to bleed cattle.

FLEAWORT, flé' wúrt. f. A plant.

To FLECK, flék'. v. a. To spot, to streak, to stripe, to dapple.

To FLECKER, flék' úr. v. a. To spot, to mark with strokes or touches.

FLED, fléd'. The preterite and participle of FLEE.

FLEDGE, flédzh'. a. Full-feathered, able to fly.

To FLEDGE, flédzh'. v. a. To furnish with wings, to supply with feathers.

To FLEE, flé'. v. n. To run from danger, to have recourse to shelter.

To FLEE, flé'. v. a. To shun, to avoid; to quit by flight.

FLEECE, flé's. f. As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.

To FLEECE, flé's. v. a. To clip the fleece of a sheep; to strip, to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of his wool.

FLEECED, flé'st. a. Having fleeces of wool.

FLEECY, flé'-fý. a. Woolly, covered with wool.

To FLEER, flé'r. v. n. To mock, to

gibe, to jest with insolence and contempt; to leer, to grin.

FLEER, flé'r. f. Mockery expressed either in words or looks; a deceitful grin of civility.

FLEERER, flé'r-úr. f. A mocker, a fawner.

FLEET, flét. f. A company of ships, a navy; a creek, an inlet of water.

FLEET, flét. a. Swift of pace, quick, nimble, active; skimming the surface.

To FLEET, flét. v. n. To fly swiftly, to vanish; to be in a transient state.

To FLEET, flét. v. a. To skim; to live merrily, to pass time away lightly.

FLEETLY, flét-ly. ad. Swiftly, nimbly, with swift pace.

FLEETNESS, flét-nés. f. Swiftness of course, nimbleness, celerity.

FLESH, flésh'. f. The body distinguished from the soul; the muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, and tendons; animal food distinguished from vegetable; the body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes; animal nature; carnality, corporal appetites; near relation; the outward or literal sense. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal signification of any precept or type The Flesh, and the remote or typical meaning The Spirit. This is frequent in St. Paul.

To FLESH, flésh'. v. a. To initiate; to harden, to establish in any practice; to glut, to satiate.

FLESHCOLOUR, flésh' kúl-úr. f. The colour of flesh.

FLESHFLY, flésh' flý. f. A fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

FLESHHOOK, flésh' húk. f. A hook to draw flesh from the caldron.

FLESHLESS, flésh'-lés. a. Without flesh.

FLESHLINESS, flésh'-ly-nés. f. Carnal passions or appetites.

FLESHLY, flésh'-ly. a. Corporeal; carnal; animal, not vegetable.

FLESHMEAT, flésh'-mét. f. Animal

- mal food, the flesh of animals prepared for food.
- FLESHMENT**, flésh'-mènt. *f.* Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.
- FLESHMONGER**, flésh'-múng-gúr. *f.* One who deals in flesh, a pimp.
- FLESHPOT**, flésh'-pót. *f.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked, thence plenty of flesh.
- FLESHQUAKE**, flésh'-kwáke. *f.* A tremour of the body.
- FLESHY**, flésh'-ý. *a.* Plump, full of flesh; pulposus.
- FLETCHER**, flésh'-úr. *f.* A manufacturer of bows and arrows.
- FLEW**, flú'. The preterite of **FLY**.
- FLEW**, flú'. *f.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.
- FLEWED**, flú'd. *a.* Chapped, mouthed.
- FLEXANIMOUS**, fléks-án'-i-mús. *a.* Having power to change the disposition of the mind.
- FLEXIBILITY**, fléks-i-bíl-i-tý. *f.* The quality of admitting to be bent, pliancy; easiness to be persuaded, compliance.
- FLEXIBLE**, fléks'-ibl. *a.* Possible to be bent, pliant; complying, obsequious; ductile, manageable; that may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.
- FLEXIBLENESS**, fléks'-ibl-nés. *f.* Possibility to be bent, easiness to be bent; obsequiousness, compliance; ductility, manageableness.
- FLEXILE**, fléks'-il. *a.* Pliant, easily bent, obsequious to any power or impulse.
- FLEXION**, fléks'-shún. *f.* The act of bending; a double, a bending; a turn towards any part or quarter.
- FLEXOR**, fléks'-ór. *f.* The general names of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.
- FLEXUOUS**, fléks'-ú-ús. *a.* Winding, tortuous; variable, not steady.
- FLEXURE**, fléks'-shúr. *f.* The form or direction in which any thing is bent; the act of bending; the part bent, the joint; obsequious or servile cringe.
- To **FLICKER**, flík'-úr. *v. a.* To flutter, to play the wings.
- FLIER**, flí'-úr. *f.* 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.
- FLIGHT**, flí'te. *f.* The act of fleeing or running from danger; the act of using wings; removal from place to place by means of wings; a flock of birds flying together; the birds produced in the same season, as the harvest flight of pigeons; a volley, a shower; the space past by flying; heat of imagination, folly of the soul.
- FLIGHTY**, flí'te-ý. *a.* Fleeting, swift; wild, full of imagination.
- FLIMSY**, flím'-zý. *a.* Weak, feeble; mean, spiritless, without force.
- To **FLINCH**, flín'tsh. *v. n.* To shrink from any suffering or undertaking.
- FLINCHER**, flín'tsh-úr. *f.* He who shrinks or fails in any matter.
- To **FLING**, fling'. *v. a.* To cast from the hand, to throw; to dart, to cast with violence; to scatter; to drive with violence; to cast reproach; To fling down, to demolish, to ruin; To fling off, to baffle in the chase.
- To **FLING**, fling'. *v. n.* To flounce, to wince, to fly into violent motions; To fling out, to grow unruly or outrageous.
- FLING**, fling'. *f.* A throw, a cast; a gibe, a sneer, a contemptuous remark.
- FLINGER**, fling'-úr. *f.* He who throws.
- FLINT**, flín't. *f.* A kind of stone used in fire-locks; any thing eminently or proverbially hard.
- FLINTY**, flín't-ý. *a.* Made of flint, strong; hard of heart, inexorable.
- FLIPP**, flíp'. *f.* A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar. A cant word.
- FLIPPANT**, flíp'-pánt. *a.* Nimble, moveable; it is used only of the act of speech; pert, talkative.
- FLIPPANTLY**, flíp'-pánt-ý. *ad.* In a flowing prating way.

FLIPPANTNESS, flíp' pânt-nés. f. Pertness, talkativeness.

To **FLIRT**, flúrt'. v. a. To throw any thing with a quick clastick motion; to move with quickness.

To **FLIRT**, flúrt'. v. n. To jeer, to gibe one; to run about perpetually, to be unsteady and fluttering; to coquet with men.

FLIRT, flúrt'. f. A quick clastick motion; a sudden trick; a pert huffey; a coquette.

FLIRTATION, flúrt-tá-shún. f. A quick sprightly motion; coquetry.

To **FLIT**, flít'. v. n. To fly away; to remove; to flutter; to be flux or unllable.

FLITCH, flítsh'. f. The side of a hog salted and cured.

FLITTERMOUSE, flít-túr-mous. f. The bat.

FLITTING, flít-ting. f. An offence, a fault; a flying away.

FLIX, flíks'. f. Down, fur, soft hair.

To **FLOAT**, flóte. v. n. To swim on the surface of the water; to pass with a light irregular course.

To **FLOAT**, flóte. v. a. To cover with water.

FLOAT, flóte. f. The act of floating; any body so contrived or formed as to swim on the water; the cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite.

FLOATY, fló-tý. a. Buoyant and swimming a-top.

FLOCK, flók'. f. A company of birds or beasts; a company of sheep, distinguished from Herds, which are of oxen; a body of men; a lock of wool.

To **FLOCK**, flók'. v. n. To gather in crowds or large numbers.

FLOCKBED, flók-béd. f. A bed filled with locks of wool.

To **FLOG**, flóg'. v. a. To lash, to whip.

FLOOD, flúd'. f. A body of water; a deluge, an inundation; flow, flux, not ebb; catamenia.

To **FLOOD**, flúd'. v. a. To deluge, to cover with waters.

FLOODGATE, flúd-gáte. f. A gate

or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure.

FLOOK, flók'. f. The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR, flóre. f. The pavement; that part of a room on which we tread; a story, a flight of rooms.

To **FLOOR**, flóre. v. a. To cover the bottom with a floor.

FLOORING, fló-ring. f. Bottom, floor.

To **FLOP**, flóp'. v. a. To clap the wings with noise.

FLORAL, fló-rál. a. Relating to Flora, or to flowers.

FLORENCE, flór-éns. f. A kind of cloth.

FLORET, fló-rét. f. A small imperfect flower.

FLORID, fló-ríd. a. Productive of flowers, covered with flowers; bright in colour, flushed with red; embellished, splendid.

FLORIDITY, fló-ríd-i-tý. f. Freshness of colour.

FLORIDNESS, fló-ríd-nés. f. Freshness of colour; embellishment, ambitious elegance.

FLORIFEROUS, fló-ríf-é-rús. a. Productive of flowers.

FLORIN, fló-rín. f. A coin first made by the Florentines.

FLORIST, fló-ríst. f. A cultivator of flowers.

FLORULENT, fló-rú-lént. a. Flowery, blossoming.

FLOSCULOUS, flós-kú-lús. a. Composed of flowers.

FLOTA, fló-tá. f. The rich fleet which the Spaniards send annually to America.

To **FLOTTE**, flóte. v. a. To skim.

To **FLOUNCE**, flou'ns. v. n. To move with violence in the water or mire; to move with weight and tumult; to move with passionate agitation.

To **FLOUNCE**, flou'ns. v. a. To deck with flources.

FLOUNCE, flou'ns. f. Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake; a turkelow.

FLOUNDER, flou'n dūr. f. The name of a small flat fish.

To FLOUNDER, flou'n-dūr. v. n. To struggle with violent and irregular motions.

To FLOURISH, flūr'-rīsh. 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 music, to play some prelude.

To FLOURISH, flūr'-rīsh. v. n. To adorn with vegetable beauty; to adorn with figures of needle-work; to move any thing in quick circles or vibrations; to adorn with embellishments of language.

FLOURISH, flūr'-rīsh. f. Bravery, beauty; an ostentatious embellishment, ambitious copiousness; figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn.

FLOURISHER, flūr'-rīsh-ēr. f. One that is in crime or in prosperity.

To FLOUT, flou't. v. a. To mock, to insult, to treat with mockery and contempt.

To FLOUT, flou't. v. n. To practice mockery, to behave with contempt.

FLOUT, flou't. f. A mock, an insult.

FLOUTER, flou't-ūr. f. One who jeers.

To FLOW, flō. v. n. To run or spread as water; to run, opposed to standing waters; to rise, not to ebb; to melt; to proceed, to issue; to glide smoothly, as a flowing period; to write smoothly, to speak volubly; to be copious, to be full; to hang loose and waving.

To FLOW, flō. v. a. To overflow, to deluge.

FLOW, flō. f. The rise of water, not the ebb; a sudden plenty or abundance; a stream of diction.

FLOWER, flou'-ūr. f. The part of a plant which contains the seeds; an ornament, an embellishment; the prime, the flourishing part; the most excellent or valuable part of any thing.

FLOWER DE LUCE, flou'-ūr-dē-lūs. f. A bulbous iris.

To FLOWER, flou'-ūr. v. n. To be in flower, to be in blossom; to be in the prime, to flourish; to froth, to ferment, to mantle; to come as cream from the surface.

To FLOWER, flou'-ūr. v. a. To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLOWERET, flou'-ūr-ēt. f. A flower; a small flower.

FLOWERGARDEN, flou'-ūr-gārden. f. A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

FLOWERINESS, flou'-ūr-y-nēs. f. The state of abounding in flowers; floridness of speech.

FLOWERINGBUSH, flou'-ūr-ing-būsh. f. A plant.

FLOWERY, flou'-ūr-y. a. Full of flowers, adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

FLOWINGLY, flō-ing-ly. ad. With volubility, with abundance.

FLOWK, flōk. f. A flounder.

FLOWN, flōne. participle of FLY.

FLOWN, flōne. a. Puffed, clear.

FLUCTUANT, flūk'-tū-ānt. a. Wavering, uncertain.

To FLUCTUATE, flūk'-tū-āte. 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.

FLUCTUATION, flūk'-tū-āshun. f. The alternate motion of the water; uncertainty, indetermination.

FLUE, flū. f. A small pipe or chimney to convey air; to fall down or fur.

FLUENCY, flū'-ēn-sy. f. The quality of flowing, smoothness; readiness, copiousness, volubility.

FLUENT, flū'-ēt. a. Liquid; flowing, in motion, in flux; ready, copious, voluble.

FLUENT, flū'-ēt. f. Stream, running water.

FLUENTLY, flū'-ēt-ly. ad. With ready flow; volubly.

FLUID, flū'id. a. Having parts easily separable, not solid.

FLUID,

FLUID, flū'-īd. *f.* In physick, an animal juice; any thing that flows.

FLUIDITY, flū'-īd'-ī-tē. *f.* The quality in bodies opposite to solidity.

FLUIDNESS, flū'-īd'-nēs. *f.* That quality in bodies opposite to stability.

FLUMMERY, flūm'-ūr-ŷ. *f.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal.

FLUNG, flūng'. participle and preterite of **FLING**.

FLUOR, flū'-ōr. *f.* A fluid state; catamenia.

FLURRY, flūr'-rŷ. *f.* A gust or storm of wind, a hasty blast; hurry.

To **FLUSH**, flūsh'. *v. n.* To flow with violence; to come in haste; to glow in the skin.

To **FLUSH**, flūsh'. *v. a.* To colour, to redden; to elate, to elevate.

FLUSH, flūsh'. *a.* Fresh, full of vigour; affluent, abounding; full of feathers.

FLUSH, flūsh'. *f.* Afflux, sudden impulse, violent flow; cards all of a sort.

To **FLUSTER**, flūs'-tūr. *v. a.* To make hot and rosy with drinking.

FLUTE, flūt. *f.* A musical pipe, a pipe with stops for the fingers; a channel or furrow in a pillar.

To **FLUTE**, flūt. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

To **FLUTTER**, flūt'-tūr. *v. n.* To take short flights with great agitation of the wings; to move with great show and bustle; to be moved with quick vibrations or undulations; to move irregularly.

To **FLUTTER**, flūt'-tūr. *v. a.* To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused; to hurry the mind; to disorder the position of any thing.

FLUTTER, flūt'-tūr. *f.* Hurry, tumult, disorder of mind; confusion, irregularity.

FLUVIATICK, flū-vŷ-ā'-īk. *a.* Belonging to rivers.

FLUX, flūks'. *f.* The act of flowing; any flow or issue of matter; dysentery, disease in which the bowels

are excoriated and bleed, bloody flux; concurrence, influence; the state of being melted; that which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLUX, flūks'. *a.* Unconstant, not durable, maintained by a constant succession of parts.

To **FLUX**, flūks'. *v. a.* To melt; to salivate, to evacuate by spitting.

FLUXILITY, flūks'-īl'-ī-tē. *f.* Easiness of separation of parts.

FLUXION, flūks'-shūn. *f.* The act of flowing; the matter that flows; in mathematicks, the arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities.

To **FLY**, flŷ'. *v. n.* To move through the air with wings; to pass through the air; to pass away; to pass swiftly; to spring with violence, to fall on suddenly; to move with rapidity; to burst asunder with a sudden explosion; to break, to shiver; to be light and unincumbered, as a flying camp; To fly at, to spring with violence upon; To fly in the face, to insult; to act in defiance; To fly off, to revolt; To fly out, to burst into passion; to break out into licence; to start violently from any direction; To let fly, to discharge.

To **FLY**, flŷ'. *v. a.* To shun, to avoid, to decline; to refuse association with; to quit by flight: in all the foregoing senses it should be flee; to cause to fly; to attack by a bird of prey.

FLY, flŷ'. *f.* A small winged insect; 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.

To **FLYBLOW**, flŷ'-blō. *v. a.* To taint with flies, to fill with maggots.

FLYBOAT, flŷ'-bōte. *f.* A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.

FLYCATCHER, flŷ'-kātsh-ūr. *f.* One that hunts flies.

FLYER, flŷ'-ūr. *f.* One that flees or runs away; one that uses wings; the fly of a jack.

To **FLYFISH**, flŷ'-fīsh. *v. n.* To angle with a hook baited with a fly.

FOAL, fól'e. f. The offspring of a mare, or other beast of burden.
To FOAL, fól'e. v. a. To bring forth a foal.
To FOAL, fól'e. v. n. To be disburdened of a foal.
FOALBIT, fól'e-bit. f. A plant.
FOAM, fóm'e. f. The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors, froth, spume.
To FOAM, fóm'e. v. n. To froth, to gather foam; to be in rage, to be violently agitated.
FOAMY, fóm'y. a. Covered with foam, frothy.
FOB, fób'. f. A small pocket.
To FOB, fób'. v. a. To cheat, to trick, to defraud; To fob off, to shift off, to put aside with an artifice.
FOCAL, fól-kál. a. Belonging to the focus.
FOCIL, fós'-H. f. Either of the bones between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist.
FOCILLATION, fós-il-lá'-shún. f. Comfort, support.
FOCUS, fól-kús. f. The point where the rays are collected by a burning glass; the point in the axis of a lens, where the rays meet and cross each other; a certain point in the axis of a curve.
FODDER, fód'-dúr. f. Dry food stored up for cattle against winter.
To FODDER, fód'-dúr. v. a. To feed with dry food.
FODDERER, fód'-dér-úr. f. He who fodders cattle.
FOE, fól'. f. An enemy in war; a persecutor, an enemy in common life; an opponent, an ill-wisher.
FOEMAN, fól-mán. f. An enemy in war.
FOETUS, fól-tús. f. The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed.
FOG, fóg'. f. A thick mist, a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water; aftergrass.
FOGGILY, fóg'-gý-lý. ad. Mistily, darkly, cloudily.
FOGGINESS, fóg'-gý-nés. f. The

state of being dark or misty, cloudiness, mistiness.
FOGGY, fóg'-gý. a. Misty, cloudy, dank; cloudy in understanding, dull.
FOH, fól'. interject. An interjection of abhorrence.
FOIBLE, fól-bl. f. A weak side, a blind side.
To FOIL, fól'l. v. a. To put to the worst, to defeat.
FOIL, fól'l. f. A defeat, a miscarriage; leaf, gilding; something of another colour on which jewels are set to raise their lustre; a blunt sword used in fencing.
FOILER, fól-lúr. f. One who has gained advantage over another.
To FOIN, fól'n. v. n. To push in fencing.
FOIN, fól'n. f. A thrust, a push.
FOININGLY, fól'n-ing-lý. ad. In a pushing manner.
FOISON, fól'zn. f. Plenty, abundance.
To FOIST, fól'ít. v. a. To insert by forgery.
FOLD, fól'd. f. The ground in which sheep are confined; the place where sheep are housed; the flock of sheep; a limit, a boundary; 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, fól'd. v. a. To shut sheep in the fold; to double, to complicate; to enclose, to include, to shut.
To FOLD, fól'd. v. n. To close over another of the same kind.
FOLDEN, fól'dn. Old irr. part. of FOLD.
FOLIACEOUS, fól-lý-á'-shús. a. Consisting of laminæ or leaves.
FOLIAGE, fól-lý-á'dzh. f. Leaves, tufts of leaves.
To FOLIATE, fól-lý-á'te. v. a. To beat into laminæ or leaves.
FOLIATION, fól-lý-á'-shún. f. The act of beating into thin leaves; the flower of a plant.
FOLIATURE, fól-lý-á-túr. f. The state of being hammered into leaves.

- FOLIO**, fô'-lyô. *f.* A large book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.
- FOLK**, fô'ke. *f.* People, in familiar language; nations, mankind.
- FOLKMOTE**, fô'ke-môte. *f.* A meeting of the people.
- FOLLICLE**, fôl'-hkl. *f.* A cavity in any body with strong coats; a capsule, a seed-vessel.
- To **FOLLOW**, fôl'-lô. *v. a.* To go after, not before, or side by side; to attend as a dependant; to pursue; to succeed in order of time; to be consequential, as effects; to imitate, to copy; to obey, to observe; to attend to, to be busied with.
- To **FOLLOW**, fôl'-lô. *v. n.* To come after another; to be posterior in time; to be consequential; to continue endeavours.
- FOLLOWER**, fôl'-lô-ûr. *f.* One who comes after another, not before him, or side by side; a dependant; an attendant; an associate; an imitator, a copyer.
- FOLLY**, fôl'-ly. *f.* Want of understanding, weakness of intellect; criminal weakness, depravity of mind; act of negligence or passion unbecoming wisdom.
- To **FOMENT**, fô-mént'. *v. a.* To cherish with heat; to bathe with warm lotions; to encourage, to support, to cherish.
- FOMENTATION**, fô-mén-tâ'-shûn. *f.* A partial warm bathing, called also stuping; the lotion prepared to foment the parts.
- FOMENTER**, fô-mén'-tûr. *f.* An encourager, a supporter.
- FOND**, fônd'. *f.* Foolish, silly; foolishly tender, injudiciously indulgent; pleased in too great a degree, foolishly delighted.
- To **FONDLE**, fônd'l. *v. a.* To treat with great indulgence, to caress, to coddle.
- FONDLER**, fônd'-lûr. *f.* One who fondles.
- FONDLING**, fônd'-lîng. *f.* A person or thing much fondled or caressed, something regarded with great affection.
- FONDLY**, fônd'-ly. *ad.* Foolishly, weakly; with great or extreme tenderness.
- FONDNESS**, fônd'-nês. *f.* Foolishness, weakness; foolish tenderness; tender passion; unreasonable liking.
- FONT**, fônt'. *f.* A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church.
- FONTANEL**, fôn'-tâ-nêl. *f.* An issue, a discharge opened in the body.
- FOOD**, fô'd. *f.* Victuals, provision for the mouth; any thing that nourishes.
- FOODFUL**, fô'd-fûl. *a.* Fruitful, full of food.
- FOOL**, fô'l. *f.* One to whom nature has denied reason, a natural, an idiot; in Scripture, a wicked man; a term of indignity and reproach; one who counterfeits folly, a buffoon, a jester.
- To **FOOL**, fô'l. *v. n.* To trifle, to play.
- To **FOOL**, fô'l. *v. a.* To treat with contempt, to disappoint, to frustrate; to infatuate; to cheat.
- FOOLBORN**, fô'l-bârn. *a.* Foolish from the birth.
- FOOLERY**, fô'l-êr-y. *f.* Habitual folly; an act of folly, trifling practice; object of folly.
- FOOLHAPPY**, fôl-hâp'-py. *a.* Lucky without contrivance or judgment.
- FOOLHARDINESS**, fôl-hâ'r-dy'-nês. *f.* Mad rashness.
- FOOLHARDY**, fôl-hâ'r-dy. *a.* Daring without judgment, madly adventurous.
- FOOLTRAP**, fô'l-trâp. *f.* A snare to catch fools in.
- FOOLISH**, fô'l-îsh. *a.* Void of understanding, weak of intellect; imprudent, indiscreet; in Scripture, wicked, sinful.
- FOOLISHLY**, fô'l-îsh-ly. *ad.* Weakly, without understanding; in Scripture, wickedly.
- FOOLISHNESS**, fô'l-îsh-nês. *f.* Folly, want of understanding; foolish practice, actual deviation from the right.
- FOOT**, fût'. *f.* The part upon which we stand; that by which any thing

is supported; the lower part, the base; infantry; state, character, condition; scheme, plan, settlement; a certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse; a measure containing twelve inches; step.

To FOOT, fû'. v. n. To dance, to tread wantonly, to trip; to walk, not ride.

To FOOT, fû'. v. a. To spurn, to kick; to tread.

FOOTBALL, fû'-bál. f. A ball driven by the foot.

FOOTBOY, fû'-boy. f. A low menial, an attendant in livery.

FOOTBRIDGE, fû'-brîdz. f. A bridge on which passengers walk.

FOOTCLOTH, fû'-klâth. f. A sumpter cloth.

FOOTED, fû'-id. a. Shaped in the foot.

FOOTFIGHT, fû'-fîte. f. A fight on foot.

FOOTHOLD, fû'-hòld. f. Space to hold the foot.

FOOTING, fû'-tîng. f. Ground for the foot; foundation, basis, support; tread, walk; dance; entrance, beginning, establishment; state, condition, settlement.

FOOTLICKER, fû'-lík-ûr. f. A slave, an humble fawner.

FOOTMAN, fû'-mân. f. A soldier that marches and fights on foot; a low menial servant in livery; one who practises to walk or run.

FOOTMANSHIP, fû'-mân-shîp. f. The art or faculty of a runner.

FOOTPACE, fû'-pâse. f. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place; a pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOOTPAD, fû'-pâd. f. A highwayman that robs on foot.

FOOTPATH, fû'-pâth. f. A narrow way which will not admit horses.

FOOTPOST, fû'-pòst. f. A post or messenger that travels on foot.

FOOTSTALL, fû'-stâl. f. A woman's stirrup.

FOOTSTEP, fû'-stêp. f. Trace,

track, impression left by the foot; token, mark; example.

FOOTSTOOL, fû'-stòl. f. A stool on which he that sits places his feet.

FOP, fòp'. f. A coxcomb, a man of small understanding and much ostentation, one fond of dress.

FOPDOODLE, fòp'-dòdl. f. A fool, an insignificant wretch.

FOPPERY, fòp'-êr-ý. f. Folly, impertinence; affectation of show or importance, showy folly; fondness of dress.

FOPPISH, fòp'-pîsh. a. Foolish, idle, vain; vain in show, vain of dress.

FOPPISHLY, fòp'-pîsh-lý. ad. Vainly, ostentatiously.

FOPPISHNESS, fòp'-pîsh-nês. f. Vanity, showy vanity.

FOPPLING, fòp'-lîng. f. A petty fop.

FOR, fòr'. prep. Because of; with respect to; considered as, in the place of; for the sake of; in comparative respect; after O, an expression of desire; in account of, in solution of; inducing to as a motive; in remedy of; in exchange for; 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; in favour of, on the part of; with intention of; notwithstanding; to the use of; in consequence of; in recompense of.

FOR, fòr'. 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, fòr'-îdzh. v. n. To wander far, to rove at a distance; to wander in search of provisions; to ravage, to feed on spoil.

To FORAGE, fòr'-îdzh. v. a. To plunder, to strip.

FORAGE, fòr'-îdzh. f. Search of provisions, the act of feeding abroad; provisions sought abroad; provisions in general.

FORAMINOUS, fò-râm'-ý-nûs. a. Full of holes.

FORBADE, fòr'-bâd'. pret. of FORBID.

To **FORBEAR**, *fôr-bê're*. v. n. To cease from any thing, to intermit; to pause, to delay; to omit voluntarily; to abstain; to restrain any violence of temper, to be patient.

To **FORBEAR**, *fôr-bê're*. v. a. To decline, to omit voluntarily; to square, to treat with clemency; to withhold.

FORBEARANCE, *fôr-bê're-âns*. f. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; intermission of something; command of temper; lenity, delay of punishment, mildness.

FORBEARER, *fôr-bê're-ûr*. f. An intermitter, interceptor of any thing.

To **FORBID**, *fôr-bid'*. v. a. To prohibit; to oppose, to hinder.

To **FORBID**, *fôr-bid'*. v. n. To utter a prohibition.

FORBIDDANCE, *fôr-bid'-dâns*. f. Prohibition.

FORBIDDEN, *fôr-bid'n*. part. pret. of **FORBID**.

FORBIDDENLY, *fôr-bid'n-lý*. ad. In an unlawful manner.

FORBIDDER, *fôr-bid'-dûr*. f. One that prohibits.

FORBIDDING, *fôr bid'-ding*. particip. a. Raising abhorrence.

FORBORE, *fôr-bô're*. pret. of **FORBEAR**.

FORBORN, *fôr-bô'rn*. part. pret. of **FORBEAR**.

FORCE, *fôr'se*. f. Strength, vigour, might; violence; virtue, efficacy; validness, power of law; armament, warlike preparation; destiny, necessity, fatal compulsion.

To **FORCE**, *fôr'se*. v. a. To compel, to constrain; to overpower; to impel; to enforce; to drive by violence or power; to storm, to take or enter by violence; to ravish, to violate by force; To force out, to extort.

FORCEDLY, *fôr'se-d-lý*. ad. Violently, constrainedly.

FORCEFUL, *fôr'se-fûl*. a. Violent, strong, impetuous.

FORCEFULLY, *fôr'se-fûl-lý*. ad. Violently, impetuously.

FORCELESS, *fôr'se-lês*. a. Without force, weak, feeble.

FORCEPS, *fôr-sêps*. f. Instrument to extract any thing out of wounds.

FORCER, *fôr-sûr*. f. That which forces, drives, or constrains; the embolus of a pump working by pulsion

FORCIBLE, *fôr-sibl*. a. Strong, mighty; violent, impetuous; efficacious, powerful; prevalent, of great influence; done by force; valid; binding.

FORCIBLENESS, *fôr-sibl-nês*. f. Force, violence.

FORCIBLY, *fôr sib-lý*. ad. Strongly, powerfully; impetuously; by violence, by force.

FORCIPATED, *fôr-sý-pâ-tid*. a. Like a pair of pincers to open and enclose.

FORD, *fôr'd*. f. A shallow part of a river; the stream, the current.

To **FORD**, *fôr'd*. v. a. To pass without swimming.

FORDABLE, *fôr'd-âbl*. a. Passable without swimming.

FORE, *fô're*. a. Anterior, that which comes first in a progressive motion.

FORE, *fô're*. ad. Anteriorly; Fore is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time.

To **FOREADVISE**, *fô're-âd-vî'ze*. v. a. To counsel early, to advise beforehand.

To **FOREAPPOINT**, *fô're-âp-point'*. v. a. To order beforehand.

To **FOREARM**, *fô're-â'rm*. v. a. To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need.

To **FOREBODE**, *fô're-bô'de*. v. n. To prognosticate, to foretel; to foreknow.

FOREBODER, *fô're-bô'de-ûr*. f. A prognosticator, a soothsayer; a fore-knower.

To **FORECAST**, *fô're-kâst'*. v. a. To scheme, to plan before execution; to adjust, to contrive; to foresee, to provide against.

To **FORECAST**, *fô're-kâst'*. v. n. To form schemes, to contrive beforehand.

FORECAST, *fô're-kâst*. f. Contrivance beforehand, antecedent policy, **FORE-**

- FORECASTER**, fõre-káft'-úr. f. One who contrives beforehand.
- FORECASTLE**, fõ're-káfl. f. In a ship, that part where the foremast stands.
- FORECHOSEN**, fõre-tshõ'zn. part. Pre-elected.
- FORECITED**, fõre-si'-tíd. part. Quoted before.
- To FORECLOSE**, fõre-klõ'ze. v. a. To shut up, to preclude, to prevent; To foreclose a mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.
- FOREDECK**, fõ're-dék. f. The anterior part of the ship.
- To FOREDESIGN**, fõre-dé-sí'ne. v. a. To plan beforehand.
- To FOREDO**, fõre-dõ'. v. a. To ruin, to destroy; to overdo, to weary, to harass.
- To FOREDOOM**, fõre-dõ'm. v. a. To predestinate, to determine beforehand.
- FOREDOOR**, fõ're-dõ're. f. The door in the front of a house.
- FOREEND**, fõ're-énd. f. The anterior part.
- FOREFATHER**, fõre-fá'-thúr. f. Ancestor, one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.
- FOREFEET**, fõ're-fét. f. plur. of **FOREFOOT**.
- To FOREFEND**, fõre-fénd'. v. a. To prohibit, to avert; to provide for, to secure.
- FOREFINGER**, fõ're-fíng-gúr. f. The finger next to the thumb, the index.
- FOREFOOT**, fõ're-fút. f. The anterior foot of a quadruped.
- To FOREGO**, fõre-gõ'. v. a. To quit, to give up; to go before, to be past.
- FOREGOER**, fõre-gõ'-úr. f. Ancestor, progenitor.
- FOREGROUND**, fõ're-ground. f. The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.
- FOREHAND**, fõ're-hánd. f. The part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief part.
- FOREHAND**; fõ're-hánd. a. A thing done too soon.
- FOREHANDED**, fõ're-hánd-id. a. Early, timely; formed in the foreparts.
- FOREHEAD**, fõr'-ríd. f. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair; impudence, confidence, assurance.
- FOREHOLDING**, fõre-hõ'ld-íng. f. Predictions, ominous accounts.
- FOREIGN**, fõr'-rín. a. Not of this country, not domestick; alien, remote, not belonging; excluded; extraneous.
- FOREIGNER**, fõr'-rín úr. f. A man that comes from another country, a stranger.
- FOREIGNNESS**, fõr'-rín-nés. f. Remoteness, want of relation to something.
- To FOREIMAGINE**, fõre-ím-mázh'-ín. v. a. To conceive or fancy before proof.
- To FOREJUDGE**, fõre-dzhúdzh'. v. a. To judge beforehand, to be prepossessed.
- To FOREKNOW**, fõre-nõ'. v. a. To have prescience of, to foresee.
- FOREKNOWABLE**, fõre-nõ'-ábl. z. Capable of being foreknown.
- FOREKNOWLEDGE**, fõre-nõ'-lídzh. f. Prescience, knowledge of that which has not yet happened.
- FORELAND**, fõ're-lánd. f. A promontory, headland, high land jutting into the sea, a cape.
- To FORELAY**, fõre-lá'. v. a. To lay wait for, to intrap by ambush.
- To FORELIFT**, fõre líft'. v. a. To raise aloft any anterior part.
- FORELOCK**, fõ're-lõk. f. The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.
- FOREMAN**, fõ're-mán. f. The first or chief person on a jury; the first servant in a shop.
- FOREMAST**, fõ're-máft. f. The mast nearest the head of a ship.
- FOREMENTIONED**, fõre-mén'-shúnd. a. Mentioned or recited before.
- FOREMOST**, fõ're-múft. a. First in place; first in dignity.
- FORENAMED**, fõre-ná'md. a. Nominated before.

FORENOON, fô're-nôn. *f.* The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian.

FORENOTICE, fô're-nô'-tis. *f.* Information of an event before it happens.

FORENSICK, fô-rén'-sîk. *a.* Belonging to courts of judicature.

To FOREORDAIN, fô're-ôr-dâ'ne. *v. a.* To predestinate, to predetermine, to preordain.

FOREPART, fô're-pârt. *f.* The anterior part.

FOREPAST, fô're-pâst. *a.* Past beyond a certain time.

FOREPOSSESSED, fô're-pôz-zéft'. *a.* Preoccupied, prepossessed, pre-engaged.

FORERANK, fô're-rângk. *f.* First rank, front.

FORERECITED, fô're-ré-sî'-tid. *a.* Mentioned or enumerated before.

To FORERUN, fô're-rún'. *v. a.* To come before as an earnest of something following; to precede, to have the start of.

FORERUNNER, fô're-rún'-nûr. *f.* A harbinger, a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow; a prognostick, a sign foreshowing any thing.

To FORESAY, fô're-sâ'. *v. a.* To predict, to prophesy.

To FORESEE, fô're-sé'. *v. a.* To see beforehand, to see what has not yet happened.

To FORESHAME, fô're-shâ'me. *v. a.* To shame, to bring reproach upon.

FORESHIP, fô're-shîp. *f.* The anterior part of the ship.

To FORESHORTEN, fô're-shâ'rtn. *v. a.* To shorten the forepart.

To FORESHOW, fô're-shô'. *v. a.* To predict; to represent before it comes.

FORESIGHT, fô're-sîte. *f.* Foreknowledge; provident care of futurity.

FORESIGHTFUL, fô're-sî'te-fûl. *a.* Precient, provident.

To FORESIGNIFY, fô're-sîg'-ní-fý. *v. a.* To betoken beforehand, to foreshow.

FORESKIN, fô're-skîn. *f.* The prepuce.

FORESKIRT, fô're-skért. *f.* The loose part of the coat before.

To FORESLACK, fô're-slâk'. *v. a.* To neglect by idleness.

To FORESLOW, fô're-slô'. *v. a.* To delay, to hinder; to neglect, to omit.

To FORESLOW, fô're-slô'. *v. n.* To be dilatory, to loiter.

To FORESPEAK, fô're-spé'k. *v. n.* To predict, to forefay; to forbid.

FORESP'IT, fô're-spént'. *a.* Wasted, tired, spent; forepassed, past; bestowed before.

FORESPURRER, fô're-spûr'-rûr. *f.* One that rides before.

FOREST, fôr'-réft. *f.* A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.

To FORESTAL, fô're-flâ'l. *v. a.* To anticipate, to take up beforehand; to hinder by preoccupation or prevention; to seize or gain possession of before another.

FORESTALLER, fô're-flâ'l-ûr. *f.* One that anticipates the market, one that purchases before others to raise the price.

FORESTBORN, fôr'-réft-bârn. *a.* Born in a wild.

FORESTER, fôr'-réf-tûr. *f.* An officer of the forest; an inhabitant of the wild country.

To FORETASTE, fô're-tâ'ste. *v. a.* To have antepast of, to have prescience of; to taste before another.

FORETASTE, fô're-tâ'ste. *f.* Anticipation of.

To FORETELL, fô're-tél'. *v. a.* To predict, to prophesy, to foreshow.

To FORETELL, fô're-tél'. *v. n.* To utter prophecy.

FORETELLER, fô're-tél'-lûr. *f.* Predictor, foreshower.

To FORETHINK, fô're-thîngk'. *v. a.* To anticipate in the mind, to have prescience of.

To FORETHINK, fô're-thîngk'. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.

FORETHOUGHT, fô're-thâ't. *pret. part. p. of FORETHINK.*

FORETHOUGHT, fô're-thâ't. *f.* Prescience, anticipation; provident care.

FORETOKEN, före-tö'kn. f. Pre-
venient sign, prognostick.
To **FORETOKEN**, före-tö'kn. v. a.
To foreshow, to prognosticate as a sign.
FORETOLD, före-töld. pret. and
part. p. of **FORETELL**.
FORETOOTH, fö're-töth. f. The
tooth in the anterior part of the
mouth, one of the incisors.
FORETOP, fö're-töp. f. That part
of a woman's headdress that is for-
ward, or the top of a periwig.
FOREVOUCHED, före-vouht. part.
Affirmed before, formerly told.
FOREWARD, fö're-wård. f. The
van, the front.
To **FOREWARN**, före-wårn. v. a.
To admonish beforehand; to inform
previously of any future event; to
caution against any thing beforehand.
To **FOREWISH**, före-wish'. v. a.
To desire beforehand.
FOREWORN, före-wörn. part.
Worn out, wasted by time or use.
FORFEIT, för'-fit. f. Something lost
by the commission of a crime, a fine,
a mulct.
To **FORFEIT**, för'-fit. v. a. To lose
by some breach of condition, to lose
by some offence.
FORFEIT, för'-fit. a. Liable to
penal seizure, alienated by a crime.
FORFEITABLE, för'-fit-åbl. a. Pos-
sessed on conditions, by the breach
of which any thing may be lost.
FORFEITURE, för'-fit-ür. f. The
act of forfeiting; the thing forfeit-
ed, a mulct, a fine.
FORGAVE, för-gå've. The preterite
of **FORGIVE**.
FORGE, fö'rdzh. f. The place where
iron is beaten into form; any place
where any thing is made or shaped.
To **FORGE**, fö'rdzh. v. a. To form
by the hammer; to make by any
means; to counterfeit, to falsify.
FORGER, fö'r-dzhür. f. One who
makes or forms; one who counter-
feits any thing.
FORGERY, fö'r-dzhë-ry. f. The
crime of falsification; smith's work,
the act of the forge.
To **FORGET**, för-gét'. v. a. To
lose memory of, or let go from the

remembrance; not to attend, to
neglect.
FORGETFUL, för-gét'-fúl. a. Not
retaining the memory of; oblivious;
inattentive, negligent.
FORGETFULLY, för-gét'-fúl-lý. ad.
In a forgetful manner.
FORGETFULNESS, för-gét'-fúl-
nës. f. Oblivion, loss of memory;
negligence, inattention.
FORGETIVE, för-dzhë-tiv. a. That
may forge, or produce.
FORGETTER, för-gét'-túr. f. One
that forgets; a careless person.
To **FORGIVE**, för-giv'. v. a. To
pardon; to remit, not to exact debt
or penalty.
FORGIVEN, för-giv'n. part. pret. of
FORGIVE.
FORGIVENESS, för-giv'-nës. f. The
act of forgiving; pardon; tender-
ness, willingness to pardon; remis-
sion of a fine or penalty.
FORGIVER, för-giv'-ür. f. One
who pardons.
FORGOT, för-gót'. pret. of **FORGET**.
FORGOTTEN, för-gót'n. part. pass.
of **FORGET**. Not remembered.
FORK, fårk. f. An instrument divided
at the end into two or more points
or prongs; a point.
To **FORK**, fårk. v. n. To shoot in-
to blades, as corn does out of the
ground.
FORKED, fårk-id. a. Opening into
two or more parts.
FORKEDLY, fårk-id-lý. ad. In a
forked form.
FORKEDNESS, fårk-id-nës. f. The
quality of opening into two parts.
FORKHEAD, fårk-héd. f. The point
of an arrow.
FORKY, fårk-ký. a. Forked, opening
into two parts.
FORLORN, för-lårn. a. Deserted,
deserted, forsaken, wretched, help-
less; lost, desperate, small, despicable.
FORLORNNESS, för-lårn-åës. f.
Mitary, solitude.
FORM, fårn. f. The external ap-
pearance of any thing, shape; par-
ticular model or modification;
beauty, elegance of appearance;
ceremony, formality, order; exter-
nal

nal appearance without the essential qualities, empty show; external rites; stated method, established practice; a long seat; a class, a rank of students; the seat or bed of a hare.

To **FORM**, fá'rm. v. a. To make; to model; to scheme, to plan; to arrange; to adjust; to contrive, to join; to model by education.

FORMABLE, fá'r-mábl. a. Capable of being formed.

FORMAL, fá'r-mál. a. Ceremonious, solemn, precise; regular, methodical; external, having the appearance but not the essence; depending upon establishment or custom.

FORMALIST, fá'r-má-lít. f. One who prefers appearance to reality.

FORMALITY, fó'r-mál'í-ty. f. Ceremony, established mode of behaviour; solemn order, habit, or dress.

To **FORMALIZE**, fá'r-má-líze. v. a. To model, to modify; to affect formality.

FORMALLY, fá'r-mál-ý. ad. According to established rules; ceremoniously, stiffly, precisely; in open appearance; essentially, characteristically.

FORMATION, fó'r-má'-shún. f. The act of forming or generating; the manner in which a thing is formed.

FORMATIVE, fá'r-má-tív. a. Having the power of giving form, plastic.

FORMER, fá'r-múr. f. He that forms, maker, contriver, planner.

FORMER, fá'r-múr. a. Before another in time; mentioned before another; past.

FORMERLY, fá'r-múr-ly. ad. In times past.

FORMIDABLE, fá'r-mí-dábl. a. Terrible, dreadful, tremendous.

FORMIDABLENESS, fá'r-mí-dábl-nés. f. The quality of exciting terror or dread; the thing causing dread.

FORMIDABLY, fá'r-mí-dáb-ly. ad. In a terrible manner.

FORMLESS, fá'rm-lés. a. Shapeless, without regularity of form.

FORMULARY, fá'r-mú-lár-ý. f. A

book containing stated and prescribed models.

FORMULARY, fá'r-mú-lár-ý. a. Ritual, prescribed.

FORMULE, fá'r-múl. f. A set or prescribed model.

To **FORNICATE**, fá'r-ný-káte. v. n. To commit lewdness.

FORNICATION, fó'r-ný-ká'-shún. f. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman; in scripture, sometimes idolatry.

FORNICATOR, fá'r-ný-ká-úr. f. One that has commerce with unmarried women.

FORNICATRESS, fá'r-ný-ká-trés. f. A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

To **FORSAKE**, fó'r-sá'ke. v. a. To leave in resentment or dislike; to leave, to go away from; to desert, to fail.

FORSAKEN, fó'r-sá'kn. part. pass. of FORSAKE.

FORSAKER, fó'r-sá'-kur. f. Deserter, one that forsakes.

FORSOOK, fó'r-súk'. pret. of FORSAKE.

FORSOOTH, fó'r-súth'. ad. In truth, certainly, very well; an old word of honour in address to women.

To **FORESWEAR**, fó'r-swé're. v. a. To renounce upon oath; to deny upon oath; with the reciprocal pronoun, as to forswear himself, to be perjured, to swear falsely.

To **FORSWEAR**, fó'r-swé're. v. n. To swear falsely, to commit perjury.

FORSWEARER, fó'r-swé're-úr. f. One who is perjured.

FORSWORE, fó'r-swó're. part. of FORSWEAR.

FORSWORN, fó'r-swó'rn. part. p. of FORSWEAR.

FORT, fó'rt. f. A fortified house, a castle.

FORTED, fó'rt-íd. a. Furnished or guarded by forts.

FORTH, fó'rth. ad. Forward, onward; abroad, out of doors; out into public view; on to the end.

FORTH, fó'rth. prep. Out of.

FORTHCOMING, fó'rth-kúm'-ing. a. Ready to appear, not absconding.

FORTH-

FORTHISSUING, fôrth-îs'-îhû-îng. a. Coming out, coming forward from a covert.

FORTHRIGHT, fôrth-rî'te. ad. Straight forward, without flexions.

FORTHWITH, fôrth-wîth'. ad. Immediately, without delay, at once, straight.

FORTIETH, fâ'r-tîyth. a. The fourth tenth.

FORTIFIABLE, fâr-tî-fî-âbl. a. What may be fortified.

FORTIFICATION, fôr-tî-fî-kâ-îhûn. f. The science of military architecture; a place built for strength.

FORTIFIER, fâ'r-tî-fî-ûr. f. One who erects works for defence; one who supports or secures.

To FORTIFY, fâ'r-tî-fî. v. a. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works; to confirm, to encourage; to fix, to establish in resolution.

To FORTIFY, fâ'r-tî-fî. v. n. To raise strong places.

FORTIN, fôr't-în. f. A little fort.

FORTITUDE, fâ'r-tî-tûd. f. Courage, bravery, magnanimity; strength, force.

FORTLET, fôr't-lêt. f. A little fort.

FORTNIGHT, fâ'r-t-nîte. f. The space of two weeks.

FORTRESS, fâ'r-trés. f. A strong hold, a fortified place.

FORTUITOUS, fôr-tû-î-tûs. a. Accidental, casual.

FORTUITOUSLY, fôr-tû-î-tûf-îly. ad. Accidentally, chance.

FORTUITOUSNESS, fôr-tû-î-tûf-nés. f. Accident, chance.

FORTUNATE, fâ'r-tû-nét. a. Lucky, happy, successful.

FORTUNATELY, fâ'r-tû-nét-îly. ad. Happily, successfully.

FORTUNATENESS, fâ'r-tû-nét-nés. f. Happiness, good luck, success.

FORTUNE, fâ'r-tûn. f. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour; the good or ill that befalls man; the chance of life, means of living; event, success good or bad; estate, possessions; the portion of a man or woman.

To FORTUNE, fâ'r-tûn. v. n. To befall, to happen, to come casually to pass.

FORTUNED, fâ'r-tûnd. a. Supplied by fortune.

FORTUNEBOOK, fâ'r-tûn-bûk. f. A book consulted to know fortune.

FORTUNEHUNTER, fâ'r-tûn-hûn-tûr. f. A man whose employment is to inquire after women with great portions to enrich himself by marrying them.

To FORTUNETELL, fâ'r-tûn-tél. v. n. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity.

FORTUNETELLER, fâ'r-tûn-tél-lûr. f. One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

FORTY, fâ'r-tî. a. Four times ten.

FORUM, fôr-rûm. f. Any publick place.

FORWARD, fôr'-wârd. ad. Towards, onward, progressively.

FORWARD, fôr'-wârd. a. Warm, earnest; ardent, eager; confident, presumptuous; premature, early, ripe; quick, ready, hasty.

To FORWARD, fôr'-wârd. v. a. To hasten, to quicken; to patronize, to advance.

FORWARDER, fôr'-wârd-dûr. f. He who promotes any thing.

FORWARDLY, fôr'-wârd-îly. ad. Eagerly, hastily.

FORWARDNESS, fôr'-wârd-nés. f. Readiness to act; quickness; earliness, early ripeness; confidence, assurance.

FORWARDS, fôr'-wârdz. ad. Straight before, progressively.

FOSSE, fôs'. f. A ditch, a moat.

FOSSEWAY, fôs'-wâ. f. One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FOSSIL, fôs'-sîl. a. Dug out of the earth.

FOSSIL, fôs'-sîl. f. That which is dug out of the bowels of the earth.

To FOSTER, fôs'-tûr. v. a. To nurse, to feed, to support; to pamper, to encourage; to cherish, to forward.

FOSTERAGE, fôs'-tûr-îdzh. *f.* The charge of nursing.

FOSTERBROTHER, fôs'-tûr-brûth-ûr. *f.* One bred at the same pap.

FOSTERCHILD, fôs'-tûr-tshîld. *f.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

FOSTERDAM, fôs'-tûr-dâm. *f.* A nurse, one that performs the office of a mother.

FOSTEREARTH, fôs'-tûr-êrth. *f.* Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow first in it.

FOSTERER, fôs'-tûr-ûr. *f.* A nurse, one who gives food in the place of a parent.

FOSTERFATHER, fôs''-tûr-fâ'-thûr. *f.* One who trains up the child of another as if it were his own.

FOSTERMOTHER, fôs''-tûr-mûth'-ûr. *f.* A nurse.

FOSTERSON, fôs'-tûr-sûn. *f.* One fed and educated as a child, though not the son by nature.

FOUGHT, fâ't. The preterite and participle of **FIGHT**.

FOUGHTEN, fâ'tn. The old passive participle of **FIGHT**.

FOUL, fou'l. *a.* Not clean, filthy; impure, polluted; wicked, detestable; unjust; coarse, gross; full of gross humours, wanting purgation, cloudy, stormy; not bright, not serene; with rough force, with unseasonable violence; among seamen, entangled, as a rope is foul of the anchor.

To **FOUL**, fou'l. *v. a.* To daub, to blemish, to make filthy.

FOULFACED, fou'l-fâst. *a.* Having an ugly or hateful visage.

FOULLY, fou'l-y. *ad.* Filthily, nastily, odiously.

FOULMOUTHED, fou'l-mouthd. *a.* Scurrilous, habituated to the use of opprobrious terms.

FOULNESS, fou'l-nês. *f.* Filthiness, nastiness; pollution, impurity; hatefulness; injustice; ugliness; dishonesty.

FOUND, fou'nd. The preterite and participle passive of **FIND**.

To **FOUND**, fou'nd. *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 form by melting and pouring into moulds, to cast.

FOUNDATION, foun-dâ'-shûn. *f.* The basis or lower parts of an edifice; the act of fixing the basis; the principles or ground on which any notion is raised; original, rise; a revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity; establishment, settlement.

FOUNDER, fou'n-dûr. *f.* A builder, one who raises an edifice; one who establishes a revenue for any purpose; one from whom any thing has its original or beginning; a caster, one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds.

To **FOUNDER**, fou'n-dûr. *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**, fou'n-dûr. *v. n.* To sink to the bottom; to fail, to miscarry.

FOUNDERY, fou'n-dry. *f.* A place where figures are formed of melted metal, a casting-house.

FOUNDLING, fou'nd-îng. *f.* A child exposed to chance, a child found without any parent or owner.

FOUNDRESS, fou'n-drês. *f.* A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any thing; a woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

FOUNT, fou'nt. } *f.* A well,
FOUNTAIN, fou'n-tîn. } a spring;
 a small basin of springing water; a jet, a spout of water; the head or spring of a river; original, first principle, first cause.

FOUNTAINLESS, fou'n-tîn-lês. *a.* Without a fountain.

FOUNTFUL, fou'nt-fâl. *a.* Full of springs.

FOUR, fô're. *a.* Twice two.

FOURBE, fô'rb. *f.* A cheat, a tricking fellow. Not in use.

FOURFOLD, fõ're-fõld. a. Four times told.

FOURFOOTED, fõ're-fõt-ld. a. Quadruped.

FOURSCORE, fõ're-skõre. a. Four times twenty, eighty; it is used elliptically for fourscore years.

FORESQUARE, fõ're-fkwäre. a. Quadrangular.

FOURTEEN, fõ're-tën. a. Four and ten.

FOURTEENTH, fõ're-tënth. a. The ordinal of fourteen, the fourth after the tenth.

FOURTH, fõ'rth. a. The ordinal of four, the first after the third.

FOURTHLY, fõ'rth-lý. ad. In the fourth place.

FOURWHEELED, fõ're-hwëld. a. Running upon twice two wheels.

FOWL, fow'l. f. A winged animal, a bird.

To FOWL, fow'l. v. n. To kill birds for food or game.

FOWLER, fow'l-úr. f. A sportsman who pursues birds.

FOWLINGPIECE, fow'l-íng-pës. f. A gun for birds.

FOX, fõks'. f. A wild animal of the dog kind remarkable for his cunning; a knave or cunning fellow.

FOXCASE, fõks'-káfe. f. A fox's skin.

FOXCHASE, fõks'-tsháfe. f. The pursuit of the fox with hounds.

FOXGLOVES, fõks'-glúvz. f. A plant.

FOXHUNTER, fõks'-hünt-úr. f. A man whose chief ambition is to show his bravery in hunting foxes.

FOXHUNTING, fõks'-hünt-íng. f. The art of hunting foxes.

FOXSHIP, fõks'-shíp. f. The character or qualities of a fox, cunning.

FOXTRAP, fõks'-tráp. f. A gin or snare to catch foxes.

To FRACT, frák'. v. a. To break, to violate, to infringe.

FRACTION, frák'-shún. f. The act of breaking, the state of being broken; a broken part of an integral.

FRACTIONAL, frák'-shún-ál. a. Belonging to a broken number.

FRACTURE, frák'-túr. f. Breach, separation of continuous parts; the breaking of a bone.

To FRACTURE, frák'-túr. v. a. To break a bone.

FRAGILE, frádzh'-il. a. Brittle, easily snapped or broken; weak, uncertain, frail.

FRAGILITY, frá-dzhil'-i-tý. f. Brittleness, weakness; frailty, liability to fault.

FRAGMENT, frág'-mënt. f. A part broken from the whole, an imperfect piece.

FRAGMENTARY, frág'-mën-tár-ý. a. Composed of fragments.

FRAGOR, frá'-gór. f. A noise, a crack, a crash.

FRAGRANCE, frá'-gráns. } f.

FRAGRANCY, frá'-grán-sý. } Sweetness of smell, pleasing scent.

FRAGRANT, frá'-gránt. a. Odorous, sweet of smell.

FRAGRANTLY, frá'-gránt-lý. ad. With sweet scent.

FRAIL, frá'le. f. A basket made of rushes; a rush for weaving baskets.

FRAIL, frá'le. a. Weak, easily destroyed; weak of resolution, liable to error or seduction.

FRAILNESS, frá'le-nës. f. Weakness, instability.

FRAILITY, frá'le-tý. f. Weakness of resolution, instability of mind; fault proceeding from weakness, sins of infirmity.

FRAISE, frá'ze. f. A pancake with bacon in it.

To FRAME, frá'me. v. a. To form; to fit one thing to another; to make, to compose; to regulate, to adjust; to plan; to invent.

FRAME, frá'me. f. Any thing made so as to enclose or admit something else; order, regularity; scheme, order; contrivance; mechanical construction; shape, form, proportion.

FRAMER, frá'me-úr. f. Maker, former, contriver, schemer.

FRAMPOLD, frám'-põld. a. Peevish; boisterous; rugged.

FRANCHISE, frán'-tshíz. f. Exemption

- emption from any onerous duty ; privilege, immunity, right granted ; district, extent of jurisdiction.
- To **FRANCHISE**, frán'-tshíz. v. a. To enfranchise, to make free.
- FRANGIBLE**, frán'-dzhíbl. a. Fragile, brittle, easily broken.
- FRANK**, frángk'. a. Liberal, generous ; open, ingenuous, sincere, not reserved ; without conditions, without payment ; not restrained.
- FRANK**, frángk'. f. A place to feed hogs in, a sty ; a letter which pays no passage ; a French coin.
- To **FRANK**, frángk'. v. a. To shut up in a frank or sty ; to feed high, to fat, to cram ; to exempt letters from postage.
- FRANKINCENSE**, frángk'-ín-séns. f. An odoriferous kind of resin.
- FRANKLIN**, frángk'-lín. f. A steward ; a bailiff of land.
- FRANKLY**, frángk'-lý. ad. Liberally, freely, kindly, readily.
- FRANKNESS**, frángk'-nés. f. Plainness of speech, openness, ingenuousness ; liberality, bounteousness.
- FRANKPLEDGE**, frángk'-piédzh. f. A pledge or surety for freemen.
- FRANTICK**, frán'-tik. a. Mad, deprived of understanding by violent madness, outrageously and turbulently mad ; transported by violence of passion.
- FRANTICKLY**, frán'-tik-lý. ad. Madly, outrageously.
- FRANTICKNESS**, frán'-tik-nés. f. Madness, fury of passion.
- FRATERNAL**, frá-tér'-nál. a. Brotherly, pertaining to brothers, becoming brothers.
- FRATERNALLY**, frá-tér'-nál-ý. ad. In a brotherly manner.
- FRATERNITY**, frá-tér'-ní-tý. f. The state or quality of a brother ; body of men united, corporation, society ; men of the same class or character.
- FRATERNIZE**, frá-tér'-nize. v. n. To live as a brother with.
- FRATRICIDE**, frát'-trí-side. f. The murder of a brother.
- FRAUD**, frá'd. f. Deceit, cheat, trick, artifice.
- FRAUDFUL**, frá'd-fúl. a. Treacherous, artful, trickish.
- FRAUDFULLY**, frá'd-fúl-lý. ad. Deceitfully, artfully.
- FRAUDULENCE**, frá'-dù-léns. }
FRAUDULENCY, frá'-dù-lén-sý. }
 f. Deceitfulness, trickiness, proneness to artifice.
- FRAUDULENT**, frá'-dù-lént'. a. Full of artifice, trickish, deceitful.
- FRAUDULENTLY**, frá'-dù-lént-lý. ad. By fraud, by artifice, deceitfully.
- FRAUGHT**, frá't. part. a. Laden, charged, filled, stored, thronged.
- FRAY**, frá'. f. A broil, a battle ; a combat.
- To **FRAY**, frá'. v. a. To rub, to wear away by rubbing.
- FREAK**, frék. f. A sudden fancy, a whim, a capricious prank.
- To **FREAK**, frék. v. a. To variegate.
- FREAKISH**, frék'-ísh. a. Capricious, humourfome.
- FREAKISHLY**, frék'-ísh-lý. ad. Capriciously, humourfomely.
- FREAKISHNESS**, frék'-ísh-nés. f. Capriciousness, whimsicalness.
- FRECKLE**, frék'l. f. A spot raised in the skin by the sun ; any small spot or discoloration.
- FRECKLED**, frék'ld. a. Spotted, maculated.
- FRECKLY**, frék'-lý. a. Full of freckles.
- FREE**, fré'. a. At liberty ; uncompelled, unrestrained ; permitted ; conversing without reserve ; liberal ; frank ; guiltless ; exempt ; invested with franchises, possessing any thing without vassalage ; without expense.
- To **FREE**, fré'. v. a. To set at liberty ; to rid from, to clear from any thing ill ; to exempt.
- FREEBOOTER**, fré-bó'-túr. f. A robber, a plunderer.
- FREEBOOTING**, fré-bó'-ting. f. Robbery, plunder.
- FREEBORN**, fré'-bórn. a. Inheriting liberty.
- FREECHAPEL**, fré-tsháp'-ll. f. A chapel

chapel exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary.

FREECOST, fré'-kòst. f. Without expense.

FREEDMAN, fré'd-màn. f. A slave manumitted.

FREEDOM, fré'-dòm. f. Liberty, independence; privilege, franchises, immunities; unrestrained; ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.

FREEFOOTED, fré'-fùt'-íd. a. Not restrained in the march.

FREEHEARTED, fré'-há'r-tíd. a. Liberal, unrestrained.

FREEHOLD, fré'-hòld. f. That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

FREEHOLDER, fré'-hòl-dúr. f. One who has a freehold.

FREELY, fré'-lý. ad. At liberty; without restraint; without reserve; without impediment; frankly, liberally; spontaneously, of it's own accord.

FREEMAN, fré'-màn. f. One not a slave, not a vassal; one partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

FREEMINDED, fré'-mí'nd-íd. a. Unconstrained, without load of care.

FREENESS, fré'-nès. f. The state or quality of being free; openness, unreservedness, liberality.

FREESCHOOL, fré'-skòl. f. A school in which learning is given without pay.

FREESPOKEN, fré'-spò'kn. a. Accustomed to speak without reserve.

FREESTONE, fré'-stòne. f. Stone commonly used in building.

FREETHINKER, fré'-thí'ngk'-úr. f. A libertine, a contemner of religion.

FREETHINKING, fré'-thí'ngk'-í'ng. f. The practice of a freethinker.

FREEWILL, fré'-wíl'. f. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate; voluntariness.

FREEWOMAN, fré'-wùm-ún. f. A woman not enslaved.

To **FREEZE**, fré'z. v. n. To be congealed with cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

To **FREEZE**, fré'z. v. a. To congeal with cold; to kill by cold; to chill by the loss of power or motion.

To **FREIGHT**, frá'te. v. a. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation; to load with a burden.

FREIGHT, frá'te. f. Any thing with which a ship is loaded; the money due for transportation of goods.

FREIGHTER, frá'te-úr. f. He who freights a vessel.

FRENCH CHALK, frént'sh-tshá'k. f. An indurated clay.

To **FRENCHIFY**, frént'sh-í-fý. v. a. To infect with the manners of France, to make a coxcomb.

FRENETICK, frén'-ét-ík. a. Mad, distracted.

FRENZY, frén'-zý. f. Madness, distraction of mind.

FREQUENCE, fré'-kwéns. f. Crowd, concourse, assembly.

FREQUENCY, fré'-kwén-sý. f. Common occurrence, the condition of being often seen, often occurring; used often to practise any thing; full of concourse.

FREQUENT, fré'-kwént. a. Often done, often seen, often occurring; used often to practise any thing; full of concourse.

To **FREQUENT**, fré'-kwént'. v. a. To visit often, to be much in any place.

FREQUENTABLE, fré'-kwént'-ábl. a. Conversable, accessible.

FREQUENTATIVE, fré'-kwén'tá-tív. a. A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of a action.

FREQUENTER, fré'-kwént'-úr. f. One who often resorts to any place.

FREQUENTLY, fré'-kwént-lý. ad. Often, commonly, not rarely.

FRESCO, frés'-kò. f. Coolness, shade, duskiness; a method of painting in relieve on walls so as to endure the weather.

FRESH, frésh'. a. Cool; not salt; new, not impaired by time; recent newly come; repaired from any loss or diminution; florid, vigorous; healthy

- healthy in countenance, ruddy; sweet, opposed to stale or stinking.
- FRESH**, frĕsh'. f. Water not salt.
- To FRESHEN**, frĕsh'n. v. a. To make fresh.
- To FRESHEN**, frĕsh'n. v. n. To grow fresh.
- FRESHET**, frĕsh'-ĕt. f. A pool of fresh water.
- FRESHLY**, frĕsh'-ly. ad. Coolly; newly, in the former state renewed; with a healthy look, ruddily.
- FRESHNESS**, frĕsh'-nĕs. f. The state of being fresh.
- FRESHWATER**, frĕsh'-wā-tŭr. a. Raw, unskilled.
- FRET**, frĕt'. f. A frith, or strait of the sea; any agitation of liquors by fermentation or other cause; that stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string; work rising in protuberance; agitation of the mind, commotion of the temper, passion.
- To FRET**, frĕt'. v. a. To wear away by rubbing; to form into raised work; to variegate, to diversify; to make angry, to vex.
- To FRET**, frĕt'. v. n. To be in commotion, to be agitated; to be worn away; to be angry, to be peevish.
- FRETFUL**, frĕt'-fŭl. a. Angry, peevish.
- FRETFULLY**, frĕt'-fŭl-ly. ad. Peevishly.
- FRETFULNESS**, frĕt'-fŭl-nĕs. f. Peevishness.
- FRETTY**, frĕt'-ty. a. Adorned with raised work.
- FRETWORK**, frĕt'-wŭrk. f. A kind of raised ornament in architecture.
- FRIABILITY**, frĭ-ā-bil'i-ty. f. Capacity of being reduced to powder.
- FRIABLE**, frĭ-ābl. a. Easily crumbled, easily reduced to powder.
- FRIAR**, frĭ-ĕr. f. A religious, a brother of some regular order.
- FRIARLIKE**, frĭ-ĕr-ĭke. a. Monastic, unskilled in the world.
- FRIARLY**, frĭ-ĕr-ly. ad. Like a friar, a man untaught in life.
- FRIARY**, frĭ-ĕr-ĭ. f. A monastery or convent of friars.
- To FRIBBLE**, frĭ-bl. v. n. To trifle.
- FRIBBLER**, frĭb'-lĕr. f. A trifler.
- FRICASSEE**, frĭk-ā-sĕ'. f. A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce.
- FRICATION**, frĭ-kā'-shŭn. f. The act of rubbing one thing against another.
- FRICITION**, frĭk'-shŭn. f. The act of rubbing two bodies together; the resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another; medical rubbing with the flesh-brush or cloths.
- FRIDAY**, frĭ-dā. f. The sixth day of the week, so named of Freya, a Saxon deity.
- FRIEND**, frĕnd'. f. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy, opposed to foe or enemy; one reconciled to another; a companion; favourer; one propitious; a familiar compellation.
- To FRIEND**, frĕnd'. v. a. To favour, to befriend.
- FRIENDLESS**, frĕnd'-lĕs. f. Wanting friends, wanting support.
- FRIENDLINESS**, frĕnd'-ly-nĕs. f. A disposition to friendship; exertion of benevolence.
- FRIENDLY**, frĕnd'-ly. a. Having the temper and disposition of a friend, kind, favourable; disposed to union; salutary.
- FRIENDLY**, frĕnd'-ly. ad. In the manner of friends.
- FRIENDSHIP**, frĕnd'-shĭp. f. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence; highest degree of intimacy; favour, personal kindness; assistance, help.
- FRIEZE**, frĕz. f. A coarse warm cloth.
- FRIEZE**, } frĕz. f. In architecture,
FRIZE, } a large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice.
- FRIEZED**, frĕzd. a. Shagged or napped with frieze.
- FRIEZELIKE**, frĕz-ĭke. a. Resembling a frieze.
- FRIGAT**, frĭg'-ĕt. f. A small ship; a ship of war; any small vessel on the water.

FRIGEFACATION, fridzh-è-fák'-shùn. *f.* The act of making cold.
To FRIGHT, frí'te. *v. a.* To terrify, to disturb with fear.
FRIGHT, frí'te. *f.* A sudden terrour.
To FRIGHTEN, frí'tn. *v. a.* To terrify, to shock with dread.
FRIGHTFUL, frí'te-fúl. *a.* Terrible, dreadful, full of terrour.
FRIGHTFULLY, frí'te-fúl-ý. *ad.* Dreadfully, horribly.
FRIGHTFULNESS, frí'te-fúl-nés. *f.* The power of impressing terrour.
FRIGID, fridzh'-id. *a.* Cold; without warmth of affection; impotent, without warmth of body; dull, without fire of fancy.
FRIGIDITY, frí-dzhid'-l-ty. *f.* Coldness, want of warmth; dulness, want of intellectual fire; want of corporeal warmth; coldness of affection.
FRIGIDLY, fridzh'-id-ly. *ad.* Coldly, dully, without affection.
FRIGIDNESS, fridzh'-id-nés. *f.* Coldness, dulness, want of affection.
FRIGORIFICK, frí-gò-rif'-ik. *a.* Causing cold.
To FRILL, fríl'. *v. n.* To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk, as the hawk Frills.
FRINGE, frindzh'. *f.* Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture.
To FRINGE, frindzh'. *v. a.* To adorn with fringes, to decorate with ornamental appendages.
FRIPPERER, fríp'-èr-èr. *f.* One who deals in old things vamped up.
FRIPPERY, fríp'-èr-ý. *f.* The place where old clothes are sold; old clothes, cast dresses, tattered rags.
To FRISK, frík'. *v. n.* To leap, to skip; to dance in frolick or gaiety.
FRISK, frík'. *f.* A frolick, a fit of wanton gaiety.
FRISKER, frík'-èr. *f.* A wanton, one not constant or settled.
FRISKINESS, frík'-ý-nés. *f.* Gaiety, liveliness.
FRISKY, frík'-ý. *a.* Gay, airy.
FRIT, frít'. *f.* The ingredients of which glass is to be made calcined

together previous to their being fused into glass.
FRITH, fríth'. *f.* A strait of the sea; a kind of net.
FRITINANCY, frít'-ý-nán-sý. *f.* The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada.
FRITTER, frít'-túr. *f.* A small piece cut to be fried; a fragment; a cheescake.
To FRITTER, frít'-túr. *v. a.* To cut meat into small pieces to be fried; to break into small particles or fragments.
FRIVOLOUS, frív'-ò-lús. *a.* Slight, trifling, of no moment.
FRIVOLOUSLY, frív'-ò-lús-ly. *ad.* Triflingly, without weight.
FRIVOLOUSNESS, frív'-ò-lús-nés. *f.* Want of importance, triflingness.
To FRIZLE, fríz'l. *v. a.* To curl in short curls like nap of frieze.
FRIZLER, fríz'-lúr. *f.* One that makes short curls.
FRO, frò. *ad.* Backward, regrettively; To and Fro, backwards and forwards.
FROCK, frók'. *f.* A dress, a coat for children, a kind of close coat for men.
FROG, fróg'. *f.* A small animal with four feet, of the amphibious kind; the hollow part of the horse's hoof.
FROGBIT, fróg'-bit. *f.* A herb.
FROGFISH, fróg'-físh. *f.* A kind of fish.
FROGGRASS, fróg'-grás. *f.* A kind of herb.
FROGLETTUCE, fróg'-lét-tis. *f.* A plant.
FROLICK, fról'-ik. *a.* Gay, full of levity.
FROLICK, fról'-ik. *f.* A wild prank, a flight of whim.
To FROLICK, fról'-ik. *v. n.* To play wild pranks.
FROLICKLY, fról'-ik-ly. *ad.* Gaily, wildly.
FROLICKSOME, fról'-ik-súm. *a.* Full of wild gaiety.
FROLICKSOMELY, fról'-ik-súm-ly. *ad.* With wild gaiety.
FROLICKSOMENESS, fról'-ik-súm-

- fúm-nés. f.* Wildness of gaiety, pranks.
- FROM**, fróm'. prep. Away, noting privation; noting reception; noting procession, descent, or birth; out of; noting progress from premises to inferences; noting the place or person from whom a message is brought; because of; not near to; noting separation; noting exemption or deliverance; at a distance; contrary to; noting removal; From is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs, as From above, from the parts above; From afar; From behind; From high.
- FROMWARD**, fróm'-wérd. prep. Away from, the contrary to toward.
- FRONDIFEROUS**, frón-dif-fé-rús. a. Bearing leaves.
- FRONT**, frúnt'. f. 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 any thing, as of a building; the most conspicuous part; boldness, impudence.
- To FRONT**, frúnt'. v. a. To oppose directly, or face to face; to stand opposed or over against any place or thing.
- To FRONT**, frúnt'. v. n. To stand foremost.
- FRONTAL**, frónt'-ál. f. Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead.
- FRONTATED**, frón'-tá-tid. a. The frontated leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line: used in opposition to cusped.
- FRONTBOX**, frúnt'-bók's. f. The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage.
- FRONTED**, frúnt'-id. a. Formed with a front.
- FRONTIER**, frón'-tyér. f. The marches, the limit, the utmost verge of any territory.
- FRONTIER**, frón'-tyér. a. Bordering.
- FRONTIGNIACK**, frón-tin-nyák'. f. A sweet French white wine.
- FRONTISPIECE**, frón'-tis-pés. f.
- That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.
- FRONTLESS**, frúnt'-lés. a. Without blushes, without shame.
- FRONTLET**, frónt'-lít. f. A bandage worn upon the forehead.
- FRONTROOM**, frúnt'-róm. f. An apartment in the forepart of the house.
- FRORE**, fró're. a. Frozen.
- FROST**, fróft'. f. The last effect of cold, the power or act of congelation.
- FROSTBITTEN**, fróft'-bítn. a. Nipped or withered by the frost.
- FROSTED**, frós'-tid. a. Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants.
- FROSTILY**, frós'-tí-lý. ad. With frost, with excessive cold.
- FROSTINESS**, frós'-tý-nés. f. Cold, freezing cold.
- FROSTNAIL**, fróft'-nále. f. A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice.
- FROSTWORK**, fróft'-wúrk. f. Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs.
- FROSTY**, frós'-tý. a. Having the power of congelation, excessive cold; chill in affection; hoary, gray-haired, resembling frost.
- FROTH**, frá'th. f. Spume, foam, the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation; any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence; any thing not hard, solid, or substantial.
- To FROTH**, frá'th. v. n. To foam, to throw out spume.
- FROTHILY**, frá'th-tí-lý. ad. With foam, with spume; in any empty trifling manner.
- FROTHY**, frá'th-ý. a. Full of froth or spume; soft, not solid, wasting; vain, empty, trifling.
- FROUNCE**, froun's. f. A distemper in which spittle gathers about the hawk's bill.
- To FROUNCE**, froun's. v. a. To frizzle or curl the hair.
- FROUZY**, frou'-zý. a. Dim; fetid, musty. A cant word.

FROWARD, fró-wérd. a. Peevish, ungovernable, perverse.

FROWARDLY, fró-wérd-lý. ad. Peevishly, perversely.

FROWARDNESS, fró-wérd-nés. f. Peevishness, perverseness.

To FROWN, frow'n. v. a. To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles.

FROWN, frow'n. f. A wicked look, a look of displeasure.

FROWNINGLY, frow'n-íng-lý. ad. Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

FROZE, fró'ze. pret. of FREEZE.

FROZEN, fró'zn. part. pass. of FREEZE.

FRUCTIFEROUS, frúk-tíf-ér-ús. a. Bearing fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION, frúk-tíf ý-ká-shún. f. The act of making fruitful; the production of fruit.

To FRUCTIFY, frúk'-tý-fý. v. a. To make fruitful, to fertilize.

To FRUCTIFY, frúk'-tý-fý. v. n. To bear fruit.

FRUCTUOUS, frúk'-tú-ús. a. Fruitful, fertile, impregnating with fertility.

FRUGAL, fró'-gál. a. Thrifty, sparing, parsimonious.

FRUGALITY, fró-gál'-i-tý. f. Thrift, parsimony, good husbandry.

FRUGALLY, fró'-gál-ý. ad. Parsimoniously.

FRUGIFEROUS, fró'-dzhíf-ér-ús. a. Bearing fruit.

FRUGIVOROUS, fró dzhív'-ò-rús. a. Feeding on fruits.

FRUIT, fró't. f. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained; that part of a plant which is taken for food; production; the offspring of the womb; advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct; the effect or consequence of any action.

FRUITAGE, fró't-ídzh. f. Fruit collectively, various fruits.

FRUITBEARER, fró't-bère-úr. f. That which produces fruit.

FRUITBEARING, fró't-bère-íng. a. Having the quality of producing fruit.

FRUITERER, fró't-ér-úr. f. One who trades in fruit.

FRUITERY, fró't-ér-ý. f. Fruit collectively taken; a fruit loit, a repository for fruit.

FRUITFUL, fró't-fúl. a. Fertile, abundantly productive; actually bearing fruit; prolifick, childbearing; plenteous, abounding in any thing.

FRUITFULLY, fró't-fúl-lý. ad. In such a manner as to be prolifick; plenteously, abundantly.

FRUITFULNESS, fró't-fúl nés. f. Fertility, plentiful production; the quality of being prolifick.

FRUITGROVES, fró't-gróvz. f. Shades, or close plantations of fruit-trees.

FRUITION, fró-íh'-ún. f. Enjoyment, possession, pleasure given by possession or use.

FRUITIVE, fró'-i-tív. a. Enjoying, possessing, having the power of enjoyment.

FRUITLESS, fró't-lés. f. Barren of fruit; vain, idle, unprofitable; without offspring.

FRUITLESSLY, fró't-lés-lý. ad. Vainly, idly, unprofitably.

FRUIT-TIME, fró't-tíme. f. The Autumn.

FRUIT-TREE, fró't-tré. f. A tree of which the principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

FRUMENTACIOUS, fró-mén-tá'-shús. a. Made of grain.

FRUMENTY, fró'-mèa-tý. f. Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

To FRUMP, frúmp', v. a. To mock, to browbeat.

To FRUSH, frúh'. v. a. To break, bruise, or crush.

FRUSTRANEOUS, frús-trá'-nyús. a. Vain, useless, unprofitable.

FRUSTRANEOUSLY, frús-trá'-nyús-lý. ad. Vainly, unprofitably.

To FRUSTRATE, frús'-tráte. v. a. To defeat, to disappoint, to balk; to make null.

FRUSTRATE, frús'-trét. part. a. Vain, ineffectual, useless, unprofitable, null, void.

FRUSTRATION, frús-trá'-shún. f. Disappointment, defeat.

FRUSTRATIVE, frús'-trá-tív. a. Fallacious, disappointing.

FRUSTRATORY, frús'-trá-rúr-ý. a. That which makes any procedure void.

FRUSTUM, frúst'-túm. f. A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

FRY, frý'. f. The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn; any swarm of animals, or young people in contempt; a kind of sieve; a dish of things fried.

To FRY, frý'. v. a. To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.

To FRY, frý'. v. n. To be roasted in a pan on the fire; to suffer the action of fire; to melt with heat; to be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

FRYINGPAN, frý'-ing-pán. f. The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.

To FUB, fúb'. v. a. To put off. See Fon.

FUB, fúb'. f. A plump chubby boy.

FUCATED, fú'-ká-tíd. a. Painted, disguised with paint; disguised by false show.

FUCUS, fú'-kús. f. Paint for the face.

To FUDDLE, fúd'l. v. a. To make drunk.

To FUDDLE, fúd'l. v. n. To drink to excess.

FUEL, fú'-l. f. The matter or aliment of fire.

To FUEL, fú'-l. v. á. To feed fire with combustible matter; to store with firing.

FUGACIOUS, fú-gá'-shús. a. Volatile; flying away.

FUGACIOUSNESS, fú-gá'-shús-nés. f. Volatility, the quality of flying away.

FUGACITY, fú-gás'-l-tý. f. Volatility, quality of flying away; uncertainty, instability.

FUGITIVE, fú'-dzhí-tív. a. Not tenable; unsteady; volatile, apt to fly away; fleeing, running from danger; fleeing from duty, falling off; wandering, vagabond.

FUGITIVE, fú'-dzhí-tív. f. One who runs from his station or duty; one

who takes shelter under another power from punishment.

FUGITIVENESS, fú'-dzhí-tív-nés. f. Volatility; instability; uncertainty.

FUGUE, fú'g. f. A term in music.

FULCIMENT, fúl'-sý-mént. f. That on which a body rests.

FULCRUM, fúl'-krúm. f. The prop or support by which a lever is sustained, the point of suspension.

To FULFIL, fúl-fíl'. v. a. To fill till there is no room for more; to answer any prophecy or promise by performance; to answer any desire by compliance or gratification; to answer any law by obedience.

FULFRAUGHT, fúl-frá't. a. Full stored.

FULGENCY, fúl'-dzhén-sý. f. Splendour.

FULGENT, fúl'-dzhént. a. Shining, dazzling.

FULGID, fúl'-dzhíd. a. Shining, glittering.

FULGIDITY, fúl'-dzhíd'-l-tý. f. Splendour.

FULGOUR, fúl'-gúr. f. Splendour, dazzling brightness.

FULGURATION, fúl-gúr-rá'-shún. f. The act of lightening.

FULHAM, fúl'-lám. f. A cant word for false dice.

FULIGINOUS, fú-lídzh'-lín-ús. a. Sooty, smoky.

FULL, fúl'. a. Replete, without any space void; abounding in any quality good or bad; stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing; plump, fat; saturated, sated; crowded in the imagination or memory; complete, such as that nothing further is wanted; containing the whole matter, expressing much; mature, perfect; applied to the moon, complete in it's orb.

FULL, fúl'. f. Complete measure; the highest state or degree; the whole, the total; the state of being full; applied to the moon, the time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.

FULL, fúl'. ad. Without abatement; with

with the whole effect; quite; ex-
actly; very sufficiently; directly.
FULL-BLOWN, fŭl'-blŏne. a. Spread
to the utmost extent; stretched by
the wind to the utmost extent.
FULL-BOTTOMED, fŭl'-bŏt'-tŭmd.
a. Having a large bottom.
FULL-EARED, fŭl'-ĕrd. a. Having
the heads full of grain.
FULL-EYED, fŭl'-ĭde. a. Having
large prominent eyes.
FULL-FED, fŭl'-fĕd'. a. Sated, fat,
faginated.
FULL-LADEN, fŭl'-lădn. a. Laden
till there can be no more.
FULL-SPREAD, fŭl'-sprĕd'. a.
Spread to the utmost extent.
FULL-SUMMED, fŭl'-sŭm'd. a.
Complete in all it's parts.
To FULL, fŭl'. v. n. To cleanse cloth
from it's oil or grease.
FULLAGE, fŭl'-lăge. f. The money
paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.
FULLER, fŭl'-lŭr. f. One whose
trade is to cleanse cloth.
FULLERS EARTH, fŭl'-lŭrz-ĕrth'.
f. A kind of marl or clay used in
fulling.
FULLERY, fŭl'-lĕ ry. f. The place
where the trade of a fuller is exer-
cised.
FULLINGMILL, fŭl'-lŭg-mil. f.
A mill where hammers beat the
cloth till it be cleansed.
FULLY, fŭl'-lŭy. ad. Without va-
cuity; completely, without lack.
FULMINANT, fŭl'-ml-nănt. a.
Thundering, making a noise like
thunder.
To FULMINATE, fŭl'-ml-năte. v. n.
To thunder; to make a loud noise
or crack.
To FULMINATE, fŭl'-ml-năte. v. a.
To throw out as an object of ter-
ror.
FULMINATION, fŭl'-ml-nă-shŭn.
f. The act of thundering; denun-
ciation of censure.
FULMINATORY, fŭl'-ml-nă-tŭr-y.
a. Thundering, striking horror.
To FULMINE, fŭl'-mln. v. n. To
fulminate.
FULNESS, fŭl'-nĕs. f. The state of
being full; copiousness, plenty; re-

pletion, satiety; struggling pertur-
bation, swelling in the mind; force
of sound, such as fills the ear.
FULSOME, fŭl'-sŭm. a. Nauseous,
offensive; of a rank odious smell;
tending to obscenity.
FULSOMELY, fŭl'-sŭm-lŭy. ad. Nau-
seously, rankly, obscenely.
FULSOMENESS, fŭl'-sŭm-nĕs. f.
Nauseousness; rank smell; obscenity.
FUMADO, fŭ-mă'-dŏ. f. A fish dried
in the smoke.
FUMAGE, fŭ'-mădzh. f. Hearth-
money.
FUMATORY, fŭ'-mă-tŭr-y. f. An
herb.
To FUMBLE, fŭm'bl. v. n. To at-
tempt any thing awkwardly or un-
gainly; to puzzle, to strain in per-
plexity; to play childishly.
To FUMBLE, fŭm'bl. v. a. To ma-
nage awkwardly.
FUMBLER, fŭm'blŭr. f. One who
acts awkwardly.
FUMBLINGLY, fŭm'-bling-lŭy. ad.
In an awkward manner.
FUME, fŭm. f. Smoke; vapour,
any volatile parts flying away; ex-
halation from the stomach; heat of
mind, passion; any thing unsubstan-
tial; idle conceit, vain imagination.
To FUME, fŭm. v. n. To smoke;
to yield exhalations; to pass away
in vapours; to be in a rage.
To FUME, fŭm. v. a. To smoke,
to dry in the smoke; to perfume
with odours in the fire; to disperse
in vapours.
FUMETTE, fŭ-mĕt'. f. The stink
of meat.
FUMID, fŭ'-mĭd. a. Smoky, va-
porous.
FUMIDITY, fŭ-mĭd'-ĭ-tŭy. f. Smo-
kiness, tendency to smoke.
To FUMIGATE, fŭ'-ml-găte. v. n.
To smoke, to perfume by smoke or
vapour; to medicate or heal by va-
pours.
FUMIGATION, fŭ-mĭ-gă'-shŭn. f.
Scents raised by fire; the applica-
tion of medicines to the body in
fumes.
FUMINGLY, fŭ'-mĭng-lŭy. ad. An-
grily, in a rage.

FUMITER, fú' mí-túr. f. See FUMATORY.

FUMOUS, fú'-mús. } a. Producing
FUMY, fú'-mý. } fumes.

FUN, fun'. f. Sport, high merriment.

FUNCTION, fúngk'-shún. f. Discharge, performance; employment, office; single act of any office; trade; occupation; or office of any particular part of the body; power, faculty.

FUND, fúnd'. f. Stock, capital, that by which any expense is supported; stock or bank of money.

FUNDAMENT, fún'-dà-mènt. f. The back part of the body; the aperture from which the excrements are ejected.

FUNDAMENTAL, fún-dà-mènt'-tál. a. Serving for the foundation, essential, not merely accidental.

FUNDAMENTAL, fún-dà-mènt'-tál. f. Leading proposition; that part on which the rest is built.

FUNDAMENTALLY, fún-dà-mènt'-tál-y. ad. Essentially, originally.

FUNERAL, fú'-nè-rál. f. 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; burial, interment.

FUNERAL, fú'-nè-rál. a. Used at the ceremony of interring the dead.

FUNERAL, fú'-nè-rý-ál. a. Suiting a funeral, dark, dismal.

FUNGOSITY, fúng-gós'-i-tý. f. Unsolid excrescence.

FUNGOUS, fúng'-gús. a. Excrescent, spongy.

FUNGUS, fúng'-gús. f. Strictly a mushroom: a word used to express such excrescences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrescence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them.

FUNICLE, fú'-níkl. f. A small cord.

FUNICULAR, fú'-ník'-ú-lár. a. Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK, fúngk'. f. A stink.

FUNNEL, fún'-nll. f. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are

poured into vessels; a pipe or passage of communication.

FUR, fúr'. f. Skin with soft hair with which garments are lined for warmth; soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, hair in general; any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks in the part.

To **FUR**, fúr'. v. a. To line or cover with skins that have soft hair; to cover with soft matter.

FUR-WROUGHT, fúr'-rát. a. Made of fur.

FURACIOUS, fú rá'-shús. a. Thievish.

FURACITY, fú rá'-i-tý. f. Disposition to theft.

FURBELOW, fúr'-bè-lò. f. Fur or fringe sewed on the lower part of the garment; an ornament of dress.

To **FURBELOW**, fúr'-bè-lò. v. a. To adorn with ornamental appendages.

To **FURBISH**, fúr'-bísh. v. a. To burnish, to polish, to rub up.

FURBISHER, fúr'-bísh-úr. f. One who polishes any thing.

FURCATION, fúr-ká'-shún. f. Forkiness, the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

FURFUR, fúr'-fúr. f. Husk or chaff, scurf or dandriff.

FURFURACEOUS, fúr-fú-rá'-shús. a. Husky, branny, scaly.

FURIOUS, fúr'-ry-ús. a. Mad, phrenetic; raging, transported by passion beyond reason.

FURIOUSLY, fúr'-ry-úf-ly. ad. Madly, violently, vehemently.

FURIOUSNESS, fúr'-ry-úf-nés. f. Frenzy, madness, transport of passion.

To **FURL**, fúr'l. v. a. To draw up, to contract.

FURLONG, fúr'-lóng. f. A measure of length, the eighth part of a mile.

FURLOUGH, fúr'-lò. f. A temporary dismissal from military service; leave of absence to a soldier for a limited time.

FURMENTY, fúr-mén-tý. f. Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

FURNACE, fūr'-nās. *f.* An enclosed fireplace.

To FURNISH, fūr'-nīsh. *v. a.* To supply with what is necessary; to fit up; to equip; to decorate, to adorn.

FURNISHER, fūr'-nīsh-ūr. *f.* One who supplies or fits out.

FURNITURE, fūr'-nī-tūr. *f.* Moveables, goods put in a house for use or ornament; appendages; equipage, embellishments, decorations.

FURRIER, fūr'-yér. *f.* A dealer in furs.

FURROW, fūr'-rō. *f.* A small trench made by the plough for the reception of seed; any long trench or hollow.

To FURROW, fūr'-rō. *v. a.* To cut in furrows; to divide in long hollows; to make by cutting.

FURROW-WEED, fūr'-rō-wēd. *f.* A weed that grows in furrowed land.

FURRY, fūr'-rý. *a.* Covered with fur, dressed in fur; consisting of fur.

FURTHER, fūr'-thér. *a.* At a great distance; beyond this.

FURTHER, fūr'-thér. *ad.* To a greater distance.

To FURTHER, fūr'-thér. *v. a.* To put onward, to forward, to promote, to assist.

FURTHERANCE, fūr'-thér-āns. *f.* Promotion; advancement, help.

FURTHERER, fūr'-thér-ūr. *f.* Promoter, advancer.

FURTHERMORE, fūr'-thér-mōre. *ad.* Moreover, besides.

FURTIVE, fūr'-tív. *a.* Stolen, gotten by theft.

FURTIVELY, fūr'-tív-lý. *ad.* By theft, clandestinely.

FURUNCLE, fūr'-rúngkl. *f.* A bile, an angry pustule.

FURY, fūr'-rý. *f.* Madness; rage, passion of anger; enthusiasm, exaltation of fancy; a turbulent, raging woman; one of the infernal deities, supposed to be employed in tormenting wicked spirits in the other world.

FURZE, fūr'z. *f.* Gorse, goss.

FURZY, fūr'-zý. *a.* Overgrown with furze, full of gorse.

FUSCATION, fūr-kā-shún. *f.* The act of darkening.

To FUSE, fúz. *v. a.* To melt, to put into fusion.

To FUSE, fúz. *v. n.* To be melted.

FUZEE, fú-zé. *f.* The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch; a firelock, a small neat musket; Fusee of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the designed execution.

FUSIBILITY, fú-zý-blí-tý. *f.* Capacity of being melted, quality of growing liquid by heat.

FUSIBLE, fú-zblí. *a.* Capable of being melted.

FUSIL, fú-zil. *a.* Capable of being melted, liquifiable by heat; running by the force of heat.

FUSIL, fú-zé. *f.* A firelock, a small neat musket; in heraldry, something like a spindle.

FUSILIER, fú-zil-lér. *f.* A soldier armed with a fusil.

FUSION, fú-zhún. *f.* The act of melting; the state of being melted.

FUSS, fús'. *f.* A tumult, a bustle. A low cant word.

FUST, fús'. *f.* The trunk or body of a column; a strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

To FUST, fús'. *v. n.* To grow mouldy, to smell ill.

FUSTIAN, fús'-tyán. *f.* A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton; a high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, bombast.

FUSTIAN, fús'-tyán. *a.* Made of fustian; swelling, unnaturally pompous, ridiculously tumid.

FUSTIANIST, fús'-tyán-íst. *f.* A bombastick writer.

FUSTICK, fús'-tik. *f.* A sort of wood brought from the West Indies.

To FUSTIGATE, fús-tí-gáte. *v. a.* To beat with a stick.

FUSTILARIAN, fús-tý-lá-rý-án. *f.* A low fellow, a flunkard.

FUSTINESS, fús'-tý-nés. *f.* Mouldiness, stink.

FUSTY, fús'-tý. *a.* Smelling mouldy: FU-

FUTILE, fū'til. a. Talkative, loquacious; trifling, worthless.
FUTILITY, fū'til-ī-tī. f. Talkativeness, loquacity; triflingness, want of weight, want of solidity.
To FUTILIZE, fū'til-ize. v. a. To render futile.
FUTOCKS, fū'tūks. f. The lower timbers that hold the ship together.
FUTURE, fū'tūr. a. That which will be hereafter, to come.
FUTURE, fū'tūr. f. Time to come.

FUTURELY, fū'tūr-lī. ad. In time to come.
FUTURATION, fū'tūr-ūn. f. The state of being to be.
FUTURITY, fū'tūr-ī-tī. f. Time to come; events to come; the state of being to be, futuration.
To FUZZ, fūz'. v. a. To fly out in small particles.
FUZZBALL, fūz'-bāl. f. A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.
FY, fī'. interj. A word of blame and disapprobation.

G.

G A D

G A I

GABARDINE, gāb-ār-dē'n. f. A coarse frock.
To GABBLE, gāb'l. v. n. To make an inarticulate noise; to prate loudly without meaning.
GABBLE, gāb'l. f. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals; loud talk without meaning.
GABBLER, gāb'-lūr. f. A prater, a chattering fellow.
GABEL, gā'bl. f. An excise, a tax.
GABION, gā'-byūn. f. A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.
GABLE, gā'bl. f. The triangular end of a building, which supports the roof.
GAD, gād'. f. A wedge or ingot of steel; a style or graver.
To GAD, gād'. v. n. To ramble about without any settled purpose.
GADDER, gād'-dūr. f. A Rambler, one that runs much abroad without business.
GADDINGLY, gād'-dīg-lī. ad. In a rambling manner.
GADFLY, gād'-flī. f. A fly that when he stings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about.

GAFF, gāf'. f. A harpoon or large hook.
GAFFER, gāf'-fūr. f. A word of respect, now obsolete, or applied only in contempt.
GAFFLES, gāf'lz. f. Artificial spurs upon cocks; a steel contrivance to bend cross-bows.
To GAG, gāg'. v. n. To stop the mouth.
GAG, gāg'. f. Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.
GAGE, gā'dzh. f. A pledge, a pawn, a caution.
To GAGE, gā'dzh. v. a. To depone as a wager, to impawn; to measure, to take the contents of any vessel of liquids.
To GAGGLE, gāg'l. v. n. To make a noise like a goose.
GAIETY, gā'-ī-tī. f. See **GAYETY**.
GAILY, gā'-lī. ad. Airily, cheerfully; splendidly. See **GAYLY**.
GAIN, gā'ne. f. Profit, advantage; interest, lucrative views; overplus in a comparative computation.
To GAIN, gā'ne. v. a. To obtain as profit or advantage; to have the overplus

overplus in comparative computation; to obtain, to procure; to win; to draw into any interest or party; to reach, to attain; To gain over, to draw to another party or interest. To GAIN, gá'ne. v. n. To encroach, to come forward by degrees; to get round, to prevail against; to obtain influence with.

GAINER, gá'ne-úr. f. One who receives profit or advantage.

GAINFUL, gá'ne-fál. a. Advantageous, profitable; lucrative, productive of money.

GAINFULLY, gá'ne-fúl-lý. ad. Profitably, advantageously.

GAINFULNESS, gá'ne-fúl-nés. f. Lucrativeness.

GAINGIVING, gá'ne-gív-ing. f. The same as misgiving, a giving against.

GAINLESS, gá'ne-lés. a. Unprofitable.

GAINLESSNESS, gá'ne-léf-nés. f. Unprofitableness.

GAINLY, gá'ne-lý. ad. Handily, readily.

To GAINSAY, gá'ne-sá. v. a. To contradict, to oppose, to controvert with.

GAINSAYER, gá'ne-sá-úr. f. Opponent, adversary.

*GAINST, génk' prep. For AGAINST.

To GAINSTAND, gá'ne-stánd. v. a. Oppose, to resist.

GAIRISH, gá'-rîsh. a. Gaudy, showy, extravagantly gay, flighty.

GAIRISHNESS, gá'-rîsh-nés. f. Finery, flaunting gaudiness; flighty or extravagant joy.

GAIT, gá'te. f. March, walk; the manner and air of walking.

GALAXY, gál'-lák-sý. f. The milky way.

GALBANUM, gál'-bá-núm. f. A kind of gum.

GALE, gá'le. f. A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.

GALEATED, gál'-yá-tíd. a. Covered as with a helmet; in botany, such plants as bear a flower resembling a helmet, as the monk's-hood.

GALLOT, gál'-yút. f. A little galley or sort of brigantine, built very light and fit for chase.

GALL, gál. f. The bile, an animal juice remarkable for it's supposed bitterness; the part which contains the bile; any thing extremely bitter; rancour, malignity; a slight hurt by fretting off the skin; anger, bitterness of mind; an excrescence on trees, somewhat resembling a nut, the nidus of an insect.

To GALL, gál. v. a. To hurt by fretting the skin; to impair, to wear away; to tease, to fret, to vex; to harass, to mischief.

To GALL, gál. v. n. To fret.

GALLANT, gál'-lánt. a. Gay, well dressed; brave, high spirited; fine, noble, specious.

GALLANT, gál'-lánt. a. Inclined to courtship.

GALLANT, gál'-lánt. f. A gay, sprightly, splendid man; one who caresses women to debauch them; a wooer, one who courts a woman for marriage.

GALLANTLY, gál'-lánt-lý. ad. Gayly, splendidly; bravely, nobly, generously.

GALLANTLY, gál'-lánt-ly. ad. Like a wooer.

GALLANTRY, gál'-lán-trý. f. Splendour of appearance, show; bravery; generosity; courtship, refined address to women; vicious love, lewdness.

GALLEASS, gál'-yás. f. A heavy low-built vessel, with both sails and oars.

GALLEON, gál'-lón. f. A large ship of four or five decks, in use only among the Spaniards.

GALLERY, gál'-lér-y. f. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; the upper seats in a church; the seats in a playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.

GALLEY, gál'-lý. f. A vessel driven with oars.

GALLEY-SLAVE, gál'-lý-sláve. f. A man condemned for some crime to row in the gallees.

GALLIARD, gál'-lyárd. f. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow; an active, nimble, spritely dance.

GALLIARISE, gál'-lyár díze. f. Merriment, exuberant gaiety.

GALLICISM, gál'-ly-síz-m. f. A mode of speech peculiar to the French language.

GALLIGASKINS, gál'-ly-gás'-kíns. f. Large open hose.

GALLIMATIA, gál'-ly-má'-flú. f. Nonsense, talk without meaning.

GALLIMAUFRY, gál'-ly-má'-frý. f. A hotchpotch, or hash of several sorts of broken meat, a medley; any inconfident or ridiculous medley

GALLIOT, gál'-yút. f. A small swift galley.

GALLIPOT, gál'-ly-pót. f. A pot painted and glazed.

GALLON, gál'-lún. f. A liquid measure of four quarts.

GALLOON, gál'-lún. f. A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

To GALLOP, gál'-lúp. v. n. To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once; to ride at the pace which is performed by leaps; to move very fast.

GALLOP, gál'-lúp. f. The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed.

GALLOPER, gál'-lúp-úr. f. A horse that gallops; a man that rides fast.

To GALLOW, gál'-lú. v. a. To terrify, to fright.

GALLOWAY, gál'-lú-wá. f. A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north.

GALLOWGLASSES, gál'-lú-gláf-féz. f. Soldiers among the Irish.

GALLOWs, gál'-lús. f. A beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged; a wretch that deserves the gallows.

GALLOWSPREE, gál'-lús-fré. a. Exempt by destiny from being hanged.

GALLOWTREE, gál'-lú-tré. f. The tree of terror; the gallows.

GAMBADE, gám-bá'de. } f. A
GAMBADO, gám-bá'-dó. } kind
of large boot fixed to the saddle and open on the outside.

To GAMBLE, gám'-bl. v. n. To practise the arts of a gambler.

GAMBLER, gám'-blúr. f. A knave

whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game, and cheat them.

GAMBOGE, gám bõ'dzh. f. A concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature.

To GAMBOL, gám'-búl. v. n. To dance, to skip, to frisk.

GAMBOL, gám'-búl. f. A skip, a leap for joy; a frolick, a wild prank.

GAMBREL, gám'-bríl. f. The hind leg of a horse.

GAME, gá'me. f. Sport of any kind; jest, opposed to earnest; insolent merriment, sportive insult; a single match at play; field sports, as the chase; animals pursued in the field; solemn contests exhibited as spectacles to the people.

To GAME, gá'me. v. n. To play at any sport; to play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

GAMECOCK, gá'me-kók. f. A cock bred to fight.

GAMEEGG, gá'me-ég. f. An egg from which fighting cocks are bred.

GAMEKEEPER, gá'me-kép-úr. f. A person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed.

GAMESOME, gá'me-súm. a. Frolicksome, gay, sportive.

GAMESOMELY, gá'me-súm-ly. ad. Merrily.

GAMESOMENESS, gá'me-súm-nés. f. Sportiveness, merriment.

GAMESTER, gá'mf-túr. f. One who is viciously addicted to play; one who is engaged at play; a merry frolicksome person; a prostitute.

GAMING-HOUSE, gá'me-íng-hous. f. A house frequented by gamblers.

GAMING-TABLE, gá'me-íng-tábl. f. A table appropriated to gaming.

GAMMER, gám'-múr. f. The compellation of a woman corresponding to Gaffer.

GAMMON, gám'-mún. f. The buttock of a hog salted and dried; a term at back-gammon which denotes winning the game.

GAMUT, gám'-út. f. The scale of musical notes.

'GAN, gán'. for Began.

To GANCH, gántsh'. v. a. To drop
from

- from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment.
- GANDER**, gán'-dár. f. The male of the goose.
- To **GANG**, gáng'. v. n. To go, to walk: an old word not now used, except ludicrously.
- GANG**, gáng'. f. A number hanging together, a troop, a company, a tribe.
- GANGLION**, gáng'-glý'-ún. f. A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.
- To **GANGRENATE**, gáng'-gré-náte. v. a. To produce a gangrene; to mortify.
- GANGRENE**, gáng'-grén. f. A mortification, a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.
- To **GANGRENE**, gáng'-grén. v. a. To corrupt to mortification.
- To **GANGRENE**, gáng'-grén. v. n. To become mortified.
- GANGRENOUS**, gáng'-grý'-nú. a. Mortified, producing or betokening mortification.
- GANGWAY**, gáng'-wá. f. In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other.
- GANGWEEK**, gáng'-wék. f. Rogation week.
- GANTELOPE**, gánt'-lúp. } f. A mi-
GANTLET, gánt'-lét. } litary
punishment in which the criminal
running between the ranks receives
a lash from each man.
- GANZA**, gán'-zá. f. A kind of wild goose.
- GAOL**, dzhá'le. f. A prison, a place of confinement.
- GAOL**, dzhá'le. v. a. To imprison; to commit to gaol.
- GAOLDELIVERY**, dzhá'le-dé-ly'-úr-ý. f. The judicial process which, by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined, evacuates the prison.
- GAOLER**, dzhá'le-úr. f. Keeper of a prison, he to whose care the prisoners are committed.
- GAP**, gáp'. f. An opening in a broken fence; a bench; a hole, a deficiency; any interstice, a vacancy.
- GAP-TOOTHED**, gáp'-tócht. a.

- Having interstices between the teeth.
- To **GAPE**, gáp'. v. n. To open the mouth wide, to yawn; to open the mouth for food, as a young bird; to desire earnestly, to crave; to open in fissures or holes; to stare with hope or expectation; to stare with wonder; to stare irreverently.
- GAPER**, gá'-púr. f. One who opens his mouth; one who stares foolishly; one who longs or craves.
- GARB**, gá'rb. f. Dress, clothes; fashion of dress; exterior appearance.
- GARBAGE**, gá'r-bídzh. f. The bowels, the offal.
- GARBEL**, gá'r-bil. f. A plank next the keel of a ship.
- GARBIDGE**, gá'r-bídzh. f. Corrupted from **GARBAGE**.
- GARBISH**, gá'r-bish. f. A corruption from **GARBAGE**.
- To **GARBLE**, gá'rbl. v. a. To sift, to part, to separate the good from the bad.
- GARBLER**, gá'r-blúr. f. He who separates one part from another.
- GARBOIL**, gá'r-boil. f. Disorder, tumult, uproar.
- GARD**, gá'rd. f. Wardship, care, custody.
- GARDEN**, gá'rdn. f. A piece of ground enclosed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits; a place particularly fruitful or delightful; Garden is often used in composition, belonging to a garden.
- To **GARDEN**, gá'rdn. v. n. To cultivate a garden; to lay out gardens.
- GARDEN-WARE**, gá'rdn wáre. f. The produce of gardens.
- GARDENER**, gá'rd-núr. f. He that attends or cultivates gardens.
- GARDENING**, gá'rd-ning. f. The act of cultivating or planning gardens.
- GARGARISM**, gá'r-gá'rizm. f. A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with.
- To **GARGARIZE**, gá'r gá'rise. v. a. To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.
- To **GARGLE**, gá'rgl. v. a. To wash the throat with some liquor not suf-

- ferred immediately to descend ; to warble, to play in the throat.
- GARGLE**, gá'rgl. f. A liquor with which the throat is washed.
- GARLAND**, gá'r-lánd. f. A wreath of branches or flowers.
- GARLICK**, gá'r-llk. f. A plant.
- GARLICK-EATER**, gá'r-llk-é-túr. f. A mean fellow.
- GARLICKY**, gá'r-llk-ý. Abounding with or resembling garlick.
- GARMENT**, gá'r-mént. f. Any thing by which the body is covered.
- GARNER**, gá'r-núr. f. A place in which threshed grain is stored up.
- To GARNER**, gá'r-núr. v. a. To store as in garners.
- GARNET**, gá'r-nít. f. A gem.
- To GARNISH**, gá'r-nísh. v. a. To decorate with ornamental appendages ; to embellish a dish with something laid round it ; to fit with fetters.
- GARNISH**, gá'r-nísh. f. Ornament, decoration, embellishment ; things strewed round a dish ; in gaols, fetters ; an acknowledgment in money when first a prisoner goes into a jail.
- GARNISHMENT**, gá'r-nísh-mént. f. Ornament, embellishment.
- GARNITURE**, gá'r-ní-túr. f. Furniture, ornament.
- GAROUS**, gá'-rús. a. Resembling pickle made of fish.
- GARRAN**, gá'r-rán. f. A small horse, a hobby, a wretched horse.
- GARRET**, gá'r-rít. f. A room on the highest floor of the house.
- GARRETEER**, gá'r-rét-té'r. f. An inhabitant of a garret.
- GARRISON**, gá'r-rí-sún. f. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it ; fortified place stored with soldiers.
- To GARRISON**, gá'r-rí-sún. v. a. To secure by fortresses.
- GARRULITY**, gá'r-rú-ll-tý. f. Incontinence of tongue ; talkativeness.
- GARRULOUS**, gá'r-rú-lús. a. Prattling, talkative.
- GARTER**, gá'r-túr. f. A string or riband by which the stocking is held upon the leg ; the mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood ; the principal king at arms.
- To GARTER**, gá'r-túr. v. a. To bind with a garter.
- GARTH**, gérth'. f. The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.
- GAS**, gás'. f. A spirit not capable of being coagulated.
- GASCONADE**, gáf-kó-ná'de. f. A boast, a bravado.
- To GASCONADE**, gáf-kó-ná'de. v. n. To brag, to bluster.
- To GASH**, gásh'. v. a. To cut deep, so as to make a gaping wound.
- GASH**, gásh'. f. A deep and wide wound ; the mark of a wound.
- GASKINS**, gás'-klúz. f. Wide hose, wide breeches.
- To GASP**, gásp'. v. n. To open the mouth wide to catch breath ; to emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively ; to long for.
- GASP**, gásp'. f. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath ; the short catch of the breath in the last agonies.
- To GAST**, gást'. v. a. To make aghast, to fright, to shock.
- GASTRICK**, gás'-trík. a. Belonging to the belly.
- GASTROTOMY**, gáf-trót-ó-mý. f. The act of cutting open the belly.
- GAT**, gát'. The old preterite of **GET**.
- GATE**, gá'te. f. The door of a city, castle, palace, or large building ; a frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into enclosed grounds.
- GATEVEIN**, gá'te-véne. f. The Vena Porta, the great vein which conveys the blood to the liver.
- GATEWAY**, gá'te-wá. f. A way through gates of enclosed grounds.
- To GATHER**, gáth'-úr. v. a. To collect, to bring into one place ; to pick up, to glean, to pluck ; to crop ; to assemble ; to heap up, to accumulate ; to collect charitable contributions ; to bring into one body or interest ; to pucker needle-work.
- To GATHER**, gáth'-úr. v. n. To be condensed ; to grow larger by the accretion of similar matter ; to assemble.

- assemble; to generate pus or matter.
- GATHER**, gáth'-úr. f. A pucker, cloth drawn together in wrinkles.
- GATHERER**, gáth'-ér-úr. f. One that gathers, a collector; one that gets in a crop of any kind.
- GATHERING**, gáth'-ér-ing. f. Collection of charitable contributions.
- GAUDE**, gá'd. f. An ornament, a fine thing.
- To GAUDE**, gá'd. v. n. To exult, to rejoice at any thing.
- GAUDERY**, gá'-dér-y. f. Finery, ostentatious luxury of dress.
- GAUDILY**, gá'-dí-ly. ad. Showily.
- GAUDINESS**, gá'-dý-nés. f. Showiness, tinsel appearance.
- GAUDY**, gá'-dý. a. Showy, splendid, ostentatiously fine.
- GAUDY**, gá'-dý. f. A feast, a festival.
- GAVE**, gá've. The preterite of **GIVE**.
- GAVEL**, gáv'-íl. f. A provincial word for ground.
- GAVELKIND**, gáv'-íl-kind. f. In law, a custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons.
- To GAUGE**, gá'dzh. v. a. To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel; to measure with regard to any proportion.
- GAUGE**, gá'dzh. f. A measure, a standard.
- GAUGER**, gá'-dzhúr. f. One whose business is to measure vessels or quantities.
- GAUNT**, gánt'. a. Thin, slender, lean, meagre.
- GAUNTLET**, gánt'-lét. f. An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges.
- GAUNTLY**, gánt'-ly. ad. Leanly, slenderly, meagerly.
- GAUZE**, gá'z. f. A kind of thin transparent silk.
- GAWK**, gá'k. f. A cuckow, a foolish fellow.
- GAUNTREE**, gá'n-tré. f. A wooden frame on which beer-casks are set when tunned.
- GAY**, gá'. a. Airy, chearful, merry, frolick; fine, showy.
- GAYETY**, gá'-i-tý. f. Chearfulness, airiness, merriment; acts of juvenile pleasure; finery, show.
- GAYLY**, gá'-ly. ad. Merrily, cheerfully, showily.
- GAYNESS**, gá'-nés. f. Gayety, finery.
- To GAZE**, gá'ze. v. n. To look intently and earnestly, to look with eagerness.
- To GAZE**, gá'ze. v. a. To view steadfastly.
- GAZE**, gá'ze. f. Intent regard, look of eagerness or wonder, fixed look; the object gazed on.
- GAZER**, gá'-zúr. f. He that gazes, one that looks intently with eagerness or admiration.
- GAZEFUL**, gá'ze-fúl. a. Looking intently.
- GAZEHOUND**, gá'ze-hound. f. A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.
- GAZETTE**, gá-zét'. f. A paper of news, a paper of publick intelligence.
- GAZETTEER**, gáz-ét-tér. f. A writer of news.
- GAZINGSTOCK**, gá'-zing-stók. f. A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.
- GAZON**, gá-zón. f. In fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge.
- GEAR**, gér. f. Furniture, accoutrements, dress, habit, ornaments; the traces by which horses or oxen draw; stuff.
- GECK**, gék'. f. A bubble easily imposed upon.
- To GECK**, gék'. v. a. To cheat, to trick.
- GEE**, dzhé'. A term used by waggons to their horses, when they would have them go faster.
- GEESE**, gés'. The plural of **GOOSE**.
- GELABLE**, dzhé'-lábl. a. What may be congealed.
- GELATINE**, dzhé'l'-á-tine. } a.
- GELATINOUS**, dzhé'-lát'-ín-ús. }
Formed into a jelly.
- To GELD**, gél'd'. v. a. To castrate, to deprive of the power of generation; to deprive of any essential part.

GELDER, gèld'-úr. f. One that performs the act of castration.

GELDER-ROSE, gèl'-dúr-ròze. f. A plant.

GELDING, gèl'-dng. f. Any animal castrated, particularly a horse.

GELID, dzhél'-ld. a. Extremely cold.

GELIDITY, dzhè-ld'-l-tý. f. Extreme cold.

GELIDNESS, dzhél'-ld-nés. f. Extreme cold.

GELLY, dzhél'-ly. f. Any viscous body, viscosity, glue, gluey substance.

GELT, gèl'. Irr. pret. and part. pass. of **GELD**.

GEM, dzhém'. f. A jewel, a precious stone of whatever kind; the first bud.

To **GEM**, dzhém'. v. a. To adorn as with jewels or buds.

To **GEM**, dzhém'. v. n. To put forth the first buds.

GEMELLIPAROUS, dzhè'-mèl-líp'-pá-rús. a. Bearing twins.

To **GEMINATE**, dzhém'-mý-náte. v. a. To double.

GEMINATION, dzhém'-mý-ná'-shún. f. Repetition, reduplication.

GEMINY, dzhém'-mý-ný. f. Twins, a pair, a brace.

GEMINOUS, dzhém'-mý-nús. a. Double.

GEMMARY, dzhém'-már-y. a. Pertaining to gems or jewels.

GEMMEOUS, dzhém'-mý-ús. a. Tending to jems; resembling gems.

GEMMOSITY, dzhém'-mòs-it-y. f. The quality of being a jewel.

GENDER, dzhén'-dúr. f. A kind, a sort, a sex; a distinction of nouns in grammar.

To **GENDER**, dzhén'-dúr. v. a. To beget; to produce, to cause.

To **GENDER**, dzhén'-dúr. v. n. To copulate, to breed.

GENEALOGICAL, dzhén'-è-á-lòdzh'-l kál. a. Pertaining to descents or families.

GENEALOGIST, dzhén'-è-ál'-ò-dzhít. f. He who traces descents.

GENEALOGY, dzhén'-è-ál'-ò-dzhý. f. History of the succession of families.

GENERABLE, dzhén'-è-rábl. a. That may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL, dzhén'-è-rál. a. Comprehending many species or individuals, not special; 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; publick, comprising the whole; extensive, though not universal; common, usual.

GENERAL, dzhén'-è-rál. f. The whole, the totality; the publick, the interest of the whole; the vulgar; one that has the command over an army.

GENERALISSIMO, dzhén'-è-rá-ls'-ý-mò. f. The supreme commander.

GENERALITY, dzhén'-è-rál'-l-tý. f. The state of being general; the main body, the bulk.

To **GENERALIZE**, dzhén'-è-rál'-fze. v. a. To make or render general.

GENERALLY, dzhén'-è-rál-y. ad. In general, without specification or exception; extensively, though not in the main, without minute detail.

GENERALNESS, dzhén'-è-rál-nés. f. Wide extent, though short of universality, frequency, commonness.

GENERALSHIP, dzhén'-è-rál-shíp. f. The science of a general.

GENERALTY, dzhén'-è-rál-tý. f. The whole, the greater part.

GENERANT, dzhén'-è-ránt. f. The begetting or productive power.

To **GENERATE**, dzhén'-è-ráte. v. a. To beget, to propagate; to cause, to produce.

GENERATION, dzhén'-è-rá'-shún. f. The act of begetting or producing; a family, a race; progeny, offspring; a single succession, an age.

GENERATIVE, dzhén'-è-rá-tív. a. Having the power of propagation; prolific, having the power of production, fruitful.

GENERATOR, dzhén'-è-rá-túr. f. The power which begets, causes, or produces.

GENERIC, dzhè-nér'-l kál. } a.

GENERICK, dzhè-nér'-lk, } That

- That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus.
- GENERALLY**, dzhě-ně'-l-kál-ý. ad. With regard to the genus, though not the species.
- GENEROSITY**, dzhěn-ě-rós'-l-tý. f. The quality of being generous, magnanimity, liberality.
- GENEROUS**, dzhěn-ě-rús. a. Not of mean birth, of good extraction; noble of mind, magnanimous, open of heart; liberal, magnificent; strong, vigorous.
- GENEROUSLY**, dzhěn-ě-rúf-lý. ad. Not meanly with regard to birth; magnanimously, nobly, liberally, munificently.
- GENEROUSNESS**, dzhěn-ě-rús-nés. f. The quality of being generous.
- GENESIS**, dzhěn-ě-sis. f. Generation; the first book of Moses, which treats of the production of the world.
- GENET**, dzhěn-nít. f. A small well proportioned Spanish horse.
- GENETHLIACAL**, dzhěn-ěth-l'á-kál. a. Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers.
- GENETHLIACKS**, dzhě-něth'-lý-áks. f. The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.
- GENETHLIATICK**, dzhěn-ěth-lý-át'-ík. f. He who calculates nativities.
- GENEVA**, dzhě-ně'-vá. f. A distilled spirituous water.
- GENIAL**, dzhě-nyál. a. That which contributes to propagation; that which gives cheerfulness or supports life; natural, native.
- GENIALITY**, dzhě-ny'-ál-ít-ý. f. Festivity, cheerfulness.
- GENIALLY**, dzhě-nyál-ý. ad. By genius, naturally; gayly, cheerfully.
- GENICULATED**, dzhě-ník'-ú-lá-tíd. a. Knotted, jointed.
- GENICULATION**, dzhě-ník'-ú-lá'-shón. f. Knottiness.
- GENIO**, dzhě-nyó. f. A man of a particular turn of mind,
- GENITAL**, dzhěn'-l-tál. a. Generative, pertaining to generation.
- GENITALS**, dzhěn'-l-tálz. f. Parts belonging to generation.
- GENTING**, dzhěn-ni-tín. f. An early apple gathered in June.
- GENITIVE**, dzhěn'-l-úv. a. In grammar, the name of a case.
- GENIUS**, dzhě-nyús. f. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things; a man endowed with superior faculties; mental power or faculties; disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment; nature, disposition.
- GENTEEL**, dzhěn-tě'l. a. Polite, elegant in behaviour, civil; graceful in mien.
- GENTEELY**, dzhěn-tě'l-lý. ad. Elegantly, politely; gracefully, handsomely.
- GENTEELNESS**, dzhěn-tě'l-nés. f. Elegance, gracefulness, politeness; qualities befitting a man of rank.
- GENTIAN**, dzhěn'-shán. f. Felwort or baldmony.
- GENTIANELLA**, dzhěn-shá-ně'l-lá. f. A kind of blue colour.
- GENTILE**, dzhěn-tíle. f. One of an uncovenanted nation, one who knows not the true God.
- GENTILISM**, dzhěn'-tí-lizm. f. Heathenism, paganism.
- GENTILITIOUS**, dzhěn-tí-lísh'-ús. a. Endemial, peculiar to a nation; hereditary, entailed on a family.
- GENTILITY**, dzhěn-tíl'-l-tý. f. Good extraction; elegance of behaviour, gracefulness of mien; gentry, the class of persons well born; paganism, heathenism.
- GENTLE**, dzhěnt'l. a. Soft, mild, tame, peaceable; soothing, pacifick.
- GENTLE**, dzhěnt'l. f. A gentleman; the maggot of a flesh fly.
- GENTLEFOLK**, dzhěnt'l-fóke. f. Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.
- GENTLEMAN**, dzhěnt'l-mán. f. A man of birth, a man of extraction, though not noble; a man raised above the vulgar by his character or post; a term of complaisance; the servant

- servant that waits about the person of a man of rank; it is used of any man however high.
- GENTLEMANLIKE**, dzhéht'í-mán-like. }
GENTLEMANLY, dzhéht'í-mán-ly. } a.
- Becoming a man of birth.
- GENTLENESS**, dzhéht'í-nés. f. Softness of manners, sweetness of disposition, meekness.
- GENTLESHIP**, dzhéht'í-shíp. f. Carriage of a gentleman.
- GENTLEWOMAN**, dzhéht'í-wúm-ún. f. A woman of birth above the vulgar, a woman well descended; a woman who waits about the person of one of high rank; a word of civility or irony.
- GENTLY**, dzhéht'í-ly. ad. Softly, meekly, tenderly; softly, without violence.
- GENTRY**, dzhén'-trý. f. Class of people above the vulgar; a term of civility real or ironical.
- GENUFLECTION**, dzhé'-nú-flék"-shún. f. The act of bending the knee, adoration expressed by bending the knee.
- GENUINE**, dzhén'-ú-in. a. Not spurious.
- GENUINELY**, dzhén'-ú-in-ly. ad. Without adulteration, without foreign admixture, naturally.
- GENUINENESS**, dzhén'-ú-in-nés. f. Freedom from any thing counterfeit, freedom from adulteration.
- GENUS**, dzhé'-nú. f. In science, a class of being, comprehending under it many species, as *Quadruped* is a Genus comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts.
- GEOCENTRICK**, dzhé ò-sén'-trík. a. Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for it's centre, or the same centre with the earth.
- GEODÆSIA**, dzhé ò-dé'-shý-á. f. That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures.
- GEODÆTICAL**, dzhé ò-dét'-í-kál. a. Relating to the art of measuring surfaces.
- GEOGRAPHER**, dzhé-òg'-grá-fúr. f. One who describes the earth according to the position of it's different parts.
- GEOGRAPHICAL**, dzhé-ò-gráf'-í-kál. a. Relating to geography.
- GEOGRAPHICALLY**, dzhé-ò-gráf'-í-kál-ly. ad. In a geographical manner.
- GEOGRAPHY**, dzhé-òg'-grá-ly. f. Knowledge of the earth.
- GEOLOGY**, dzhé-ò-ò-dzhý. f. The doctrine of the earth.
- GEOMANCER**, dzhé-ò-mán-súr. f. A fortuneteller, a caster of figures.
- GEOMANCY**, dzhé-ò-mán-ly. f. The act of foretelling by figures.
- GEOMANTICK**, dzhé ò-mán'-tík. a. Pertaining to the art of casting figures.
- GEOMETER**, dzhé-òm'-è-túr. f. One skilled in geometry, a geometrician.
- GEOMETRICAL**, dzhé-òm'-è-trál. a. Pertaining to geometry.
- GEOMETRICAL**, dzhé-ò-mét'-trí-kál. }
GEOMETRICK, dzhé-ò-mét'-trík. } a.
- Pertaining to geometry; prescribed or laid down by geometry; disposed according to geometry.
- GEOMETRICALLY**, dzhé-ò-mét'-trí-kál-ly. ad. According to the laws of geometry.
- GEOMETRICIAN**, dzhé òm-è-trísh"-án. f. One skilled in geometry.
- To **GEOMETRIZE**, dzhé-òm'-è-tríze. v. n. To act according to the laws of geometry.
- GEOMETRY**, dzhé-òm'-è-trý. f. The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered.
- GEOPONICAL**, dzhé-ò-pón'-í-kál. a. Relating to agriculture.
- GEOPONICKS**, dzhé-ò-pón'-íks. f. The science of cultivating the ground, the doctrine of agriculture.
- GEOURGE**, dzhá'rdzh. f. A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter; a brown loaf.
- GEORGICK**, dzhá'r-dzhík. f. Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all

all the beauties and embellishments of poetry.

GEORGICK, dzhâ'r-dzhlk. a. Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

GEOTICK, dzhê-ò'-lk. a. Belonging to the earth.

GERENT, dzhê'-rênt. a. Carrying, bearing.

GERFALCON, dzhêr'-fâkn. f. A large species of falcon.

GERMAN, dzhêr'-mân. f. A first cousin.

GERMAN, dzhêr'-mân. a. Related.

GERMANDER, dzhêr'-mân-dûr. f. A plant.

GERME, dzhêrm'. f. A sprout or shoot.

GERMIN, dzhêr'-mîn. f. A shooting or sprouting seed.

To GERMINATE, dzhêr'-mî-nâte. v. n. To sprout, to shoot, to bud, to put forth.

GERMINATION, dzhêr'-mî-nâ'-shûn. f. The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

GERUND, dzhêr'-rûnd. f. In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GEST, dzhêtt'. f. A deed, an action, an achievement; show, representation; the roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of kings.

GESTATION, dzhêf'-tâ'-shûn. f. The act of bearing the young in the womb.

To GESTICULATE, dzhêf'-tik'-û-lâte. v. n. To play antick tricks, to show postures.

GESTICULATION, dzhêf'-tik'-û-lâ'-shûn. f. Antick tricks, various postures.

GESTURE, dzhêf'-tûr. f. Action or posture expressive of sentiment; movement of the body.

To GESTURE, dzhêf'-tûr. v. a. To accompany with action or posture.

To GET, gêt'. v. a. To procure, to obtain; to beget upon a female; to gain a profit; to earn, to gain by labour; to receive as a price or reward; to procure to be; to prevail on, to induce; To get off, to sell or dispose of by some expedient.

To GET, gêt'. v. n. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty; to find the way to; to move, to remove to; to have recourse to; to go, to repair to; to be a gainer; to receive advantage by; To get off, to escape; To get over, to pass without being stopped; To get up, to rise from repose; to rise from a seat; To get in, to enter.

GETTER, gêt'-tûr. f. One who procures or obtains; one who begets on a female.

GETTING, gêt'-ting. f. Act of getting, acquisition; gain, profit.

GEWGAW, gû'-gâ. f. A showy trifle, a toy, a bauble.

GEWGAW, gû'-gâ. a. Splendidly trifling, showy without value.

GHAUSTFUL, gâtt'-fûl. a. Dreary, dismal, melancholy, fit for walking spirits.

GHAUSTLINESS, gâtt'-ly-nês. f. Horror of countenance, resemblance of a ghost, paleness.

GHAUSTLY, gâtt'-ly. a. Like a ghost, having horror in the countenance; horrible, shocking, dreadful.

GHAUSTNESS, gâtt'-nês. f. Ghaustliness, horror of look.

GHERKIN, gêr'-kin. f. A pickled cucumber.

GHOST, gôft. f. 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, gôft'-ly-nês. f. Spiritual tendency, quality having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHOSTLY, gôft'-ly. a. Spiritual, relating to the soul, not carnal, not secular; having a character from religion, spiritual.

GIANT, dzhî'-ânt. f. A man of size above the ordinary rate of men, a man unnaturally large.

GIANTESS, dzhî'-ân-tês. f. A she giant.

GIANTLIKE, dzhî'-ânt-like. } a.

GIANTLY, dzhî'-ânt-ly. } a.

Gigantick, vast.

- GIANTSHIP**, dzhi'-ánt-shíp. f. Quality or character of a giant.
- GIBBE**, gíb'. f. Any old worn-out animal.
- To **GIBBER**, gíb'-búr. v. n. To speak inarticulately.
- GIBBERISH**, gíb'-bér-ísh. f. Cant, the private language of rogues and gipsies, words without meaning.
- GIBBET**, dzhlb'-bít. f. A gallows, the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcases are exposed; any traverse beams.
- To **GIBBET**, dzhlb'-bít. v. a. To hang or expose on a gibbet; to hang on any thing going transverse.
- GIBBOSITY**, gíb'-bós'-l-ty. f. Convexity, prominence, protuberance.
- GIBBOUS**, gíb'-bús. a. Convex, protuberant, swelling into inequalities; crookbacked.
- GIBBOUSNESS**, gíb'-bús-nés. f. Convexity, prominence.
- GIBCAT**, gíb'-kát'. f. An old worn-out cat.
- To **GIBE**, dzhi'be. v. n. To sneer, to join censoriousness with contempt.
- To **GIBE**, dzhi'be. v. a. To scoff, to ridicule, to treat with scorn, to sneer, to taunt.
- GIBE**, dzhi'be. f. Sneer, hint of contempt by word or looks, scoff.
- GIBER**, dzhi'-búr. f. A sneerer, a scoffer, a taunter.
- GIBINGLY**, dzhi'-bíng-lý. ad. Scornfully, contemptuously.
- GIBLETS**, dzhlb'-lét. f. The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted.
- GIDDILY**, gid'-dý-lý. ad. With the head seeming to turn round; inconstantly, unsteadily; carelessly, heedlessly, negligently.
- GIDDINESS**, gid'-dý-nés. f. The state of being giddy; inconstancy, unsteadiness; quick rotation, inability to keep it's place.
- GIDDY**, gid'-dý. a. Having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion; whirling; inconstant, unsteady, changeful; heedless, thoughtless, uncautious; intoxicated.
- GIDDYBRAINED**, gid'-dý-bránd. a. Careless, thoughtless.
- GIDDYHEADED**, gid'-dý-héd-íd. a. Without steadiness or constancy.
- GIDDYPACED**, gid'-dý-pást. a. Moving without regularity.
- GIER-EAGLE**, dzhér'-égl. f. An eagle of a particular kind.
- GIFT**, gíf'. f. A thing given or bestowed; the act of giving; offering; power, faculty.
- GIFTED**, gif'-tíd. a. Given, bestowed; endowed with extraordinary powers.
- GIG**, gíg'. f. Any thing that is whirled round in play.
- GIGANTICK**, dzhi'gán'-tik. a. Suitable to a giant, big, bulky, enormous.
- To **GIGGLE**, gíg'l. v. n. To laugh idly, to titter.
- GIGGLER**, gíg'-úr. f. A laugher, a titterer.
- GIGLET**, gíg'-lít. f. A wanton, a lascivious girl.
- GIGOT**, dzhlg'-út. f. The hip joint.
- To **GILD**, gid'. v. a. To wash over with gold; to adorn with lustre; to brighten, to illuminate.
- GILDER**, gíl'-dúr. f. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body; a coin, worth from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings.
- GILDING**, gíl'-ding. f. Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament.
- GILLS**, gílz'. f. 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.
- GILL**, dzhil'. f. A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint; the appellation of a woman in ludicrous language; the name of a plant, ground-ivy; malt liquor, medicated with ground-ivy.
- GILLHOUSE**, dzhil'-hous. f. A house where gill is sold.
- GILLYFLOWER**, dzhil'-lý-flow-úr. f. Corrupted from JULYFLOWER.
- GILT**, gíl'. f. Golden show, gold laid on the surface of any matter.
- GILT**, gíl'. Irr. pret. and part. of GILD.
- GIM**, dzhim'. a. Neat, spruce. An old word.

- GIMCRACK**, dzhím'-krák. *f.* A slight or trivial mechanism.
- GIMLET**, gím'-lét. *f.* A borer with a screw at it's point.
- GIMMAL**, dzhím'-mél. } *f.* Move-
GIMMER, dzhím'-mér. } ment, machinery.
- GIMP**, glmp'. *f.* A kind of silk twist or lace.
- GIN**, dzhín'. *f.* A trap, a snare; a pump worked by sails; the spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries.
- GINGER**, dzhín'-dzhúr. *f.* An Indian plant; the root of that plant.
- GINGERBREAD**, dzhín'-dzhúr-bréd. *f.* A kind of sweatmeat made of dough and flavoured with ginger.
- GINGERLY**, dzhín'-dzhúr-ly. *ad.* Cautiously, nicely.
- GINGERNESS**, dzhín'-dzhúr-nés. *f.* Niceness, tenderness.
- GINGIVAL**, dzhín'-dzhý-vál. *a.* Belonging to the gums.
- To GINGLE**, dzhíng'gl. *v. n.* To utter a sharp clattering noise; to make an affected sound in periods or cadence.
- To GINGLE**, dzhíng'gl. *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made.
- GINGLE**, dzhíng'gl. *f.* A shrill re-sounding noise; affectation in the sound of periods.
- GINGLYMOID**, gíng'-gly-moid. *a.* Resembling a ginglymus, approaching to a ginglymus.
- GINGLYMUS**, gíng'-gly-mús. *f.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an instance.
- GINNET**, dzhín'-nét. *f.* A nag, a mule, a degenerated breed.
- GINSENG**, dzhín'-séng. *f.* A root brought lately into Europe; it is cordial and restorative.
- GIPSY**, dzhíp'-sý. *f.* A vagabond who pretends to tell fortunes; a reproachful name for a dark complexion; a name of slight reproach to a woman.
- GIRANDOLE**, dzhér'-án-dóle. *f.* A kind of branched candlestick.
- GIRASOLE**, dzhí'-rá-sóle. *f.* The herb turnsol; the opal stone.
- To GIRD**, gérd'. *v. a.* To bind round; to invest; to cover round as a garment; to enclose, to encircle.
- To GIRD**, gérd'. *v. n.* To break a scornful jest, to gibe, to sneer.
- GIRD**, gérd'. *f.* A twitch, a pang.
- GIRDER**, gér'-dúr. *f.* In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor.
- GIRDLE**, gérd'l. *f.* Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled; enclosure, circumference; a belt, the zodiack, a zone.
- To GIRDLE**, gérd'l. *v. a.* To gird, to bind as with a girdle; to enclose, to shut in, to environ.
- GIRDLEBELT**, gérd'l-bélt. *f.* The belt that encircles the waist.
- GIRDLER**, gérd'-lúr. *f.* A maker of girdles.
- GIRE**, dzhí're. *f.* A circle described by any thing in motion. See **GYRE**.
- GIRL**, gér'l. *f.* A young woman or child.
- GIRLISH**, gér'-lísh. *a.* Suiting a girl, youthful.
- GIRLISHLY**, gér'-lísh-ly. *ad.* In a girlish manner.
- GIRT**, gért'. *Irr. pret. and part. pass. of GIRD.*
- To GIRT**, gért'. *v. a.* To gird, to encompass, to encircle.
- GIRTH**, gérth'. *f.* The band by which the saddle or burden is fixed upon the horse; the compass measured by the girdle.
- To GIRTH**, gérth'. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.
- To GIVE**, gív'. *v. a.* To bestow, to confer without any price or reward; to pay as a price or reward, or in exchange; to grant, to allow; to yield without resistance; to permit, to commission; to exhibit, to express; to exhibit as the product of a calculation; to exhibit; to addict, to apply; to resign, to yield up; To give away, to alienate from one's self; To give back, to return, to restore; To give the hand, to yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferiour; To give over, to leave,

to quit, to cease; to addict, to attach to; 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, to make room for.

To GIVE, giv'. v. n. To grow moist, to melt or soften, to thaw; to move; To give in, to go back, to give way; To give into, to adopt, to embrace; To give off, to cease, to forbear; To give over, to cease, to act no more; To give out, to publish, to proclaim; to cease, to yield.

GIVEN, giv'n. part. pass. of GIVE.

GIVER, giv'-ur. f. One that gives, bestower, distributor, granter.

GIVES, giv'z. f. Fetters, shackles for the feet.

GIZZARD, giz'-zurd. f. The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.

GLABRITY, gláb'-ri-tý. f. Smoothness, baldness.

GLACIAL, glá'-shý-ál. a. Icy, made of ice, frozen.

To GLACIATE, glá'-shý-áte. v. n. To turn into ice.

GLACIATION, glá'-shý-á'-shún. f. The act of turning into ice, ice formed.

GLACIOUS, glá'-shý-ús. a. Icy, resembling ice.

GLACIS, glá'-sís. f. In fortification, a sloping bank.

GLAD, glád'. a. Cheerful, gay; pleased, elevated with joy; pleasing, exhilarating; expressing gladness.

To GLAD, glád'. v. a. To make glad, to cheer, to exhilarate.

To GLADDEN, glád'n. v. a. To cheer, to delight, to make glad, to exhilarate.

GLADDER, glád'-dúr. f. One that makes glad.

GLADE, glá'de. f. A lawn or opening in a wood.

GLADFULNESS, glád'-fúl-nés. f. Joy, gladness.

GLADIATOR, glá-dý-á'-úr. f. A sword-player, a prize-fighter.

GLADIATORIAL, glá-dý-á-tó'-rý-ál. a. Relating to gladiators.

GLADLY, glád'-lý. ad. Joyfully, with merriment.

GLADNESS, glád'-nés. f. Cheerfulness, joy, exultation.

GLADSOME, glád'-súm. a. Pleased, gay, delighted; causing joy.

GLADSOMELY, glád'-súm-ly. ad. With gayety and delight.

GLADSOMENESS, glád'-súm-nés. f. Gayety, showiness, delight.

GLAIRE, glá're. f. The white of an egg; a kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE, glá're. v. a. To smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by the bookbinders.

GLANCE, glán's. f. 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, glán's. v. n. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour; to fly off in an oblique direction; to view with a quick cast of the eye; to censure by oblique hints.

To GLANCE, glán's. v. a. To move nimbly; to shoot obliquely.

GLANCINGLY, glán'-slag-ly. ad. In an oblique broken manner, transiently.

GLAND, glánd'. f. A smooth fleshy substance which serves as a kind of strainer to separate some particular fluid from the blood.

GLANDERS, glán'-dúrz. f. A disease incident to horses.

GLANDIFEROUS, glán-dif'-sè-rús. a. Bearing mast, bearing acorns.

GLANDULE, glán'-dúl. f. A small gland serving to the secretion of humours.

GLANDULOSITY, glán-dú-lós'-i-tý. f. A collection of glands.

GLANDULOUS, glán'-dú-lús. a. Pertaining to the glands, subsisting in the glands.

To GLARE, glá're. v. n. To shine so as to dazzle the eyes; to look with fierce piercing eyes; to shine ostentatiously.

To GLARE, glá're. v. a. To shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear.

GLARE,

- GLARE**, glá're. *f.* Overpowering lustre, splendour, such as dazzles the eye; a fierce piercing look.
- GLAREOUS**, glá'-ry'-ús. *a.* Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.
- GLARING**, glá'-ring. *a.* Applied to any thing very shocking, as a glaring crime.
- GLASS**, glás'. *f.* An artificial substance made by fusing salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire; a glass vessel of any kind; a looking-glass, a mirror; a glass to help the sight; An Hour Glass, a glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand; a cup of glass used to drink in; the quantity of wine usually contained in a glass; a perspective glass.
- GLASS**, glás'. *a.* Vitreous, made of glass.
- To GLASS**, glás'. *v. n.* To case in glass; to cover with glass, to glaze.
- GLASSFURNACE**, glás'-fúr-nás. *f.* A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.
- GLASSGAZING**, glás'-gá-zing. *a.* Fritical, often contemplating himself in a mirror.
- GLASSGRINDER**, glás'-grínd-úr. *f.* One whose trade is to polish and grind glass.
- GLASSHOUSE**, glás'-hous. *f.* A house where glass is manufactured.
- GLASSMAN**, glás'-mán. *f.* One who sells glass.
- GLASSMETAL**, glás'-métl. *f.* Glass in fusion.
- GLASSWORK**, glás'-wúrk. *f.* Manufactory of glass.
- GLASSWORT**, glás'-wúrt. *f.* A plant.
- GLASSY**, glás'-sý. *a.* Made of glass, vitreous; resembling glass, as in smoothness, or lustre, or brittleness.
- GLASTENBURY THORN**, glás'n-bér-ý-thá'rn. *f.* A species of medlar.
- GLAUCOMA**, glá-kó'-má. *f.* A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a grayish colour.
- GLAUCOUS**, glá'-kús. *a.* Of a whitish green colour.

- GLAVE**, glá've. *f.* A broad sword, a falchion.
- To GLAZE**, glá'ze. *v. a.* To furnish with windows of glass; to cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware; to overlay with something shining and pellucid.
- GLAZIER**, glá'-zhúr. *f.* One whose trade is to make glass windows.
- GLEAD**, glé'd. *f.* A kite.
- GLEAM**, glé'm. *f.* Sudden shoot of light, lustre, brightness.
- To GLEAM**, glé'm. *v. n.* To shine with sudden flashes of light; to shine.
- GLEAMY**, glé'm-ý. *a.* Flashing, darting sudden shoots of light.
- To GLEAN**, glé'n. *v. a.* To gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind; to gather any thing thinly scattered.
- GLEAN**, glé'n. *f.* Collection made laboriously by slow degrees.
- GLEANER**, glé'n-úr. *f.* One who gathers after the reapers; one who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.
- GLEANING**, glé'n-ing. *f.* The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned.
- GLEBE**, glé'b. *f.* Turf, soil, ground; the land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.
- GLEBOUS**, glé'-bús. *a.* Turfy.
- GLEBY**, glé'-bý. *a.* Turfy.
- GLEDE**, glé'd. *f.* A kite.
- GLEE**, glé'. *f.* Joy, merriment, gayety, song.
- GLEEFUL**, glé'-fál. *a.* Merry, cheerful.
- GLEEK**, glé'k. *f.* Musick, or musician.
- To GLEEK**, glé'k. *v. a.* To sneer, to gibe, to droll upon.
- GLEET**, glé't. *f.* A thin ichor running from a fore; a venereal disease.
- To GLEET**, glé't. *v. n.* To drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquor; to run slowly.
- GLEETY**, glé'-ty. *a.* Ichorous, thinly sanious.
- GLEN**, glén'. *f.* A valley, a dale.
- GLEW**, glé'. *f.* A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of ani-

mals in boiling water, and drying the gelly.

GLIB, glîb'. a. Smooth, slippery, so formed as to be easily moved; smooth, voluble.

To **GLIB**, glîb'. v. a. To castrate.

GLIBLY, glîb'-ly. ad. Smoothly, volubly.

GLIBNESS, glîb'-nês. f. Smoothness, slipperiness.

To **GLIDE**, glî'de. v. n. To flow gently and silently; to pass gently and without tumult; to move swiftly and smoothly along.

GLIDE, glî'de. f. Lapse, act or manner of passing smoothly.

GLIDER, glî'-dûr. f. One that glides.

GLIKE, glî'ke. f. A sneer, a scoff.

To **GLIMMER**, glîm'-mûr. v. n. To shine faintly; to be perceived imperfectly, to appear faintly.

GLIMMER, glîm'-mûr. f. Faint splendour, weak light; a kind of fossil.

GLIMPE, glîmp's. f. A weak faint light; a quick flashing light; transitory lustre; short, fleeting enjoyment; a short transitory view; the exhibition of a faint resemblance.

To **GLISTEN**, glîs'n. v. n. To shine, to sparkle with light.

To **GLISTER**, glîs'-tûr. v. n. To shine, to be bright.

To **GLITTER**, glît'-tûr. v. n. To shine, to exhibit lustre, to gleam; to be specious, to be striking.

GLITTER, glît'-tûr. f. Lustre, bright show.

GLITTERINGLY, glît'-tûr-îng-ly. ad. With shining lustre.

To **GLOAR**, glô're. v. a. To squint, to look askew; to stare.

To **GLOAT**, glô'te. v. n. To cast side-glances as a timorous lover.

GLOBATED, glô'-bâ'td. a. Formed in shape of a globe, spherical, spheroidal.

GLOBE, glô'be. f. A sphere, a ball, a round body, a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre; 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, glô'-bô'se. a. Spherical, round.

GLOBOSITY, glô'-bôs'-i-ty. f. Sphericalness.

GLOBOUS, glô'-bûs. a. Spherical, round.

GLOBULAR, glôbb'-û-lâr. a. Round, spherical.

GLOBULE, glôbb'-ûl. f. Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure, as the red particles of the blood.

GLOBULOUS, glôbb'-û-lûs. a. In form of a small sphere, round.

To **GLOMERATE**, glôm'-êr-âte. v. a. To gather into a ball or sphere.

GLOMERATION, glôm'-ê-r-â-shûn. f. The act of forming into a ball or sphere; a body formed into a ball.

GLOMEROUS, glôm'-êr-ûs. a. Gathered into a ball or sphere.

GLOOM, glô'm. f. Imperfect darkness, dismalness, obscurity, defect of light; cloudiness of aspect, heaviness of mind, fullness.

To **GLOOM**, glô'm. v. n. To shine obscurely, as the twilight; to be cloudy, to be dark; to be melancholy, to be fullen.

GLOOMILY, glô'm-ÿ-ly. ad. Obscurely, dimly, without perfect light, dimly; fullenly, with cloudy aspect, with dark intentions.

GLOOMINESS, glô'm-ÿ-nês. f. Want of light, obscurity, imperfect light, dismalness; cloudiness of look.

GLOOMY, glô'm-ÿ. f. Obscure, imperfectly illuminated, almost dark; dark of complexion; fullen, melancholy, cloudy of look, heavy of heart.

GLORIED, glô'-ry'd. a. Illustrious, honourable.

GLORIFICATION, glô'-ry-fi-kâ'-shûn. f. The act of giving glory.

To **GLORIFY**, glô'-ry'-fy. v. a. To procure honour or praise to one; to pay honour or praise in worship; to praise, to honour, to extol; to exalt to glory or dignity.

GLORIOUS, gló'-rý-ús. a. Noble, illustrious, excellent.

GLORIOUSLY, gló'-rý-úf-ly. ad. Nobly, splendidly, illustriously,

GLORY, gló'-rý. f. Praise paid in adoration; the felicity of Heaven prepared for those that please God; honour, praise, fame, renown, celebrity; a circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in pictures; generous pride.

To GLORY, gló'-rý. v. n. To boast in, to be proud of.

To GLOSE, gló'ze. v. a. To flatter, to collogue.

GLOSS, glós'. f. A scholium, a comment; an interpretation artfully specious, a specious representation; superficial lustre.

To GLOSS, glós'. v. a. To explain by comment; to palliate by specious exposition or representation; to embellish with superficial lustre.

GLOSSARY, glós'-sá-rý. f. A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

GLOSSATOR, glós'-sá-túr. f. A writer of glosses, a commentator.

GLOSSER, glós'-sár. f. A scholiast, a commentator; a polisher.

GLOSSINESS, glós'-sý-nés. f. Smooth polish; superficial lustre.

GLOSSOGRAPHER, glós'-fóg'-grá-fúr. f. A scholiast, a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY, glós'-fóg'-grá-fý. f. The writing of commentaries.

GLOSSY, glós'-sý. a. Shining, smoothly polished.

GLOVE, glúv'. f. Cover of the hand.

To GLOVE, glúv'. v. a. To cover as with a glove.

GLOVER, glúv'-úr. f. One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.

To GLOUT, glou't. v. n. To pout, to look sullen.

To GLOW, gló'. 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; to rage or burn as a passion.

To GLOW, gló'. v. a. To make hot so as to shine.

GLOW, gló'. f. Shining heat, unusual warmth; vehemence of passion; brightness or vividness of colour.

GLOW-WORM, gló'-wúrm. f. A small creeping insect with a luminous tail.

To GLOZE, gló'ze. v. n. To flatter, to wheedle, to fawn; to comment.

GLOZE, gló'ze. f. Flattery, insinuation; specious show, gloss.

GLOZER, gló'-zúr. f. A flatterer.

GLUE, glú'. f. A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a jelly, a cement.

To GLUE, glú'. v. a. To join with a viscous cement; to hold together; to join, to unite, to inviscate.

GLUEBOILER, glú'-boil-úr. f. One whose trade is to make glue.

GLUER, glú'-úr. f. One who cements with glue.

GLUM, glúm'. a. Sullen, stubbornly grave. A low cant word.

To GLUT, glút'. v. a. To swallow, to devour; to cloy, to fill beyond sufficiency; to feast or delight even to satiety; to overflow, to load.

GLUT, glút'. f. That which is gorged or swallowed; plenty even to loathing and satiety; more than enough, overmuch.

To GLUTINATE, glú'-tí-náte. v. a. To join with glue, to cement.

GLUTINATION, glú'-tí-ná'-shún. f. The act of joining as with glue.

GLUTINATIVE, glú'-tín-á-tív. f. Capable of joining as with glue.

GLUTINOUS, glú'-tí-nús. a. Gluy, viscous, tenacious.

GLUTINOUSNESS, glú'-tí-núf-nés. f. Viscosity, tenacity.

GLUTTON, glút'n. f. One who indulges himself too much in eating; one eager of any thing to excess; an animal remarkable for a voracious appetite.

To GLUTTONISE, glút'-ún-íze. v. a. To play the glutton.

GLUTTONOUS, glút'-ún-ús. a. Given to excessive feeding.

GLUTTONOUSLY, glút'-ún-úf-ly. ad. With the voracity of a glutton.

GLUT,

GLUTTONY, glút'-ún-ý. *f.* Excess of eating, luxury of the table.

GLUY, glú'-ý. *a.* Viscous, tenacious, glutinous.

GLYNN, glí's'. *f.* A hollow between two mountains.

To **GNAR**, ná'r'. } *v. n.* To growl,

To **GNARL**, ná'r'l. } to murmur, to snarl.

GNARLED, ná'r-ld. *a.* Knotty.

To **GNASH**, násh'. *v. a.* To strike together, to clash.

To **GNASH**, násh'. *v. n.* To grind or collide the teeth; to rage even to collision of the teeth.

GNAT, ná't'. *f.* A small winged stinging insect; any thing proverbially small.

GNATFLOWER, ná't'-flów-úr. *f.* The bee-flower.

GNATSNAPPER, ná't'-snáp-púr. *f.* A bird so called.

To **GNAW**, ná'. *v. a.* To eat by degrees, to devour by slow corrosion; to bite in agony or rage; to wear away by biting; to fret; to waste, to corrode; to pick with the teeth.

To **GNAW**, ná'. *v. n.* To exercise the teeth.

GNAWER, ná'-úr. *f.* One that gnaws.

GNAWN, ná'n. *Irr. part.* of **GNAW**.

GNOME, nõ'me. *f.* A spirit supposed to inhabit the internal parts of the earth.

GNOMON, nõ'món. *f.* The hand or pin of a dial.

GNOMONICKS, nõ'món'-iks. *f.* The art of dialling.

To **GO**, gó'. *v. n.* To walk, to move step by step; to walk leisurely, not run; to journey a-foot; to proceed; to depart from a place; to apply one's self; to have recourse to; to be about to do; to decline, to tend towards death or ruin; to escape; to tend to any act; to pass; to move by mechanism; to be in motion from whatever cause; to be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles; to be pregnant; to be expended; to reach or be extended to any degree; to spread, to be dispersed, to reach further; to contribute, to conduce; to suc-

ceed; to proceed in train or consequence; To go about, to attempt, to endeavour; To go aside, to err, to deviate from the right; to abscond; To go between, to interpose, to moderate between two; To go by, to pass unnoticed; to observe as a rule; To go down, to be swallowed, to be received, not rejected; To go in and out, to be at liberty; To go off, to die, to decrease; to depart from a post; To go on, to make attack; 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 TO, gó-tó'. *interject.* Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation.

GO-BY, gó-by'. *f.* Delusion, artifice, circumvention.

GO-CART, gó'-kárt. *f.* A machine in which children are enclosed to teach them to walk.

GOAD, gó'de. *f.* A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward.

To **GOAD**, gó'de. *v. a.* To prick or drive with a goad; to incite, to stimulate, to instigate.

GOAL, gó'le. *f.* The landmark set up to bound a race; the starting post; the final purpose, the end to which a design tends.

GOAR, gó're. *f.* A slanting piece sewed into any garment in order to widen it; any edging sewed upon cloth to strengthen it.

GOAT, gó'te. *f.* An animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.

GOATBEARD, gó'te-bérd. *f.* A plant.

GOATCHAFFER, gó'te-tshá'-úr. *f.* A kind of beetle.

GOATHERD, gó'te-hérd. *f.* One whose employment is to tend goats.

GOATISH, gó'te-ísh. *a.* Resembling a goat in rankness or lust.

GOATMARJORAM, gó'te-már-dzhúr-úm. *f.* Goatbeard.

GOATS.

GOAT'S-RUE, gó'ts-ró. f. A plant.
 GOAT'S-THORN, gó'ts-ihórn. f. A plant.
 GOATSKIN, gó'te-skin. f. The skin of a goat; a vessel made of a goat's skin.
 GOBBET, gób'-bit. f. A mouthful, as much as can be swallowed at once.
 To GOBBET, gób'-bit. v. a. To swallow at a mouthful.
 To GOBBLE, gób'l. v. a. To swallow hastily with tumult and noise.
 GOBBLER, gób'-lúr. f. One that devours in haste.
 GOBETWEEN, gó'-bè-twén. f. One that transacts business by running between two parties.
 GOBLET, gób'-lét. f. A bowl or cup.
 GOBLIN, gób'-lin. f. An evil spirit, a walking spirit, a frightful phantom; a fairy, an elf.
 GOD, gód'. f. The Supreme Being; a false god, an idol; any person or thing deified, or too much honoured.
 To GOD, gód'. v. a. To deify; to exalt to divine honours.
 GODCHILD, gód'-tshíld. f. The child for whom one became sponsor at baptism.
 GODDAUGHTER, gód'-dâ-túr. f. A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism.
 GODDESS, gód'-dés. f. A female divinity.
 GODDESS-LIKE, gód'-dèf-like. a. Resembling a goddess.
 GODDESSHOOD, gód'-dés-húld. f. The state of being a goddess.
 GODFATHER, gód'-fâ-thúr. f. The sponsor at the font.
 GODHEAD, gód'-héd. f. Godship, divine nature; a deity in person, a god or goddess.
 GODLESS, gód'-lès. a. Without sense of duty to God, atheistical, wicked, impious.
 GODLIKE, gód'-like. a. Divine, resembling a divinity.
 GODLINESS, gód'-ly-nés. f. Piety to God; general observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.
 GODLING, gód'-llng. f. A little divinity.

GODLY, gód'-ly. a. Pious towards God; good, righteous, religious.
 GODLY, gód'-ly. ad. Piously, righteously.
 GODLYHEAD, gód'-ly-héd. f. Goodness, righteousness.
 GODMOTHER, gód'-múth-úr. f. A woman who has become sponsor in baptism.
 GODSHIP, gód' shíp. f. The rank or character of a god, deity, divinity.
 GODSON, gód'-sún. f. One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.
 GODWARD, gód'-wárd. ad. Toward God.
 GODWIT, gód'-wít. f. A bird of particular delicacy.
 GODYELD, gód'-yèld. A term of thanks, corrupted from God shield or protect. Now not used.
 GOER, gó'-úr. f. One that goes, a runner; a walker.
 To GOGGLE, góg'l. v. n. To look askint.
 GOGGLE-EYED, góg'l-íde. a. Squint-eyed, not looking straight.
 GOING, gó'-ing. f. The act of walking; pregnancy, departure.
 GOLA, gó'-lá. f. The same with CYMATIUM.
 GOLD, gó'ld. f. The purest, heaviest, and most precious of all metals; money.
 GOLD, gó'ld. a. Made of gold, golden.
 GOLDBEATER, gó'ld-bè-túr. f. One whose occupation is to beat gold.
 GOLDBEATER'S-SKIN, gó'ld-bè-túrzh-skin'. f. Skin which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it.
 GOLDBOUND, gó'ld-bound. a. Encompassed with gold.
 GOLDEN, gó'ldn. a. Made of gold, consisting of gold; shining; yellow, of the colour of gold; excellent, valuable; happy, resembling the age of gold.
 GOLDENLY, gó'ldn-ly. ad. Delightfully, splendidly.
 GOLDFINCH, gó'ld-flínsh. f. A singing bird.

GOLDFINDER, gó'ld-fínd-úr. f. One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes.

GOLDHAMMER, gó'ld-hám-múr. f. A kind of bird.

GOLDING, gó'ld-íng. f. A sort of apple.

GOLDSIZE, gó'ld-size. f. A glue of a golden colour.

GOLDSMITH, gó'ld-smíth. f. One who manufactures gold; a banker, one who keeps money for others in his hands.

GOME, gó'me. f. The black and oily grease of a cart-wheel.

GONDOLA, gón'-dò.lá. f. A boat much used in Venice, a small boat.

GONDOLIER, gón'-dò.lé'r. f. A boatman.

GONE, gón'. part. pret. of Go. Advanced forward in progress; ruined, undone; past; lost, departed; dead, departed from life.

GONFALON, gón'-fá-lún. } f. An
GONFANON, gón'-fá-nún. } ensign, a standard.

GONORRHEA, gón-ór-ré'-á. f. A morbid running of venereal hurts.

GOOD, gú'd'. a. Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired; proper, fit, convenient; uncorrupted, undamaged; wholesome, salubrious; pleasant to the taste; complete, full; useful, valuable; sound, not false, not fallacious; legal, valid, rightly claimed or held; well qualified, not deficient; skilful, ready, dexterous; having moral qualities, such as are wished, virtuous; benevolent; companionable, sociable, merry; In good time, not too fast; In good sooth, really, seriously; To make good, to maintain; to perform; to supply any deficiencies.

GOOD, gú'd'. f. That which physically contributes to happiness, the contrary to evil; moral qualities such as are desirable, virtue, righteousness.

GOOD, gú'd'. ad. Well, not ill, not amiss; As good, no worse.

GOOD, gú'd'. int. Well! right! It is sometimes used ironically.

GOOD-CONDITIONED, gú'd'-kón-dísh"-únd. a. Without ill qualities or symptoms.

GOODLINESS, gú'd'-lý-nés. f. Beauty, grace, elegance.

GOODLY, gú'd'-lý. a. Beautiful, fine, splendid; bulky, swelling; happy, gay.

GOODMAN, gú'd'-mán. f. A slight appellation of civility; a rustick term of compliment, gaffer.

GOODNESS, gú'd'-nés. f. Desirable qualities either moral or physical.

GOODS, gú'd'z. f. Moveables in a house; wares, freight, merchandise.

GOODY, gú'd'-dy. f. A low term of civility used to mean persons.

GOOSE, gó's. f. A large waterfowl proverbially noted for foolishness; a taylor's smoothing-iron.

GOOSEBERRY, gó'z-bér-ý. f. A tree and fruit.

GOOSECAP, gó's-káp. f. A silly person.

GOOSEFOOT, gó's-fút. f. Wild orach.

GOOSEGRASS, gó's-grás. f. Clivers, a herb.

GORBELLY, gá'r-bél-ý. f. A big paunch, a swelling belly.

GORBELLIED, gá'r-bél-ýd. a. Fat, bigbellied.

GORD, gá'rd. f. An instrument of gaming.

GORE, gó're. f. Blood; blood clot- ted or congealed.

To **GORE**, gó're. v. a. To stab, to pierce; to pierce with a horn.

GORGE, gá'rdzh. f. The throat, the swallow; that which is gorged or swallowed.

To **GORGE**, gá'rdzh. v. a. To fill up to the throat, to glut, to satiate; to swallow, as the fish has gorged the hook.

GORGED, gá'rdzhd. a. Having a gorge or throat.

GORGEOUS, gá'r-dzhús. a. Fine, glittering in various colours, showy.

GORGEOUSLY, gá'r-dzhúf-ly. ad. Splendidly, magnificently, finely.

GOR-

GORGEOUSNESS, gá'r-dzhús-nés. f. Splendour, magnificence, show.

GORGET, gá'r-dzhét. f. The piece of armour that defends the throat.

GORGON, gá'r-gún. f. A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.

GORMAND, gá'r-mánd. f. A greedy eater.

To GORMANDIZE, gá'r-mán-díze. v. n. To feed ravenously.

GORMANDIZER, gá'r-mán-dí-zúr. f. A voracious eater.

GORSE, gó'r's. f. Furze, a thick prickly shrub.

GORY, gó'-ry. a. Covered with congealed blood; bloody, murderous.

GOSHAWK, gós'-hák. f. A hawk of a large kind.

GOSHERD, góz'-zèrd. f. A keeper of geese.

GOSLING, góz'-lìng. f. A young goose, a goose not yet full grown; a catkin.

GOSPEL, gós'-pél. f. God's word, the holy book of the Christian revelation; divinity, theology.

To GOSPEL, gós'-pél. v. a. To instruct in the Christian religion.

GOSPELLER, gós'-pél-úr. f. A name of the followers of Wicklif, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the Papiſts in reproach.

GOSSAMER, gós'-sà-múr. f. The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which float in the air about harvest-time.

GOSSIP, gós'-sìp. f. One who answers for the child in baptism; a tipling companion; one who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.

To GOSSIP, gós'-sìp. v. n. To chat, to prate, to be merry; to be a pot-companion.

GOT, gót'. pret. of GET.

GOTHICISM, góth'-i-sìzm. f. Rudeness, barbarity.

GOTHICK, góth'-ìk. a. After the manner of the Goths; rude, unpolished, antique.

GOTTEN, gót'n part. pass. of GET.

To GOVERN, gúv'-úr. v. a. To rule as a chief magistrate; to regulate, to influence, to direct; to manage, to restrain; in grammar, to have force with regard to syntax; to pilot, to regulate the motions of a ship.

To GOVERN, gúv'-úr. v. n. To keep superiority.

GOVERNABLE, gúv'-úr-nábl. a. Submissive to authority, subject to rule, manageable.

GOVERNABLENESS, gúv'-úr-nábl-nés. f. The state of being governable.

GOVERNANCE, gúv'-úr-náns. f. Government, rule, management.

GOVERNANTE, gó'-vúr-nánt. f. A lady who has the care of young girls of quality.

GOVERNESS, gúv'-úr-nés. f. A female invested with authority; a tutoreſs, a woman that has the care of young ladies; a directreſs.

GOVERNMENT, gúv'-úr-némnt. f. Form of community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority; an establishment of legal authority; administration of publick affairs; regularity of behaviour; manageableness, compliance, obsequiousness; in grammar, influence with regard to construction.

GOVERNOUR, góv'-úr-núr. f. One who has the supreme direction; one who is invested with supreme authority in a ſtate; one who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority; a tutor; a pilot, a manager.

GOUGE, gó'dzh. f. A chisel having a round edge.

GOJERES, gó-dzhér. f. The French diſeaſe.

GOURD, gó'rd. f. A plant; a bottle.

GOURDINESS, gó'r-dý-nés. f. A swelling in a horſe's leg.

GOURDY, gó'r-dý. a. Swelled in the legs.

GOURNET, gúr'-nét. f. A fiſh.

GOUT, gout'. f. A periodical diſeaſe attended with great pain; a drop.

GOUT, gó'. f. A taſte.

GOUTWORT, gout'-würt. f. A herb.

GOUTY, gou'-tý. a. Afflicted or diseased with the gout; relating to the gout.

GOWN, gow'n. f. A long upper garment; a woman's upper garment; the long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law; the dress of peace.

GOWNED, gow'nd. a. Dressed in a gown.

GOWNMAN, gow'n mán. f. A man devoted to the arts of peace.

To GRABBLE, grab'i. v. a. To grope.

To GRABBLE, grab'l. v. n. To lie prostrate on the ground.

GRACE, grá'fe. f. Favour, kindness; favourable influence of God on the human mind; virtue, effect of God's influence; pardon; favour conferred; privilege; a goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty; behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming; adventitious or artificial beauty; ornament, flower, highest perfection; the title of a duke, formerly of the king, meaning the same as your goodness or your clemency; a short prayer said before and after meat.

GRACE-CUP, grá'fe kúp. f. The cup or health drunk after grace.

To GRACE, grá'fe. v. a. To adorn, to dignify, to embellish; to dignify or raise by an act of favour; to favour.

GRACED, grá'ft. a. Beautiful, graceful; virtuous, regular, chaste.

GRACEFUL, grá'fe-súl. a. Beautiful with elegance.

GRACEFULLY, grá'fe-súl-ý. ad. Elegantly, with pleasing dignity.

GRACEFULNESS, grá'fe-súl-nés. f. Elegancy of manner.

GRACELESS, grá'fe-lés. a. Without grace, wicked, abandoned.

GRACELESSLY, grá'fe-lés-ly. ad. Wickedly, in a graceless manner.

GRACELESSNESS, grá'fe-lés-nés. f. The state of being graceless.

GRACES, grá'-síz. f. Good graces,

for favour, is seldom used in the singular.

GRACILE, grás'-sil. a. Slender, small.

GRACILENT, grás'-f-lént. a. Lean.

GRACILITY, grá-sil'-f-ty. f. Slenderness.

GRACIOUS, grá'-shús. a. Merciful, benevolent; favourable, kind; virtuous, good; graceful, becoming.

GRACIOUSLY, grá'-shús-ly. ad. Kindly, with kind condescension; in a pleasing manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, grá'-shús-nés. f. Kind condescension; pleasing manner.

GRADATION, grá-dá'-shún. f. Regular progress from one degree to another; regular advance step by step; order, arrangement; regular process of argument.

GRADATORY, grád'-á-túr-ý. f. Steps from the cloister into the church.

GRADIANT, grá'-dyént. a. Walking.

GRADUAL, grád'-ú-ál. a. Proceeding by degrees, advancing step by step.

GRADUAL, grád'-ú-ál. f. An order of steps.

GRADUALITY, grád'-ú-ál'-f-ty. f. Regular progression.

GRADUALLY, grád'-ú-ál-ý. ad. By degrees, in regular progression.

To GRADUATE, grád'-ú-áte. v. a. To dignify with a degree in the university; to mark with degrees; to raise to a higher place in the scale of metals; to heighten, to improve.

GRADUATE, grád'-ú-ét. f. A man dignified with an academical degree.

GRADUATION, grád' ú á'-shún. f. Regular progression by succession of degrees; the act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF, gráf'. f. A ditch, a moat.

GRAFF, gráf'. } f. A small branch

GRAFT, gráf't. } inserted into the stock of another tree.

To GRAFF, gráf'. } v. á. To in-

To GRAFT, gráf't. } sert a cion or branch

branch of one tree into the stock of another; to propagate by infection or inoculation; to insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong; to join one thing to as to receive support from another.

To GRAFF, gráf. } v. n. To prac-
To GRAFT, gráft. } tice infection.

GRAFTER, gráf-túr. f. One who propagates fruit by grafting.

GRAIN, gráne. f. A single seed of corn; corn; the seed of any fruit; any minute particle; the smallest weight; any thing proverbially small; Grain of allowance, something indulged or remitted; the direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter; died or stained substance; temper, disposition, humour; the form or the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.

GRAINED, gránd. a. Rough, made less smooth.

GRAINS, gránz. f. The husks of malt exhausted in brewing.

GRAINY, grá'ny. a. Full of corn; full of grains or kernels.

GRAMERCY, grámér'-sý. interj. An obsolete expression of surprise.

GRAMINEOUS, grá-mín'-yús. a. Grassy.

GRAMINIVOROUS, grá-mín-ív' ó-rús. a. Grass-eating.

GRAMMAR, grám-múr. f. The science of speaking correctly, the art which teaches the relation 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, grám'-múr-skól. f. A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

GRAMMARIAN, grám-má'-ry'-án. f. One who teaches grammar, a philologist.

GRAMMATICAL, grám-mát'-i-kál. a. Belonging to grammar; taught by grammar.

GRAMMATICALLY, grám-mát'-i-kál'y. ad. According to the rules or science of grammar.

GRAMMATICASTER, grám-mát'-y-kás'-túr. f. A mean verbal pedant, a low grammarian.

GRAMPLE, grám'pl. f. A crab fish.

GRAMPUS, grám'-pús. f. A large fish of the whale kind.

GRANARY, grán'-à-ry. f. A storehouse for threshed corn.

GRANATE, grán'-át. f. A kind of marble so called, because it is marked with small variegations like grains.

GRAND, gránd'. a. Great, illustrious, high in power; splendid, magnificent; noble, sublime, lofty, conceived or expressed with great dignity; it is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRANDAM, grán'-dám. f. Grandmother, one's father's or mother's mother; an old withered woman.

GRANDDAUGHTER, gránd'-dà-túr. f. The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDCHILD, gránd'-tshíld. f. The son or daughter of one's son or daughter.

GRANDEE, grán-dé'. f. A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

GRANDEVITY, grán-dév'-ít-y. f. Great age, length of life.

GRANDEVOUS, grán-dé'-vús. a. Long lived, of great age.

GRANDEUR, grán-dár. f. State, splendour of appearance, magnificence; elevation of sentiment or language.

GRANDFATHER, gránd'-fá-thúr. f. The father of a father or mother.

GRANDFICK, grán-dí'-ík. a. Making great.

GRANDILOQUOUS, grán-díl'-ó-kwús. a. Speaking in a lofty style.

GRANDINOUS, grán'-dí-nús. a. Full of hail.

GRANDMOTHER, gránd'-múth-úr. f. The father's or mother's mother.

GRANDSIRE, gránd'-sire. f. Grandfather; any ancestor, poetically.

GRANDSON, gránd'-sún. f. The son of a son or daughter.

GRANGE, grándzh. f. A farm; generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

GRANITE, grán'-ít. *f.* A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together.

GRANIVOROUS, grá-nív'-vò-rús. *a.* Eating grain.

GRANNAM, grán'-nám. *f.* Grandmother.

To **GRANT**, gránt. *v. a.* To admit that which is not yet proved; to bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

GRANT, gránt. *f.* 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, gránt-ábl. *a.* That which may be granted.

GRANTEE, gránt-tè. *f.* He to whom any grant is made.

GRANTOR, gránt-úr. *f.* He by whom a grant is made.

GRANULARY, grán'-ù-lár-ý. *a.* Small and compact, resembling a small grain or seed.

To **GRANULATE**, grán'-ù-láre. *v. n.* To be formed into small grains.

To **GRANULATE**, grán'-ù-láre. *v. a.* To break into small masses; to raise into small asperities.

GRANULATION, grán-ù-lá'-shún. *f.* The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may congeal into small grains; the act of breaking into small parts like grains.

GRANULE, grán'-ùl. *f.* A small compact particle.

GRANULOUS, grán'-ù-lús. *a.* Full of little grains.

GRAPE, grá'pe. *f.* The fruit of the vine growing in clusters.

GRAPESHOT, grá'pe-shòt. *f.* Small shot for a cannon made up in a bunch.

GRAPESTONE, grá'pe-stòne. *f.* The stone or seed contained in a grape.

GRAPHICAL, gráf'-l-kál. *a.* Well delineated.

GRAPHICALLY, gráf'-l-kál-ý. *ad.*

In a picturesque manner, with good description or delineation.

GRAPNEL, gráp'-nìl. *f.* A small anchor belonging to a little vessel; a grappling-iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To **GRAPPLE**, gráp'l. *v. n.* To contend by seizing each other; to contest in close fight.

To **GRAPPLE**, gráp'l. *v. a.* To fasten, to fix; to seize, to lay fast hold of.

GRAPPLE, gráp'l. *f.* Contest, in which the combatants seize each other; close fight; iron instrument, by which one ship fastens on another.

GRAPPLEMENT, gráp'l-mènt. *f.* Close fight.

GRASSHOPPER, grás'-hóp-úr. *f.* A small insect that hops in the summer grass.

GRASIER, grá'-zhúr. *f.* See **GRAZIER**.

To **GRASP**, grásp'. *v. a.* To hold in the hand, to gripe; to seize, to catch at.

To **GRASP**, grásp'. *v. n.* To catch at, to endeavour to seize; to struggle, to strive; to gripe, to encroach.

GRASP, grásp'. *f.* The gripe or seizure of the hand; possession, hold; power of seizing.

GRASPER, gráp'l-úr. *f.* One that grasps.

GRASS, grás'. *f.* The common herbage of fields on which cattle feed.

GRASS-PLOT, grás'-plòt. *f.* A small level covered with short grass.

GRASSINESS, grás'-sý-nès. *f.* The state of abounding in grass.

GRASSY, grás'-sý. *a.* Covered with grass.

GRATE, grá'te. *f.* Partition made with bars placed near to one another; the range of bars within which fires are made.

To **GRATE**, grá'te. *v. a.* To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body; to offend by any thing harsh or vexatious; to form a harsh sound.

To GRATE, grá'te. v. n. To rub so as to injure or offend; to make a harsh noise.

GRATEFUL, grá'te-fúl. a. Having a due sense of benefits; pleasing, acceptable, delightful, delicious.

GRATEFULLY, grá'te-fúl-ý. ad. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; in a pleasing manner.

GRATEFULNESS, grá'te-fúl-nés. f. Gratitude, duty to benefactors; quality of being acceptable, pleasantness.

GRATEOLENT, grá'té-ò-lént. a. Smelling gratefully.

GRATER, grá'te-úr. f. A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION, grát-ý-fý-ká'-thún. f. The act of pleasing; pleasure, delight, recompense.

To GRATIFY, grát-ý-fý. v. a. To indulge, to please by compliance; to delight, to please; to requite with a gratification.

GRATING, grá't-íng. f. Any thing consisting of bars either simply parallel or crossed.

GRATINGLY, grá'te-íng-lý. ad. Harshly, offensively.

GRATIS, grá'ts. ad. For nothing, without recompense.

GRATITUDE, grát-ý-túd. f. Duty to benefactors; desire to return benefits.

GRATUITOUS, grá-tú-ý-tús. a. Voluntary, granted without claim or merit; asserted without proof.

GRATUITOUSLY, grá-tú-ý-túf-lý. ad. Without claim or merit; without proof.

GRATUITY, grá-tú-í-tý. f. A present or acknowledgment, a recompense.

To GRATULATE, grát-ú-lá'te. v. a. To congratulate, to salute with declarations of joy; to declare joy for.

GRATULATION, grát-ú-lá'-thún. f. Salutations made by expressing joy.

GRATULATORY, grát-ú-lá-túr-ý. a. Congratulatory, expressing congratulation.

GRAVE, grá've. f. The place in which the dead are repositied.

To GRAVE, grá've. v. a. To carve in any hard substance; to copy painting on wood or metal; to impress deeply; to clean, caulk, and sheath a ship.

To GRAVE, grá've. v. n. To write or delineate on hard substances.

GRAVE, grá've. a. Solemn, serious, sober; of weight; not showy, not tawdry; not sharp of sound, not acute.

GRAVECLOTHES, grá've-klóze. f. The dress of the dead.

GRAVEL, gráv'-ll. f. Hard sand; sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

To GRAVEL, gráv'-fl. v. a. To cover with gravel; to stick in the sand; to puzzle, to put to a stand, to embarrass; to hurt the foot of a horse with gravel confined by the shoe.

GRAVELESS, grá've-lés. a. Without a tomb, unburied.

GRAVELLY, gráv'-ll-lý. a. Full of gravel, abounding with gravel.

GRAVELY, grá've-lý. ad. Solemnly, seriously, soberly without lightness; without gaudiness or show.

GRAVEN, grá'vn. Irr. part. of GRAVE.

GRAVENESS, grá've-nés. f. Seriousness, solemnity and sobriety.

GRAVEOLENT, grá-vé-ò-lént. a. Strong scented.

GRAVER, grá'-vúr. f. 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 style or tool used in graving.

GRAVESTONE, grá've-stóne. f. The stone that is laid over the grave.

GRAVID, gráv'-ld. a. Pregnant.

GRAVIDITY, grá-vid'-i-tý. f. Pregnancy.

GRAVING, grá'-vúng. f. Carved work.

To GRAVITATE, gráv'-i-tá'te. v. n. To tend to the centre of attraction.

GRAVITATION, gráv'-i-tá'-thún. f. Act of tending to the centre.

GRAVITY, gráv'-l-ty. *f.* Weight, heaviness, tendency to the centre; seriousness, solemnity.

GRAVY, grá'-v-y. *f.* The juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire, the juice of flesh boiled out.

GRAY, grá'. *a.* White with a mixture of black; white or hoary with old age; dark like the opening or clove of day.

GRAY, grá'. *f.* A gray colour; a badger.

GRAYBEARD, grá' bér'd. *f.* An old man.

GRAYLING, grá' líng. *f.* The umber, a fish.

GRAYNESS, grá'-nès. *f.* The quality of being gray.

To **GRAZE**, grá'ze. *v. n.* To eat grass, to feed on grass; to supply grass; to touch lightly on the surface.

To **GRAZE**, grá'ze. *v. a.* To tend grazing cattle; to feed upon; to touch lightly the surface, to rase.

GRAZER, grá'-zér. *f.* Any animal that grazes, or feeds upon grass.

GRAZIER, grá'-zhér. *f.* One who feeds cattle.

GREASE, grè's. *f.* The soft part of the fat; a swelling and gourdiness of the legs, which generally happens to a horse after his journey.

To **GREASE**, grè'z. *v. a.* To smear or anoint with grease; to bribe or corrupt with presents.

GREASINESS, grè'-zý nès. *f.* Oiliness, fatness.

GREASY, grè' zý. *a.* Oily, fat, unctuous; smeared with grease; fat of body, bulky.

GREAT, grá'te. *a.* Large in bulk or number; having any quality in a high degree; considerable in extent or duration; important, weighty; chief, principal; of high rank, of large power; illustrious, eminent; noble, magnanimous; 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.

GREAT, grá'te. *f.* The whole, the gross, the whole in a lump.

GREATBELLED, grá'te-bél-ýd. *a.* Pregnant, teeming.

GREATHEARTED, grá'te-há'rt-íd. *a.* High spirited, undejected.

GREATLY, grá'te-ly. *ad.* In a great degree; nobly, illustriously; magnanimously, generously, bravely.

GREATNESS, grá'te-nès. *f.* Largeness of quantity or number; comparative quantity; high degree of any quality; high place, dignity, power, influence; merit, magnanimity, nobleness of mind; grandeur, state, magnificence.

GREAVE, grè'v. *f.* A grove. Not used.

GREAVES, grè'vz. *f.* Armour for the legs.

GRECISM, grè'sizm. *f.* An idiom of the Greek language.

GREUCE, grè's. *f.* A flight of steps.

GREEDILY, grè'-dý ly. *ad.* Eagerly, ravenously, voraciously.

GREEDINESS, grè'-dý-nès. *f.* Ravenousness, hunger, eagerness of appetite or desire.

GREEDY, grè'-dý. *a.* Ravenous, voracious, hungry; eager, vehemently desirous.

GREEN, grè'n. *a.* Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow; pale, sickly; flourishing, fresh; new, fresh, as a green wound; not dry; not roasted, half raw; unripe, immature, young.

GREEN, grè'n. *f.* The green colour; a grassy plain.

To **GREEN**, grè'n. *v. a.* To make green.

GREENBROOM, grè'n-bróm. *f.* a shrub.

GREENCLOTH, grè'n-kláth. *f.* A board or court of justice of the king's household.

GREENEYED, grè'n-íde. *a.* Having eyes coloured with green.

GREENFINCH, grè'n-fínth. *f.* A kind of bird; a kind of fish.

GREENGAGE, grè'n-gá'dzh. *f.* A species of plum.

GREENHOUSE, grè'n-hous. *f.* A house

house in which tender plants are sheltered.

GREENISH, grĕ'n-ĭsh. a. Somewhat green.

GREENLY, grĕ'n-lĭ. ad. With a greenish colour; newly, freshly; immaturity; wanly.

GREENNESS, grĕ'n-nĕs. f. The quality of being green; immaturity, unripeness; freshness, vigour; newness.

GREENSICKNESS, grĕ'n-sĭk-nĕs. f. The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.

GREENSWARD, } grĕ'n-swĕrd. f.
GREENSWORD, }

The turf on which grass grows.

GREENWEED, grĕ'n-wĕd. f. Dyers weed.

GREENWOOD, grĕ'n-wĕd. f. A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer.

To **GREET**, grĕ't. v. a. To address at meeting; to salute in kindness or respect; to congratulate; to pay compliments at a distance.

To **GREET**, grĕ't. v. n. To meet and salute.

GREETER, grĕ'-tĭr. f. He who greets.

GREETING, grĕ'-tĭng. f. Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance.

GREASE, grĕ'z. f. A flight of fies.

GREGAL, grĕ'-gĕl. a. Belonging to a flock.

GREGARIOUS, grĕ'-gĕ-rĭ-ŭs. a. Going in flocks or herds.

GREMIAL, grĕ'-myĕl. a. Pertaining to the lap.

GRENADE, grĕ'-nĕ-de. f. A little hollow globe or ball about two inches in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, as soon as it is kindled, flies into many shatters; a small bomb.

GRENADIER, grĕ'n-ĕ-dĕ'r. f. A tall foot-soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment.

GRENADO, grĕ'-nĕ-dĕ. f. See **GRENADE**.

GREW, grĕ'. The preterite of **GROW**.

GREY, grĕ'. a. See **GRAY**.

GREYHOUND, grĕ' hound. f. A tall fleet dog that chafes in fight.

GRICE, grĭ'le. f. A little pig; a step or greeze.

To **GRIDE**, grĭ'de. v. n. To cut.

GRIDELIN, grĭd' ĕ-lĭn. a. A colour made of white and red.

GRIDIRON, grĭd' ĭ-ĭrn. f. A portable grate on which meat is broiled.

GRIEF, grĕ'f. f. Sorrow, trouble for something past; grievance, harm.

GRIEVANCE, grĕ' vĕns. f. A state of uneasiness; the cause of uneasiness.

To **GRIEVE**, grĕ'v. v. a. To afflict, to hurt.

To **GRIEVE**, grĕ'v. v. n. To be in pain for something past, to mourn, to sorrow, as for the death of friends.

GRIEVINGLY, grĕ'v-ĭng-lĭ. ad. In sorrow, sorrowfully.

GRIEVOUS, grĕ'v-ŭs. a. Afflictive, painful, hard to be born; such as causes sorrow; atrocious, heavy.

GRIEVOUSLY, grĕ'v-ŭs-lĭ. ad. Painfully; calamitously, miserably; vexatiously.

GRIEVOUSNESS, grĕ'v-ŭs-nĕs. f. Sorrow, pain.

GRIFFIN, } grĭf'-fĭn. } f. A fabled
GRIFFON, } } animal,
said to be generated between the lion and eagle.

GRIG, grĭg'. f. A small eel; a merry creature.

To **GRILL**, grĭl'. v. n. To broil on a gridiron; to harass, to hurt.

GRILLADE, grĭl-lĕ-de. f. Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

GRIM, grĭm'. a. Having a countenance of terrour, horrible; ugly, ill-looking.

GRIMACE, grĭ-mĕ-se. f. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence; air of affectation.

GRIMALKIN, grĭm-mĕl'-kĭn. f. An old cat.

GRIME, grĭ-me. f. Dirt deeply insinuated.

To **GRIME**, grĭ-me. v. a. To dirt, to sully deeply.

GRIMLY, grĭm'-lĭ. ad. Horribly, hideously; sourly, sullenly.

GRIMNESS, grim'-nēs. f. Horror, frightfulness of visage.

To **GRIN**, grin'. v. n. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips, so as to appear smiling with a mixture of displeasure; to fix the teeth as in anguish.

GRIN, grin'. f. The act of closing the teeth; a snare, a trap.

To **GRIND**, grind'. v. a. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to sharpen or smooth; 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 grinding.

GRINDER, grind'-dūr. f. One that grinds; the instrument of grinding; one of the double teeth.

GRINDLESTONE, grind'-stōne. }
GRINDSTONE, grind'-stōne. }
 f. The stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.

GRINNER, grin'-nūr. f. He that grins.

GRINNINGLY, grin'-ning-ly. ad. With a grinning laugh.

GRIP, grip'. f. A small ditch.

To **GRIBE**, gri'pe. v. a. To hold with the fingers closed; to catch eagerly, to seize; to close, to clutch; to pinch, to press, to squeeze.

To **GRIBE**, gri'pe. v. n. To pinch the belly, to give the colick.

GRIBE, gri'pe. f. Grasp, hold; squeeze, pressure; oppression; pinching distress.

GRIPER, gri'-pūr. f. Oppressor, usurer.

GRIPES, gri'ps. f. Belly-ach, colick.

GRIPINGLY, gri' ping-ly. ad. With pain in the guts.

GRISAMBER, gris' am-būr. f. Used by Milton for Ambergrise.

GRISE. See **GREECE**.

GRISKIN, gris'-kin. f. The vertebrae of a hog broiled.

GRISLY, griz'-ly. a. Dreadful, horrible, hideous.

GRIST, grist'. f. Corn to be ground; supply, provision.

GRISTLE, grisl'. f. A cartilage.

GRISTLY, grisl'-ly. a. Cartilaginous.

GRIT, grit'. f. The coarse part of meal; oats husked, or coarsely ground; sand, rough hard particles; a kind of fossil; a kind of fish.

GRITTINESS, grit'-ty'-nēs. f. Sandiness, the quality of abounding in grit.

GRITTY, grit'-ty. a. Full of hard particles.

GRIZELIN, griz'-lin. a. More properly **GRIDELIN**. Having a pale red colour.

GRIZZLE, griz'l. f. A mixture of white and black; gray.

GRIZZLED, griz'ld. a. Interspersed with gray.

GRIZZLY, griz'-ly. a. Somewhat gray.

To **GROAN**, gro'ne. v. n. To breathe with a mournful noise, as in pain or agony.

GROAN, gro'ne. f. Breath expired with noise and difficulty; a hoarse dead sound.

GROANFUL, gro'ne-fūl. a. Sad, agonizing.

GROAT, grāt'. f. A piece valued at four pence; a proverbial name for a small sum; Groats, oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROCER, gro'-sūr. f. A man who buys and sells tea, sugar, plums, and spices.

GROCERY, gro'-sūr-ȳ. f. Grocers ware.

GROGERAM, }
GROGRAM, } grōg'-rūm. } f. Stuff woven with a large woof and a rough pile.

GROIN, groin'. f. The part next the thigh.

GROMWELL, grūm'-wēl. f. A plant.

GROOM, grō'm. f. A servant that takes care of the stable.

GROOVE, grō'v. f. A deep cavern or hollow; a channel or hollow cut with a tool.

To **GROOVE**, grō'v. v. a. To cut hollow.

To **GROPE**, grō'pe. v. n. To feel where one cannot see.

To **GROPE**, grō'pe. v. a. To search by feeling in the dark.

GROPER,

GROPER, gró'pe-úr. *f.* One that searches in the dark.

GROSS, gró'fe. *a.* Thick, corpulent; shameful, unseemly; intellectually coarse; inelegant; thick, not refined; stupid, dull; coarse, rough, opposite to delicate.

GROSS, gró'fe. *f.* The main body, the main force; the bulk, the whole not divided into it's several parts; the chief part, the main mass; the number of twelve dozen.

GROSSLY, gró'fe-ly. *ad.* Bulkily, in bulky parts, coarsely; without subtilty, without art; without delicacy.

GROSSNESS, gró'fe-nés. *f.* Coarseness, not subtilty, thickness; inelegant fatness, unwieldy corpulence; want of refinement; want of delicacy.

GROT, grót'. *f.* A cave, a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

GROTESQUE, gró-tésk'. *a.* Distorted of figure, unnatural.

GROTTO, grót'-tò. *f.* A cavern or cave made for coolness.

GROVE, gró've. *f.* A walk covered by trees meeting above.

To **GROVEL**, gróv'l. *v. n.* To lie prone, to creep low on the ground; to be mean, to be without dignity.

GROVELLER, gróv-lúr. *f.* One who grovels, a mean abject wretch.

GROUND, grou'nd. *f.* The earth, considered as solid or as low; the earth as distinguished from air or water; land, country; region, territory; farm, estate, possession; the floor or level of the place; dregs, lees, fæces; the first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted; 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 space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire; the state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors; the soil to set a thing off.

To **GROUND**, grou'nd. *v. a.* To fix on the ground; to found as upon cause or principle; to settle in first principles or radiments of knowledge.

GROUND, grou'nd. The preterite and part. pass. of **GRIND**.

GROUND-ASH, grou'nd-ásh. *f.* A saplin of ash taken from the ground.

GROUND-BAIT, grou'nd-bâte. *f.* A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown into the place where you angle.

GROUND-FLOOR, grou'nd-flóre. *f.* That story of a house which is on a level with the ground.

GROUND-IVY, ground-'i'-vÿ. *f.* Alehoof, or turnhoof.

GROUND-OAK, grou'nd-òke. *f.* A saplin oak.

GROUND-PINE, grou'nd-píne. *f.* A plant.

GROUND-PLATE, grou'nd plát. *f.* In architecture, the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons.

GROUND-PLOT, grou'nd-plót. *f.* The ground on which any building is placed; the ichnography of a building.

GROUND-RENT, grou'nd-rént. *f.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

GROUND-ROOM, grou'nd-róm. *f.* A room on the level with the ground.

GROUNDLEDLY, grou'n-díd-ly. *ad.* Upon firm principles.

GROUNDLESS, grou'nd-lés. *a.* Void of reason.

GROUNDLESSLY, grou'nd-léf-ly. *ad.* Without reason, without cause.

GROUNDLESSNESS, grou'nd-léf-nés. *f.* Want of just reason.

GROUNDLING, grou'nd-ling. *f.* A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water; one of the vulgar.

GROUNDLY, grou'nd-ly. *ad.* Upon principles, solidly.

GROUNDSEL, grou'nd-síl. *f.* The timber next the ground; a plant.

GROUNDWORK, grou'nd-wúrk. *f.* The ground, the first stratum; the first

first part of an undertaking, the fundamentals; first principle, original reason.

GROUP, grô'p. f. A crowd, a cluster, a huddle.

To GROUP, grô'p. v. a. To put into a crowd, to huddle together.

GROUSE, grou's. f. A kind of fowl, a heathcock.

GROUT, grou't. f. Coarse meal, pollard; that which purges off; a kind of wild apple.

To GROW, grô'. v. n. To vegetate, to have vegetable motion; to be produced by vegetation; to increase in stature; to come to manhood from infancy; to issue, as plants from a soil; to increase in bulk, to become greater; to improve, to make progress; to advance to any state; to come by degrees; to be changed from one state to another; to proceed as from a cause; to adhere, to stick together; to swell, a sea term.

GROWER, grô'.âr. f. An increaser.

To GROWL, grow'l. v. n. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur; to murmur, to grumble.

GROWN, grô'ne. The participle passive of **GROW**. Advanced in growth; covered or filled by the growth of any thing; arrived at full growth or stature.

GROWTH, grô'th. f. Vegetation, vegetable life; product, thing produced; increase in number, bulk, or frequency; increase of stature, advance to maturity; improvement, advancement.

To GRUB, grûb'. v. a. To dig up, to destroy by digging.

GRUB, grûb'. f. A small worm that eats holes in bodies; a short thick man, a dwarf.

To GRUBBLE, grûb'l. v. n. To feel in the dark.

GRUBSTREET, grûb'-strêt. f. The name of a street in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called Grubstreet.

To GRUDGE, grûd'zh. v. a. To

envy, to see any advantage of another with discontent; to give or take unwillingly.

To GRUDGE, grûd'zh. v. n. To murmur, to repine; to be unwilling, to be reluctant; to be envious.

GRUDGE, grûd'zh. f. Old quarrel, inveterate malevolence; anger, ill-will; envy, odium, invidious censure; some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease.

GRUDGINGLY, grûd'-zhing-ly. ad. Unwillingly, malignantly.

GRUEL, grô'-ll. f. Food made by boiling oatmeal in water.

GRUFF, grûf'. a. Sour of aspect, harsh of manners.

GRUFFLY, grûf'-ly. ad. Harshly, ruggedly.

GRUFFNESS, grûf'-nês. f. Ruggedness of mien.

GRUM, grûm'. a. Sour, surly.

To GRUMBLE, grûm'bl. v. n. To murmur with discontent; to growl, to snarl; to make a hoarse rattle.

GRUMBLER, grûm'-blûr. f. One that grumbles, a murmurer.

GRUMBLING, grûm'-bling. f. A murmuring through discontent.

GRUBE, grô'm. f. A thick viscid consistence of a fluid.

GRUMLY, grûm'-ly. ad. Sullenly, morosely.

GRUMOUS, grô'-mûs. a. Thick, clotted.

GRUMOUSNESS, grô'-mûf-nês. f. Thickness of a coagulated liquor.

GRUNSEL, grûn'-sil. f. The lower part of the building.

To GRUNT, grûnt'. } v. n. To

To GRUNTLE, grûnt'l. } murmur like a hog.

GRUNT, grûnt'. f. The noise of a hog.

GRUNTER, grûn'-tûr. f. He that grunts; a kind of fish.

GRUNTLING, grûnt'-ling. f. A young hog.

To GRUTCH, grût'fh. v. n. To envy, to repine. Properly **GRUDGE**.

GRUTCH, grût'fh. f. Malice, ill-will. Properly **GRUDGE**.

GRY, grý'. f. A measure containing one tenth of a line.

GUAIAECUM, gwá'-á-kúm. f. A physical wood.

GUARANTEE, gár-rán-té'. f. A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

To **GUARANTY**, gár-rán-té'. v. a. To undertake to secure the performance of a treaty or stipulation between contending parties.

To **GUARD**, gá'rd. v. a. To watch by way of defence and security; to protect, to defend; to preserve by caution; to provide against objections; to adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders.

To **GUARD**, gá'rd. v. n. To be in a state of caution or defence.

GUARD, gá'rd. f. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch; a state of caution, a state of vigilance; limitation, anticipation of objection; an ornamental hem, lace, or border; that part of the hilt of a sword which protects the hand.

GUARDAGE, gá'r-dá'dzh. f. State of wardship.

GUARDER, gá'r-dúr. f. One who guards.

GUARDIAN, gá'r-dyán. f. One that has the care of an orphan; one to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed.

GUARDIAN, gá'r-dyán. a. Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent.

GUARDIANSHIP, gá'r-dyán-shíp. f. The office of a guardian.

GUARDLESS, gá'rd-lés. a. Without defence.

GUARDSHIP, gá'rd-shíp. f. Care, protection; a king's ship to guard the coast.

GUERNATION, gú-bér-ná'-shún. f. Government, superintendency.

GUDGEON, gú'd-zhún. f. A small fish found in brooks and rivers; a person easily imposed on; something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage; the pin on which a wheel turns.

GUERDON, gér-dún. f. A reward, a recompence.

To **GUESS**, gés'. v. n. To conjecture, to judge without any certain

principles of judgment; to conjecture rightly.

To **GUESS**, gés'. v. a. To hit upon by accident.

GUESS, gés'. f. Conjecture, judgment without any positive or certain grounds.

GUESSER, gés'-súr. f. Conjecturer, one who judges without certain knowledge.

GUESSINGLY, gés'-sng-ly. ad. Conjecturally, uncertainly.

GUEST, gét'. f. One entertained in the house of another; stranger, one who comes newly to reside.

GUESTCHAMBER, gét'-tshám-búr. f. Chamber of entertainment.

To **GUGGLE**, gú'g'l. v. n. To found as water running with intermission out of a narrow vessel.

GUIDAGE, gý-dá'dzh. f. The reward given to a guide.

GUIDANCE, gý-dáns. f. Direction, government.

To **GUIDE**, gý'de. v. a. To direct; to govern by counsel, to instruct; to regulate, to superintend.

GUIDE, gý'de. f. One who directs another in his way; one who directs another in his conduct; director, regulator.

GUIDELESS, gý'de-lés. a. Without a guide.

GUIDER, gý'-dúr. f. Director, regulator, guide.

GUILD, gild'. f. A society, a corporation, a fraternity.

GUILE, gý'le. f. Deceitful cunning, insidious artifice.

GUILEFUL, gý'le-fúl. a. Wily, insidious, mischievously artful; treacherous, secretly mischievous.

GUILEFULLY, gý'le-fúl-ly. ad. Insidiously, treacherously.

GUILEFULNESS, gý'le-fúl-nés. f. Secret treachery, tricking cunning.

GUILELESS, gý'le-lés. a. Without deceit, without insidiousness.

GUILER, gý'le-úr. f. One that betrays into danger by insidious practices.

GUILT, gýlt'. f. The state of a man justly charged with a crime; a crime, an offence.

GUILTYLY, gílt'-l-ý. ad. Without innocence.

GUILTINESS, gílt'-l-nés. f. The state of being guilty, consciousness of crime.

GUILTLESS, gílt'-lés. a. Innocent, free from crime.

GUILTLESSLY, gílt'-lét-ly. ad. Without guilt, innocently.

GUILTLESSNESS, gílt'-lét-nés. f. Innocence, freedom from crime.

GUILTY, gílt'-tý. a. Justly chargeable with a crime, not innocent; wicked, corrupt.

GUINEA, gín'-ny. f. A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.

GUINEADROPPER, gín'-ny-dróp-púr. f. One who cheats by dropping guineas.

GUINEAHEN, gín'-ny-hén. f. A small Indian hen.

GUINEAPEPPER, gín'-ny-pép-púr. f. A plant.

GUINEAPIG, gín'-ny-píg. f. A small animal with a pig's snout.

GUISE, gýze. f. Manner, mien, habit; practice, custom, property; external appearance, dress.

GUITAR, gít-tár. f. A stringed instrument of music.

GULES, gúlz. a. Red: a term used in heraldry.

GULF, gúlf. f. A bay, an opening into land; an abyss, an unmeasurable depth; a whirlpool, a sucking eddy; any thing insatiable.

GULFY, gúl'-fy. a. Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

To **GULL**, gúl. v. a. To trick, to cheat, to defraud.

GULL, gúl. f. A sea-bird; a cheat, a fraud, a trick; a stupid animal, one easily cheated.

GULLCATCHER, gúl'-kátth-úr. f. A cheat.

GULLER, gúl'-lúr. f. A cheat, an impostor.

GULLERY, gúl'-lúr-ý. f. Cheat, imposture.

GULLET, gúl'-lít. f. The throat, the meatpipe.

To **GULLY**, gúl'-ly. v. n. To run with noise.

GULLYHOLE, gúl'-ly-hóle. f. The

hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.

GULOSITY, gú-lós'-l-tý. f. Greediness, gluttony, voracity.

To **GULP**, gúlp'. v. a. To swallow eagerly, to suck down without intermission.

GULP, gúlp'. f. As much as can be swallowed at once.

GUM, gúm'. f. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid, and dissolving in aqueous menstruums; the fleshy covering that contains the teeth.

To **GUM**, gúm'. v. a. To close with gum; to smear with gum.

GUMMINESS, gúm'-mý-nés. f. The state of being gummy.

GUMMOSITY, gúm'-mós'-st-tý. f. The nature of gum, gumminess.

GUMMOUS, gúm'-mús. a. Of the nature of gum.

GUMMY, gúm'-mý. a. Consisting of gum, of the nature of gum; productive of gum; overgrown with gum.

GUN, gún'. f. The general name for fire-arms, the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire.

GUNNEL, gún'-níl. f. Corrupted from **GUNWALE**.

GUNNER, gún'-núr. f. A cannonier, he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship.

GUNNERY, gún'-núr-ý. f. The science of artillery.

GUNPGWDER, gún'-pow-dúr. f. The powder put into guns to be fired.

GUNSHOT, gún'-shót. f. The reach or range of a gun.

GUNSHOT, gún'-shót. a. Made by the shot of a gun.

GUNSMITH, gún'-smith. f. A man whose trade is to make guns.

GUNSTICK, gún'-stík. f. The rammer.

GUNSTOCK, gún'-stók. f. The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

GUNSTONE, gún'-stóne. f. The shot of cannon.

GUNWALE or **GUNNEL** of a ship, gún'-níl. f. That piece of timber which

G U T

which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the fore-castle.

GURGE, gúrdzh'. f. Whirlpool, gulf.

GURGION, gúr'-dzhún. f. The coarser part of meal, sifted from the bran.

To GURGLE, gúr'gl. v. n. To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.

GURNARD, } gúr'-nít. { f. A kind
GURNET, } of sea-fish.

To GUSH, gúsh'. v. n. To flow or rush out with violence, not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body; to emit in a copious effluxion.

GUSH, gúsh'. f. An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once.

GUSSET, gús'-sít. f. Any thing sewed on to cloth, in order to strengthen it.

GUST, gúst'. f. Sense of tasting; height of perception; love, liking; turn of fancy, intellectual taste; a sudden violent blast of wind.

GUSTABLE, gús'-tábl. a. To be tasted, pleasant to the taste.

GUSTATION, gúst'-táshún. f. The act of tasting.

GUSTFUL, gúst'-fúl. a. Tasteful, well-tasted.

GUSTO, gús'-tò. f. The relish of any thing, the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate; intellectual taste, liking.

GUSTY, gús'-tý. a. Stormy, tempestuous.

GUT, gút'. f. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent; the stomach, the receptacle of food; proverbially, gluttony, love of gormandizing.

To GUT, gút'. v. a. To eviscerate, to draw; to take out the inside; to plunder of contents.

GUTTATED, gút'-tá-tíd. a. Besprinkled with drops, bedropped.

G Y V

GUTTER, gút'-túr. f. A passage for water.

To GUTTER, gút'-túr. v. a. To cut in small hollows.

To GUTTLE, gút'l. v. n. To feed luxuriously, to gormandise. A low word.

To GUTTLE, gút'l. v. a. To swallow.

GUTTLER, gút'-lúr. f. A greedy eater.

GUTTULOUS, gút'-tú-lús. a. In the form of a small drop.

GUTTURAL, gút'-tú-rál. a. Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.

GUTTURALNESS, gút'-tú-rál-nés. f. The quality of being guttural.

GUTWORT, gút'-wúrt. f. A herb.

To GUZZLE, gúz'l. v. n. To gormandise, to feed immoderately.

To GUZZLE, gúz'l. v. a. To swallow with immoderate gust.

GUZZLER, gúz'-lúr. f. A gormandiser.

GYBE, dzhí'be. f. See GIBE.

GYMNASTICALLY, dzhím-nás'-tý-kál'y. ad. Athletically, fitly for strong exercise.

GYMNASTICK, dzhím-nás'-tík. a. Relating to athletic exercises.

GYMNICK, dzhím'-ník. a. Such as practise the athletic or gymnastic exercises.

GYMNOSPERMOUS, dzhím-nò-spér'-mús. a. Having the seeds naked.

GYNECOCRACY, dzhín-é-kòk'-rá-sý. f. Female power, petticoat government.

GYRATION, dzhí-rá'-shún. f. The act of turning any thing about.

GYRE, dzhí're. f. A circle described by any thing going in an orbit.

GYRED, dzhí'-réd. a. Falling in rings.

To GYVE, gý've. v. a. To fetter, to shackle.

GYVES, gý'vz. f. Fetters, chains for the legs.

H.

H A B

HA, há'. interject. An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion; an expression of laughter, when often repeated.

HAAK, há'ke. f. A fish.

HABEAS CORPUS, há'-bý'-áf-ká'-r-pùs. A writ which a man imprisoned may have for bringing his cause to a hearing.

HABERDASHER, háb'-úr-dásh-úr. f. One who sells small wares, a pedlar.

HABILIMENT, há-bíl'-ý-mént. f. Dress, clothes, garment.

TO **H**ABILITATE, há-bý'-ý-táte. v. a. To qualify, to entitle.

HABILITATION, há-bíl'-ý-tá'-shún. f. Qualification.

HABILITY, há-bíl'-í-tý. f. Faculty, power.

HABIT, háb'-ít. f. State of any thing, as habit of body; dress, accoutrement; habit is a power or ability in man of doing any thing by frequent doing; custom, inveterate use.

TO **H**ABIT, háb'-ít. v. a. To dress, to accoutre.

HABITABLE, háb'-ý-tábl. a. Capable of being dwelt in.

HABITABLENESS, háb'-ý-tábl-nés. f. Capacity of being dwelt in.

HABITANCE, háb'-ít-táns. f. Dwelling, abode.

HABITANT, háb'-ítánt. f. Dweller, one that lives in any place.

HABITATION, háb'-ý-tá'-shún. f. The act of dwelling, the state of a place receiving dwellers; place of abode, dwelling.

HABITATOR, háb'-ý-tá-túr. f. Dweller, inhabitant.

HABITUAL, há-bit'-ú-ál. a. Customary, accustomed, inveterate.

H A G

HABITUALLY, há-bit'-ú-ál-ý. ad. Customarily, by habit.

TO **H**ABITUATE, há-bit'-ú-áte. v. a. To accustom, to use one's self by frequent repetition.

HABITUDE, háb'-ý-túd. f. Familiarity, converse, frequent intercourse; long custom, habit, inveterate use; the power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

HABNAB, háb'-náb'. ad. At random, at the mercy of chance.

TO **H**ACK, hák'. v. a. To cut into small pieces, to chop; to speak un-readily, or with hesitation.

TO **H**ACK, hák'. v. n. To turn hackney or prostitute.

HACKLE, hák'l. f. Raw silk, any silmy substance unspun.

TO **H**ACKLE, hák'l. v. a. To dress flax.

HACKNEY, hák'-ný. } f. A hired

HACK, hák'. } horse; a hireling, a prostitute; any thing set out for hire; much used, common.

TO **H**ACKNEY, hák'-ný. v. a. To practise in one thing, to accustom to the road.

HAD, hád'. The preterite and part. pass. of **H**AVER.

HADDOCK, hád'-dúk. f. A sea-fish of the cod kind.

HAFT, háft'. f. A handle, that part of an instrument that is taken into the hand.

TO **H**AFT, háft'. v. a. To set in a haft.

HAG, hág'. f. A fury, a she-monster; a witch, an enchantress; an old ugly woman.

TO **H**AG, hág'. v. a. To torment, to harass with terror.

HAG-

HAGARD, hág'-gárd. a. Wild, untamed, irreclaimable; lean; ugly, rugged, deformed with passion.

HAGGARD, hág'-gárd. f. Any thing wild or irreclaimable; a species of hawk.

HAGGARDLY, hág'-gárd-ly. ad. Deformedly, wildly.

HAGGISH, hág'-gísh. a. Of the nature of a hag, deformed, horrid.

To HAGGLE, hág'l. v. a. To cut, to chop, to mangle.

To HAGGLE, hág'l. v. n. To be tedious in a bargain, to be long in coming to the price.

HAGGLER, hág'-lúr. f. One that cuts; one that is tardy in bargaining.

HAGIOGRAPHER, hág-y-óg'-grá-fúr. f. A holy writer.

HAIH, há'. interj. An expression of some sudden effort.

HAIL, há'le. f. Drops of rain frozen in their falling.

To HAIL, há'le. v. n. To pour down hail.

HAIL, há'le. interj. A term of salutation.

To HAIL, há'le. v. a. To salute, to call to.

HAILSHOT, há'le-shót. f. Small shot scattered like hail.

HAILSTONE, há'le-stóne. f. A particle or single ball of hail.

HAILY, há'-ly. a. Consisting of hail.

HAIR, há're. f. One of the common teguments of the body; a single hair; any thing proverbially small.

HAIRBRAINED. See **HAREBRAINED**.

HAIRBEL, há're-bél. f. The name of a flower, the hyacinth.

HAIRBREADTH, há're-brédth. f. A very small distance.

HAIRCLOTH, há're-kláth. f. Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.

HAIRINESS, há'-ry-nés. f. The state of being covered with hair.

HAIRLACE, há're-láse. f. The fillet with which the women tie up their hair.

HAIRLESS, há're-lés. a. Without hair.

HAIRY, há'-ry. a. Overgrown with hair; consisting of hair.

HAKE, há'ke. f. A kind of fish.

HAKOF, hák'-út. f. A kind of fish.

HALBERD, há'l-búrd. f. A battle-axe fixed on a long pole.

HALBERDIER, há'l-búr-dér. f. One who is armed with a halberd.

HALCYON, há'l-shún. f. A bird that is said to breed in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

HALCYON, há'l-shún. a. Placid, quiet, still.

HALE, há'le. a. Healthy, sound, hearty.

To HALE, há'l. v. a. To drag by force, to pull violently.

HALER, há'l-úr. f. He who pulls and hales.

HALF, há'f. f. A moiety, one of two equal parts; it sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

HALF, há'f. ad. In part, equal.

HALF-BLOOD, há'f-blú'd. f. One not born of the same father and mother.

HALF-BLOODED, há'f-blú'd-íd. a. Mean, degenerate.

HALF-BRED, há'f-bréd. a. Mongrel, imperfect.

HALF-CAP, há'f-káp. f. Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved.

HALF-CROWN, há'f-krow'n. f. A silver coin valued at two shillings and six pence.

HALF-FACED, há'f-fá'ft. a. Showing only part of the face.

HALF-GUINEA, há'f-gín'-ny. f. A gold coin valued at ten shillings and six pence.

HALF-HATCHED, há'f-hátsh. a. Imperfectly hatched.

HALF-HEARD, há'f-hérd. a. Imperfectly heard.

HALF-MOON, há'f-món. f. The moon in it's appearance when at half increase or decrease; a crescent.

HALF-PENNY, há'f-pén-ny. f. A copper coin, of which two make a penny.

HALF-PIKE, há'f-pí'ke. f. The small pike carried by officers.

HALF-PINT, há'f-pínt. f. The fourth of a quart.

HALF-SCHOLAR, há'f-skól-lúr. f. One imperfectly learned.

HALF-SEAS-OVER, há'f-séz-ó'-vúr. a. A proverbial expression for one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk.

HALF-SIGHTED, há'f-síté. Id. a. Seeing imperfectly, having weak discernment.

HALF-SPHERE, há'f-sfêr. f. Hemisphere.

HALF-STRAINED, há'f-strá'nd. a. Half-bred, imperfect.

HALF-SWORD, há'f-sórd. f. Close fight.

HALF-WAY, há'f-wá. ad. In the middle.

HALF-WIT, há'f-wít. f. A block-head, a foolish fellow.

HALF-WITTED, há'f-wít'éd. a. Imperfectly furnished with understanding.

HALIBÚT, hól'ly-bút. f. A sort of fish.

HALIMASS, hól'ly-más. f. The feast of All-souls.

HALITUOUS, há'ít'ú-ús. a. Vaporous, fumous.

HALL, há'l. f. A court of justice; a manor-house so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants; the publick room of a corporation; the first large room at the entrance of a house.

HALLELUJAH, hál-lé-ló'-yá. f. Praise ye the Lord. A song of thanksgiving.

HALLOO, hál-ló'. interj. A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game.

To **HALLOO**, hál-ló'. v. n. To cry as after the dogs.

To **HALLOO**, hál-ló'. v. a. To encourage with shouts; to chase with shouts; to call or shout to.

To **HALLOW**, há'l-ló. v. a. To consecrate, to make holy; to reverence as holy, as Hallowed be thy name.

HALLUCINATION, hál-lú-sý-ná-

shún. f. Error, blunder, mistake.

HALM, há'm. f. The dry stalks of pulse, grain, and other plants. Commonly written and pronounced **HAWM**.

HALO, há'-ló. f. A red circle round the sun or moon.

HALSER, há'-fúr. f. A rope less than a cable.

To **HALT**, há'lt. v. n. To limp, to be lame; to stop in a march; to hesitate; to stand dubious; to fail, to falter.

HALT, há'lt. a. Lame, crippled.

HALT, há'lt. f. The act of limping, the manner of limping; a stop in a march.

HALTER, há'l-túr. f. He who limps; a rope to hang malefactors; a cord, a strong string.

To **HALTER**, há'l-túr. v. a. To bind with a cord; to catch in a noose.

To **HALVE**, há'v. v. a. To divide into two parts.

HALVES, há'vz. f. Plural of **HALF**.

HALVES, há'vz. interj. An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.

HAM, há'm. f. The hip, the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh; the thigh of a hog salted.

HAMATED, há'-má-tíd. a. Hooked, fet with hooks.

HAME, há'me. f. The collar by which a horse draws in a waggon.

HAMLET, há'm'-lét. f. A small village.

HAMMER, há'm'-múr. f. The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven.

To **HAMMER**, há'm'-múr. 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**, há'm'-múr. v. n. To work, to be busy; to be in agitation.

HAMMERER, há'm'-mér-úr. f. He who works with a hammer.

HAMMERHARD, há'm'-múr-hárd. a. Made hard with much hammering.

HAMMOCK, hám'-múk. *f.* A swinging bed.

HAMPER, hámp'-úr. *f.* A large basket for carriage.

To HAMPER, hámp'-úr. *v. a.* To shackle, to entangle; to ensnare; to perplex, to embarrass; to put in a hamper.

HAMSTRING, hám'-fríng. *f.* The tendon of the ham.

To HAMSTRING, hám'-fríng. *v. a.* To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

HAMSTRUNG, hám'-frúng. *irr. pret. and part. pass. of HAMSTRING.*

HANAPER, hán'-á-púr. *f.* A treasury, an exchequer.

HAND, hánd'. *f.* That member of the body which reaches from the wrist to the fingers end; a measure of four inches; side, right or left; part, quarter; ready payment; rate, price; workmanship, power or act of manufacturing or making; act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand; reach, nearness, as at hand, within reach, state of being in preparation; cards held at a game; that which is used in opposition to another; transmission, conveyance; possession, power; pressure of the bridle; method of government, discipline, restraint; influence, management; that which performs the office of a hand in pointing; agent, person employed; giver and receiver; a workman, a sailor; form or cast of writing; Hand over head, negligently, rashly; Hand to hand, close fight; Hand in hand, in union, conjointly; Hand to mouth, as want requires; To bear in hand, to keep in expectation, to elude; To be hand and glove, to be intimate and familiar.

To HAND, hánd'. *v. a.* To give or transmit with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to seize, to lay hands on; to transmit in succession, to deliver down from one to another.

HAND, is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the

hand, as a handsaw, or born in the hand, as a handbarrow.

HAND-BARROW, hánd'-bár-rò. *f.* A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground.

HAND-BASKET, hánd'-bác-kít. *f.* A portable basket.

HAND-BELL, hánd'-bél. *f.* A bell rung by the hand.

HAND-BREADTH, hánd'-brédth. *f.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand.

To HANDCUFF, hánd'-kúf. *v. a.* To confine the hands together, to chain by the hand.

HANDCUFFS, hánd'-kúfs. *f.* An iron instrument by which the two hands are confined together.

HANDED, hán'-díd. *a.* With hands joined; having the use of a hand.

HANDER, hán'-dúr. *f.* Transmitter, conveyor in succession.

HANDEFAST, hánd' fást. *f.* Hold, custody.

HANDFUL, hánd'-fúl. *f.* As much as the hand can gripe or contain; a small number or quantity.

HAND-GALLOP, hánd'-gál-lúp. *f.* A slow easy gallop.

HAND-GUN, hánd'-gún. *f.* A gun wielded by the hand.

HANDICRAFT, hán'-dý-kráft. *f.* Manual occupation; a man who lives by manual labour.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, hán'-dý-kráft-mán. *f.* A manufacturer, one employed in manual occupation.

HANDILY, hán'-dí-lý. *ad.* With skill, with dexterity.

HANDINESS, hán'-dý-nés. *f.* Readiness, dexterity.

HANDIWORK, hán'-dý-wúrk. *f.* Work of the hand, product of labour, manufacture.

HANDKERCHIEF, háng'-kér-thíf. *f.* A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face or cover the neck.

To HANDLE, hán'di. *v. a.* To touch, to feel with the hand; to manage, to wield; to make familiar to the hand by frequent touching; to treat in discourse; to deal with, to practice;

- life; to treat well or ill; to practise upon, to do with.
- HANDLE**, hán/dl. f. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; that of which use is made.
- HANDLESS**, hán/d'-lès. a. Without a hand.
- HANDMAID**, hán/d'-máde. f. A maid that waits at hand.
- HANDMILL**, hán/d'-mil. f. A mill moved by the hand.
- HANDS OFF**, hán/dz-òf. A vulgar phrase for keep off, forbear.
- HANDSAILS**, hán/d'-fáiz. f. Sails managed by the hand.
- HANDSAW**, hán/d'-sá. f. A saw manageable by the hand.
- HANDESEL**, hán'-síl. f. The first act of using any thing, the first act of any thing, the first act of sale; the money taken for the first sale.
- To HANDESEL**, hán'-síl. v. a. To use or do any thing the first time.
- HANDSOME**, hán'-súm. a. Beautiful, graceful; elegant; ample, liberal, as a handsome fortune; generous, noble, as a handsome action.
- HANDSOMELY**, hán'-súm-ly. ad. Beautifully, gracefully; elegantly, neatly; liberally, generously.
- HANDSOMENESS**, hán'-súm-nès. f. Beauty, grace, elegance.
- HANDSPIKE**, hán/d'-spike. f. A wooden lever managed by the hand.
- HANDVICE**, hán/d'-vise. f. A vice to hold small work in.
- HANDWRITING**, hán/d'-rí-tíng. f. A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.
- HANDY**, hán'-dý. a. Executed or performed by the hand; ready, dexterous, skilful, convenient.
- HANDYDANDY**, hán'-dý-dán'-dý. f. A play in which children change hands and places.
- To HANG**, háng'. v. a. To suspend, to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained not below, but above; to place without any solid support; to choke and kill by suspending by the neck; to display, to show aloft; to decline; to fix in such a manner as in some directions to be move-
- able; to furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.
- To HANG**, háng'. v. n. To be suspended, to be supported above, not below; to dangle; to rest upon by embracing; to hover, to impend; to be compact or united; to adhere; to be in suspense, to be in a state of uncertainty; to be delayed, to linger; to be dependant on; to be fixed or suspended with attention; to have a steep declivity; to be executed by the halter; to decline, to tend down.
- HANGER**, háng'-úr. f. That by which any thing hangs, as the pot hangers; a short broad sword.
- HANGER-ON**, háng'-úr-ón'. f. A dependant.
- HANGING**, háng'-íng. f. Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms.
- HANGING**, háng'-íng. part. a. Foreboding death by the halter; requiring to be punished by the halter.
- HANGMAN**, háng'-mán. f. The publick executioner.
- HANK**, hángk'. f. A skein of thread.
- To HANKER**, hángk'-úr. v. n. To long importunately.
- HANT**, há'nt. for **HAS NOT**, or **HAVE NOT**.
- HAP**, háp'. f. Chance, fortune; that which happens by chance or fortune; accident, casual event, misfortune.
- HAP-HAZARD**, háp-ház'-árd. f. Chance, accident.
- To HAP**, háp'. v. n. To come by accident, to fall out, to happen.
- HAPLESS**, háp'-lès. a. Unhappy, unfortunate, luckless.
- HAPLY**, háp'-ly. ad. Perhaps, peradventure, it may be; by chance, by accident.
- To HAPPEN**, háp'n. v. n. To fall out by chance, to come to pass; to light on by accident.
- HAPPILY**, háp'-py-ly. ad. Fortunately, luckily, successfully; addressfully, gracefully, without labour; in a state of felicity.
- HAPPINESS**, háp'-py-nès. f. Felicity,

city, state in which the desires are satisfied; good luck, good fortune.

HAPPY, háp'pý. a. In a state of felicity; lucky, successful, fortunate; addressful, ready.

HARANGUE, há-ràng'. f. A speech, a popular oration.

To HARANGUE, há-ràng'. v. n. To make a speech.

To HARANGUE, há-ràng'. v. a. To address by an oration.

HARANGUER, há-ràng'-úr. f. An orator, a publick speaker.

To HARASS, há-r'-ás. v. a. To weary, to fatigue.

HARASS, há-r'-ás. f. Waite, disturbance.

HARBINGER, há'r-bín-dzhúr. f. A forerunner, a precursor.

HARBOUR, há'r-búr. f. A lodging, a place of entertainment; a port or haven for shipping; an asylum, a shelter.

To HARBOUR, há'r-búr. v. n. To receive entertainment, to sojourn.

To HARBOUR, há'r-búr. v. a. To entertain, to permit to reside; to shelter, to secure.

HARBOURAGE, há'r-búr-ídzh. f. Shelter, entertainment.

HARBOURER, há'r-búr-úr. f. One that entertains another.

HARBOURLESS, há'r-búr-lés. a. Without harbour.

HARD, há'rd. a. Firm, resisting penetration or separation; difficult, not easy to the intellect; difficult of accomplishment; painful, distressful, laborious; cruel, oppressive, rigorous; sour, rough, severe; insensible, untouched; unhappy, vexatious; vehement, keen, severe, as a hard winter; unreasonable, unjust; forced, not easily granted; austere; rough, as liquids; harsh, stiff, constrained; not plentiful, not prosperous; avaricious, faultily sparing.

HARD, há'rd. ad. Close, near, as hard by; diligently, laboriously, incessantly; uneasily, vexatiously, distressfully; fast, nimbly; with difficulty; tempestuously, boisterously.

HARDBOUND, há'rd-bóund. a. Coarse.

To HARDEN, há'rdn. v. a. To grow hard.

To HARDEN, há'rdn. v. a. To make hard; to confirm in effrontery, to make impudent; to confirm in wickedness, to make obdurate; to make insensible, to stupify; to make firm, to endure with constancy.

HARDENER, há'rd-núr. f. One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFAVOURED, há'rd-fá-vúrd. a. Coarse of feature.

HARDHANDED, há'rd-hán díd. a. Coarse, mechanic.

HARDHEAD, há'rd-héd. f. Clash of heads; a hard contest.

HARDHEARTED, há'rd-hár-tíd. a. Cruel, inexorable, merciless, pitiless.

HARDHEARTEDNESS, há'rd-hár-tíd-nés. f. Cruelty, want of tenderness.

HARDIHEAD, há'r-dý-héd. } f.

HARDIHOOD, há'r-dý-hú'd. } Stoutness, bravery. Obsolete.

HARDIMENT, há'r-dý-mént. f. Courage, stoutness, bravery, act of bravery.

HARDINESS, há'r-dý-nés. f. Hardship, fatigue; stoutness, courage, bravery; effrontery, confidence.

HARDLABOURED, há'rd-lá-búrd. a. Elaborate, studied.

HARDLY, há'rd-lý. ad. With difficulty, not easily; scarcely, scant; grudgingly; severely; rigorously, oppressively; harshly; not tenderly, not delicately.

HARDMOUTHED, há'rd-mouthd. a. Disobedient to the rein, not sensible of the bit.

HARDNESS, há'rd-nés. f. Power of resistance in bodies; difficulty to be understood; difficulty to be accomplished; scarcity, penury; obscurity, profligateness; coarseness, harshness of look; keenness, vehemence of weather or seasons; cruelty of temper, savageness, harshness; faulty parsimony, stinginess.

HARDOCK, há'r-dòk. f. I suppose the same with **BURDOCK**.

HARDS, há'rdz. f. The refuse or coarser part of flax.

HARDSHIP, há'rd-ship. f. Injury, oppression; inconvenience, fatigue.

HARDWARE, há'rd-wáre. f. Manufactures of metal.

HARDWAREMAN, há'rd-wáre-mán. f. A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.

HARDY, há'r-dý. a. Bold, brave, stout, daring; strong, hard, firm.

HARE, há're. f. A small quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; a constellation.

To HARE, há're. v. a. To frighten, to hurry with terrour.

HAREBEL, há're-bél. f. A blue flower of the bell shape.

HAREBRAINED, há're-bránd. a. Volatile, unsettled, wild.

HAREFOOT, há're-fút. f. A bird; an herb.

HARELIP, há're-lip. f. A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance.

HAREM, há'rém. f. The part of the house appropriated to the women in eastern countries.

HARESEAR, há'rz-ér. f. A plant.

HARIER, há'r-ry-úr. f. A dog for hunting hares.

To HARK, há'rk. v. n. To listen.

HARK, há'rk. injerj. Listen! hear! listen!

HARL, há'rl. f. The filaments of flax; any filamentous substance.

HARLEQUIN, há'r-lè-kín. f. A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace, a Jack-pudding.

HARLEQUINADE, há'r-lè-kín-á'de. f. The trick of a harlequin.

HARLOT, há'r-lút. f. A whore, a strumpet.

HARLOTRY, há'r-lút-ry. f. The trade of a harlot, fornication; a name of contempt for a woman.

HARM, há'rm. f. Injury, crime, wickedness; mischief, detriment, hurt.

To HARM, há'rm. v. a. To hurt, to injure.

HARMFUL, há'rm-fúl. a. Hurtful, mischievous.

HARMFULLY, há'rm-fúl-y. ad. Hurtfully, noxiously.

HARMFULNESS, há'rm-fúl-nés. f. Hurtfulness, mischievousness.

HARMLESS, há'rm-lés. a. Innocent, innoxious, not hurtful; unhurt, undamaged.

HARMLESSLY, há'rm-lés-lý. ad. Innocently, without hurt, without crime.

HARMLESSNESS, há'rm-lés-nés. f. Innocence, freedom from injury or hurt.

HARMONICAL, há'r-món'-i-kál. f.

HARMONICK, há'r-món'-ik. f. Adapted to each other, musical.

HARMONIOUS, há'r-mó'-nyús. a. Adapted to each other, having the parts proportioned to each other; musical.

HARMONIOUSLY, há'r-mó'-nyús-lý. ad. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other; musically, with concord of sounds.

HARMONIOUSNESS, há'r-mó'-nyús-nés. f. Proportion, musicalness.

To HARMONIZE, há'r-mó-níze. v. a. To adjust in fit proportions.

To HARMONIZE, há'r-mó-níze. v. n. To agree, to make music.

HARMONY, há'r-mó-ný. f. The just adaptation of one part to another; just proportion of sound; concord, correspondent sentiment.

HARNES, há'r-nés. f. Armour, defensive furniture of war; the traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure.

To HARNES, há'r-nés. v. a. To dress in armour; to fix horses in their traces.

HARP, há'rp. f. A lyre, an instrument strung with wire and struck with the finger; a constellation.

To HARP, há'rp. v. n. To play on the harp; to touch any passion; to dwell vexatiously on one subject.

HARPER, há'r-púr. f. A player on the harp.

HARPING IRON, há'r-ping-i-úr-n. f. A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught,

HARPONEER, hár-pò-né'r. f. He that throws the harpoon.

HARPOON, hár-pò'n. f. A harping iron.

HARPSICORD, há'rp-sý-kòrd. f. A musical instrument.

HARPY, há'r-pý. f. The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; a ravenous wretch.

HARQUEBUSS, há'r-kwý-bús. f. A handgun.

HARQUEBUSSIER, há'r-kwý-búf-sé'r. f. One armed with a harquebuss.

HARRIDAN, há'r-ry-dán. f. A decayed trumpeter.

HARROW, há'r-rò. f. A frame of timbers crossing each other, and fet with teeth.

To **HARROW**, há'r-rò. v. a. 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, há'r-rò-úr. f. He who harrows; a kind of hawk.

To **HARRY**, há'r-ry. v. a. To teaze, to ruffle; in Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress.

HARSH, há'rsh. a. Austere, rough, four; rough to the ear; crabbed, morose, peevish; rugged to the touch; unpleasing, rigorous.

HARSHLY, há'rsh-lý. ad. Sourly, austere to the palate; with violence, in opposition to gentleness; severely, morosely, crabbedly; ruggedly to the ear.

HARSHNESS, há'rsh-nés. f. Sourness, austere taste; roughness to the ear; ruggedness to the touch; crabbedness, peevishness.

HART, há'rt. f. A he-deer of the large kind, the male of the roe.

HARTSHORN, há'rtf-hòrn. f. The horn of the hart or deer; volatile spirit obtained from horn; a herb.

HARVEST, há'r-vést. f. The season of reaping and gathering the corn; the corn ripened, gathered, and inned; the product of labour.

HARVEST-HOME, há'r-vést-hòme. f. The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inned the harvest; the opportunity of gathering treasure.

HARVEST-LORD, há'r-vést-lárd. f. The head reaper at the harvest.

HARVESTER, há'r-vést-túr. f. One who works at the harvest.

HARVESTMAN, há'r-vést-mán. f. A labourer in harvest.

To **HASH**, hásh'. v. a. To mince, to chop into small pieces and mingle.

HASH, hásh'. f. Meat cut into small pieces and dressed a second time, a mixture.

HASLET, há's-lét. } f. The heart,

HARSLET, há'r-slét. } liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP, hásp'. f. A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened as with a padlock.

To **HASP**, hásp'. v. n. To shut with a hasp.

HASSOCK, há's-súk. f. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

HAST, hást'. The second person singular of HAVE.

HASTE, há'ste. f. Hurry, speed, nimbleness, precipitation; passion, vehemence.

To **HASTE**, há'ste. } v. n. To

To **HASTEN**, há'stn. } make haste, to be in a hurry; to move with swiftness.

To **HASTE**, há'ste. } v. a. To push

To **HASTEN**, há'stn. } forward, to urge on, to precipitate.

HASTENER, há'ste-núr. f. One that hastens or hurries.

HASTILY, há'st-tl-lý. ad. In a hurry, speedily, nimbly, quickly; rashly, precipitately; passionately, with vehemence.

HASTINESS, há'st-tý-nés. f. Haste, speed; hurry, precipitation; angry testiness, passionate vehemence.

HASTINGS, há's-tíngz. f. Peace that come early.

HASTY, há'st-tý. a. Quick, speedy; passionate, vehement; rash, precipitate; early ripe.

HASTY-PUDDING, há'st-tý-púdd-íng.

ding. *f.* A pudding made of milk and flower boiled quick together.

HAT, há't. *f.* A cover for the head.

HATBAND, há't-bánd. *f.* A string tied round the hat.

HATCASE, há't-káse. *f.* A slight box for a hat.

To HATCH, há'tsh'. *v. a.* To produce young from eggs; to quicken the eggs by incubation; to form by meditation, to contrive; to shade by lines drawing or graving.

To HATCH, há'tsh'. *v. n.* To be in the state of growing quick; to be in a state of advance towards effect.

HATCH, há'tsh'. *f.* A brood excluded from the egg; the act of exclusion from the egg; disclosure, discovery; the half-door; in the plural, the doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another; To be under hatches, to be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or dejection.

To HATCHEL, há'tl. *v. a.* To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

HATCHEL, há'tl. *f.* The instrument with which flax is beaten.

HATHELLER, há't-lúr. *f.* A beater of flax.

HATCHET, há'tsh'-ít. *f.* A small axe.

HATCHET-FACE, há'tsh'-ít-fáse. *f.* An ugly face.

HATCHMENT, há'tsh'-mént. *f.* Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

HATCHWAY, há'tsh'-wá. *f.* The way over or through the hatches.

To HATE, há'te. *v. a.* To detest, to abhor, to abominate.

HATE, há'te. *f.* Malignity, detestation.

HATEFUL, há'te-fúl. *a.* That which causes abhorrence; odious, abhorrent, malignant, malevolent.

HATEFULLY, há'te-fúl-ý. *ad.* Odiously, abominably; malignantly, maliciously.

HATEFULNESS, há'te-fúl-nés. *f.* Odiousness.

HATER, há'-túr. *f.* One that hates.

HATRED, há'-tréd. *f.* Hate, ill-will, malignity.

To HATTER, há't-ter. *v. a.* To harass, to weary.

HATTER, há't-túr. *f.* A maker of hats.

HATTOCK, há't-túk. *f.* A shock of corn.

HAUBERK, há'-bérk. *f.* A coat of mail.

To HAVE, háv'. *v. a.* To carry, to wear; to possess; to obtain, to enjoy; to contain; to be a husband or wife to another; it is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses, **HAVE** the preterperfect, and **HAD** the preterpluperfect; **Have** at, or with, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt.

HAVEN, há'v'n. *f.* A port, a harbour, a safe station for ships; a shelter, an asylum.

HAVENER, há'v-núr. *f.* An overseer of a port.

HAYER, háv'-úr. *f.* Possessor, holder.

HAUGHT, há't. *a.* Haughty, insolent, proud.

HAUGHTILY, há'-tí-ly. *ad.* Proudly, arrogantly.

HAUGHTINESS, há'-tý-nés. *f.* Pride, arrogance.

HAUGHTY, há'-tý. *a.* Proud, lofty, insolent, arrogant, contemptuous; proudly great.

HAVING, háv'-ing. *f.* Possession, estate, fortune; the act or state of possessing; behaviour, regularity.

HAVIOUR, há'-vyúr. *f.* Conduct, manners.

To HAUL, há'l. *v. a.* To pull, to draw, to drag by violence.

HAUL, há'l. *f.* Pull, violence in dragging.

HAUM, há'm. *f.* The dry stalks of pulse, grain, and other plants.

HAUNCH, hántsh'. *f.* The thigh, the hind hip; the rear, the hind part.

To HAUNT, há'nt. *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.

To HAUNT, há'nt. v. n. To be much about, to appear frequently.

HAUNT, há'nt. f. Place in which one is frequently found; habit of being in a certain place.

HAUNTER, há'nt-úr. f. Frequenter, one that is often found in any place.

HAVOCK, háv'ók. f. Waste, wide and general devastation.

HAVOCK, háv'ók interj. A word of encouragement to slaughter.

To HAVOCK, háv'ók. v. a. To waste, to destroy.

HAUTBOY, hó'-boy. f. A wind instrument; a large kind of straw-berry.

HAW, há'. f. The berry and seed of the hawthorn; a hedge; an excrescence in the eye; a small piece of ground adjoining to a house.

To HAW, há'. v. n. To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.

HAWK, há'k. f. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds; an effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK, há'k. v. n. To fly hawks at fowls; to fly at, to attack on the wing; to force up phlegm with a noise; to sell by proclaiming in the streets.

HAWKED, há'-kéd. a. Formed like a hawk's bill.

HAWKER, há'kúr. f. One who sells wares by proclaiming them in the street.

HAWKWEED, há'k-wéd. f. A plant.

HAWSES, há'-siz. f. Two round holes under the ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass.

HAWTHORN, há'-thárn. f. The thorn that bears haws; the white thorn.

HAWTHORN, há'-thárn. a. Belonging to the white thorn; consisting of the white thorn.

HAY, há'. f. Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter; a kind of dance; a net which encloses the haunt of an animal.

HAYCOCK, há'-kók. f. A small heap of hay.

HAYMAKER, há'-má-kúr. f. One employed in drying grass for hay.

HAYMAKING, há'-má-king. f. The drying of grass for hay.

HAZARD, ház'-úrd. f. Chance, accident; danger, chance of danger; a game at dice.

To HAZARD, ház'-úrd. v. a. To expose to chance.

To HAZARD, ház'-úrd. v. n. To try the chance; to adventure.

HAZARDABLE, ház'-ár-dábl. a. Venturesome, liable to chance.

HAZARDER, ház'-ár-dúr. f. He who hazards.

HAZARDRY, ház'-ár-dry. f. Temerity, precipitation.

HAZARDOUS, ház'-ár-dús. a. Dangerous, exposed to chance.

HAZARDOUSLY, ház'-ár-dúf-ly. ad. With danger or chance.

HAZE, há'ze. f. Fog, mist.

To HAZE, há'ze. v. n. To be foggy.

HAZEL, há'zl. f. A nut-tree.

HAZEL, há'zl. a. Light brown, of the colour of hazel.

HAZELLY, há'z-ly. a. Of the colour of hazel, a light brown.

HAZY, há'z-y. a. Dark, foggy, misty.

HE, hé'. pronoun. The man that was named before; the man, the person; man or male being; male, as a He bear, a He goat.

HEAD, héd'. f. 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; understanding, faculties of the mind; resistance, hostile opposition; state of a deer's horns, by which his age is known; the top of any thing bigger than the rest; the fore part of any thing, as of a ship; that which rises on the top of liquors; upper part of a bed; dress of the head; principal topics of discourse; source of stream; crisis, pitch; it is very improperly applied to roots.

HEAD, héd'. a. Chief, principal.

To HEAD, héd'. v. a. To lead, to influence, to direct, to govern; to behead.

behead, to kill by taking away the head; to fit any thing with a head, or principal part; to lop trees at the top.

HEADACH, héd'-âke. *f.* Pain in the head.

HEADBAND, héd'-bând. *f.* A fillet for the head, a topknot; the band to each end of a book.

HEADBOROUGH, héd'-búr-rô. *f.* A constable, a subordinate constable.

HEADDRESS, héd'-drés. *f.* The covering of a woman's head; any thing resembling a headdress.

HEADER, héd'-dúr. *f.* One that heads nails or pins, or the like; the first brick in the angle.

HEADINESS, héd'-dý-nés. *f.* Hurry, rashness, stubbornness, precipitation, obstinacy.

HEADLAND, héd'-lând. *f.* Promontory, cape; ground under hedges.

HEADLESS, héd'-lés. *a.* Without a head, beheaded; without a chief; obstinate, inconsiderate, ignorant.

HEADLONG, héd'-lông. *a.* Rash, thoughtless; sudden, precipitate.

HEADLONG, héd'-lông. *ad.* With the head foremost; rashly, without thought, precipitately; hastily, without delay or respite.

HEADPIECE, héd'-pés. *f.* Armour for the head, helmet; understanding, force of mind.

HEADQUARTERS, héd'-kwá'r-túr. *f.* The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers; where the commander in chief takes up his quarters.

HEADSHIP, héd'-shíp. *f.* Dignity, authority, chief place.

HEADSMAN, héd'-z-mán. *f.* An executioner.

HEADSTALL, héd'-stál. *f.* Part of the bridle that covers the head.

HEADSTONE, héd'-stône. *f.* The first or capital stone.

HEADSTRONG, héd'-strông. *a.* Unrestrained, violent, ungovernable.

HEADWORKMAN, héd'-wúrk'-mán. *f.* The foreman.

HEADY, héd'-dý. *a.* Rash, precipitate, hasty, violent; apt to affect the head.

To HEAL, hél'. *v. a.* To cure a person; to restore from hurt, sickness, or wound; to reconcile; as he healed all dissensions.

To HEAL, hél'. *v. n.* To grow well.

HEALER, hél'-úr. *f.* One who cures or heals.

HEALING, hél'-ing. *part. a.* Mild, mollifying, gentle, assuasive.

HEALTH, hêlth'. *f.* Freedom from bodily pain or sickness; welfare of mind, purity, goodness; salvation, prosperity; with of happiness in drinking.

HEALTHFUL, hêlth'-fúl. *a.* Free from sickness; well disposed, wholesome, salubrious; salutary, productive of salvation.

HEALTHFULLY, hêlth'-fúl-ý. *ad.* In health; wholesomely.

HEALTHFULNESS, hêlth'-fúl-nés. *f.* State of being well; wholesomeness.

HEALTHILY, hêlth'-l-ly. *ad.* Without sickness.

HEALTHINESS, hêlth'-ý-nés. *f.* The state of health.

HEALTHLESS, hêlth'-lés. *a.* Weak, sickly, infirm.

HEALTHSOME, hêlth'-súm. *a.* Wholesome, salutary.

HEALTHY, hêl'-thý. *a.* In health, free from sickness.

HEAP, hê'p. *f.* Many single things thrown together, a pile; a crowd, a throng, a rabble; cluster, number driven together.

To HEAP, hê'p. *v. a.* To throw on heaps, to pile, to throw together; to accumulate, to lay up; to add to something else.

HEAPER, hê'p-úr. *f.* One that makes piles or heaps.

HEAPY, hê'p-ý. *a.* Lying in heaps.

To HEAR, hê'r. *v. n.* To enjoy the sense by which words are distinguished; to listen, to hearken; to be told, to have an account.

To HEAR, hê'r. *v. a.* To perceive by the ear; to give an audience, or allowance to speak; to attend, to listen to, to obey; to try, to attend judicially; to attend favourably; to acknowledge.

HEARD,

HEARD, hêrd'. preterite and part. pass. of **HEAR**.

HEARER, hêr-ûr. f. One who attends to any doctrine or discourse.

HEARING, hêr-ing. f. The sense by which sounds are perceived; audience; judicial trial; reach of the ear.

To **HEARKEN**, hâ'rk-n. v. n. To listen by way of curiosity; to attend, to pay regard.

HEARKENER, hâ'rk-nûr. f. Listener, one that hearkens.

HEARSAY, hêr-sâ. f. Report, rumour.

HEARSE, hêr's. f. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave; a temporary monument set over a grave.

HEART, hâ'rt. f. The muscle which by it's contraction and dilatation propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion; the chief part, the vital part; the inner part of any thing; courage, spirit; seat of love; affection, inclination; memory; secret meaning, hidden intention; conscience, sense of good or ill; it is much used in composition for mind or affection.

HEART-ACH, hâ'rt-âke. f. Sorrow, pang, anguish.

HEART-BREAK, hâ'rt-brêk. f. Overpowering sorrow.

HEART-BREAKER, hâ'rt-brêk-ûr. f. A cant name for a woman's curls.

HEART-BREAKING, hâ'rt-brêk-ing. a. Overpowering with sorrow.

HEART-BREAKING, hâ'rt-brêk-ing. f. Overpowering with grief.

HEART-BURNED, hâ'rt-bûrnd'. a. Having the heart inflamed.

HEART-BURNING, hâ'rt-bûr-nîng. f. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour; discontent, secret enmity.

HEART-DEAR, hâ'rt-dêr. a. Sincerely beloved.

HEART-EASE, hâ'rt-êz. f. Quiet tranquillity.

HEART-EASING, hâ'rt-êz-ing. a. Giving quiet.

HEART-FELT, hâ'rt-fêlt. a. Felt in the conscience, felt at the heart.

HEART-PEAS, hâ'rt-pêz. f. A plant.

HEART-QUELLING, hâ'rt-kwêl-ing. a. Conquering the affection.

HEART-RENDING, hâ'rt-rênd-ing. a. Killing with anguish.

HEART'S-EASE, hâ'rt-êz. f. A plant.

HEART-SICK, hâ'rt-sîk. a. Pained in mind; mortally ill, hurt in the constitution.

HEART-SORE, hâ'rt-sôre. a. That which pains the mind.

HEART-STRING, hâ'rt-strîng. f. The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

HEART-STRUCK, hâ'rt-strûk. a. Driven to the heart, infixed for ever in the mind; shocked with fear or dismay.

HEART-SWELLING, hâ'rt-swêl-ing. a. Rankling in the mind.

HEART-WHOLE, hâ'rt-hôle. a. With the affections yet unfix'd; with the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED, hâ'rt-wô'ndid. a. Filled with passion of love or grief.

HEART-WOUNDING, hâ'rt-wô'nding. a. Piercing with grief.

HEARTED, hâ'rt-id. a. It is only used in composition, as hard hearted.

To **HEARTEN**, hâ'rt-n. v. a. To encourage, to animate, to stir up; to meliorate with manure.

HEARTH, hâ'rth. f. The pavement of a room on which a fire is made.

HEARTILY, hâ'r-tî-lî. ad. Sincerely, actively, diligently, vigorously; from the heart, fully; eagerly, with desire.

HEARTINESS, hâ'r-tî-nês. f. Sincerity, freedom from hypocrisy; vigour, diligence, strength.

HEARTLESS, hâ'rt-lês. a. Without courage, spiritless.

HEARTLESSLY, hâ'rt-lêf-lî. ad. Without courage, faintly, timidly.

HEARTLESSNESS, hâ'rt-lêf-nês. f. Want of courage or spirit, dejection of mind.

HEARTY, hâ'rt-tî. a. Sincere, un-

dissembled, warm, zealous; in full health; vigorous, strong.

HEARTY-HALE, hâ'r-tý-hâle. a. Good for the heart.

HEAT, hê't. f. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire; the cause of the sensation of burning; hot weather; state of any body under the action of fire; one violent action unintermitted; the state of being once hot; a course at a race; pimples in the face, flush; agitation of sudden or violent passion; faction, contest, party rage; ardour of thought or elocution.

To HEAT, hê't. v. a. To make hot, to endure 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.

To HEAT, hê't. v. n. To grow hot, to ferment.

HEATER, hê'-túr. f. An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen.

HEATH, hê'th. f. A plant; a place overgrown with heath; a place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.

HEATH-COCK, hê'th-kòk. f. A large fowl that frequents heaths.

HEATH-PEAS, hê'th-péz. f. A species of bitter vetch.

HEATH-POUT, hê'th-pout. f. A young heath-cock.

HEATH-ROSE, hê'th-ròze. f. A plant.

HEATHEN, hê'thn. f. The gentiles, the pagans, the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

HEATHEN, hê'thn. a. Gentile, pagan.

HEATHENISH, hê'th-nísh. a. Belonging to the gentiles; wild, savage, rapacious, cruel.

HEATHENISHLY, hê'th-nísh-lý. ad. After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISM, hê'th-níz-m. f. Gentilism, paganism.

HEATHY, hê'th-ý. a. Full of heath.

To HEAVE, hê'v. v. a. To lift, to raise from the ground; to carry; to

cause to swell; to force up from the breast; to exalt, to elevate.

To HEAVE, hê'v. 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, hê'v. f. Lift, exertion or effort upwards; rising of the breast; effort to vomit; struggle to rise.

HEAVEN, hê'v'n. f. The regions above, the expanse of the sky; the habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed; the supreme power, the sovereign of heaven.

HEAVEN-BEGOT, hê'v'n-bý-gòt. a. Begotten by a celestial power.

HEAVEN-BORN, hê'v'n-bárn. a. Descended from the celestial regions.

HEAVEN-BRED, hê'v'n-bréd. a. Produced or cultivated in heaven.

HEAVEN-BUILT, hê'v'n-bílt. a. Built by the agency of the gods.

HEAVEN-DIRECTED, hê'v'n-dí-rék'-tíd. a. Raised towards the sky; taught by the powers of heaven.

HEAVENLY, hê'v'n-lý. a. Resembling heaven, supremely excellent; celestial, inhabiting heaven.

HEAVENLY, hê'v'n-lý. ad. In a manner resembling that of heaven; by the agency or influence of heaven.

HEAVENWARD, hê'v'n-wârd. ad. Towards heaven.

HEAVILY, hê'v'-l-lý. ad. With great weight; grievously, afflictively; sorrowfully, with an air of dejection.

HEAVINESS, hê'v'-vý-nés. f. The quality of being heavy, weight; dejection of mind, depression of spirit; inaptitude to motion or thought; oppression, crush, affliction; deepness or richness of soil.

HEAVY, hê'v'-vý. a. Weighty, tending strongly to the centre; sorrowful, dejected, depressed; grievous, oppressive, afflictive; wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment, unanimated; wanting activity, indolent, lazy; drowsy, dull, torpid; slow, sluggish; stupid, foolish; burdensome, troublesome, tedious; loaded, incumbered, burdened; not easily digested; rich in soil, fertile,

- as heavy lands; deep, cumbersome, as heavy roads.
- HEAVY**, hĕv'-vŷ. ad. As an adverb it is only used in composition, heavily.
- HEBDOMAD**, hĕb'-dĕ-măd. f. A week, a space of seven days.
- HEBDOMADAL**, hĕb'-dĕm'-ă-dăl. } ad.
- HEBDOMADARY**, hĕb'-dĕm'-ă-dăr'-ŷ. }
Weekly, consisting of seven days.
- To HEBETATE**, hĕb'-ĕ-tăte. v. a. To dull, to blunt, to stupify.
- HEBETATION**, hĕb'-ĕ-tă-shŭn. f. The act of dulling; the state of being dulled.
- HEBETUDE**, hĕb'-ĕ-tăd. f. Dulness, obtuseness, bluntness.
- HEBRAISM**, hĕ'-bră-izm. f. A Hebrew idiom.
- HEBRAIST**, hĕ'-bră-ist. f. A man skilled in Hebrew.
- HEBRICIAN**, hĕ-brĭsh'-ăn. f. One skilful in Hebrew.
- HECATOMB**, hĕk'-ă-tĕm. f. A sacrifice of a hundred cattle.
- HECTICAL**, hĕk'-tŷ-kăl. } a. Habitual,
- HECTICK**, hĕk'-tik. } constitutional; troubled with a morbid heat.
- HECTICK**, hĕk'-tik. f. A hectick fever.
- HECTOR**, hĕk'-tŭr. f. A bully, a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.
- To HECTOR**, hĕk'-tŭr v. a. To threaten, to treat with insolent terms.
- To HECTOR**, hĕk'-tŭr. v. n. To play the bully.
- HEDERACEOUS**, hĕd-ĕr-ă'-shŭs. a. Producing ivy.
- HEDGE**, hĕdzh'. f. A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes.
- HEDGE**, hĕdzh', prefixed to any word, signifies something mean.
- To HEDGE**, hĕdzh'. v. a. To enclose with a hedge; to obstruct; to encircle for defence; to shut up within an enclosure; to force into a place already full.
- To HEDGE**, hĕdzh'. v. n. To shift, to hide the head.
- HEDGE-BORN**, hĕdzh'-băr-n. a. Of no known birth, meanly born.
- HEDGE-CREEPER**, hĕdzh'-krĕ-
- pŭr. f. One that skulks under hedges for bad purposes.
- HEDGE-FUMITORY**, hĕdzh' fŭm'-mĭ-tŭr-ŷ. f. A plant.
- HEDGE-HOG**, hĕdzh'-hĕg. f. An animal set with prickles like thorns in a hedge; a term of reproach; a plant.
- HEDGE-HYSSOP**, hĕdzh'-hĭs'-sŭp. f. A species of willow wort.
- HEDGE-MUSTARD**, hĕdzh'-mŭs'-tărd. f. A plant.
- HEDGE-NOTE**, hĕdzh'-nĕte. f. A word of contempt for low writing.
- HEDGE PIG**, hĕdzh'-pig. f. A young hedge-hog.
- HEDGE-ROW**, hĕdzh'-rĕ. f. The series of trees or bushes planted for enclosures.
- HEDGE-SPARROW**, hĕdzh'-spăr-rĕ. f. A sparrow that lives in bushes.
- HEDGING BILL**, hĕdzh'-ing-bll. f. A cutting hook used in trimming hedges.
- HEDGER**, hĕdzh'-ŭr. f. One who makes hedges.
- To HEED**, hĕ'd. v. a. To mind, to regard, to take notice of, to attend.
- HEED**, hĕ'd. f. Care, attention; caution; care to avoid; notice, observation; seriousness; regard, respectful notice.
- HEEDFUL**, hĕ'd-fŭl. a. Watchful, cautious, suspicious; attentive, careful, observing.
- HEEDFULLY**, hĕ'd-fŭl-ŷ. ad. Attentively, carefully, cautiously.
- HEEDFULNESS**, hĕ'd-fŭl-nĕs. f. Caution, vigilance.
- HEEDILY**, hĕ'd-il-ŷ. ad. Cautiously, vigilantly.
- HEEDINESS**, hĕ'd-ŷ-nĕs. f. Caution, vigilance.
- HEEDLESS**, hĕ'd-lĕs. a. Negligent, inattentive, careless.
- HEEDLESSLY**, hĕ'd-lĕf-lŷ. ad. Carelessly, negligently.
- HEEDLESSNESS**, hĕ'd-lĕf-nĕs. f. Carelessness, negligence, inattention.
- HEEL**, hĕ'l. f. The part of the foot that protuberates behind; the feet employed in flight; To be at the heels, to pursue closely, to follow hard; To lay by the heels, to fetter,

- ter, to shackle, to put in gyves; the back part of a stocking, whence the phrase to be out at the heels, to be worn out.
- To **HEEL**, hē'l. v. n. To dance; to lean on one side, as the ship heels.
- To **HEEL**, hē'l. v. a. To arm a cock.
- HEELER**, hē'l-ūr. f. A cock that strikes well with his heels.
- HEEL-PIECE**, hē'l-pēs. f. A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe.
- To **HEEL-PIECE**, hē'l-pēs. v. a. To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.
- HEFT**, hēft'. f. Heaving, effort; a handle.
- HEGIRA**, hēdzh'-y-rá. f. 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 escape from Mecca, July sixteenth, A. D. six hundred and twenty-two.
- HEIFER**, hēf'-sūr. f. A young cow.
- HEIGH-HO**, hē'-hō'. interj. An expression of slight languor and uneasiness.
- HEIGHT**, hē'te. f. Elevation above the ground; degree of altitude; summit, ascent, towering eminence; elevation of rank; the utmost degree; utmost exertion; state of excellence; advance towards perfection.
- To **HEIGHTEN**, hē'tn. v. a. To raise higher; to improve, to meliorate; to aggravate; to improve by decorations.
- HEINOUS**, hē'-nūs. a. Atrocious, wicked in a high degree.
- HEINOUSLY**, hē'-nūs-lý. ad. Atrociously, wickedly.
- HEINOUSNESS**, hē'-nūs-nēs. f. Atrociousness, wickedness.
- HEIR**, ē're. f. One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.
- To **HEIR**, ē're. v. a. To inherit.
- HEIRESS**, ē're-ēs. f. An inheritrix, a woman that inherits.
- HEIRLESS**, ē're-lēs. a. Without an heir.
- HEIRLOOM**, ē're-lōm. f. Any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold.
- HEIRSHIP**, ē're-shíp. f. The state, character, or privileges of an heir.
- HELD**, hēld'. pret. of **HOLD**.
- HELIACAL**, hē-lý-á-kál. a. Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.
- HELIACALLY**, hē-lý-á-kál-y. ad. In a state of emersion from the rays of the sun, or immersion into them.
- HELICAL**, hē'l-ík-ál. a. Spiral, with many circumvolutions.
- HELIOCENTRICK**, hē'lý-ō-sēn'trík. a. Belonging to the centre of the sun.
- HELIOSCOPE**, hē'lý-ō-skōpe. f. A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes.
- HELIOTROPE**, hē'lý-ō-trōpe. f. A plant that turns towards the sun, but more particularly the turnsol, or sun-flower.
- HELIX**, hē'-líks. f. Part of a spiral line, a circumvolution.
- HELL**, hē'l. f. The place of the devil and wicked souls; the place of separate souls, whether good or bad; the place at a running play, to which those who are caught are carried; the place into which a taylor throws his shreds; the infernal powers.
- HELL-BLACK**, hē'l-blák'. a. Black as hell.
- HELL-BRED**, hē'l-bréd'. a. Produced in hell.
- HELL-BROTH**, hē'l-brá'th. f. A composition boiled up for infernal purposes.
- HELL-DOOMED**, hē'l-dó'md. a. Consigned to hell.
- HELL-GOVERNED**, hē'l-gúv'-ērnd. a. Directed by hell.
- HELL-HATED**, hē'l-há'téd. a. Abhorred like hell.
- HELL-HAUNTED**, hē'l-há'nt-éd. a. Haunted by the devil.
- HELL-HOUND**, hē'l-hound. f. Dog of hell; agent of hell.
- HELL-KITE**, hē'l-kíte. f. Kite of infernal breed.

HEL

HELLEBORE, hĕl'-lĕ-bōre. f. Christmas flower.

HELLENISM, hĕl'-lĕ-nĭzm. f. An idiom of the Greek.

HELLISH, hĕl'-lĭsh. a. Having the qualities of hell, infernal, wicked; sent from hell, belonging to hell.

HELLISHLY, hĕl'-lĭsh-lĭ. ad. Infernally, wickedly.

HELLISHNESS, hĕl'-lĭsh-nĕs. f. Wickedness, abhorred qualities.

HELLWARD, hĕl'-wārd. ad. Towards hell.

HELM, hĕlm'. f. A covering for the head in war; the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest; the upper part of the retort; the steering, the rudder; the station of government.

To HELM, hĕlm'. v. a. To guide, to conduct.

HELMED, hĕl'-mĭd. a. Furnished with a headpiece.

HELMET, hĕl'-mĕt. f. A helm, a headpiece.

HELMINTHICK, hĕl'-mln'-thĭk. a. Relating to worms.

To HELP, hĕlp'. v. a. To assist, to support, to aid; to remove or advance by help; to relieve from pain or disease; to remedy, to change for the better; to forbear, to avoid; to promote, to forward; To help to, to supply with, to furnish with.

To HELP, hĕlp'. v. n. To contribute assistance; to bring a supply.

HELP, hĕlp'. f. Assistance, aid, support, succour; that which forwards or promotes; that which gives help; remedy.

HELPER, hĕl'-pār. f. An assistant, an auxiliary; one that administers remedy; a supernumerary servant; one that supplies with any thing wanted.

HELPFUL, hĕlp'-fūl. a. Useful, that which gives assistance; wholesome, salutary.

HELPLESS, hĕlp'-lĕs. a. Wanting power to succour one's self; wanting support or assistance; irremediable, admitting no help.

HELPLESSLY, hĕlp'-lĕf-lĭ. ad. Without succour.

HEM

HELPLESSNESS, hĕlp'-lĕf-nĕs. f. Want of succour.

HELTER SKELTER, hĕl'-tūr-skĕl'-tūr. ad. In a hurry, without order.

HELVE, hĕlv'. f. The handle of an axe.

To HELVE, hĕlv'. v. a. To fit with a handle.

HEM, hĕm'. f. 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.

To HEM, hĕm'. 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, hĕm'. v. n. To utter a noise by a violent expulsion of the breath.

HEMICRANY, hĕm'-ĭ-krā-nĭ. f. A pain affecting only one part of the head at a time.

HEMICYCLE, hĕm'-ĭ-sĭkl. f. A half round.

HEMIPLEGY, hĕm'-ĭ-plĕ-dzhĭ. f. A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time.

HEMISPHERE, hĕm'-ĭ-sfĕr. f. The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through it's centre in the plane of one of it's greatest circles.

HEMISPHERICAL, hĕm'-ĭ-sfĕr'-ĭk-āl. } a.

HEMISPHERICK, hĕm'-ĭ-sfĕr'-ĭk. } a.

Half round, containing half a globe.

HEMISTICK, hĕ-mĭs-tĭk. f. Half a verse.

HEMLOCK, hĕm'-lōk. f. A herb.

HEMOPTOE, hĕ-mōp'-tō-ĕ. } f.

HEMOPTYSIS, hĕ-mōp'-tĭ-sĭs. } f.

A spitting of blood.

HEMORRHAGE, hĕm'-ō-rādzh. } f.

HEMORRHAGY, hĕm'-ō-rā-dzhĭ. } f.

A violent flux of blood.

HEMORRHOIDS, hĕm'-ō-roĭdz. f. The piles, the emrods.

HEMORRHOIDAL, hĕm'-ō-roĭd-āl. a. Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

HEMP,

HEMP, hém'p'. *f.* A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

HEMPEN, hém'p'n. *a.* Made of hemp.

HEN, hén'. *f.* The female of a housecock; the female of any bird.

HEN-HEARTED, hén'-hár-tíd. *a.* Daftardly, cowardly.

HEN-PECKED, hén'-pékt. *a.* Governed by the wife.

HEN-ROOST, hén'-róft. *f.* The place where the poultry refit.

HENBANE, hén'-báne. *f.* A plant.

HENCE, hén's. *ad.* or *interj.* From this place to another; away, to a diftance; at a diftance, in another place; for this reason, in confequence of this; from this caufe, from this ground; from this fource, from this original, from this ftore; From hence, is a vitious expreffion.

HENCEFORTH, hén's-fórt. *ad.* From this time forward.

HENCEFORWARD, hén's-fór'-wúrd. *ad.* From this time to futurity.

HENCHMAN, hénth'-mán. *f.* A page, an attendant.

TO HEND, hénd'. *v. a.* To feize, to lay hold on; to crowd, to furround.

HENDECAGON, hén-dék'-á-gón. *f.* A figure of eleven fides or angles.

HEPATICAL, hé-pát'-í-kál. } *a.* Be-
HEPATICK, hé-pát'-ík. } long-
ing to the liver.

HEPS, híp's. *f.* The fruit of the dog-rofe, commonly written Hips.

HEPTACAPSULAR, hép-tá-káp'-fú-lár. *a.* Having feven cavities or cells.

HEPTAEDRON, hép-tá-ét'-drón. *f.* A folid with feven equal fides.

HEPTAGON, hép-tá-gón. *f.* A figure with feven fides or angles.

HEPTAGONAL, hép-tág'-ó-nál. *a.* Having feven angles or fides.

HEPTARCHY, hép-tár'-ký. *f.* A fevenfold government.

HER, húr'. *pron.* Belonging to a female; the oblique cafe of SHE.

HERALD, hér'-áld. *f.* An officer whole bufinefs it is to register genealogies, adjuft enfigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry meffages between princes, and

proclaim war and peace; a precursor, a forerunner, a harbinger.

To HERALD, hér'-áld. *v. a.* To introduce as a herald.

HERALDRY, hér'-ál-dry'. *f.* The art or office of a herald; blazonry.

HERB, hér'b'. *f.* Herbs are thofe plants the ftalks of which are foft, and have nothing woody in them, as grafs and hemlock.

HERBACIOUS, hér'-bá'-fhús. *a.* Belonging to herbs; feeding on vegetables.

HERBAGE, hér'-bídz. *f.* Herbs colleétively, grafs, paffure; the tithe and the right of paffure.

HERBAL, hér'-bál. *f.* A book containing the names and defcription of plants.

HERBALIST, hér'-bá-lít. *f.* A man skilled in herbs.

To HERBALIZE, hér'-bá-líze. *v. n.* To colleét herbs.

HERBARIST, hér'-bá-rít. *f.* One skilled in herbs.

HERBELET, hér'b'-lét. *f.* A fmall herb.

HERBESCENT, hér-bés'-fént. *a.* Growing into herbs.

HERBID, hér'-bíd. *a.* Covered with herbs.

HERBOUS, hér'-bús. *a.* Abounding with herbs.

HERBULENT, hér'-bú lént. *a.* Containing herbs.

HERBWOMAN, hér'b'-wúm-ún. *f.* A woman that fells herbs.

HERBY, hér'b'-ý. *a.* Having the nature of herbs.

HERCULEAN, hér-kú'-lyán. *a.* Of great magnitude; requiring great labour.

HERD, hér'd'. *f.* A number of beafts together; a company of men, in contempt or deteftation; it anciently fignified a keeper of cattle, a fenfe ftill retained in compofition, as goat-herd.

To HERD, hér'd'. *v. n.* To run in herds or companies; to affociate.

To HERD, hér'd'. *v. a.* To put into a herd.

HERDGROOM, hér'd'-gróm. *f.* A keeper of herds.

HERDMAN, hêr'd-mán. } f. One
 HERDSMAN, hêr'd-z-mán. } em-
 ployed in tending herds.
 HERE, hê'r. ad. In this place ; in
 the present state ; it is often opposed
 to THERE.
 HERABOUTS, hê'r-â-bouts. ad.
 About this place.
 HEREAFTER, hê'r-âf-tûr. ad. In
 a future state.
 HEREAT, hê'r-â't. a. At this.
 HEREBY, hê'r-bý. ad. By this.
 HEREDITABLE, hê réd'-it-âbl. a.
 Whatever may be occupied as in-
 heritance.
 HEREDITAMENT, hê-réd'-i-tâ-
 mént. a. A law term denoting in-
 heritance.
 HEREDITARILY, hê-réd'-i-tér-i-ly.
 ad. By inheritance.
 HEREDITARY, hê-réd'-i-tér-y. a.
 Possessed or claimed by right of in-
 heritance ; descending by inherit-
 ance.
 HEREIN, hê'r-in'. ad. In this.
 HEREINTO, hê'r-in'-tô. ad. Into
 this.
 HEREMITICAL, hê'r-ê-mít'-ik-âl.
 a. Solitary, suitable to a hermit.
 HEREOF, hê'r-êf'. ad. From this,
 of this.
 HERON, hê'r-ôn'. ad. Upon this.
 HEREOUT, hê'r-ou't. ad. Out of this
 place.
 HERESIARCH, hê-rê'-zý-ârk. f. A
 leader in heresy.
 HERESY, hê'r-ê-sý. f. An opinion
 of private men different from that of
 the catholick and orthodox church.
 HERETICAL, hê-rét'-ik-âl. a. Con-
 taining heresy.
 HERETICALLY, hê-rét'-i-kâl-y. ad.
 With heresy.
 HERETICK, hê'r-ê-tík. f. One who
 propagates his private opinions in
 opposition to the catholick church.
 HERETO, hê'r-tô'. ad. To this, add
 to this.
 HERETOFORE, hê'r-tû-fô're. ad.
 Formerly, anciently.
 HEREUNTO, hê'r-ûn-tô'. ad. To this.
 HEREWITH, hê'r-wít'h'. ad. With
 this.
 HERIOT, hê'r-yût. f. A fine paid to

the lord at the death of a land-
 holder, commonly the best thing in
 the landholder's possessions.
 HERITABLE, hê'r-i-tâbl. a. Ca-
 pable of being inherited.
 HERITAGE, hê'r-y-tîdzh. f. Inhe-
 ritage devolved by succession ; in
 divinity, the people of God.
 HERMAPHRODITE, hê'r-mâf'-frô-
 dîte. f. An animal uniting two
 sexes.
 HERMAPHRODITICAL, hê'r-mâf'-
 frô-dít-i-kâl. a. Partaking of both
 sexes.
 HERMENEUTICAL, hê'r-mê-nû-tý-
 kâl. a. Belonging to interpretation.
 HERMETICAL, hê'r-mét'-i-kâl. } a.
 HERMETICK, hê'r-mêr'-ik. }
 Chymical.
 HERMETICALLY, hê'r-mét'-i-kâl-
 y. ad. According to the herme-
 tical or chymick art.
 HERMIT, hê'r-mít. f. A solitary, an
 anchorite, one who retires from so-
 ciety to contemplation and devo-
 tion ; a beadsman, one bound to pray
 for another.
 HERMITAGE, hê'r-mít-idzh. f. The
 cell or habitation of a hermit.
 HERMITESS, hê'r-mít-és. f. A wo-
 man retired to devotion.
 HERMITICAL, hê'r-mít'-i-kâl. a.
 Suitable to a hermit.
 HERN, hêrn'. f. Contracted from
 HERON.
 HERNIA, hê'r-ný-â. f. Any kind of
 rupture.
 HERO, hê'r-ô. f. A man eminent for
 bravery ; a man of the highest class
 in any respect.
 HEROICAL, hê-rô'-i-kâl. a. Be-
 fitting a hero, heroic.
 HEROICALLY, hê-rô'-i-kâl-y. ad.
 After the way of a hero.
 HEROICK, hê-rô'-ik. a. Productive
 of heroes ; noble, suitable to a hero,
 brave, magnanimous ; reciting the
 acts of heroes.
 HEROICKLY, hê-rô'-ik-ly. ad.
 Suitably to a hero.
 HEROINE, hê'r-ô-in. f. A female
 hero.
 HEROISM, hê'r-ô-izm. f. The qua-
 lities or character of a hero.
 HERON,

HERON, hĕrn'. f. A bird that feeds upon fish.

HERONRY, hĕrn'-rĭ. } f. A
HERONSHAW, hĕrn'-shā. } place where herons breed.

HERPES, hĕr'-pĕz. f. A cutaneous inflammation.

HERPETICK, hĕr'-pĕt-ĭk. a. Of the nature of a herpes.

HERRING, hĕr'-ring. f. A small sea-fish.

HERS, hĕr'z. pron. The female possessive, used when it refers to a substantive going before : as, this house is hers.

HERSE, hĕr's. f. A temporary monument raised over a grave ; the carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.

To **HERSE**, hĕr's. v. a. To put into a herse.

HERSELF, hĕr'-sĕlf. pronoun. The female personal pronoun, in the oblique cases reciprocal.

HERSELIKE, hĕr'-lĭke. a. Funeral, suitable to funerals.

HESITANCY, hĕz'-ĭ-tān-sĭ. f. Doubtfulness, uncertainty.

To **HESITATE**, hĕz'-ĭ-tāte. v. a. To be doubtful, to delay, to pause.

HESITATION, hĕz'-ĭ-tā-shùn. f. Doubt, uncertainty, difficulty made ; intermission of speech, want of volubility.

HEST, hĕst'. f. Command, precept, injunction.

HETEROCLITE, hĕt'-ĕr-ō-klit. f. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension ; any thing or person deviating from the common rule.

HETEROCLITICAL, hĕt'-ĕr-ō-klit'-ĭ-kāl. a. Deviating from the common rule.

HETERODOX, hĕt'-ĕr-ō-dōks. a. Deviating from the established opinion, not orthodox.

HETERODOX, hĕt'-ĕr-ō-dōks. f. An opinion peculiar.

HETERODOXY, hĕt'-ĕr-ō-dōk-sĭ. f. The quality of being heterodox.

HETEROGENEAL, hĕt'-ĕr-ō-dzhĕ'-nyāl. a. Not of the same nature, not kindred.

HETEROGENEITY, hĕt'-ĕr-ō-dzhĕ'-nĕ'-ĭ-tĭ. f. Opposition of nature, contrariety of qualities ; opposite or dissimilar part.

HETEROGENEOUS, hĕt'-ĕr-ō-dzhĕ'-nyūs. a. Not kindred, opposite or dissimilar in nature.

HETEROSCIANS, hĕt'-ĕr-ōsh'-ĭ-ānz. f. Those whose shadows fall only one way.

To **HEW**, hĕ. v. a. To cut with an edged instrument, to hack ; to chop, to cut ; to fell as with an axe ; to form or shape with an axe ; to form laboriously.

HEWER, hĕ'-ūr. f. One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

HEWN, hĕ'n. irreg. part. pass. of **Hew**.

HEXAEDRON, hĕks'-ā-ĕ'-drōn. f. A solid of six equal sides, a cube.

HEXAGON, hĕks'-ā-gōn. f. A figure of six sides or angles.

HEXAGONAL, hĕks'-āg'-ō-nāl. a. Having six sides.

HEXAGONY, hĕks'-āg'-gŭn-ĭ. f. A figure of six angles.

HEXAMETER, hĕgz'-ām'-ĕ-tūr. f. A verse of six feet.

HEXANGULAR, hĕks'-āng'-gŭ-lār. a. Having six corners.

HEXAPOD, hĕks'-ā-pōd. f. An animal with six feet.

HEXASTICK, hĕgz'-ās'-tĭk. f. A poem of six lines.

HEY, hĭ. interj. An expression of joy.

HEYDAY, hĭ'-dā. interj. An expression of frolick and exultation.

HEYDAY, hĕ'-dā. f. A frolick, wildness.

HIATION, hĭ-ā'-shŭn. f. The act of gaping.

HIATUS, hĭ-ā'-tŭs. f. An aperture, a breach ; the opening of the mouth by the succession of some of the vowels.

HIBERNAL, hĭ-bĕr'-nāl. a. Belonging to the winter.

HIBERNATION, hĭ-bĕr'-nā'-shŭn. f. The act of passing the winter.

HICCOUGH, hĭk'-kŭp. f. A convulsion of the stomach producing sobs.

To HICCOUGH, } hĭk'-kūp. } v. n.
 To HICKUP, } To

sob with convulsion of the stomach.

HID, dĭd'. Pret. of HIDE.

HIDDEN, hĭd'n. Part. pass. of HIDE.

To HIDE, hĭde. v. a. To conceal, to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

To HIDE, hĭde. v. n. To lie hid; to be concealed.

HIDE AND SEEK, hĭde-and-sēk. f.

A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.

HIDE, hĭde. f. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed; the human skin, in contempt; a certain quantity of land.

HIDEBOUND, hĭde-bound. 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.

HIDEOUS, hĭd'-yūs. a. Horrible, dreadful.

HIDEOUSLY, hĭd'-yūs-lĭ. ad. Horribly, dreadfully.

HIDEOUSNESS, hĭd'-yūs-nēs. f. Horribleness, dreadfulness.

HIDER, hĭ-dūr. f. He that hides.

To HIE, hĭ. v. n. To hasten, to go in haste.

HIERARCH, hĭ-ē-rārĭk. f. The chief of a sacred order.

HIERARCHICAL, hĭ-ē-rārĭk-kāl. a. Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical establishment.

HIERARCHY, hĭ-ē-rārĭk-kĭ. f. A sacred government, rank or subordination of holy beings; ecclesiastical establishment.

HIEROGLYPH, hĭ-ē-rō-glĭf. } f.

HIEROGLYPHICK, hĭ-ē-rō-glĭf-ĭk. } f.

An emblem, a figure by which a word was implied; the art of writing in picture.

HIEROGLYPHICAL, hĭ-ē-rō-glĭf-ĭ-kāl. } a.

HIEROGLYPHICK, hĭ-ē-rō-glĭf-ĭk. } a.

Emblematical, expressive of some

meaning beyond what immediately appears.

HIEROGLYPHICALLY, hĭ-ē-rō-glĭf-ĭ-kāl-ĭ. ad. Emblematically.

HIEROGRAPHY, hĭ-ē-rōg'-gráf-ĭ. f. Holy writing.

HIEROPHANT, hĭ-ē-rō-fánt'. f. One who teaches rules of religion.

To HIGGLE, hĭg'l. v. n. To chaffer, to be penurious in a bargain; to go selling provisions from door to door.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, hĭg'l-dĭ-pĭg'l-dĭ. ad. A cant word, corrupted from higgie, which denotes any confused mass.

HIGGLER, hĭg'-lūr. f. One who sells provisions by retail.

HIGH, hĭ. a. A great way upwards, rising above; 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; violent, tempestuous, applied to the wind; tumultuous, turbulent, ungovernable; full, complete; strong tasted; at the most perfect state, in the meridian; far advanced into antiquity; dear, exorbitant in price; capital, great, opposed to little, as high treason.

HIGH, hĭ. f. High place, elevation, superiour region.

HIGH-BLEST, hĭ-blēst'. a. Supremely happy.

HIGH-BLOWN, hĭ-blōne. a. Swelled much with wind, much inflated.

HIGH-BORN, hĭ-bārĭn. a. Of noble extraction.

HIGH-COLOURED, hĭ-kūl'-lūrd. a. Having a deep or glaring colour.

HIGH-DESIGNING, hĭ-dē-sĭ-nĭng. a. Having great schemes.

HIGH-FED, hĭ-sēd'. a. Pampered.

HIGH-FLAMING; hĭ-flā-me-ĭng. a. Throwing the flame to a great height.

HIGH-FLIER, hĭ-flī-ūr. f. One that carries his opinions to extravagance.

HIGH-FLOWN, hĭ-flōne. a. Elevated, proud; rigid, extravagant.

HIGH-FLYING, hĭ-flĭ-ĭng. a. Extravagant in claims or opinions.

HIGH-HEAPED, hī'-hē'pd. a. Covered with high piles.

HIGH-HEELED, hī'-hēld. a. Having the heel of the shoe much raised.

HIGH-HUNG, hī'-hūng. a. Hung aloft.

HIGH-METTLED, hī'-mētld. a. Proud or ardent of spirit.

HIGH-MINDED, hī'-mīn-dīd. a. Proud, arrogant.

HIGH-PRINCIPLED, hī'-prīn-sīpld. a. Extravagant in notions of politicks.

HIGH-RED, hī'-rēd'. a. Deeply red.

HIGH-SEASONED, hī'-sē-zūnd. a. Piquant to the palate.

HIGH-SIGHTED, hī'-sī'te-īd. a. Always looking upwards.

HIGH-SPIRITED, hī'-spīr-īt-īd. a. Bold, daring, insolent.

HIGH-STOMACHED, hī'-stūm'-mūkt. a. Obstinate, lofty.

HIGH-TASTED, hī'-tāst-īd. a. Gustful, piquant.

HIGH-VICED, hī'-vīd. a. Enormously wicked.

HIGH-WROUGHT, hī'-rā't. a. Accurately finished.

HIGHLAND, hī'-lānd. f. Mountainous regions.

HIGHLANDER, hī'-lān-dūr. f. An inhabitant of mountains.

HIGHLY, hī'-lī. ad. With elevation as to place and situation; in a great degree; proudly; arrogantly, ambitiously; with esteem, with estimation.

HIGHMOST, hī'-mūst. a. Highest, topmost.

HIGHNESS, hī'-nēs. f. Elevation above the surface; the title of princes, anciently of kings; dignity of nature, supremacy.

HIGHT, hī'te. imperf. v. Was named, was called; called, named.

HIGHWATER, hī'-wā'tūr. f. The utmost flow of the tide.

HIGHWAY, hī'-wā'. f. Great road, publick path.

HIGHWAYMAN, hī'-wā-mān. f. A robber that plunders on the publick roads.

HILARITY, hīl-lār-īt-ī. f. Merriment, gayety.

HILDING, hīl-dīng. f. A ferry, pal-

try, cowardly fellow; it is used likewise for a mean woman.

HILL, hīl'. f. An elevation of ground less than a mountain.

HILLOCK, hīl-lōk. f. A little hill.

HILLY, hīl-lī. a. Full of hills, unequal in the surface.

HILT, hīlt'. f. The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.

HIM, hīm'. The oblique case of HE.

HIMSELF, hīm-tēlf'. pron. In the nominative, HE; in ancient authors, ITSELF; in the oblique cases, it has a reciprocal signification.

HIN, hīn'. f. A measure of liquids among the Jews, containing about ten pints.

HIND, hīnd. a. Backward, contrary in position to the face.

HIND, hīnd. f. The he to a stag; a servant; a peasant, a boor.

HINDBERRIES, hīnd-bēr-rīz. f. The same as raspberries.

To HINDER, hīn'-dūr. v. a. To obstruct, to stop, to impede.

To HINDER, hīn'-dūr. v. n. To raise hinderances, to cause impediment.

HINDER, hīn-dūr. comp. of HIND.

HINDERANCE, hīn'-drāns. f. Impediment, let, stop.

HINDERER, hīn'-dēr-ūr. f. He or that which hinders or obstructs.

HINDERLING, hīn'-dūr-ling. f. A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST, hīn-dūr-mūst. a. Hindmost, last, in the rear.

HINDMOST, hīnd-mūst. a. Superlat. of HIND. The last, the lag.

HINGE, hīndzh'. f. Joints upon which a gate or door turns; the cardinal points of the world; a governing rule or principle; To be off the hinges, to be in a state of irregularity and disorder.

To HINGE, hīndzh'. v. a. To furnish with hinges; to bend as a hinge.

To HINT, hīnt'. v. a. To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion.

HINT, hīnt'. f. Faint notice given to the mind, remote allusion; suggestion, intimation.

HIP, hīp'. f. The joint of the thigh, the fleshy part of the thigh; To have

have on the hip, to have an advantage over another. A low phrase. The fruit of the briar.

To HIP, híp'. v. a. To sprain or shoot the hips; HIP-HOP, a cant word formed by the reduplication of HOP.

HIP, híp'. interj. An exclamation, or calling to one.

HIPPISH, híp'-písh. a. A corruption of HYPOCHONDRIACK.

HIPPOCENTAUR, híp-pò-sén'-tár. f. A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.

HIPPOCRASS, híp'-pò-krás. f. A medicated wine.

HIPPOGRIF, híp'-pò-gríf. f. A winged horse.

HIPPOTAMUS, híp-pò-pót'-ámús. f. The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT, híp'-shót. a. Sprained or dislocated in the hip.

HIPWORT, híp'-wúrt. f. A plant.

To HIRE, hí're. v. a. To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price; to engage a man to temporary service for wages; to bribe; to engage himself for pay.

HIRE, hí're. f. Reward or recompense paid for the use of any thing; wages paid for service.

HIRELING, hí're-ling. f. One who serves for wages; a mercenary, a prostitute.

HIRELING, hí're-ling. a. Serving for hire, venal, mercenary, doing what is done for money.

HIRER, hí're-rúr. f. One who uses any thing paying a recompense, one who employs others paying wages.

HIRSUTE, hér-sút'. a. Rough, rugged.

HIS, híz'. pronoun possessive. The masculine possessive, belonging to him; anciently It's.

To HISS, hífs'. v. n. To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals.

To HISS, hífs'. v. a. To condemn by hissing, to explode; to procure hisses or disgrace.

HISS, hífs'. f. The voice of a fer-

pent; censure, expression of contempt used in theatres.

HIST, híst'. interj. An exclamation commanding silence.

HISTORIAN, híf-tò-rý-án. f. A writer of facts and events.

HISORICAL, híf-tòr'-ík-ál. } a.

HISTORICK, híf-tòr'-ík. } a.

Pertaining to history.

HISTORICALLY, híf-tòr'-ík-ál-ý. ad. In the manner of history, by way of narration.

To HISTORIFY, híf-tòr'-ý-fý. v. a. To relate, to record in history.

HISTORIOGRAPHER, híf-tò-rý-òg'-grá-fúr. f. A historian, a writer of history.

HISTORIOGRAPHY, híf-tò-rý-òg'-grá-fý. f. The art or employment of a historian.

HISTORY, híst'-túr-ý. f. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity; narration, relation; the knowledge of facts and events.

HISTORY PIECE, híst'-túr-ý-pé's. f. A picture representing some memorable event.

HISTRIONICAL, híf-trý-ón'-ý-kál. } a.

HISTRIONICK, híf-trý-ón'-ík. } a.

Befitting the stage, suitable to a player.

HISTRIONICALLY, híf-trý-ón'-ý-kál-ý. ad. Theatrically, in the manner of a buffoon.

To HIT, hí't. v. a. To strike, to touch with a blow; to touch the mark, not to miss; to attain, to reach the point; to strike a ruling passion; To hit off, to strike out, to fix or determine luckily.

To HIT, hí't. v. n. To clash, to collide; to chance luckily, to succeed by accident; to succeed, not to miscarry; to light on.

HIT, hí't. f. A stroke; a lucky chance.

To HITCH, híth'. v. n. To catch, to move by jerks.

HITCHEL, híth'-él. See HATCHEL.

HITHE, hí'th. f. A small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats.

HITHER, híth'-úr. ad. To this place from some place; Hither and Thi-

ther, to this place and that; to this end, to this design.

HITHER, hĭth'-ūr. a. superl. Hithermost. Nearer, towards this part.

HITHERMOST, hĭth'-ūr-mūst. a. Nearest on this side.

HITHERTO, hĭth'-ūr-tō. ad. To this time, yet, in any time till now; at every time till now.

HITHERWARD, hĭth'-ūr-ward. }
 HITHERWARDS, hĭth'-ūr-wardz. } ad.

This way, towards this place.

HIVE, hĭ've. f. The habitation or cell of bees; the bees inhabiting a hive.

To HIVE, hĭ've. v. a. To put into hives, to harbour; to contain in hives.

To HIVE, hĭ've. v. n. To take shelter together.

HIVER, hĭ've-ūr. f. One who puts bees in hives.

HO, }
 HOA, } hō'. { interj. A call, a sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else.

HOAR, hō're. a. White; gray with age; white with frost.

HOAR-FROST, hō're-frōst'. f. The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass.

HOARD, hō'rd. f. A store laid up in secret, a hidden stock, a treasure.

To HOARD, hō'rd. v. n. To make hoards, to lay up store.

To HOARD, hō'rd. v. a. To lay in hoards, to husband privily.

HOARDER, hō'rd-ūr. f. One that stores up in secret.

HOARHOUND, hō'r-hound. f. A plant.

HOARINESS, hō're-ŷ-nēs. f. The state of being whitish, the colour of old men's hair.

HOARSE, hō'rs. a. Having the voice rough, as with a cold, having a rough sound.

HOARSELY, hō'rs-lŷ. ad. With a rough harsh voice.

HOARSENESS, hō'rs-nēs. f. Roughness of voice.

HOARY, hō'-ry. a. White, whitish;

white or gray with age; white with frost; mouldy, mossy, rusty.

To HOBBLE, hōb'l. v. n. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to move roughly or unevenly.

HOBBLE, hōb'l. f. Uneven awkward gait.

HOBBLINGLY, hōb'-ĭng-lŷ. ad. Clumily, awkwardly, with a halting gait.

HOBBY, hōb'-by. f. A species of hawk; an Irish or Scottish horse; a stick on which boys get astride and ride; a stupid fellow.

HOBGOBLIN, hōb-gōb'-ĭn. f. A sprite, a fairy.

HOBNAIL, hōb'-nāle. f. A nail used in shoeing a horse.

HOBNAILED, hōb'-nāld. a. Set with hobnails.

HOBNOB, hōb'-nōb'. This is corrupted from HAB NAB.

HOCK, hōk'. f. The joint between the knee and fetlock; old strong rhenish.

To HOCK, hōk'. v. a. To disable in the hock.

HOCKAMORE, hōk'-ā-mōre. f. Old strong rhenish wine.

HOCKHERB, hōk'-hērb. f. A plant, the same with mallows.

To HOCKLE, hōk'l. v. a. To hamstring.

HOCUS POCUS, hō'-kūs-pō'-kūs. f. A juggler, a cheat.

HOD, hōd'. f. A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons.

HODMAN, hōd'-mān. f. A labourer that carries mortar.

HODGE PODGE, hōdzh'-pōdzh'. f. A medley of ingredients boiled together.

HODIERNAL, hō-dŷ-ēr-nāl. a. Of to-day.

HOE, hō. f. An instrument to cut up weeds and loosen the earth.

To HOE, hō. v. a. To cut or dig with a hoe.

HOG, hōg'. f. The general name of swine; a castrated boar; To bring hogs to a fine market, to fail of one's design.

HOGCOTE, hòg'-kòte. f. A house for hogs.

HOGGEREL, hòg'-gríl. f. A two years old ewe.

HOGHERD, hòg'-hèrd. f. A keeper of hogs.

HOGGISH, hòg'-gísh. a. Having the qualities of a hog, brutish, selfish.

HOGGISHLY, hòg'-gísh-lý. ad. Greedily, selfishly.

HOGGISHNESS, hòg'-gísh-nès. f. Brutality, greediness, selfishness.

HOGSBEANS, hògz'-bènz.

HOGSBREAD, hògz'-bréd. } f.

HOGSMUSHROOMS, hògz'-mùh'-ròmz. }
Plants.

HOGSFENNEL, hògz'-fèn'-níl. f. A plant.

HOGSHEAD, hògz'-ld. f. A measure of liquids containing sixty gallons; any large barrel.

HOGSTY, hòg'-stý. f. The place in which swine are shut to be fed.

HOGWASH, hòg'-wòsh. f. The draft which is given to swine.

HOLDEN, hò'dn. f. An ill-taught, awkward country girl.

To **HOLDEN**, hò'dn. v. n. To romp indecently.

To **HOLSE**, hòi's. } v. a. To raise up

To **HOLST**, hòi'st. } on high.

To **HOLD**, hò'd. v. a. To grasp in the hand, to gripe, to clutch; to keep, to retain, to gripe fast; to maintain as an opinion; to consider as good or bad, to hold in regard; to have any station; to possess, to enjoy; to possess in subordination; to suspend, to refrain; to stop, to restrain; to fix to any condition; to confine to a certain state; to detain; to retain, to continue; to offer, to propose; to maintain; to carry on, to continue; To hold forth, to exhibit; To hold in, to govern by the bridle, to restrain in general; To hold off, to keep at a distance; To hold on, to continue, to protract; 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 support.

To **HOLD**, hò'd. v. n. To stand, to be right, to be without exception; to continue unbroken or unsubdued; to last, to endure; to continue; to refrain; to stand up for, to adhere; to be dependent on; to derive right; To hold forth, to harangue, to speak in publick; To hold in, to restrain one's self; to continue in luck; 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; not to be foul weather; to continue the same speed.

HOLD, hò'd. f. The act of seizing, gripe, grasp, seizure; something to be held, support; catch, power of seizing or keeping; prison, place of custody; power, influence; custody; Hold of a ship, all that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck; a lurking place; a fortified place, a fort.

HOLDEN, hò'dn. part. of **HOLD**.

HOLDER, hò'l-dúr. f. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand; a tenant, one that holds land under another.

HOLDERFORTH, hò'l-dúr-fò'rth. f. A haranguer, one who speaks in publick.

HOLDFAST, hò'd-fást. f. Any thing which takes hold, a catch, a hook.

HOLDING, hò'l-díng. f. Tenure, farm; it sometimes signifies the burden or chorus of a song.

HOLE, hò'e. f. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal; a perforation, a small vacuity; a cave, a hollow place; a cell of an animal; a mean habitation; some subterfuge or shift.

HOLIDAM, hò'l-ý-dám. f. Blessed lady.

HOLILY, hò'-lí-lý. ad. Piously, with sanctity; inviolably, without breach.

HOLINESS, hò'-lý-nès. f. Sanctity, piety, religious goodness; the state

- of being hallowed, dedication to religion; the title of the pope.
- HOLLA**, hól'-lò'. interjec. A word used in calling to any one at a distance.
- To HOLLA**, hól'-lò'. v. n. To cry out loudly.
- HOLLAND**, hól'-lánd. f. Fine linen made in Holland.
- HOLLOW**, hól'-lò. a. Excavated, having a void space within, not solid; noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity; not faithful, not found, not what one appears.
- HOLLOW**, hól'-lò. f. Cavity, concavity; cavern, den, hole; pit; any opening or vacuity; passage, canal.
- To HOLLOW**, hól'-lò. v. a. To make hollow, to excavate.
- To HOLLOW**, hól'-lò. v. n. To shout, to hoot. Properly **HOLLA**.
- HOLLOWHEARTED**, hól'-lò-hárt-íd. a. Dishonest, insincere.
- HOLLOWLY**, hól'-lò-lý. ad. With cavities; unfaithfully, insincerely, dishonestly.
- HOLLOWNESS**, hól'-lò-nés. f. Cavity, state of being hollow; deceit, insincerity, treachery.
- HOLLOWROOT**, hól'-lò-ròt. f. A plant.
- HOLLY**, hól'-lý. f. A tree.
- HOLLYHOCK**, hól'-lý-hòk. f. Rose-mallow.
- HOLLYROSE**, hól'-lý-ròze. f. A plant.
- HOLME**, hól'm. f. A river island; a hill or mountain; the ilex, the evergreen oak.
- HOLOCAUST**, hól'-ò-káft. f. A burnt sacrifice.
- HOLOGRAPH**, hól'-ò-gráf. f. A deed written altogether by the grantor's own hand.
- HOLP**, hól'p. The old preterite and participle passive of **HELP**.
- HOLPEN**, hól'pn. The old participle passive of **HELP**.
- HOLSTER**, hól'-stúr. f. A case for a horseman's pistol.
- HOLY**, hól'-lý. a. Good, pious, religious; hallowed, consecrated to divine use; pure, immaculate; sacred.
- HOLY-GHOST**, hól'-lý-gò'ft. f. The third person of the Trinity.
- HOLY-THURSDAY**, hól'-lý-thúrzdá. f. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitfuntide.
- HOLY-WEEK**, hól'-lý-wé'k. f. The week before Easter.
- HOLYDAY**, hól'-lý-dá. f. The day of some ecclesiastical festival, anniversary feast; a day of gayety and joy; a time that comes seldom.
- HOMAGE**, hóm'-ídzh. f. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superiour lord; obeisance, respect paid by external action.
- To HOMAGE**, hóm'-ídzh. v. a. To reverence by external action, to profess fealty.
- HOMAGER**, hóm'-ídzh-úr. f. One who holds by homage of some superiour lord.
- HOME**, hóm'e. f. His own house, the private dwelling; his own country; the place of constant residence; united to a substantive, it signifies domestick.
- HOME**, hóm'e. ad. To one's own habitation; to one's own country; close to one's own breast or affairs; to the point designed; united to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.
- HOME BORN**, hóm'e-bárn. a. Native, natural; domestick, not foreign.
- HOME BRED**, hóm'e-bréd. a. Bred at home; not polished by travel, plain, rude, artless, uncultivated; domestick, not foreign.
- HOME FELT**, hóm'e-félt. a. Inward, private.
- HOMELILY**, hóm'e-lí-lý. ad. Rudely, inelegantly.
- HOMELINESS**, hóm'e-lý-nés. f. Plainness, rudeness.
- HOMELY**, hóm'e-lý. a. Plain, homespun, not elegant, not beautiful, not fine, coarse.
- HOMEMADE**, hóm'e-máde. a. Made at home.
- HOMER**, hóm'-múr. f. A measure of about three pints.

HOMESPUN, hóm'e-spún. a. Spun or wrought at home, not made by regular manufacturers; not made in foreign countries; plain, coarse, rude, homely, inelegant.

HOMESTALL, hóm'e-stál. } f. The
HOMESTEAD, hóm'e-stéd. } place of the house.

HOMEWARD, hóm'e-wúrd. } ad.
HOMEWARDS, hóm'e-wúrdz. } Towards home, towards the native place.

HOMICIDAL, hóm-ý-sí-dál. a. Murderous, bloody.

HOMICIDE, hóm-ý-sí-de. f. Murder, manslaying; destruction; a murderer, a manslayer.

HOMILETICAL, hóm-ý-lét'-ík-ál. a. Social, conversible.

HOMILY, hóm'-íl-ý. f. A discourse read to a congregation.

HOMOGENEAL, hóm-mó-dzhé'-nyál. }
HOMOGENEOUS, hóm-mó-dzhé'-nyús. } a. Having the same nature or principles.

HOMOGENEALNESS, hóm-mó-dzhé'-nyál-nés. }
HOMOGENEITY, hóm-mó-dzhé'-né'-ít-ý. } f.
HOMOGENEOUSNESS, hóm-mó-dzhé'-nyús-nés. } Participation of the same principles or nature, similitude of kind.

HOMOGENY, hóm-módzh'-é-ný. f. Joint nature.

HOMOLOGOUS, hóm-mól'-ó-gús. a. Having the same manner or proportions.

HOMOLOGY, hóm-mól'-ó-dzhý. f. Similitude of proportion, likeness.

HOMONYMOUS, hóm-món'-ý-mús. a. Denominating different things; equivocal; of the same name.

HOMONYMY, hóm-món'-ý-mý. f. Equivocation, ambiguity.

HOMOTONOUS, hóm-mót'-tónús. a. Equable, said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension.

HONE, hóm'ne. f. A whetstone for a razor.

To **HONE**, hóm'ne. v. n. To pine, to long for any thing.

HONEST, ón'-níst. a. Upright, true, sincere; chaste; just, righteous, giving to every man his due.

HONESTLY, ón'-níst-ly. ad. Uprightly, justly; with chastity, modestly.

HONESTY, ón'-níst-ty. f. Justice, truth, virtue, purity.

HONIED, hún'-nyéd. a. Covered with honey; sweet, luscious.

HONEY, hún'-ny. f. A thick, viscid luscious substance, which is collected and prepared by bees; sweetness, lusciousness; a name of tenderness, sweet, sweetness.

To **HONEY**, hún'-ny. v. n. To talk fondly.

HONEY-BAG, hún'-ny-bág. f. The bag in which the bee carries the honey.

HONEY-COMB, hún'-ny-kóme. f. The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.

HONEY-COMBED, hún'-ny-kómd. a. Flawed with little cavities.

HONEY-DEW, hún'-ny-dú. f. Sweet dew.

HONEY-FLOWER, hún'-ny-flow-úr. f. A plant.

HONEY-GNAT, hún'-ny-nát. f. An insect.

HONEY-MOON, hún'-ny-món. f. The first month after marriage.

HONEY-SUCKLE, hún'-ny-súkl. f. Woodbine.

HONEYLESS, hún'-ny-lés. a. Without honey.

HONEY-WORT, hún'-ny-wúrt. f. A plant.

HONIED, hún'-nyéd. a. Covered with honey; sweet, luscious.

HONORARY, ón'-núr-ér-ý. a. Done in honour; conferring honour without gain.

HONOUR, ón'-núr. f. Dignity; reputation; the title of a man of rank; nobleness; reverence, due veneration; chastity; glory, boast; publick mark of respect; privileges of rank or birth; civilities paid; ornament, decoration.

To **HONOUR**, ón'-núr. v. a. To reverence,

verence, to regard with veneration; to dignify, to raise to greatness.

HONOURABLE, ón'-núr-ábl a. Illustrious, noble; great, magnanimous, generous; conferring honour; accompanied with tokens of honour; without taint, without reproach; honest, without intention of deceit; equitable.

HONOURABLENESS, ón'-núr-ábl-nés. f. Eminence, magnificence, generosity.

HONOURABLY, ón'-núr-áb-lý. ad. With tokens of honour; magnanimously, generously; reputedly, with exemption from reproach.

HONOURER, ón'-núr úr. f. One that honours, one that regards with veneration.

HOOD, húd'. In composition, denotes quality, character, as knight-hood, childhood. Sometimes it is taken collectively, as brotherhood, a confraternity.

HOOD, húd'. f. The upper cover of a woman's head; any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it; a covering put over the hawk's eyes; an ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.

To HOOD, húd'. v. a. To dress in a hood; to blind as with a hood; to cover.

HOODMAN-BLIND, húd'-mán-blí'nd. f. A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name.

To HOODWINK, húd'-wíngk. v. a. To blind with something bound over the eyes; to cover, to hide; to deceive, to impose upon.

HOOF, hó'f. f. The hard horny substance which composes the feet of several sorts of animals.

HOOFED, hó'fd. a. Furnished with hoofs.

HOOK, húk'. f. Any thing bent so as to catch hold; the bended wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pieced; a snare, a trap; a fickle to reap corn; an iron to seize the meat in the caldron; an 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, húk'. v. a. To catch with a hook; to intrap, to ensnare; to draw as with a hook; to falten as with a hook; to be drawn by force or artifice.

HOOKED, húk'-íd. a. Bent, curvated.

HOOKEDNESS, húk'-íd-nés. f. State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNOSED, húk'-nôzd. a. Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.

HOOP, hó'p. f. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels; part of a lady's dress; any thing circular.

To HOOP, hó'p. v. a. To bind or enclose with hoops; to encircle, to clasp, to surround; to drive with a shout.

To HOOP, hó'p. v. n. To shout, to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

HOOPER, hó'-púr. f. A cooper, one that hoops tubs.

HOOPING-COUGH, hó'-píng-kóf. f. A convulsive cough, so called from it's noise.

To HOOT, hó't. v. n. To shout in contempt; to cry as an owl.

To HOOT, hó't. v. a. To drive with noise and shouts.

HOOT, hó't. f. Clamour, shout.

To HOP, hó'p. v. n. To jump, to skip lightly; to leap on one leg; to walk lamely, or with one leg less nimbly than the other.

HOP, hó'p. f. A jump, a light leap; a jump on one leg; a place where meaner people dance; a plant, the flowers of which are used in brewing.

To HOP, hó'p. v. a. To impregnate with hops.

HOP-GROUND, hó'p'-ground. f. A field set apart for the culture of hops.

HOPE, hó'pe. f. Expectation of some good, an expectation indulged with pleasure; confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body; that which gives hope; the object of hope; any sloping plain

plain between the ridges of mountains.

To HOPE, hóp'e. v. n. To live in expectation of some good; to place confidence in futurity.

To HOPE, hóp'e: v. a. To expect with desire.

HOPEFUL, hóp'e-fúl. a. Full of qualities which produce hope, promising; full of hope, full of expectation of success.

HOPEFULLY, hóp'e-fúl-ý. ad. In such manner as to raise hope; with hope.

HOPEFULNESS, hóp'e-fúl-nés. f. Promise of good, likelihood to succeed.

HOPELESS, hóp'e-lés. a. Without hope, without pleasing expectation; giving no hope, promising nothing pleasing.

HOPER, hóp'-púr. f. One that has pleasing expectations.

HOPINGLY, hóp'-píng-ly. ad. With hope, with expectation of good.

HOPPER, hóp'-púr. f. He who hops or jumps on one leg; the box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground; a basket for carrying feed.

HOPPERS, hóp'-púr. f. A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HORAL, hór'-rál. a. Relating to the hour.

HORARY, hór'-rà-rý. a. Relating to an hour; continuing for an hour.

HORDE, hór'd. f. A clan, a migratory crew of people; a body of Tartars.

HORIZON, hór'-rý-zón. f. The line that terminates the view.

HORIZONTAL, hór'-ý-zón'-tál. a. Near the horizon; parallel to the horizon, on a level.

HORIZONTALLY, hór'-ý-zón'-tál-ý. ad. In a direction parallel to the horizon.

HORN, há'rn. f. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons; an instrument of wind-musick made of horn; the extremity of the waxing or wanting

moon; the feelers of a snail; a drinking cup made of horn; the antler of a cuckold; the wing of an army; Horn mad, perhaps mad as a cuckold.

HORNBEAK, há'rn-bék. } f. A kind
HORNFINNISH, há'rn-físh. } of fish.

HORNBEAM, há'rn-bém. f. A tree.

HORNBOOK, há'rn-búk. f. The first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.

HORNED, há'r-níd. a. Furnished with horns.

HORNER, há'r-núr. f. One that works in horn, and fells horns.

HORNET, há'r-nét. f. A very large strong stinging fly.

HORNFOOT, há'rn-fút. a. Hoofed.

HORNOWL, há'rn-owl. f. A kind of horned owl.

HORNPIPE, há'rn-pípe. f. A dance.

HORNSTONE, há'rn-stóne. f. A kind of blue stone.

HORNWORK, há'rn-wúr. f. A kind of angular fortification.

HORNÝ, há'r-ný. a. Made of horn; resembling horn; hard as horn, callous.

HOROGRAPHY, hór-róg'-grá-fý. f. An account of the hours.

HOROLOGE, hór'-ò-lódzh. } f.
HOROLOGY, hór-ròl'-ò-dzhý. } An instrument that tells the hour, as a clock, a watch, an hourglass.

HOROMETRY, hór-róm'-è-urý. f. The art of measuring hours.

HOROSCOPE, hór'-rò-skópe. f. The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

HORRENT, hór'-rènt. a. Pointed outwards, bristled with points.

HORRIBLE, hór'-ribl. a. Dreadful, terrible, shocking, hideous, enormous.

HORRIBLENESS, hór'-ribl-nés. f. Dreadfulness, hideousness, terribleness.

HORRIBLY, hór'-rib-ly. ad. Dreadfully; hideously; to a dreadful degree.

HORRID, hór'-rid. a. Hideous, dreadful, shocking; rough, rugged.

HORRIDNESS, hór'-rid-nés. f. Hideousness, enormity.

- HORRIFICK**, hór-rif'ík. a. Causing
horror.
- HORRISONOUS**, hór-ris'-fó-nús. a.
Sounding dreadfully.
- HORROUR**, hór'-úr. f. Torment
mixed with detestation; gloom,
dreariness; in medicine, such a
shuddering or quivering as precedes
an ague-fit; a sense of shuddering
or shrinking.
- HORSE**, hór's. f. A neighing qua-
druped, used in war, and draught
and carriage; it is used in the plu-
ral sense, but with a singular ter-
mination, for horses, horsemen, or
cavalry; something on which any
thing is supported; a wooden ma-
chine which soldiers ride by way of
punishment; joined to another sub-
stantive, it signifies something large
or coarse, as a horse-face, a face of
which the features are large and in-
delicate.
- To HORSE**, hór's. v. a. To mount
upon a horse; to carry one on the
back; to ride any thing; to cover
a mare.
- HORSEBACK**, hór'-bák. f. The
seat of the rider, the state of being
on a horse.
- HORSEBEAN**, hór'-bén. f. A small
bean usually given to horses.
- HORSEBLOCK**, hór'-blók. f. A
block on which they climb to a
horse.
- HORSEBOAT**, hór'-bóte. f. A boat
used in ferrying horses.
- HORSEBOY**, hór'-boy. f. A boy
employed in dressing horses, a stable-
boy.
- HORSEBREAKER**, hór'-bré-kúr. f.
One whose employment is to tame
horses to the saddle.
- HORSECHESNUT**, hór'-tshés'-nú-
t. f. A tree, the fruit of a tree.
- HORSECOURSER**, hór'-kór-súr. f.
One that runs horses, or keeps horses
for the race; a dealer in horses.
- HORSECRAB**, hór'-kráb. f. A
kind of fish.
- HORSECUCUMBER**, hór'-kou-
kúm-búr. f. A plant.
- HORSEDÜNG**, hór'-düng. f. The
excrements of horses.
- HORSEEMMET**, hór'-ém'-mít. f.
An ant of a large kind.
- HORSEFLESH**, hór'-flésh. f. The
flesh of horses.
- HORSEFLY**, hór'-flý. f. A fly that
stings horses, and sucks their blood.
- HORSEFOOT**, hór'-fót. f. A herb.
The same with coltsfoot.
- HORSEHAIR**, hór'-háre. f. The
hair of horses.
- HORSEHEEL**, hór'-hél. f. A herb.
- HORSELAUGH**, hór'-láf. f. A
loud violent rude laugh.
- HORSELEECH**, hór'-létsh. f. A
greatleech that bites horses; a farrier.
- HORSELITTER**, hór'-lit-túr. f. A
carriage hung upon poles between
two horses, on which the person
carried lies along; a draw on which
a horse has lain.
- HORSEMAN**, hór'-mán. f. One
skilled in riding; one that serves in
wars on horseback; a rider, a man
on horseback.
- HORSEMANSHIP**, hór'-mán-shíp.
f. The art of riding, the art of ma-
naging a horse.
- HORSEMATCH**, hór'-mátsh. f. A
bird.
- HORSEMEAT**, hór'-mét. f. Pro-
vender.
- HORSEMINT**, hór'-mint. f. A large
coarse mint.
- HORSEMUSCLE**, hór'-músh. f. A
large muscle.
- HORSEPLAY**, hór'-plá. f. Coarse,
rough, rugged play.
- HORSEPOND**, hór'-pönd. f. A pond
for horses.
- HORSERACE**, hór'-ráse. f. A match
of horses in running.
- HORSERADISH**, hór'-rád'-ish. f. A
root acrid and biting, a species of
scurvygrass.
- HORSESHOE**, hór'-shó. f. A plate
of iron nailed to the feet of horses;
a herb.
- HORSESTEALER**, hór'-stél-úr. f.
A thief who takes away horses.
- HORSETAIL**, hór'-tále. f. A plant.
- HORSETONGUE**, hór'-túng. f. A
herb.
- HORSEWAY**, hór'-wá. f. A broad
way by which horses may travel.

HORTATION, hōr-tā-shùn. *f.* The act of exhorting, advice or encouragement to something.

HORTATIVE, hā'r-tā-tiv. *f.* Exhortation, precepts by which one incites or animates.

HORTATORY, hā'r-tā-tūr y. *a.* Encouraging, animating, advising to any thing.

HORTICULTURE, hā'r-tỳ-kùl-tùr. *f.* The art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN, hā'r-tù-lán. *a.* Belonging to a garden.

HOSANNA, hō-zān-nà. *f.* An exclamation of praise to God.

HOSE, hō'ze. *f.* Breeches; stockings, covering for the legs.

HOSIER, hō'-zhūr. *f.* One who sells stockings.

HOSPITABLE, hōs'-pì-tàbl. *a.* Giving entertainment to strangers, kind to strangers.

HOSPITABLY, hōs'-pì-tàb-ly. *ad.* With kindness to strangers.

HOSPITAL, hōs'-pì-tàl. *f.* A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor; a place for shelter or entertainment.

HOSPITALITY, hōs' pỳ-tā' l-ỳ. *f.* The practice of entertaining strangers.

HOSPITALLER, hōs'-pì-tàl-úr. *f.* One residing in an hospital, in order to receive the poor or stranger. Used perhaps peculiarly of the knights of Malta.

To HOSPITATE, hōs'-pì-tā'te. *v. n.*
To reside under the roof of another.

HOSPODAR, hōs'-pō-dár. *f.* A Dacian prince.

HOST, hō'st. *f.* 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.

To HOST, hō'st. *v. n.* To take up entertainment; to encounter in battle; to review a body of men, to muster.

HOSTAGE, hōs' tìdzh. *f.* One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

HOSTEL, hō-tél. } *f.* An inn.

HOSTELRY, hō'-tél-ry. }

HOSTESS, hōs'-tēs. *f.* A female host, a woman that gives entertainment.

HOSTESS-SHIP, hōs'-tēs-shíp. *f.* The character of a hostess.

HOSTILE, hōs'-tl. *a.* Adverse, opposite, suitable to an enemy.

HOSTILITY, hōs'-tl-ỳ. *f.* The practices of an open enemy, open war, opposition in war.

HOTLER, hō'-túr. *f.* One who has the care of horses at an inn.

HOSTRY, hōs'-trỳ. *f.* A place for horses and carriages.

HOT, hōt. *a.* Having the power to excite the sense of heat, fiery; lustful, lewd; ardent, vehement, eager, keen in desire; piquant, acid.

HOTACH, hōt' áke. *f.* The pain felt in a part from access of heat after exposure to extreme cold.

HOTBED, hōt'-béd. *f.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

HOTBRAINED, hōt'-bránd. *a.* Violent, vehement, furious.

HOTCOCKLES, hōt'-kòkklz. *f.* A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

HOTHEADED, hōt'-héd. *id. a.* Vehement, violent, passionate.

HOTHOUSE, hōt' hous. *f.* A bagnio, a place to sweat and cup in; a house in which tender plants are raised and preserved from the inclemency of the weather, and in which fruits are matured early.

HOTLY, hōt'-ly. *ad.* With heat; violently, vehemently; lustfully.

HOTMOUTHED, hōt'-móuthd. *a.* Headstrong, ungovernable.

HOTNESS, hōt'-nēs. *f.* Heat, violence, fury.

HOTCHPOTCH, hōt'zh-pòd'zh. *f.* A mingled hash, a mixture.

HOTSPUR, hōt'-spúr. *f.* A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady; a kind of pea of speedy growth.

HOTSPURRED, hōt'-spúrd. *a.* Vehement, rash, heady.

HOVE, hō've. *irr.* preterite of HEAVE.

HOVEL, hōv'-l. *f.* A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead; a mean habitation, a cottage.

To HOVEL, hõv'-il. v. a. To shelter in a hovel.

HOVEN, hõ'vn. Irr. part. pass. of HEAVE. Raised, swelled, tumefied.

To HOVER, hõv'-úr. v. n. To hang fluttering in the air over head; to wander about one place.

HOUGH, hòk'. f. The lower part of the thigh.

To HOUGH, hòk'. v. a. To hamstring, to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham; to cut up with an hough or hoe.

HOUND, hou'nd. f. A dog used in the chase.

To HOUND, hou'nd. v. a. To set on the chase; to hunt, to pursue.

HOUND FISH, hou'nd-fish. f. A kind of fish.

HOUNDSTONGUE, hou'ndz-túng. f. A plant.

HOUR, ou'r. f. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day, the space of sixty minutes; a particular time; the time as marked by the clock.

HOURGLASS, ou'r-glàs. f. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

HOURLY, ou'r-lý. a. Happening or done every hour, frequent, often repeated.

HOURLY, ou'r-lý. ad. Every hour; frequently.

HOURPLATE, ou'r-pláte. f. The dial, the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.

HOUSE, hou's. f. A place wherein a man lives, a place of human abode; any place of abode; places in which religious or studious persons live in common; the manner of living, the table; station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered; family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred, race; a body of the parliament, the lords or commons collectively considered.

To HOUSE, hou'z. v. a. To harbour, to admit to residence; to shelter, to keep under a roof.

To HOUSE, hou'z. v. n. To take shelter, to keep the abode, to reside,

to put into a house; to have an astrological station in the heavens.

HOUSEBREAKER, hou'f-bré-kúr. f. Burglar, one who makes his way into houses to steal.

HOUSEBREAKING, hou'f-bré-king. f. Burglary.

HOUSEDOG, hou'f-dóg. f. A mastiff kept to guard the house.

HOUSEHOLD, hou'f-hóid. f. A family living together; family life, domestick management; it is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick, belonging to the family.

HOUSEHOLDER, hou'f-hól-dúr. f. Master of a family.

HOUSEHOLDSTUFF, hou'f-hóid-slúf. f. Furniture of any house, utensils convenient for a family.

HOUSEKEEPER, hou'f-ké-púr. f. Householder, master of a family; one who lives much at home; a woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the servants.

HOUSEKEEPING, hou'f-ké-píng. a. Domestick, useful to a family.

HOUSEKEEPING, hou'f-ké-píng. f. The provisions for a family; hospitality, liberal and plentiful table.

HOUSELAMB, hou's-lám. f. A lamb kept up to be fatted.

HOUSELEEK, hou'f-lék. f. A plant.

HOUSELESS, hou'z-lés. a. Without abode, wanting habitation.

HOUSEMAID, hou'f-máde. f. A maid employed to keep the house clean.

HOUSEROOM, hou'f-róm. f. Place in a house.

HOUSESNAIL, hou'f-sháile. f. A kind of snail.

HOUSEWARMING, hou'f-wár-míng. f. A feast of merrymaking upon going into a new house.

HOUSEWIFE, húz'-wíf. f. The mistress of a family; a female economist; one skilled in female business.

HOUSEWIFELY, húz'-wíf-lý. a. Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

HOUSEWIFELY, hūz'-wif-ly. ad.

With the œconomy of a housewife.

HOUSEWIFERY, hūz'-wif-ry. f.

Domestick or female business, management, female œconomy.

HOUSING, hou'-zing. f. Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

HOW, how'. ad. In what manner, to what degree; for what reason, from what cause; by which means, in what state; it is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence; it is much used in exclamation.

HOWBEIT, how-bé'-it. ad. Nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, however. Not now in use.

HOWDYE, how'-dy'-yé. ad. In what state is your health.

HOWEVER, how-év'-úr. ad. In whatsoever manner, in whatsoever degree; at all events, happen what will, at least; nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet.

HOWITZ, hō'-wits. f. A small kind of mortar mounted on a carriage like a gun.

TO HOWL, how'l. v. n. To cry as a wolf or dog; to utter cries in distress; to speak with a belluine cry or tone; it is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.

HOWL, how'l. f. The cry of a wolf or dog; the cry of a human being in horror.

HOWSOEVER, how-sō-év'-úr. ad. In what manner soever; although.

TO HOX, hōk's. v. a. To hough, to hamstring.

HOY, hoy'. f. A large boat, sometimes with one deck.

HUBBUB, hūb'-būb. f. A tumult, a riot.

HUCKABACK, hūk'-kă-băk. f. A kind of linen on which the figures are raised.

HUCKLEBACKED, hūk'l-băkt. a. Crooked in the shoulders.

HUCKLEBONE, hūk'l-bōne. f. The hipbone.

HUCKSTER, hūks'-tūr.

HUCKSTERER, hūks'-tēr-úr. } f.

One who sells good by retail, or in

small quantities; a trickish mean fellow.

TO HUCKSTER, hūks'-tūr. v. n. To deal in petty bargains.

TO HUDDLE, hud'l. 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, hud'l. v. n. To come in a crowd or hurry.

HUDDLE, hud'l. f. Crowd, tumult, confusion.

HUDIBRASTICK, hū-dy-brăs'-tik. a. In the manner of Hudibras, doggerel.

HUE, hū'. f. Colour, die; a clamour, a legal pursuit.

HUFF, hūf'. f. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance.

TO HUFF, hūf'. v. a. To swell, to puff; to hector, to treat with insolence and arrogance.

TO HUFF, hūf'. v. n. To bluster, to storm, to bounce.

HUFFER, hūf'-sūr. f. A blusterer, a bully.

HUFFISH, hūf'-sīh. a. Arrogant, insolent, hectoring.

HUFFISHLY, hūf'-sīh-ly. ad. With arrogant petulance.

HUFFISHNESS, hūf'-sīh-nēs. f. Petulance, arrogance, noisy bluster.

TO HUG, hūg'. v. a. To press close in an embrace; to fondle, to treat with tenderness; to hold fast.

HUG, hūg'. f. Close embrace.

HUGE, hū'dzh. a. Vast, immense; great even to deformity or terribleness.

HUGELY, hū'dzh-ly. ad. Immensely, enormously; greatly, very much.

HUGENESS, hū'dzh-nēs. f. Enormous bulk, greatness.

HUGGERMUGGER, hūg'-gūr-mūg'-gūr. f. Secrecy, by-place. A cant word.

HUGUENOT, hū'-gē-nōt. f. A name formerly given by way of contempt to the protestants in France.

HULK, hūlk'. f. The body of a ship; any thing bulky and unwieldy.

HULL, hūl'. f. The hull or integument of any thing, the outer covering;

- vering; the body of a ship, the hulk.
- HULLY**, hùl'-ly. a. Husky, full of hulls.
- To HUM**, hùm'. v. a. To make the noise of bees; to make an inarticulate and buzzing sound; to pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath; to sing low; to applaud. Approbation was commonly expressed in publick assemblies by a hum, about a century ago.
- HUM**, hùm'. f. The noise of bees or insects; the noise of bustling crowds; any low dull noise; a pause with an articulate sound; an expression of applause.
- HUM**, hùm'. interj. A sound implying doubt and deliberation.
- HUMAN**, hú-mán. a. Having the qualities of a man; belonging to man.
- HUMANE**, hú-má'ne. a. Kind, civil, benevolent, good-natured
- HUMANELY**, hú-má'ne-ly. ad. Kindly, with good nature.
- HUMANIST**, hú-má-níst. f. A philologist, a grammarian.
- HUMANITY**, hú-mán-ít-y. f. The nature of man; humankind, the collective body of mankind; kindness, tenderness; philology, grammatical studies.
- To HUMANIZE**, hú-má-níze. v. a. To soften, to make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence.
- HUMANKIND**, hú-mán-kí'nd. f. The race of man.
- HUMANLY**, hú-mán-ly. ad. After the notions of men; kindly, with good-nature.
- HUMBIRD**, hùm-búrd. f. The humming bird.
- HUMBLE**, úm'bl. a. Not proud, modest, not arrogant; low, not high, not great.
- To HUMBLE**, úm'bl. v. a. To make humble, to make submissive; to crush, to break, to subdue; to make to condescend; to bring down from a height.
- HUMBLEBEE**, úm'bl-bé. f. A buzzing wild bee, a herb.
- HUMBLENESS**, úm'bl-nés. f. Humility, absence of pride.
- HUMBLER**, úm'blúr. f. One that humbles or subdues himself or others.
- HUMBLEMOUTHED**, úm'bl-mouthd. a. Mild, meek.
- HUMBLEPLANT**, úm'bl-plánt. f. A species of sensitive plant.
- HUMBLES**, úm'biz. f. Entrails of a deer.
- HUMBLY**, úm'-bly. ad. With humility; without elevation.
- HUMDRUM**, hùm-drúm. a. Dull, drowsy, stupid.
- To HUMECT**, hú-mèk't.
- To HUMECTATE**, hú-mèk'-tâte. } v.a.
tâte.
- To wet, to moisten. Little used.
- HUMECTATION**, hú-mèk-tá'-shún. f. The act of wetting, moistening.
- HUMERAL**, hú-mê-rál. a. Belonging to the shoulder.
- HUMICUBATION**, hú-mí kú-bá'-shún. f. The act of lying on the ground.
- HUMID**, hú-míd. a. Wet, moist, watery.
- HUMIDITY**, hú-míd-ít-y. f. Moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies.
- HUMIFICK**, hú-míl'-ík. a. Causing moisture.
- HUMILIATION**, hú míl ý-á'-shún. f. Descent from greatness, act of humility; mortification, external expression of sin and unworthiness; abatement of pride.
- HUMILITY**, hú-míl-ít-y. f. Freedom from pride, modesty, not arrogance; act of submission.
- HUMMER**, hùm'-múr. f. One that hums.
- HUMORAL**, ú-mò-rúl. a. Proceeding from humours.
- HUMORIST**, ú-múr-íst. f. One who conducts himself by his own fancy, one who gratifies his own humour.
- HUMOROUS**, ú'-múr-ús. a. Full of grotesque or odd images; capricious, irregular; pleasant, jocular.
- HUMOROUSLY**, ú'-múr-ús-ly. ad. Merrily, jocosely; with caprice, with whim.

HUMOROUSNESS, hú-múr-úf-nés. f. Fickleness, capricious levity.

HUMORSOME, hú-múr-súm. a. Peevish, petulant; odd, humorous.

HUMORSOMELY, hú-múr-súm-lý. ad. Peevishly, petulantly.

HUMOUR, hú-múr. f. Moisture; the different kinds of moisture in man's body; general turn or temper of mind; present disposition; grotesque imagery, jocularly, merriment; diseased or morbid disposition; petulance, peevishness; a trick; caprice, whim, predominant inclination.

To **HUMOUR**, hú-múr. v. a. To gratify, to soothe by compliance; to fit, to comply with.

HUMP, húmp'. f. A crooked back.

HUMPBACK, húmp'-bák'. f. Crooked back, high shoulders.

HUMPBACKED, húmp'-bákt'. a. Having a crooked back.

To **HUNCH**, húntsh'. v. a. To strike or punch with the fists; to crook the back.

HUNCHBACKED, húntsh'-bákt'. a. Having a crooked back.

HUNDRED, hún-dárd. a. Consisting of ten multiplied by ten.

HUNDRED, hún-dárd. f. The number ten multiplied by ten; a company or body consisting of a hundred; a canton or division of a country, consisting originally of tithings.

HUNDREDTH, hún-drédth. a. The ordinal of an hundred.

HUNG, húng'. The irreg. preterite and part. pass. of HANG.

HUNGER, húng'-gúr. f. Desire of food, the pain felt from fasting; any violent desire.

To **HUNGER**, húng'-gúr. v. n. To feel the pain of hunger; to desire with great eagerness.

HUNGERBIT, húng'-gúr-bít. } a.

HUNGERBITTEN, húng'-gúr- } a. bitn.

Pained or weakened with hunger.

HUNGERLY, húng'-gúr-lý. a. Hungry, in want of nourishment.

HUNGERLY, húng'-gúr-lý. ad. With keen appetite.

HUNGERSTARVED, húng'-gúr-stárvd. a. Starved with hunger, pinched by want of food.

HUNGRED, húng'-gúrd. a. Pinched by want of food.

HUNGRILY, húng'-gríl-ý. ad. With keen appetite.

HUNGRY, húng'-grý. a. Feeling pain from want of food; not fat, not fruitful, not prolific, greedy.

HUNKS, húngks'. f. A covetous fordid wretch, a miser.

To **HUNT**, húnt'. v. a. To chase wild animals; to pursue, to follow close; to search for; to direct or manage hounds in the chase.

To **HUNT**, húnt'. v. n. To follow the chase; to pursue or search.

HUNT, húnt'. f. A pack of hounds; a chase; pursuit.

HUNTER, hún-túr. f. One who chases animals for pastime; a dog that scents game or beasts of prey.

HUNTINGHORN, hún-tíng-hárn. f. A bugle, a horn used to cheer the hounds.

HUNTRESS, hún-trés. f. A woman that follows the chase.

HUNTSMAN, húnts'-mán. f. One who delights in the chase; the servant whose office it is to manage the chase.

HUNTSMANSHIP, húnts'-mánshíp. f. The qualifications of a hunter.

HURDLE, húrdl. f. A texture of sticks woven together.

HURDS, húrdz. f. The refuse of hemp or flax.

To **HURL**, húrl'. v. a. To throw with violence, to drive impetuously; to utter with vehemence; to play at a kind of game.

HURL, húrl'. f. Tumult, riot, commotion; a kind of game.

HURLBAT, húrl'-bát. f. Whirlbat.

HURLER, húrl'-lúr. f. One that plays at hurling.

HURLY, húrl-ý. } f.

HURLYBURLY, húrl-ý-búr-ý. } f. Tumult, commotion, bustle.

HURRICANE, húr-rý-káne. } f.

HURRICANO, húr-rý-ká'-nó. } f. A vio.

A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the eastern hemisphere.

HURRIER, húr'-rý-úr. f. One that hurries, a disturber.

To **HURRY**, húr'-rý. v. a. To hasten, to put into precipitation or confusion.

To **HURRY**, húr'-rý. v. n. To move on with precipitation.

HURRY, húr'-rý. f. Tumult, precipitation, commotion, haste.

To **HURT**, húr'. v. a. To mischief, to harm; to wound, to pain by some bodily harm.

HURT, húr'. f. Harm, mischief, wound or bruise.

HURTER, húr'-túr. f. One that does harm.

HURTFUL, húr'-fúl. a. Mischievous, pernicious.

HURTFULLY, húr'-fúl-ý. ad. Mischievously, perniciously.

HURTFULNESS, húr'-fúl-nés. f. Mischievousness, perniciousness.

To **HURTLE**, húr'tl. v. n. To skirmish, to run against any thing, to jostle.

HURTLBERRY, húr'tl-bér-rý. f. Bilberry.

HURTFLESS, húr'tl-és. a. Innocent, harmless, innoxious, doing no harm; receiving no hurt.

HURTFLESSLY, húr'tl-és-lý. ad. Without harm.

HURTFLESSNESS, húr'tl-és-nés. f. Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND, húz'-búnd. f. The correlative to wife, a man married to a woman; the male of animals; an economist, a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit; a farmer.

To **HUSBAND**, húz'-búnd. v. a. To supply with a husband; to manage with frugality; to till, to cultivate the ground with proper management.

HUSBANDLESS, húz'-búnd-lés. a. Without a husband.

HUSBANDLY, húz'-búnd-lý. a. Frugal, thrifty.

HUSBANDMAN, húz'-búnd-mán. f. One who works in tillage.

HUSBANDRY, húz'-búnd-dry. f. Til-

lage, manner of cultivating land; thrift, frugality, parsimony; care of domestic affairs.

HUSH, húsh'. interj. Silence! be still! no noise!

HUSH, húsh'. a. Still, silent, quiet.

To **HUSH**, húsh'. v. a. To still, to silence, to quiet, to appease.

To **HUSH**, húsh'. v. n. To be still.

HUSHMONEY, húsh'-mún-ý. f. A bribe to hinder information.

HUSK, húsk'. f. The outmost integument of some sorts of fruit.

To **HUSK**, húsk'. v. a. To strip off the outward integument.

HUSKED, húsk'-kíd. a. Bearing a husk, covered with a husk.

HUSKY, húsk'-ký. a. Abounding in husks.

HUSSAR, húz-zár. f. A kind of light horseman.

HUSSY, húz'-zý. f. A sorry or bad woman.

HUSTINGS, húst'-tingz. f. A council, a court held.

To **HUSTLE**, húsl. v. a. To shake together.

HUSWIFE, húz'-zíf. f. A bad manager, a sorry woman; an economist, a thrifty woman.

To **HUSWIFE**, húz'-zíf. v. a. To manage with economy and frugality.

HUSWIFERY, húz'-zíf-rý. f. Management good or bad; management of rural business committed to women.

HUT, húr'. f. A poor cottage.

HUTCH, húth'. f. A corn chest.

To **HUZZ**, húz'. v. n. To buzz, to murmur.

HUZZA, húz-zá. interj. A shout, a cry of acclamation.

To **HUZZA**, húz-zá. v. n. To utter acclamation.

To **HUZZA**, húz-zá. v. a. To receive with acclamation.

HYACINTH, hí'-á-síath. f. A plant; a kind of precious stone.

HYACINTHINE, hí'-á-sín'-thín. a. Made of hyacinths.

HYADES, hí'-á-déz. } f. A watery
HYADS, hí'-ádz. } constellation.

HYALINE, hî'-â-hn. a. Glassy, crystalline.

HYBRIDOUS, hîb'-brÿ-dûs. a. Begotten between animals of different species; produced from plants of different kinds.

HYDATID, hî-dât'-îd. f. Little transparent bladders of water in any part, most common in dropical persons.

HYDRA, hî'-drâ. f. A monster with many heads slain by Hercules.

HYDRAGOGUES, hî'-drâ-gôgz. f. Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours.

HYDRAULICAL, hî-drâ'-ly-kâl. } a.

HYDRAULICK, hî-drâ'-lik. } a.
Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

HYDRAULICKS, hî-drâ'-liks. f. The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCELE, hî'-drô-sêl. f. A watery rupture.

HYDROCEPHALUS, hî-drô-sêf'-â-lûs. f. A dropsy in the head.

HYDROGRAPHER, hî-drôg'-grâ-fûr. f. One who draws maps of the sea.

HYDROGRAPHY, hî-drôg'-grâ-fÿ. f. Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

HYDROMANCY, hî'-drô-mân'-fÿ. f. Prediction by water.

HYDROMEL, hî'-drô-mêl. f. Honey and water.

HYDROMETER, hî-drôm'-mê-tûr. f. An instrument to measure the extent of water.

HYDROMETRY, hî-drôm'-mê-trÿ. f. The act of measuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHOBIA, hî-drô-fô'-bÿ-â. f. Dread of water.

HYDROPICAL, hî-drôp'-ÿ-kâl. } a.

HYDROPICK, hî-drôp'-ik. } a.
Dropical, diseased with extravasated water.

HYDROPOTIST, hî-drôp'-ô-tist. f. One who drinks water.

HYDROSTATICAL, hî-drô-stât'-ikâl. a. Relating to hydrostaticks, taught by hydrostaticks.

VOL. I.

HYDROSTATICALLY, hî-drô-stât'-ÿ-kâl-ÿ. ad. According to hydrostaticks.

HYDROSTATICKS, hî-drô-stât'-iks. f. The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDROTICK, hî-drôb'-ik. f. Purger of water or phlegm.

HYEN, hÿ'-ên. } f. An animal
HYENA, hÿ'-ê-nâ. } like a wolf.

HYGROMETER, hÿ-grôm'-mê-tûr. f. An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

HYGROSCOPE, hÿ-grô-skôpe. f. An instrument to show the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme.

HYLARCHICAL, hÿ-lâr'-kÿ-kâl. a. Presiding over matter.

HYLOZOICK, hÿ-lô-zô. Maintaining the animation of nature.

HYM, hîm'. f. A species of dog.

HYMEN, hÿ'-mên. f. The god of marriage; the virginal membrane.

HYMENEAL, hîm-ÿ-nê'-âl. } f.
HYMENEAN, hîm-ÿ-nê'-ân. } f.
A marriage song.

HYMENEAL, hîm-ÿ-nê'-âl. } a.
HYMENEAN, hîm-ÿ-nê'-ân. } a.
Pertaining to marriage.

HYMN, hîm'. f. An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superiour being.

To HYMN, hîm'. v. a. To praise in song, or worship with hymns.

To HYMN, hîm'. v. n. To sing songs of adoration.

HYMNICK, hîm'-nik. a. Relating to hymns.

HYMNING, hîm'-ning. p. a. Celebrating in hymns.

To HYP, hîp'. v. a. To make melancholy, to dispirit.

HYPALLAGE, hÿ-pâl'-lâ-dzhê. f. A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HYPER, hî'-pûr. f. A hypercritick.

HYPERBOLA, hÿ-pêr'-bô-lâ. f. A term in mathematicks.

HYPERBOLE, hÿ-pêr'-bô-lê. f. A figure in rhetoric by which any

thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth.

HYPERBOLICAL, hŷ-pér-ból'-ŷ-kál. } a.

HYPERBOLICK, hŷ-pér-ból'-ík. } a.

: Belonging to the hyperbola; exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

HYPERBOLICALLY, hŷ-pér-ból'-ŷ-kál-ŷ. ad. In form of an hyperbole; with exaggeration or extenuation.

HYPERBOLIFORM, hŷ-pér-ból'-ŷ-sárm. a. Having the form, or nearly the form, of the hyperbola.

HYPERBOREAN, hŷ-pér-bó'-rŷ-án. a. Northern.

HYPERCRITICAL, hŷ-pér-krit'-ŷ-kál. a. Critical beyond use.

HYPERCRITICK, hŷ-pér-krit'-ík. f. A critick exact or captious beyond use or reason.

HYPERMETER, hŷ-pér'-mè-túr. f. Any thing greater than the standard requires.

HYPERSARCOSIS, hŷ-pér-sár-kó'-sis. f. The growth of fungous or proud flesh.

HYPHEN, hŷ'-fén. f. A note of conjunction, as vir-tue, ever-living.

HYPNOTICK, hŷ-nót'-ík. f. Any medicine that induces sleep.

HYPOCHONDRES, hŷ-pó-kón'-dúr. f. The lateral divisions of the upper region of the abdomen, containing the liver and spleen.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL, hŷ-pó-kón-drí-ák-kál. } a.

HYPOCHONDRIACK, hŷ-pó-kón-drí-ák. } a.

Melancholy, disordered in the imagination; producing melancholy.

HYPOCIST, hŷ'-pó-sít. f. An astringent medicine of considerable power.

HYPOCRISY, hŷ-pók'-kríŷ-ŷ. f. Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

HYPOCRITE, hŷ'-pó-krit. f. A disssembler in morality or religion.

HYPOCRITICAL, hŷ-pó-krit'-ŷ-kál. } a.

HYPOCRITICK, hŷ-pó-krit'-ík. } a.

Disssembling, insincere, appearing differently from the reality.

HYPOCRITICALLY, hŷ-pó-krit'-ŷ-kál-ŷ. ad. With dissimulation, without sincerity.

HYPOGASTRICK, hŷ-pó-gás'-trík. a. Seated in the lower part of the belly.

HYPOGEUM, hŷ-pó-dzhé'-úm. f. A name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults.

HYPOTASIS, hŷ-pós'-tá-sis. f. Distinct substance; personality, a term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

HYPOTATICAL, hŷ-pó-stár'-ŷ-kál. a. Constitutive, constituent as distinct ingredients; personal, distinctly personal.

HYPOTENUSE, hŷ-pót'-è-nús. f. The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle, the subtense.

HYPOTHESIS, hŷ-póth'-thé-sis. f. A supposition, a system formed under some principle not proved.

HYPOTHETICAL, hŷ-pó-thét'-ŷ-kál. } a.

HYPOTHETICK, hŷ-pó-thét'-ík. } a.

Including a supposition, conditional.

HYPOTHETICALLY, hŷ-pó-thét'-ŷ-kál-ŷ. ad. Upon supposition, conditionally.

HYSSOP, hŷ-súp. f. A plant.

HYSON, hŷ-sn. f. A fine kind of green tea.

HYSTERICAL, hŷ-tér'-rŷ-kál. } a.

HYSTERICK, hŷ-tér'-rík. } a.

Troubled with fits, disordered in the regions of the womb; proceeding from disorders in the womb.

HYSTERICKS, hŷ-tér'-ríks. f. Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.