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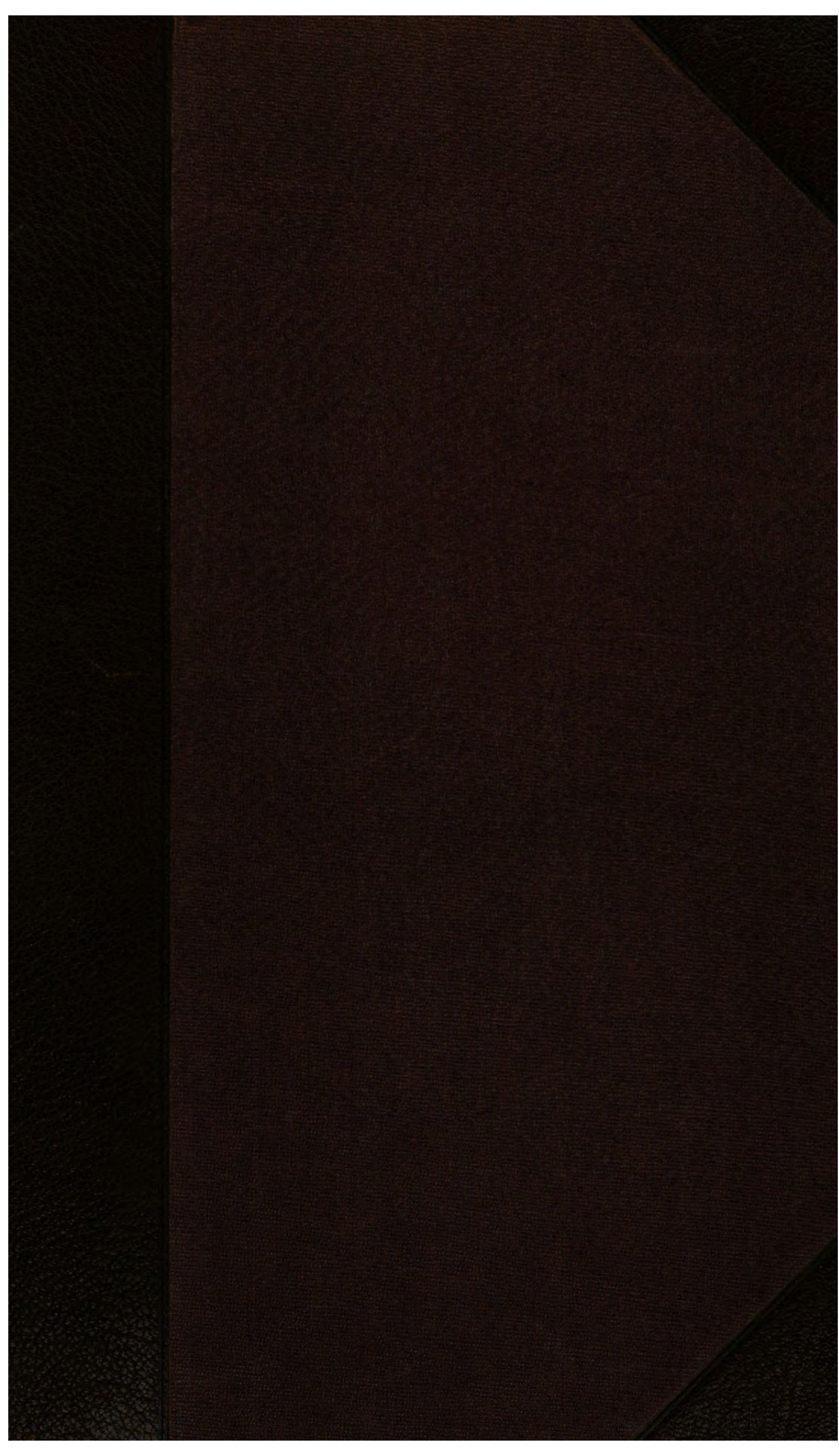
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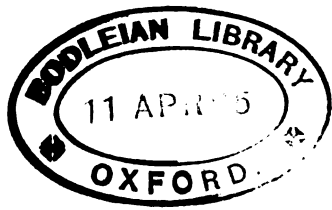






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WORDS:

OR,
Universal English Dictionary.

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An Account of the Original or Proper Sense, and Various Significations of all Hard WORDS derived from other Languages, *viz.* Hebrew, Arabick, Syriack, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, British, Saxon, Danish, Dutch, &c. as now made use of in our English Tongue.

Together with

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THE P R E F A C E.

THE Publick being very sensible of the *great Advantage* and *Usefulness* of DICTIONARIES, as is evident from the general Acceptation that many New Ones, in most Faculties, have lately met with, it were altogether needless to insist on that Topick; but it is requisite to give some Account of the present Undertaking, and to shew what Improvements are here made to the Elaborate Work of our Ingenious Countryman Mr. Edward Phillips, the Merit of which has been already sufficiently made known to the World, by the Sale of Six several Impressions.

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with

The P R E F A C E.

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THE WORLD

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English Words:

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Aaron, the Son of Amram, and Brother of Moses, the first High-Priest of the Jews: The Word in Hebrew, signifies a Teacher, or a Mountain of Strength.

Abacista, a Term us'd in ancient Writers for an Arithmetician. See *Abacus*.

Abacot, a Royal Cap of State made in the Shape of two Crowns, and anciently us'd by the Kings of England.

Abactions, (*Lat. Law-Term*) Drivers away, or Stealers of Cattle in Herds or great Numbers as once; whence in old Records *Abactiones* are distinguished from *Fures*, or Thieves that only steal a Sheep or two.

Abacus, (*Lat.*) a Counting-Table, such as Accountants or Astronomers use, which was heretofore made of Brass, and then call'd the *Table of Pythagoras*: Also sometimes the Numeral Figures which us'd to be drawn on a Table cover'd with small Sand or Dust; a Stone to write or score upon: In some of our old Records it is taken for *Arithmetick*, or the Art of Numbering: Also a Cup-board for Plate, or in general, any kind of Cup-board or Safe.

In Architecture, **Abacus** is a Four-square Table at the top of a Pillar, which makes the Capital; and in the *Corinthian Order*, represents that kind of Square Tile which is usually set over the Figure of a Basket encompass'd with Leaves.

Abaddon, (*Heb. i. e.* a Destroyer) one of the Names of Satan or the Devil in the Revelation of St. John.

Abast or **Ast**, a Sea-word, signifying from the fore-part of the Ship, or towards the Stern; as, *the Mast hangs abast*. See *Ast*.

Abalienatio, (*Lat.*) an Alienation or Estrangement: In the old Roman Law, a giving up one's Right to another; a making over an Estate or Goods by Sale, or due Course of Law. These Estates were either in Slaves or Cattle, and sometimes Lands of Inheritance, but they must be in *Italy*.

To **Abandon**, (*Fr.*) to forsake utterly, to cast off; also to give one's self up wholly to any prevailing Passion.

Abanum, (old Law-word) any Thing that is sequestred, confiscated, or forfeited.

Abaret or **Abnet**, (*Heb.*) a sort of Girdle that Priests wore among the Jews.

Abaptison or **Abaptison**, a Surgeon's Instrument, being a kind of Trepan for the Skull, with a Gage that it cannot go too deep.

Abarnare, an old Latin Law-Term, signifying to detect or discover any secret Crime; from the Saxon Word *Abarian*, to make bare, uncover, or disclose.

To **Abate**, (*Fr.*) to bring down, to lower or humble.

Abashed, made ashamed or confounded.

Abasment, Astonishment, Confusion.

Abasi, a Coin current in *Persia*, and other Eastern Countries, worth about two Spanish Reals, or 1 s. 2 d. Sterling.

To **Abate**, (*Fr.*) to diminish, to make or grow less:

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less: In *Common-Law*, to disable, defeat, or overthrow; to come to nought, to be abolished, quashed, or made of no effect: Thus to *abate* a Writ is to destroy it for a Time, thro' want of good Ground, or other Defect. The *Appeal abatesh* by *Cousenage*, i. e. the Accusation is defeated or made void by Deceit.

A Stranger is also said to *Abate*, when he enters upon a House or Land immediately after the Death of the last Possessor, before the right Heir take Possession, and so keeps the said Heir out of it.

Abatement, that which is abated, a Lessening: In a Law-sense, the Act of Abating, Defeating, or Disabling; as *the Abatement of a Writ*, &c. Also the entering upon an Inheritance, by stepping in between the former Possessor and his Heir.

Abatement of Honour, (in Heraldry) is an accidental Mark added to a Coat of Arms, whereby its Dignity is abated, upon Account of some dishonourable Quality or Stain in the Bearer; and it is either a Mark of Diminution; as *a Delf*, *a Point Dexter parted Tenne*, *a Goar Sinister*, &c. Or else an absolute Reversion or Over-turning of the whole Escutcheon.

Abator, (Law-Term) one that abates, i. e. intrudes into Houses or Land, void by the Death of the former Possessor, and as yet not entered or taken up by his Heir.

Abatures, (among Hunters) Foiling, the Sprigs or Grass that a Stag thrusts down in passing by.

Abawen, abashed, daunted, a Word us'd by the famous *English Poet*, *Geffrey Chaucer*.

Abba, a Scripture-word, signifying Father in the *Syriack Tongue*.

Abbacy, or **Abbaty**, a Law-word for an *Abbey*.

Abbat, see *Abbot*.

Abbatis, (in old Records) an Avener or Steward of the Stables; an Hostler.

Abbes, a Governess of Nuns.

Abbey, a Monastery or Convent, a House for Religious Persons.

Abbot, or **Abbat**, the chief Ruler of an *Abbey*: Of these some in *England* wore Miters, some not; such as were Mitted being free from the Bishop's Jurisdiction, had the same Authority within their Bounds, and were also Lords of Parliament, but the other sort were subject to the Bishop in all Ecclesiastical Affairs.

To **Abbreviate**, (*Lat.*) to Abridge, or make short.

Abbreviation, an Abbreviating, or Expressing a Thing in fewer Terms.

Abbreviature, a short'ning, as the putting of a Letter for a Word.

Abbevois, (*Fr.*) a Watering-place: In *Masonry*, **Abbevois**, are the Spaces between the Stones to put the Mortar in as they are laying.

Abbochment, (Law-word) the Engrossing or Buying-up of Wares before they are brought to a Market or Fair, and selling them again by Retail; the Fore-stalling of a Market.

Abbutals, the Buttings and Boundings of Land, High-ways, &c. either to the *East*, *West*, *North*, or *South*; shewing how they lie with respect to other Places.

Abdals, a kind of religious Persons among the *Persians*, who make Profession of Poverty, and lodge in Churches: They take Name from *Abdala*, the Father of their false Prophet *Mahomet*.

Abbenam, the Head of the twelfth House in a Scheme or Figure of the Heavens, sometimes so call'd by Astrologers.

Abdi, (*Heb.* my Servant) the Father of *Kish*, and Grand-father of *Saul* the first King of *Israel*.

Abdicare, (*Lat.*) a Term in the *Roman Law*; signifying to abdicate, to renounce, abandon, or quit; as *Abdicare filium*, to disinheret, disown, or cast off a Son; *Abdicare Magistratum*, or *se Magistratu*, to renounce the Office of a Magistrate, to lay down or abandon it; and *Abdicare se statu suo*, was to renounce his Condition, to become a Slave, and be degraded from the Privilege of a Citizen of *Rome*.

To **Abdicate**, to Renounce or Resign, to give over.

Abdication, the voluntary Act of Abdicating, Renouncing, Disowning, &c. A Term generally us'd among the Civilians, and also in the Common Law, where there is only an implicit Renunciation: As when a Person does Actions that are altogether inconsistent with the Nature of his Trust, he does in effect renounce it; which was the famous Case of a late unfortunate Prince.

Abdicere, (*Lat.*) a Word us'd among the *Roman* Augurs or Sooth-sayers, for to disown or forbid: In a Law-sense, to give Sentence against one, to debar him from his Demands, or not to allow them: Thus *abdicere vindicias* signify'd as much as not to allow a Man the Possession of a Thing in Controversy; and *addicere vindicias* imply'd the quite contrary.

Abditorium, (in our old Writers) an Abditory, or Place to hide and keep Goods, Plate, Money, &c.

Abdomen, (in *Anat.*) that Part of the Belly which is between the Navel and the Privities, the lower Belly; the lowermost of the three *Venters*, or great Cavities, which contains the Stomach, Guts, Liver, Spleen, Bladder, &c. And is cover'd on the Inside with a Membrane or thin Skin, called the *Peritoneum*.

Abducent Muscles. See *Abductores*.

Abduction, properly a drawing or carrying away: In *Logic*, an Argument that leads from the Conclusion to the Demonstration of a Proposition.

Abductor Indicii, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Muscle that serves to draw the Fore-finger from the others, and is by some reckon'd among the *Interossei*: It arises from the *Os Metacarpi* that bears up the Fore-finger; and joining one of the Lumbrical Muscles is inserted with it, together with the Tendon of the *Abductor Pollicis*.

Abductor minimi Digiti, a Muscle which draws the little Finger from the rest, and appears in some Bodies divided into two or three Muscles, each having a different Series of Fibres: It takes Rise from the *Ligamentum Transversale*, and fourth Bone of the *Carpus*, as also from the third Bone of the *Carpus*, and from the upper Parts of the *Os Metacarpi*. The first of these Originations ends at the upper Part of the first Bone of the little Finger forwards; the second at the same Part of the said Bone side-ways; and the third is inserted with the Tendon of the *Extensor minimi Digiti*, to the upper Part of the third Bone of the little Finger.

Abductor minimi Digiti Pedis, a Muscle of the little Toe, which draws it off from the rest, and springs from the outward Part of the *Os Calcis* or Heel Bone, as also from the out-side of the *Os Metatarsi* of the little Toe; where it makes one Tendon at its Insertion to the upper Part of the first Bone of the little Toe, on the out-side and side-ways.

Abductor Oculi, a Muscle of the Eye, so nam'd from its Action, which is to draw off the Eye from the Nose: It is also call'd *Indignabundus*, from its being made use of in Scornful Re-
sentments.

Abductor,

Abductor Pollicis, is a Muscle of the Thumb, which arises from the inner part of the *Ligamentum Transversale Carpi*, and becomes Tendinous as its Implantation to the upper and outward part of the second Bone of the Thumb side-ways. This Muscle takes Name from its Use, which is to draw the Thumb from the Fingers.

Abductor Pollicis Pedis, a Muscle of the great Toe, which pulls it from the rest: It takes rise from the *Os Calcis*, on the in-side and side-ways, and in half its Progress joyns with another fleshy Beginning that springs from the *Os Cuneiforme Majus*, which bears up the *Os Metatarsi* of the great Toe; 'till at last both making one Tendon are implanted to the outward part of the *Os Sesamoides* of the great Toe, side-ways.

Abductores, or *Abducent Muscles*, (in the general) are all those which serve to open or pull back divers Parts of the Body, as the Arms, Legs, Eyes, Nostrils, Lips, &c. And the Opposites to these are usually termed *Aductores*, or *Adducent Muscles*.

A-bearing, (Law-word) as, *To be bound to a good a-bearing*, i. e. to one's good Behaviour. See *Surety of the Peace*.

To Abide, to abide. *Chaucer*.

Abel, (*Heb.* Vanity) the Name of *Adam's* second Son, who was killed by his Brother *Cain*.

Abel-tree, a finer kind of white Poplar.

Abere, **Aburder**, (old Law-term) plain or downright-Murder, as distinguished from *Manlaughter* and *Chance-medley*, from the *Saxon* Words *abere* apparent, notorious and *Mord* Murder.

To Abet, to encourage, egg, or set on; to maintain, uphold, or back; to assist or aid.

Abetment, (in common Law) an encouraging or setting on to commit any Crime.

Abetter, or **Abettor**, one that eggs on or assists another in the doing of an Unlawful Act; as *Abettors of Murder, Treason, Felony, &c.*

Abettors, (in a Law-sense) are also those that without Cause procure others to sue out false Appeals of Murder or Felony against Men, in order to render them infamous.

Abeyance, Lands, Tenements, Goods, &c. Are said to be in *Abeyance*, when they are only in Expectation or Understanding; that is to say, in the Intendment and Consideration of the Law. So when a Parson dies and the Church is void, the *Fee is in Abeyance*, because it is not determined who shall succeed him.

To Abhor, (*Lat.*) to loath or hate.

Abhorrence, or **Abhorrency**, an abhorring or loathing.

Abhorrent, that abhors or loaths, that is averfe from; as *Humane Nature is abhorrent from all such Evils*.

Abiah, (*Heb.* the Will of the Lord) the Son of the Prophet *Samuel*, also the Son of *Rehoboam* King of *Judah*.

Abiathar, (i. e. Father of the Remnant, or of Contemplation, or excellent Father) the Name of a Son of *Abimelech*.

To Abide, to suffer or endure, to dwell or live in a Place, to continue, tarry, or stay.

Abject, (*Lat.* i. e. cast away) vile, base, or mean.

An **Abject**, a Person of no Repute or Esteem.

Abjection, or **Abjectness**, abject Condition, low Estate, Meanness, Vileness.

Abies, (*Lat.*) the Fir-tree.

Abisai, (*Heb.* the Father's Help) one of King *David's* Thirty Champions, or Worthies.

Abiga, (*Lat.*) the Herb Ground-pine, whose Leaves are like those of the Fir-tree, and serve to hasten the Delivery in Child-birth.

Abigail, (i. e. the Father's Joy) the Wife of *Nabal*, and afterwards of King *David*.

Abimelech, (i. e. my Father the King, or chief Father) a King of *Gerar*, who thinking *Sarah* to have been *Abraham's* Sister, would have taken her to Wife.

Abintestate, (Law-word) an Heir to a Man that died without a Will.

Abishag, (*Heb.* the Father's Error) a fair young Virgin, who cherish'd King *David* in his old Age.

Abisgai, (i. e. the Father's Reward) one of King *David's* Champions.

Abisherifing, an old Law-word, which properly signifies Forfeiture; a being quit of Amerciaments, Forfeits, or Fines, for a Transgression proved before any Judge: It is otherwise express'd *Misherifing* or *Miskering*.

Abjuration, (among the *Romans*) signify'd an abjuring or denying a Thing upon Oath, a denying that a Man had promised, committed, detained, or did owe any Thing upon his Oath: Thus *Abjurare Creditum* was to forswear a Debt, or to deny on Oath that he ow'd the Debt.

In our Law, **Abjuration** is a Renouncing by Oath, a sworn Banishment, or Forswearing of the Realm, which was a Benefit heretofore allowed to one, who having committed Felony, berook himself to a Sanctuary, and there confess'd his Crime to the Justices or to the Coroner.

To Abjure, to renounce or quit an Opinion. In a Law-sense, to Forswear the Realm for ever, rather than come to a Legal Tryal.

Ablactation, the Weaning of a Child that has suck'd for some Time. Among Gardiners, a particular manner of Grafting, when the Cion is, as it were, wean'd by Degrees from its Mother, but not wholly cut off from it, 'till it be firmly united to the Stock on which it is Grafted.

Ablaqueation, a laying bare, or uncovering the Bottom of the Trunks and Roots of Trees, that so being expos'd to the Air, Sun, and Rain, they may bear Fruit more plentifully the next Year.

Abiative Case, (in *Grammar*) the last of the six Cases of Nouns and Participles, so named, because it is generally us'd in Actions of taking away. 'Tis also call'd the *Latin Case*, from its being almost peculiar to the *Latin* Tongue.

Abluent, *Medicines*, the same as *Abstergentia*; which see.

Ablutio, (i. e. Washing or Rinsing) a Purgation or Washing in use among Popish Priests: Also the preparing of a Medicine in any Liquor to cleanse it from its Dregs, or any bad Quality.

Abnegation, properly the denying of a Thing point blank: In *Divinity*, the Renouncing of one's Passions, Pleasures, or Interests; Self-denial.

Abner, (*Heb.* the Father's Candle) the Son of *Ner*, *Saul's* Uncle, and Captain-General of his Army.

Abnodation, (*Lat.* in Husbandry) the pruning, or cutting away of Knots or Knobs from Trees.

Aboard, (a Sea-word) as *to go aboard*, i. e. to enter a Ship.

To Abolish, to deface utterly, to repeal, to reduce to nothing; to destroy a thing after such manner, that no Foot-steps of it remain.

Abolishment, an Abolishing or Disannulling.

Abolition, (Law-term) an Abolishing or Razing out; the Absolute Repealing of a Law or Custom, or the entire taking of it away, so that it shall never have Force again: Also Leave given by the King or Judges to a Criminal Accuser, to forbear farther Prosecution: In *Metaphysics*, an utter Destruction of any Being.

Abolla, (*Lat.*) a Soldier's Cloak, shorter and coarser than the *Roman Toga*, or *Gown*.

Abomasum, the Paunch of a Beast, the Tripes: In *Anatomy*, one of the four Stomachs of *Ruminant*

nant Animals, or Creatures that chew the Cud ; the other three being *Venter, Reticulum, & Omasum*.

Abominable, that is to be abominated, or abhor'd or hated, hateful ; as *An Abominable Fact*.

To **Abominate**, to abhor, hate, or loath ; the Word originally signifies, to take a Thing for an ill Omen, or unlucky Sign, to pray against it ; or wish the contrary by certain Forms of Speech.

Abomination, a detestable thing, a thing to be abhorred or loathed.

Aborigines, (*Lat.*) a People brought into *Italy* by *Saturn*, or as others say, by *Chamafenus* or *Cham*, and thought to have been the most ancient Inhabitants of that Country, who pretended to be without Original or Derivation from any other Nation or People : Whence the Word is taken to signify any People born where they live, the first Natives or Inhabitants of a Country ; as the *Britains* in *England*, the *Indians* in *America*, &c.

Abortion, Miscarriage in Women, or the bringing forth of a Child so long before its time, that it is in no capacity to live.

Abortive, belonging to such a Birth, still-born, untimely, also that miscarries or comes to nought ; as *An Abortive Design*. *Abortive* also signifies a sort of fine Vellam, made of the Skin of a cast Calf or Lamb.

Abraham, (*Heb. i. e.* the Father of a great Multitude) the Name of the great Patriarch of the *Jewish* Nation, who is styled in Holy Scripture the *Father of the Faithful*, and was at first call'd *Abram*, which signifies a high Father.

Abraham's Balm, or *Hemp-tree*, a kind of Willow so call'd.

Abzaid, a word us'd in *Chaucer*, and signifying upstart, recover'd.

Abramus, (*Lat.*) the *Bream*, a Fresh-water Fish.

Abreeding, Upbraiding. *Chaucer*.

Abrenunciation, a renouncing or forsaking any thing entirely.

Abzic, a word us'd by some Chymists for Sulphur.

To **Abridge**, (*Fr.*) to contract, to make shorter in words, still retaining the Sense and Substance. In common Law, to make a Declaration or Count short, by leaving out part of the Plaint or Demand, and praying that the Defendant may answer to the other.

Abridgment, an abridging, an Epitome, a short Account of a Matter.

To **Abrogate**, to abolish or disannul, especially to repeal or make void a Law which was before in Force.

Abrogation, the Act of Abrogating.

Abrotanites, (*Gr.*) a sort of Wine made of Southern-wood.

Abrotanum, the Herb Southern-wood, which is of a binding and dissolving Quality.

Abrupt, (*Lat.*) suddenly breaking off, unseasonable, rough, hasty.

Abshalom, (*Heb.* the Father's Peace or Reward) King *David's* Son that rebelled against him.

Abscess, (*Lat.*) a gross Tumour or Swelling in any Part of the Body, that may either be dissolved, or brought to run with Matter : It is commonly called an *Impostume*.

Abscissa, (in a Conick Section, or other crooked-lin'd Geometrical Figure) are the Parts of the *Axis* cut off by the *Ordinates*, and counted downwards from the *Vertex*, or Top of the Section : These are also termed by some Writers, the *Intercepted Axis*, or *Intercepted Diameters*.

Abstriccion, (*i. e.* cutting off) a Term in *Astrology*, when three Planets being within the Bounds of their Orbs, and in different Degrees of the Sign ; the third comes to a Conjunction with the

middle Planer, and cuts off the Light of the first.

To **Abstrond**, to hide one's self.

Absent, that is out of the way, missing or wanting.

To **Absent one's self**, to be willingly absent, to keep out of the way, not to appear.

Absinthites, (*Gr.*) Wormwood-wine.

Absinthium, or **Abysinthium**, the Herb Wormwood, which is good to strengthen the Stomach, procures an Appetite, and opens Stoppages.

Absis or **Apis**, the bowed or arched Roof of a House, Room, or Oven ; the Ring or Compass of a Wheel : Also a Term used by *Astronomers*, when the Planets moving to their highest or lowest Places, are at a Stay ; the *high Absis*, being call'd the *Apogaeum*, and the *low Absis*, the *Perigaeum*.

Absolutorij, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Discharge or Requit.

To **Absolve**, to acquit or discharge of a Crime or Accusation laid against one.

Absolute, that has Perfection in it self, free from the Power of another, Arbitrary, Unlimited : Thus Almighty God is absolute from the Perfection of his Nature, as containing in himself all possible Power, and lying under no Limitations or Restraints from any. A Prince is said to be *Absolute*, when he acts altogether at his own Pleasure, and will not in any respect be restrain'd or controuled by the Laws of the Country.

Absolute Equation, (in *Astron.*) is the Aggregate or Sum of the Eccentric and Optick Equations. See *Equation Astronomical*.

Absolute Estate, (according to the Law-Definition) is one free from all manner of Conditions and Incumbrances.

Absolute Number, (in *Algebra*) is that which possesses one entire part or side of an Equation, and is always a known Quantity : Thus in this Equation $aa + 16a = 36$ the absolute Number is 36.

Absolute Space. See *Space*.

Absolutely, after an absolute manner. Sometimes the Terms of a Proposition are said to be *taken absolutely*, that is without relation to any thing else : It is also us'd in Opposition to Terms and Conditions : Thus God does not forgive Men their Sins absolutely, but upon Condition of their Repentance and future Amendment.

Absolution, a Pardoning, Remission, or Forgiveness of Sins, pronounced by a Priest, &c.

Absolutorium, (*Lat.*) an absolute Remedy, or most effectual Medicine ; a certain Cure, or perfect Recovery.

Absurdant, or **Absomous**, disagreeing from the Purpose, absurd.

Absontare, (in old *Latin* Records) to detect and avoid.

To **Absorb**, to swallow up, to consume or waste.

Absorbents, Medicines that temper and qualify the sharp Juices in the Body, by imbibing or soaking them up. Thus *Alkali's* are said to absorb *Acids*.

Abstemious, properly that drinks no Wine, moderate, sober, temperate in Diet.

Absentation, (in common Law) a keeping, or withholding the Heir from taking Possession of his Land.

Absfergent, or **Absferive**, that is of a scowring or cleansing Quality.

Absfergentia, (*Lat.*) absterive or cleansing Medicines.

Absferion, a cleansing, or wiping away, particularly the Effect produced by *absterive Medicines* ; *i. e.* such as are made use of to clear the Skin, or outward Parts of the Body from Filth.

Absferibe, see *Absfergent*.

Abstract,

Abstract, a Copy, or short Draught of an Original Writing, an Abridgment of a Record, Deed or Book, In *Logick*, any Quality, as it is considered a-part, without regard to its Concrete or Subject: see *Concrete*.

Abstract Numbers, (in *Arithm.*) those that are considered as pure Numbers, without being apply'd to any Subject. And so *Abstracted Mathematicks* is us'd in Opposition to *Mix'd Mathematicks*; the former signifying pure Arithmetick, Geometry, or Algebra, &c.

Abstraction, a Faculty or Power peculiar to the Mind of Men, in Contradistinction to the natural Capacity of Brutes; whereby he can make his *Idea's*, or Conceptions relating to particular Things become general, so as to represent all of the same Kind. Thus if my Eye represent to me Whiteness in a Wall, I can abstractedly consider that Quality of Whiteness, and find it may be attributed to many other things besides; as to Chalk, Milk, Snow, &c.

Abstruse, lying hid, secret, obscure, dark, hard to be understood.

Aburd, that is not agreeable to Reason or common Sense, foolish, silly, impertinent.

Abundant, abounding with, plentiful.

Abundant Numbers, (in *Arithmetick*) are those, whose *Aliquot* Parts added together, make more than the whole Number which they are Parts of; as 12, whose Parts being 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, if added all together make 16: So likewise the *Aliquot* Parts of 20, make 22.

Abus, see *Abus*.

Abuse, ill Use, Affront.

To **Abuse**, to make a bad use of, to misuse, affront, or do one an Injury.

Abusio, (*Lat.*) the abusing, or misusing of a thing; also a Figure in *Rhetorick*, the same as *Caesareffis*, which see.

Abusio, injurious, offensive, affrontive.

Abys, (*Gr.*) a bottomless Gulph or Pit, a prodigious deep Place that has no Bottom discernable, or at least is supposed to have none; a vast unfathomable Mass of Waters, such as is thought to be inclosed in the Bowels of the Earth.

Abysins, a People of *Ethiopia*, that are Christians of the *Greek Church*, and whose Emperour, styled the *Grand Negus*, is by some falsely taken for *Prester John*.

Acacia, the Gum of the Thorn *Acacia*, or binding Bean-tree, very hard to be got; so that instead of it, Conserves of Sloes are sometimes us'd, under the Name of *Rob Acacia*.

Academicks, (*Gr.*) the Followers of *Plato*, anciently so call'd because they studied in the publick School call'd *Academia*. Afterwards the Name was given to a Sect of Sceptical Philosophers, who held, That all Things were uncertain, that Men ought to doubt of all Things, and believe nothing, &c.

Academy, an University, a Place where Youth are taught the liberal Arts and Sciences, or other Exercises. Also a particular Society of ingenious Persons, established for the Improvement of Learning, &c. The Word is deriv'd from *Academia*, a famous School near *Athens*, built and planted with Trees, some say by *Cadmus* the *Phoenician*, others by one *Academus*, whence it had its Name.

Acana, a Rod or Perch Ten Foot long, anciently us'd to measure Land with.

Acath, a Word us'd by some Chymists for *Vinegar*.

Acalanthis, (*Gr.*) a Bird feeding and sitting on Thistles: see *Acanthis*.

Acale, a Word in *Chaucer* signifying Cold.

Acaliphe, (*Gr.*) the great stinging Nettle, or the Sea-nettle, a sensible Plant.

Acanos, a Shrub, or Herb, with Prickles.

Acantabolus, a Surgeon's Instrument, like a Pair of Pincers, to take out any thing that may happen to stick in the *Oesophagus*, or Gullet.

Acantha, a Thorn, Brier, or Bramble; a Prickle: In *Anatomy*, the most backward Protuberance or Knob of the *Vertebra's*, or Turning-Joints of the Back, otherwise call'd *Spina Dorfi*.

Acanthion, the Oat-Thistle, whose Seeds are like Oats; or the Cotton-Thistle with Leaves, having a Moss like Cotton upon them.

Acanthis, the Thistle-Finch, or Siskin, a Bird; also the Herb Groundsel.

Acanthus, a pleasant *Egyptian* Plant with a yellow Flower, the Figure of which used to be engrav'd on Cups, or embroider'd on Garments; also the Herb Brank-Urfin, Bears-breech, or Bears-foot.

Acanziti, certain *Turkish* light Horsemen, who are as it were the Avant-Couriers of the Grand Signior's Army.

Acapnon, (*Greek*) a kind of Honey, taken out of the Hive without smoaking the Bees.

Acarnar, the same with *Acberner*; which see.

Acarne, a certain Sea-fish, the Fish-thistle, or Sea-roach.

Acaron, wild Myrtle, or Gow; also Butchers-broom, an Herb whose Root is one of the Five opening ones.

Acarus, the Hand-worm, a little Worm that breeds in Wax, a Mite; also a Mushroom or Toad-stool.

Acatalectos, or **Acatalectick Verse**, (in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry) a Verse exactly perfect, in which not so much as one Syllable is over and above, or wanting.

Acatera, the great Juniper-tree, a Shrub.

Accedas ad Curiam, is a Writ returnable in the *King's Bench*, or *Common-Pleas*, and directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to go to the Court of some Lord, or Franchise where any false Judgement is suppos'd to be made in any Suit, in such a Court that is not a Court of Record, in order to make a Record of the said Suit there, and to certify it into the *King's Court*, at a Day appointed in the Writ.

Accedas ad Vicecomitem, a Writ directed to the Coroner, commanding him to deliver a Writ to the Sheriff, who having a *Pone* delivered him, suppresses it.

To **Accelerate**, (in *Philos.*) to hasten, to put on; or quicken.

Acceleration, the Act of Accelerating, hastening, &c. as *The Acceleration of the Descent of heavy Bodies*.

Acceleratores Urinae, (in *Anat.*) a pair of Muscles belonging to the *Penis*, whose Use is to promote the Passage of the Urine and *Genitura*. They arise from the upper Part of the *Uretbra*, as it passes under the *Os Pubis*, and are inserted on each side the *Corpora Cavernosa Penis*.

Accension, (in *Philosophy*) the Inkindling, or setting any natural Body on fire.

Accent, Tune, Tone, or Tenour; the Rising or Falling of the Voice: In *Grammar*, a Mark set over a particular Syllable of any Word, so as it may be pronounc'd with a stronger or weaker Voice. These Accents are usually counted Three in Number, *viz.* *Acute*, *Grave*, and *Circumflex*, and thus expressed ['] ['] and [^] but the *Circumflex* in *Greek* is distinguished by this Mark [~].

Accent, in Musick, is a Modulation, or warbling of the Voice, to express the Passions, either naturally or artificially.

Accentor, see *Incentor*.

To **Accept**, to receive kindly, or favourably.

Acceptable, that may be so received, agreeable.

Acceptance or **Acceptation**, an accepting or receiving kindly: In a Law-lease, a Tacit agreeing so some former Act done by another which might have been undone or avoided, if such Acceptance had not been: Thus, if a Man and his Wife Possessed of Land in Right of his Wife, do join in making a Lease by Deed, reserving Rent: And the Husband dying, the Wife accepts of or receives the Rent. By this Acceptance in her, the Lease is made good, and shall bar her from bringing a Writ, call'd, *Cui in Vita* against the Tenant.

Acceptation (in *Grammar*) the received meaning of a Word, or the sense in which it is usually taken.

Acceptilation, a Discharge by word of Mouth from the Creditor to the Debtor; the same among the Civilians as *Acquittance* is in the Common-Law.

Access, Admittance, Approach or Passage to a Place or Person: In old *English*, an Ague, the Fit of an Ague or Fever.

Accessory, see **Accessory**.

Accessible, Approachable, that is easie to be come at.

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

Accession, Addition or Encrease; also coming; as the *Accession of a King to the Crown*.

Accessorius Willisii (in *Anat.*) a Nerve, so call'd from its Inventor Dr. *Willis*, which arises from the Spinal Marrow, about the beginning of the sixth Pair of the Neck, and ascends to the Head, where having enter'd the Scull, it passes out of it again, and is wholly spent upon the *Musculus Trapezius*.

Accessory or **Accessary**, (among the Civilians) is generally taken for any thing that of Right belongs or depends on another, though separated from it; as Tiles taken off a House, to be laid on again are an Accessory, when the House is to be sold.

In Common-Law, the Word usually signifies a Person guilty of Felony, not Principally but by Participation, as Command, Advice, or Concealment, Aiding or Assisting; which may be either before or after the Fact: There is also an **Accessory by Statute**, i. e. such a one as encourages, advises, or conceals a Party that commits an Offence which is made Felony by the Statute.

Accidence, a little Book, commonly so call'd, which contains the first Principles of the *Latin* Tongue.

Accident, Casualty or Chance. Among Logicians it is taken in a threefold Sense, viz. I. For whatever does not really belong to a thing, but only Casually; as the Cloaths a Man has on, the Money in his Purse, &c. These are more properly call'd *Adjuncts*, and by the School-men, *Verbal Accidents*.

II. In Contradistinction to the Essential Properties of any Subject many Qualities are call'd **Accidents**. This in the Schools is termed *Accidens Predicabile*, and implies a common Quality which may or may not be in a Subject; as a particular Colour, viz. Whiteness in a Wall, &c.

III. In Opposition to *Substance*, a thing is said to be an **Accident**, when it is its Essence or Nature to subsist in, inhere or cleave to some Substance, and cannot be alone: This is call'd *Accidens Predicamentale*, and the nine last Logical Predicaments are in this sense Accidents.

A Thing is also often styled an **Accident** with respect to its Cause, or at least as to our knowledge

of it, whereby is commonly understood, an Effect either Casually produced, or which to us appears to have been so.

In Heraldry, **Accidents** are the particular Points and Abatements in an Escutcheon.

Among Astrologers, **Accidents** are the most remarkable Chances that have happen'd to a Man in the Course of his Life; as a great Sickness at such a Year; an extraordinary Fortune such a Year, a remarkable Danger at such a time, &c.

Accidental, belonging to Accidents, happening by Chance.

Accidental Dignities and Debilities (in *Astrol.*) certain Casual Affections or Dispositions of the Planets, whereby they are strengthen'd or weaken'd upon account of their being in such a House of the Figure, &c.

Accidental Point, (in *Perspective*) is a Point in the Horizontal Line, where Lines Parallel among themselves, tho' not Perpendicular to the Picture they do meet.

Accipiter, (*Lat.*) the Hawk, a Bird of Prey.

Accipitruina, the Herb Hawk-weed.

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

Acclivity, the rising steepness of a Hill, &c. Properly Steepness reckon'd upwards on a Slope-line, as *Declivity* is a Steepness downwards.

Accloyed, as a Horse *Accloy'd* or *Cloyed*, i. e. nail'd or prickt in the Shoeing.

Accolade, (*Fr.*) clipping and colling, embracing about the Neck.

To **Accommodate**, (*Lat.*) to adjust, to apply or fit; to lend, to provide for, or furnish with; to agree or make up a Difference. Among Geometers, to fit a Line or Figure into a Circle, &c. According as the Conditions of the Proposition or Problem require.

Accommodation, the Act of Accommodating, Adjusting, Fitting, &c. Convenience, the putting an end to a Contest or Quarrel.

To **Accompany**, (*Fr.*) to keep Company with, to wait on; to come or go along with.

Accomplice, one that has a hand in a Matter or that is privy to the same Crime with another.

To **Accomplish**, to perform, finish, or fulfil; to execute, or to bring to Perfection.

Accomplished, as a well Accomplished Person, i. e. one of extraordinary Parts and Endowments.

Account, see *Account*.

Accord, Agreement, Consent; in Common-Law, an Agreement between several Parties to make Satisfaction for a Trespass or Offence done one to another; which is a good Bar, if the other after the Performance of such an Agreement should bring a new Action for the same Trespass.

To **Accord**, to agree, to hang together.

To **Accost**, to approach or draw near; to make or come up to a Person.

Account, Reckoning, Esteem, Repute, Relation or Rehearsal, Ground. In Common-Law *Account* or *Account* is taken for a Writ or Action which lies against a Man, who being oblig'd by his Office or Employment to give an Account to another, refuses to do it; as a Bailiff to his Master, a Guardian in Socage to his Ward, &c.

Account of Sales, a Term in Traffick, signifying an Account in which the Sale of Goods is particularly set down.

Accountable, liable to give an Account, answerable.

An **Accountant**, a Person well vers'd in Casting up Accounts, an able Arithmetician: In a Law-Sense, one that is oblig'd to render an Account to another.

To **Accouter**, to dress, attire, or trim.

Accoutrement, Dress, Garb. Pickle.

To **Accroy**, (old Word) to swage.

Accretion, (*Lat.*) properly a growing, or sticking to. Among Naturalists it is taken for an Addition of Matter to any Body outwardly; but 'tis usually apply'd to the Increase of Bodies without Life, and is sometimes call'd *Apposition* or *Juxtaposition*.

Accroachment, see *Encroachment*.

To **Accrew** or **Accrue**, to be increased or added to; to arise from, to fall to; as *What good will accrue thereby? These are Things that accrue to the Heir, with the House it self by Custom.*

To **Accumulate**, (*Lat.*) to heap up, or gather together in Heaps.

Accumulation, the Act of accumulating or heaping up.

Accuracy, Exactness, Carefulness, Diligence.

Accurate, exact or curious, exactly or nicely done.

Accursed, lying under a Curse, or under a Sentence of Excommunication.

Accusation, an accusing, an Information, Impeachment, or Charge. See *Endiement*.

Accusative Case, (in *Grammar*) the fourth Case of a Noun, always govern'd by a Verb Active.

To **Accuse**, to charge with a Crime, to indict, impeach or inform against, to censure.

To **Accustom one's self**, to inure or use himself to a thing.

Ace, that point of the Dice with which the Number One is express'd; whence *Ambi-Ace* or *Amms-ace*, *i. e.* a throwing two Aces with two Dice.

Accephali, (*Gr. i. e.* that have no Head) a sort of Hereticks, whose first Ring-leader is unknown. Also certain Levellers that acknowledg'd no Head or Superiour, mention'd in the Laws of K. Henry I.

Accephali Sacerdotes, Priests that own no Bishop over them, Independent Ministers.

Accephali Versus, (in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry) are Verses that begin with a short Syllable instead of a long one.

Acer, (*Lat.*) the Maple-tree, of whose Wood fine Tables and many other pieces of Art were anciently made:

Acerb, a Taste, between sour and bitter, such as most Fruits have before they are ripe.

Acerbit, Sharpness, Sourness.

Acetabulum, (*Lat.*) a Saucer or such like Vessel for Vinegar: Also the Herb Navel-wort good for Inflammations and St. *Anthony's* Fire. In *Anatomy*, the cavity or hollow in the Huckle-bone, which receives the Head of the Thigh-bone within it. Certain Glandules or Kernels in the *Chorion*, one of the Skins that cover a Child in the Womb, are also call'd *Acetabula*. See *Cotyledones*.

Acetosa, the Herb Sorrel, good to stir up the Appetite and quench Thirst.

Acetum, Vinegar; in general any sharp Liquor, as Spirit of Salt, Nitre, Vitriol, &c. but in Apothecaries Shops it is only taken for Vinegar of Wine or Grapes.

Acetum Alcaliticum or **Alcalifatum**, distilled Vinegar in which some Alkalizate Salt is infus'd.

Acetum Philosophicum, a sharp Liquor distill'd from Honey: Also a sour Liquor made by dissolving a little Butter or Icy Oil of Antimony in a considerable Quantity of Water.

Acetum Radicatum, the sharpest part of Vinegar, that has its Phlegm or Water drawn off.

Achamech, the Drofs of Silver, so call'd by some Chymists.

Achan, (*Heb.* troubling or gnawing) an *Israelite* who was Stoned to Death for reserving a Garment and Wedge of Gold out of the Enemies Spoils.

Achana or **Achane**, a *Persian* Measure contain-

ing 45 *Medimni*: Also a kind of Vessel for those that went to see Publick Shews, to put Provision in.

Achat, (*Fr.*) Purchase, a purchasing or buying: In our Common-Law it is taken for a Contract or Bargain.

Achates, (*Gr.*) the Agate, a precious Stone of several Colours, the Veins and Spots of which, make an admirable Variety of Figures; as of Horns, Trees, Shrubs, &c.

Achatois, a Word us'd in Stat. 36. E. 3. for Purveyors. See *Achat*.

Ache, a Pain in any part of the Body: Also a Disease in Horses, which causes a Numness in the Joynts, and proceeds from Cold taken upon hard and violent Exercise or Labour.

Acheke, Choaked, *Chaucer*.

Achernar or **Acarnar**, a bright fixed Star of the first Magnitude or Light in the Constellation nam'd *Eridanus*; whose Longitude is 10 Degr. 31 Min. Latitude 59 Degr. 18 Min.

Acheron, (*Gr.*) a kind of white Poplar-tree growing by the River *Acheron*.

Acheta, the bigger sort of Singing Grass-hopper.

To **Achive**, see To *Achieve*.

Achillea, the Herb Milfoil or Yarrow, with which *Achilles* is said to have cur'd *Telephus* of a dangerous Ulcer.

Achilleis, a sort of Barley.

Achilles, the chief Champion of the *Greeks* at the *Trojan* War, who slew *Hector* and was kill'd by *Paris* with an Arrow shot at his Heel.

Achimentis, the Herb Poley.

Achish, (*Heb.* sure it is) a King of *Gath*, to whom King *David* flying for Refuge, feign'd himself mad.

Achys, (*Gr.*) a fault in the Eye, accounted one of the kinds of *Amblyopia*, or Dimness of Sight.

Acholites, see *Acolytes*.

Achor, a Disease in the hairy Scalp or musculous Skin of the Head, that eats through it like a Moth, and is commonly call'd the *Scald*; the difference between *Achor* and *Favus* is this, that the Cavities or Holes in the former, are small and sometimes not visible; but in a *Favus* they are more large and apparent. See *Crusta lactea*.

Achras, a wild Choak-pear.

Achsi, Men that have lost their natural Colour; as those who are of an ill habit of Body, or troubled with the Jaundice, Melancholy, &c.

Achymical, see *Achrymical*.

Accicula, (*Lat.*) a Pin or small Needle: Also wild Chervil or Shepherds Needle, an Herb.

Acid, Sour, sharp, biting, tart.

Acid Spirit, see *Spirit*.

Acids, (among Chymists) Bodies whose small Parts are suppos'd to be somewhat long and flexible, and which have their Points sharp and piercing; and these are either *Natural* or *Artificial*, the former have a proper sharpness of their own, without the help of Art, as Juice of Lemmons, &c. but the latter are made by Fire, in Chymical Operations.

Acidity, Sharpness, Keeness; the Taste which Bodies that are Acid or Sharp, leaves in the Mouth: In a Chymical Sense, the Acidity of any Liquor consists in keen Particles of Salts dissolved, and put into a violent Motion by means of Fire.

Acidula, (*Lat.*) a kind of Sorrel, an Herb.

Acidula, any Medicinal or Spaw-waters that are not hot; in which respect they are oppos'd to *Therma*.

Aciniformis Tunica, (in *Anat.*) a Coat of the Eye, the same as the *Uvea Tunica*; which see.

Actinos, (*Greek*) the Herb wild Basil.

Actinus, (*Lat.*) a Grape-stone, the Stone in Raisins, the Kernel of a Pomegranate. Among Herbalists the Fruit of all such Plants as bear it in Clusters, in a manner resembling Grapes; being softer

softer and more juicy than a Berry ; which also often grows single.

Acipenser, a rare Fish among the *Romans*, which us'd to be serv'd up in Pomp, with Garlands on the Heads of those that set it on the Table, and is falsely taken for a *Sturgeon*.

Acloyed, a Word us'd in *Chaucer* for overcharged.

Acmaestica, (*Greek*) a continued Fever so call'd by some, the same with *Synochus*.

Acme, the Edge or Point of a Weapon, the Flower of Age, the Prime of a Thing. Among Physicians the height of a Disease, many of which have Four Periods, *viz.* 1. The *Arche*, or Beginning ; 2. The *Anabasis*, *i. e.* the Growth or Encrease ; 3. The *Acme*, when the Matter of the Distemper is fully ripe ; 4. The *Paracme*, or the declining of it.

To **Acknowledge**, to own or confess, to consider, to be grateful or thankful for, to requite or reward.

Acknowledgement, Owing, Confession, Gratitude or Thankfulness, Requital or Reward.

Acknowledgement-Money, a Piece of Money paid by the Tenant upon the Death of his Landlord, in Acknowledgement of the new Landlord.

Acemetti, (*Gr.*) an Order of *Greek* Monks at *Constantinople*, so call'd because usually dividing themselves into Three Companies, for the performance of Religious Duties, they never slept all together, but by turns.

Aceton, a kind of pure Honey; live Honey; the purest and thinnest part of Honey, without Drégs or Settling.

Acolytes, (*i. e.* Followers) certain inferior Church-Officers in the Primitive Times, who assisted the Priest, Deacons and Sub-Deacons; performing the meaner Offices of lighting the Candles, carrying the Bread and Wine, &c. The Word is still us'd among *Roman* Catholics, for a kind of Under-Deacon or Priest's Attendant, that waits upon him while he says Mass.

Acantum, a poisonous Herb call'd Libbardsbane or Wolf-bane.

Acantias, a sort of Comet or Blazing-star, in shape resembling a Dart or Javelin; its Head being sometimes round, sometimes longish and compressed, and its Tail or Train slender, but extended to a great length. Also a kind of Serpent that moves very swiftly like a Dart.

Acopica, Ingredients put into Medicines against Weariness.

Acopunt, (according to some Writers) a Fomentation made of warm and softening Ingredients, to allay the Sense of Weariness, occasioned by too violent Labour or Exercise. Also a Medicine for Horses us'd for the same purpose; being also good for Convulsions, String-halts, Colds, Stoppages, and all sorts of inward Diseases.

Acorna, the Thistle, otherwise call'd *Androsamon*, or Man's Blood.

Acorus, a sweet-smelling Herb of great Virtue in Physick; the sweet Cane, the greater Galingale, the sweet Garden-flag.

Acosmia, (in the Art of *Physick*) an ill state of Health, with the loss of the natural Colour in the Face.

To **Acoup**, (old Word) to reprehend or reprove.

Acoustra or **Acoustricks**, Medicines or Instruments which help the Sense of Hearing.

To **Acquaint** one, (*Fr.*) or **make one acquainted** with, to make known to one, to give him Notice or Intelligence of, to inform or tell him of.

Acquaintance, Fellowship, Correspondence, Conversation; also a Person with whom one is acquainted or conversant.

To **Acquiesce**, (*Lat.*) to rest satisfied, to consent, to yield, to submit, to comply with.

Acquiescence or **Acquiescency**, the Act of acquiescing, Consent, Condescension, Compliance.

Acquietandis Plegiis, a Writ lying for a Surety against a Creditor, who refuses to acquire one after Payment of the Debt.

Acquietantia de Shiris & Hundredis, (*Law-Phrase*) a being free from Suit and Service in Shires and Hundreds.

To **Acquire**, to purchase, to get, to attain to.

Acquisition, an acquiring, purchasing, obtaining or winning.

Acquists, Purchases, properly Victories gain'd, or Conquests won by the Sword.

To **Acquit**, (*Fr.*) to discharge or free from.

Acquittal or **Acquittment**, a Deliverance, or setting free from the Suspicion or Guilt of an Offence. Also the Discharge of a Tenant by a *Mesne* Landlord from doing Service to, or being disturb'd in the Possession by any Paramount or superior Lord.

Acquittal in Fact, is when a Man is found not Guilty of the Offence with which he is charg'd, either by the Verdict of a Jury, or by overcoming the Accuser in Battel or single Combat.

Acquittal in Law, is when Two Persons are indicted, one as Principal, and the other as Accessory, so that the former being discharged, the latter by consequence is also acquitted.

Acquittance, a Discharge or Release in Writing, for a Summ of Money, or other Duty which ought to be paid or done.

Acrasia, (*Gr.*) Indisposition, Disorder. Among some Writers in *Physick*, it is taken for the excess or predominancy of one Quality above another in the Constitution of a human Body.

Acres, a Measure of Land containing Forty Perches in length, and Four in breadth, or 160 square Poles or Perches, or 4840 square Yards, or 43560 square Feet. A *Welsh* *Acres* is usually equal to two *English* ones.

Acredula, (*Lat.*) the Screech-Owl; a Bird.

Acreme, a Law word for ten Acres of Land.

Acrimonious Bodies, (in *Philos.*) such Bodies as have a great Acrimony, whose Particles or small Parts do eat, fret, destroy, and dissolve what comes in their way.

Acritomy, (*Lat.*) Sharpness. Eagerness, Tartness.

Acrisis, that of which no Judgment is pass'd or Choice made; a Matter in dispute, or that is not yet determin'd; also want of Judiciousness, Rashness in Judging: Also a Term us'd by Physicians, when the state of a Distemper is so uncertain, that they cannot pass a right Judgment upon it.

Acrochordon, a sort of great Wart, with a small Root like a String.

Acrocotium, a kind of Onion.

Acrotypa, all Fruits having hard Rinds or Shells; as Nuts, Chesnuts, Almonds, Acorns, &c.

Acromion, (in *Anat.*) the upper Process or Knob of the Shoulder-blade, or the top of the Shoulder where the Neck-Bones are join'd with the Shoulder-blade.

Acromphalum, the top or middle of the Navel.

Acron, the utmost end of any Member; also a little Stock or Stem.

Acron Sylvaticum, the Herb Milfoil or Yarrow.

Acronychal, (in *Astron.*) belonging to the Evening-Twilight: When a Star rises at Sun-set, it is said to *Rise acronychally*, and when a Star sets with the Sun, 'tis said *To Set acronychally*; which is one of the Three Poetical *Risings* or *Settings*.

Acronyctæ, Stars rising in the Twilight about Sun-setting.

Acros, the top of a Finger-Herb, &c. Among some Writers it is taken for the height of a Disease.

case, and by some Anatomists for the Prominences, Knobs, or Tops of Bones.

Acrospire, see *Plume*.

Acrostick, a piece of Poetry so order'd, that the first Letters of every Verse, may contain some particular Name, Title, Sentence, or Motto.

Acroteres, (in *Architect.*) Pedestals upon the Corners and Middle of a Pedement to support Statues.

Acroteria, the utmost parts of a Man's Body, as his Fingers-ends; In *Architecture*, those Spiry Bartlements or Pinnacles that stand in Ranges, with Rails and Ballisters upon flat Buildings.

Actah, (*Heb.* Adorn'd or Wantonness) the Daughter of *Caleb*, and Wife of *Oshitel*.

Act, (*Lat.*) a Deed, a Decree of Parliament, or any other Court of Judicature. Also the time when Degrees are taken in the University of *Oxford*; being the same as the Commencement at *Cambridge*.

Acts of Parliament, positive Laws consisting of two Parts, *viz.* the Words of the Act and the Sense, both which join'd together make the Law.

Clerk of the Acts, an Officer who receives and enters the Lord Admiral's Commissions and Warrants; and registers the Acts and Orders of the Commissioners of the Navy. His Salary is 500*l.* per Annum.

Actæa, a kind of Herb, by some call'd Wall-wort or shrubby Elder.

Actæ, the Sea-shore or Coast; also the Elder-tree.

Actifs, an Order of Friars that feed on Roots, and wear Tawny-colour'd Habits: They seem to be so call'd from their Activity and Readiness to perform all Exercises of severe Penance.

Actinobolism, (*Gr.* in *Philos.*) the diradiation, diffusion or spreading abroad of Light or Sound, by which it is carry'd or flows every way from its Centre.

Action, an Act, Deed or Feat, a particular way of Delivery in making a Speech or Sermon. Among Physicians and Naturalists, **Action** is distinguish'd into *Voluntary* and *Spontaneous*, the former being that which is directed by the Will; as Walking, Running, Handling, &c. whereas the other does not depend on the Will; as the Circulation of the Blood, the Beating of the Arteries, &c.

In a Legal Sense, **Action** is taken for the Process or Form of a Suit given by the Law to recover a Right, and of these there are several sorts, *viz.*

Action Quir'd, is when it is part Real and part Personal: Also a Suit given by the Law, to recover the Thing detain'd, and Damages for the Wrong done; as an Action for Tithes, &c.

Action Penal, an Action which aims at some Penalty or Punishment on the Party sued; either on his Body, or by way of Fine on his Estate; as the next Friends of a Man wilfully Murder'd or Wounded, shall pursue the Law against the Offender, and bring him to due Punishment.

Action Personal, is that which one Man may have against another upon account of any Bargain for Money or Goods, or for any Wrong done to his Person, by him or some other for whose Fact he is answerable.

Action Popular, an Action given upon the breach of some Penal Statute, which any Man that will, may sue for himself and the King, by Information or otherwise.

Action Real, an Action whereby one claims Title to Lands, Tenements, Rents or Commons, in Fee-simple, Fee-tail or for Term of Life.

Action of a Writ, a Phrase us'd when one pleads some Matter, by which he shews the Plaintiff had no Cause to have the Writ which he brought,

though he may perhaps have another Action for the same Matter.

Action upon the Case, is a Writ brought for an Offence done without Force against any Man; as for not Performance of Promise, for speaking Words whereby the Plaintiff is defam'd, or for some other Misdemeanour or Deceit.

Action upon the Statute, that which is brought upon the breach of a Statute, whereby an Action is given that lay not before; as where Perjury is committed to another's Prejudice, the endammag'd Party shall have a Writ upon the Statute.

Actionable, that bears an Action, or affords Cause on which an Action may be grounded.

Active, fit to act, nimble, lively, quick.

Active Principles, (among Chymists) are the Spirit, Oil and Salt; so call'd, because their Parts being briskly in Motion, cause Action in other Bodies.

Active Voice of a Verb, (in *Grammar*) that Voice which signifies Action or Doing; as *Amo* I love, *Doceo* I teach, &c.

Activity, Nimbleness, Briskness, Vigour.

Acto, **Acton** or **Aketon**, a Word us'd in some old Records for a Coat of Mail.

Acton Burnel, a Castle in *Shropshire* some time belonging to the Family of *Burnel*, and famous for a Parliament there held under King *Edward I.* in which was ordain'd the Statute-Merchant, thence call'd the Statute of *Acton Burnel*.

Actoꝝ, properly the Doer of any Thing; one that acts a Part and represents some Person upon the Stage: In the *Civil Law*, an Advocate or Proctor.

Actual, real, effectual. In *Metaphysics*, that is said *To be Actual or in Act*, which has a real Existence or Being, and is understood as oppos'd to that which is *Potential*.

Actual Fire, see *Ignis Actualis*.

Actuary, the Clerk that Registers the Canons and Ordinances of a Convocation.

To Actuate, to bring into Act, to move, to stir up, or quicken.

Aculeatus Pisciculus, the Banstickle or Prickle; a Fish.

Acure, a Term us'd by some Chymists, when a Liquor is heighten'd or made more piercing by a stronger; as Spirit of Wine quickens Lemmon-juice, &c.

Acus, (*Lat.*) a Needle to sow with, a Bodkin: Also a Sea-Fish call'd the Needle-Fish, Horn-Fish or Gar-Fish, and by the Inhabitants of *Cornwall* an *Old Wife*. Also the Husk of some Seeds, resembling the Figure of a Needle.

Acute, sharp-pointed, keen, sharp-witted, Subtil, Ingenious.

Acute Accent, see *Accent*.

Acute Angle, (in *Geom.*) any Angle that is less than a Right one, or that contains less than 90 Degrees: See *Angle*.

Acute-angled Cone: See *Cone*.

Acute-angled Triangle, is that which has all its Angles Acute.

Acute-angular Section of a Cone, a Term us'd by the ancient Geometricians for an *Ellipsis* or Oval Figure, which they consider'd only in that Cone whose Section by the *Axis*, is a Triangle Acute-angled at the *Vertex* or Top; but *Apollonius Pergæus* afterwards demonstrated that the Section of any Cone through both its Sides will produce the same Figure.

Acute Disease, is a Distemper which by reason of its Vehemency, soon grows to a height, and either abates, or else destroys the Patient; as a Fever, Pleurisy, &c.

Acyplos, (*Gr.*) a kind of Acorn.

Acyrologia, (in *Rhetorick*) an improper way of speaking; a Bull.

Abacted, beat or driven in by Force.
Abadunephros, (Gr.) a kind of precious Stone like a Kidney.

Abage, (Lat.) a Proverb or old Saying:

Adam, (Heb. red Earth) the first created Man and Parent of Mankind.

Adamant, (Gr.) a Stone otherwise call'd a Diamond, the hardest, most glittering, and most valuable of all precious Stones.

Adamantine, belonging to, or made of Adamant; hard, inflexible.

Adamantis, an Herb of the nature of the Adamant.

Adamites, a sort of Hereticks, who pretending to be restored to Adam's Innocence, go Naked in their Assemblies: They are said to condemn Marriage, and to have Women in Common.

To **Adapt**, (Lat.) to make fit, to apply or suit one thing to another.

Adarcon, a Hebrew Gold-Coin worth Fifteen Shillings Sterling.

Adardge, a Term apply'd by some Chymists to signify *Sal Armeniack*.

Adashed, (old word) ashamed.

To **Adato**, (old word) to awaken; but it is us'd by the Poet *Spencer*, in his *Fairy Queen*, for to slacken.

Adar or **Adbar**, (Gr.) a kind of Beast in *Africa*, with wreathed Horns.

To **Ado**, (Lat.) to join or put to.

Adophagia, see *Adephagia*.

Ador, a dangerous Serpent whose Poison is most deadly.

Adors-grass, see *Dogs-Stones*.

Adors-tongue, an Herb having one single Leaf, in the midst of which comes up a little Stalk like the Tongue of that Serpent;

Adors-wort, see *Bistort*.

Adice or **Adize**, a kind of Axe generally made use of by Coopers for cutting the hollow side of any Cask or Board.

To **Adict**, (Lat.) to give one's self up wholly to a thing, to follow it close, to apply one's Mind altogether to it.

Adictio, (in the Roman Law) a passing over Goods to another, or to him that will give most.

Adictio in diem, an adjudging a Thing to a Person for a certain Price, unless by such a Day the Owner, or some other, give a better Price for it. 'Tis also us'd for taking an Administration, and paying the Debts of the Deceased.

Aditament, a Thing added; an Increase or Advantage. In Physick and Chymistry, *Additaments* are Things added a-new to the ordinary Ingredients of any Composition; or to a *Menstrum*, for the better enabling it to open and dissolve any mixt Body.

Addition, an adding, joining or putting to, an Increase, Advantage or Ornament: In *Arithmetick*, a Rule whereby several Numbers are added or gathered together, to the end that their Total or Summ may be discover'd; as 2 and 4 make 6; and it is either Simple or Compound.

Simple Addition, is the gathering together of several Numbers that express Things of the same kind into one Summ; as Pounds, Miles, Yards, Years, &c.

Compound Addition, is the adding or summing up of Things of different Names or Kinds; as Pounds, Shillings and Pence; Miles, Furlongs and Perches; Yards and Nails; Years, Months, Weeks and Days, &c.

Addition, (in *Algebra* or *Species*) is performed by joining together the Quantities propos'd, preserving their proper Signs; and the peculiar Sign or Mark of Addition, is $+$, which is always sup-

pos'd to belong to the Quantity that follows it: Thus, if to 3 *a* you add 2 *a*, the Summ is 3 *a* + 2 *a* or 5 *a*.

In a Law-sense, *Addition* is a Title given to a Man besides his proper Name and Sir-Name, to shew his Quality, Degree, Trade, Place of Abode, &c. such are Additions of Estate, as *Esquire*, *Gentleman*, *Yeoman*; of Trades, as *Stationer*, *Printer*, *Carpenter*; of Places, as of *London*, *York*, *Bristol*.

Additional, that is added over and above; as *An Additional Excise*.

Additionalis, (Lat. in the Civil-Law) additional Terms or Propositions to be added to the former Agreement.

Adde, (Sax.) empty or rotten; properly spoken of an Egg, and figuratively apply'd to a Hair-brain'd, Empty-scall'd Fellow.

Adress, (Fr.) dextrous Carriage in the Management of a Business, prudent Conduct, Skill, Industry: Also an Application or Dedication to a Person; a short Remonstrance or Petition made by the Parliament to the Sovereign, &c.

To **Adress**, to make Application to, to present a Petition, to direct a Letter.

Adducent Muscles, see *Adductores*.

Abductor Oculi, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Eye so nam'd, because it draws its Pupil or Apple towards the Nose; and also *Bibitorius*, from its directing the Eye towards the Cup, when one is drinking.

Abductor Pollicis, a Muscle that brings the Thumb nearer the Forefinger: It arises in common with the *Abductor Indicis*, and ascends obliquely to its Insertion at the upper part of the first Bone of the Thumb.

Abductor Pollicis Pedis, a Muscle of the great Toe, which it brings nearer the rest: It takes rise from the lower Parts of the *Oss. Cuneiforme Tertium*, and is inserted to the inner Part of the *Ossa Sesamoidea* of the great Toe; being opposite side-ways to the end of the *Abductor Pollicis Pedis*.

Adductores or **Adducent Muscles** (in General) are those that bring forward, close, or draw together the Parts of the Body whereto they are joined.

Adelantado, (Span.) the Deputy of a Province for a King or General.

Adeling, **Atheling** or **Ætheling**, (Sax.) a Title of Honour among the *English Saxons*, properly belonging to the Heir Apparent of the Crown; and signifying Excellent; such was *Edgar Atheling*, the designed Successor of *Edward the Confessor*.

Adelphides, (Gr.) a kind of Palm having the Taste of Figs.

Aden, (in *Anat.*) a Glandule or Kernel in an Animal Body; some also take it for a Swelling in the Groin, the same as *Bubo*.

Adephagia or **Addephagia**, an eating one's Fill, Greediness, as when Children crave to eat before their former Victuals are digested.

Adeps, (Lat.) Fat, Tallow, Grease: Among Anatomists, it is consider'd as a similar Part of the Body, differing in this respect from *Pinguedo*, that it is a thicker, harder, and more earthy Substance, which flows from the Blood through peculiar Vessels into certain Bags or Bladders that receive it.

Adeps or **Adepitiss**, the obtaining Sons of Art; well skill'd in Alchymy, who by great Labour and Industry have gain'd, or said to have found out, by their Tribe, the Secret of the Transmutation of Metals, or of making the *Grand Elixir*, commonly call'd the *Philosophers Stone*.

Adequate, even, equal, or proportionable. A Thing is said To be *Adequate* to, or *adequately* to agree with another, when it is every way equal to it

it in Capacity, Extent, Power, and all other Properties; neither exceeding nor falling short of it in any Respect.

Adquate Idea's, are those Idea's or Conceptions that perfectly represent the Archetype or Original Images, which the Mind supposes them to be taken from, which it intends them to stand for, and whereto it refers them.

Adserted Equations, see *Equation*.

To **Adhere**, to stick fast, or cleave to, to be join'd to, or take part with.

Adherence or **Adherency**, the Act of adhering or sticking close to the Interests or Opinions of others.

An **Adherent**, one that adheres to a Party; a Stickler, Follower, or Favourer.

Adjacent, lying near to, bordering upon.

Adjacent Angles, see *Angles*.

Adiantum, (*Gr.*) the Herb Maiden-Hair, so call'd because its Leaves take no wet; being good for Coughs, shortness of Breath, as also for Pains in the Side, Kidneys, or Bladder.

Adiaphora, Things indifferent, neither commanded nor forbidden, which whilst such, a Man is at Liberty to do, or not to do.

Adiaphorous, neutral, indifferent; a Name given by Mr. Boyle to a kind of Spirit that he distilled from Tartar, and some other vegetable Bodies, and which was neither Acid, Vinous, nor Urinous.

Adiaphusia, a Breathing thro' the Pores of the Body.

Adjective or **Adoun Adjective**, (in *Grammar*) a Word that only sets forth the manner of the Being of a Thing, and which to render the Sense intelligible, requires the Help of a Substantive joined with it.

Adieu, (*Fr.*) God be with you, Farewell.

Adiutialis Coena, or **Adiutialis Epulae**, (among the *Romans*) a solemn Feast, such as a Consecration Dinner, a Lord-Mayor's or Sheriffs Feast.

Ad Inquirendum, a Judicial Writ commanding Inquiry to be made of any thing about a Cause that depends in the King's Court, for the better Execution of Justice; as of Bastardy, Bondmen, &c.

Adjournment, (*Fr.* in *Common-Law*) the putting off any Court or Meeting, and appointing it to be kept again at another Place or Time; so *Adjournment in Eyre*, is an Appointment of a Day when the Justices in Eyre mean to sit again. See *Prorogation*.

Adjoining, lying next to, or neighbouring.

Adjoining or **Adjacent Angles**, see *Angles*.

Adiposa Membrana, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Membrane or Skin that encloses the *Cellulae Adiposae*, or a certain Number of little Cells or Holes full of Fat.

Adiposa Vena or **Renalis**, a Vein that arises from the descending Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, and spreads it self on the Coat and Fat that covers the Kidneys.

Adiposi Ductus, are Vessels which convey the *Adeps* or Fat into the Interstices of the Muscles, or to the Parts between the Flesh and the Skin: They are otherwise call'd *Lobuli adiposi*, *Sacculi adiposi*, and *Vesiculae adiposae*.

Adipsa, (*Gr.*) Medicines or Juleps to quench Thirst.

Adipathem, a branchy Shrub full of Thorns and Prickles.

Adipos, Licorish, a Root full of Juice to prevent Thirst: Also a kind of Palm-Tree, otherwise call'd *Phenicobalanos*.

Adit, (*Lat. i. e.* Entry or Passage) the Shaft or Entrance into any Mine.

To **Adjudge**, to give by Sentence or Judgment of the Court, to award: Thus when a determinate

Sentence is pass'd in Favour of a Man, the Case is said *To be Adjudg'd for him*.

Adjudication, an adjudging; a giving or settling by a Sentence, Judgment, or Decree.

Adjunct, that which is join'd to another Thing; a Circumstance: In *Logick*, a Quality joined or belonging to any thing as its Subject; as Heat to Fire, Greenness to Grass, &c. In a *Philosophical Sense*, whatever comes to any Being from without, is call'd an Adjunct to that Being, as not naturally and essentially belonging to it, but adjoined or added thereto over and above.

Ad Jura Regis, a Writ that lies for the King's Clerk against one that sought to put him out of Possession, to the Prejudice of the King's Title in Right of his Crown.

To **Adjure**, to charge earnestly, to put one to his Oath, to command a Devil or evil Spirit by the Force of Inchantments.

To **Adjure**, to make fit, set in order, or settle; to state an Account, to determine or make up a Difference.

Adjutant, an Assister or Helper, an Abettor; especially an Officer in a Regiment of Soldiers: See *Aide Major*.

Adjutant-General, one that accompanies the General of an Army, to assist him in Matter of Counsel and Advice, or otherwise.

Adjutory Bones, two Bones that reach from the Shoulders to the Elbows, and are so call'd by some Anatomists.

Admeasurement, (in *Common-Law*) signifies a Writ that lies for the bringing of those to Reason, that usurp more than their Part or Share, and it takes Effect in two Cases, *viz.*

Admeasurement of Dower, which is where the Widow of the deceased Party holds from the Heir, or his Guardian, more under colour of her Dower, than she has a just Title to.

Admeasurement of Pasture, lies between those that have Common of Pasture belonging to their Freeholds, or Common by Neighbourhood, when any of them over-charge the Common with more Cattle than they ought.

Admensuration, (*Lat.*) Admeasurement, the Act of Equalizing, or making equal.

Adminicle, (in old Statutes) Aid or Help, Succour or Support: In *Civil Law*, it signifies imperfect Proof.

To **Administer**, to do Service, to give or dispense, to govern, manage, or dispose.

Administration, the Act of Administring, the doing or managing of some Affair: In a *Law-sense*, the Disposing of the Estate or Goods of a Man that dy'd Intestate, or without making any Will, with an Intent to give an Account thereof.

Administratoz, one that has the Government or Management of any Thing, particularly of Publick Affairs instead of a Sovereign Prince; as *The Administrator of Sweden*. In *Common Law*, he that has the Goods, &c. of a Person, dying without a Will, committed to his Charge by the Ordinary, and is accountable for the same as an Executor.

Administratrix, she that has such Goods and Power committed to her.

Admirable, that deserves to be admired, wonderful, marvellous, excellent, rare, good.

Admiral or **Lord High Admiral of England**, a principal Officer of the Crown, who has the chief Government of the Royal Navy, and the Determining of all Causes Maritime, as well Civil as Criminal: The Word is said to be deriv'd from *Amir*, in *Arabick* signifying a Governour, and *Halios*, in *Greek*, *i. e.* belonging to the Sea. This great Trust is at present committed to His Royal Highness *George Prince of Wales*.

The Title of *Admiral* is also generally given to the chief Commander of any distinct Squadron or Number of Ships; as the Admiral of the *Red*, *White*, and *Blue* Squadrons, who carry their Flags in the Ships Main-top, with the Colours of their Country. There are also Vice-Admirals and Rear-Admirals; which see in *Vice* and *Rear*.

Admiralty Court, or **High Court of Admiralty**, the Lord High Admiral's chief Court at *London*, for the deciding of Maritime Controversies, Tryal of Malefactors for Crimes committed at Sea, &c. where all Proceedings run in his Name; and he has a Lieutenant call'd *The Judge of the Admiralty*, who is commonly some learned Doctor of the Civil-Law.

Admiration, (*Lat.*) the Act of admiring or wondering.

To **Admire**, to look upon with Wonder, to wonder much, to be surprized at.

Admission or **Admittance**, Receiving into, Entrance upon, Allowance: In a Law-sense, *Admission* is when a Presentation to a void Benefice being made by the Patron, the Bishop upon Examination allows the Clerk to be able, by saying, *Admitto te habilem*, &c.

To **Admit** or **Admit of**, to receive, to allow of, to permit or suffer.

Admittendo Clerico, a Writ granted to one that has recover'd his Right of Presentation against the Bishop, in the Common-Bench.

Admittendo in Socium, a Writ for the Associating of certain Persons to Justices of Assize before appointed.

To **Admonish**, to warn, to advise, hint or put in mind of; to reprove.

Admonition or **Admonishment**, a giving Warning, Instruction, or Advice.

Adnascentia or **Adnata**, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) Branches which sprout out of the main Stock, as in the Veins and Arteries.

Anata Tunica, the common Membrane or Coat of the Eye, otherwise call'd *Conjunctiva* and *Albuginea*: It arises from the Scull, grows to the outward Part of the *Tunica Cornea*, and that the *Visible Species* may pass there, leaves a round hollow Space forward, to which is join'd another nameless Coat made up of the Tendons of those Muscles that move the Eye.

Annichiled, (old Law-word) annulled, brought to nothing, or made void.

Ad Octo, (*Lat.* *i. e.* to the eighth Number) a Term us'd by some ancient Philosophers for the superlative or highest Degree; because they reckon'd no Degree above the Eighth, in their Method of distinguishing Qualities or Accidents.

Adolescency, the Flower of Youth, the State from 12 Years of Age to 21 in Women; or from 14 to 25 or 30 in Men.

Adolph, (*Sax.* happy Help) a proper Name of Men, particularly of a German Emperour, the second of the *Austrian* Family.

Adonai, a Hebrew Word, signifying Lord, and sometimes us'd instead of *Jehovah*, for the Lord God.

Adoniah, (*i. e.* a ruling Lord, or the Lord is Ruler) one of King *David's* Sons.

Adonibezek, (*i. e.* the Lord of *Bezek*, or of Thunder) a King of *Canaan*, who was overcome by the *Israelites*.

Adonick Verse, (in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry) a sort of Verse first compos'd for the Bewailing of *Adonis's* Death: It consists only of a *Dactyl* and a *Spondee*, and is seldom us'd but with *Sapphicks* at the End of every *Strophe* or *Strain*; as *Rara juventus*.

Adonis, the fair Son of *Cynaras*, King of *Cyprus*, by his own Daughter *Myrrha*, who hunting (as

the Story goes) in the *Idalian* Grove, and being kill'd with the Tusk of a wild Boar, was chang'd by *Venus* into a Flower of a Purple Colour, which bears his Name. *Adonis* is also taken for the Sleeper, a kind of Sea-Fish, which leaving the Water, uses to sleep on the Shoar.

Adonium, an Herb feign'd to have sprung up from the Blood of *Adonis*, the Darling of *Venus*; a sort of Southern-wood.

Adonizech, (*Heb.* the Lord's Justice) an ancient King of *Jerusalem*.

To **Adopt**, (*Lat.*) to take a Stranger into one's Family, chusing him for a Son or Heir; to make one that is not a-kin capable to inherit.

Adoption, the Act of Adopting, a free Choice of one for one's Son.

Adoptive, belonging to, or admitted by Adoption.

Ady, (*Lat.*) a kind of pure bearded Wheat, anciently us'd in Sacrifices.

Adorable, fit to be adored or worshipp'd; the Word when apply'd to mortal Men, signifies worthiness of all Honour and Respect.

Adorat, a Chymical Weight of 4 Pounds.

Adoration, the Act of Adoring, a render'ing of profound Respect and Submission; Worship, Reverence, Respect, Observance.

To **Adore**, to pay Divine Worship, to reverence; Also to shew profound Respect and Submission, to respect in a high Measure, to admire or dote extravagantly upon.

Adores, (*Lat.*) a Large or Dole of Corn, anciently given to the *Roman* Soldiers on a Day of Triumph.

To **Adorn**, to beautify, to deck, trim, or set off.

Ad Pondus omnium, (*Lat.*) an Expression us'd in Physicians Bills, and signifying, that the last mentioned Medicine ought to weigh as much as all the rest prescrib'd before.

Ad quod Damnum, (*i. e.* to what Damage) a Writ that lies for the Sheriff to enquire what Damage it may be to others, for the King to grant a Fair or Market, &c. or for a private Person to give Lands in *Mortmaine* to any Religious House, or other Body Politick.

There is also another Writ, *Ad quod Damnum*, lying where one would turn a common Road or High-way, and lay out another as beneficial.

Adzamelch, (*Heb.* the King's Cloak, or the King's Greatness) an Idol of the *Affrians*, to whom they burnt their Children in Sacrifice: Also the Name of one of *Sennacherib's* three Sons.

Adzettare or **Adzettiare**, (in old *Latin* Records) to satisfy, to make amends.

Adzittitious, added, borrowed, far fetched, foreign, false, counterfeit.

Adzantes, see *Profata*.

Ad Terminum qui preterit, a Writ of Entry that lies where a Man having Leas'd Lands or Tenements, for Term of Life or Years, and after the Term expir'd is held from them by the Tenant, or a Stranger that possesses the same, and keeps out the Lessor. In such Case this Writ lies for the Lessor and his Heirs.

To **Advance**, (*Fr.*) to step or go forward, to prefer or raise, to promote or further, to give before-hand.

Advance-Ditch, (in *Fortif.*) is a Ditch digg'd all along the *Glacis* beyond the Counterscarp, and usually fill'd with Water.

Advance-Guard, (in the Art of War) the first Line or Division of an Army, ranged or marching in Battle-array, or that Part which is next to the Enemy, or which marches first towards them. The whole Body of any Army consists of the *Advance-Guard* or *Van-Guard*, the *Main Body* and the

the *Rear-Guard*. Sometimes also a Party of Fifteen or Twenty Horse Commanded by a Lieutenant, beyond, but within sight of the Main Guard, is call'd an *Advance-Guard*.

Advancement, Preferment, Promotion.

Advancer, (among Hunters) one of the Starts or Branches of a Buck's Attire, *viz.* that between the Back-Antler and the Palm.

Advantage, Good, Benefit, Profit, Gain, Over-measure.

Advantageous, tending to one's Good or Profit; useful, convenient, excellent, honourable.

Adventitious, (*Lat.*) that is brought or carry'd from another Place; foreign.

Advent, (*i. e.* Coming) a Time set a-part by the Church in order to be spent in a pious Preparation for the approaching or coming on Festival of our Blessed Saviour's Nativity.

Advent-Sundays, are Four in Number, the first of which, if it do not fall on St. *Andrew's* Day, November 30, is the next Sunday after. During this Time of Advent, all Law-Suits were anciently laid aside, and it is determin'd to continue 'till *Christmas-day*.

Adventails, a Coat of Defence; *Chaucer*.

Adventitia Bonis, (*Lat.* in the *Roman Law*) such Goods as come to a Man unexpectedly, and which are now commonly call'd *Wind-falls*.

Adventitia Dos, a Dowry or Portion given to a Woman by some other Friend besides her Parents.

Adventitious, that comes unexpectedly or by Chance.

Adventitious Glandules, see *Glandules*.

Adventitious Matter, (in *Philos.*) such Matter as does not properly belong to any natural or mixt Body, but comes to it from some other Place; thus 'tis a Question, whether in the freezing of Water, there do not enter in some frigidic Particles, which are adventitious to the Water from the Air or the freezing Mixture.

Ad Ventrem inspiciendum, a Writ mention'd in the Statute of *Essoins*. See *Ventre inspiciendo*.

Adventure, (*Fr.*) Chance, Luck, accidental Encounter, Enterprize, Hazard.

To **Adventure**, to venture, or put to the venture, to hazard.

Adventurous, hazardous, bold; as *A very adventurous AB.*

Adverb, (in *Grammar*) one of the Four undecidable Parts of Speech, which being join'd to a Verb, serves to express the manner of Action: These are usually distinguish'd into Adverbs of Time, Place, &c.

Adverbial, belonging to an Adverb.

Adversary, an Opposer, one that is against another, or is at Law with him; the adverse Party.

Adversative; as *An Adversative Particle*, a Term in *Grammar* signifying a small part of Speech that expresses some Contrariety or Opposition.

Adverse, contrary, opposite: In *Logick* it is when the Two Contraries have a perpetual and absolute Opposition one to another.

Adversity, Calamity, Misery, Affliction, Misfortune, Trouble.

To **Advert**, to mark, mind or take heed.

Advertency, Attention, Mindfulness, Heedfulness.

To **Advertise**, to give Advice or Intelligence of, to warn.

Advertisement, Advice, a putting in Mind, a Warning; Information, Intelligence.

Advice, (*Fr.*) Counsel; also Notice or Account.

Advisable, that may be advised about, fit to be done.

To **Advise**, to counsel, to give an Account or Information of; to weigh in Mind or consider.

Adulation, (*Lat.*) Flattery, Fawning.

Adulator, a Flatterer, a fawning Fellow, a Claw-back.

Adulatory, belonging to, or full of Flattery.

Adult, that is grown or come to full ripeness of Age.

Adulterate, adulterated, marred, spoiled, counterfeit.

To **Adulterate**, to corrupt or counterfeit, to marr or spoil.

Adulteration, the Act of adulterating, spoiling, &c. In respect of Wines, Medicinal Drugs, Chymical Preparations, &c. it is the mixing some baser Matter with those Things, which hinders them from being genuine and truly good in their kind.

Adulterous, belonging to, or given to Adultery.

Adultery, the defiling of the Marriage-bed, properly the Sin of Incontinency between two marry'd Persons, yet if but one be marry'd it is Adultery.

Adumbrated, shadowed, resembled.

Adumbration, a shadowing; Among *Painters*, a Sketch, a rude or rough Draught of a Picture: In *Heraldry*, an absolute taking away the Substance of the Charge or Thing born, so that there remains nothing of it, but the bare Proportion of the outward Lines: It is also call'd *Transparency*.

Advocate, a Man well skill'd in the *Civil-Law*, who by word of Mouth or Writing, maintains the right of such Parties as have need of his Assistance: In a figurative Sense, one that lays to Heart or secures the Interests of another upon all Occasions: Thus Christ is said *To be our Advocate in Heaven*.

Ecclesiastical or *Church Advocates* were of two sorts, *viz.* 1. The Advocate of the Causes and Interests of the Church, retain'd as a Councillour and Pleader, to maintain the Properties and Rights. Or 2. The Patron, who had the Advowson and Presentation.

Advocacione Decimarum, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies for the Claim of the Fourth Part or upwards of the Tithes that belong to any Church.

To **Advow** or **Advow**, (*Law-Term*) to justify or maintain an Act formerly done: As when one takes a Distress for Rent, &c. and the Party Distrain'd sues a Replevin to have his Goods again; now he that took the Distress, or to whose Use the Distress was taken, justifying or maintaining the Act, is said *To Advow*.

Advowee or **Advowee**, one that has a Right to Present to a Benefice.

Advowee Paramount, the highest Patron, that is to say, the King, according to Stat. 25. E. 3.

Advowson or **Advowson**, (in *Common-Law*) is a Right which a Bishop, Dean and Chapter, or their Successors, or any Lay-Patron have, to present a Clerk to a Benefice when it becomes void: 'Tis much the same as *Jus Patronatus* in the *Cannon-Law*, and is of Two sorts, *viz.* either Appendant or in Gross.

Advowson Appendant, that which depends on a Manour, as an Appurtenance of it, and is therefore termed an *Incident* by *Kitchin*, but it may be sold by it self, and then it is in Gross.

Advowson in Gross, that Right of Presentation which is principal, sole or absolute, and does not belong to any Manour, as a part of its Right.

Advowtry, an old word us'd for Adultery, in several of our Statute-Laws and other ancient Records.

Adust, (*Lat.*) burnt, parched, over-heated. Among Physicians the Blood is said *To be Adust*, when by reason of excessive Heat, the thinner Parts of it steem forth in Vapours, whilst the thicker remain black and full of Dregs, as if they were burnt.

Adustion, scorching, parching.

Adiles,

Ædiles, (*Lat.*) certain Magistrates among the ancient *Romans*, who had the Oversight of Buildings both Holy and Profane; as also of Baths, Water courses, Conduits, &c. Of these there were Three sorts, *viz.*

Ædiles Plebei or **Opimores**, who being Two in Number, were chosen from among the Commonalty, and serv'd at the same time with the Tribunes of the People.

Ædiles Cereales, were great Officers appointed and taken out of the Patrician Order, to manage Affairs relating to the Price of Corn, wholesomeness of Victuals, &c.

Ædiles Curules or **Patrores**, were Patricians or Noble-Men, whose chief Office was to look after the Celebration of the great Games and Sports, to be at the Charge of Plays, and the Shews of Gladiators or Sword-Players; besides their share in all the other Offices of the Plebeian *Ædiles*.

Ædicia Ulcera, Ulcers or Sores about the Privy Parts; Buboës, Shankers.

Ægilops, (*Gr.*) a Weed that grows amidst Corn, Darnel, Wild Oats; a sort of Roor like Garlick or Onions; a kind of Tree that bears Acorns or Mast: Also a Swelling betwixt the Nose and great corner of the Eye, which if it be not seasonably open'd, the Bone underneath will putrefie: It is also often taken for the *Fistula Lacrymalis*.

Ægipantes, Beasts like Men, having their Feet and lower Parts like Goats; Satyrs or rather Devils. *Lev. 27. 7.*

Ægippros, a kind of Plant, *q. d.* Buck-wheat.

Ægirtion, a sort of Ointment made of the Berries of the black Poplar-tree.

Ægithus, a little Bird said to be at deadly hatred with the As for spoiling her Nest, which is for the most part amidst the Thistles; so that she continually vexes him by pecking his gall'd Back.

Æglæga, a Pastoral Song. See *Eclogue*.

Ægocephalus, a kind of Bird that has no Spleen.

Ægoceras, an Herb like a Goat's Horn; Fene-greek.

Ægoceros, one of the Signs of the *Zodiack*, call'd *Capricorn* in *Latin*.

Ægoethyon; a sort of Crow-foot, a Flower.

Ægolios, a kind of Owl, a Bird.

Ægonychon, the Herb Gromwell.

Ægophthalmos, a precious Stone like a Goat's Eye.

Ægyptiacum *sc. Unguentum*, an Ointment made of *English* Honey, Verdegreece, Diers Galls, Green-Copperas, &c. which is of a very cleansing Quality for Ulcers, and takes Name from its black Colour like the Hue of an *Ægyptian*.

Ælurus, the Cat, a well known Creature, so call'd, because its Tail is streak'd with several Colours.

Ænigma, see *Enigma*.

Æolick Mood, see *Mood* in *Musick*.

Æolippe or **Æolopyle**, a Device anciently made use of to-help smoaking Chimneys: Also a round hollow Ball made of Brass, Copper, or other Metal, with a Neck and a very small Hole; which being about Two third parts filled with Water, and set on or near the Fire, the Vaporious Air will break forth with very great Noise and Violence: Also an Instrument, otherwise call'd the *Hermetical* or *Wind-bellows* useful for Smiths, and in Chymical Operations.

Æquator, see *Equator*.

Æquilateral. see *Equilateral*.

Æquilibrium, (*Lat.* in *Mechanicks*) is when either equal Weights at equal Distances, or unequal ones at Distances mutually proportionable to the

Center, cause the Arms of any *Libra* or *Ballance* to hang even, so that they do not out-weigh one another; even Weight and Poise. See *Æquilibrium*.

Æquivocal, see *Æquivocal*.

Æer, (*Gr.*) the Air, one of the Four Elements, Weather.

Æra, the Weed Darnel or Cockle.

Æra, (*Lat.* in *Chronol.*) a particular Account or Reckoning of Time and Years from some remarkable Event, as from the Creation of the World, the Destruction of *Troy*, the Building of *Rome*, and more-especially that of the Christians from the Birth of our Blessed Lord and Saviour. It is the same with *Epocha*; which see.

Æreoluth or **Æreolus**, (*Lat.*) the Weight of Two Grains, the thirty sixth part of a Drachm.

Ærial, belonging to the Air.

Ærica, (*Lat.*) a Fish of the Colour of Brass, an Herring, a Red Herring.

Æritzusa, (*Gr.*) a Jasper-stone like the Air or Sky in Colour.

Æromancy, a Divining or Fore-telling of things by certain Signs in the Air.

Æromell, Honey-dew or Manna.

Ærugo, (*Lat.*) the Rust or Canker of Metal, the Green Rust of Copper or Brass; Verdegreece: Also Mildew or the Blasting of Corn, &c.

Æry, see *Airy*.

Æs, Brass or Copper.

Æs Metallum, calcined Copper, which is made by laying Copper-plates in Beds with Powder of Sulphur or Brimstone in a Crucible, whose Cover or Lid has a Hole in it to give the Vapours vent, while the Matter is calcining in a strong Fire.

Æsalon, (*Gr.*) a kind of little Hawk, the Merlin, the Hobby.

Æstiva, the Ash-coloured Water-fly, an Insect.

Æschynomenous Plants, (among Herbalists) those Plants which as one comes near them with the Hand, shrink in their Leaves, the same with the *Sensitive*; which see.

Æsculus, (*Lat.*) a kind of Tree bearing Mast Beach, and having a broad Leaf.

Æstuary, see *Estuary*.

Æstimatio Capitis (*Lat.*) a Value set on one's Head; a Term in the old *Saxon* Law. King *Athelstan*, in a great Assembly held at *Exeter*, declar'd what Fines were to be paid *pro æstimatione Capitis*, for Offences committed against several Persons, according to their Degrees; Thus the Estimation of the King's Head was 30000 *Thrymsa's*; that of an Archbishop or Prince 15000; of a Bishop or Senator 8000, of a Priest or *Thane* 2000, &c.

Æstival, belonging to the Summer; as the *Æstival Solstice*. See *Solstice*.

Æstuary, a Place over-flow'd with Sea-water, such as the Washes and Fens in *Lincoln-shire*, a Marsh full of Salt-water: In a Medicinal Sense, a receiving of the Vapours or Steam of certain boiled Drugs into the Body, thro' a hole made in a Seat or Chair. See *Vaporary*.

Ætate probanda, a Writ that lies for the Heir of the Tenant that held of the King in Chief to prove that he is of full Age, that so he may become Tenant to the King by the same Services that were perform'd by his Ancestour.

Æther, (*Gr.*) the Firmament, the Sky; that part of Heaven which is above the Three Regions of the Air, and fill'd with a pure Substance.

Æthereal, belonging to the Heavens, Sky, or Air, Heavenly.

Æthereal Matter, or **Æther** (among Naturalists) is taken for a very fine, thin, transparent Fluid, that some will have to surround the Earth, up as far

far as the Firmament of fixed Stars, which easily pierces and runs through all Things, and lets all Things run as easily through it.

Ethiopia, an Herb growing in *Ethiopia*, like Lettice, with which Inchanters heretofore us'd to open Locks, dry up Rivers, &c.

Ethiops, a Native of *Ethiopia*, a Country of *Africa*, a Black-moor.

Ethiops Mineral, a Medicine made by Imbodying equal Parts of running Quick-silver and Flower of Brimstone, and then deslagrating or burning off the Mixture in a Crucible: Or else only mingling them well together in a Glass Mortar, without inkindling the Matter at all; 'till the Quick-silver quite disappears and the Powder turns black.

Etiologia, (in *Rhetorick*) a shewing of a Cause or Reason: Among Physicians, the Reason which is given of Natural or Preternatural Accidents in Humane Bodies.

Etiologica, that part of Physick which explains the Causes and Reasons of Diseases, in order to their Cure.

Etites, the Eagle-stone, a certain Stone which when shaken, rattles as if there were another within it: 'Tis found by the Sides of Rivers, in Fields, and on Mountains; but falsely said to be taken out of Eagles Nests.

Etna, a Burning Mountain in the Island of *Sicily*, which continually sends forth Whirl-winds of Fire and Smoak, with Clouds of Ashes, and sometimes great Stones into the Neighbouring Country.

Affability, easiness of Address, courtesy, kindness, gentleness.

Affable, easie to be spoken to, courteous, civil.

Affair, (*Fr.*) Business, Thing, Matter, Concern.

To Affect, (*Lat.*) to study or set one's Mind upon, to vouch or have Inclination for, or move, to love, to desire or hanker after, to endeavour to get, to aspire to.

Affectation, an eager Desire: Also Affectedsness, affected Study, Preciseness, Niceness, Formality, formal Way.

Affected, disposed or inclined to; also studied, over-curiously done; as *an affected Style*: Also precise, nice, formal; as *affected Ways*: In a Medicinal Sense, troubled or seized with a Distemper, diseased; as, *the Part affected*.

Affection, Love, Passion, Good-will, Kindness, Inclination towards.

Affectionate, well affected to, full of Affection, kind, loving.

Affectus, (*Lat.*) the Affection, Disposition, or Motion of the Mind: Among Physicians, it is taken for Sickness, or any Disturbance in the Body. See *Pathema* and *Passion*.

Affectors, (*Law-Term*) Persons impowered by Courts leet upon Oath to set Fines on those that have committed Faults, which are arbitrarily punishable, and have no express Penalty appointed by the Statute.

To Afferre an Amercement, to mitigate or lessen the Rigour of a Fine.

Affiance, (*Fr.*) Trust, Confidence. In a Law-sense, the plighting of Troth between a Man and a Woman, upon an Agreement of Marriage.

† **To Affiance**, to Betroth.

Affidare, (in old *Latin* Records) to plight one's Faith, or give Fealty by making Oath.

Affidatio Dominorum, an Oath taken by the Lords in Parliament.

Affidatus, a Tenant by Fealty.

Affidavit, a Law-word, signifying a Deposition, or the Witnessing of a Thing upon Oath; as, *To make Affidavit*.

Affidari, or **Affidari ad arma**, (in ancient Deeds) to be enrolled and mustered for Soldiers, upon an Oath of Fidelity.

Affinage, (*Fr.*) a Refining of Metals.

Affinity, (*Lat.*) Kindred or Alliance by Marriage; Relation or Agreeableness between several Things.

To Affirm, to assure, avouch, or maintain the Truth of a Thing. In a legal Sense, to ratify or confirm a former Law, Sentence, or Decree; as, *If the Judgment be affirmed*, &c.

Affirmance, the Act of Affirming or Ratifying after such a manner.

Affirmation, an Affirming, Assuring, or Speaking Point-blank.

Affirmative, that serves to affirm, peremptory, positive; in which respect it is opposed to *Negative*.

To Affix, to fasten to, to set up, or post up a Bill, &c.

To Afflict, to cast down, to grieve, trouble, disquiet, or vex.

Affliction, Trouble, Sorrow, Anguish, Vexation, Grief, Adversity, Misfortune, Calamity, Misery, Distress.

Affluence, Plenty, great Store, Abundance, Wealth.

Afflux, a flowing, as of Humours upon or to any Part.

Afforcement, (in old *Records*) a Fort or strong Hold.

Afforcementum Curie, the calling of a Court upon a solemn and extraordinary Occasion.

To Afford, to give or yield.

To Afforest, (a Term in the *Forest-Law*) to lay waste a piece of Ground, and turn it into Forest.

To Affranchise, (*Fr.*) to set one at Liberty from Slavery, to make him Free.

Affray, a Fray, Skirmish, or Fight between two or more Parties: In a *Law-sense*, a Terrour caus'd in the Subject, even without a Word spoken, or a Blow given, which may be done by making an unlawful Shew of Violence; as a Man appearing with Armour or Weapons not usually worn, may strike a Fear into others unarmed; so that it is a Wrong to the Common-wealth, and in that respect differs from *an assault*, which is an Injury to a particular Person.

Affretamentum, (in old *Latin* Records) the Freight of a Ship, from the *French* Word *Fret* of the same Signification.

Afri or Afta, Bullocks or Beasts of the Plough. In *Northumberland* to this Day, a slow or dull Horse is called a *false Afer* or *Afer*.

To Affright, to put in a Fright or Fear, to scare.

Affront, (*Fr.*) Abuse or Wrong; an Injury done one, either by Words or Blows, or other bad Usage.

To Affront, to offer an Affront, to brave or swagger over, to abuse.

Affrontive, abusive, injurious.

Affusion, a pouring in or upon.

Africa, one of the four Parts of the World, so called from *Afer*, the Son or Companion of *Hercules*; or according to *Josephus*, from *Opher* the Grandson of *Abraham*.

Africans, or **Africa Martigolos**, a sort of Flow-er.

Africus, the Wind South-West and by West, so call'd by the *Latin* Poets, because it blows from the Continent of *Africa*.

Aft or **Abast**, a word us'd by Seamen to signify any Action, Motion, or Application, from the Stern of the Ship towards the Stern; as, *Go aft*, i. e. Go towards the Stern; *How cheer ye fore and aft?* i. e. How fares all your Ships Company?

And

And because the Master's or Captain's Cabin is generally in the hinder Part of the Ship under the Quarter-Deck, 'tis a usual Compliment to a Person come on Board, *Sir, will you please to walk aft.*

After-Path, (in *Husbandry*) the After-Grafs, or second Mowings of Grafs; or else Grafs or Scrub-ble cut after Corn.

After-Sails, (among Sea-men) the Sails that belong to the Main and Miffen Masts, and keep the Ship to the Wind.

Aga, a *Turkish* Word signifying a great Officer; as, *The Aga*, or chief Captain of the *Fanizaries*.

Agag, (*Heb.* a Garret or upper Room) a King of the *Amalekites*, who being taken Prisoner by *Saul*, was hewn in Pieces alive.

Agai, a Term in Merchandize, signifying the Difference in *Holland* or *Venice* of the Value of Current Money and Bank-Notes, which in *Holland* is often 3 or 4 *per Cent.* in favour of the Notes.

Agalactia, (*Gr.*) want of Milk to give Suck with.

Agallachum, Wood of Aloes.

Agape, Love, Charity, Kindness, Alms-giving; whence

Agape, Love-Feasts, certain Feasts us'd among the Primitive Christians, after they had received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper together, for the more close uniting themselves in Love and Friendship.

Agaricon, Agarick, a kind of Mushroom that grows on the Trunks and great Branches of old Trees, especially the Larch-Tree: 'Tis both Male and Female, but the Female is most us'd in Physick, to purge the Brain, &c.

Agasæus, a Gale-hound.

Agast, (old Word) put in a great Fright, dismay'd with Fear.

Agate, a precious Stone, of which Hafts for Knives and other Curiosities are made. See *Achates*.

Age, (*Fr.*) the whole Continuance of Man's Life; also a Space of Time of 100 Years complete: In a *Law-Sense*, it is taken for those special Times which enable Men and Women to do that which for want of riper Years and Judgment, they could not do before. Thus a Man at 12 Years may take an Oath of Allegiance in a Leet, at 14 he is at the Age of Discretion, and at 21 of full Age, &c.

Ageprier, (in *Common Law*) is when an Action is brought against one that is under Age, for Lands coming to him by Descent; for then he may move the Court; and pray that the Action may be staid 'till he attain to his full Age; which is generally allow'd in most Cases: But it is otherwise in the *Civil Law*, which obliges Children in their Minority to answer by their Tutors or Guardians.

Agema, (*Gr.*) a Battalion of Horse or Foot, a Squadron, a Brigade.

Agemogians, (*Turk. i. e.* untaught) the Children of Christians, who while young are seized on by the *Turkish* Officers, to be instructed in the *Mahometan* Principles, and made *Fanizaries*.

Agentine, see *Hogenbine*.

Agent, (*Lat.*) a Doer, a Factor or Dealer for another; a Resident that manages the Affairs of a Prince or Common-wealth in a Foreign Country. In a *Physical-Sense*, that which acts upon Bodies, and causes all Generations and Corruptions.

Agent and Patient, a *Law-Phrase*, us'd when one is the Doer of a Thing, and also the Party to whom it is done; as where a Woman endows her self of the fairest Possession of her Husband.

Ageratta, (*Gr.*) a vigorous old Age.

Ageraton, an Herb call'd *Everlasting*; *Moth-wort*, *Cotton-weed*, or *Maudlin*.

‡ To **Agglomerate**, to roll or wind up into a Bottom.

To **Aggrandize**, to make great, to enlarge, to raise, to advance, or prefer.

To **Aggravate**, to make heavy or grievous, to heighten, to enlarge upon the heinousness of a Crime.

Aggravation, the Act of Aggravating.

Aggregate, the whole Mass that arises from the joining or gathering together of several Things: In *Arithmetick*, the Total or Summ of divers Numbers added together.

To **Aggregate**, to join together and unite to the same Body, to associate, to admit or receive into a Society.

Aggregated Flower, see *Compounded Flower*.

Aggregation, the Act of Aggregating or Joining together, &c.

Aggresses or **Ogresses**, (in *Heraldry*) the same as Pellets and Balls: See *Balls and Ogresses*.

Aggressor, an Assailer, one that first sets upon or assaults; a Beginner of an Enterprize.

Aggrestein, a Disease in Hawks, proceeding from a sharp Humour.

Aggrieved, afflicted or troubled, wronged.

Agild, (*Sax. Law-Term*) free from Gild or Penalty, not subject to the Customary Fine or Tax.

Agile, (*Lat.*) quick, nimble, swift.

Agility, Activity, Nimbleness.

Agilted, offended. *Chaucer*.

Agillarius, (in old *Latin* Records) a Hayward or Keeper of the Herd of Cattle in a common Field, Sworn at the Lord's Court by solemn Oath. This Officer was of two sorts, *viz.* I. The Common Hayward of a Town or Village, appointed to look after and guard the greater Cattle, or Common Herd of Kine and Oxen, and to keep them within their due Bounds. II. The *Agillarius* of the Lord of a Manour, or of a Religious House, who was to take Care of the Tillage, Fencing, Harvest-Work, &c. And to see that there were no Encroachments or Trespasks committed on that particular District; much the same with that Officer, who has since been call'd the *Fields-man*.

Agist, (*Fr.*) properly a Bed or Resting-place: Whence in *Common-Law*, to *Agist* signifies to take in and feed the Cattle of Strangers in the King's Forest, and to gather the Money due for the same, to his Majesty's Use: Also to take in other Mens Cattle into any Ground, at a certain Rate per Week.

Agitator or **Agitor**, an Officer that takes Cattle into a Forest, and receives Money upon that Account: These Officers, otherwise called, *Guest-takers*, or *Gist-takers* in *English*, are made by the King's Letters-Patent, and are Four in Number in every Forest where he has *Pawnage*.

Agitment, the Herbage or Feeding of Cattle in a Forest or Common.

To **Agitate**, (*Lat.*) to tumble and toss, to bandy, to debate a Question; also a Term in Philosophy; as *Fire* or *Heat* agitates; *i. e.* stirs up the Particles, or small Parts of all Bodies, and puts them into a swift Motion.

Agitation, an agitating, violent Motion, jolting, tumbling, or tossing; Disturbance or Disquiet of Mind, Trouble; also the Management of a Business in Hand. In a *Philosophical Sense*, the brisk inward Motion of the Corpuscles, or very small Parts of any natural Body.

Agitator, one that carries on any Business or Design: The Name of *Agitators* was particularly apply'd during the Civil Wars, *A. D.* 1647, to certain Persons, who were chosen out of every Regiment

Regiment to sit in Council, and to manage the Affairs of the Parliament-Army.

Aglaophotis, a Plant which some take for the Peony.

Aglet, (*Fr.*) the Tag of a Point; a little Plate of Metal; also a kind of Substance growing out of some Trees before the Leaves.

Aglets or **Aglets**, (among *Florists*) are the Pendants that hang on the Tip-ends of Chives and Threads; as in Tulips, Roses, Spike-grass, &c.

Ag nail, a Sore that breaks out at the Root of the Nails, in the Fingers or Toes.

Ag nation, (*Lat.* in the Civil Law) that Line of Consanguinity or Kindred by Blood, which is between Males descended from the same Father; as *Cognation* is the Line of Parentage between Males and Females, both descended from the same Father.

Agnes, (*Gr.*) a Proper Name of Women, signifying Chaste.

Agmina Lingua, (*Lat.*) Lambs-tongue, or Ribwort-Plantain; an Herb.

Ag nition, an Acknowledgment, in speaking of a Perion, or Thing known or discovered by some Mark or Token.

Ag nomen, (among the *Romans*) a Name added to the Sir-Name of a Person, and given upon account of some particular Action; as one of the *Scipio's* was named *Africanus*, and the other *Asiaticus*, from their brave Exploits in *Africa* and *Asia*. Thus with us King *William I.* was Sir-named the *Conquerour*.

Ag nus, a Lamb, or young Sheep under a Year old.

Ag nus Castus, the chaste Tree; a Tree otherwise call'd *Abraham's Balm* and *Italian Willow*.

Ag nus Dei, (*i. e.* the Lamb of God) a Figure of the Holy Lamb with a Cross stamp'd on a Piece of white Wax of an Oval Form, and blest'd by the *Pope*, in order to be given or sold as a precious Relick.

Ag onalia, (*Gr.*) certain Feasts kept yearly among the ancient *Romans*, *Jan. 9.* with Games, playing of Prizes, and other Exercises.

Ag onista, a Champion, one that strives in Matters; a Wrestler.

Ag onotheta, an Overseer at Feats of Activity, the Judge in such Games, a Master of the Revels.

Ag ony, Extremity of Anguish, when Nature makes the last Effort against a Disease, the Pangs of Death; an Horror or trembling Passion, excessive Grief or Trouble of Mind.

Ag outy, a little *American* Beast like a Rabbit in shape and size, having but two Teeth in each Jaw, and feeding it self like a Squirrel: But they are fierce, and when anger'd stamp with their Hind-feet, and set their Hair perfectly upright.

Ag ramed, (old Word) grieved.

Ag rarian Law, a certain Law made by the ancient *Romans*, for the sharing of Lands got by Conquest, among the common People.

To **Ag redge**, to gather together. *Chaucer*.

To **Ag res**, (*Fr.*) to yield or consent, to strike up a Bargain, to make up a Difference.

Ag reeable, that agrees or suits with; also pleasant, charming, graceful.

Ag reement, Agreeableness, Union, Relation, Reconcilement; also Articles agreed upon, Contract, or Bargain: In Common Law, it is taken for a joyning together or consent of two or more Minds, in any thing already done, or to be done hereafter.

Ag ria, a scurvy Scab hard to cure, a rebellious Ulcer: Also the Shrub Holly, the Leaves of which are good for the Cholick and Pains in the Bowels.

Ag ricantha, a sort of wild Thistle.

Ag riculture, (*Lat.*) the Art of Husbandry, or Improvement of Land, by which means the Earth is tilled and manured, in order to render it fruitful, and to make it bring forth Trees, Plants, and Fruits.

Ag riclza, (*Gr.*) the wild Olive-tree.

Ag rifolium, (*Lat.*) the Holly or Holm-tree.

Ag rimonia, Agrimony, an Herb somewhat like Tanley, good against Stoppages of the Liver, as also in the Dropic, Jaundice, &c.

Ag rimonia Sylvestris, wild Tansey, Silverweed.

Ag rilocardanum, (*Gr.*) a sort of Water-creffes; an Herb.

Ag rilocastanum, Earth-nut, a Root, which being peel'd and boil'd in Broth, is a pleasant Food, and very nourishing.

Ag rilococymelea, wild Prunes or Plums.

Ag rilocynara, the wild Artichoak.

Ag rionmelea, a sort of wild Quince.

Ag rion, a kind of wild Raddish.

Ag rionpastinaca, the wild Carret or Parsnip; also an Herb call'd Saxifrage of *Candia*.

Ag rionphyllon, Hogs-fennel, or Sulphur-wort; an Herb.

Ag rionselinum, a sort of Crow-foot, a Flower.

Ag rionstari, a kind of wild Wheat.

Ag rippa, (*Lat.*) a Name given to such as came into the World with Difficulty, or were born with their Feet forward: Several Persons of Note among the Ancients have had this Name, particularly some of the Kings of *Judea*.

Ag rife, (old Word) astonished, much afraid.

Ag rored, a Word in *Chaucer*, signifying, swelled or made big.

Ag rutted, abridged. *Chaucer*.

Ag rypnia, (*Gr.*) a watching or a dreaming Slumber, a Distemper which proceeds from some Disorder in the Brain.

Ag rypnocoma, the same as *Coma Vigil*; which see.

Ag ue, a Disease proceeding from a hot and dry Distemper of the Blood; which is known by a violent Motion of the Pulses, and a shaking Fit.

Ag ue-tree, see *Sassafras*.

Ag uish, belonging to, or troubled with an Ague.

Ag urah, a *Hebrew* Coin; see *Gerah*.

Ag yrta, (*Gr.*) a Mountebank that sells his Drugs to the Common People; a Juggler or Fortune-teller.

A hab, (*Heb.* the Brother's Father) a wicked King of *Israel*, who married *Jezebel*.

A haz, (*i. e.* a taking or possessing) an idolatrous King of *Judah*.

A haziah, (*i. e.* Apprehension or Slight of the Lord) a dissolute King of *Israel*.

A hiezer, (*i. e.* a Brother's Help) a Prince of *Dan*.

A himelech, (*i. e.* a King's Brother, or of his Council) a Priest, who receiving *David* at *Nob*, was put to Death with other Priests by *Doeg*.

A hitophel, (*i. e.* a Brother forsaken, or without Wisdom or Grace) a Councillour to King *David*, who conspir'd with *Absalom* against him.

A holiah, (*i. e.* the Tabernacle, or Brightness of the Lord) an excellent Workman, who was employ'd in the making of the Tabernacle.

A holibamah, (*i. e.* my Tent or famous Mansion) the Wife of *Esau*.

A id, (*Fr.*) Assistance, Help, Succour, Support, Relief. In a Law-sense, a Subsidy or Tax: It was also heretofore taken for an Imposition laid upon Tenants by the King or other Lord for Knighting his eldest Son, or marrying his Daughter. Also a Petition made in Court, for the calling in of Help

help from another that has Interest in the Cause in Question, and is likely to give Strength to the Party that Prays in Aid of him.

Aide de Camp, an Officer in the Army that always attends one of the Generals, *i. e.* the General, Lieutenant-General, or Major-General, to receive and carry their Orders, as occasion requires: And the *King's Aides de Camp*, are certain young Gentlemen of Note appointed for that Purpose by the King when he is in the Field.

Aide Major or **Adjutant**, a Military Officer, that eases the Major of Part of the Burden of his Duty, and performs it all in his Absence: When the Battalion is drawn up, his Post is on the Left, beyond all the Captains, and behind the Lieutenant-Collonel.

Aiel or **Aile**, the Name of a Writ: See *Ayel*.

Aiglués, (*Gr.*) a kind of sweet Wine, that never work'd. Stum.

Aigre de Cedre, (*Fr.*) a cooling Liquor made of Limmon and Sugar.

Aigrén, see *Houfe-Leek*.

To **Ail**, (old Word) to be sick or ill at ease; whence the common Question, *What ails you?* from the Saxon Word *Adle*, *i. e.* Sickness.

Ailment, a light Disorder, or Indisposition of the Body.

Aim, the Point where one looks to shoot at a Mark; a Design or Purpose.

Air, one of the four Elements wherein we breath, and which some define to be a transparent fluid Body, capable of being drawn together or enlarged, covering the Earth and Sea, to a great height above the highest Mountains: Also a Tune in Musick; also Looks, Countenance, Carriage, or the Harmony of Features, especially in a Picture.

Air Pump, an Instrument contrived to draw the Air out of proper Vessels.

Aire or **Airy**, (among Falconers) a Nest of Hawks, or other Birds of Prey; especially the Nest, which Falcons make choice of to hatch their Young in.

Airy, belonging to the Air, brisk, full of Air or Life; also, that is of no Substance, thin, light.

Airy Meteors, see *Meteors*.

Airy Triplicity, the Signs of *Gemini*, *Libra* and *Aquarius*, according to the Account of Astrologers, who usually divide the Twelve Signs of the *Zodiack* into four Ternaries or Combinations of three, conformably to the Qualities of the four Elements.

Aise or **Arweed**, a sort of Herb.

Aislamenta, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) Easements or Conveniencies, including any Liberty of Passage, open Way, Water-course, &c. for the Ease and Benefit of any Tenant of a House or Land.

Aisthesis, (*Gr.*) Sense, which is two-fold, *viz.* either outward; as Seeing, Hearing, Smelling, Tasting, and Feeling; or inward, usually styl'd the common *Sensory*; as the Fancy, the Memory, &c. Also the Act of Feeling, &c.

Aistheterion, the Organ or Instrument of Sense: It is also taken by Anatomists for the Seat of the common *Sensory* in the Brain, which *Des Cartes* would have plac'd in the *Glandula Pinealis*, but is now generally supposed to be about the Beginning of the *Medulla Oblongata* in the *Corpus Striatum*.

Ait or **Avght**, (*Sax.*) a little Island in a River, where Osiers grow; as those in the *Thames* by *Brentford*, *Chywick*, &c.

Aithales, (*Gr.*) the Herb Sengreen, or Houfe-leek.

Ajutage, (*Fr.*) the Spout for a *Jet d'Eau*, or Pipe that throws up Water in any Fountain.

Aizon, (*Gr.*) an Herb always green, call'd *Ai-green* or *Sengreen*, of which there are several sorts, as *Houfe-leek*, &c.

Al, an *Arabick* Particle often put to Words, to give them a more emphatical Signification; as *Alchymy*, *Algebra*, *Alkali*, &c.

Ala, (*Lat.*) the Wing of a Bird, a Pinnion: Among Herbalists, the Angle which either the Leaves or the Foot-stalks of Leaves make with the Stalk; or with any Branch of the Stalk, and which is always tending upwards: Sometimes it is also taken for a small Branch making an Angle likewise with the Stalk.

Alæ, was also taken by the *Romans*, for the Wings of their Army, being two Bodies of Men, one on the Right, and the other on the Left, each of which usually consisted of 400 Horse, and 4200 Foot; being wholly made up of Confederate Troops.

In Anatomy, **Alæ** are the Sides of the Nose, the Lips of the *Pudendum* in Women, or the upper Part of the Ear; also the Arm-pits, and the Procces of the *Os Sphenoides*, or Wedge-like Bone.

Alæ Ecclesie, the Wings or Side-Isles of a Church: **Alabandica Rosa**, a kind of Damask Rose with whitish Leaves, so call'd from *Alabanda*, a City of *Caria* in the Lesser *Asia*: Some will have it to be the Province-Rose, which is more esteemed for its being double, than for its sweet Smell or Use.

Alabafter, a kind of soft and very white Marble, which takes Name from *Alabastrum*, a Town of *Egypt*, where there was good Store of it; being much us'd for the making of Statues, Figures, and other carved Works.

Alabafter Pear, a sort of Pear otherwise call'd *Bell-Pear* or *Gourd-pear*.

Alabastrites, the *Alabafter-stone*.

Alabastrum or **Alabastrus**, an *Alabafter* Box of Ointment: Among Herbalists, the Bud or green Leaves of Plants, which enclose the Bottom of the Flowers, before they are spread.

Alabes, a kind of Fish peculiar to the River *Nile*.

Alacrity, (*Lat.*) Cheerfulness, Briskness, Courage.

Alamire, the lowest Note but one in each of the three Septenaries of the *Gamut* or Scale of Musick.

Alamode, (*Fr. i. e.* after the Fashion) a sort of Silk or Taffety, commonly us'd for Womens Hoods, Scarves, &c.

Alan, a proper Name of Men, signifying in *Sclavonish*, a Grey-hound.

Alanetarius, (in old *Latin* Records) a Keeper or Manager of Spaniels or Setting-Dogs for the Sport of Hawking.

Alares or **Alares Copie**, (among the *Romans*) the Troops that were in the *Ale*, or Wings of their Army.

Alares Musculi, see *Aliformes Musculi*.

Alarm or **Alarum**, a Signal given by loud Cries, or the Sound of warlike Instruments, to cause People to take Arms upon the sudden Arrival of the Enemy. It is figuratively taken for all manner of sudden Fear, Fright, or Trouble; also a Chime set in a Clock or Watch.

To **Alarm**, to give an Alarm, to fright, or put in a Fright.

Alaternus, (*Lat.*) a kind of Shrub, one of the most beautiful and useful for Hedges; yielding a lovely green Colour, and a very sweet-scented Blossom.

Alauda, the Lark, a Bird; also the *Sea-Lark*, a Fish.

Alausa or **Alosa**, a kind of Fish; a Shad.

Alay, a Term us'd in Hunting, when fresh Dogs are sent into the Cry.

Alba, (*Lat.* in old Records) the *Albe* or *Aube*; the Surplice or white Vestment us'd by a Priest officiating at Divine Service.

Alba,

Alba Firma, (Law-Term) a yearly Rent payable to the chief Lord of a Hundred; and so call'd because it is not paid according to the Custom of old Times in Corn, which was termed *Black-mail*, but in Silver, or as it is now said in some Parts of *England*, in *White Money*: There are some Tenures of this Nature in *Westmoreland*.

Alba Pituita, a Disease, the same with *Leucophtegmarias*; which see.

Alba Spina, the White-thorn or Lady-thistle.

Albe or **Aube**, a Vestment of white Linnen, reaching down to the Feet, and worn by Popish Priests: Also a Surplice, such as is in use among the Clergy of the Church of *England*.

Alberge, (*Fr.*) a small forward Peach of a yellow Colour.

Albert, (*Sax.*) a proper Name of Men, signifying All-bright.

Albicerata Ficus, (*Lat.*) a kind of broad Fig with a small Stalk.

Albicilla, the white tail'd Sparrow living in Woods and Heaths.

Albimum, the Herb Chaff-weed; or Cud-weed.

Albion, a Name anciently given to the Island of *Great-Britain*, by reason of the white Rocks on the Sea-coasts, or as some say, from *Albion* the Son of *Neptune*.

Albitias, (*Span.*) a Word much us'd by *Spanish* Merchants, and signifying a reward of good News.

Albucum, (*Lat.*) the white Daffodil, a Flower.

Albuelts, a kind of white Grape.

Albuginea Oculi, (in *Anat.*) a very thin Tunicle or Coat of the Eye, so call'd by reason of its whiteness; being the same as *Adnata Tunica*; which see.

Albuginea Testis, the white Membrane or Skin, which immediately covers the *Testes* or Testicles.

Albugo, a white Speck in the horney Coat of the Eye; a Pearl or Web that grows over the Sight, and usually follows a Wound, Ulcer, or Inflammation of that Part: It is also sometimes taken for the White of the Eye, being that Part where the *Tunica Adnata* or *Albuginea* sticks to the *Sclerotis*: Also the White of an Egg.

Album, white, whiteness.

Album Canis, white Dogs-turd, which is much used in Physick.

Album Hispanicum, *Spanish-White*, a sort of Earth.

Album Oculi, the White of the Eye; the same with *Albugo*: But by *Galen* and *Hippocrates*, 'tis taken for the Coat of the Eye, which is usually call'd *Adnata* and *Albuginea*.

Album Prætoris, (among the *Romans*) a whited Table, on which the *Prætors* or Judges had their Statutes or Decrees written; a Matricular-Register to inroll Names in, a Muster-roll.

Album Rhasis, a kind of Ointment, so call'd from the Inventer's Name.

Albumen, the White of an Egg, or of the Eye.

Album Colour, see *Auburn*.

Albuminum, the white Sap, or sappy Part of Trees, on the out-side, next to the Bark.

Alburnus, the Bleak or Blay, a small white fresh-water Fish.

Alcabeß, see *Alkabest*.

Alcaick Verse, (in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry) a kind of Verse consisting of two *Dactyls* and two *Trochees*, so call'd from *Alcaeus* the first Inventer of it, as, *Hesperie mala luctuose*, *Hor.* Others will have it consist of Five Feet, viz. the First a *Spondee* or *Iambick*, the Second an *Iambick*, the Third a long Syllable, the Fourth a *Dactyl*, and the Fifth a *Dactyl* or *Amphimacer*; as in these of *Horace*.

*Vides ut alta stat nive Candidum
Soracte, nec jam sustineant onus.*

Alcalde, (*Span.*) the Sheriff or Officer of a Town, whose Business is to weigh Bread and other Provisions.

Alkali, see *Alkali*.

Alcanna, Icing-Glass; see *Ichthyocolla*.

Alcatrace, a kind of Fowl much like a Heron;

Alce, (*Gr.*) the Elk, a wild Beast shap'd like a Hart, but of a larger Size; see *Elk*.

Alcea, a kind of wild Mallows, *Vervain-Mallow*, an Herb good against the Stinging of Serpents.

Alcedo, (*Lat.*) the King's-Fisher, a Bird that makes her Nest in the Sea, about Mid-winter; see *Halcyon*.

Alchata, a small wild Pigeon, in the Colour of its Feathers resembling a Partridge, and common about *Montpelier* in *France*.

Alchimilla, Ladies-Mantle, an excellent Wound-herb, of a hot, dry, and binding Quality.

Alchymist, one that studies Alchymy, or practises Chymical Operations.

Alchymy, the sublimer Part of Chymistry; the *Arabick* Particle *Al*, being only added to make its Signification more forceable; which pretended Art more-especially relates to the Transmutation or Change of the Form of Metals, and to the Philosopher's Stone.

Alcochoden, (*Arab. s. e.* the Giver of Life or Years) a Planet that bears Rule in the principal Places of an Astrological Figure, when a Person is born; so that his Life may be expected to be longer or shorter, according to the Station or Condition of this Planet.

Alcohol or **Alcool**, (in *Chymistry*) the pure Substance of any thing separated from the more Gross: It is more-especially taken for a most subtil and highly refined Powder, and sometimes for a very pure Spirit: Thus the highest rectify'd Spirit of Wine is call'd *Alcohol Vini*.

Alcibion, an Herb good against the Stinging of Serpents; Vipers-Graß.

Alcoholization, the Act of *Alcoholizing*, or Reducing any solid Substance into a fine Powder: But in Liquids, it is the depriving *Alcohols*, or rectified Spirits of their Phlegm or waterish Parts.

To **Alcoholize**, (among Chymists) to reduce into *Alcohol*, to subtilize; as when a mixt Body is beaten into a Powder so fine, that it is impalpable, as they term it, or can scarce be felt.

Alcozan, the *Turks* Bible, or the Book of their Law, written by the Impostor *Mabomet*, their false Prophet.

Alcozanes, high slender Turrets, which the *Mabometans* generally build for Use and Ornament, near their Mosques or Churches.

Alcove, (*Span.*) a particular Place in a Chamber, separated by an *Estrade* or Partition, made with Pillars, Rails, and other suitable Ornaments, in which is set a Bed of State, often rais'd upon two or three Steps; or sometimes Seats, to entertain Company. These *Alcoves* are frequent in Noble-men's Houses in *Spain*, and other Parts beyond Sea.

Alcyon or **Alcyonis**, (*Gr.*) the King's-Fisher, a Bird; See *Alcedo* and *Halcyon*.

Alcyonia, *Halcyon-Stones*, a kind of Stones bred of the Froth of the Sea, with which the King's-Fisher's make their Nests.

Aldebaran, (*Arab.*) the Name of a Royal fixed Star of the first Magnitude, seated in the Head of the Constellation of the Bull, and therefore usually call'd the *Bull's-Eye*.

Alder, or **Aldertree**, a tall strait Tree, that delights in watery and boggy Places.

Alderman, (*Sax.*) a Senator or Senior, the same as Earl among the *Danes*: But they are now call'd *Aldermen*, who are Associates to the chief Civil Magistrates of a City or Town Corporate.

Ale, a well known Drink, made of ground Malt, infus'd in boiling Water, and wrought up with Yeast, &c.

Ale-taster, or **Ale-master**, an Officer appointed in every Court-Leet, and sworn to look to the Afize and Goodness of Bread, Ale, and Beer, sold within the Jurisdiction of the Leet.

Ale-cost, an Herb very beneficial to cold and weak Livers, and otherwise call'd *Cost-mary* or *Maudlin*.

Ale-hoof, an Herb with round Leaves and blew Flowers, so call'd because it serves to clear Ale or Beer: It is of admirable Virtue in Diseases of the Lungs, Stoppages of the Kidneys, Cholick Pains, &c. and is also known by the Names of *Ground-Ivy*, *Cats-foot*, *Fil-craep-by-the-Ground* and *Hay-mids*.

Ale-shot, see *Scot-Ale*.

Ale-silver, a particular Rent or Duty yearly paid to the Lord Mayor of *London*, by those that sell Ale within the City.

Alectoxia, or **Alectoxius**, (*Gr.*) the Cock-stone or Capon-stone, a Stone found in the Maw or Ghizzard of a Cock, of a Crystal-colour, and about the bigness of a Bean.

Alectopolophos, an Herb good against Coughs, having Leaves like the Tuft of Feathers on the Crown of a Cock; *Cock's-comb*, *Loufe-herb*, or *Rattle-grass*.

Aledge, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for Ease.

Alegar, a sort of Vinegar made of Beer.

Alembeck, or **Lumberck**, (*Arab.*) a Still, a Chymical Vessel us'd in Distilling, shaped like a Helmet, and towards the Bottom, having a Beak or Nose, about a Foot and a half long, by which the Vapours descend: They are commonly made of Copper tinn'd over on the Inside, and often of Glass.

Alephantine, or **Aloephangine Pilule**, (*Lat.*) certain Purging-Pills made of Aloes and several sorts of Spice.

Aler tans jour, (*Fr. Law-Phrase*, *i. e.* to go without Day) to be finally dismiss'd the Court; there being no further Day appointed for Appearance.

Alet, (among Falconers) the true Faulcon of *Peru*, that never lets her Prey escape.

Aletheia, (*Gr. i. e.* Truth) a proper Name of a Woman.

Aleurotancy, a kind of Divination or Sooth-saying, among the Ancients by Bread, or Cake-paste.

Aley, (*Lat.*) a sort of Pickle, Brine, or Salt Liquor, made of Fish, and good for several Uses.

Alexander, (*Gr. i. e.* an Helper of Men) the Name of several great Emperours and Kings; but the most famous in History was *Alexander* the Great, Son of *Philip* of *Macedon*, who overthrew the *Persian* Monarchy.

Alexanders or **Alexanders**, an Herb common in Gardens, which is good for a cold Stomach, and opens Stoppages of the Liver or Spleen.

Alexander's-foot, a Plant whose Root resembles a Foot.

Alexipharmick, endued with a Quality to expel Poison, as *Alexipharmick Medicines*, *i. e.* such as are us'd as Antidotes against Poison or any infectious Disease; or else to raise or strengthen the decayed or drooping Spirits in malignant Distempers.

Alexipreticum or **Alexipretum**, a Remedy that drives away Fevers.

Aleriterical or **Alexiterick**, that preserves from or drives out Poison, and hinders its mischievous Effects in a Humane Body.

Aleriterium, a Preservative against Poison or Infection.

Aleres, (*Span.*) an Ensign-bearer.

Alfet, a kind of Tryal of Innocency, by a great Cauldron of scalding-hot Water, into which the accused Person was to put his Arm up to the Elbow; so that if hurt, he was held guilty, if not, acquitted; see *Ordeal*.

Alfetum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Cauldron or Furnace.

Alfred, (*Sax. i. e.* all Peace) the Name of a wife, temperate, pious, and learned King of *England*, who made a Law, That all Free-men possessing two Hides of Land, should bring up their Sons in Religion and Learning.

Alfridary, a Word often us'd by *Arabian* Astrologers, for a temporary Power which the Planets have over the Life of a Person.

Alga, (*Lat.*) an Herb or Weed growing on the Sea-shore; Reets or Sea-weed.

Algarat, a Chymical Preparation made of Butter of Antimony, diluted or wash'd in a large Quantity of warm Water, 'till it turn to a white Powder. This Medicine is given in Quartans, intermitting Fevers, and all Diseases, wherein 'tis requisite to purge and vomit strongly; and it is otherwise call'd *Mercurius Visa*.

Algatr, (old Word) if to be, notwithstanding, altogether.

Algates, (old Word) ever, even now, for all that.

Algebra, or **The Analytical Art**, is a Science of Quantity in general, or a peculiar manner of Reasoning, which takes the Quantity sought, whether it be a Number or Line, as if it were known or granted; and then by the Help of one or more Quantities given, proceeds by undeniable Consequences, 'till at length the Quantity first only suppos'd or feign'd to be known, is found equal to some Quantity or Quantities certainly known, and is therefore likewise known. This Science is so call'd from the *Arabick* Particel, *Al i. e.* excellent, and *Geber*, the Name of its supposed Inventer; and it is two-fold, *viz.* *Numeral* and *Literal*.

Numeral or **Vulgar Algebra**, being the more Ancient, serves only for the Resolution of Arithmetical Questions; and it is so termed, because in this Method, the Quantity sought or unknown, is represented by some Alphabetical Letter, or other Character taken at Pleasure; but all the given Quantities are express'd by Numbers.

Literal or **Specious Algebra**, or **The New Algebra**, is that Method, by which as well the given or known Quantities, as the unknown, are all severally express'd or represented by Alphabetical Letters; and it is generally useful, for the solving of all Mathematical Problems, both Arithmetical and Geometrical.

Algema, (*Gr.*) Pain, Sickness.

Algeneb, (*Arab.*) a fixed Star of the second Magnitude, or Size, in the right Side of *Perseus*, whose Longitude is 57 *Degr.* 17 *Min.* Latitude 30 *D.* 5 *M.* Right Ascension 44 *D.* 15 *M.*

Algol, or **Wreath's Head**, a fixed Star of the third Magnitude in the same Constellation of *Perseus*, having for its Longitude 51 *D.* 37 *M.* Latitude 22 *D.* 22 *M.* and Declination 39 *D.* 39 *M.*

Algorithm, the practical Operation in the several Parts of *Specious Arithmetick* or *Algebra*; sometimes it is taken for the Practice of Common Arithmetick by the ten Numeral Figures.

Algorithm,

Algorithm, the Art of computing or reckoning by Numbers, which contains the Five principal Rules of Arithmetick, viz. *Numeration, Addition, Substraction, Multiplication and Division*; to which may be added *Extraction of Roots*: It is also call'd *Logistica Numeralis*.

Alguazil, a Sergeant or Officer that arrests People in *Spain*, and executes the Magistrates Orders.

Algum or **Almug**, (*Heb.*) a sort of fine Wood growing on Mount *Lebanon*.

Alidada, (*Arab.*) the Index or Ruler that moves on the Center of an Astrolabe Quadrant, or other Mathematical Instrument, and carries the Sight: It is so call'd by the *Arabian* Writers of Mathematics, from whom we have taken several other *Arabick* Terms; *Almacanter, Azimuth, Zenith, Nadir, &c.*

Alica, (*Lat.*) a kind of *Italian* Wheat: Also Meat, Potage or Drink made of that Corn; Frumenty, Flummery, Barley-broth, &c. Also a nourishing Physical Porion.

Alicant-wine, a sort of Wine made of Mulberries growing about *Alicant*, one of the Chief Towns of the Province of *Valentia* in *Spain*.

Alice, (*Germ.*) a proper Name of Women, from *Adeliza, i. e.* Noble.

Alien, (*Lat.*) a Foreigner or Stranger, one born in a Foreign Country, who according to our Common-Law, is not capable to inherit Lands in *England*, till he be naturaliz'd by Act of Parliament.

To **Alien**, (*Law-word*) to transfer or convey the Property of any thing to another. To **Alien in Fee**, is to sell the Fee Simple of any Land, or Tenement, or of any incorporeal Right. To **Alien in Mortmain**, is to make over an Estate to a Religious House, or other Body Politick.

Alien Priories, those Cells of *Monks* sometime established in *England*, which belong'd to Foreign Monasteries, and were dissolv'd by Authority of Parliament, under King *Henry IV.* but some were made *Indigene* or Enderized.

To **Alienate**, to sell, give, or make over the Property of any thing to another; also to estrange or draw away the Affections.

Alienation, the Act of alienating, selling, making over, &c.

Aliformes Musculi, (*Lat. in Anat.*) certain Muscles that arise from the *Ossa Pterygoidea*, or Wing-like Bones, as also from the Process of the *Os Cuneiforme*, and end in the Neck of the lower Jaw. These Muscles are otherwise call'd *Alares*, and *Pterygoides* in *Greek*.

Aliformes Processus, are the Prominences or Knobs of the *Os Cuneiforme*, or Wedge-like Bone, from the Fore-part, and the same with the *Pterygoides*.

Aliment, Food or Nourishment: In a Physical Sense, whatever may be dissolved by the Ferment or natural Heat of the Stomach, and Chang'd into the Juice call'd *Chyle*, to repair the continual wasting of the Parts of the Body: Also that which serves to nourish and supply the Decays of a vegetable Body, as a Plant, Tree, &c.

Alimentalis Ductus: See *Ductus Alimentalis*.

Alimentary, belonging to Nourishment.

Alimony, formerly signify'd Maintenance, Sustainance or Food: But it is now only taken in a Law-Sense, for that Portion or Allowance, which a marry'd Woman may sue for, upon any occasional Separation from her Husband, wherein she is not charg'd with Elopement or Adultery.

Alindesis, (*Gr.*) a kind of Exercise among the Ancients, when they anointed their Bodies with

Oil, and afterwards roll'd themselves in the Dust.

Alipzua, Plaisters that have no Fat in them.

Alipazua, a sort of fine Powder mixt with Oil, in order to be soak'd into the Body, to hinder Sweating.

Alipterium, a Place in the Bath, where People were anointed after they had wash'd.

Aliptes, among the Ancients) an Officer that anointed the Wrestlers, before they went to Exercise, and took Care to keep them in Strength and good Complexion: It is also taken by *Cornelius Celsus* for a Surgeon.

Aliquant Part, (*Lat. in Arithm.*) such a Part of a great Number, as is contain'd certain times therein, with some Remainder over and above: Thus 2 is contain'd thrice in 7, and 1 is left as a Remainder.

Aliquot Part, a Part which being taken aliquoties, or certain times precisely constitutes the greater Number: So 3 is an aliquot Part of 12; for 3 taken Four times exactly makes 12, without any Excess or Defect.

Alifanders, an Herb otherwise call'd *Loavage*.

Alkabetz, (among Chymists) an Universal Menstruum or Dissolvent capable (as they say) of dissolving or reducing all manner of mixt Bodies, into a Liquor of its own Substance, preserving the Power of its Seeds, with its natural Essential Form entire; and by this Menstruum they also pretend to extract the Sulphur of Metals.

Alkahengi or **Winter-Cherry**, the Fruit of one of the Sorts of the Plant call'd *Night-shade*.

Alkali, (in Chymistry) a fixed Salt drawn out of the Ashes of calcin'd Herbs or Minerals by means of a boiled *Lixivium* or Lie: Its Name is taken from the Herb *Kali*, otherwise call'd *Salt-wort* and *Glass-wort*, being a kind of Sea-blite, which is one of the chief Ingredients us'd in the making of Glass, and affords a great Quantity of this sort of Salt. Also any earthly Matter that ferments and works with *Acid*, is termed an *Alkali*.

Alkalizate Bodies, are those which have their Pores naturally so formed in such a Proportion, as that they are fit to be pierc'd and put into a violent Motion, by the Points of the *Acid* pour'd upon them.

Alkalizate Spirit of Wine, a pure and rich Spirit that will burn all-away, and even fire Gun-powder, so call'd by Mr. *Boyle*, and made by distilling Spirit of Wine, from Salt of *Tartar*, or *Tartar* calcin'd to Whiteness.

Alkalization, a turning into an *Alkali*, as when some *Alkali* is infus'd in Spirit of Wine, to heighten its dissolving Quality.

Alkanet, an Herb otherwise call'd *Spanish-Bugloss*, the Root of which is us'd to Colour Things with; and being made into an Ointment, it helps old Ulcers, hot Inflammations, Burns, Scalds, and *St. Anthony's Fire*.

Alkermes, a Confection sold in Apothecaries Shops; so named from the *Arabick* Particle *Al*, and the chief Ingredient of it call'd *Kermes* or *Chermes*, which have certain red or scarlet Grains.

Alkashone, (old Word) a made Request.

Algood, a sort of Herb commonly call'd *Mercury*, and by some *Good-Henry*.

Alheal, a vulnerary Herb, otherwise call'd *Crown's Wound-wort*.

Alseed, an Herb so named from its fulness of Seed.

Allantois or **Allantoides**, (*Gr. in Anat.*) one of the Coats that belong to a Child in the Womb; which being plac'd between the *Ambion* and the *Chorion*, receives the Urine that comes out of the Bladder, by the Navel and *Urachus*. It is also call'd

call'd *Farciminalis Tunica*, because in many Brutes 'tis of the Shape of a Gut-pudding; but in Man and some few other Creatures it is round.

Allar, the Alder-tree, a bushy Tree, whose inward Bark is very yellow, and purges Choler, Phlegm, and watery Humours.

To **Allay**, to assuage or ease, to lessen one's Pain or Grief; also to temper or mix Metals with a baser sort. See **Alloy**.

To **Allay** a **Phreatant**, is to cut or carve it up at Table.

Allecti, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) they that were taken out of the Rank of Gentry, to fill up the Senators Places.

Alliative, that is of an alluring, charming, enticing, or engaging Quality.

To **Allodge**, to produce a thing for Proof, to Quote, to Instance in.

Allegation, an Alledging or Proving; the Quotation of an Authority, Book, &c. to make good any Point or Assertion.

Allegiance, the natural and sworn Obedience that is due from Subjects to their Sovereign Prince. The Word at first properly signify'd the Legal Subjection of every Vassal to his Lord.

Allegiare, (old *Latin* Law-word) to excuse, defend, or justify by course of Law. *Leges Alvredi, cap. 4.* — *Allegiat se facinoris, i. e.* let him clear or purge himself of the Crime laid to his Charge.

Allegorical, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of an Allegory.

To **Allegorize**, to use Allegories, or to explain according to the Allegorical Sense.

Allegory, (*Gr. i. e.* saying one thing and meaning another) a Rhetorical Term, being a continued *Metaphor*, wherein there is something couch'd in the Words, that is different from the literal Sense, and the Figure is carried on through the whole Discourse.

Alhelusa, or rather *Hallelujah*, an *Hebrew* Word, signifying *Praise ye our Lord*. Also the Name of an Herb otherwise call'd Wood-Sorrel, or *French Sorrel*, which is of singular Use in Fevers and Agues, defending the Heart from all Infection.

Alhemante or **Almahin**, a kind of grave solemn Musick, where the Measure is full and the Movement slow.

Alheviare, (*Lat.*) to make light of, to slight or disparage. In some old Records, to levy or pay an accustomed Fine or Composition.

To **Alheviare**, to lighten, or soften, to allay, assuage, or ease; to lessen one's Pain or Grief.

Alheviation, Alleviating, or Allaying; Ease, Comfort, Refreshment.

Alley, (*Fr.*) a narrow Lane, a Walk in a Garden.

Alliaria, (*Lat.*) an Herb tasting like Garlick, and call'd *Jack of the Hedge*, or *Sauce alone*; Ramsons.

Alliance, (*Fr.*) an Uniting or Joining of Families together by Marriage, or of Common-Wealths by Leagues; Kindred by Marriage, Match, League.

Allied, match'd, united, or joined by a League.

Allies, Princes or States that have enter'd into an Alliance or League for their mutual Defence and Preservation.

Alligation, (*Lat.*) a Tying or Binding to: In *Arithmetick*, a Rule by which such Questions are resolv'd, as relate to the mixing of divers Merchandizes, Metals, Simples, Druggs, &c. of unequal Price, one with another, so as to find how much of each must be taken, according to the Tenour of the particular Question. This Rule is so call'd from the Numbers being bound or joyn'd to-

gether by circular Lines, and is of two sorts, *viz.* *Medial* and *Alternate*.

Alligation Medial, is, when having the several Quantities and Rates of divers Simples propos'd, we discover the mean Rate of a Mixture compounded of these Simples.

Alligation Alternate, is, when having the several Rates of divers Simples given, we find out such Quantities of them, as are necessary to make a Mixture, which may bear a certain Rate propos'd.

Alligato, (*Lat.* in Husbandry) a Binder or Tyer of the Vines to their Stakes. Also a kind of *West-Indian* Crocodile, that keeps both in the Water and on Land: These monstrous Creatures grow as long as they live, being sometimes 18 Foot long, and as big as a Hoghead; they smell like Musk, so strongly, that the Air is scented for 100 Paces about them, and the Water in which they lie.

Alliteration, (in Rhetorick) a Repeating and Playing on the same Letter.

Allieth, the Name of a Star in the Tail of the Great Bear; the Observation of which is much us'd at Sea, in order to find out the Height of the Pole, or the Latitude, &c.

Alliotticum, (*Gr.*) a Medicine, which by its cleansing Quality, alters and purifies the Blood.

Allium, (*Lat.*) Garlick, a known Plant.

Allocation, properly a Placing or Adding to. In a Law-sense, an Allowance made upon an Account in the Exchequer. *Allocations* are also the Allowances of Officers under a Prince or Nobleman.

Allocations facienda, a Writ directed to the Lord Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, upon Complaint of an Accountant; requiring them to allow him such Sums as he has lawfully and reasonably disburs'd by Virtue of his Office.

Allodial or **Allodian**, that is Free, or for which no Rents or Services are due; as *Allodian Lands, i. e.* Free Lands.

Allodium, (in the Civil-Law) Free-hold, every Man's own Land or Estate that he possesses, merely in his own Right; without yielding any Services to another, which is a Property in the highest Degree, and is usually oppos'd to *Feodum*, or Fee.

Allottheta, (*Gr.*) Things differently plac'd: Also a Grammatical Figure that varies from the common Rules of Syntax; as *Pars in frustra secant: Dulce satis humor*.

Allophylus, one of another Tribe, Nation, or Kindred; an Alien or Stranger.

To **Allot**, to Assign or Appoint, to set out, deliver, or share by Lot.

Allotting of Goods, a Term in Merchandize, when a Ship's Cargo is divided into several Parcels, to be bought by divers Persons, whose Names being wrote on as many Pieces of Paper, are apply'd by an indifferent Person to the respective Lots or Parcels; so that every Man has the Parcel of Goods that answers to the Lot with his Name on it.

Allotment, Allotting, Assignment, Appointment.

To **Allow**, to give or grant; to approve of; to permit or suffer.

Allowable, that may be allowed or approved.

Allowance, Portion, Salary, Maintenance; also an Allowing or Permitting, Winking at.

Alloy or **Allay**, the Proportion of a baser Metal temper'd or mingled with a finer or purer; as the Quantity of Copper or Silver that is mix'd with Gold, to make it of a due Hardness to be coin'd into Money, is call'd its *Alloy*; and Metal that has more of this than it ought to have, is said *To be of a courser or greater Alloy*.

To

To **Allude**, (*Lat.*) to speak a thing which has some resemblance, respect, or regard to another Matter: The Word properly signifies, to play or make sport with, to quibble or pun.

Allum, a kind of Mineral, the best sort of which is call'd *Roch*, or *Rock-Allum*.

Allumins, a Word us'd in the Statute *Ann. 1 Ric. III.* for one that Paints upon Paper or Parchment, or that colours Maps, printed Pictures, &c. a *Limner*: See To **Alluminate**.

To **Allure**, to draw to the Lure or Bait; to Deceit or Entice.

Allusion, an alluding or speaking a thing in reference to another. Thus an *Allusion* is made to an History, Custom, Wise-saying, &c. when we Speak or Write any thing that has relation to it.

Almicantoras, (*Arab. in Astron.*) are Circles of Altitude parallel to the *Horizon*, whose common Pole is the *Zenith* or Vertical Point. Some write it *Almicantoras*, and others *Almicantoras*.

Almicantar-Staff, a Mathematical Instrument usually made of Box or Pear-tree, with an Arch of Fifteen Degrees, to take Observations of the Sun, at the times of its Rising and Setting; in order to find the Amplitude, and consequently the Variation of the Compass.

Almade, a kind of Boat us'd in the *Indies*, and made altogether of one piece of Timber.

Almagest, the Title of an excellent Treatise of the Sphere, written by *Ptolemy*, and of another Astronomical Work by *Francis Riccioli*.

Almain, a German or Native of Germany. In *Musick*, a kind of Air that moves in Common Time.

Almain-robets, a sort of light Armour, having Sleeves of Mail or Iron-Plates riveted with Braces, for the Defence of the Arms.

Almanack, (*Arab.*) Distribution or Numbering: Whence our Yearly Accounts, wherein the Days of the Month, Eclipses, Festivals, &c. are set down in due order, are commonly call'd *Almanacks*; although others derive the Word from the *High-Dutch Al-maen-achte*, i. e. an Observation of all the Months.

Almandine, a coarse sort of Ruby, softer and lighter than the *Oriental*.

Almans, (*Arab.* Defender) the Name of several Princes and great Men among the *Moors*.

Almeriola: See **Almonarium**.

Almestesh or **Almesteshob**, (*Sax. i. e.* Alms-Money.) It was taken for *Peter-Pence*, paid heretofore in *England* to the Pope *Augustus I.* and first given by *Ina* King of the *West-Saxons*; being also known by the Names of *Romesesh*, *Romescot* and *Heartspening*.

Almoine: See **Frank-almoine**.

Almonarium, **Almoierum**, or **Almeriola**, (*Lat.*) in old Records a Cupboard or Safe to set up cold and broken Victuals; to be thence distributed for Alms to the Poor. This sort of Cupboard, in the Northern parts, is still call'd the *Aumbry*, *Ambry* and *Ammony*.

Almond, a sort of Fruit, downey on the outside, the Kernel of which contain'd in a thick smooth Stone is sweet in some, and in others somewhat bitter.

Almonds of the Throat, are a Glandulous Substance, representing two Kernels plac'd on each side of the *Uvula*, at the Root of the Tongue: They receive the *Saliva* or Spittle from the Brain, and disperse it to the Jaws, Tongue, Throat and Gullet, in order to moisten those parts and make them slippery. When these are swell'd and inflam'd by a Cold, &c. they very much straiten the Passage

of the Throat, and render swallowing painful and difficult; so that they help to make what is commonly call'd a *Sore Throat*, and as the Country People express it, *The falling down of the Almonds of the Bars*.

Almond-Furnace or **Sweep**, a kind of Furnace us'd by Refiners, for separating all sorts of Metals from Cinders, parts of Melting-pots, Testis, Brick and other hard Bodies: This Furnace is more-especially us'd at the Silver-Mines in *Cardigan-shire*, in which the Slags, or Refuse of the Litharge are melted with Charcoal.

Almond-Tree, one of the first Trees that Bloom, bearing a most delicious Nut, and beautiful Flowers, of a Purple Red Colour, which make a fine Shew in a Garden: This Tree grows chiefly in the Eastern Countries, especially in the Holy Land, near the River *Jordan*, whence the best of this Fruit are call'd *Jordan-Almonds*.

Almoner or **Almoner**, a Church-Officer belonging to a King or Prince, whose Business is to take Care of the Distribution of Alms, to visit sick and necessitous People, to receive and deliver all cast Horses, Robes, Money, &c. given in Alms: He has also all Forfeitures by Misadventure, and the Goods of Self-murderers, and is to dispose of them in Alms to the Poor.

Almony or **Aumry**, the Almoners Office or Lodgings; also the Place where Alms are given.

Alms, whatever is freely given to the Poor for God's Sake:

Alms-House, a House built by a Man or Woman in a private Capacity, and endow'd with a sufficient Revenue for the Maintenance of a certain Number of poor, aged, or disabled Persons.

Almug-Tree: See **Algum**.

Almicantoras: See **Almicantoras**.

Almuten, (*Arab. in Astron.*) the Lord of a Figure, or strongest Planet in a Nativity.

Almage, Measuring with an Ell, Ell-measure.

Almager, **Almagat**, or **Almagar**, (i. e. a Measurer by the Ell) a publick sworn Officer, whose Business was to look to the Assize of Woollen Cloth made throughout the Realm, and to the Seals appointed for that purpose. There are Three distinct Officers, known by the Names of *Searcher*, *Measurer* and *Almagar*; who were all heretofore comprised in one Person; but the *Almagar* is now only Collector of the Subsidy or Tax, granted to the King or Queen by several Acts of Parliament.

Almy: See the **Eight**.

Alnus, (*Lat.*) the Alder-tree.

Aloes, (*Gr.*) the Juice or Gum of a Tree, that bears the same Name, and grows in several Countries, especially in *gypt*: The best is call'd *Hepatic*, from its Liver-colour, and *Succotrine*, from *Socotra* or *Zocotora*, an Island on the Coasts of *Arabique* in *Eschidia*, that produces good store of it.

Aloes Caballina, the greater sort of Aloes, so call'd, because Farriers use it most for their Horses.

Aloetick, belonging to Aloes; as *Aloetick Pills*.

Aloeticks, Medicines that consists chiefly of Aloes.

Aloft, a Sea-word signifying on High, or in the Upper-part.

Alotia, (*Gr.*) Unreasonableness, particularly in eating; a brutish cramming of the Gut: Also a Prince's Release of a Officer from giving up his Accounts.

Allogotrophia, (among some Writers in Physick) a disproportionate Nourishment, when one part of the

the Body is nourish'd more or less than another, as in the Rickets.

Alota, a kind of Beast like a Mule, having no Joints in the Knees, and therefore cannot lie down or rise up, but leans against a Tree to rest: See *Cith.*

Alotf; or keep your Lotf, (*i. e.* keep the Ship near the Wind) an Expression us'd in speaking to the Steers-man.

Alopecia, a Disease call'd the Scurf or Fox Evil, wherein the Hairs fall off from the Head by the Roots; a shedding of the Hair, occasion'd by Venereal Distempers, or otherwise.

Alopecias, a kind of Fish so call'd, as it were the Sea-Fox: because, after having swallow'd the Hook, she craftily bites off the Line.

Alopecis uba, a sort of sorry Grape.

Alopecuroides Gramen, Fox-tail Grass; an Herb.

Alopercurus, an Herb like a Fox's-tail, shaggy and mossy; tailed Wheat, Fox-tail.

Aloper, the Fox, a Beast of Chace.

Alota, (*Lat.*) the Shad, a Sea-fish.

Alp, a Country-word for the Bulfinch, a Bird.

Alpha, the First Letter of the *Greek Alphabet*, as *Omega* is the last: Whence that Expression in *St. John's Revelation*, *I am Alpha and Omega, saith the Lord, the beginning and the ending, the first and the last*, to shew the eternal Existence of the Son of God, the second Person in the ever blessed Trinity.

Alphabet, the whole Order of Letters in any Language; the Word being derived from *Alpha* and *Beta*, the Names of the Two First Letters of the *Greek Tongue*.

Alphabetical or **Alphabetick**, belonging, or agreeable to the Order of the Alphabet.

Alpheta, a Star of the second Magnitude, the same as *Lucida Corona*; which see.

Alphonsine Tables, certain Astronomical Calculations, made by *Alphonsus* King of *Arragon*.

Alphonsus, a proper Name of Men, very common among the *Spaniards* and *Portugueses*, from the *Gothick* Word *Helphuns*, *i. e.* our Help.

Alphas, (*Gr.*) a kind of Morpew or White Specks on the Skin; which differs from *Leuce* in this respect, that it does not pierce so deep as the latter.

Alpine, belonging to the Mountains of *Italy*, call'd the *Alps*.

Alpine Houfe, a Creature about those Mountains, of the bigness of a Rabbit, having a Head like a Hare, and Ears so short, that they scarce appear above it.

Arumeth, (*Arab.*) the Name of a Star, the same as *Arcturus*.

Alfne, (*Gr.*) the Herb Chick-weed, which being of a cooling and moistening Quality, is good for Inflammations and Heat.

Altabest Paracelsi, (among *Chymists*.) a mixt Body reduc'd to its first Principles.

Altarage, (*Law-word*) the Free-Offerings made upon the Altar by the People; as also, all the Profits that arise to the Priest, upon account of the Altar, *viz.* small Tithes of Wood, Lamb, Colt, Calf, &c.

Alta Lenura: See *Bassa Lenura*.

To Alter, to Change, to Turn, to Vary.

Alterantia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that serve to Alter, Purify and Restore the due mixture of the Blood, and other circulating Humours.

Alteration, Change. In a Physical Sense, it is that Motion by which a Natural Body is varied and changed in some Circumstances, from what

it really was before; tho' as to Sense, its Nature and Bulk appear to continue still the same.

Altercation, Contentious Dispute, Brawling or Wrangling.

Altercum, (*Lat.*) the Herb Henbane.

Altering Remedies: See *Alterantia*.

Altern Base, a Term in Trigonometry, or the Doctrine of Triangles: Thus in Oblique Triangles, the True Base, is either the Sum of the Sides, and then the Difference of the Sides is the *Altern Base*; or else the True Base is the Difference of the Sides, and then the Sum of the Sides is call'd the *Altern Base*.

Alternate or **Alternative**, that is done by Turn, or Course one after another.

Alternate Alligation: See *Alligation Alternate*.

Alternate Angles: See *Angles*.

Alternation, a Changing by turns: Some Mathematicians take it for the different Changes or Alterations of Order in any Number of Things proposed; as the several Changes rung on Bells, &c.

Althæa; (*Gr.*) wild Mallows, or Marsh-Mallows, an Herb good to soften and dissolve; to ease Pain, and to correct sharp Humours.

Altimetry, that part of Geometry, which teaches the Method of taking and measuring of Heights, whether Accessible or Inaccessible.

Altitude, (*Lat.* in *Astronomy*) is the Height of the Sun, Moon, Stars or any Planet or Point of the Heavens, comprehended between the Horizon and any parallel Circle of Altitude, or between the Star, or assigned Point in the Heavens and the Horizon.

The *Suns Meridian Altitude*, is an Arch of the Meridian, contain'd between the Sun and the Horizon, at that time when the Sun is in the Meridian.

Altitude of a Figure, (in *Geom.*) is the perpendicular Distance between the *Vertex* or top of a Figure and its Base.

Altitude of Motion, a Term us'd by *Dr. Wallis* in his *Mechanicks*, for the Measure of any Motion counted according to the Line of Direction of the moving Force.

Altitude of the Pole: See *Elevation of the Pole*.

Alto and Basso or in **Alto and Basso** (old *Law* Phrase) the absolute Submission of all Differences, small or great, high and low, to a Judge or Arbitrator.

Aluco, (*Lat.*) the Leech-Owl; a Bird.

Aludels, (among *Chymists*) are Pots without Bottoms, set on the Top of another, and fitted to a Pot with a Hole in the middle, fix'd under them in the Furnace, which holds the Matter to be sublimed; and at the top of all the Pots, there is a Head to receive the Flowers that sublime or rise up thither.

Albearium, (*Lat.*) a Hive of Bees, or a place where Bee-hives stand: In *Anatomy*, the inward Cavity or Hollow of the Ear, near the Passage that conveys the Sound.

Alveolus, any wooden Vessel made hollow; a Tray. Among *Anatomists*, *Alveoli dentium* are the Holes of the Jaws in which the Teeth are set.

Albidura, loosening Medicines.

Albi Fluxus, a looseness of the Belly.

Alum, the Herb Comfrey or Camfrey.

Alumen, Allum, a kind of Mineral Salt.

Alumen Saccharinum, a mixture of Roch-Album, Rose-water and the White of an Egg, so call'd from the resemblance it has to Sugar.

Aluminous, belonging to Allum.

Alpion, (*Gr.*) an Herb which cures Madness, and prevents it in those that are bit by a mad Dog.

Alptar

Alytarcha, (among the ancient *Greeks*) the chief Officer at Publick Games and Sports; particularly the Priest of *Antioch* in *Syria*, who at such times was to see good Order kept.

Amadetto, (*Ital.*) a sort of Pear.

Amain, a Word us'd at Sea, when a Man of War gives Defiance to another, and bids her yeild. To *Wave amain with a naked Sword*, is as much as to Command another Ship to lower her Top-sails; and to bid her strike *amain*, is to require her to let fall her Top-sails.

Amalck, (*Heb.* a Licking or Smiting People) the Son of *Eliphaz*, by his Concubine *Timna*, from whom the *Amalekites* descended.

To **Amalgamate**, (in Chymistry) to mix *Mercury* or Quick-silver with Gold, or some other noble Metal melted; so as to reduce it into a kind of Paste, fit to be laid on some Works, as in Gilding, &c. or else to change it into a very fine Powder: Also to moisten any thing, especially for a Medicinal Use, into a soft Pap.

Amalgamation, the Act of Amalgamating.

Amalgame, any Metal that is so amalgamated or reduced to a soft Paste; which Operation cannot be performed on Iron or Copper.

Amalgaminge, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for an Amalgame or Mixture of Quick silver with other Metals.

Amanes, a Word us'd by some Chymists, for Gems or precious Stones.

Amanuensis, one that Writes what is indited by another; a Secretary, or Clerk.

Amaracus or **Amaracum**, (*Gr.*) the Herb Sweet-Marjoram.

Amarantus or **Amaranthus**, Everlasting, a Flower that continues long without any sensible Decay. *Amarantus purpureus*, a Flower gentle, with a purple Flower. *Amarantus luteus*, Maudlin-wort or Baltazar, an Herb that bears a yellow Flower.

Amarilla, the Herb Feverfew or Milk-wort.

Amasah, (*Heb.* sparing the People) the Son of *Abigail*, treacherously kill'd by *Joab*.

Amassiah, (*i. e.* the Burden of the Lord) a King of *Judah*.

To **Amass**, (*Fr.*) to Heap up, to Hoard or Treasure up.

To **Amate**, (old World) to Discourage.

Amatory, (*Lat.*) belonging to Love-matters, or Lovers; as *Amatory Verses*, or *Letters*.

Amaurosis, (*Gr.*) a Dimness or loss of Sight, without any outward Fault to be seen in the Eye.

Amayl, a Word us'd in old Records for Enamel.

To **Amaze**, (*q. d.* to put into a Maze) to Astonish or Surprise, to Daunt.

Amazons, (*Gr.*) certain warlike Women of *Asia*, living near the River *Tbermodoon*, who burnt or cut off their Right Paps, and kill'd all their Male Children, that they might have no Man among them.

Ambacti, (among the ancient *Gauls*) those Servants and Retainers that belong'd to their chief Nobility.

Ambages, a long Circumstance of Words, remote from the true scope of the Matter; a tedious Story to no purpose, a Compass or Fetch about.

Ambar or **Ambarum**, Amber-greece.

Ambarvalia, (*Lat.*) a Festival Time among the ancient *Romans*, when they pray'd for their Fields and Corn, with a solemn Procession.

Ambassador or **Embassador**, a Person sent by a Sovereign Prince or State to another, either to Compliment or to Treat about some important Business.

Amber, (*Gr.*) the Ridge or Edge of a Hill: In *Surgery*, a superficial jutting out of the Bones; also an Instrument with which disjointed Bones are set again.

Amber, a kind of hard Gum, of a lively bright Yellow colour, of which Beads and Bracelets are made: In *Prussia* there is great store of it, which grows like Coral on a Rock of the North-Sea, and being broken off by the force of the Waves, is cast up into their Harbours.

Black Amber. See *Jeat*.

Amber-fish. See *Dorada*.

Amber-greece, a sweet-scented clammy Juice or Perfume, which some take to be a kind of Bitumen that rises from Springs in the bottom of the Sea, and grows hard by floating on the Water. It is found in many Places on the Sea-shore, but especially in the *Indies*.

Ambidens, (*Lat.*) a Sheep that has Teeth on both Sides, both the upper and lower; a Theave, a Hogrel.

Ambidexter, one that uses both Hands a-like; a Jack on both Sides or Prevaricator. In Common Law, a Juror that takes Money of both Parties for the giving of his Verdict; for which Offence he forfeits ten times as much as he takes.

Ambidextrous, belonging to such foul Practices, Juggling; as *Ambidextrous Dealings*.

Ambient, Incircling or Encompassing round about. In *Philosophy*, Natural Bodies that happen to be plac'd round any other Body, are call'd the *Ambient*, and often the *Circumambient* Bodies; and the whole Body of the Air, because it surrounds all Things on the Surface of the Earth, is term'd the *Ambient*, by way of Eminence.

Ambigu, (in *Cookery*) several sorts of Meat and Pulse serv'd up in the same Dish; a Banquet of Meat and Fruit altogether.

Ambiguity, Double Meaning, Obscurity in Words.

Ambiguous, Uncertain or Doubtful; with respect to Words of doubtful meaning, that may be taken several ways.

Ambit of a Figure, (in *Geom.*) is the Perimeter, Circumference, or Sum of all the bounding or encompassing Lines that enclose it.

Ambition, an immoderate Desire of Honour and Promotion.

Ambitious, full of Ambition, desirous or greedy of Honours.

Amble, the Going of a Horse between Pace and Trot.

Ambloss, (*Gr.*) Abortion, or Miscarriage; an abortive Birth.

Ambloctics, Medicines that cause Abortion.

Amblygon, (in *Geom.*) a Figure that has an obtuse or blunt Angle; any plain Figure, whose Sides make an obtuse Angle one with another.

Amblygonial, belonging to such a Figure. Thus an *Amblygonial Triangle*, is that which has one obtuse Angle.

Amblyopia, Dulness or Dimness of Sight, when the Object is not clearly discern'd at what distance soever it be plac'd.

Ambra, (*Lat.*) Amber-greece: Also a kind of Vessel or liquid Measure among our *Saxon* Ancestours, the Content of which is not now known.

Ambrat, (*Gr.* Immortal) a proper Name of Men.

Ambrosia, a Word often us'd by the Poets, for the delicious Jellies and Food of the Heathen Gods: Whence it is taken for a kind of Medicine prepared to be as grateful and pleasing to the Palace as is possible: Also an Herb call'd Oak of *Jerusalem*.

Ambry, Ammery, or Aumbry, (Country-word) a kind of Cupboard or Safe for the keeping of cold and broken Victuals; properly such as are to be distributed for Alms to the Poor.

Ambasace, See *Acc.*

Ambubatz, (*Lat.*) certain Women of *Syria*, who got their Living at *Rome*, by playing on Musick and other lewd Prank.

Ambulation, a Walking: In *Surgery*, the spreading of a Gangrene.

Ambulatory, Going or Moving up and down, not being fixed to any Place.

Amburbial Sacrifices, (among the *Romans*) a kind of Solemnity when the Beasts were led round about the City, before they were Sacrificed.

Ambury, a Disease in Horses which causes them to break forth in spongy Swellings full of hot Blood and Matter.

Ambuscade, Ambush, or Ambushment, properly, a Body of Men that lies hid in a Wood or other convenient Place, so as to rush out upon or enclose an Enemy unawares; a lying wait privily to Surprise, Catch, or Intrap one.

Ambustion, (in *Surgery*) a Solution of the continuity of the Parts, caus'd by some outward Burning; a Burn, or Scald.

Amel-Corn or French-Rice, a kind of Grain of which Starch is made.

Amen, a *Syriack* word, signifying Verily, so be it; and therefore added to the close of all Prayers.

Amenable, (*Fr.*) easie to be Led or Ruled, Tractable; a Term apply'd in our Law-books to a Woman that may be govern'd by her Husband.

To **Amend,** to Repair, to Reform or Correct; to Make or to Grow better.

Amendment, Reformation, Correction: In a Law-sense, the Correction of an Error committed in a Process, and espy'd before Judgment, which may also be amended by the Justices after Judgment.

Amends, Satisfaction or Recompence.

Amensia, (*Lat.*) Madness, Foolishness. See *Insania*.

Amensed, (old Word) Diminished, or Lessened.

Ameos, (*Gr.*) Bishop's-Weed, an Herb, the Seed of which is one of the Four lesser Seeds us'd in Physick, for causing to break Wind.

To **Amerce,** to set a Fine, or Forfeiture upon one.

Amercement or Amerciament, (Law-Term) a Penalty assel'd by the Peers or Equals of the Party amerced, for an Offence done against the King or some Lord. *Amercements* differ from Fines, in regard that they are arbitrarily imposed, whereas Fines are expressly appointed by the Statute.

Amercement Royal, is where a Sheriff, Coroner, or other Officer of the King, is Amerced or Fined by the Justices, for Abuse in his Office.

America, the Fourth part of the World, which was first discover'd by *Christopher Columbus* or *Colon*, a *Genoese*, Anno Dom. 1492. but took Name from *Americus Vespusius* a *Florentine*, who made a farther Discovery of those Parts in 1497.

Amerina Saley, a kind of Willow so call'd from *Ameria*, a Town in the Province of *Ombria* in *Italy*, where it grows plentifully; the Twig-withey good to make Baskets of.

Amerp or Amerit, a proper Name of Men, from the *German* Word *Emeric*, i. e. always Rich and Powerful.

Amels, Amice, or Amict, (*Lat.*) an Ornament

which Popish Canons or Priests wear on their Arms, when they go to say Mass.

Amethyst, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of a Violet colour and faint Lustre, so call'd because it is said to prevent Drunkenness. In Heraldry, the Purple colour in the Coats of Noblemen, which in the Escutcheons of the lower Gentry is call'd *Purple* and *Mercury*; in those of Sovereign Princes.

Amethystozones, the best sort of Carbuncles or Rubies.

Amiable, (*Lat.*) worthy to be Loved, Lovely, Charming.

Amiable Numbers, (according to *M. Ozanam*) such as are mutually equal to the whole Sum of one another's Aliquot Parts; as these Two Numbers 284 and 220: For 284 is equal to the Sum of all the Aliquot Parts of the second Number 220, which are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 20, 22, 44, 55, 110; and the latter Number 210 is equal to all the Aliquot Parts of 284, viz. 1, 2, 4, 71, 142.

Amiantus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Stone that is rozy like Wool, and call'd *Earth Flax* or *Salamander's Hair*, which being put into the Fire, it will never burn or consume.

Amicable, Friendly, Loving, Kind, Courteous.

Amict, a *Roman* Gold Coin, worth 17 s. 1 d. 3 ob. *English* Money, and otherwise call'd *Consularis* from its being first Stamp'd by the *Consuls*.

Aminadab, (*Heb.* a Free or Vowing People, or a Prince of People) the Son of *Ram*, and Father of *Nabshon*; also the Son of *Korath*.

Aminæum Vinum, a sort of Wine so call'd from *Aminæa* or *Apulia*, a Country of *Italy*.

Amittere Legem Tertæ, (*Lat.* Law-Phrase) to lose the Law of the Land, or to be deprived of the Liberty of Swearing in any Court; anciently the Punishment of a Champion overcome or yielding in Fight; as also of Jurors found guilty in a Writ of Attaint, and of Persons Outlawed.

Amity, Friendship, Love, Affection.

Amma, (*Gr.*) a Tying, Knitting, a Band; among Surgeon's a Truss us'd in Ruptures.

Ammi or Amnium, the Herb Bishop's-weed; good for the Gripes, difficulty of Urine, and the biting of Venomous Creatures.

Amnissaddat, (*Heb.*) the People of the Almighty) a Prince of the Tribe of *Dan*.

Amnochrylos, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone appearing like Gold-Sands.

Ammodytes, a sort of Serpent somewhat resembling a Viper in shape, but of a Sandy colour; the Sand-Viper.

Ammon or Ammonites, (*Heb.* the Son of my People) a People descended from *Benammi* the Son of *Lot*.

Ammoniacum Gummi, Gum Ammoniack, a kind of Gum or juice of a Plant, like our Giant-Fennel, growing near *Cyrene* in *Barbary*.

Ammonites, a sort of Stone call'd the lesser Spawn stone.

Ammonitrum, a sort of Nitre made of Sand and Nitre mixt together.

Ammsace, See *Acc.*

Ammunition, (*Lat.*) all sorts of warlike Provisions and Stores, especially Powder and Ball.

Ammunition-Bread, the Bread that is provided for, and given to the Solders.

Amnesty, (*Gr.*) an Act of Oblivion, a general Pardon granted by a Prince to his Subjects for all former Offences.

Amnion or Amnios, (in *Anat.*) the Coat or soft Skin that immediately covers a Child in the Womb, and which is voided after the Birth with the others, call'd *Allantois* and *Chorion*.

Amon, (*Heb.* True, also an Artificer or School-Master) King *David's* First-born Son by *Abinoam*, who having forc'd his Sister *Tamar*, was kill'd by his Brother *Absalom*.

Amœbean Verses, (in *Grammar*) are such as answer one another by course; as in some of *Virgil's* Eclogues,

Amomum, certain Grains of a purple Colour, biting Taste, and spicy Smell; the Fruit of a Tree in the *East-Indies*: Some take it for a kind of Shrub growing in *Armenia*, round together like a Cluster of Grapes, with a Flower resembling a white Violet, and Leaves like the White Vine: Also the Herb call'd *Jerusalem*, or our *Lady's Rose*.

Amorites or **Amorheans**, a People of *Palestine*.
Amoroso, (*Ital.*) an amorous Man, a Lover, a Gallant, a Spark.

Amorous, apt to fall in Love, or belonging to Love.

Amort, (*Fr.*) Dead: Whence one that is in a Melancholly Fit, is said to be all *A-mort*, i. e. quite Dead-hearted.

Amortization, the Act of Amortizing. See **Forfeiture**.

To **Amortize**, to kill; a Word us'd by *Chaucer*: In a Law-sense, to make over Lands or Tenements to a Corporation, Guild, or Fraternity, and their Successors.

To **Amour**, (*Fr.*) to rise up in Value, or Tenour.

Amos, (*Heb.* a Burden or Burdening) an ancient Prophet of the *Jews*, whose Writings are still extant among the Books of the Holy Scripture.

Amourist, (*Fr.*) an amorous Person, one that is apt to be in Love.

Amours, Love-Concerns, or Intrigues.

Amoules, counterfeit Gems or precious Stones.

Amoz, (*Heb.* Strong or Mighty) the Father of the Prophet *Isaiab*.

Ampelitis, (*Gr.*) a kind of black, bituminous, clammy Earth, with which Vines were anointed to kill the Worms, and make them thrive the better; Kennel-coal or Bastard Jet.

Ampelodesmos, a sort of Herb which the Inhabitants of the Island of *Sicily* us'd instead of Twigs to tie their Vines with.

Ampeloleuce, the Herb Briony, or the White Vine.

Ampelopason, an Herb that grows about Vines or Vine-yards, Leak-Vine, Bears-Garlick, or Rainsins.

Ampelas agria, the Wild Vine, a sort of Herb.

Amphemeritus, a Fever or Ague that comes every Day.

Amphibious, that lives both in the Water and upon Land: Thus the Beaver, Otter, Frog, Goose, &c. are said to be *Amphibious Creatures*.

Amphiblestroides, (in *Anat.*) a soft, white, slimy Skin or Coat of the Eye, so named, because that being thrown in Water, it resembles a Net. It is otherwise call'd *Tunica Retiformis*, and *Retina*.

Amphibology, a dark Speech that has a double Meaning.

Amphibrachus, a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verse, having a long Syllable in the Middle, and a short one on each Side, as *amârê*.

Amphibranchia, (in *Anat.*) certain Places about the Glandules or Kernels in the Jaws, that serve to moisten the Throat, Stomach, &c.

Amphictyons, a Name anciently given to the Great Council of *Greece*, which consisted of eminent Persons, chosen out of the Twelve chief Cities, for the making of Laws and deciding of Controversies.

Amphidaxum, a Term us'd by some Anatomical Writers, for the Summit or Top of the Mouth of the Womb.

Amphitracer, a Foot in Verse, that has a short Syllable in the Midst, and a long one on either Side; as *æquitâs*.

Amphimallus, a Garment friz'd or shagged on both Sides.

Amphiprotylos or **Amphiprostyle**, (in *ArchitECT*) a kind of Temple of the Ancients, which had four Columns or Pillars in the Front, and as many in the Face behind.

Amphisbæna, a kind of Serpent, which seems to have a Head at both Ends, and goes both Ways; the Double-headed Serpent.

Amphiscit, (in *Geog.*) those People whose Shadows, at different Times of the Year, fall both ways, viz. to the South Pole, when the Sun is beyond them in Northern Signs, and to the North Pole, when the Sun is to the Southwards of them in Southern Signs; and these must be the Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone.

Amphimela, a kind of Instrument used by Anatomists in the Dissecting of Bodies.

Amphitane, a precious Stone of a Gold Colour, which is of the same Nature with the Load-stone, and draws Gold in like manner.

Amphitheater, a Place built by the ancient *Romans*, of a round or oval Figure, and containing a great Number of Seats, one above another, where the People saw divers Shews and Sports; as Prizes between Sword-Players, Wild Beasts Fighting, Representations of Sea-Fights, &c. See **Theater**.

Amphora, an ancient Measure of liquid Things; a Vessel of a Foot square, with two Ears to hold by in lifting it up or carrying it; a Kilderkin or Firkin. The *Italic Amphora* contain'd five Gallons, and the *Attick* seven Gallons and a half.

Ample, (*Lat.*) that is of a large Extent, or of great Power; Noble, Abundant.

Ampliation, an Enlargement: In a Law-sense; a deferring of Judgment 'till the Cause be better examin'd.

Amplification, an Amplifying or Enlarging: In *Rhetorick*, an Enlarging upon an Argument, to work upon the Hearers and gain their Belief of what is said.

To **Amplify**, to enlarge a Discourse, or upon a Subject; to Romance, to help the Matter, to add to the Story.

Amplitude, Greatness, Largeness: In *Astronomy*, the *Amplitude of the Sun and Stars*, is an Arch of the *Horizon*, comprehended between the true East and West Point of it, and the Center of the Sun, Moon, or any Star, at its Rising or Setting: Or if the Sun, Moon, or Star be above the *Horizon*, then so many Degrees as are contain'd between the *Azimuth* of the Sun, Moon, or Star, and the said East or West Point, shall be call'd *The Amplitude*.

Amputation, a Cutting away, or Lopping off: In *Surgery*, it is taken for the Cutting off any corrupted or purefy'd Part or Member, to prevent the Infection from spreading through the whole Body.

Amram, (*Heb.* a high People) the Father of *Moses*, *Aaron*, and *Miriam*.

Amraphel, (i. e. a speaking Destruction, or a speaking Judgment) an ancient King of *Sabinæ*.

Amulet, a kind of Physical Composition or Charm to wear about one, to preserve from the Plague, Poison, Inchantment, &c.

Amurath, the Name of several *Ottoman Emperours*, and common to others in *Turkey*.

Amurca, (*Lat.*) the Mother, Lees, or Dregs of Oil.

To **Amuse**, (*Fr.*) to stop or stay one with a trifling Story, to make him lose his Time, to feed with vain Expectations, to hold in Play.

Amusement, a trifling Business to pass away the Time, a Toy; also the making of vain Promises to gain Time.

Amussis, (*Lat.*) a Mason's or Carpenter's Rule or Line, Chalk'd or Oker'd, with which they level their Work: Whence the Phrase, *Ad Amussim aliquid facere*, To do a Thing exactly by Line and Rule to a Hair's Breadth.

Amy, (*Fr. i. e.* Friendly or kind) a proper Name common to Men and Women: Also a Law-word; as *Prochein Amy*, *i. e.* the next Friend or Person to be trusted for an Infant or Orphan, See **Prochein**.

Amygdala, (*Gr.*) the Almond-tree or its Fruit. *Amygdala* is also taken for the Almonds of the Ears, the same with *Paristomia* and *Tonsillæ*; which see.

Amygdalate, an Artificial Milk or Physick-Drink, made of blanch'd Almonds and other Ingredients.

Amygdalites, an Herb of the Spurge-kind, with Leaves like those of an Almond tree.

Amylon or **Amylum**, a kind of Food made of Wheat without grinding it, Bowls of Wheat or Frumenty; also White Starch.

Amyrica Emplastra, Defensative Strengthening Plaisters.

Amyris, a kind of sweet Shrub that bears no Fruit, and which some took to be the Myrrh-tree.

Amystis, a Carouse or Way of Drinking among the *Ibracians*, who used to pour their Liquor down Gutterlane, without fetching Breath, or without winking; also the Bowl or Cup they drunk out of.

An Jour & Waste, (*Fr. Law-phrase*) See **Year, Day and Waste**.

Ana, (*Gr.*) a Word us'd by Physicians in their Bills, to signify an equal or like Quantity of each Ingredient to be taken for the Compounding of any Medicine: Also an *East-India* Coin, worth $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ or somewhat above an *English* Penny: Also a kind of *Indian* Beast, with long Teeth and sharp Nails.

Anabaptiston: See **Abaptiston**.

Anabaptists, (*Gr. i. e.* Rebaptizers) certain Sectaries, who first appear'd in *Germany*, under the Conduct of one *Nicholas Stork*, *A. D.* 1521. Their chief Tenet is, That Persons ought not to be Baptized 'till they are able to give an Account of their Faith.

Anabasis, an ascending or getting up, an Ascent or Rise: In the Art of Physick, the Growth or Increase of a Disease.

Anabibazon, (*i. e.* Ascending or Rising up) a Term sometimes us'd in Astronomy, for the Dragon's-Head, or the Northern Node of the Moon, where she rises from South to North Latitude: See **Dragon's-Head** and **Nodes**.

Anabrochismus, (in *Surgery*) a particular manner of drawing out the pricking Hairs of the Eyelids that are turn'd inwards, *viz.* by means of a Thread of a fine Silk in the Eye of a Needle, which when doubled, the Hair is put through and so drawn out.

Anabrosis, a Coroding or Eating away: Among Surgeons, a Consuming or Wasting of any Part of the Body by sharp Humours.

Anacampteros, an Herb, which being but touch'd, has the Force to reconcile Lovers or Friends fallen out; the Herb Orpin.

Anacamptical or **Anacamptick**, reflecting, turning, or bowing back or again, a Word often used with respect to Echoes, which are Sounds produced *Anacamptically*, or by Reflection.

Anacampticks or **Catoptricks**, a Branch of Opticks, a Science which by the Rays of some luminous Object, reflected on a plain Surface, finds out and considers its Form, Dimensions, Distance, and other Properties.

Anacardium, a kind of Bean growing in *Malacca*, like a little Bird's Heart.

Anacathartus, a Medicine that Purges or Discharges Nature by some of the upper Parts; as any thing that provokes to Vomit, to Sneezing, or Spitting.

Anacathartick Medicines, are such as cause Vomiting.

Anacephalosis, a brief Recapitulation or Summary of the Heads of any Matter spoken or deliver'd in Writing; a short Repetition or Summing up of what went before.

Anachites, the Diamond, a precious Stone so call'd, because it is said to have the Virtue of driving away Distempers of the Mind, and to be a Preservative against Poison.

Anachoreta, an *Anchoret* or Monk that retires from Company, and lives solitary by himself.

Anachronism, an Error in Chronology; or in the Computation of Time; a false Chronickling.

Anaclyticks, a part of Opticks which treats of all sorts of Refractions, and is the same with *Dioptricks*.

Anarolletta, a kind of Medicine to be apply'd to the Fore-head or Nostrils, in Diseases of the Eyes, or to stanch Bleeding; a binding Plaster for the Temples, &c. to stop the flowing down of Rheum. Also a Medicine that will conglutinate or close the Parts, and breed Flesh in a Wound or Ulcer.

Anastrophe, (*q. d.* an Inconsequence in Discourse) a Rhetorical Figure, when a Word that is to answer another, is not express'd.

Anacreontick Verse, a kind of Verse that consists of seven Syllables, without being tied to any certain Law of Quantity, and takes Name from its Author *Anacreon*, a famous *Greek* Lyrick Poet, who was choak'd with a Grape-Stone, and some of whose Poems are still extant.

Anadenomalache, the Rose-mallow Tree.

Anadema, a Band or Tie: Among Surgeons a Swathe or Bandage to bind up Wounds.

Anadiplosis, a Redoubling: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when the last Word in the End of a Verse or Sentence is repeated in the Beginning of the next, as —*fit Tytyrus Orpheus, Orpheus in Sytyris*. Virg. It is also sometimes us'd in Medicine, for the Redoubling of the Fits of Fevers, Agues, &c. and in this Sense is call'd *Spanadiplosis* by some Writers.

Anadosis, a Burking forth, or Bobbling up as Water does; a Distribution: In the Art of Physick, it is chiefly us'd for the conveying of the Juice call'd *Chyle*, thro' the proper Vessels, and sometimes for whatever tends upwards in the Body, as a Vomit, &c.

Anagallis, the Herb Pimpernel, good for Wounds, and to cure the Pin or Web in the Eye. *Anagallis aquatica*, Sea-Purslane or Brook-Lime. *Anagallis Sylvestris*, the Herb Calves-Snout.

Anaglyptic or the **Anaglyptic Art**, the Art of Engraving, Chasing, or Imbossing Plate, &c.

Anagnostes, a Reader, a Clerk.

Anagoge, a raising of the Mind to search out the hidden Meaning of any Passage; especially the mystical Sense of the Holy Scriptures.

Anagogica,

Anagogical, belonging to Myſteries, myſterious, myſtical; that has a raiſed or uncommon Signification, or that raiſes the Mind up to Divine Contemplations.

Anagram, an ingenious Interpretation of one's Name, Title, &c. by tranſpoſing the Letters of it, in order to make out ſomething to the Honour and Praise of the Perſon.

Anagraphe, a Regiſtring, or Recording of Matters; a Commentary, an Inventory, a Breviate.

Anagyris, a kind of Herb that is fair to the Sight, but has a ſtinking Smell; Bean-trefoil.

Anah, (*Heb.* Answering or Singing, or Poor) the Father of *Abimilabb*, one of *Eſau's* Wives.

Anaiſtheſis, (*Gr.*) a Defect or Loſs of Senſe, which happens to Perſons troubled with the Palſie, or that are Blaſted.

Anak, (*Heb.*) a Giant; from whom deſcended the Race of the *Anakim* or Giants that were deſtroyed by *Jofhua*.

Analeſta, (*Gr.*) properly Fragments or Crums gather'd from Table; whence it is taken for Collections or Scraps out of Authors.

Analeſis or **Analeſtes**, a Servant that gathers up the Crums and Scraps on the Floor after Dinner, the Sewer of the Table that takes away; alſo a well read Scholar.

Analemma, a lofty Building, a Citadel or Fort. In *Aſtronomy*, an Orthographical Projection of the Sphere on the Plane of the Meridian, the Eye being ſuppoſed to be at an infinite Diſtance, and in the Eaſt or Weſt Points of the Horizon. In *Dialling*, a particular Way to find out the Courſe or Height of the Sun or any other Planet; alſo a Mathematical Inſtrument uſ'd for that Purpoſe.

Analepticks, Medicines that renew and cheriſh the Strength: Alſo a part of that Method in *Phyſick* which is call'd *Hygieina*, *i. e.* the Art of preferring Health; whereby weak Perſons are recovered.

Analgheſia, Indolency, a being free from Pain or Grief.

Analogical, belonging to Proportion, proportionable.

Analogia, (*in Logick*) a forcible Argument drawn from the Cauſe to the Effect, ſo as to imply an unavoidable Neceſſity: In the Art of *Phyſick*, a Compariſon of Cauſes relating to a Diſeaſe.

Analogous, answering in Proportion, Reſemblance or Faſhion; bearing Relation to, proportionable, alike.

Analogia, like Reaſon, Relation, Proportion, Agreement, Correſpondency: In *Grammar*, the Declining of a Noun, or Conjugating of a Verb, according to its Rule or Standard. In *Mathematics*, the Compariſon of ſeveral *Ratios* or Reaſons of Quantities or Numbers one to another; being much the ſame with *Proportion*; which ſee.

Analyſis, the Reſolving or Severing of a Matter into its Parts, for the better Underſtanding of it: In *Mathematics*, it is the Art of Diſcovering the Truth or Faithood of a Propoſition, by ſuppoſing the Queſtion to be always ſolved, and then examining the Conſequeſes, till ſome known and evident Truth be found out, or elſe the Impoſſibility of the Propoſition in Hand.

In *Chymiſtry*, **Analyſis**, is the Reducing of any Subſtance into its firſt Principles: Among *Anatomists*, an exact Diviſion of all the Parts of a Humane Body, performed by a particular Diſſection of them.

Analytical or **Analytick**, belonging to an *Analyſis*, or Method of Reſolving, &c.

Analytick, (*in Logick*) is a Part of that Science which teaches to Decline and Conſtrue Reaſons, as *Grammar* does Words.

Analytick or the **Analytical Art**, *Algebra*, often ſo call'd, as being nothing elſe but a general *Analyſis* of the pure *Mathematicks*; or becauſe it ſhews how to ſolve Queſtions and demonſtrate Theorems, by inquiring into the fundamental Nature and Frame of the Thing, which for that Purpoſe is as it were reſolved into its Parts, or taken all to Pieces, and then put together again: In this Senſe, *Analytical Demonſtrations* are oppoſed to *Synthetical ones*; which ſee.

To **Analyze Bodies**, (*in Chymiſtry*) is to diſſolve them by means of Fire, in order to find out the ſeveral Parts of which they are made.

Anamneſis, Remembrance: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, whereby the Orator calls to Mind Matters that are paſt.

Anamneticks, Medicines that ſerve to reſtore the Memory.

Anancton, a Rhetorical Figure that makes out the Neceſſity of a Thing.

Ananiah or **Ananias**, (*Heb.* the Cloud or Diſtination of the Lord) the proper Name of ſeveral Perſons mentioned in Holy Scripture.

Anapaſtas or **Anapeſt**, a Foot or Meaſure in *Greek* or *Latin Verſe*, that has the two firſt Syllables ſhort, and the laſt long; as *Pictas*.

Anapaſtick Verſes, are thoſe which have ſuch Feet, and which are commonly uſ'd in *Tragedies*; where there are three Feet, which are made uſe of in all Parts of the Verſe indifferently.

Anaphora, (*i. e.* Relation or Repetition) a Rhetorical Figure, when in the Beginning of every Verſe or Member of a Sentence the ſame Word is repeated. Among ſome ancient *Aſtronomers*, it is taken for an *Ascenſion* or *Riſing up* of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack* from the Eaſt, by the daily Courſe of the Heavens.

Anaphtoneſis, Money that has no Froth.

Anaplerofis, a Filling up, or Supplying: In *Surgery*, that Part of the Art which reſtores what either Nature has denied or is otherwiſe decayed.

Anapleroticks, Medicines that help to fill Ulcers with Fleſh.

Anarchy, a being without Rule, want of all Government in a Nation or State, no Supreme Authority being there lodg'd, either in Prince or Rulers; ſo that all Things are in the utmoſt Diſorder and Confuſion.

Anateta, (*i. e.* the Killer or Murderer) a Name given by *Aſtroglogers* to the fatal Planet, which threatens Death in a Nativity.

Anarrhion, a kind of Herb like *Pimpernel*; Calves-foot.

Anas, (*Lat.*) the Duck or Drake; a Water-Fowl.

Anafarſa, (*Gr.*) a kind of Dropſie, a white, ſoft, yielding Tumour or Swelling of the whole Body, or of ſome of its Parts, which dints in when the Fleſh is preſs'd.

Anaſtoſis, a Reſolving of mixt Bodies into their Elements or firſt Principles by Chymical Operations.

Anaſtomofis, a Loofening or Opening: In the Art of *Phyſick*, it is more eſpecially taken for a flowing out of the Natural Humours of the Body; as *Blood*, *Lympha*, *Chyle*, &c. at the meeting of Veſſels that are not well cloſed: Alſo the mutual Opening of Arteries and Veins one into another.

Anaſtomoticks, Medicines that open and widen the Orifices of the Veſſels, ſo as to cauſe the Blood

Blood to circulate freely and pass easily out of the Arteries into the Veins : Or Medicines which serve to open the Pores and Passages ; such are those that purge or provoke Sweat or Urine, &c.

Anastrophe, (*i. e.* Inversion or Turning the contrary Way) a Grammatical Figure, when that Word is set foremost which should follow ; as, *Italiam contra*.

Anatarka, (*Lat.*) a kind of Eagle that preys upon Ducks.

Anatasis, (*Gr.*) an Extension upwards, a Stretching or Reaching out : In *Surgery*, the Stretching out of the Body towards the Upper Parts.

Anathēmia, (the last Syllable but one being long) signifies any Offering or Gift set a-part or given to God, or to his Church ; properly those that were Consecrated by the ancient Heathens to their Idols, and were usually hang'd up on the Walls or Pillars of the Temples.

Anathema, (the last Syllable but one short) is a solemn Curse or Sentence of Excommunication ; also any accursed Thing, or a Person cut off from the Communion of the Church.

To **Anathematize**, to Excommunicate ; to put under a Curse.

Anathymiasis, an Exhalation, Vapour, or Steam ; a Perfume.

Anatocism, a yearly renewing of Usury, and taking Use upon Use, so as the Interest becomes the Principal.

Anatomical, belonging to Anatomy.

Anatomist, one skill'd in that Art.

To **Anatomize**, to dissect or cut up a dead Body, in order to view its Parts.

Anatomy, a neat Dissection or Cutting open of the Body of a Man or other Creature, whereby the Parts are severally discovered, in order to explain their Original, Nature, and Use ; for improving the Art of Physick and Natural Philosophy.

Anatripsis, a rubbing against, or upon ; a Bruising or Bruising : In *Surgery*, the Bruising or Breaking of a Bone, or of the Stone in the Bladder or Kidneys.

Anatron or **Patron**, a kind of Salt drawn from the Water of the River Nile in *Egypt*.

Anaptris, the Herb Sorrel.

Anbury, a kind of Wen or spongy Wart full of Blood, growing in any Part of a Horse's Body.

Ancestour, (*Fr.*) a Fore-Father : In Common-Law, the Difference between Ancestour and Predecessour is, that the former is apply'd to a Natural Person ; as *F. K. and his Ancestours*, and the other to a Corporation or Body Politick, as *A Bishop and his Predecessours*.

Ancestrel, (*Law-word*) belonging to Ancestours, as *Homage Ancestrel*, *i. e.* Homage that has been done by one's Ancestours.

Anchor, (*Gr.*) a well known Iron Instrument that holds a Ship in the Place where she Rides, and of which there are several sorts, *viz.* The *Bowers*, the *Grappel*, the *Kedger*, the *Stream-Anchor*, and the *Sheet-Anchor* ; which see. The Parts of an Anchor are, the *Arm*, *Beam*, or *Shank*, the *Floek* or *Fluke*, the *Ring*, and the *Stock* ; all which are explain'd under those Articles.

The **Anchor**, is said *To be a Cock-bell*, when it hangs right up and down by the Ship's Side ; and *To be a Peek*, when it is just under the *Hawse* or Hole in the Ship's Stern, thro' which the Cable belonging to it runs out : The Seamen say, *The Anchor is foul*, when the Cable by the turning of the Ship is hitched about the Fluke.

To **Boat the Anchor**, is to put it into the Boat : The Anchor is said *To come home*, when it cannot

hold the Ship, but that she drives away by the Violence of the Tide or Wind ; and *To fetch or bring home the Anchor*, is to Weigh it : *To let fall*, or *drop the Anchor*, is to put it down into the Sea, in order to make the Ship ride. *To shoe the Anchor*, is to case the Flock of it with Boards, that it may the better take hold where the Ground is soft.

Anchorage or **Anchoring**, Ground fit to hold a Ship's Anchor, so that she may ride it out safely ; the best sort of which is a stiff Clay or hard Sand : In a *Law-sense*, **Anchorage** is a Duty paid to the King, for Casting Anchor in the Pool of a Harbour.

Anchoralis Processus : See **Ancroites**.

Anchorit, a Hermit or Monk that leads a solitary Life in a Desert.

Anchusa, (*Gr.*) an Herb ; a kind of Bugloss : Alchanet or Orchanet.

Anchyle : See **Ancyle**.

Anchylops, a Swelling between the greater Corner of the Eye and the Nose ; the same as **Agilops**.

Ancyle : See **Dragon's Blood**.

Ancient, Old, that is of former Time, particularly as opposed to Modern or Late.

Ancient Demeasne, (*Law-Term*) a certain Tenure, by which all Manours belonging to the Crown, were held in the Time of King *Edward* the Confessour, and *William* the Conquerour.

An **Ancient** or **Ancher**, a Flag or Streamer, set up in the Stern of a Ship.

Ancients, a Title given in the Middle-Temple ; to such as are past their Reading and never read. In *Gray's-Inn*, the Society consists of *Benchers*, *Ancients*, *Barristers*, and *Students under the Bar*. The Inns of *Chancery* have likewise their *Ancients* and *Students* or *Clerks*, and among the *Ancients*, one is chosen Principal or Treasurer.

Ancienty, (*Law-word*) Ancientness, Seniority, Eldership, as *The eldest Sister can demand no more than her other Sisters by Reason of her Ancienty*.

Ancone, a kind of Boil, Sore, or foul Swelling, that breaks out in the fleshy Parts.

Ancon, (*Gr.*) properly the Place where the Arm is bent or bowed ; the Elbow, the Top or Point of the Elbow : It is also sometimes taken by Anatomists for the backward and larger shooting forth of the Bone of the Arm called *Ulna*.

In Architecture, **Ancones**, are the Corners or Coins of Walls ; the Bowings or Meetings of Members like an Elbow, or the bent of the Arm ; Cross-beams or Rafters.

Anconaeus, a Muscle that helps to stretch out the Elbow, and is so call'd by *Riolanus* from its Situation : It arises from the lower and back Part of the *Os Humeri* or Shoulder bone, and is inserted to the lateral Part of the *Brachialis Externus*, a Thumb's Length below the *Olecranon*.

Ancony, a Term of Art us'd at the Iron-Mines, when the Metal is work'd in the Finery-Forge, from a Bloom or four-square Mass, to a Bar of about three Foot long of any shape ; leaving at each end a square rough piece, to be wrought at the *Chafery*.

Ancteres, (*Gr.*) a Surgeon's Bands to tie or stitch up a Wound close.

Ancyle, a kind of Javelin or Dart, or the Leather-thong, with which it is thrown : In *Anatomy*, the bending of the Elbow or of the Ham ; the Contraction or Drawing together of a Joynt.

Anclyoblepharum, the growing of the Eye-lids to the *Tunica Cornea*, or to the *Albuginia*, so that sometimes both the Eye-lids close and stick together.

Anclyosis

Ancploglossum, a being Tongue-ty'd, when the small String under the Tongue is too straight, which causes a Difficulty in the uttering of the Words.

Ancploglossus, one that is Tongue-ty'd, or has an Impediment in his Speech.

Ancplotomus, a little Knife to cut the String under the Tongue.

Ancpoides, the Process or shooting forth of the Shoulder-bones like a Beak; otherwise call'd *Ancboralis*, *Coracoides*, and *Cornicularis*.

Andabatae, (among the *Romans*) a sort of Fencers, who fought hood-wink'd, or Champions that fought on Horse-back blind-fold.

Andouille, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a kind of Chitterling, made either of Hogs or Calves Guts; the former being usually stuff'd with Pork, and the other with Calves-Chaldron, Udder, &c.

Andouillet, minced Veal with Bacon and other Ingredients roll'd into a Paste: *Andouillets* for Fish-Days are also made of Eels and Carps-Flesh, chopt small or pounded in a Mortar.

Andractis, (*Gr.*) the Herb Purslain. *Andrachne agria*, wild Purslain.

Andradswald, a Wood in *Suffex*, anciently 120 Miles in Length, noted for the Death of *Sigebert*, King of the *West-Saxons*, who was stabb'd there by a Swine-herd.

Androcto, a proper Name of Men, signifying Manly or Courageous, in *Greek*.

Androdamas, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone, bright as Silver, in many Squares like a Diamond: Also a sort of Blood-stone, very hard and weighty, which bleeds when rubb'd on a Whet-stone.

Androgynus, one that is both Man and Woman, or has the Natural Parts of both Sexes; a Scat or Will-Jill, an effeminate Fellow.

Andromeda, a Northern Constellation, consisting of 27 Stars.

Androsaces, (*i. e.* Man's Remedy) a white Herb that grows on the Sea-coasts of *Syria*, so call'd because it forces Urine in Persons troubled with the Dropsie; Dodder, or With-wind.

Androsamon, a Plant, the Flower of which yields a Juice like Man's Blood; *Sr. John's-wort* or *Tusan*, an excellent Plant for Wounds, either taken inwardly or outwardly applied.

Androtomy, a Dissection of Humane Bodies; as *Zootomy* is that of other Living Creatures.

Anemius Furnus, (among *Chymists*) a Wind-Furnace, us'd to make strong Fires for Distilling or Melting.

Anemone, the Emony or Wind-Flower, of which there is great Variety in our *English* Gardens.

Anemoscope, a Device invented to fore-shew the Change of the Air, or the Shifting of the Wind.

Anent, (*Scotch*) Concerning, or Relating to; also an old *English* Word for Over-against.

Ans or Anons, the Spires or Beards of Barley, or other bearded Grain.

Anethum, (*Gr.*) the Herb *Dill*.

Aneurisma, (in *Surgery*) a Stretching or Bursting of the Arteries, so that they continually beat and swell, sometimes to the Bigness of an Egg; which Swelling yields if pressed, but soon recoils.

Angaria, the Pressing of Horses, Teams, Ships, Men, &c. for the Publick Use; any compelled Service. In our old Records, it is taken for any troublesome or vexatious Dury or Service done by the Tenant to his Lord.

Angel, (*Gr.*) the Word properly signifies a Messenger or Bringer of Tidings, and is generally apply'd to those Immaterial and Intellectual Beings, which God makes use of as his Ministers

to execute the Orders of his Divine Providence.

Angel, a sort of Gold Coin that has the Figure of an Angel stamp'd on it, and is worth Ten Shillings: Also a kind of Chain-shot, a Cannon-bullet cut in two, and having the Halves join'd together with a Chain.

Angel-bed, a sort of open Bed, without Bed-Potts.

Angelica, an Herb, the distilled Water of which, and especially the Roots, resist Poison and all infectious Vapours.

Angelical, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Angels.

Angelot, (*Fr.*) a kind of small Cheese, commonly made in *France*: Also a Musical Instrument somewhat like a Lute.

Angiglossi, (*Gr.*) they that Stammer in their Speech, particularly such as find it difficult to pronounce the Letters *L*, *R*, and *K*.

Angild, (old Law-term) the bare single Valuation or Satisfaction made for a Man or Thing, from the *Saxon* Words *An one* and *Gild*, Payment, Mulct, or Fine: So *Twigild* was the double Fine, and *Trigild* the treble Fine, according to the Ability of the Person.

Angina, (*Lat.*) an Inflammation of the Jaws and Throat, attended with a continual Fever and a Difficulty of Breathing and Swallowing; the Quinsey, which is of two sorts, either *Spuria* or *Exquisita*, *i. e.* a bastard or a true Quinsey: Again, the latter is four-fold, *viz.* *Cynanche*, *Paracynanche*, *Synanche*, and *Parasynanche*; which see in their proper Places.

Angina Lini, the Herb Dodder.

Angina Vinaria, the Drunken Hiccough.

Angiology, (*Gr.*) a Discourse or Treatise of the Vessels of a Humane Body; as of the Veins, Arteries, Sinews, &c.

Angiotomy, a Cutting open of those Vessels; as in Opening of an Artery or Vein.

Angle, (*Lat.*) a Corner; also a Fishing-Rod. In *Geometry*, a Space comprehended between the meeting of two Lines, which is either greater or less, as those Lines incline towards one another, or stand farther asunder. These Angles are of two sorts, *viz.* Plain or Spherical.

Plain Angle, is the Distance or Opening of Two Lines that touch one another in the same Plane, but so as not to make one strait Line, and the Lines that form it are termed *Legs*: Or it is a Space bounded by the Meeting of two Lines, which cut one another on a Plane; and may be either Right-lined, Curvilinear, or Mixed.

A **Right-lined** or **Rectilineal Angle**, is an Angle made by the meeting of two Right Lines. A **Curvi-linear** or **Crooked-lin'd Angle**, that which is made by the Intersection or Mutual Cutting one another of two crooked Lines. A **Mixti-linear** or **Mixed Angle**, that which takes its Rise from the meeting of a Right Line and a Curve or Crooked Line.

Spherical Angle, an Angle made by the Meeting of two Arches of great Circles, which intersect or mutually cut one another on the Surface of the Globe or Sphere.

Angles, whether Plain or Spherical, may be consider'd as Right, Acute, and Obtuse.

A **Right Angle**, is when one Right Line falls perpendicularly on another, so as to leave an equal Space on each Side, and the Measure of this Angle is always 90 Degrees or one quarter of a Circle; every Circle being usually divided into 360 equal Parts, call'd Degrees.

An **Acute Angle**, is that which is less than a Right one, or contains less than 90 Degrees, and is so call'd because its Angular Point is sharp: An

Obtuse

Obtuse Angle, having its Angular Point blunt or broad, is greater than a Right one, and consists of more than 90 Degrees. But no Angle can contain fully 180 Degrees; for then one Leg falls into the same Right Line with the other, and they make the Diameter of the Circle.

Angles, have also several other Names according to their different Positions, their Relation to the respective Figures they are in, and the Lines that form them; as either Contiguous or Opposite, External or Internal, Oblique, Solid, &c.

Contiguous or Adjacent Angles, have one Leg common to both Angles, and both taken together are always equal to two Right ones: *Opposite or Vertical Angles*, those that are made by two Right Lines crossing each other, and which only touch in the Angular Point. They take Name from their being opposed *ad Versicem*, or at the Top; and therefore in some Books are called *Head-Angles*. An Angle also in any Triangle is said *To be Opposite* to the Side that subtends it.

External Angles, are the Angles of any Right-lined Figure without it, when all the Sides are severally produced or lengthened; and they are all taken together, equal to four Right Angles.

Internal Angles, (in General) are all Angles made by the Sides of any Right-lined Figure within.

Oblique Angles, are such as are either Acute or Obtuse, in Opposition to Right-Angles.

A **Solid Angle**, is the Meeting of several Planes or level Surfaces; which mutually cut one another, and meet all in one Point.

Angle at the Circumference, is an Angle made by any two Chords which meet there in a Point.

Angle of a Segment, is an Angle made by the Circumference of a Circle and a Right-Line cutting it: And *Angle in a Segment* is an Angle made by two Right-Lines rising from the Angles of the Segment, and meeting in the Circumference.

Angle of Longitude, (in *Astron.*) is the Angle which the Circle of a Star's Longitude, makes with the Meridian, at the Pole of the Ecliptick.

Angle of the Sun's Position, an Angle made by the Meeting of an Arch of a Meridian Line, with an Arch of an *Azimuth*, or any other great Circle passing through the Body of the Sun.

Angle of Incidence, (in *Catoptricks*) is an Angle made by a Ray of Light falling on a Body, with any Tangent Line of that Body, which is next the luminous or light Body: In *Dialling*, it is an Angle made by the straight Line that proceeds from the Sun to the Dial-plane.

Angle of Reflection, that which is form'd by the reflected Ray, at the Point of Reflection, with the other part of the Tangent Line of the said Body: In *Dialling*, an Angle made by a straight Line which proceeds from the Angle of Incidence.

Angle of Refraction, that which is made by the Ray of Incidence, prolonged through another *Medium* (as out of the Air into the Water) and the Ray of Refraction; or the same Ray consider'd, as it were broken and deviating from a Right-Line.

Angle of the Interval of two Places, (in *Opticks*) is the Angle made by the Lines directed from the Eye to those Places.

Angle Refracted, is the Angle between the Refracted Ray and the Perpendicular.

Angle of the Bastion, (in *Fortif.*) an Angle made by the two Faces of the Bastion, being the utmost part, call'd the Point of it, and most expos'd to the Enemies Batteries: It is the same with the *Flanked Angle*.

Angle at the Center, an Angle made in the Midst of the *Polygon* or many-sided Figure, by two Lines

proceeding from the Center, and ending at the two nearest Angles of the *Polygon*.

Angle of the Circumference, is the mix'd Angle made by the Arch which is drawn from one Gorge to another.

Angle of the Complement of the Line of Defence, is the Angle that proceeds from the Intersection of the two Complements one with another.

Angle of the Courtin or Angle of the Flank, that which is made by, or contained between the Courtin and the Flank in any Piece of Fortification.

Angle of the Counterscarp, that which is made by two Sides of the Counterscarp, and meets before the Middle of the Courtin.

Angle Diminished, an Angle made by the Face of the Bastion, with the outward Side of the *Polygon*, and only in use among the Engineers of *Holland*.

Angle of the Epaule: See *Epault*.

Angle of the Exterior Figure or Angle of the Polygon, that which is formed at the Point of the Bastion, by the meeting of the two outermost Bases or Sides of the *Polygon*.

Angle of the Interior Figure, that which is made in the Center or Middle of the Bastion, by the meeting of the innermost Sides of the Figure.

Angle of the Flank. See *Angle of the Courtin*.

Angle flanked, that which is made by the meeting of the two Faces of the Bastion: See *Angle of the Bastion*.

Angle flanking outward, that which is form'd by the meeting of the two *Razant* Lines of Defence, that is to say, the two Faces of the Bastion prolonged. See *Angle of the Tenaille*.

Angle flanking inward, the Angle made by the Flanking Line and the Courtin.

Angle forming the Face, is that which consists of one Flank and one Face.

Angle forming the Flank, that which is made up of one Flank and one Demi-Gorge; or an Angle made by the Flank and that part of the side of the *Polygon*, which runs from the said Flank to the Angle of the *Polygon*; which if lengthened, crosses the Bastion, and is only used by *Dutch* Engineers.

Angle of the Post, that which is made before the Courtin where it is intersected.

Angle Post. See *Angle of the Tenaille*.

Angle of the Polygon. See *Angle of the Exterior Figure*.

Angle Re-entrant or Reentrant Angle, is an Angle that points inward towards the Body of the Place.

Angle Saillant or Saliant, otherwise call'd *Soytant* and *Wif*, is an Angle that thrusts out its Point towards the Campaign or Country.

Angle of the Shoulder or Epaule, an Angle made by the Lines of the Face and Flank of the Bastion.

Angle of the Tenaille or the outward flanking Angle, that which is made by the two Lines *Fichant*, *i. e.* the Faces of the two Bastions extended 'till they meet in an Angle towards the Courtin; so as always to carry its Point in towards the Work; It is also call'd *Angle-Mort* or the *Dead Angle*, and *Angle Reentrant* or Angle inwards.

Angle of the Triangle, is half the Angle of the *Polygon*.

Angle of the Cast, (in *Navigat.*) that Point of the Compass which the Ship sails upon. Also an *Astrological* Term: See *Angles in Astrology*.

Angles of a Battalion, (in the Art of War) are made by the last Men at the Ends of the Ranks and

and Files : Whence the two last Men of the Front-Rank are call'd *Front-Angles*, and the two last Men of the Rear-Rank, *Rear-Angles*.

In Astrology, *Angles* are taken for certain Houses of a Scheme or Figure of the Heavens, viz. the Horoscope or First House term'd *The Angle of the East*; the Seventh House; *The Angle of the West*; the Fourth House, *The Angle of the North*; and the Tenth House, *The Angle of the South*.

To *Angle*, to Fish with an Angle, or Rod.

Anglia, (*Lat.*) a Part of the Island of Great-Britain, now call'd *England*.

Anglicism, a Propriety of the *English* Speech; the *English* Way of Speaking or Writing.

Angober, a kind of Pear, bluish-coloured on one Side, and a grainish Russet on the other.

Anguilles, (in Falconry) a sort of small Worms cast up by sick Hawks.

Anguifer or *Anguiterens*, (*Lat.*) a Constellation or Cluster of Stars in the Heavens, the Figure of which represents a Man holding a Serpent, and 'tis said to fore-bode a Storm, when it sets in the Morning : See *Ophiuchus*.

Anguilla, an Eel or Grig, a known Fish : *Anguilla arenaria*, the Sand-Eel.

Anguis, a Serpent, a Snake, an Adder.

Anguish, (*Fr.*) excessive Grief, or Pain; great Trouble of Mind, or Body; Affliction, Distress.

Anguiterens : See *Anguifer*.

Angular, belonging to, or having Angles or Corners.

Angulosity, (a Philosophical Term) the Quality of that which has several Angles.

Augustus Clavus, a small Stud or Button, shap'd like the Head of a Nail, which the *Roman* Knights us'd to wear on a Garment, thence call'd *Tunica angusti Clavi*; whereas the Senators had them of a larger Size; and their Coat was therefore nam'd *Tunica latii Clavi*.

Anhalina, Medicines which promote Respiration or the more easie fetching one's Breath; such as Wound-herbs, Brimstone, &c.

Anhelation, a Difficulty in Breathing, Shortness of Breath.

Anhelote or *Anlote*, an old Law-word, signifying that every one should pay his respective Part and Share, according to the Custom of the Country.

Anicetum, (*Lat.*) Anise-seeds, an excellent Remedy for Wind in the Stomach, and the Wind-Cholick.

Anima, (*Lat.*) the Breath, the Soul, the Principle of Life.

Anima Gummi, a sort of whitish Gum, like Frankincense, brought from *Ethiopia*, as also from the *East* and *West-Indies*.

Anima Hepatis, (*i. e.* the Soul of the Liver) a Name given by some Chymists to Vitriol and *Sal Martis*, or Salt of Steel, because the Diseases of the Liver are cured by it.

Anima Saturni, (according to some Chymists) signifies the Extract of Lead.

Animadvertum, the Act of Animadverting, or Observing; a serious Consideration and Reflection upon any Point; Correction, a Remark or Observation on a Book, &c.

Animadvertive, that considers, or reflects; as *The Animadvertive Faculty*.

To *Animadvert*, to bend or turn the Mind to a Thing, to take Notice of, to Remark or Observe.

Animal, Living; that belongs to Life, that has Life in it; as *The Animal Spirits*. In Morals, *Animal* is oppos'd to *Rational*.

Animal Bezoar : See *Bezoar*.

Animal Faculty, the Act by which a Man exercises Sense, Motion, and the principal Functions

of the Mind; as Imagination, Reasoning, Memory, &c.

An *Animal*, a Living-Creature, any thing that has Life and Sense; as a Man, a Beast, a Bird, &c.

Animalcula, (*Lat.*) are very small Animals, such as by the Microscope have been discovered in most Liquors, of which there are prodigious Numbers in Black-Pepper-Water; as also in Water wherein Barley, Oats, and especially Wheat has been steep'd for four or five Days.

To *Animare*, to give Life, Enliven, or Quicken; to Hearten, or Encourage; to Abet, Egg, or Set on.

Animated Mercury, so Mr. Boyle calls Quick-silver, which being impregnated or fill'd with some subtil, nimble, and spirituous Particles, is made capable of growing hot when mingled with Gold; and such also he calls *Incalescent Mercuries*.

Animated Marble, is one touch'd with a Load-Stone.

Animation, the Supplying of an Animal Body with a Soul. Thus the *Fetus*, or Child in the Womb is said *To come to its Animation*, when it begins to act like a true Living-Creature, or after the Female that bears it is *Quick*; according to the usual manner of Expression.

Animi Deliquium : See *Deliquium Animi*.

Animobar, (in *Astrology*) one of the Methods of rectifying Nativities, so as artificially to find out the exact Minute ascending at one's Birth.

Animosity, Stourness, Stomachfulness, Willfulness; also Heart-burning, Hatred, Grudge.

Ani Procidencia : See *Procidencia Ani*.

Anisclaptoz or *Anisclaptoziz Anisclaptoz Par*, (*Lat.* *i. e.* the Arse (scarcely) the Name of a pair of Muscles so call'd from that Action which is perform'd by the help of it; as serving to draw the Arm backward and downward: It is also term'd *Lattissimus Dorsi*, *i. e.* the broadest of the Back from its Largeness.

Anisum, Anise, a sweet-sweetening Herb, some what like Smallage, the Seeds of which are good for shortness of Breath; a Cough, &c.

Ankres, (in *Heraldry*) a kind of Cross for a Coat of Arms, the ends of which are shap'd like the Flock of an Anchor.

Anlare, (old Word) a Falchion or Sword, whose Shape resembles a Scythe.

Anna or *Anni*, (*Heb.*) a Christian Name of Women, signifying Gracious, full of Mercy or Com-tesy.

Annales, (*Lat.*) Histories, or Chronicles of Things done from Year to Year. In some old Records, Yearlings are young Cattle of the first Year.

Annalist, a Writer of Annals.

Annals, yearly Chronicles, a Chronological Account of remarkable Passages happening in a Kingdom or Common-wealth from Year to Year. In this respect, they differ from History which descants upon those Events, and on the Causes that produc'd them.

Ananian Law, (among the *Romans*) a certain Law relating to the Age in which a Man might sue for, or exercise any Publick Office.

Anias, (*Heb.*) a High-Priest of the *Jews*, who sent Christ bound to *Caiaphas* his Father-in-Law.

Annats or *Annates*, (*Lat.*) First-Fruits out of Spiritual Livings, being the Value of one Year's Profit, anciently paid to the Pope, and now to the King. See *First-Fruits*.

Annal, a certain Commodity brought from *Barbary*, to be used by Dyers and Painters.

Annealing, a Staining and Baking of Glass, so that the Colour may go quite thro' it; an Art by

some Casualty altogether lost in *England*, if not in *Europe*, but lately reviv'd and improv'd; *Annealing* is also a particular Way of *Baking Tiles*.

To *Anner*, to unite or join one Thing to another, especially Lands, Provinces, &c.

Annexation, the Annexing or Uniting of Lands, or Rents to the Crown.

Anniented, (*Fr. Law-word*) brought to nought, frustrated, or made void.

To *Annihilate*, (*Lat.*) to Bring or Turn any created Being to nothing, to Destroy it utterly.

Annihilation, the Act of Annihilating.

Annū Pubiles, (*Lat. Law-Phrase*) the Marriageable Age of a Maiden, *i. e.* at Twelve Years; before which Time she is said to be *infra annos nubile*.

Anniversary, done Yearly at a certain Time, or celebrated every Year.

Anniversary Days, (among our *Saxon Ancestors*) were certain solemn Days appointed yearly, in Remembrance of the Deaths or Martyrdoms of Saints: Also Days on which at the Return of every Year, People us'd to pray for the Souls of their deceased Friends; which Custom is still in use among *Roman-Catholicks*.

An *Anniversary*, a yearly Obit, or Service said by a Popish Priest, for a dead Person, once every Year.

Anno Domini, (*Lat. i. e.* in the Year of our Lord) is that reckoning of Time from our Saviour's Birth, which with the Year of the King's or Queen's Reign, is commonly us'd in *England*, for the Date of Publick Deeds and Writings.

Anolis, a Creature in *America*, about the Bigness of a Lizard, and of a yellowish Skin, which in the Day-time is continually a prowling about the Cottages for Food, and in the Night lies under Ground, making a great Noise.

Annotation, Note, Remark, or Observation.

To *Anoy*, (*Ital.*) to hurt, to prejudice, to en-damage.

Anoyance, Prejudice, Damage, Injury: See *Anoyance*.

Annua Pensione, a Writ whereby the King having due to him a yearly Pension from an Abbot or Prior for any of his Chaplains, us'd to demand it of such an Abbot or Prior, and requir'd him, for his Chaplain's better Assurance to give his Letters-Patent for the same.

Annual, Yearly, that comes every Year.

Annual Leaves, are such as come up in the Spring and perish in the Winter.

Annual Equation, or the mean Motion of the Luminaries: See *Equation*.

Annuaia, (in old *Latin Deeds*) a yearly Salary, or Allowance made to a Priest, for keeping an Anniversary; or otherwise, for saying continued Masses one Year for the Soul of a deceased Person.

Annates Musculi, (in *Anat.*) a Pair of Muscles seated at the Root of the Transverse Vertebra of the Back, and so nam'd by Mr. *Cowper*, because they make the Head nod directly forwards: He also calls them *Recti interni intiores*, from their lying under the *Recti majores*.

Annuity, a yearly Rent, or Income, to be paid for Term of Life, or Years: The main Difference between an *Annuity* and a *Rent*, is that the latter is payable out of Land; whereas an *Annuity* only charges the Person of the Grantor, or his Heirs.

To *Annul*, to abolish, to repeal, to make void.

Annularis Cartilago, (*Lat. in Anat.*) the second Cartilage, or Gristle of the *Larynx*, or Top of the Wind-pipe, which is encompass'd by it, as it were, with a Ring.

Annularis Digitus, the Ring-Finger, which is between the Middle-Finger and the Little-Finger.

Annularis Processus, a Bunch or Knob made by the Meeting of the Processes of the *Medulla Oblongata* under the Side of it.

Annularis Protuberantia, a certain Part of the Humane Brain, lying between the *Cerebellum* and the two backward Prominences, or Bunching out Parts; the same as *Annularis Processus*.

Annulet, a little Ring, or any Thing made in the Shape of a Ring: In *Heraldry*, the Figure of such a Ring, being the Mark of Distinction, which the fifth Brother of any Family usually bears in his Coats of Arms: *Annulets* are also Part of the Coat-Armour of several good Families.

In Architecture, *Annulets* are small square Parts turn'd about in the *Corinthian Capital* under the *Echinus*, or Quarter-Round: Also certain square Members put upon the *Doric Chapter*, above the fourth Part of the Oval.

To *Annunerate*, to put into the Number.

Annunciation, the Delivery of a Message: The Word is peculiarly apply'd to the Festival commonly call'd *Lady-Day*, kept yearly *March 25*, in Remembrance of the Message concerning our Saviour's Birth, brought by the Angel *Gabriel*, to the Blessed Virgin *Mary*.

Anodyne, (*Gr.*) that serves to assuage, ease, or quite take away Pain.

Anodynes, Medicines used for that Purpose: They are also sometimes call'd *Paragoricks*, from the Comfort and Quiet that they procure to the Patient.

Anoes, (*Gr.*) Madness, a Loss of the Faculties of Imagination and Judgment.

Anomalous, that is out of Rule, Irregular, Unequal, Unlike: In *Grammar*, there are four kinds of *Anomalous Nouns*, *viz. Heterogeneous, Heteroclitus, Difficients, and Redundants*: Which see under those Words.

Anomaly, (in *Grammar*) an Irregularity in the Conjugations of Verbs or Declensions of Nouns, when they do not follow the common Rule. Among Astronomers, it is taken for an Inequality or Unlikeliness in the Motions of the Planets; as also sometimes for the Argument of the Irregularity, and the Equation which should adjust it.

The True or equal Anomaly of a Planet, is an Arch of the Eccentric, comprehended between the true Place and the *Apogee*.

The Mean Anomaly of the Sun or other Planet, (in the old *Astronomy*) is an Arch of the *Ecliptick*, between its mean Place and its *Apogee*.

The Mean, or Equable Anomaly of a Planet, (in the new *Astron.*) is the Area contain'd under a certain Line drawn from the Sun to the Planet, and so call'd, because this Area increases equably, or in Proportion to the Time of the Planet's Revolution round the Sun in the *Focus*, or Navel-point of the Elliptical Figure.

The Mean Anomaly of the Center, (in the *Ptolemaick Theory*) is an Arch of the *Zodiack* of the *Primum Mobile*, terminated by the *Linea Apsidum*, and by the Line of the Mean Motion of the Center.

The True Anomaly of the Center, is the same Arch of the *Zodiack*, bounded by the Line of the *Apsis*, and by that of the true Motion of the Center.

Anomaly of the Orbit, is the Arch, or Distance of a Planet from its *Aphelion*.

Anomomeres, (in *Philos.*) that which consists of several and different Particles.

Anonis, the Herb Comcock, or Rest-harrow, the Root of which steep'd in Wine provokes Urine, and drives out Gravel.

Anantum, the Nettle without Sting, Dead-Nettle, or Archangel.

Anonymous, that is without a Name, Nameless.

Ano

Anonymous, that is without a Name, Nameless.

Anonymous Spirit, (in *Chymistry*) a kind of Spirit that may be separated from Tartar and several sorts of Wood; the same as *Adiaphorous*, or *Neutral Spirit*; which see.

Anopsia, a want of Sight, or Blindness.

Anorexia, a want of Appetite, a Loathing of Meat, occasioned by an ill Disposition of the Stomach.

Anovance, **Popvance**, or **Pusance**, (Law-term) any Hurt or Damage done to a Publick Place, as a High-way, Bridge, &c. Or to a private one by Encroachment, by laying any Thing that may breed Infection, or otherwise.

Ansa, (*Lat.*) the Ear or Handle of a Cup, Pot, or Jug; any Thing to hold by: Among Astronomers, *Ansa* or *Anses* are taken for the various Positions of the Ring of *Saturn*, because they sometimes appear like Handles to the Body of that Planet. See *Ring of Saturn*.

Anselwicht. See *Auncelwicht*.

Ansein, (*Germ.*) a proper Name of Men, signifying Defence of Authority.

Ansepsade. See *L'ansepsade*.

Anser, (*Lat.*) the Goose or Gander, a Water-Fowl. *Anser Bassianus*, the Solan Goose, which breeds in an Island on the Coast of Scotland, call'd the *Bass*.

Anserina, wild Tansy, or Silver-weed, an Herb that Geete feed upon.

Answerable, that is obliged to answer for a Thing, accountable; also that has some relation to a Thing proportionable.

Antachates, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of the Agate kind, which being burnt smells like Myrrh.

Antagonist, one that strives for the Mastery against, or out-vies another, one that in Disputation or Arguing opposes another.

Antagonista or **Antagonist**, (in *Anat.*) is taken for a Muscle of an opposite Situation, or contrary Quality: As the *Abductor* and the *Adductor*, of the *Cubitus*; the former serving to pull back the Arm, and the other to stretch it out.

Antanaclassis, (*i. e.* a reflecting or bearing back) a Rhetorical Figure, when a Word spoken in one Sense is handsomely turn'd to another; as *A Gentleman being told that his Son waited for his Death, and the Son denying it, the Father reply'd, I would have you wait for it, (long enough) be meant.*

Antanagoge, properly a going forth to meet the Enemy, a producing on the contrary Side: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when not being able to answer the Adversary's Accusation, we return the Charge, by loading him with the same Crimes.

Antaphroditicks, Medicines that are us'd against the *French Pox*.

Antapocha, the Counter-part of a Deed, or Writing; a Counter-bond.

Antapodosis, a returning or repaying on the other Side, or by Turns: In *Rhetorick*, the Counter-part or latter Clause of a Similitude, answering the former: Thus, *As the Soil is improv'd by Tilling, so the Mind is more refin'd, and render'd more sublime by good Discipline.*

Antarick, (in *Astron.*) as *The Antarick Pole*, *i. e.* the South Pole, or End of the *Axis* of the World, so call'd from its being opposite to the *Arick* or North Pole.

Antarick Circles, one of the lesser Circles of the Globe or Sphere, which is described 23 Degrees and a half from the *Antarick* or South Pole. See *Arick* and *Polar Circles*.

Antares, the *Scorpion's-Heart*, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude, in the Constellation *Scorpio*; its Longitude being 45 Degr. 13 Min. Latitude 4 Deg. 27 Min.

Antarthyticks, Remedies good against the Gout.

Antasthmaticks, Medicines against the Tiffick or Shortness of Breath.

Antrambulo, (*Lat.*) a Sergeant of the Mace to a Prince, or Verger or Gentleman-Usher.

Antecedence, Among Astronomers, a Planet is said *To be in Antecedencia*, or in *Antecedence*, when it appears to move contrary to the usual Course or Order of the Signs of the *Zodiack*; as when it moves from *Taurus* towards *Aries*: But if it proceed from *Aries* to *Taurus*, and so to *Gemini*, &c. They say, it goes in *Consequencia*, or in *Consequence*.

Antecedent, going before in Time, fore-going.

Antecedent Signs, (in the Art of *Physick*) such Signs or Causes as are observed before a Disease; as *An ill Disposition of the Pancreatick Juice* or of the *Choler* is the Cause of many Diseases.

The **Antecedent**, (in *Grammar*) is that Word which the Relative refers to; see *Relative*: In *Logick*, it is the former Part of the Syllogism or Argument. See *Conditional Propositions*.

Antecedent of the Reason, (in *Mathematicks*) is the first Term of Comparison in a Proportion, or that which is compar'd to another. Thus if the Reason or Proportion were of the Quantity A to B, or of the Number 4 to 8; A or 4 is the Antecedent, and B or 8 the Consequent of that Reason.

Antecessor, (*Lat.*) one that goes before. In the *Roman Law*, the Predecessour of an Estate, or the Predecessour in an Office.

Antecurto, a Fore-runner, a Scout, a Dragon; one of the *Forlorn Hope* that rode before the Army.

Antedate, an older Date than it ought to be.

To **Antedate**, to Date a Letter, or other Writing before the Time.

Antediluvian, belonging to the Time before *Noah's Flood*; as the *Antediluvian Earth*, *i. e.* the Earth that then was, before it was destroy'd by the Flood.

Antediluvians, those Generations from *Adam* that were before the Flood; as those since descended from *Noah*, are call'd *Post-Diluvians*.

Antemeridian, belonging to the Time before Noon or Mid-day.

Antemeticks, (*Gr.*) Medicines that are given against Vomiting.

Antenantiosis. See *Enantiosis*.

Anteocuris, (a Term in *Physick*) a contrary Indication, Symptoms, or Sign, forbidding that to be us'd which appear'd to be proper by a former Indication: Thus abundance of ill Juice in the Blood requires Purging, &c. But the Weakness of the Patient may forbid it.

Antepast, (*Lat.*) a Fore-taste.

Antepenultima, (in *Grammar*) the third Syllable of a Word, beginning to count from the last.

Antepredicaments, (in *Logick*) Things necessary to be known before-hand, for the better Understanding of the Predicaments; as Definitions of Univocal, Equivocal, and Demonstrative Terms, &c.

Anterides, (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) Buttresses set against the Walls, to uphold or bear up the Building.

Anteros, a precious Stone, the best sort of *Ame-thyst*.

Antes, (*Lat.*) the Fore-Ranks, or outmost Ranks of Vines: In *Architecture*, Pillars or huge Stones set to under-prop the Front of a House; also square Pilasters, which the Ancients us'd to place at the Corners of the Walls of their Temples.

Antestature, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a Traverse or small Intrenchment made of Pallisadoes, or of Sacks fill'd with Earth, and rais'd in haste, to dispute the rest of the Ground, when the Enemy has already gain'd part.

Anthallium, (*Gr.*) a kind of Apple growing in the Sandy Places of *Egypt*, about the Bigness of a Medlar, and anciently us'd in Second Courses.

Anthedon, a sort of Medlar-tree, with a Flower like that of an Almond-tree; the Fruit delicious and lasting.

Anthelix, (in *Anat.*) the Protuberance or Knob of the Ear, or the inward Brink of the outward Ear, being a Semi-circle within the *Helix*, and almost parallel to it.

Anthelminthicks, Medicines that destroy Worms in Humane Bodies.

Anthem, an Hymn or Spiritual Song sung in Divine Service in several Parts, especially in Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

Anthemis, the Herb Camomile.

Anthera, the yellow Seeds in the Middle of a Rose; also a Salve of a Bright Orient Colour; also a kind of Medicine for sore Mouths.

Among Herbalists, **Anthera**, are taken for those little Knobs that grow on the Tops of the *Stamina* of Flowers, and are oftener call'd *Apices*; which See.

Anthology, a Discourse or Treatise of Flowers, or of the Florist's Art; also a choice Collection of Epigrams or Sentences.

Antonians, an Order of Religious Persons set up by the *Egyptian* Monk *St. Anthony*, about *A. C.* 324.

Anthony, a Proper Name of Men, which in *Greek* signifies flourishing.

St. Anthony's Fire, a kind of Swelling full of Heat and Redness.

Anthophylli, (*Gr.*) a large sort of Cloves.

Anthozia or **Antithozia**, a Counter-poison to *Thora* or Wolfs-bane, which is of a venomous Quality.

Anthracites, a precious Stone, in which appear, as it were, Sparks of Fire.

Anthracosis Oculi, a Scaly Eating Ulcer in the Eye, accompany'd with a general Swelling, especially of those Parts.

Anthrax, a Coal, a Live-Coal; a Carbuncle or precious Stone like a Burning-Coal, a kind of Ruby: Also a Carbuncle-Swelling, otherwise call'd *Carbo* and *Pruna* that arises in several Parts, surrounded with fiery, sharp, and painful Pimples; which cannot be brought to run with Matter, but turn to an Ulcer that looks as if it were burnt with a hot Iron.

Anthriscus or **Anthriscum**, an Herb like wild Chervil, but having its Leaves somewhat thinner.

Anthropology, a Discourse or Description of Man, or of a Man's Body.

Anthropomorphites, a Sect of Hereticks that appear'd in *Egypt*, *A. C.* 395, and were so call'd from their chief Tenet, *viz.* That God had a Bodily Shape.

Anthropomorphus, the Mandrake, a sort of Plant.

Anthropopathy, (a Term in Divinity) a being endued with the Passions or Affections of Men.

Anthropophagi, Men-Eaters, Savage People that eat Man's Flesh; such are those of *Scythia* and several Parts of *America*.

Anthus or **Flozus**, the neighing Bird, a small Bird that feeds upon Flowers, and imitates the Neighing of a Horse.

Anthyllion, an Herb like a Lentil, which being drunk in Wine, frees the Bladder from Stoppages, and stanches Blood.

Anthyllis, an Herb like Ground-Ivy.

Antihypnoticks, Medicines that hinder Sleep.

Antihypochondriaca, Remedies against the Diseases of the *Hypochondria*.

Antihypophora, a Rhetorical Figure, in which the Insinuations or Objections that the Adversary may make are fairly answer'd.

Antihystericks, Medicines good against the Fits of the Mother.

Antiaures, the Glandules or Kernels, commonly call'd the Almonds of the Ears; or an Inflammation in those Parts.

Antiaustoditicks, Medicines that allay the Heat of Lust.

Antiarthriticks, Remedies against the Gout.

Antibacchus, a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verse; consisting of the two first Syllables long, and a third short, as *nāūrā*.

Antiballonena, Medicines that are of an equal or like Strength.

Anticaccheticks, Remedies that correct the ill Disposition of the Blood.

Anticardium, a hollow Part in the Breast above the Region or Place of the Heart; the Heart-pit, or Pit of the Stomach.

Anticellium, an Herb, otherwise call'd **Anthyllion**, which See.

Antichamber, an Apartment in a House before the principal Chamber, where Strangers are first admitted, a Withdrawing-room.

Antichresis, (*Gr.* in the Civil-Law) a Mortgage or Pawn, left for the Creditor to use 'till the Debt be paid.

Antichrist, an Adversary to Christ, a Seducer that puts himself in Christ's Room and Stead.

Antichthonos, the same as **Antipodes**; which See: To Anticipate, (*Lat.*) to take up before-hand, or before the time; to prevent, to fore-stall.

Anticipation, the Act of Anticipating.

Antichnemium, (*Gr.*) the Fore-part of the Leg.

Antick, a Piece of Antiquity: Also a Buffoon, or Juggler; as *He is a meer Antick*.

Anticks or **Antick-work**; (in Painting or Carving) a Device of several odd Figures or Shapes of Men, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Flowers, &c. that are rudely form'd one out of another, according to the Artificer's Fancy, and afford a grateful Variety to the Beholder's Eye.

To **Dance Anticks**, is to dance like a Jack-pudding, after an odd and ridiculous manner.

Anticolica, (*Gr.*) Remedies against the Cholick.

Antidactylus or **Anapest**, a Foot in Verse, contrary to a Dactyl, and consisting of the two first Syllables short, and the last long; as *piēās*.

Antidicomarians, a sort of Hereticks that were against the Virgin *Mary*.

Antidimita, Medicines against Dizziness of the Head.

Antidote, a Remedy against deadly Poison, a Counter-poison; as *Mithridate*, *Treacle*, *Orvietan*, &c.

Antidysenterica, Medicines that are effectual against the Dysentery, or Bloody-Flux.

Antiemeticks, Remedies that stop Vomiting.

Antiepilepticks or **Antiepileptick Medicines**, such as are good against the Falling-Sickness.

Antiepileptick Spirit, a Spirit of the Humane Head, mingled with an equal Quantity of Spirit of Wine, in which *Opium* has been dissolv'd: It is good for the Apoplexy, Falling-sickness, Scurvy, and several other Diseases.

Antiheticks, Remedies against a Hetick Fever, or Consumption.

Antibeticum Poterii or **Jupiter's Diaphoretick**, a Chymical Medicine made of a Mixture of Tin with the Martial *Regulus* of Antimony, and fixed by Salt-petre.

Antihypnoticks, Medicines that drive away Sleep.

Antihypochondriacks, Remedies us'd against the Hypochondriack Melancholy.

Antilœmica, Medicines against the Plague.

Antilogarithm, (in *Trigonometry*) the Complement of the Logarithm of any Sine, Tangent, or Secant, to 90 Degrees.

Antilogia or **Antilogy**, a Contradiction between any Passages, or Words in an Author.

Antilocæ, a Mungrel Beast, having wreathed Horns, which is engender'd of a Hart and a Goat.

Antimetrical, that is contrary to the Nature and Order of Metre or Verse.

Antimeria, a Figure in Rhetorick, when one Part of Speech is put for another.

Antimetabole, a Rhetorical Figure, when Words are repeated in the same Sentence, in a different Case, Tense, or Person; as *Non ut edam vivo, sed ut vivam edo*.

Antimetastasis, a Translating or Changing to the contrary Part.

Antimonarchial, that is against Monarchy, or Kingly Government.

Antimonium, *Antimony*, a Mineral, consisting of a Sulphur like common Brimstone, and of a Substance which comes near that of Metals: It is sometimes call'd the *Red-Lyon* by Alchymists, and sometimes the *Philosopher's-Wolf*; because it turns Red, and consumes all Metals except Gold.

Antimonium Diaphoreticum, a Chymical Medicine made of one Part of Antimony and three of Salt-petre, powder'd, mix'd together, and prepar'd according to Art; so that its Sulphurs are fix'd by the Salt-petre, and hinder'd from working otherwise than by Sweat: The Dose is from six or eight Grains to thirty.

Antimonium Medicamentosum, is a Preparation consisting of 5 Ounces of Antimony, 1 Ounce of Salt of Tartar, and 4 Ounces of Salt-petre Fluxed together into a *Regulus*, which is afterwards reduc'd to Powder and wash'd.

Antimonium Resuscitatum, is made of equal Parts of Antimony and *Sal-Armoniack* sublimed together three times; then the Sublimate is to be wash'd with Distill'd Vinegar warm, to get out the Salts.

Antinephriticks or **Antinephritick Medicines**, such as are good against Distempers of the Reins, or the Stone in the Kidneys.

Antinomia, the Repugnance, or Contrariety between two Laws.

Antinomians, a Sect of People that hold the keeping of *Moses's* Law to be unprofitable, and that there is no Sin in Children: They began to appear somewhat above 100 Years ago, and had one *John Illebius* a German for their Ring-leader.

Antioch, a City of *Syria*, where the Disciples were first called Christians.

Antiochus, the Name of the several Kings of *Syria* that succeeded *Alexander* the Great.

Anticœci. See *Antæci*.

Antipagmenta, (*Lat.* in *Architect.*) the Garnishings of Posts or Pillars.

Antiparastasis, a Rhetorical Figure, when one grants what the Adversary says, but denies his Inference.

Antipasis, the Revulsion or Drawing-back of a Disease, when Humours that flow into some one Part, are turn'd back again and forc'd to take some other Course, by opening a Vein in a remote Part, &c.

Antipater, (*i. e.* instead of, or against a Father) a proper Name of several Men, particularly of one of *Alexander* the Great's Captains and Successours, and of *Herod's* Father, Governour of the *Jews*.

Antipathy, a Contrariety of Natural Qualities betwixt some Creatures and Things; a Natural Aversion: In a Physical Sense, a Contrariety of Humours in the Body, or of Medicines.

Antependium, (*Lat.*) a large Silver-skreen that covers the Front of a Popish Altar in some Churches, and is hanged on with Screws upon a Festival-Day.

Antiperistaltick Motion, an irregular Motion of the Guts from the Bottom to the Top, contrary to their Natural Course.

Antiperistasis, (in *Philos.*) the Encounter, or Combat between two contrary Qualities joyn'd together, by which means their Force and Vigour is encreas'd: Thus Heat or Cold when beset with its contrary Quality, is render'd much more intense and violent; whence Springs are said to be hottest in Winter, or cold Weather; and Lime grows hot by pouring cold Water on it, &c.

Antipharmacum, a Remedy against Poison, or against any Disease.

Antiphona, a Singing by Way of Answers, when one Side of the Choir sings one Verse, and the other another.

Antiphrasis, a Grammatical Figure, when a Word has a Meaning contrary to the Original Sense; also a Figurative Speech, that has a contrary Meaning to what it carries in Appearance.

Antiphthitica, Medicines against a Consumption, or Phthisick.

Antipleuriticum, a Remedy against the Pleurisie.

Antipodagrica, Medicines proper for the Gour.

Antipodes, (in *Geog.*) those Inhabitants of the Earth who live in opposite Parallels of Latitude, and under the opposite Half of the same Meridian; and go with their Feet directly opposite one to another: So that they have their Summer and Winter, their Noon and Midnight, as also the Rising and Setting of the Stars, quite contrary one to another.

Antipope, a false Pope set up by a particular Faction, against one that is duly chosen.

Antiptosis, a Grammar-Figure, when one Case of a Noun is put for another.

Antipyreticum or **Antipyreticum**, a Medicine that allays Heat in Fevers.

Antiquarii, (*Lat.*) certain Secretaries, who were appointed by the *Roman* Emperours, to Copy out old Books, in order to transmit them to Posterity.

Antiquartanarium or **Antiquartium**, a Remedy against a Quartan-Agüe.

Antiquary, one that is well skill'd in, or applies himself to the Study of Antiquity.

To **Antiquate**, to Abolish, Repeal, or make void.

Antrethion or **Anarthion**, the Herb Calves-Snout, or Snap-Dragon.

Antisabbatarians, a Sect of Hereticks that deny the Sabbath.

Antitriti, (in *Geogr.*) People that live in such Parts of the World, that their Shadows are cast contrary at Noon; as those on the South Side of the Equinoctial, with respect to us on the North Side of that Line.

Antiscions, (in *Astrol.*) certain Degrees in the *Zodiack*, answering one to another. And *Antiscion-Signs* are those which with Reference to each other, are equally distant from the two Tropical Signs *Cancer* and *Capricorn*; so that a Planet in such

a Station,

a Station, is said to cast its *Antiscion*, i. e. to give Virtue, or Influence to another Star or Planet, that is in the opposite Sign.

Anticoibuticks, (*Lat.*) Medicines against the Scurvey.

Antiscrodon, (*Gr.*) a kind of Garlick, call'd also *Allium Cyprium* and *Ulpicum*.

Antisigma, a Note or Mark in the ancient Writings, where the Order of the Verses is to be chang'd; a Sigma revers'd (σ)

Antisophites or **Antisophista**, a Counter-Sophister, one that Disputes on the contrary Part, that Argues and Declaims against another.

Antispasmodicks, Medicines against the Cramp, Shrinking of the Sinews, or Convulsions.

Antispasticum, a revulsive Remedy, that turns Distempers to other Parts.

Antispastus, a Foot in Greek or Latin Verse, consisting of the first Syllable short, the second and third long, and the fourth short, as *alexānder*.

Antispoda or **Antispodia**, such Drugs as have the same Operation that *Spodium* has, and are us'd instead of it; a kind of Medicinal Ashes made of certain Herbs.

Antistochon, (i. e. a Changing of Letters) a Term in *Grammar*, when one Letter is put for another; as *Promusci* for *Proboscis*; where the Consonant *m* is put for *b*, and the Vowel *u* for *o*.

Antistrophe, (i. e. turning on the contrary Side) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a Turn or Change is made between two Terms that have Dependence one on another; as if one should say, *The Servant of the Master*, or the *Master of the Servant*. In ancient Stage-Plays it signifies the Turning of the *Chorus*, or Choir the contrary Way; the *Strophe*, or first Turn of the Singers, being on one Side of the Stage, and the *Antistrophe*, or Counter-turn on the other.

Antitaxis, an Extending on the contrary Side, Reluctancy, Resistance: In *Anatomy*, an opposite placing of Parts in the Body, as that of the Liver and Spleen.

Antithenar, one of the Muscles that serve to stretch out the Thumb.

Antithesis, a setting one Thing against another; Opposition: In *Rhetorick*, a kind of Flourish when Contraries are ingeniously oppos'd to Contraries in the same Period, or Sentence; so that the Excellence of one, and the Evil or Vanity of the other may more plainly appear.

Antitragus, (in *Anat.*) a little Knob in the Ear, seated at the lower End of the *Antihelix*, and opposite to the *Tragus*; which see.

Antitrinitarians, a Sect of Hereticks, who deny the Trinity of the Three Divine Persons in the Godhead.

Antitype, (a Term in Divinity) an Example, or Copy, like the Pattern; as the Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper is with Respect to the *Jewish Passover*, or as the Sanctuary is said *To be an Antitype of Heaven*, Heb. 9. 24.

Antivenereal, as *Antivenereales Medicines*, i. e. such as are proper for rooting out the *French Pox*.

Antler, a Term us'd among Hunters; so the Start, or Branch in a Deer's Attire, next the Head is call'd the *Brow-Antler*, and the next above that the *Bez-antler*.

Antocow, (among *Farrriers*) a round Swelling about half as big as one's Fist, which breaks out in the Breast of a Horse, over-against the Heart.

Antoeci or **Antioeci**, (*Gr.* in *Geogr.*) those Inhabitants of the Earth who live under the same Meridian, but opposite Parallels: So that they dwell in the same Zone and the same Climate, but under different Poles, and have Noon and Midnight at the same Time, but different Seasons; it being

Winter with one, whilst it is Summer with the other.

Antonians. See **Anthonians**.

Antonomastia, a Rhetorical Figure, whereby instead of a Proper Name, an Appellative or Common one is put; as *The Philosopher* instead of *Aristotle*, the *Apostle* instead of *St. Paul*: Also when the proper Name of one Person or Thing is apply'd to several others, or on the contrary, the Name of several Things to one: Thus any voluptuous Person is call'd a *Sardanapalus*, and any cruel Man a *Nero*, in regard that those Princes were transcendantly noted for Dissoluteness and Cruelty.

Antrum, (*Lat.*) a Cave or Den: In an Anatomical Sense, it is taken by Dr. *Willis*, for the Beginning of the *Pylorus*, or lower Mouth of the Stomach where its Coats are thickest.

Anvil, a well known Tool, on which Smiths and other Artificers Forge their Works.

Wining-Anvil, a kind of Anvil with two Nooks or Corners, us'd by Gold-Smiths or Silver-Smiths in Rounding any Piece of Metal.

Anus, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the end of the *Intestinum Rectum*, or straight Gut, consisting of three Muscles, viz. two call'd the *Levatores*, which stretch out and widen the Fundament, in order to discharge the Excrements, and one nam'd the *Sphincter*, which shuts it up and keeps it so: Also a Cavity or hollow Part in the Brain, which arises from the four Trunks of the Spinal Marrow: Some also take it for the Skin that goes over the Navel, which when wrinkled is a Sign of old Age.

Anwald, (*Sax.*) Authority.

Anxiety, (*Lat.*) Anguish, Vexation, Sorrow; Heaviness, or great Trouble of Mind.

Anxious, sad, sorrowful, careful, doubtful, thoughtful, much concerned.

Anypion, (*Gr.*) a sort of Herb which makes those thirsty that taste it.

Aoyist, (in *Grammar*, i. e. Indefinite) the Name of two Tenses of the Greek Verbs, which signify a great Uncertainty of Time, viz. a Thing a doing, or already done, lately or long since; also sometimes that is to be done.

Aorta, (in *Anat.*) the great Artery which proceeds from the left Ventricle of the Heart, beats continually, and distributes Blood to the whole Body for Nourishment. See *Arteria Aorta*.

Apagmas, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) the thrusting of a Bone or other Part out of its proper Place.

Apagogical Demonstrations, (in *Logick*) are such as do not prove the Thing directly, but shew the Impossibility and Absurdity that arises from denying it; and therefore it is usually termed *Reductio ad impossibile, aut ad absurdum*.

Apartias, the North-Wind.

Aparine, Cleavers or Goose-Grass, an Herb good against the King's-Evil, Jaundice, Stone, &c.

Apartment, that Part of a great House where one or more Persons lodge separately by themselves.

Apathy, (*Gr.*) a being absolutely void of Passions, or Affections.

Apeliots, the South-East Wind.

Apeplia, a want of Digestion, a bad Digestion or Rawness of Stomach.

Apet, (*Lat.*) a Wild-Boar, also the Sea-Boar, a Fish.

Apertens Palpebrarum Rectus, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle so call'd from its straight Progress and Use: It arises from the deepest Part of the *Orbit* of the Eye, near the Place where the *Optick Nerve* is sent forth, and passing directly over the *Musculus Atollens*, is inserted to the whole upper Part of the upper Eye-lid.

Apert

Aperientia, **Aperitives**, Medicines that are of an opening Quality, particularly such as open the Passages that are stop't up in the small Vessels, Glands, or Pores, and by that Means promote a due Circulation of the Juices contain'd in them.

Apertio Portarum, (*Lat. i. e.* an Opening of the Gates) a Term us'd by Astrologers, to signify some great and manifest Change of the Air, upon certain Configurations, or Meetings of the Planets.

Apertura, (in *Architect.*) an Aperture, little Hole, or Passage in a Building.

Apertura Feudi, (in the Civil-Law) the Loss of a Feudal Tenure, by Default of Issue of him, to whom the *Feude*, or Fee was first given, or granted.

Apertura Testamentum, the Breaking-up of one's last Will and Testament.

Aperture, (in some Writers of *Geometry*) the Inclination, or Leaning of one Right-line towards another, which meet in a Point and make an Angle. It is so call'd, as being the Opening of the Legs of the Angle, like those of a Joyn't-Rule.

In *Opticks*, **Aperture**, is the Hole next to the Object-Glass of a Telescope, or Microscope, thro' which the Light and Image of the Object comes into the Tube or Pipe, and is convey'd thence to the Eye.

Apetalous Flowers or **Plants**, (among Herbalists) are such as want the fine colour'd Leaves of Flowers, which they call *Petala*. These Flowers are otherwise term'd *Stamineous*, and are reckon'd Imperfect.

Apex, (*Lat.*) the Top, Point, highest Pitch, or uppermost and sharpest Part of any Thing. In *Geometry*, the Top of a Cone, or such like Figure, which ends in a sharp Point.

Apbara or **Apbare**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Pulse, the wild Vetch.

Apbaretia, a Taking away: In *Grammar*, a Figure that takes away a Letter or Syllable from the Beginning of a Word; as *ruis* for *eruis*. Virg.

Apbelion or **Apbellum**, (in *Astron.*) that Point of any Planet's Orbit in which it is the farthest Distant from the Sun, that it can ever be; as *Perihelion* is the Point wherein it is at its nearest Distance.

Apbeta, the Name of a Planet, otherwise call'd *Hylech*, which Astrologers take to be the Giver, or Disposer of Life in a Nativity.

Apbetral, belonging to that Planet.

Apbosis, a notable Definition, an eminent, but short Remark; a general Maxim, or Rule in any Art or Science, particularly such a one as is experienced for Truth, or relates to Practice.

Apbosis Phrenitis, a mad and violent Love-Passion in Maids.

Apbon, a kind of Poppey, a Flower.

Apbortrum, a sort of Salt-peter.

Apbroceton, a kind of great Garkick.

Apbze, the Thrush, especially in Children; certain Wheals, Ulcers, or Pimples about the inward Parts of the Mouth; as also about the Stomach and Guts, which when come to the Height, fall off by Piece-meals, and are often accompany'd with a Fever, in those of riper Years.

Apba, a kind of Fish, which being set on the Fire, is boild in an Instant; a Groveling, a Minnow, or Peel; a Leach, or Pink: See *Apua*.

Apary, (*Lat.*) a Place, or Court where Bees are kept.

Apasira, a Bird that eats Bees, call'd, a Mid-wal, or Martinet.

Apastum, an Herb which Bees delight in; Balm-gentle, or Mint.

Apica Obis, a kind of small-body'd Sheep, bearing little Wool; a pilled Ewe.

Apices of a flower, (among Herbalists) are those small Knobs that grow on the Tops of the *Stamina*, or fine Threads in the Middle of the Flower, and are commonly of a dark Purple Colour.

Apas, (*Gr.*) a Pear; also the Horse-radish Root.

Apis, (*Lat.*) the Bee, an Insect.

Apium, the Herb Parsley.

Apium Palustre, Smallage, an Herb, whose Root is reckon'd among the Five opening Roots, and its Seed among the lesser hot Seeds.

Apianes, (*Gr. i. e.* free from Wand'ring, or Settled) the fixed Stars, so call'd by some Astronomical Writers, in Opposition to the Planets; also the Spheres themselves in which they are plac'd.

Apnea, (*g. d.* a want of Breath) an Impairing, Lessening, or utter Loss of the Faculty of Breathing, at least as to Sense; as it happens in Swoonings, Fits of the Mother, and strong Apoplexies.

Apocalypse, the Revelation of St. John the Evangelist, the last Book of the *New Testament*, so call'd, because it contains many dark Mysteries which were reveal'd to him.

Apochylisma, (among Apothecaries) any Juice boild or thicken'd with Honey or Sugar, into a kind of hard Consistence. It is otherwise call'd *Rob*, *Robob*, and *Succago*.

Apoclasma, a Breaking off, or asunder. In *Surgery*, the Breaking off any Part of the Body.

Apocope, (*i. e.* a Cutting off) a Grammatical Figure, in which the last Syllable, or Letter of a Word is taken away: as *Viden'* for *Videsne*: In *Surgery*, the Cutting off any Part or Member.

Apocristarius, a Surrogate, Commissary, or Chancellour to a Bishop; an Office which was first establish'd in the Church, in the Time of *Constantine* the Great.

Apocrosis or **Apocrisia**, (in the Art of Physick) a Casting or Voiding of Superfluities out of the Body.

Apocrousticks, (among some Physicians) are such Medicines as hinder the Flowing of the Humours into any particular Part of the Body, and force back those that are beginning to flow thither.

Apocrypha, (*i. e.* Hidden, or Dark) certain Books of doubtful Authority, which are not receiv'd into the Canon of Holy Scripture.

Apocryphal, belonging to those Books, or to any others, whose Original is unknown.

Apocynon, a kind of Shrub, or Herb, which kills Dogs that eat it.

Apocrypticum, a Medicine that provokes Tears.

Apodes, Martinets, or Swallows, so call'd, because their Feet are so short, that they have but little Use of them.

Apodictical or **Apodictick**, demonstrable, easy to be shew'd or made to appear: Whence in *Logic*, an Apodictical Syllogism is a clear Demonstrative Argument.

Apodis;ascitudo, a Play among Children, call'd King by your Leave, or Hide and Seek.

Apodictis, an Expelling or Driving out. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when any Argument or Objection is with Indignation rejected as absurd.

Apodictis, a plain Proof, or evident Demonstration.

Apodosis, a Giving again, or Recompensing: Also a Rhetorical Figure, call'd *Redition*, being the Application, or latter Part of a Similitude.

Apogee, Winds that blow from the Land.

Apogeum or **Apogee**, (in *Astron.*) that Point of Heaven where the Sun, or any other Planet is farthest from the Center of the Earth; as *Perigeum* is the Point where a Planet is at its nearest Distance from the Earth.

The **Apoee** of the **Epicycle**, is a Point where the Epicycle is cut above by a Right-line drawn from its Center, to the Center of the **Equant**; or the Point of the Epicycle most remote from the Earth.

Apoee of the Equant, is the farthest Distance of it from the Earth; or, that Point where the Circumference of the Equant is cut by the Line of the **Apses** in the remotest Part of the Diameter: As the **Perigee of the Equant**, is the opposite Point of the nearest Part of the Diameter.

Apographa, an Inventory of Goods.

Apographan, a Copy written, or drawn after another; a Pattern, a Draught.

Apocleti, (among the *Romans*) principal Senators, or Counsellours; the Council of State, or Privy-Council.

Apocletus, a kind of Turney Fish.

Apoplexia, a Receiving or Recovering; an Intercepting or Preventing: Among Physicians, a Stoppage in the Course of the Blood or Animal Spirits.

Apollyon, a Name signifying the Destroyer, and in Holy Scripture given to the Devil.

Apologetical or **Apologetick**, belonging to an Apology, or to any Thing that is said or written by way of Excuse for any Action.

Apologist or **Apologer**, one that makes an Apology.

To **Apologize**, to make one's Defence.

Apologue, a Moral, Instructive Fable, or Tale; such as those of *Aesop*.

Apology, an Excuse or Defence; a justifying Answer; a Clearing of one's self.

Apometry, an Art that shews how to measure Things at a Distance, or to find how far they are off from one.

Aponeurosis, (in *Anat.*) the spreading or stretching of a Nerve or a Tendon, out in Breadth, after the manner of a Membrane. Also the Cutting off a Nerve or Tendon is so call'd.

Apophysis, (*i. e.* a Denial) a Rhetorical Figure, when the Oratour seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate, as, *I will not proceed against you with the utmost Rigour, I will not mention what perhaps I might obtain.* Also a Verdict, or Sentence pass'd in a Court of Justice.

Apophorata, Gifts, or Presents anciently made at certain Festivals, or Solemnities, to be carry'd away by the Guests.

Apoplegmatical Medicines, such as are endu'd with the Faculty of Drawing cold phlegmatick Humours from the Head, and discharging them by the Nose or Mouth.

Apophthegm, a short, pithy, instructive Sentence, or Saying; especially, of some grave and eminent Person; as the Apophthegms of *Plutarch*, or those of the Ancients collected by *Lycosthenes*.

Apophthora, the bringing forth of a Child putrify'd in the Womb; an Abortion, or untimely Birth.

Apophyge, a Flight, an Escape: In *Architecture*, that part of a Pillar where it seems to fly out of of its Base, like the Process of a Bone in a Man's Leg, and begins to shoot upwards: But this *Apophyge* is really nothing else but the Rings or Ferrils heretofore fasten'd at the Ends of wooden Pillars to keep them from Splitting, and afterwards, imitated in Stone-work.

Apophysis, (in *Surgery*) a Process, or Part of a Bone that grows out beyond its plain Surface; a Bunch, or Knob in a Bone, made by its Fibres produc'd or lengthen'd, which is commonly at the end of it.

Apoplectical, belonging to, or subject to the Apoplexy.

Apoplectick, proper for, or good against that Disease; as *Apoplectick Balsam*.

Apoplexy, (*q. d.* a deadly Stunning or Astonishing) a Disease in which the Passages of the Brain being stop'd, and the Course of the Animal Spirits hinder'd, the affected Person becomes like one in a Trance, altogether void of Sense and Motion.

Apose or **Apositum**, (in *Mathem.*) a Problem, which tho' it be not impossible, yet is very difficult to be resolv'd, and has not yet actually been so: Thus the Quadrature, or Squaring of a Circle may be call'd an Apose; because as yet there is no Way or Path discover'd to lead the Inquirer into it.

Aposita, an intricate Business, Perplexity of Mind, Doubtfulness, Difficulty: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when one is at a stand what to do; as *Eloquar & sileam? Shall I speak out, or shall I be silent?*

Aposites's, a Word us'd by Mr. *Boyle* for *Effluviium*.

Apositus, a flowing down, or issuing from; a steaming out of Vapours or Sulphureous *Effluviium* thro' the Pores of the Body.

Apositus, the same as: Also a Term appropriated by Astrologers to the Moon, when she separates from one Planet and applies to another.

Apositum, (in *Surgery*) a sort of Fracture, or Breaking of the Scull, when some Part is plainly raised.

Apositus, (*i. e.* a holding one's Peace) a Rhetorical Figure, when one leaves out some Word or Part of a Sentence, and yet may be understood; as, *Quos ego — sed motus praestus componere fluctus.* Virg. *Subintell.* puniam, multabo, vel quid simile.

Apositia, a loathing of Meat.

Apositina, part of a Thing drawn, pull'd, or born off: In *Surgery*, the drawing of one part from another which naturally stuck to it; as when the Skin is separated from a Membrane, a Membrane from a Muscle, one Muscle from another, &c.

Aposita, a Creature in the Island of *Tobago*, in *America*, so much in love with Men, that it often follows them and delights to gaze on them.

Apositare Leges or **Apositare Leges**, (in old *Latin* Records) wilfully to transgress or break the Laws.

Apositus, (*Gr.*) a revolting or falling away from the true Religion; or from a Religious Order.

Aposita castris, a Writ heretofore directed to the Sheriff, to take the Body of one, who having enter'd into or profess'd any Religious Order, leaves it, departs from his Monastery, and wanders about the Country.

Apositus, a Revalter from his Religion, a Backslider, a Renegado; a Monk that breaks his Vows, and casts off his Habit.

To **Apositare**, to play the Apostate, to quit one's Religion, or a Religious Order.

Apositus or **Apositus**, (*Gr. i. e.* a standing a-part) a preternatural Smelling caus'd by a corrupt Matter gather'd together in any Part of the Body, and commonly call'd an *Impostume* or *Abscess*.

Apositus, a Person sent as a Messenger or Ambassador to preach the Gospel; of whom our Blessed Saviour at first chose Twelve, and at his Departure appointed them to Plant and Govern Churches throughout the World.

Apositus or **Apositus**, the Dignity, Ministry, or Office of an Apostle.

Apostolical,

Apostolical or **Apostolick**, deriving Authority from, or belonging to the Apostles.

Apostolozum Unguentum, a cleansing Ointment, so call'd, because it is made of Twelve Drugs, according to the Number of the Apostles.

Apostrophe, (*i. e.* a Turning away) In *Grammar*, an Accent, or Mark, shewing that there is a Vowel cut off; which is express'd thus, (') and set at the Head of the Letter; as *Ain* for *Aisne*. Also a Rhetorical Figure, when the Oratour turns his Speech from the Judge, or the Hearers, to one that is absent, or to any Being, whether sensible or insensible, which he bespeaks as if it were a Person.

Apostryma, (*Gr.*) that which is Drawn, Shaved, or Parted off: In *Surgery*, a Shaving of the Skin, or of a Bone.

Apothecary, one that prepares and sells all sorts of Medicines, Drugs, &c.

Apotheosis, a Consecration, or solemn Enrolling of Great Men after their Death, in the Number of the Gods; a Custom much in use among the Ancient Heathens.

Apotome, a Cutting, or Cutting off: In *Mathematicks*, an irrational Remainder, or residual Root, when from a rational Line, a Part is cut off, which is only commensurable in Power to the whole Line. In *Musick*, it is the Difference between the greater and lesser Semitone, or the remaining Part of a whole Tone, when a greater Semitone is taken from it.

Apozeme, a Physical Decoction, a Diet-Drink made of several Roots, Woods, Barks, Herbs, Drugs, Flowers, Seeds, &c. boil'd together.

To **Appall**, (old Word) to daunt, to discourage.

Appanage. See *Appennage*.

Apparatus major & minor, (*Lat. i. e.* the greater and lesser Preparation) a Phrase us'd by *Leibtomists*, or *Operators* that Cut for the Stone, according to two particular Methods.

Apparel, Cloathing, Raiment, Habit: Among *Surgeons*, Furniture for the Dressing of a Wound. In *Sea-Affairs*, the Tackle, Sails, and Rigging of a Ship.

Apparent, that appears, visible, plain, manifest, certain, as, *An Heir Apparent to the Crown*, *i. e.* one whose Title is clear, beyond Dispute or Contradiction.

Apparent Colours. See *Emphatical Colours*.

Apparent Conjunction, a Term in *Astronomy*. See *Conjunction of Planets*.

Apparent Declination. See *Declination*.

Apparent Horizon. See *Horizon*.

Apparent Place of any Object, (in *Opticks*) is that in which it appears when seen through one or more Glasses, and is different from the Real one; being occasion'd by the various Refractions of the Rays of Light.

Apparent Place of a Star or Planet, (in *Astron.*) is its visible Place, or that Point of the Heaven it seems to be in, by the Right-line that proceeds to it from the Eye.

Apparition, the Appearing of a Spirit; a Ghost, a Vision.

Apparitur, a Messenger that summons Offenders, in an Ecclesiastical or Spiritual Court, and serves the Process of it.

Apparlement, (*Fr.* in *Common-Law*) a Resemblance or Likelihood; as, *Apparlement of War*.

Apparura, an old *Latin* Law-word for Furniture. *Carrucarum Apparura*, Plough-Tackle, all manner of Implements belonging to a Plough.

Appartment. See *Apartment*.

To **Appreach** or **Imprach**, to Accuse one of any Crime.

Appeal, (*Law-Term*) an Accusation, or De-

claration of another's Crime; particularly the Accusing of a Murderer, by a Person that has Interest in the Party murder'd, or of a Felon, by one of his Accomplices: Also the Removing of a Cause from an Inferiour Judge or Court to a Superiour.

Appeal of Mayhem, an Accusing of one that has maim'd another.

Appeal of wrong Imprisonment, a Term us'd by some for an Action of wrong Imprisonment.

To **Appeal**, to make an Appeal: Also an old Word, signifying to dismay or daunt; but *Chaucer* uses it for to decay.

To **Appear**, (*Lat.*) to be in Sight, to shew one's self, to be ready at Hand; to make a Figure or Shew, to Seem or Look.

To **Appease**, (*Fr.*) to pacify, or qualify, to allay, or assuage; to suppress, to calm.

Appellant, (*Lat.* Law-word) he that brings an Appeal; also the same as *Appellour* and *Approver*; which see.

Appellation, a Naming or Calling any Thing by a particular Name; a Name, a Term, or Title.

Appellative or **Proin Appellative**, (in *Grammar*) a Name that is proper to many, and oppos'd to Proper; as *Man*, *Artificer*, *Engineer*, &c.

Appellee, (*Law-Term*) one that is Appeal'd or Accus'd.

Appellour or **Appellant**, one who having confess'd a Crime, Appeals, *i. e.* Accuses others that were his Accomplices.

Appendage. See *Appendix*.

Appendant, a Thing that by Prescription, Depends on, or Belongs to another that is Principal; as, an Hospital may be Appendant to a Manour, Common of Fishing to a Free-hold, &c.

Appendicula Vermiformis, (*Lat.*) the *Intestinum caecum*, or Blind Gut, so call'd by some Anatomists from its Figure and Situation, in regard, that in some Creatures it hangs down like a Worm, and is not fill'd with Ordure as the others are.

Appenditia, (in ancient Deeds) the Appendages, or Appertinancies to an Estate.

Appendix, any Thing that is added by it self to another, especially a Supplement, or separate Addition to a Book. In *Anatomy*, the same as *Epi-physis*.

Appennage or **Appanage**, (*Fr.*) the Portion a Sovereign Prince gives to his younger Children: In *France*, by virtue of the *Law of Appennage*, the King's younger Sons have Duchies, Counties, or Baronies granted to them and their Heirs, the Reversion reserv'd to the Crown, and all Matters of Regality, as Coinage, levying Taxes, &c. Thus the Duchy of *Orleans* is the Appennage of the *French King's* second Son.

Appensa, (*Lat.*) Things Hang'd up, or Weigh'd out: Among Physicians, the same with *Periapta*, *i. e.* such Things as are hung about the Neck of diseas'd Persons, to free them from some particular Distemper; as a dry'd Toad to stop Bleeding, Peony-Roots for Convulsions, &c.

Appensura, (in old Records) the Payment of Money at the Scale, or by Weight.

To **Appertaiu**, to have a Dependance upon; to Belong to.

Appertinancies or **Appurtinancies**, (in *Common-Law*) Things both Corporeal belonging to another Thing that is more principal; as Hamlets to a chief Manour, Common of Pasture, Turbary, Piscary, &c. Courts, Yards, Drains, &c. to a House; and Incorporeal, as Liberties and Services of Tenants.

Appetency, earnest Desire, great Inclination.

Appetite, the Affection of the Mind, by which

we are stir'd up to any Thing, inordinate Desire, Lust : Also the Desire of Nourishment, or a Stomach to one's Victuals.

Appetitive, belonging to the Appetite, or Desire.

Appetitus Caninus, a Dog-like, or ravenous Appetite ; a Disease. See *Cynoreis*.

To **Applaud**, to commend highly, as it were with the Clapping of Hands, to approve well of what is done.

Applause, great Commendation, publick Praise.

Apple, (among Herbalists) is taken not only for the Fruit of the Apple-Tree, but also for all sorts of round Fruit, as well of Herbs as Trees ; as Mandrake-apples, Pine-apples, Cypress-apples, &c.

Apple of Love, a kind of Night-shade, a Plant so call'd from the Beauty of its Fruit, which resemble Cherries.

Applicable or **Applicable**, (*Lat.*) that may be apply'd, that has relation to, conformable.

Applicate, (in *Geom.*) a Right-line, otherwise call'd the *Ordinate* and *Semi-Ordinate* in a Conick Section.

Applicate Ordinate, a Right-line applied at Right-angles to the Axis of any Conick Section, and bounded by the Curve : See *Ordinate*.

Application, the Act of Applying, the making of an Address to a Person : Also Attention of the Mind, Care, Diligence, or Study : It is also sometimes the Geometrical Term for Division : See *Division Geometrical*.

In *Astrology*, the Approaching of two Planets towards each other.

To **Apply**, to Put, Set, or Lay one Thing to another ; to have Recourse to a Person, or Thing ; to bestow upon some Uses, to betake, or give one's self up to.

Among *Geometricians*, To **Apply**, is taken in several Senses, viz. 1. To Transfer a Line given into Circle, or into any other Figure, so that it may be there accommodated, or fitted according to its proper Length. 2. To fit Quantities, whose *Area's* are equal, but Figures different, so that they shall conform one to another. 3. To express *Division* in *Geometry*, especially by the *Latin* Writers, who as they say, *duc 6 in 8* ; when they would have 8 multiply'd by 6 : So they say, *Applica 6 ad 18*, when they would have 18 divided by 6.

To **Appoint**, (*Fr.*) to Commissionate, or Order ; to Determine, or Design ; to set a Task.

Appointee, a Foot-Soldier in *France*, who for his long Service and singular Bravery, receives Pay above the Private Sentinels, and stands fair to be advanc'd.

Appointment, the Act of Appointing ; an Order, an Assignment : Also a Pension allow'd by Persons of Quality, for the retaining of Servants of good Credit.

To **Apportion**, (*Law-Term*) to Proportion, to Divide into convenient Portions.

Apportionment, the dividing of a Rent that is not whole or entire, into Parts, according as the Land whence the Rent issues is shar'd among several Persons : Thus if a Man have a Rent-Service issuing out of Land, and he purchases Parcel of the Land, the Rent shall be apportioned according to the Value of the said Land.

Appoyunt, (*Lat.* in old Records) Revenue, Gain, or Profit, which a Thing brings in to its Owner ; a Corrody, or Pension allow'd out of a Religious House.

Apposal of Sheriffs, the Charging them with Money receiv'd upon their Account in the Exchequer.

Apposer. See *Foreign Apposer*.

Apposite, well applied, that is said, or done to the Purpose, Pat.

Apposition, properly an Adding, or Putting to, an Applying : In *Grammar*, the putting together of two Nouns Substantive in the same Case ; as *Urbs Roma* for *Urbs Roma*, the City of *Rome* : Also a Term in Philosophy, the same as *Accretion* ; which see.

To **Appraise**, to Value, Rate, or set a Price on Goods.

To **Apprehend**, to lay hold of, Seize, or Arrest ; to Comprehend, Conceive, or Understand ; to Fear, or Suspect.

Apprehension, Conception, Understanding ; Fear, Jealousy.

Apprehensive, Quick of Apprehension, Sensible.

Apprendre, (*Fr.*) to learn a Thing, to get the Knowledge of it : Also a Common-Law Term ; as *A Fee, or Profit Apprendre, i. e.* to be taken, or received.

Apprentice, one that is bound by Indenture, or otherwise to another Person for a Term of Years, to learn his, or her Art or Mystery.

To **Approach**, to draw nigh, to come near.

Approachable, that may be Approached.

Approaches, (in *Fortif.*) all sorts of Works, by the Help of which, an Advance is made towards a Place besieged ; as Trenches, Redoubts, Lodgments, &c. *Approaches* are also taken for Attacks.

Approbation, an Approving, or Liking.

Approbate Communam, (*Lat. Law-Phrase*) to discommon, *i. e.* to separate and enclose any Parcel of Land, that was before open Common.

Approbate ad Honorem, to bring a Manour within the Extent or Liberty of such a particular Honour.

To **Appropriate**, to usurp the Property of a Thing, to claim or take to one's self, to apply particularly.

Appropriation, the Act of Appropriating. In a *Law-sense*, it is when the Profits of a Church-Living are made over to the proper and perpetual Use of some Bishop, Dean and Chapter, College, or Religious House, and to their Successors ; so that the Body or House is both Patron and Parson, and some one of the Members officiates as Vicar.

To **Approve**, to allow of, to like, to render one's self recommendable. In *Common-Law*, it is taken for to improve or increase.

Approvement of Land, (in general) is a making the best Advantage of it, by approving or encreasing the Rent : Also where a Man has Common in the Lord's Waste Ground, and the Lord encloses Part of the Waste for himself, nevertheless, leaving sufficient Common, with Egress and Regress for the Commoners ; this Enclosing is called *Approvement*.

Approver, one that approves or allows of : In a *Law-sense*, the same as *Appellor, i. e.* a Felon that appeals or accuses one or more of his Companions, as guilty of the same Crime ; and he is so call'd, because he must prove what he has alledged in his Appeal.

Approvers, are also certain Persons, sent into several Counties, to encrease the Farms of Hundreds and Wapentakes, which formerly were set at a certain Rate to the Sheriffs, who likewise demis'd or let them to others.

Approvers of the King, are those that have the Letting of the King's Lands in small Manours, to his best Advantage ; and in some old Statutes, the Sheriffs style themselves the *King's Approvers*.

Approvers in the Marches of Wales, were such as had Licence to sell and buy Cattle in those Parts.

Approximation, (in *Philos*) a coming or putting nearer : In *Mathematicks*, a continual still coming nearer and nearer to the Root or Quantity sought, without expecting to have it exactly ; as $2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$, &c. approaches continually nearer to 3 *ad infinitum*. *Approximation* is also one of the Methods of Transplantation in Natural Magick. See **Transplantation**.

Appurtenances. See **Appertinances**.

Apricock, a sort of Wall-Fruit that requires much of the Sun's Warmth to ripen it.

April, the fourth Month of the Year, which takes its Name from the *Latin* Word *Aperire*, *i. e.* to open ; because in this Month, the Flowers begin to blow, and the Earth sends forth Seeds and Plants.

Aprize, (old Word) Adventure.

Apris. See **Abbis**.

Aprychia, (*Gr.*) a swooning, or fainting away.

Apryctos, a kind of precious Stone, which when it is hot, will keep so Seven Days : Also the cold or shaking Fit of an Ague.

Apr, (*Lat.*) fit, meet, proper, convenient, forwardly inclined to.

To **Aprate** a Planet, (in *Astrol.*) is to strengthen the Planet in Position of House, and Dignities, to the greatest Advantage, for the Compassing of the desired End.

Apr-Thanes, the higher Nobility of *Scotland*, anciently so call'd, to distinguish them from the lower sort, or *Under-Thanes*.

Apritude or **Apriness**, (*Lat.*) Fitness, a natural Disposition to do any Thing.

Apron, (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) a Noun that is not declined with Cases, as *Nequam*.

Aprua, the Spirling, Smy, or Sea-dace ; a sort of Fish.

Aprus, a kind of Swallow with short Feet ; a Martinet, or Swift : See *Apodes*. **Aprus Indica**, the Bird of Paradise.

Apryria, the cooling, abating, or slackening of a Fever ; or the cold Fit of an Ague.

Apryros, the best sort of a Carbuncle, a precious Stone, that glows like a Burning-Coal, and yet the Fire cannot hurt it.

Apryrum Sulphur, Sulphur or Brimstone that has not felt the Fire, or has not been burnt.

Aqua, (*Lat.*) Water, Rain, Waterish Humour, or Juice.

Aqua Coelestis, (*i. e.* Heavenly Water) a Liquor which the Chymists call *Redified Wine*.

Aqua Distillata, distilled Water, such as is drawn out by Distilling any sort of Herbs, or Drugs.

Aqua Flozum omnium, (*i. e.* Water of all Flowers) the distilled Water of Cow-dung, when the Cows go to Grass.

Aqua Fortis, (*i. e.* Strong Water) a Liquor made of a Mixture of equal Parts of purified Nitre, or Salt-petre, Vitriol calcin'd white, and Potters Earth or Clay distilled in a close Reverberatory Furnace : It is a strong Poison, so as to eat even Iron and Steel, and is us'd for the Dissolving of Metals, &c.

Aqua Intericus, (*i. e.* Water between the Skin) the Dropsie, a Disease.

Aqua Pericardii, that Liquor or Humour which is gather'd about the Heart, and serves to cool it : See **Pericardium**.

Aqua Regalis, (*i. e.* Royal Water) a Liquor made by the Dissolving of *Sal Armoniack* in *Spirit of Nitre* ; and so call'd because it dissolves Gold, which is the King of Metals : It is also termed *Aqua Stygia* and *Chrysulca*.

Aqua Secunda, a Liquor made of common

Water, and the Powder or Precipitate of Silver ; which is good to make the Escar fall off in Shankers, and to consume Proud Flesh.

Aqua Vitæ, (*i. e.* Water of Life) a sort of Cordial Water, made of brew'd Beer strongly hopp'd, and well fermented.

Aqueductus, an Aqueduct, or Conveyance of Water by Pipes : In *Anatomy*, the boney Passage from the *Tympanum*, or Drum of the Ear, to the Palate of the Mouth ; so nam'd from its Shape, which resembles a Conduit-Pipe.

Aquagium, (in old Records) an Aquage, or Water-course.

Aqualitulus, a Hog-trough ; also the lowest Part of the Belly or Paunch, the same as *Hypogastrium*.

Aquarius, (*i. e.* the Water-pourer) one of the Twelve Signs in the *Zodiack*, and the last but one in Order ; which the Sun enters in the Month of *January* : This Constellation is made up of 33 Stars, and usually marked thus (♒).

Aquatick or **Aquatile**, growing, living, or breeding in or about the Water ; as *Aquatick Animals*, *Plants*, or *Flowers*.

Aqueduct, (in *Architect.*) a Conduit or Passage for conveying Water from one Place to another. The ancient *Roman* Aqueducts were stately Stone Buildings, rais'd on uneven Ground, to preserve the Level of the Water, which sometimes reach'd a hundred thousand Geometrical Paces in Length.

Aqueous, like Water, waterish.

Aqueous Humour, or the **Watery Humour**, one of the Humours of the Eye, which is the outmost, being transparent and of no Colour : It fills up the Space between the *Tunica Cornea*, and the *Crystalline Humour*. See **Humores Oculi**.

Aquifolium, (*Lat.*) a kind of Holm-tree, with prickly Leaves ; also the Holly-tree.

Aquila, the Eagle, a Bird of Prey ; also the Name of a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, otherwise call'd, *Vultur Volans*, and consisting of 32 Stars.

Aquila Alba, or the **White Eagle**, the same with *Mercurius Dulcis* ; which see.

Aquila Philosophorum, (*i. e.* the Philosopher's Eagle) a Term us'd by Alchymists for the reducing of Metals to the first Matter.

Aquileia, **Aquilegia**, or **Aquilina**, Columbine, an Herb and Flower, the Seed of which powder'd is of good Use in Physick, especially in Gargarisms for the Mouth.

Aquilifer, (among the *Romans*) the Standard-bearer, who had in his Colours the Picture of an Eagle ; an Ensign, or Corner.

Aquiline Nose, a hooked Nose like an Eagle's Beak, a Hawk's Nose.

Aquilo, the North, or North-East Wind.

Aquosi Ductus. See **Ductus Aquosi**.

Aquosity, Waterishness.

Aquila, (*Lat.*) a little Water or Brook : Also a small watery Bladder in the Liver, Spleen, or some other Bowel. See **Hypocistides**.

Ara, (*Lat.*) an Altar, or Sanctuary : Also a Southern Constellation containing Eight Stars.

Arabella, (*i. e.* fair Altar) a proper Name of Women.

Arabesque, certain curious flourishing or branch'd Work, in Painting or Tapestry, after the *Arabick* manner.

Arabia, a large Country of *Asia*, reaching from *India* to *Egypt*.

Arabick, the *Arabian* Language.

Arabicum Gummi, a kind of transparent Gum, brought from *Arabia* and *America*, which easily dissolves in Water, and looks on the out-side as if it were Worm-eaten.

Arabis, a sort of Water-Cress, call'd, Candy Thlaspy.

Arable, as Arable Land, *i. e.* Land fit to be Plough'd or Tilled.

Arabus Lapis, a Stone white like Ivory, the Powder of which is good to cleanse the Teeth.

Arachne, (*Gr.*) the Spider, an Insect, or a Cob-web.

Arachnoides, (*in Anat.*) the Crystalline Coat of the Eye, so call'd from its resembling a Spider's Web.

Arætoplog, (*in Architect.*) a sort of Building where the Pillars are set at a great Distance one from another.

Araignée, (*Fr.*) a Spider. In Fortification, the Branch, Return, or Gallery of a Mine.

Araigne, a Word us'd in *Nottingham-shire*, for a Spider.

Aratia, (*in Dooms-day Book*) arable, or ploughed Ground.

Aram, (*H. b.*) Highness or Deceiving, or their Curie) the Son of *Shem*, from whom descended the *Aramites* or *Syrians*.

Aranea Lunica or **Crystallina**, (*Lat. in Anat.*) a Coat of the Eye, that surrounds and encloses the Crystalline Humour; taking Name from its thin light Contexture like that of a Cob-web.

Araneus, the Spider; also the Weaver, or Wiver, a Sea-Fish.

Arbalistra, a great Engine for the throwing of Darts, in use among the ancient *Romans*.

Arbiter, an Arbitrator, an Umpire, a Sovereign Disposer. See **Arbitrator**.

Arbitrable, that may be put to, or decided by Arbitration.

Arbitrage, an Arbitrator's or Umpire's Decree or Sentence.

Arbitrary, that depends altogether upon one's Will or Choice, that is without Controul; absolute, free.

To **Arbitrate**, to award, give Sentence, adjudge, or act as an Arbitrator.

Arbitration, the Act of Arbitrating, the Putting an End to a Difference by the Means of Arbitrators.

Arbitrator, an extraordinary Judge indifferently chosen by the mutual Consent of two Parties, to decide any Controversy between them; a Days-Man, or Referee: The *Civilians* make a Difference between *Arbiter* and *Arbitrator*; the former being oblig'd to proceed according to Law and Equity; whereas the latter is left wholly to his own Discretion, to act without Solemnity of Process, or Course of Judgment.

Arbitrement, (*Law-word*) a Power given by two or more contending Parties, to some Person or Persons to determine the Matter in Dispute between them, to which they are bound to stand under a certain Penalty: And the Determination thus made is call'd an *Award*, or *the Result of an Arbitration*.

Arblastet, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for a Cross-Bow.

Arbo, (*Lat.*) a Tree.

Arbo Dianæ. See **Dianæ Arbo**.

Arbo Paris, (*i. e.* Tree of the Sea) a Name that some Chymists give to Coral, because it grows like a Tree or Plant under the Water of the Sea.

Arbo Vita, (*i. e.* Tree of Life) a kind of Tree often planted for its pleasant green Leaf.

Arboreous, a Term apply'd by Herbalists to such Mushrooms or Mosses as grow on Trees: Thus *Agarick* is call'd an *Arboreous Mushroom*, because it always grows on the Larch-Tree,

Arborist, one that is well skill'd in the several Kinds and Natures of Trees, and knows how to plant, improve, and preserve them after the best manner.

Arbour, a Bower in a Garden, a shady Place made by Art, to sit and take the Air in.

Arbutus, (*Lat.*) the Arbut, or Arbute-Tree, a sort of Shrub, otherwise call'd the Strawberry-Tree, or Wilding.

Arctanum Coralinum, (among Chymists) is the red Precipitate of Mercury, or Quick-silver, on which well rectify'd Spirit of Wine has been burnt Six Times, in order to clear off some of the *Acids*, and make the Medicine fit to be taken inwardly.

Arctanum Duplum, a kind of Salt made by washing the *Caput Mortuum*, or Gross Matter remaining after the Distillation of Double *Aqua Fortis*, with warm Water; so that the Water being afterwards strain'd, and its moisture drawn off, the Salt will remain at the Bottom of the Glass.

Arctanum Jodis, is an *Amalgama*, made of equal Parts of Tin and Mercury, powder'd and digested with good Spirit of Nitre; and the Spirit being drawn from it in a Retort, the dry Mass is powder'd again, and then digested with Spirit of Wine, 'till the Powder become tasteless.

Arceuthos, (*Gr.*) the Juniper-Tree; a Shrub.

Arch, arrant, or notorious; as, *An Arch-Rogue*, *an Arch-Traitor*, &c.

An **Arch**, (*in Architect.*) is an hollow Building, rais'd with a Mould in Form of a Semi-circle; as an Arch of a great Gate or Church-Window, the Arches of a Bridge, &c.

In Geometry, **Arch** or **Ark**, is any Part of the Circumference of a Circle, or crooked Line, lying from one Point to another, by which the Quantity of the whole Circle, or Line, or some other Thing sought after, may be gathered.

Arch of Direction, (*in Astrol.*) a Portion of the Equator, comprehended between two Points in Heaven, wherefore one is the Place of the *Significator*, and the other of the *Promissor*. See **Ark of Direction**.

In the Composition of several Words, **Arch** is a Mark of Dignity, signifying chief; as *Archangel*, *Archbishop*, &c.

Archangel, the Prince of Angels, of which Order *St. Michael* is said to be: Also a noted Sea-port Town of *Muscovy*, and the Staple of all Merchants that Trade to those Parts. Also the Name of a Weed like dead Nettles, the Flowers of which resemble Honey-suckles.

Archangelica, Water-Angelica, an Herb.

Archbishop, a chief Bishop that has Power over a certain Number of other Bishops.

Archbishoprick, the Extent of the Jurisdiction; the Dignity and Benefice of an Archbishop.

Archbishop, a chief Sewer, one of the principal Offices of the Empire of *Germany*, belonging to the *Count Palatine* of the *Rhine*.

Archdeacon, a dignify'd Clergy-Man, whose Office is to visit two Years in three, to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocese.

Archdeaconry, the Extent of an Archdeacon's Spiritual Jurisdiction.

Archdeaconship, the Dignity and Office of an Archdeacon.

Archduke, one that has some Preheminence over other Dukes; as the Archduke of *Austria*, which Title was first establish'd about, *A. D.* 1298.

Archdukedom,

Arch-Dukedom, the Territory, or Jurisdiction of an Arch-Duke.

Arch-outchefs, an Arch-Duke's Wife.

Arch-Heretick, a Ring-leader of Hereticks, the first Broacher of an Heresie.

Arch-Pirate, the Head of the Pirates; a principal Rover.

Arch-Presbyter, or **Arch-Priest**, a Chief-Priest, or a Rural Dean.

Archaisms, are old Expressions, now quite out of use, and only found in ancient Authors.

Archaismure, (in *Rhetorick*) an Imitation of the Ancients in Expressions or Words.

Archal, an Herb, otherwise call'd *Derby-shire Liver-wort*, because it grows upon the Free-stones of the Mountain *Peak* in that County.

Arche, (*Gr.*) a Beginning, an Entrance: In a Medicinal Sense, the Beginning of a Disease.

Archer, one skill'd in Archery.

Archery, the Art of Shooting with a Long-Bow.

Arches or **Court of Arches**, the Chief Consistory belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the Debating of Ecclesiastical Causes, and so call'd, because it us'd to be kept in the Church of *St. Mary le Bow, London*, the Top of whose Steeple was formerly rais'd with Stone Pillars, built Arch-wise, like so many bent-Bows.

The **Dean of the Arches**, or the **Official of the Arches Court**, the chief Judge of that Court who has a peculiar Jurisdiction of thirteen Parishes in the City of *London*, termed a *Deanry*, and freed from the Authority of the Bishop of that Diocess: The Jurisdiction of this Judge is ordinary, and extends it self through the whole Province of *Canterbury*.

Archetype, (*Gr.*) the first Example or Pattern, an Authentick Copy; the Original of a Writing, Picture, or any Piece of Art.

Archeus, (among the *Paracelsians*) the Principle of Life and Vigour in any Living-Creature: Also the highest, most exalted, and invisible Spirit that can be separated from mix'd Bodies; and hidden Quality, Efficacy, or Virtue of Nature.

Archezosis, the White-Wine: an Herb.

Archiatre or **Archiatrus**, the Principal or Chief Physician; a Physician to a Prince, so styled by way of Excellency.

Archigeni Pozbi, Acute Diseases.

Archigrammateus, the Principal Secretary, or the chief Clerk of an Office; a Chancellor.

Archilochium Carmen. See *Jambick Verse*.

Archimandrita, an Abbot, Prior, or Chief Governour of an Hermitage or Convent.

Archipelagus or **Archipelago**, (in *Geogr.*) a Main Sea or large Gulph, containing a Cluster of small Islands one near another, and several little Seas that take Name from those Islands: Of these Four are chiefly remarkable, *viz.* That of *Europe*, in the Sea formerly call'd the *Aegean*; the *Archipelago* of *St. Lazarus*, with those of *Malucca*, and of the *Maldives* in the *East-Indies*.

Archistrategus, the Generalissimo or Captain-General of an Army, the Lord-General.

Archisynagogus, the Ruler of the *Jewish Synagogue*.

Architect, a Master-Builder, a Chief Workman, a Surveyor of the Building.

Architectonice, the Art or Science of Building, Masonry, Carpentry.

Architectonick, that builds a Thing up regularly according to the Nature and Properties of it: Thus that Forming Nature, Power, or Spirit, which hatches the *Ova* or Eggs of Females into

Living-Creatures of the same kind, is by some call'd, *the Architectonick Spirit*.

Architecture, a Skill grounded on the Rules of *Geometry*, which shews the right Method of Designing and Raising all-manner of Buildings; and it is usually divided into Civil and Military.

Civil Architecture, teaches how to make any kinds of Buildings, whether Publick or Private; as Churches, Palaces, Arches, Houses, Gates, &c. And *Military Architecture* discovers the best Way of Raising Fortifications about Cities, Towns, Camps, Sea-Ports, or any other Places of Strength.

Architrave, the main Beam in any Building, and the first Member of the *Entablature*, i. e. that Part of a Stone Pillar which is above the Capital and below the Frize: In Timber-Buildings, it is call'd the *Reason-piece* or *Master-beam*; in Chimneys, the *Mantle-piece*; and over the Jambs of Doors, or Lintels of Windows, 'tis termed *Hypertyron*.

Archives, a Place where ancient Records, Charters, and Evidences are kept; as the Office of the Master of the Rolls, the Chancery, or Exchequer.

Archontes, chief Magistrates appointed in the City of *Athens* in *Greece*, after Kingly Government was there abolish'd.

Archonticks, certain Hereticks, so call'd from *Archon*, the Ring-leader of that Sect, which began to appear, *A. C.* 334. They deny'd the Resurrection, and held the World to be the Work of Princes.

† **Arctation**, (*Lat.*) a Straightening, or Crowding.

Arctick, (*Gr.* in *Astron*) as, *The Arctick Pole*, i. e. the *North-Pole* of the World, and the *Arctick Circle*, one of the lesser Circles of the Sphere, distant 23 Degrees and a half from the said Pole; both so nam'd from *Arctos*, i. e. the Bear, a Constellation or Cluster of Stars in the Northern Part of Heaven.

Arctophyla. See *Bootes*.

Arctos Spino?, the same with *Ursa Minor*; which see.

Arctocrodon, Ramsons; an Herb.

Arctostaphylos, a Black-berry or Bilberry.

Arcturus, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude or Light, plac'd in the Skirt of the Constellation, call'd *Arctophylax* or *Bootes*: Its Longitude is 199 Deg. 39 Min. Latitude 31 Deg. 2 Min. Right Ascension, 210 Deg. 13 Min. and Declination 20 Deg. 58 Min.

Arctuation, (*Lat.*) properly a fashioning or shaping like an Arch or Bow: In *Surgery*, the Bending of the Bones.

Arcubalista, a Warlike Engine, anciently us'd for casting forth great Stones.

Ardea, the Heron, a kind of Water-Fowl. *Ardea Stellaris*, the Bittern.

Ardency or **Ardentness**, Heat of Passion, Zeal, &c.

Ardenia, a great Forest in *Germany*, reaching from the River *Rhine* to the City of *Tournay*, for the Space of 300 Miles. There is also another great Forest in *Warwick-shire* of that Name; the Word in the old *Gaulish* Tongue, signifying a Wood.

Ardent, very hot, vehement, eager, zealous.

Ardent Spirits, (in *Chymistry*) such Spirits as being Distilled from Fermented Vegetables or Plants, will take Fire and burn; as Spirit of Wine, Brandy, *Aqua Vita*, &c.

Ardentes Febres, burning Fevers or those that are accompany'd with a great Heat and Thirst.

Arders, (in Husbandry) the Fallowings or Ploughings of Ground.

Ardoz, (*Lat.*) burning Heat: In a Medicinal Sense, a very great Heat rais'd in a Humane Body.

Ardoz **Uentricult**, a kind of Pain in the Stomach, commonly call'd *Heart-Burning*.

Ardoz **Urinae**, a Sharpness of Urine.

Ardoz, Ardent Affection, great Zeal, Eagerness, Heat.

Are or **Alamire**, the Name of one of the Eight Notes in the Scale of Musick.

To **Are**, a Country-Word for to Plough, from the *Latin*, *Aro* of the same Signification.

Area, (*Lat.*) a Barn-Floor, a void Space of Ground, the Ground-Plot of a Building; a Bed or Quarter in a Garden: Also a Circle about the Moon and some Stars, otherwise call'd *Halo*: Also an Ulcer or Sore in the Head that causes Baldness; the same with *Alopecia*.

The **Area** of a Figure, (in *Geom.*) is its inward Capacity or Superficial Content, or the Surface comprehended between the Sides of such a Figure, whether it be plain or Spherical; and it is reckon'd in the Square Parts of any Measure. Thus, if a Field be in Form of a Square, and each Side of it be 30 Yards in Length, its *Area* or whole Content will be 900 Square Yards.

In *Fortification*, **Area** is the Superficial Content of any Rampart or other Work, according to its particular Figure.

Argon, (*Gr.*) an Ointment of a dissolving, loosening, and thinning Quality.

Arma, (*Lat.*) Sand, Gravel, Grit: Also Gravel bred in a Humane Body, which consists of a great deal of Salt and Earth, and often grows up into a Stone.

Arenaria, a sort of Buck-Thorn, an Herb.

Arenarium **Sarum**, Sand Stone, or Free-Stone.

Arenatio, (in the Art of *Physick*) a kind of dry Bath, when the Patient sits with his Feet upon hot Sand.

Areola, a little Bed in a Garden; a small Court-Yard.

Areola **Papillaris**, the Circle about the Nipple, or Teat.

Areometer, (*Gr.*) an Instrument to measure the Gravity or Weight of any *Fluid* or *Liquor*: It is usually made of a fine thin Glass, and sealed at the Top, after as much running Quick-Silver has been put into it, as will serve to keep it swimming upright: So that the Stem or Neck being divided into Degrees, the Heaviness or Lightness of any *Liquor* may be discover'd by the Descent of the Vessel into it.

Areopagites, certain Judges of a Court in *Athens*, appointed by *Solon*, for the Tryal of Malefactors, and so call'd from *Areopagus*, or *Mars's Hill*, a Village near that City, where they sat.

Arestyle, (in *Architect.*) a Building where the Pillars stand at a considerable Distance one from another.

Aretectionicks, that part of Military *Architecture* or *Fortification*, which shews how to attack safely, and to encounter an Enemy at the best Advantage.

Areotick **Medicines**, such as open the Pores of the Skin, and render them large enough for the Matter that causes the Disease to be carry'd off by Sweat, or insensible Transpiration.

Arrestment, (old Law-Word) Affright, Surprise; as To the great *Arrestment* and *Extensment* of the *Common Law*.

Aret, (old Word) an Account.

Aretophila, (*Gr.*) a Proper Name of Women, signifying a Friend of Vertue.

Argal, hard Lees sticking to the Sides of Wine-Vessels, and otherwise called *Tartar*.

Argema, (*Gr.*) a Web or Pin in the Eye, which in the Black of it looks white, and on the other Side red; a small Ulcer in the Circle of the Eye call'd *Iris*.

Argentone, an Herb like wild Poppey, good against such a Web or Disease in the Eye; Wild-Tansy, Silver-Weed.

Argent, (*Lat.* in *Heraldry*) the Silver or White-Colour in the Coats of Gentlemen, Knights, and Baronets: But in the Escutcheons of Noble-Men, it is call'd a *Pearl*, and *Luna* in those of Sovereign Princes. See *Or*.

Argentangina, the Silver-Quinsy, when a Pleader at Law being Brib'd, feigns himself sick, and not able to speak.

Argentina, Silver-Weed, or Wild-Trnsy, an Herb that cools moderately, and is of a very binding Quality.

Argentum, Silver, the noblest Metal next to Gold; Plate, Money, Coin.

Argentum album, (in *Dooms-day Book*) Silver Coin, or Current Money.

Argentum Dei, (in old Records, *i. e.* God's Money) Money given as Earnest upon the making of a Bargain, and still call'd *God's Penny* in the *North*.

Argentum Vitium, Mercury, or Quick-Silver.

Argestes, (*Gr.*) a South-West Wind, or more precisely, *South-West* and by *West*, which blows gently with fair Weather.

Argilla, (*Lat.*) white Clay.

Argoil, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for Clay.

Argo Pavis, or the Ship *Argo*, a Southern Constellation consisting of 42 Stars.

To **Argue**, to Reason or Discourse, to Dispute or Debate, to shew or make appear.

Argument, a Reason, Proof, or Mark; the Summ or Substance of a Discourse, or Treatise; a Theme or Subject to speak or write of: In *Logic*, a Probability invented to create Belief; any Subject or Matter laid down, as a Foundation whereon to argue. In *Painting* or *Drawing*, the *Argument* signifies the Persons represented in a Landskip, in Contradistinction from the Country. See *Landskip*.

Argumentum Cornutum. See *Cornutum Argumentum*.

In *Astronomy*, **Argument** is an Arch by which the Artist seeks another Arch unknown and proportionable to the first.

Argument of Inclination, is an Arch of a Planet's Orb comprehended between the ascending *Node* and the Place of that Planet, with respect to the Sun; being number'd according to the Succession of the Signs.

Argument of the Moon's Latitude, the Moon's Distance from the Dragon's Head or Tail, that is to say, where her Orb, in two Points Diametrically opposite, is cut by the *Ecliptick*; whereby is found out the Quantity of the real darkening in Eclipses, or how many *Digits* are darken'd.

Argumentation, a Reasoning, or Proving by Arguments; a Disputing for and against.

Argyritis, (*Gr.*) the Scum or Fome that rises from Silver, or Lead that is mixed with Silver in the Refining-Furnace.

Argyrocome, a sort of Cud-weed, an Herb.

Argyromus, a Silver-coloured Comet, that differs very little from the *Solar Comet*, except that it is of a brighter Silver Colour, and shines with so great a Lustre that it dazzles the Beholders Eyes.

Argyrodamas, (*q. d.* Silver-Diamond) a precious Stone of a bright Silver-Colour.

Argyrolithos, Talk, a sort of Mineral Stone.

Arianism, the Doctrine and Opinions of *Arius*, a noted Heretick in the Time of the Emperour *Constantine* the Great, who deny'd the Son of God to be of the same Substance with the Father, and began to broach that damnable Heresy about it. *A. C.* 315.

Aricium, (*Lat.*) the headed Leak, or set Leak, so call'd from *Aricia* or *Arezza*, a Town in *Italy*, where they thrive much.

Arico, the French-Bean, or Kidney-Bean.

Artes, a Ram, or Tup: Also a warlike Engine us'd by the ancient *Romans*, for the Battering down of City-Walls; a great Beam of Wood, strengthen'd with Iron-Spikes at the End, representing a Ram's-Head. Also among Astronomers, the first Sign of the *Zodiack*, which the Sun enters in the Beginning of *March*, and it is drawn on the Globes in the Figure of a Ram; being a Constellation or Company of 19 Stars, usually express'd by this Character (*♈*).

Arietum Levatio, (in old Records) a Sportive Exercise which seems to be a kind of Tilking, or Running at the Quintain.

Arisarum, (*Gr.*) a small sort of Wake-Robin; an Herb.

To **Arise**, to rise up; to take rise, or proceed from.

Arista, (*Lat.* among Herbalists) that long, slender, Needle-like Beard which grows out from the Husk of Corn or Grass.

Aristalthea, (*Gr.*) Marsh-Mallows, or White-Mallows; an Herb.

Aristobulus, (*Gr. i. e.* best Counsel) the Name of two Kings of *Judea* of the *Maccabean* Race.

Aristocracy, the Government of a Commonwealth, where the Nobility only bear Rule; as the States of *Holland*, the Republicks of *Venice*, *Genoa*, &c.

Aristocratical or **Aristocratick**, belonging to such a Government.

Aristolochia, corruptly call'd *Astroloze*, Hartwort, or Birth-wort, an Herb good for Women in Child-birth; to hasten their Delivery, and fetch away the After-burden.

To **Arrete**, (old Word) to arrest, to stay, or stop.

Arithmetical, (*Gr.*) belonging to Arithmetick.

Arithmetical Complement of a Logarithm, is what that Logarithm wants of 10.000000.

Arithmetical Progression or **Proportion**. See the Words *Progression* and *Proportion*.

Arithmetician, one skill'd in Arithmetick; an able Accountant.

Arithmetick, a Science which Teaches the Art of Accounting by Number, and also shews all the Powers and Properties of Numbers or Discrete Quantity: It is divided into two General Branches, *viz.* *Common Arithmetick* and *Algebra*; which see.

Ark, (Scripture Word) a kind of Ship or Boat; as *Noah's Ark*, *Moses's Ark*; also a Chest or Coffer: Also a Country Word for a large Chest, to put Fruit or Corn in.

Ark of the Covenant, the Chest in which the Tables of the *Levitical* Law were kept, among the *Israelites* or ancient *Jews*.

In Geometry, **Ark** or **Arch**, is some Part of the Circumference of a Circle. See *Arch*.

Ark of Direction or **Progression**, (in *Astron.*) is that Ark of the *Zodiack*, which Planet appears to describe when its Motion is forwards according to the Order of the Signs. In the *Ptolemaick System*, it is also the Ark of the *Epicycle* which a Planet

describes, when it is Progressive according to the Order of the Signs.

Ark of the first and second Station, is the Arch which a Planet describes in the former or the latter Semi-Circumference of its *Epicycle*, when it appears Stationary.

Ark of Retrogradation, is that which a Planet describes when it is Retrograde, or moves contrary to the Order of the Signs.

Arles Penny, a Word us'd in some Parts of *England*, for Earnest-Money given to Servants.

Arm of an Anchor, that Part of it to which the Flook is set.

To **Arm a Shot**, (in *Gunnery*) is to roll Okam, Rope-yarn, or old Clouts round about one End of the Iron-Spike or Bar, which passes thro' the Shot, that it may be the better rammd home to the Powder; and especially that the sharp End of the Bar may not catch hold in any Honey-Combs of the Piece, and so endanger the Breaking it.

Arma dare, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) to dub, or make a Knight.

Arma Poluta, sharp cutting Weapons, distinguished from those that only break or bruise.

Armata, (*Span.*) a Navy well Armed or Manned.

Armabilis, a Creature brought from the *West-Indies*, whom Nature has so fortify'd with an Armour-like Skin, that it cannot be wounded in any Part except the Flank.

Arman, a kind of Confection for Horses, made of Honey of Roses, Crums of white Bread, Powder of Nutmegs and Cinnamon, &c.

Armatum Unguentum, (*Lat.*) a Weapon-Salve, by which Wounds (as some give out) may be cur'd at any Distance only by Dressing the Weapon: It is also termed *Hoplochryma* and *Nibogues Microcosmicus*.

Armed, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd for representing the Beaks and Feet of Cocks, and all Birds of Prey; and these are always painted of a different Colour from the Bird it self. Thus the usual Expression is, *He bears a Cock or a Falcon Armed, Or, Gules*, &c.

In Sea-Affairs, a Ship is said **To be Armed**, when it is every Way provided and furnished for a Man of War: For a *Cross-bar-shot Armed*. See *To Arm a Shot*.

Armenus Lapis. See *Lapis Armenus*.

Armiger, (*Lat.*) a Title of Dignity, properly an Armour-bearer to a Knight, an Esquire, a Squire of the Body; any one that bears, or gives a Coat of Arms.

Armilla, a Bracelet or Jewel worn on the Arm or Wrist: Also an Iron-Ring, Hoop, or Brace, in which the Gudgeons of a Wheel move.

Armilla Membrana, (in *Anat.*) a Ligament, Band, or String that comprehends the other Ligaments of the Hand, in a kind of Circle.

Armillary Sphere, an Artificial hollow Sphere, made up only of Circles of Paste-board, Wood, Brass, &c. put together and set in a Frame; so as to represent the true Position and Motion of all the Circles of the Sphere, both greater and lesser, in their Natural Order.

Arminianism, the Doctrine of the *Arminians*, the Followers of *Jacobus Arminius*, who spread abroad his Heterodox Opinions in *Holland*, *A. D.* 1605: They hold Free Grace and Universal Redemption.

Arminiani, (*Lat.*) a sort of Dancers in Armour, among the ancient *Romans*, who danc'd the Dance, call'd *Fyrricha*, keeping Time, by striking their Swords and Javelins against their Bucklers.

Armist, a Piece of Armour for the Arm; also a Bracelet of Pearl.

Armoniack. See *Bole-Armoniack*.

Armoniack Salt. See *Sal-Armoniack*.

Armoniack Volatile Spirit. See *Volatile Spirit of Sal-Armoniack*.

Armozaria, (Lat.) a kind of wild Radish, Horse-Radish.

Armorial, belonging to Armory; as *Armorial Ensigns*.

Armory, the same as *Heraldry*; the Art of Displaying and Marshalling all Coats of Arms, and Appointing them to their proper Bearers.

Armour, warlike Harnels, defensive Arms that cover the Body: In a Law-sense, it is taken for any Thing that a Man either wears for a Defence, or that in his Fury or Rage he takes into his Hand to throw at or strike another.

Armourer, one that makes or sells all sorts of Armour, Guns, Pistols, &c.

Armoury, a Store-house of Armour, a particular Place, where Arms are laid up and kept.

Arms, all manner of Weapons made use of by Men, either for Attacking others, or Defending themselves: In Falconry, *Arms* are the Legs of a Bird of Prey, from the Thigh to the Foot.

Army, a great Number of armed Men, or Soldiers gather'd into one Body, consisting of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, under the Command of a General.

Flying Army. See *Camp Volant*.

Arnaldia or Arnoldia, (in old *Latin Writers*) a kind of Disease that makes the Hair fall off like the *Alopecia*, or Fox-evil.

Arnoglossum, (Gr.) the Herb Lambs-tongue, Plantain, Rib-wort, or Way-bread.

Arrobe, a *Portuguese* Measure for Sugar, containing 25 Bushels.

Aroma, (Gr.) all sweet Spices; as Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, &c. and in general, all sorts of Drugs, Grocery-Ware.

Aromatica Spic, Nutmeg.

Aromatical or Aromatick, having a spicy Smell, sweet-scented, perfumed.

Aromatick Volatile Salt. See *Sal Volatile Oleojum*.

Aromatites; Hippocras, or Wine brew'd with Spice; also a precious Stone smelling like Myrrh.

Aromatization, or Aromatizing of Medicines, is mingling them with a due Proportion of Spices, aromatick Drugs, &c. in order to make them more pleasant and useful.

Aromatizola, a Seller of Spices, a Grocer, a Druggist.

Aron or Arum, an Herb called Wake-Robin, Cuckoe-pintle, or Ramp; which is of a very biting Taste, and the Juice good to cleanse foul Ulcers.

Aroughens, a wild Beast in *Virginia*, somewhat like a Badger.

Arpent, (Fr.) a Measure of Land us'd in *France*, containing 100 square Perches of 18 Foot each.

Arphaxad, (Heb.) the Son of *Shem*; also a certain King who was defeated by *Nebuchadnezzar*.

Arquata, (Lat.) the Curlew, a sort of Fowl, so call'd from its crooked Beak: *Arquata Congener*, the Stone-Curlew.

Arquatus Morbus, the Jaundice, a Disease so call'd from its resembling the Colour of the Rainbow. in *Latin*, *Arquus* or *Arcus Caelestis*.

Arquebuse or Harguebuse, (Fr.) a large Hand-Gun, somewhat bigger than our Musket, which some call a *Caliver*.

Arquites, (Lat.) an Order of Soldiers among the old *Romans*, who shot Arrows out of Bows; Bow-men, Archers.

Arrach, an Herb of two sorts, *viz.* one called Garden-Arrach, the other wild and stinking Arrach; which last is also known by the Names of *Dogs-Arrach*, *Goats-Arrach*, and stinking Mother-wort.

Arraiatio Peditum, (in ancient *Latin Deeds*) the Arraying of Foot-Soldiers.

To **Arraign,** (*Fr. Law-Term*) to set a Thing in Order, or in its Place.

To **Arraign the Assize,** is to cause the Tenant to be call'd, to make the Plaint; and to set the Cause in such Order, as the Tenant may be forc'd to Answer thereto.

A Prisoner is also so said **To be arraigned at the Bar of a Court of Justice** when he is indicted and brought forth, in order to his Tryal.

Arraignment, the Act of Arraigning a Prisoner.

Arrant, meer, downright, as *An Arrant Dunce*, *Fool*, *Knave*, &c.

Arras Hangings, a sort of rich Tapestry made at *Arras*, a large City of the County of *Artois* in *Flanders*.

Array, (old Fr.) Order: In Common-Law, the ranking or setting forth of a Jury or Inquest of Men, impannelled upon a Cause: Whence the Phrases, *To Array a Pannel*, *The Array shall be quash'd*, &c.

In the Art of War, **Array** is the drawing up, or ranking of Soldiers in Order of Battle.

Arrayers or Commissioners of Array, certain Officers, whose Business is to take Care of the Soldiers Armour, and to see them duly accounted.

Arrearages or Arrears, the Remainder of any Rents or Moneys unpaid at the due Time, the Remains of a Reckoning, or Debt: In a strict Law-sense, it signifies the Remainder of an Account, or Summ of Money in the Hands of an Accountant.

Arrectaria, (Lat. in Architects.) Beams, Posts, Pillars, or Stones in Buildings, that stand upright, to bear the Weight above them.

Arreatatus, (Law-word) suspected, accused of, or charged with.

Arrenatus, arraigned, or brought forth to a Tryal.

Arrendare, (in the Practick of Scotland) is to set Lands to any one for a yearly Rent.

Arrentation, (in the Forest-Law) a Licensing an Owner of Lands in a Forest, to enclose them with a low Hedge, and a little Ditch, under a yearly Rent: And *saving of the Arrentations*, is the reserving a Power to grant such Licences.

Arrest, (Fr.) a Stop, or Stay; a Judgment, Decree, or final Sentence of a Court: In our Common-Law, a stopping or seizing of one's Person, by Order of some Court, or of some Officer of Justice.

To Move or plead in Arrest of Judgment, is to shew Cause why Judgment should be stay'd, tho' there be a Verdict in the Case: And **To plead in Arrest of taking the Inquest upon a former Issue,** is to shew Cause why an Inquest should not be taken.

Arrestandis Bonis ne dissipentur, a Writ in favour of one whose Cattle or Goods are seiz'd by another, who during the Contest, does, or is like to make them away, and will hardly be able to make Satisfaction afterwards.

Arrestando ipsum qui pecuniam recepit ad proficiendum in obsequium Regis, &c. A Writ that lies for the Apprehending of a Man that has taken Preft Money, towards the King's Wars, and hides himself when he should go.

Arresto facto super bonis mercatorum alienigenorum, a Writ that lies for a Denizen, against the

the Goods of Strangers in another Country, found within the Kingdom, to make amends for Goods taken from him in that Foreign Country, after denial of Restitution.

To **Arrest**, to lay blame on, an old word us'd by *Chaucer*.

Arrested, (*Law-Term*) that is summoned before a Judge, and charged with a Crime: It is also sometimes us'd for imputed, or laid unto; as *No Folly may be arrested to him, being under Age*.

Arrière-Ban, (*Fr.*) a Proclamation whereby all Gentlemen in *France*, that hold Estates of the King by a mesne Tenure, or Knights-service, are summoned to appear in Arms, to serve him in his Wars: Also the Assembly of the Persons so summoned.

Arriere-Guard, the Rear of an Army, or that part of it which marches after the main Battel, to hinder and stop Deserters, &c.

Arrival, arriving, or coming.

To **Arrive**, (properly to come to the Bank or Shore) to come to a Place, to attain to, to compass a thing.

Arrobas, a kind of foreign Weight. See *Roove*.

Arrogance or **Arrogancy**, (*Lat.*) Pride, Presumption, Haughtiness, Self-conceit.

Arrogant, proud, haughty, presumptuous.

To **Arrogate**, to claim, challenge, or attribute to one's self, to take upon one's self.

Arrow-Head, a Water-herb, so call'd, because the Leaves of it resemble the Head of a three-forked Arrow.

Arse, the Fundament, Breech, or back Parts. In the Sea-Language, *the Arse of a Block* or Pulley, through which any Rope runs, is the lower end of it.

Arse-foot, a Water-fowl, otherwise call'd the little Didapper.

Arse-smart or **Water-Pepper**, a sort of Herb.

Arse-velly or **Arse-velly**, Heels over Head, topsy-turvy, proposterously.

Arsenal, (*Fr.*) a Royal or Publick Store-house of Arms, and all sorts of warlike Ammunition; a Place appointed for the making and keeping of every thing that is necessary for Defence and Assault.

Arsenick, a Mineral Body, consisting of much Sulphur and some Caustick Salts, of which there are three sorts, *viz.* white, yellow, and red.

Regulus of Arsenick, a Chymical Composition, for Substance like Butter, made of Nitre, Tartar, Orpiment, Scales of Steel, and corrosive Sublimate.

Ruby of Arsenick, a Preparation of Arsenick with Sulphur, or Brimstone, by means of several repeated Sublimations, which give it the tincture or die of a Ruby.

Aserogogon, (*Gr.*) an Herb which being steep'd in Wine, and drunk off, procures the getting of a Male Child.

Arise, a raising or lifting up, the raising of the Voice in Pronunciation; also a taking away, or from:

Arise & Thesis, certain Terms in Musical Composition: Thus a Point being inverted or turned, is said. To move *per Arise* and *Thesis*, that is to say when a Point rises in one Part, and falls in another; or on the contrary, when it falls in one Part, and rises in another; which occasions a very agreeable Variety.

Artura, (in old *Latin* Records) the Tryal of Money by Fire, after the coyning of it.

Art, (*Lat.*) all that which is performed by the Wit and Industry of Man; a Collection of Rules, Inventions and Experiments, which being observ'd, give Success to our Undertakings in all manner of Affairs.

Liberal Arts and Sciences, such as are noble and genteel, *viz.* Grammar, Rhetorick, Musick, Physick, the Mathematicks; as Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy, Navigation, &c. See Science.

Mechanick Arts, are those that more require the labour of the Hand and Body, than of the Mind; as those of Statuaries, Carvers, Gravers, Chasers, &c.

Art and Part, (*North-Country Term*) as *To be Art and Part in the committing of a Crime, i. e.* when one was both a Contriver, and acted his part in it.

Artemisia, Queen of *Caria* and Wife of *Mausolus*, who built so stately a Tomb for her deceased Husband, that it was counted one of the Seven Wonders of the World: Also the Herb Mug-wort, or Mother-wort; which took Name from that Princess, and is of great Virtue in all Diseases peculiar to Women.

To **Arten**, to constrain, or force. *Chaucer*.

Arteria, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) an Artery: The Arteries are those hollow skinny Vessels like Veins, in which the most thin and hottest part of the Blood, together with the Vital Spirits, pass through the Body.

Arteria Porta or **Magna**, the great Artery, a Vessel, consisting of Four Coats, and continually beating, which carries the spirituous Blood from the left Ventricle of the Heart, by its Branches to all Parts of the Body.

Arteria Coliaca. See *Coliack Artery*.

Arteria trachea or **Alpera**, (*i. e.* the rough Artery) the Wind-pipe, a gristly Vessel which consists of several Rings and Parts; its use being to form and convey the Voice; to take in Breath, &c.

Arteria Menosa, the Vein of the Lungs: See *Pulmonaria Vena*.

Arteriaca Medicamenta, Medicines that cure Diseases in the Wind-pipe, and help the Voice.

Arteriace, a Medicine for the Arteries.

Arterial, belonging to those Vessels.

Arteriola Menia. See *Pulmonaria Arteria*.

Arteriotomy, in artificial cutting or opening of an Artery, for the letting of Blood in an obstinate Head-ach, Madnes, Falling-Sickness, &c. and the Incision is usually made in the Fore-head, Temples, or behind the Ears.

Arthanita, the Herb Sow-bread.

Arthetica, the Cowslip, Ox-lip, or Primrose; a Flower.

Arthritis or **Podbus Articularis**, the Gout, a Pain in the Joynts of the Limbs, accompany'd with Swellings, Redness, hard Knobs in several Parts of the Body and other Symptoms.

Arthritis Planetica or **Uaga**, the wandering Gout, a Disease that flies or moves about, causing Pain sometimes in one Limb, and sometimes in another.

Arthritical or **Arthritick**, diseased in the Joynts, belonging to, or troubled with the Gout.

Arthrodia, (in *Anat.*) a kind of Joynting, whereby Two Bones are joynd together, with a flat Head received into a Cavity or Hollow of a small Depth; as the Head of the Shoulder-bone, with the Cavity of the *Scapula* or Shoulder-blade.

Arthron, a Joynt, or a joyning together of Bones.

Arthrosis, the same as *Articulation*; which See.

Arthur, a famous warlike King of the *Britains*, who beat the *Saxons* in several set Battels.

Artichoke, a known Plant of an excellent strengthening Quality.

Jerusalem Artichoke, a Plant near of the same Nature as Potatoes.

Artich Pole. See *Artich Pole*.

Article, (*Lat.*) a Condition in a Covenant or Agreement; a chief Head of a Discourse, Writing Treatise, Account, &c. a Point, Clause, or small Member of a Sentence.

In Grammar, *Article* is a small Word that serves to distinguish the Genders of Nouns, and is therefore commonly set before them, throughout their several Declensions; as *ὁ, ἡ, τὸ*, in the *Greek* Tongue, and *hic, hæc, hoc* in the *Latin*.

In Arithmetick, *Article* signifies *Ten*, with all other whole Numbers that may be exactly divided into ten Parts, as 10, 20, 30, 40, &c. These are also sometimes call'd *Decads*, and sometimes *Round Figures*.

Articles of the Clergy, Statutes or Ordinances, made about Ecclesiastical Persons and Causes.

To **Article**, to make, or draw up Articles.

Articularis Porbus. See *Arthritis*.

Articulate, distinct, as when Words are so clearly pronounced, that one may hear every Syllable.

Articulate Sounds, such Sounds as can be express'd by Letters, and serve to make Words.

Articulation, (in Grammar) is that part of it which treats first of Sounds and Letters, and then of the manner of their Combination, or joyning together for the composing of Syllables and Words; so that a Man who utters his Words, distinctly and clearly, is said, *To pronounce them articulately*.

In Anatomy, **Articulation**, is a joyning together of the Limbs of an Animal Body, for the due performing of Motion: and it is otherwise call'd *Arthrofis*. Among Herbalists, *Articulation* is taken for the Joyns or Knots that are in some Husks or Cods, as those of the Herb *Ornithogobodium* or Birds-foot, and in the Roots of *Polygonatum* or *Solomon's Seal*.

Articulus, (*Lat.*) a Joynt in the Body of a Living-Creature; a knuckle of the Fingers, a Joynt or Knot in Plants: Also an Article or Condition in a Covenant, &c. a chief Head in a Discourse: In some of our ancient Writers; an Article or Complaint presented by way of Libel in a Spiritual Court.

Artifice, a Trick, Slight, or Knack; a cunning Fetch, or crafty Device.

Artificer, one that professes some Art or Trade; a Handicrafts-man, a Workman.

Artificial, done according to the Rules of Art, Artful.

Artificial Day. See *Day*.

Artificial Lines, (on a Sector or Scale) are Lines so contrived as to represent the Logarithmick Sines and Tangents, which by the help of the Line of Numbers, will solve all Questions in Trigonometry, Navigation, &c.

Artificial Numbers, are Logarithms, and Logarithmical Numbers relating to Sines, Secants, Tangents, &c.

Artillery, warlike Furniture comprehending all sorts of Fire-arms, viz. Cannons, Mortar-pieces, Carbines, Muskets, &c. with their Appurtenances; as Bombs, Granado's, Carcasses, &c.

Artillery-Company, a particular Company of Citizens of London, train'd up and well-skill'd in Military Discipline.

Artisan, (*Lat.*) an Artificer, or Tradesmen.

Artist, a Master of any Art, an ingenious Workman.

Artolaganus or **Artolaganum**, (*Gr.*) fine Cake-

bread; a Flawn, a Custard, a Cheese-cake.

Atomeli, Broth made of Honey and Bread.

Artus, (*Lat.*) the Members, Limbs, or Joyns of the Body.

Arval Brothers, (among the *Romans*) a Corporation of Priests, Twelve in Number; who besides their performance of Sacrifices, were appointed Judges of Land-marks.

Arval, **Arvil**, or **Arfal**, (old word) a Burial, or Funeral Solemnity.

Arvil-Bread, the Loaves distributed to the Poor upon such Occasions.

Arvil-Supper, a Feast or Entertainment given at Funerals; a Custom still observ'd in some of the North and North-west Parts of *England*.

Arvillian-Wine, a sort of *Greek* Wine brought from *Arvis*, now *Amista* a Town in the Island of *Chios*.

Arum, (*Gr.*) the Herb Wake-Robin, whose Root is an excellent Remedy against Poison, the Plague, and other Distempers.

Arura, (*Lat.* for *Aratura*) a Word us'd in ancient Deeds for ploughing: *Una Arura*, one Days-work at the Plough.

Aryzena, (*Gr.*) a little Bason or Dish, a Bathing-Vessel, a Pitcher to draw Water or Wine with, a Vessel like a Ladle, to take up any Liquor.

Arytanoides, (in *Anat.*) two Cartilages or Gristles, which with others make up the top of the *Larynx* or Wind-pipe, and serve to render the Voice more shrill or deep: They are so nam'd, because when their Processes are joyn'd together, they represent the Mouth of an Ewer, or the indented Lip of a Cup or Vessel. They are also call'd *Gutturales*, upon the same account from the *Latin* word *Gutturium*, a Laver or Ewer.

Arytanoides, the smallest Muscle belonging to the *Larynx*, which arises from the outward part of one of the *Arytanoidal* Gristles, and running crossways, is inserted to the other.

Arythmus, a Term us'd by some Writers in *Physick*, for a Pulse which is so far lost that it cannot be any longer felt.

As, (*Lat.*) otherwise call'd *Libra* and *Pondo*, a *Roman* Pound weight, containing 12 Ounces; or any entire thing divided into Twelve Parts, as an Inheritance, an Estate, &c. in which Case the Parts were nam'd *Ounces*. **As** is also an ancient Coin made at first of Copper, without any Stamp, in Value according to our Money not above Half-penny-farthing.

Asa, (*Heb.* a Healer of Sicknes) a Name of a King of *Judah*, who destroy'd the High Places.

Asa dulcis, (*Lat.*) the Gum, otherwise call'd *Benjamin* or *Benzoin*.

Asa fatida, a sort of Gum press'd out of a certain Plant, which grows in *Persia*, and is good for Women troubled with fits of the Mother.

Asahel, (*Heb.* God has wrought) *Isab's* Brother, who by his swiftness overtaking *Abner*, was kill'd by him.

Asaph, (*i. e.* Gathering) a famous Musician among the ancient *Jews*, and one of the chief of King *David's* Choir.

Asaphia, (*Gr.*) Obscurity, Uncertainty: In a Medicinal Sense, a lowness of Voice proceeding from an ill Frame or Disposition of the Organs of Speech.

Asaph, the forlorn Hope of the *Turkish* Foot-Soldiers, who are set upon all the most desperate Services.

Asarabacca or **Asarum**, (*Gr.*) an Herb growing with thick, round, shining Leaves like those of the *Violet*, but larger: The Leaves are much us'd

us'd to provoke Vomiting, to force the Courses, &c.

Asarotum, (among the *Romans*) a sort of fine Pavement in Dining-rooms, made of small Tiles of several Colours, so artificially contriv'd and inlaid, that the Room look'd, as if it were not swept, but the scraps were left on the Floor.

Asbestine Paper or Cloth, such as will burn in the Fire, be purify'd by it, and yet not consume: It is made of the Stone *Asbestos*, and by some call'd *Linum Vivum*.

Asbestos, a sort of Stone of which Cloth was anciently made, that would not burn or waste, tho' thrown into a great Fire; the same with *Amiantus*; which see.

Ascalabotes, a kind of Ever, or Est.

Ascalonia or Ascalonium, a sort of Onion, which took Name from *Ascalon* a noted City of *Idumæa*; a Scallion.

Ascarides, little Worms which breeding in the *Intestinum Rectum*, or Straight Gut, tickle and trouble it; Arse-worms, the Bots in Horses.

Ascause, (o'd Word) a-thwart, or a cross.

To **Ascend**, (*Lat.*) to go, get or climb up, to rise upwards.

Ascendant, (in *Astrol.*) the Degree of the *Equator*, or that part of the Heaven which rises or is coming above the *Horizon* in the East, when any Person is born: 'Tis also call'd the *Horoscope*, the Angle of the East, and the first House in a Scheme or Figure: In a Figurative Sense, *Ascendant* is taken for an Over-ruling or Powerful Influence over any one. Also a Term in Architecture. See *Chambrantle*.

Ascension, an ascending, arising, going, or getting up.

Ascension-Day, a Festival kept Ten Days before *Whitsuntide*, in remembrance of our Blessed Saviour's Ascension or going up into Heaven, and commonly call'd *Holy Thursday*.

Ascensions and Descensions of Signs, (in *Astron.*) are Arches of the *Equator*, which rise or set with such a Sign or Part of the *Zodiack*, or with any Planet or Star happening to be therein; which are either Right or Oblique.

Right Ascension, is that Degree of the *Equator*, counted from the beginning of *Aries*, which rises with the Sign, Sun, or Star on the *Horizon* of a Right Sphere: Or it is that Degree and Minute of the *Equinoctial*, which comes to the *Meridian* with the the Sun or Star, or with any Point of the Heavens.

Oblique Ascension, is that Degree and Minute of the *Equator*; which rises with the Center of the Sun or Star, or with any Point of the Heavens on the *Horizon* of an Oblique Sphere.

Ascensional Difference, is the Number of Degrees remaining after Subtraction of the Oblique from the Right Ascension: Or it is the space of Time the Sun rises or sets, before or after Six of the Clock.

Ascent, the Act of ascending or going up; the Steepness of a Hill, a Rising ground: In *Logick*, that sort of Reasoning, in which we proceed from Particulars to Universals.

To **Ascertain**, (*q. d.* to assert for certain) to assure, to fix or set a Price, &c.

Ascetick, (*Gr.*) belonging to Religious Exercises, as Meditation, Prayer, &c. A Term in Divinity.

Aschynomene, an Herb so call'd from Blushing, because when any one comes near it, it gathers its Leaves in. See *Aschynomenous* and *Sensitive Plants*.

Asci, (in *Geogr.*) those People that have no Shadows, by reason that the Sun at Noon being

twice a Year in their *Zenith* or Vertical Point, their Bodies then do not cast any Shadow; and such are the Inhabitants of the *Torrid Zone*.

Ascites, a kind of Dropsie, when a Mass of Watery Humours, with a little Wind is gather'd between the inner Rim of the Belly and the Guts, which causes the lower Belly, *Scrotum*, Thighs and Feet to swell and stand out as it were a Bottle, call'd *Ascus* in *Greek*.

Ascritick, belonging to, or troubled with the *Ascites*.

Asclepiadean Verse, a sort of *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, consisting of Four Feet, *viz.* A Spondee, a Choriambus and Two Dactyls; as *Mecenas atavus edite regibus. Hor.*

Asclepias, an Herb with long Branches and many Roots, Leaved like Ivy; Swallow-wort or Silken Cicely; chiefly us'd against the Plague and other Infectious Diseases.

Ascolasmus, a kind of Play, call'd, *Fox to thy Hole*, in which Boys hopping on one Leg, beat one another with Gloves or pieces of Leather.

To **Ascribe**, (*Lat.*) to attribute or impute, to father a thing upon one.

Ascyron, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd *St. Peter's-Wort*.

Asellus, (*Lat.*) a little Ass, an Ass Colt or young Ass: Also the Cod-fish or Stock-fish; Haberdine, or Barrel-cod: Also the Tiler's Lowfe or Sow; an Insect.

Asellus Pinex, the Whiting or Buckthorn, a Fish. *Asellus Niger*, the Coal-Fish, Coal-Whiting, or Pollock.

Ash, a Quick-thriving Tree that delights in a Fat and Chalky Soil: It is reputed to be Male and Female, one growing chiefly on high Grounds, and the other in Plains.

Ash-Fire or **Sand-Fire**, the mildest Fire us'd in Chymical Operations, when the Vessel that contains the Matter to be heated, is cover'd underneath and on all sides, with Ashes, Sand, or the Filings of Iron.

Ash-Wednesday, the First Day of Lent, so called from the ancient Custom of Fasting in Sack-Cloth, with Ashes on the Head, in Token of Repentance.

Ash-Weed, a kind of Herb.

Asher, (*Heb.* Blessedness or Happiness) the Son of *Jacob* by *Ziplab*, and Founder of one of the Twelve Tribes of the *Israelites*.

Ashur, (*i. e.* blessed or beholding) the Son of *Shem*; also the Land of *Assyria*.

Asia, one of the Four Parts of the World, said to be so call'd from *Asia* the Wife of *Prometheus*, or from the *Hebrew* Word *Esh*, *i. e.* Fire, which was generally worshipped in *Persia* and other Parts of that Continent.

Asiatics, the People or Inhabitants of *Asia*.

An **Aside**, (in a Play) that which is spoken aside on the Stage, as if it were not heard by the other Actors.

Asilus or Aslum, (*Lat.*) a great Fly that bites Cattle; the Horse-fly or Breez, the Whame or Gad-Fly.

Asilus Marinus, the Sea-breez, an Insect which gets under the Fins of the Tunney and other great Fishes, and stings them so grievously, that sometimes they leap out of the Sea into Ships.

Asstasia, (*Gr.* in some Writers of the Art of *Physick*) an unmoveableness of the whole Body, or of any part of it; as in a Palsie, Apoplexy, Swoonings, &c.

Assus, (*Lat.*) the Ass, a sluggish Beast; also a Block-head, or heavy dull Fellow.

Assu a great Owl with long Feathers standing up like Ears, the Horn-Owl.

Askaunt, (old Word) as *To look askaunt*, i. e. to look side-ways.

Amobeus, the Name of a certain Evil Spirit, mention'd in the Apocryphal Book of *Tobit*.

Asp or **Aspen-tree**, a kind of white Poplar, the Leaves of which are small and always tremble.

Asp or **Aspe**, a little Serpent whose Bite is deadly. See *Aspis*.

Aspalathum or **Aspalathus**, (*Gr.*) Rose-wood, the Wood of a small Thorny Shrub, tart and bitter to the Taste; sometimes sold for *Lignum Aloet*, which it much resembles.

Asparagus, a Plant call'd Sparrow-grafs by the Common People; whose first Shoots being boil'd are counted a dainty Dish at their first coming in the Spring-time: Among Herbalists, it is taken for the first Sprout or Shoot of a Plant, coming out before the Leaves are unfolded; which may either be eaten by it self, or boil'd in Broth.

Asparagus Sylvestris, wild Sperage.

Aspect, (*Lat.*) Looks, the Air of one's Countenance.

In **Astrology**, **Aspect** is, when Two Planets are join'd with, or beheld of each other; or when they are plac'd at such a Distance in the *Zodiack*, that they mutually help or afflict one another, or have their Virtues, encreas'd or spoil'd: They are usually counted Five in Number, viz. The *Sextile*, *Quartile*, *Trine*, *Opposition* and *Conjunction*, besides Eight new Aspects added by *Kepler*, viz. *Demisextile*, *Decile*, *Octile*, *Quintile*, *Tredecile*, *Sesquiquartile*, *Biquintile* and *Quincunx*; all which see in their proper Places.

Aspen-tree. See *Asp*.

Asper, (*Lat.*) rough, rugged, sharp, harsh; also the Sharpling, a kind of Fish: Also a *Turkish* Coin in value about Five Farthings of our *English* Money.

Aspera Arteria. See *Arteria trachea*.

Asperifoliz Plantz, (among Herbalists) rough-leaved Plants, such as have their Leaves plac'd alternately, or in no certain Order on the Stalks, and whose Flower is *Monopetalous*, or consisting only of one single Leaf cut or divided into Five Partitions, as *Hounds-Tongue*, *Wild-Bugloss*, *Comfrey*, &c.

Asperity, Roughness, Sharpness, Harshness. In a Philosophical Sense, the Roughness or Unevenness of the Surface of any Natural Body, so that some Parts of it stick out so above the rest, as to hinder one's Hand, &c. from passing over it easily and freely.

To Asperse, to Defame or Slander, to speak Evil of, to cast a Blemish upon one's Reputation.

Asperion, (properly a sprinkling or dashing of Water, &c.) a Bepattering, a Slander, a false Imputation.

Asperula, the Herb Wood-row or Wood-roof, by some call'd *Stare*, *Liver-wort*; which is of good use in the *Jaundice*.

Asphaltites, (*Gr.*) a Lake of *Judea*, commonly call'd the *Dead-Sea*, where a *Sodom* and *Gomorrab*, with three other noted Cities once stood in a most fruitful Valley.

Asphaltos, a sort of *Bitumen* or Pitch, gather'd of that Lake.

Asphodelus, the Daffodil or Daffadown-dilly; a Plant and Flower.

Asphodil, a kind of Flower, otherwise call'd *Kings-spear*.

Asphyria, (in the Art of *Physick*) a Cessation of the Pulse throughout the whole Body; which is the highest degree of *Swooning* and next to *Death*.

Aspilates, a Precious Stone of a Silver-colour, good against *Lunacy*: Also a sparkling *Arabian*

Gem, found in some Birds-nests, and good for those that are troubled with the *Spleen*.

To Aspirate, (*Lat.*) to pronounce with an *Aspiration*.

Aspiration, Breathing, the fetching or drawing in of the outward Air: In *Grammar*, a Mark which is express'd thus, (') and usually set over a *Greek* Vowel, to give it the force or full sound of the Letter *b*: Thus we pronounce some Syllables or Words which have that Letter before them, strongly with a good deal of Breath, and some Vehemency; as *bast*, *hear*, *beat*, &c. Whereas if the *b* were left out, they would be sounded much softer and easier; as *ast*, *ear*, *eat*, &c.

To Aspire to a thing, to covet or desire it with Earnestness, ambitiously to seek or aim at.

Aspis, (*Gr.*) the *Asp* or *Aspick*, a most Venomous Serpent, having its Eyes not in the Forehead, but in the Temples: One kind kills by *Thirst*, another by *Sleep*, and a third by *Blood*; the Parties bit by them, either *Thirsting*, *Sleeping*, or *Bleeding* to *Death*.

Asplenon or **Asplenium**, the Herb *Ceterach*, *Milt-waste* or *Spleen-wort*, so call'd upon an account of its Virtue in *Curing* Diseases of the *Spleen*.

Asprella, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd great *Shave-grafs* or *Horse-rail*.

Asa foetida. See *Asa foetida*.

To Assault, (*Fr.*) to *Assault* or *Attack*, to set upon.

Assailant, one that *Assaults* or sets upon another.

Assaraback. See *Assarabacca*.

Assapanick, a flying *Squirrel*, a little Creature, peculiar to *Virginia* and *Maryland* in the *West-Indies*.

Assart, (*Fr. Law-Term*) an Offence committed in a *Forest*, by pulling up by the *Roots* the *Woods* or *Thickets* that are *Covert* for the *Deer*, so as they can never grow again, and by making all *Plough'd* Land.

To Assart, to grub up *Trees*, *Shrubs*, *Bushes*, &c. by the *Roots*.

An **Assassinate**, a *Private* or *Treacherous* Murder, *Villany*.

To Assassinate, to *Murder* one privately, or barbarously.

Assasine, a *Private* or *Treacherous* Murderer that kills another for *Gain*, or upon *Hope* or *Promise* of *Reward*.

Assasines, a precise Sect of *Mabometans*, fill'd with the very *Spirits* of that *Poisonous* Superstition: They had *Six* Cities in their Possession, and were about *Forty* thousand in Number, living near *Antaradus* in *Syria*. At the *Command* of their Chief *Master*, they would refuse no *Pain* or *Peril*; so as even to stab any *Prince* whom he appointed for *Destruction*: Whence those that are ready to execute bloody *Designs* are commonly call'd *Assasines*.

Assath or **Assath**, an old Custom among the *Welsh*, whereby the Party accused of a *Crime* us'd to *purge* or *clear* himself upon the *Oath* of *Three* hundred Men; and it continu'd till the *First* Year of the *Reign* of *K. Henry V.*

Assation, (*Lat.*) a *Roasting*: In the *Apothecaries* Art, a peculiar kind of *Decoction* or *Boiling* of *Drugs*.

Assault, (*Fr.*) an *Attack* or *Onset*: In a *Law-feric* kind of *Injury* done to a *Man's* Person, by offering to give a *Blow*, or by a *threatning* Speech. See *Assray*.

In the *Art* of *War*, **Assault** is an effort made upon a *Place* or *Post*, to gain it by *main* Force; and the usual Expressions are, *To give an Assault to such a Place*, *To be commanded to the Assault*, *To stand*

stand an Assault, To second an Assault, To repulse by Assault, To carry by Assault, &c.

To **Assault**, to Attack, to set upon. See to *In-sult*.

Assay, Proof, or Tryal.

Assay of Weights and Measures, an Examination of them, by the Clerk of the Market.

Assay-Master, an Officer of the Mint, who weighs the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the Standard, having for his Fee 250 Pounds *per Annum*.

Assayer of the King, an Officer for the due Tryal of Silver, indifferently appointed between the Master of the Mint, and the Merchants that bring Silver thither for Exchange.

Assaying, a Term us'd by Musicians for a Flourish before they begin to Play.

Assayst, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) to take Assessours, or Fellow-Judges.

To **Assamble**, (*Fr.*) to call, or to meet together; to gather, come, or get together.

Assambley, a Concourse, or Meeting of People.

Unlawful Assambley, (in Common-Law) the Meeting of three or more Persons, for the committing of an unlawful Act, although they do not compass it.

Assent, (*Lat.*) Consent, Approbation, properly of a Superiour; as *The King has given his Royal Assent to the following Acts*.

To **Assent**, to agree to.

Assentation, a kind of Pink, a Flower peculiar to the Countries of *Virginia* and *Mary-land*.

† **Assentation**, (*Lat.*) a complying with another's Opinion, out of Flattery or Dissimulation; a Cogging and Soothing.

To **Assert**, to affirm, to maintain, to hold.

Assertion, Affirmation, Conclusion; an Opinion brought forth and maintained.

To **Assess**, to Rate or Tax, to appoint what every one ought to pay.

Assessment, the Act of Assessing, or Rating.

Assessor, one that sits by, and helps another in Office and Authority; a Judge Lateral, a chief Counsellour or Assistant to a Judge: Also one that appoins or allots the Payment of Publick Taxes, according to every Man's Stock or Ability: Also an Officer in the Presbyterian Assemblies.

Assets, (*Fr. i. e.* enough) a Law-Term, signifying Goods sufficient with which an Heir or Executor, may discharge the Ancestour's or Testatour's Debts or Legacies.

Asservation, (*Lat.*) an earnest Affirming, or Avouching.

Assewiare, (in old *Latin* Writers) to drain, or draw out Water from marshy Grounds.

Assiduity, great Diligence, continual Care or Attendance, constant Application.

Assiduous, diligent, close at Business, continual.

Assign, (Law-Term) one that is deputed or appointed by another, to perform any Business, or enjoy any Thing.

To **Assign**, to appoint, to allot, to shew or set forth: In a Law-sense, to appoint a Deputy; to set, or make over a Right to another: Also to appoint or set forth; as *To Assign Errours, i. e.* to shew where the Errours are committed.

To **Assign false Judgment**, is to shew how and where the Judgment is Unjust: To *Assign the Cessor*, to shew how the Plaintiff has Cessed or given over. To *Assign Waste*, to shew especially wherein the Waste is committed.

Assignee, a Person to whom a Thing is Lawfully Assigned, or made over, or who is appointed to act for another; and such a one may be either by Deed or in Law.

Assignee by Deed, one that is appointed by a Person; as when the Lessee of a Term Assigns the same to another, he is *his Assignee by Deed*.

Assignee in Law, is he whom the Law so makes, without any Appointment of the Person: So an Executor is Assignee in Law to the Testator.

Assignment, the Act of Assigning or setting over the Interest in any Thing to another; as *The Assignment of a Lease, &c.*

Assignment of Dower, the setting out of a Woman's Dower or Marriage-Portion, by the Heir, according to the Establishment formerly made by the Husband or his Friends.

Assimilation, a making or being like: In Anatomy, it is the Operation of Nature, whereby the Nutritious Juice is made like the Substance of that living Body into which it is to be Chang'd and United: the Changing of the Humour call'd *Chyle* into Blood, &c.

Asspondium, (*Lat.*) a Pound-weight.

Assisa Cadera, a Law-Term for to be Non-suited.

Assisa Documenti, an Assize of Nuisance.

Assisa Continuanda, a Writ directed to the Justices appointed to take an Assize, for the Continuance of a Cause, where certain Records alledged, cannot be procured in Time, by the Party that would use them.

Assisa Panis & Cervizæ, the Power or Privilege of Assizing or Adjusting the Weights and Measures of Bread and Beer: Whence the Weight of Bread appointed by the Magistrates is still call'd the *Assize* or *Size of bread*.

Assisa Proleganda, a Writ directed to the Justices of Assize, for the Stay of Proceedings, by reason of the King's Business, in which the Party is employ'd.

Assizors, (in *Scotland*) the same as our Jurors.

Assus, (*Lat.* old Law-word) demised or farm'd out for such an Assize, or certain Assessed Rent in Money or Provisions: Whence *Terra assise* was the Land let out to inferiour Tenants, and usually oppos'd to *Terra Dominica*, or that Land which was held in Demaince, and possess'd by the Lord himself.

To **Assist**, to stand by, succour, aid, or help; to be present at.

Assistance, Aid, Help, Succour.

Assistant, assisting or helping; as *I will be assistant to you*.

An **Assistant**, a Stander-by, an Auditor or Hearer, a Helper; a Colleague or Partner in the Management of a Business.

Assus Lapis, (*Lat.*) a kind of Stone with which Coffins were anciently made, that wasted the dead Body; so call'd from *Assus*, a Town of *Myssia*, where they were digg'd.

Assize, a Law-Term, signifying, 1. A Sitting of Justices upon their Commission, to hear and determine Causes; and that Court or Meeting, is call'd *The Assizes*. 2. A fourfold Writ for Recovering the Possession of Lands, Tenements, &c. of which one has been disposs'd. 3. The Jury Summoned upon such Writs. 4. A Statute or Ordinance relating to the Price, Weight, Measure, or Order of several Commodities; as *The Statute or Assize of Bread and Ale*; also the Measure, or Quantity itself: Thus 'tis said when Wheat, &c. is at such a Price, the Bread shall be of such Assize.

Assize of Darrein Brevement, is a Writ that lies, where a Man and his Ancestours have presented a Clerk to a Church, and afterwards it being void by his Death or otherwise, a Stranger presents his Clerk to the same Church, in Opposition to the former Patron.

Assize of the Forest, a Statute concerning Orders to be observ'd in the King's Forest.

Assize,

Assize of Mort d'Ancestor, a Writ lying where one's Father, Mother, Brother, Sister, Uncle, Aunt, &c. dy'd possess'd of Lands, Tenements, Rents, &c. and after his or her Death, a Stranger abates or gets Possession of them.

Assize of Novel Disseisin, a Writ that lies where a Tenant in Fee-simple, Fee-tail, or for Term of Life, is lately disseized, or dispossessed of his Lands or Tenements, or else of a Rent-service, Rent-charge, Common of Pasture, Toll, Office, &c. and in several other Cases.

Assize de Urtrum, a Writ that lies for a Parson against a Lay-man, or a Lay-man against a Parson, for Land or Tenement, that is doubtful, whether it be Lay-fee, or Free-Alms.

Clerk of Assize, an Officer that sets down all Things judiciously done by the Justices of Assize, in their Circuits.

Assizer of Weights and Measures, an Officer that has the Over-sight of those Matters.

Au Associate, a Companion or Partner.

To **Associate**, to bring into some Society, or Fellowship; to joyn with, or to keep Company with.

Association, an entering into Society with others; a joyning with them to perform some Act: In a Law Sense, a Patent sent by the King to the Justices of Assize, to admit others for Colleagues, and Fellows in that Business.

Assodes or **Assodes Febris**, (Gr.) a kind of burning Fever, in which the Patient continually rumbles and tosses, being extremely restless, and subject to Sickness at the Stomach, and Vomiting.

To **Assol** or **Assolve**, to acquit, to pardon; also to answer, a Word us'd by *Chaucer*. In Common Law, it signifies to deliver or set free from an Ex-communication.

To **Assume**, (Lat.) to take to, or upon one's self.

Assumpsit, (Law-Term) a voluntary Promise, made by Word of Mouth, as when a Man assumes, or takes upon him to perform or pay any Thing to another; and it is otherwise call'd a *Nude Contract*.

Assumption, properly an assuming, or taking; an Inference upon: In *Logick*, the Minor, or second Proposition of a Syllogism: Also a Festival kept by the Papists, in Honour of the Blessed Virgin *Mary's* being taken up into Heaven.

Aurance, Sureness, Certainty, Security, Safety, Confidence.

To **Assure**, to affirm or assert, to warrant; to undertake or promise a Thing.

To **Assuage**, to allay, or appease; to abate, to grow calm.

Assyria, a Province of *Chaldea*, in Ancient Times the chief Part of the *Assyrian*, or first Great Monarchy in the World.

Astacus, (Gr.) the Lobster, a Sea-Fish. *Astacus fluviatilis*, the Crevis or Crey-Fish.

Astaphis, a Raisin or dry'd Grape. *Astaphis agria*, the Herb Staves-acre.

Astetismus, Courtesy, Civility, Pleasantry. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure wherein some pleasant Jest is express'd, a kind of Irony; as *Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina Mævi*. Mart.

Aster, a Star; also the Herb Star-wort, Share-wort, or Cod-wort.

Asterantium, the Herb Master-wort, or Pellitory of Spain.

Asterias, a kind of Heron, the Egret; a sort of Fowl.

Asterias or **Astertus**, a precious Stone, shining like a Star.

Astericum, the Herb Pellitory of the Wall.

Asterion, a kind of Spider, the Bite of which

is said to weaken the Knees; also an Herb call'd Cow-parasit.

Asterisk, a little Mark in a Writing, or Book, in Shape of a Star (*) set over any Word or Sentence, to shew the want of somewhat, or something to be more-especially taken Notice of.

Asterism, a Constellation or Cluster of Fixed Stars, which on the Globe is usually represented by some particular Image, or Figure of a Living-Creature, &c. for the better distinguishing of their Places; as the two Bear-Stars, call'd *Ursa major* & *minor*: *Aries* the Ram, *Taurus* the Bull, and other Signs of the *Zodiack*.

Asterites, a kind of Opal, a precious Stone, which sparkles with Beams like a Star, whence it has its Name.

Asterlagour, a Word us'd by *Chaucer*, for an Astrolabe.

Astert, (old Word) passed.

Asthma, (Gr.) a frequent Breathing, or Difficulty in fetching Breath, joyn'd with a rattling Sound and a Cough, especially in the Night; Shortness of Breath, a wheezing Phthisick.

Asthmatick, belonging to, or troubled with an Asthma, or Difficulty of Breathing; Purisy.

† **Astipulation**, (Lat.) mutual Consent, or Agreement, between several Parties.

Astismus. See *Astetismus*.

To **Astonish**, to cause an extraordinary Surprise and Admiration.

Astonishment, extreme Surprise, Amazement.

Astragal, (in *Architect.*) a Member or round Moulding like a Ring, that encircles the Bases, Cornices, or Architectures of Pillars, according to the several Orders: It is call'd *Talon* by the *French*, and *Tondino* by the *Italians*. In Gunnery, *Astragal* is the Cornice-Ring of a Piece of Ordnance.

Astragalismus, (Gr.) the Play at Cockal, Dice, &c.

Astragalus, the Huckle-Bone: Also the first principal Bone of the Foot, which with other little ones, makes up that Part which immediately succeeds the Leg, and is call'd the Pastern in Beasts: Also an Astragal, Wreath, or Circle about a Pillar: Also an Herb, which for the Shape of it, may be call'd *Pease-Earbnut*.

Astragalus sylvaticus, Wood-pease, or Heath-pease.

Astral Year. See *Solar Year*.

Astralth, (a Term among Miners) that Oar of Gold, which as yet lies in its first State or Condition.

Astrapias, (Gr.) a precious Stone, whose Lustre resembles Flashes of Light'ning.

Astrologia, (Lat.) Medicines that are astringent, or of a binding Quality.

Astringent, binding, or making costive.

Astringents, (in *Physick*) are those Things, which with the Thickness and Figure of their small Parts, force and bind together the Parts of the Body.

Astrobolas, a Gem like the Eye of a Fish, which some take to be the same with *Asterias*.

Astrotites, a kind of Tecolite, a precious Stone; also the Star-stone, so call'd, because it is set off on all Sides, with little blackish Stars.

Astrolabe, a Mathematical Instrument, chiefly us'd at Sea, to take the Height of the Sun or Stars. It consists of an entire Circle, whose Limb is divided into Degrees, and Decimal Parts of a Degree, with a moveable Ruler or Label, which turns upon the Centre, and carries two Sights; a Ring on the Top, to hang it by in the Time of Observation, &c.

Astrologe, an Herb, otherwise call'd Birth-wort, and Hart-wort.

Astro

Astrologer, one that professes Astrology; a Fortune-teller.

Astrological, belonging to Astrology.

Astrology, an Art that teaches to judge of the Influences, or Effects of the Stars; and which pretends to foretell future Things, from the Motion of the Heavenly Bodies, and their Aspects one to another.

Astronomer, one skill'd in Astronomy.

Astronomical, belonging to that Science.

Astronomical Calendar, an Instrument, consisting of a Board on which is pasted Paper, printed from Engrav'd Copper-Plates, with a Bra's Slider, which carries a Hair, and shews upon Sight, the Sun's Meridian Altitude, Right Ascension, Amplitude, Declination, &c. to a greater Nicety than the largest Globes now made.

Astronomical Day. See *Day*.

Astronomical Numbers, or **Astronomicals**. See *Sexagesimal Fractions*.

Astronomical Place of a Star or Planet, is its Longitude, or Place in the *Ecliptick*, reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries*, in *Consequentia*, or according to the Natural Order of the Signs.

Astronomical Quadrant, an Instrument curiously Fram'd, having the Degrees exactly divided by Means of a Screw on the Edge of the Limb, and fitted with Telescopes, &c. in Order to take Observations of the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

Astronomical Years. See *Year*.

Astronomy, a Mathematical Science, which treats of the Stars, or Heavenly Bodies; shewing their respective Measures, Magnitude, or Size, Order, Distance, Eclipses, and Motions. In a large Sense, it also comprehends the Doctrine of the System of the World, the Laws of the Planetary Motions, &c. which some reckon as a Part of Physics, or Natural Philosophy.

Astrum, a Constellation, or Cœlestial Sign, consisting of many Stars. In some ancient Deeds, it is taken for an House, Habitation, or Place of Abode, from the old Word *Astre*, i. e. the Hearth of a Chimney.

Asur, (*Lat.*) a Hawk, or Buzzard; a Bird of Prey.

Assure, an ambling Nag, a *Spanish* Gennet.

Asyris, (*Gr.*) a kind of Lettice that restrains Venery.

Asylum, a Sanctuary, a Place of Safety for Offenders to fly to, and escape Punishment; a Temple or privileged Place.

Asymmetrical, the same as *Incommensurable*, a Mathematical Term: Thus two Quantities are said to be *Asymmetrical*, when there is no common Measure between them. See *Incommensurable*.

Asymmetry, Incommensurability.

Asymptotes, (i. e. that do not fall together) are Lines which continually draw nearer to each other; but tho' continued infinitely, can never meet. Of these there are several sorts; as the Curve of the Conchoid or Cissoïd, the noted Asymptotes, in Conick Sections, &c.

Asyndeton, (in *Grammar*) a Defect, or want of Conjunctions in a Sentence; as *Polyndeson* is a Redundance or Abounding of them; or a Figure, in which Comma's are put instead of Conjunctions Copulative; as *Veni, vidi, vici*, i. e. I came, I saw, I conquer'd.

Asyntaton, (in *Logick*) an idle inconsistent Story or Assertion, that does not hang together, but contradicts it self; as, *He affirm'd, he knew this one Thing, that nothing could be known*.

Atabalipa, a King of *Peru*, in Southern *America*, who was taken Prisoner by the *Spaniards*, under *Francis Pizarro*, and forc'd to pay for his Ransom, a Chamber full of Gold and Silver, judg'd

to be worth Ten Millions; which when they had receiv'd, they treacherously put him to Death.

Attaria, (*Gr.*) Want of Order, Irregularity: Among some Writers, in the Art of Physick, it is taken for a confounding of Critical Days.

Atectyia, Inartificialness, Ignorance, Unskilfulness.

Ateranna, a kind of Pulse that requires much boiling.

Aterannos, a Weed in fat Ground, that grows amidst Beans, and kills them.

Atcheked, (old Word) choaked.

To **Atchevede**, (*Fr.*) to execute, perform, or compass; in speaking of some notable Enterprize.

Atchievement, the Performance of some great Exploit: In Heraldry, the Coat of Arms of any Gentleman, duly marshalled, or set forth with all its proper Ornaments; viz. Supporters, Helmet, Wreath and Crest, Mantles, Woods, &c. Such are usually hung out on the Fronts of Houses, after the Death of the Lord, Lady, Master, or other considerable Person, and are now corruptly call'd *Hatchments*.

Athaliah, (*Heb.* the Hour or Time of the Lord) the Daughter of *Omri*, King of *Israel*, who usurped the Kingdom of *Judab*.

Athanassa, (*Gr.*) Immortality; also the Herb Tanley.

Athanasos, a kind of Herb call'd Rose-Champion.

Athanos, (among Chymists) a kind of large Digesting-Furnace, made with a Tower, and contriv'd so as to keep a constant Heat, for a Fortnight, Month, &c. Or the Heat may be encreas'd or lessen'd at Pleasure, by opening or shutting the Registers.

Atharer, (*Arab.*) a Term us'd by Astrologers, when the Moon is in the same Degree and Minute with the Sun.

Atheism, the Opinions and Practice of those that deny the Being of a God.

Atheist, one who holds and maintains such wicked Doctrines; a Godless Fellow, a Miscreant, an Infidel.

Atheistical, belonging to an Atheist.

Atheling, a Title, which in the Time of the *Saxons*, was usually given to the King's eldest Son, as that of Prince of *Wales* is at present.

Athenæum, (*Gr.*) a Place in the City of *Athens*, consecrated to *Minerva*, the Goddess of Wisdom, where the *Greek* Poets us'd to make an Offering of their Works.

Atherina, the Prickle-Fish, a kind of Sea-Fish.

Atheroma, (in *Surgery*) a kind of Swelling, contain'd in its own Coat, which proceeds from a thick and tough Humour, like Oatmeal-Gruel, or Pap of sodden Barley: It does not cause Pain, nor change the Colour of the Skin; neither does it easily yield to the Touch, or leave any Dint when press'd.

Athletick, Champion-like, that is of a strong Constitution, Lusty.

Athoces, (old Word) cloyed, gluttied.

Athyntia, (*Gr.*) Dejection, or Trouble of Mind; Despondency, Despair, Sadness.

Atinia, a kind of the most lofty Elm-tree, so call'd from *Atina*, a Town of *Campania*, in *Italy*, which was noted for good store of those Trees.

Atizoes, a sort of precious Stone that shines like Silver; found in *Persia* and *India*.

Atlantes, (in *Architecture*) certain Images of Men bearing up Pillars, or supporting the Pile of Building.

Atlantick Sea. See *Ocean*.

Atlas, an ancient King of *Mauritania*, who upon Account of his great Skill in Astronomy, was feign'd by the Poets to bear Heaven on his Shoulders, and to have been chang'd into a vast Mountain of a prodigious Height, now known by the Name of *Anchisa*, or *Montes claros*. Whence a Book of Universal Geography, containing the Maps of the whole World is call'd an *Atlas*.

In *Anatomy*, **Atlas** is the first *Vertebra* or Turning-joint of the Neck, so nam'd, because it seems to hold up the Head.

Atmosphere, that Region or Space of Air round about the Earth, into which Exhalations or Vapours are rais'd either by Reflection from the Sun's Heat, or by being forc'd up by the Fire under Ground. The Planets are also said to have their respective Atmospheres, with which they are enclod'd.

Atmosphere of Consistent Bodies, a Term us'd by Mr. *Boyle*, who in a small Essay on this Subject proves, That very many and probably all solid, firm, and consistent Bodies have certain *Effluvia* of Particles of Matter which exhale or steam out from them: Thus, Glass, Stones, and Metals being rubb'd against one another strongly, send forth sensible and even offensive Smells.

Atocia, (*Gr.*) a being without Children, or barren.

Atocium, any Medicine that hinders the Conception, or Birth.

Atom, (in *Philos.*) a part of Matter so extremely small, that it cannot Physically be cut, or divid'd into lesser Parts.

To **Aton**, to appease the Divine Anger, to make Satisfaction for Sin, or Amends for a Fault.

Atonement, Reconcilement, or Appeasing of Anger.

Atonia, (*Gr.*) a Loosening of the Nerves or Sinews, a Failing or Decay of Strength; Infirmity, Faintness, Weakness.

Atra Bilis, (*Lat.*) black Choler, a kind of Sulphureous, Earthy Salt, which being bred in the Body of a Living-Creature, is carry'd about in the Blood, and making an undue Fermentation in it, occasions Melancholly, and other such like Distempers.

Atropis, (*Gr.*) a Thorny Shrub, of which Spindles were anciently made; wild *Carthamus*, or a kind of *Cnicus*.

Atropharis or **Atriplex**, the Herb Orrach, or Arrach.

Atrous, one whose Fundament, or Privy-Parts are not perforated:

Atricapilla, (*Lat.*) a Bird with black Feathers on the Head, much like a Linnet or Titling.

Atriplex, Orrach, or Golden Herb.

Atriplex latifolia, Goose-foot, or Sow-bane.

Atriplex sida sive factia, stinking Orrach, or Notch-weed; an Herb good for Mother-Fits, and Stoppages in Women.

Atrocity, Heinousness, Grievousness, Odiousness, Outragiousness, Cruelty.

Atrophug, (*Gr.*) one that is in a Consumption, whose Victuals do him no good; a Starveling.

Atrophy, a kind of Consumption, when the whole Body, or any particular Limb is not nourished by the Food, but insensibly withers, decays, and wastes away.

To **Attach**, (*Fr.* Law-word) to apprehend, lay hold one, or take by Force of a Writ, or Precept.

Attachamenta Bonorum, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Distress taken upon the Goods or Chattels of any Sued for Personal Estate or Debt, by the Legal *Attachiatores* or Bailiffs, as a Security to answer the Action.

Attachamenta de Spiritu & Bosco, a Privilege

granted to the Officers of a Forest to take for their own Use, Thorns, Brush, and Wind-fall, within the particular Precincts or Liberties committed to the Charge.

Attachment, the Act of Attaching: It differs from an Arrest, which lies only on the Body of a Person, and from a *Distress* that seizes on Lands, Tenements, or Goods; whereas an Attachment is sometimes on the Goods only, and sometimes on Body and Goods.

Foreign Attachment, is the Attaching of a Foreigner's Goods found in some Liberty or City, to satisfy some Creditor of his within such Bounds; and by the Custom of *London*, a Man may Attach Money or Goods in the Hand of a Stranger, while he is within the Liberty of that City.

Attachment of the Forest, is the lowest of the three Courts held there; the other two being the *Swainmote*, and the *Justice in Eyre's Seat*: This Court seems to be so call'd, because the Verderours have therein no other Authority, but to receive Attachments of Offences against Vert and Venison, taken by the rest of the Officers, and to enroll them, that they may be presented and punished at the next Justice Seat.

Attack, (*Fr.*) Onset, Attempt, Encounter, Charge, Brunt: In the Art of War, the General Assault or Onset, that is given to gain a Post, or upon any Body of Troops.

Attack of a Siege, the Works carry'd on by the Besiegers, as Trenches, Mines, Galleries, Breaches, &c. in order to make themselves Masters of the Place by Storming one of its Sides; and this Attack is either False or Regular.

False Attack, is an Effort to the same End, but manag'd with less Vigour than the rest; as intended only to give a Diversion to the Besieged, and to divide the Garrison.

Regular, Droit, or Right Attack, that which is made in due Form, according to the Rules of Art; and To gain a Place by *Right Attack*, is to carry it by Formal Attack and Regular Works, without a General Storm.

To **Attack**, to charge or encounter, to fall or set upon; to provoke, urge, or quarrel with.

To **Attack in Flank**, (at a Siege) is to Attack both Sides of the Bastion.

Attagen, (*Gr.*) a kind of Fowl of a Brick-Colour, the Heath-cock, a Godwit, a Snite.

To **Attain**, (*Lat.*) to reach or come to, to obtain or get, to compass a Thing.

Attainable, that may be attained.

Attainder, (*Fr.*) a Law-word, us'd, when Judgment is pass'd upon one that has committed Felony or Treason; for then his Blood is said To be *Attainted*, i. e. Corrupted, and if he were Noble or Gentle before, his Posterity are degraded and made base.

Bill of Attainder, a Bill brought into the Parliament for the Attainting, Condemning, and Executing of a particular Person for High-Treason, or some other Crimes.

Attainment, (*Lat.*) an attaining, obtaining, or getting.

Attaint, (*Fr.*) a Writ which lies against a Jury that has given a false Verdict in any Court of Record, if the Debt or Damages amount to above the Summ of Forty Shillings. The Punishment for such Offenders, is, That their Meadows shall be plough'd, their Woods grubb'd up, their Houses pull'd down, and all their Lands and Tenements forfeited to the King, and their Persons Imprison'd.

Attaint or **Attaint**, a Term us'd by Farriers; and signifying a Knock or Hurt in a Horse's Leg.

To

To **Attain**, to Taint, to Corrupt, to Stain the Blood, as High-Treason does.

Attainted, Corrupted; as *Attainted Flesh*: In a Law-sense, it is apply'd to such as are found guilty of some Crime or Offence, especially Felony or Treason; also one is said *To be Attainted of Dissimulation*.

Attainure, an Attainting, Corruption of Blood.

Attelabus, (*Lat.*) a kind of small Locust, without Wings; the Wood-Sere.

To **Attemper**, to temper, allay, qualify, or moderate; to mix in a just Proportion.

To **Attempt**, to make an Attempt, or Effort, endeavour, to undertake, to try.

To **Attend**, to bend the Mind to; to regard, to take heed to; to give Ear, or listen to: Also to do one Service, to wait on, or for, &c.

Attendance, Attending, or Waiting, Service; a Retinue, or Train of Servants.

Attendant, a Servant, a Follower, one that waits upon another. In a Law-sense, one that owes Duty or Service to, or that after some manner depends on another.

Attention, Heedfulness, Carefulness, Earnestness, Diligence.

Attentive, heedful, mindful, diligently hearkening to; intent, or bent upon a thing.

Attenuantia, (*Lat.*) attenuating Medicines, *i. e.* such as open the Pores of the Body, with their sharp Particles, so as to cut the thick and clammy Humours, and make them pass easily through the Vessels.

To **Attenuate**, to make thin, to weaken, or lessen.

Attenuation, the Act of Attenuating: In a Medicinal Sense, a lessening of the Power or Quantity of the Matter that causes Diseases.

To **Attest**, to Witness, to Certify; to Assure, or Vouch.

Attestation, the Act of Attesting, a Testimony given in Writing of the Truth of any thing.

Atticism, a Phrase or manner of Speech, us'd by the ancient *Athenians*, an Elegancy of the *Attick* Dialect.

Attick, belonging to the Country of *Attica* in Greece.

In *Architecture*, **Attick** is a kind of Order, after the manner of the City of *Athens*: According to *Vitruvius*, the Name of a *Basis*, which Modern Architects have since given to the *Doric* Pillar: In our Buildings, **Attick** is a small Order plac'd upon another that is much greater, and instead of Pillars there are only Pilasters of a particular Form or Fashion.

Attilatus equus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Horse dress'd with his Geers or Harnes, for the Work of the Cart or Plough.

Attila, the Rigging of a Ship; also the Tools and Implements of Husbandry: It was also sometimes taken for Warlike Harnes, or Accoutrements.

Attilus, a great Fish of the Sturgeon-kind in the River *Po*, sometimes weighing a Thousand Pounds, taken with a Hook and a great Chain, and dragg'd out with a Team of Oxen.

Attire, Women's Apparel, Dresses and Furniture: In *Heraldry*, the Horns of a Stag or Buck.

An **Attiring**, a Dressing or Furnishing: Among Hunters, the branching Horns of a Buck.

Attollens Auriculam, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle that draws up the Ear: It is joyn'd to that part of the Membrane of the Scull; call'd *Pericranium*, which covers the Temporal Muscle, and is inserted to the upper part of the second Wrinkle of the Cartilage, or Gristle of the Ear.

Attollens Nares, a Muscle of the Nose, which serves to draw up the Nostrils.

Attollens Oculum, otherwise nam'd *Superbus*, one of the six pair of Muscles belonging to the Eye; which it lifts upwards.

Attolentes, a pair of Muscles, which acting both together, draw the whole upper Lip directly upward and outward; but if one of them only move, then one side of the Lip is drawn obliquely.

Attoritus Stupor or **Opobus Attoritus**, the Apoplexy a Disease; also a being Planet-struck, or Blasted.

Attornare rem, (in ancient Writers) to attourn or turn over Money and Goods, *i. e.* to appoint or apply them to some particular Use and Service.

Attornato faciendo vel recipiendo, a Writ which a Man owing Suit to a County, Hundred, Wapentake, or other Court, and desiring to make an Attorney to appear for him, whom he doubts whether the Sheriff, or Bailiff will admit or not; obtains to command such Officer to receive and admit him.

Attorney or **Attorney**, (*Fr.*) one appointed by another Man, to do any thing in his stead, or to take upon him the Charge of his Business in his Absence; especially such as are employ'd for the Management of Law-suits, and these are either General or Special.

Attorney General, is he that is appointed by General Authority, to manage all Affairs or Suits; as *The King's Attorney-General*, &c. and these are made either by the King's Letters Patent, or by Order before Justices in *Byre*, in open Court.

Attorney Special or **Particular**, is he that is employ'd in one or more Causes, particularly specify'd: There are also, in Respect of the divers Courts, *Attorneys at Large* and *Attorneys Special*, belonging to this or that Court only.

Attorney of the Court of the Duchy of Lancaster, is the second Officer in that Court, and seems for his Skill in Law plac'd as Assessor to the Chancellour of the Duchy; being for the most part some honourable Person.

Attour, (old Word) towards.

Attourment, (in Common Law) is when the Tenant attourns to, or acknowledges a new Lord: Or it is a transferring those Duries which the Tenant ow'd his former Lord, to another, and it may be done either by Word, or Act.

To **Attract**, (*Lat.*) to draw to one's self; to allure, or entice.

Attraction, an Attracting or drawing to; the drawing of one thing to another.

Attractive, that is apt to attract, or draw.

Attrahentia, (*Lat.*) attracting or drawing Medicines, *i. e.* those that with their small Particles open the Pores of the Body, so as to disperse the Humours, cause the Parts to swell, and draw Blisters in the Skin.

Attrebati, the ancient Name of those People, who inhabited that part of *England*, which is now call'd *Barkshire*.

Attribute, (in *Logick*) is whatever may be truly predicat'd, pronounced, or affirmed of a Thing. In *Metaphysics*, a certain formal Reason subsequent to the Reason of the Subject, and proceeding from it, yet so as not to be really distinct from the Subject.

In Divinity, **Attributes** are certain Properties, or glorious Excellencies attributed to God, to enable us the better to conceive of him; as that He is Eternal, Almighty, Infinitely Wise, &c.

To **Attribute**, to impute a Thing to one, to father it upon him.

Attrition, properly a Rubbing, Fretting, or Wearing: In *Natural Philosophy*, the Rubbing of one Thing against another; as, when Amber, and other such like Bodies are rubb'd, to make them draw, or send forth their Electric Force.

Among Divines, **Attrition** is taken for an imperfect Sorrow for Sin; the lowest Degree of Repentance, which arises from the Apprehension of being liable to Punishment and Misery on Account of such Offence, rather than from the Love of God.

Attorney. See *Attorney*.

Avage or **Avage**, a Rent, or Duty, which every Tenant of the Manour of *Wittel*, in *Essex*, pays to the Lord, on St. Leonard's Day, November 6, for Liberty of Pannage, or Feeding their Hogs in his Woods.

To **Avail**, (*Fr*) to be serviceable, profitable, or advantageous to.

Available, that may avail, be profitable, or turn to good Account.

Availment, Usefulness, Advantage, Profit.

Avant, (*Fr*) before, forward; also a Term of Disdain, as much as to say, *Away! out of my Sight! get you gone!*

Avant fosse, (in *Fortif.*) a Moat, or Ditch full of Water, running round the Counterescarp, on the out-side, next the Country, at the Foot of the *Glacis*.

Avant-pare, an outward Wall.

Avant-peach, an hasty Peach that is early ripe.

Avant-guard, (in old Writers) the Avant-Guard, or Front in an Army. See *Van*.

Avart, (*Lat*) Covetousness, inordinate Desire of Money; Niggardliness.

Avarticious, Covetous, Stingy, Niggardly, Close-fisted.

Avast, a Word often us'd by Seamen, and signifying as much as make haste, dispatch; also stop, hold, or stay.

Avade, (*Fr*) Morning-Musick, such as is play'd at the Dawn of Day, before one's Door, or under one's Window.

Auburn, a dark Brown, or Chestnut-Colour.

Auction, (*Lat*) a publick or open Sale of Goods, in which the highest Bidder is the Buyer; the Word properly signifies the Act of Increasing; Among some Writers in Physick, it is taken for the Nourishment of an Animal Body, whereby more is recover'd than was lost, or decay'd; an Increase of Vigour or Strength.

Auctionarij or **Aurtonarij**, (in old Records) Sellers, Regraters, or Retailers of Commodities.

Auctioneer, one that Sells, or manages the Sale by Auction.

Audacious, confident, over-bold, daring.

Audacity or **Audaciousness**, Confidence, Rashness, Sauciness.

Audible, that may be heard.

Audience, the Hearing of one that speaks, or the Assembly of Hearers.

Audience-Court, a Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, of equal Authority with the *Archbishops Courts*, tho' inferior both in Dignity and Antiquity.

Audiendo e Determinando, a Writ, or rather Commission, directed to certain Persons, for the Trying and Punishing of those that are concern'd in a riotous Assembly, Insurrection, or heinous Misdemeanour committed in any Place. See *Oyer* and *Terminer*.

Audit, the Act of Hearing and Examining an Account.

Audita Querela, a Writ that lies for one that is bound in a Statute-Merchant, or Recognizance, or where Judgment is given against him for a Debt, &c. upon his Complaint, shewing some just Cause, why Execution should not be granted; as a Release, or other Exception.

Auditor, a Hearer, one that hears a Sermon, Lecture, or other Discourse in Publick, or in an Assembly. In a Law-sense, an Officer of the King, or some other great Person, appointed yearly to examine the Accounts of all Under-Officers, and to make a general Book, which shews the Difference between their Receipts and Charge.

Auditors Conventual, **Collegiate**, &c. certain Officers formerly appointed among the Religious, to examine and pass the House-Accounts: Whence the *Auditory*, *Audit-House*, and *Audit-Time*, in Cathedral and Collegiate Bodies.

Auditors of the Exchequer, Officers that take and settle the Accounts of the Receivers, who collect the Revenues of the Augmentation, as also those of the Sheriffs, Escheators, Customers, &c.

Auditors of the Mint, they that take the Accounts there, and make them up; their Fee being twenty Pounds *per Annum* each.

Auditors of the Priests or Imprests, are Officers in the Exchequer, who take and make up the great Accounts of *Ireland*, *Berwick*, and the *Mint*; as also of Money imprested to any Man for the King's Service.

Auditor of the Receipts, is also an Officer of the Exchequer, that files the Tellers Bills, makes an Entry of them, and gives the Lord Treasurer a Certificate of the Money receiv'd the Week before: He also makes *Debentures* to every Teller, before they pay any Money, and takes their Accounts.

Auditory, belonging to the Sense of Hearing.

Auditory Nerve, (in *Anat.*) is the Seventh Pair of Nerves that comes from the *Medulla Oblongata*, and takes its Rise from the hinder Part of *Processus Annularis*: It is divided into two Branches, *viz*: one soft, call'd *Portio mollis*, and the other hard, nam'd *Portio dura*; which are distributed to the Ear, Nose, Lips, and Cheeks.

An **Auditory**, an Assembly of Hearers:

Auditus, (*Lat*) the Sense of Hearing.

Avellana or **Sur Avellana**, the Filberd-Nut; a Fruit.

Avellanarius Mus, the Hasel-Mouse.

Avellane, (in *Heraldry*) a kind of Cross; which takes Name from its Figure, resembling four Filberds in their Husks or Cases, join'd together at the great Ends.

Avena, (*Lat*) Oats, a sort of Grain.

Avenage, (*Law-word*) a certain Quantity of Oats, which a Land-Lord receives instead of some other Duties, or as a Rent from the Tenant.

Aveno, an Officer belonging to the King's Stables, that provides Oats for his Horses.

Avens, an Herb growing in Gardens and elsewhere, the Root of which is comfortable to the Heart, and a good Preservative against the Plague.

Adventure, (in old *Latin* Writers) Adventures, Voluntary Feats, or Tryals of Skill at Arms.

Adventure, (*Fr* more properly *Adventure*) a Law-Term, signifying a Mischance that causes the Death of a Man, without Felony; as when he is drowned or burnt, by accidentally falling into the Water or Fire. See *Misadventure*.

Avenue, a Passage, Entrance, or Way lying open to a Place: Among Gardiners, a Row or Walk

Walk of Trees, &c. In the Art of War and Fortification, a Space left for Passage in a Camp, Garrison, or Quarter; an Opening, or Inlet, into any Fort, Bastion, or other Work.

Aber-Corn, a Rent in Corn formerly paid to Religious Houses, by their Farmers, or Tenants.

Aber-penny, Money contributed towards the King's or Averages, or Carriages to be freed from that Charge.

Abera, a Word us'd in Doomday-book, for a Day's Work, or Day's Wages of a Plough-man, i. e. Eight Pence.

Average, (in *Traffick*) signifies, 1. The general Allowance made to a Master of a Ship of one Penny, or two Pence in every Shilling Freight. 2. An Allowance to him upon special Occasions, when he suffers Damages, paid by each Merchant, according to his Cargo. 3. The Contribution that several Insurers pay, to make Satisfaction for the Loss of Goods cast over-board, which are by them insured.

In Common Law, **Average** is taken for that Service which the Tenant owes the Lord, to be done by Horse or Carriages: In *Husbandry*, Pasturage or Fodder for Cattel, especially the *Eddish*, or Grass that comes after mowing or reaping.

Aber, a Word us'd among Husband-men, for a Labouring-Beast.

Aberpouits. See *Avoir-du-pois*.

Aberia, a *Latin* Law-Term for Cattel from *Avoir*, or from the *French* Verb *Avoir*, to have or possess; the Word sometime including all Personal Estate, as *Catalla* did all Goods and Chattels.

Aberis captis in *Witchernam*, a Writ for the taking of Cattel to his Use, that has his Cattel unlawfully seiz'd by another, and driven out of the Country where they were taken, that they cannot be replevy'd.

Aberment, (Law-Term) when the Defendant offers to make good, or justify an Exception pleaded in Abatement, or Bar of the Plaintiff's Action.

To **Aber**, (*Fr.*) to assert the Truth, to affirm or avouch, to evidence or prove.

Abercuncation, (*Lat.* in *Husbandry*) a Lopping off the superfluous Branches of Trees.

Averse, that dislikes, or cannot endure a thing; not inclined to.

Aversion or **Averseness**, a being averse from, or having no Inclination for.

To **Avert**, to turn away, to drive, or keep back.

Avery, a Place where Oats or Provender are kept for the King's Horses.

Auff or **Off**, a Fool, or filly Fellow.

Augar or **Auger** a Whittle, a Carpenter's Tool, for the boring of small Holes.

Auge, (in *Astron.*) the *Greek* is *Apogon*, or that Point of the Orbit, wherein a Planet being, is farthest distant from the Central Body, about which it rolls, and is then slowest in Motion.

Augen, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Cistern for Water.

To **Augment**, to encrease, to enlarge, to improve.

Augmentation, Increase, Inlargement, Improvement, Addition.

Augmentation Court, a Court set up by King Henry VIII. for the Increase of his Crown-Revenues, by the Suppression of Monasteries and Religious Houses: This Court was dissolved by Queen Mary I. but the Office of Augmentation still continues, and in it are many Records of great Use and Importance.

Augmentum, (*Lat.*) Growth, Increase: In *Grammar*, an Addition made in certain Tenses of *Greek*

Verbs, by encreasing the Number of Syllables; as *πρωτε, ημετε, εστε, τετετε, &c.* See *Tempore Augmentum*.

Augmentum Febrium, (among Physicians) a Reckoning from what time the Heat of a continual Fever has seiz'd upon the Mass of Blood, till it come to the Height.

Augur, (among the *Romans*) a Sooth-sayer, or Diviner, that foretells things to come, by observing the chirping of Birds, the Course of the Heavens, or the Effects of Nature.

To **Augurate**, to conjecture, or guess to surmise, or suppose.

Augury, a Divination, or Sooth-laying, by the Singing, Flight, or feeding of Birds.

August, Imperial, Royal, Majestick, Venerable, Sacred; as *An august Assembly*.

August, the Eighth Month in the Year, so call'd in Honour of *Augustus* Cesar, the Second Emperor of *Rome*, because in that Month, he enter'd on his Second Consulship, conquer'd *Egypt* and put an end to the Civil Wars.

Augustan Confession, a Confession of Christian Faith made by the Protestants at *Augusta*, or *Augsburg* in *Germany*, A. D. 1530.

Augustin, a proper Name of several great Men; particularly of the most Ancient of the *Latin* Fathers and Bishop of *Hippo* in *Africa*.

Augustin or **Augustin** Friars, a sort of Black Friars, of the Order of St. *Augustin*.

Augustinians, a Sect of Hereticks, otherwise call'd *Sacramentarians*, who hold, that Heaven's Gates are not open'd, till the General Resurrection: They were first set up by *Andrew* *Croicopolitus*, A. D. 1524, and afterwards confirm'd by one *Augustin* a *Bohemian*.

Auary, (*Lat.*) a great Cage, or Place where Birds are kept.

Avice, (*Græc.*) a proper Name of Women.

Avidy, (*Lat.*) Greediness, Eagerness; eager Desire, or Appetite.

Avisage. See *Avoys*.

Award, untoward or unbandy.

Auhn, a Measure us'd in *France*, which at *Rouen*, is equal to one *English* Ell, at *Lyon*, to 1. 016 at *Calais*, to 1. 52. and at *Paris*, to 0. 95.

Aulnegroz. See *Anagy*.

Aumbry, a Country-Word for a Cupboard to keep Victuals in. See *Ambry*.

Aune or **Aune**, (of *Rhenish* Wine) a Measure containing about 160 *Paris*-Pints, or 40 *English* Gallons.

Aumlet or **Aumlet**, (*Fr.*) a Pancake made of Eggs, after the *French* Way.

Aumone, a Law-Word for Alms. Tenure in *Aumone*, is where Lands are given to a Church, or Religious House, upon Condition, that some sort of Service, or Prayers, shall be said for the Good of the Donour's Soul, &c.

Aumone, an Almoner, or Distributer of Alms.

Auncel-Weigt, (*g. d.* Hand-see Weigt) a kind of ancient Weigt, with Scales hanging, or Hooks fasten'd to each End of a Beam, or Shaft, which being said upon one's Fore-Finger, or Hand, shew'd the difference between the Weigt, and the thing weigh'd: But this Weigt was forbidden by several Statute-Laws; upon Account of great Deceit in the Use of it; and quite taken away by one made at *Car.* 2.

Avasion, (*Lat.*) properly a calling away, or from; a Lett, or Hinderance.

To **Avoid**, to stand to escape, to quit, to leave: In a Medicinal Sense, to discharge, or cast forth by Stool, Urine, &c.

Avoidance, a Law-Term us'd when a Benefice becomes void of an Incumbent.

Abrus-pois, (*Fr.* i. e. to have full Weight) a Weight of Sixteen Ounces to the Pound, commonly us'd in the Weighing of Butter, Cheese, Flesh, Grocery-Ware, and every thing, from which issues a Refuse, or Waste. In a Law-Sense, it also signifies such Merchandizes as are weighed by this Weight, and not by *Troy-meights*.

Abocetta, the Scooper, a sort of Bird.

To **Abouch**, to affirm resolutely or boldly, to assert, or maintain; to vouch, or answer for another.

To **Aboli**, (*Fr.*) to own, confess, acknowledge, or grant. In a Law-sense, to justify a thing already done.

Abotree or **Abotree**, (*Law-word*) the Patron of a Benefice; or a Person to whom the Right of *Advowson* of any Church properly belongs, so that he may present in his own Name; in which Respect he is distinguish'd from a Guardian, who presents in the Name of his Ward, and from those that have Lands, wheteto an Advowson appertains only for Term of their Lives, or of Years, &c.

Abotree, When a Distress has been taken for Rent, or other thing, and the Party distrained sues a Replevin; the Taker shall make *Abotree*, or justify his Plea, for what Cause he took it.

Aura, (*Lat.*) a gentle Gale, or Blast of Wind; a Breeze, a cool Air: Also the Parrot-beak'd Crow of New Spain; a sort of Bird.

Aurantium, an Orange, a Fruit so call'd from its Golden Colour.

Aurata, the Gilt-head, a Sea-Fish.

Aurum Alexandrinum, a sort of Opiate Medicine, or Antidote.

Aurelia, an Herb call'd Golden *Stachades*, or Golden Plover; also the Insect that turns to a Butter-fly.

Aureus, a Gold-coin, a Noble, a Crown: Also a sort of Weight among the *Arabians*, consisting of a Dram and a seventh Part.

Aurichalcum, Latten, or Copper-Metal.

Auricomum, a kind of Crow foot; a *Blower*.

Auricula, an Ear, the out-side of the Ear: Also the Herb *Burrage*, having rough hairy Leaves, with fair Blew sharp-pointed Flowers: Also the Flower call'd *Bears-Ears*.

Auricula Asini, an Herb call'd great Comfrey.

Auricula Cordis, (in *Anat.*) the Two Auricles or Bosoms of the Heart, which are seated at its Basis over the *Ventricles*, and so call'd from their somewhat resembling the Ears of a Man's Head: Their Use is to receive the Venal Blood from the *Vena Cava* and *Pulmonaris*, and as it were to measure it into the *Ventricles*.

Auricula infima, the lower part, or tip of the Ear.

Auricula Judæ, Jews-ear, a kind of Substance that grows on the Trunk of the Elder-tree, and is us'd in Physick.

Auricula Leporis, Hare's-ear, or Scorpion-wort, an Herb.

Auricula Muris, the Herb Mouse-ear, often us'd successfully in Wound-drinks, Plaisters and Ointments, and for the Cure of several Diseases.

Auricula Ursæ, Bears-ear; a sort of Herb.

Auricular, belonging to the Ear; as *Auricular Confession*, i. e. such as *Roman* Catholics usually whisper into the Ears of a Priest, or Father-Confessor.

Auricularis Digtus, the little Finger, with which the Ears are pick'd.

Aur-flamb. See *Orisflamb.*

Auriga; a Carter, a Waggoner, a Coach-man, or Charioteer: Also the Name of a Constellation,

consisting of 23 Stars in the Northern Part of Heaven, and noted for Tempests.

Aurigo, the Yellow Jaundice; a Disease.

Auripigmentum, a kind of Arsenick of a Gold-Colour; Yellow Orpine, or Orpiment.

Auris, an Ear; the Organ, or Instrument of Hearing.

Auris Sparina, a kind of Shell-fish, the Shape of which exactly resembles an Ear.

Aurora, the Morning-twilight, the Dawn, or break of Day, which begins to appear, when the Sun comes within Eighteen Degrees of the *Horizon*, and ends when it rises above it.

Aurum, Gold, the most pure and perfect of all Metals.

Aurum Fulminans or **Saffron of Gold**, a Chymical Powder made of Gold, dissolved in *Aqua Regalis*, and precipitated with Volatile Spirit of Sal-Armoniack, or Oil of Tartar: It takes Name from its fulminating, or making a great Noise like Thunder, when 'tis heated over the Fire in a Spoon: For it will flie off and give a Report like a Gun, without doing any Mischief; its Force being chiefly downward, and quite contrary to Gun-powder that burns upward. See *Pulvis Fulminans*.

Aurum Potabile or **Quisquam**, a sort of Composition Chymically prepar'd, which Painters and Statuaries make use of, to lay on a Colour like Brass of Copper: It is made of a Mixture of Quick-silver, Tin, Sulphur and Sal-Armoniack, sublimed all together.

Aurum Potabile, Gold made liquid, or fit to be drunk; or as some define it, a Medicine made of the Body of Gold, reduced into a Blood-red, Gummy, or Honey-like Substance: However, the real *Aurum Potabile*, is usually nothing else but some rich Cordial Liquor, with pieces of Leaf-gold in it.

Aurum Regium, a certain Revenue peculiar to a Queen-Consort of *England*, and commonly call'd *Queen-Gold*; which See.

Auspicious, fortunate, prosperous, happily begun; lucky, favourable.

Auspicium, (among the *Romans*) a kind of Sooth-saying, when they observ'd the flight and chirping of Birds, to know whether any Undertaking they were about, would prove happy, or unfortunate: Whence a Thing is said *To be done under the Auspices of a great Person*, i. e. under his Command, Conduct, Guidance, or Protection.

Auster, the South-wind, the South Part of the World.

Austere, sow'r, severe, harsh, crabbed, stern.

Austere Laste, is such a one as leaves some Roughness on the Mouth and Toague; as is the Taste of unripe Fruits.

Austeritè or **Austereitè**, Severity, Strictness, Rigour.

Austin Friars. See *Augustin Friars*.

Austral, Southern, belonging to the South; as *The Six Austral Signs of the Zodiac*, viz. *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius* and *Pisces*, so call'd, because they are on the South Side of the Equinoctial Line.

Aurucrus, a Word us'd in some ancient *Latin* Deeds, for the *Goshawk*, a Bird of Prey.

Authentic, (*Gr.*) that is of good Authority, generally allowed or approved of; Original, credible.

Authenticks, the Title of the Third Volume, or Tome of the Civil-Law, so call'd, because it has its Authority from it self; as proceeding from the Emperour's own Mouth, or else for that it is an Original to other Writings which are copy'd out of it: 'Tis a Volume of New Constitutions, or

Ordi-

Ordinances set forth by the Emperour *Justinian* after the *Code*, and brought into the Body of the Law, under one Book.

Author, (*Lat.*) one that is the first Cause of a Thing; the Inventer, Contriver, or Maker of a Thing; the Writer, or Composer of a Book; the Head of a Party, Faction, or Sedition.

Authoritative, done, or maintained by Authority.

Authority, Power, Rule, Preheminence, Credit, Interest; also a Testimony, or Passage of an Author, quoted to make good what one says.

To **Authorize**, to give Authority, or Power, to Impower; to allow by Authority, to Countenance.

Autochthones, (*Gr.*) the Original and Primitive Inhabitants of any Country, as it were sprung out of the Earth it self; particularly the most ancient People of *Aibons* in *Greece* were so call'd. See *Abrigines*.

Autographum or **Autography**, the peculiar Hand-Writing of any particular Person; or the Original of any Treatise or Discourse, with respect to a Copy.

Automaton, (in *Mechanicks*) an Engine or Instrument that goes by a Vice, Spring, Screw, or Weight; any Piece of Art that seems to move of it self; as a Clock, Watch, Jack, &c. Among some Writers in *Physick*, it is taken for the Motion of the Heart, the Working of the Bowels, &c.

Automatous or **Automatical**, Self-moving or that seems to have a Motion within it self.

Autopsia, the View of any Thing taken by the Sight, or the Seeing a Thing with one's own Eyes.

Autophorus, (in the *Civil-Law*) a Thief taken in the very Fact, or with the Thing he stole about him; Back-berond.

Autopros Panis, Household-Bread made of Corn, as it comes from the Mill, Flower and Bran all together.

Autumite, (*q. d.* another *Mitre*) a kind of Vestment, mention'd in *Chaucer*.

Autumn, (*Lat.*) the third Season of the Year, when Grapes and other Fruits are gather'd; the Time of Harvest and Vintage.

Autumn-Cabille, a sort of Apple, of a longish Shape, and very red Colour, both within and without: It is a very good Fruit to eat raw, and no less useful for *Comptes*.

Autumnal, belonging to Autumn.

Abulson, a pulling, or plucking away.

Aur, an Astronomical Term, the same with *Auge* and *Apoquum*; which See.

Aureis, (*Gr. i. e.* Increase) a Figure in *Rhetoric*, when any Thing is magnify'd too much.

Auxiliary, (*Lat.*) that comes to aid, succour, and assist; helpful.

Auxiliary Verbs, (in *Grammar*) are such as help to Form or Conjugate others, as *To have* and *To be*, in the *English* Tongue, *avoir* and *être* in the *French*.

Auxiliaries or **Auxiliary Forces**, several Regiments that are rais'd in the City of *London*, upon some extraordinary Occasion, to assist the Trained Bands.

Auxilium, (*Lat.*) Aid, Help, Succour, Supply: In a Medicinal Sense, any Remedy that is good against a Disease.

Auxilium Curtis, (in old Records) a Precept or Order of Court, for the Citing and Summoning of one Party, at the Suit of another.

Auxilium sacre alicui in Curia Regis, to be another's Friend and Solicitor in the King's Court; an Office heretofore solemnly undertaken by some Courtiers for their Dependents in the Country.

Auxilium petere, to pray Aid, or Suit in a Cause. Thus when an inferiour Tenant is impleaded, and not capable to defend the Right in his own Name, he prays Aid of the Superiour Lord, to assist and justify his Plea.

Auxilium Regis, the King's Aid, or Money rais'd for the King's Use and Publick Service.

Auxilium Vicecomitum, the Aid or Customary Dues paid to the Sheriff, for the better Support of his Office.

Aw, Fear, Dread, Observance, Respect.

Awbaped, (old Word) amazed.

Awat, (in ancient Statutes) Way-laying, or lying in wait to do a Mischief.

Award, (*Law-Term*) properly the Judgment of one who is neither appointed by the Law, nor by any Judge, to make up a Difference, but indifferently chosen by the Persons at Variance; a Judgment or Sentence upon Arbitration.

Awful, apt to strike a Terrour into, terrible, to be revered or feared.

Awon or **Awne**, (in *Husbandry*) the Spite or Beard of Barley, or other Bearded Grain, the Beard growing out of the Husk of Corn, or Grass.

Awning, (*Sea-word*) a Canvas Sail, or piece of Tarpawling, hung over any Part of a Ship above the Decks, to keep off the Sun, Rain, or Wind: Also a Canopy supported by Iron-Rods, often set over a Wherry, or Pleasure-Boat on the River *Thames*.

Awuel-weight, a Poising of a Joynt of Meat, &c. only by the Hand, without putting it into the Scales. See *Awuel-weight*.

Aw or **Awre**, the same with *Awis*; which See.

Awbetch or **Awwort**, a kind of Herb.

Awilla, (*Lat.*) the Arm-hole, or *Armi-pit*.

Awillar or **Awillary**, belonging to that Part.

Awillary Artery, is that Part of the *Subclavian* Branches of the ascending Trunk of the *Aorta*, or great Artery which is got out of the Chest, and passes into the Arm-pits.

Awillary Veins, are the Two Branches of the ascending Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, nam'd *Rami Subclavii*, which running obliquely under the *Clavicula*, as soon as they are past them, and go up to the Arm-pits, are call'd *Axillares*.

Awion, (*Gr.*) a Proposition, a Maxim, a generally received Ground, Principle, or Rule in any Art or Science; a common and Self-evident Notion, that cannot be made more plain by Demonstration; as *That where there is no Law, there is no Transgression*; *That a Thing cannot be and not be at the same Time*; *That the Whole is greater than its Parts*, &c.

In *Logick*, **Awionia** is the disposing of one Argument with another, whereby a Thing is said to be or not to be.

Awis, (*Lat.*) the Axle-tree of a Cart, or Coach; In *Anatomy*, the third *Vertebra*, or Turning-joynt from the Scull: In *Geometry*, a strait Line, conceiv'd to proceed from the *Vertex*, or Top of a Figure, to the Base.

Awis of a Circle or **Sphere**, is a strait Line, passing thro' the Centre, from one Side to another, and is the same with the *Diameter*.

In *Conick Sections*, **Awis** is a Line that goes thro' the Middle of the Figure, and is perpendicular to the Ordinates.

Awis Conjugatus, in the *Hyperbola*. See *Conjugate*.

Awis Intercepted. See *Abscissa*.

Awis Determinate, (in that Figure) is a Right Line, drawn between the *Vertex's*, or Tops of the opposite Sections, or *Hyperbola*.

Awis Indeterminate, is a Right-Line, which divides into two equal Parts, and at Right Angles

an infinite Number of Lines drawn parallel to one another within the *Hyperbola*.

Axis Decumbens, sometimes call'd *Axis Rectus*, in the *Hyperbola* and *Ellipsis* is the *Conjugate Diameter*; which See.

Axis of a Cylinder, is that quietest, or resting Right-Line, about which the *Parallelogram* is turned.

Axis in Peritrochio, (in *Mechanicks*) is an Engine for the Raising of Weights, made up of a Beam, shap'd like a Cylinder, which is the *Axis*, lying Horizontally, and supported at each End with a Piece of Timber: In some Part of it is also fix'd a kind of Wheel, call'd the *Peritrochium*, in whose Circumference are Holes made to put in Staves, like those of a Windlass, or Capstan; in order to turn the *Axis* round the more easily, and to raise the Weight required, by means of a Rope that winds about the *Axis*.

Axis of Rotation or Circumbolution, (in *Geom.*) is an imaginary Line, about which any plain Figure is conceiv'd to be turned for the making of a Solid: Thus a *Sphere* is said to be made by the Rotation of a Semi-circle about its Diameter, and a *Cone* by that of a Right-angled Triangle about its Perpendicular.

In *Opticks*, *Axis*, is the Ray, which of all that are sent to the Eye, falls Perpendicularly on it, and which consequently passes through the Centre of the Eye.

Axis Communis or Communis, is a Right-line drawn from the Point of Concourse of the two Optick Nerves, thro' the Middle of the Right-line which joins the Extremity, or End of the same Optick Nerves.

Axis of any Glass, is a Right-line, drawn perpendicularly through the Centre of the Glass; or if it be a *Concave* Glass through the thinnest part, or a *Convex* through the thickest Part, (which in each is termed the Pole of the Glass) directly on to the Centre of the Sphere, the Glass-Figure is a Segment of.

In *Dioptricks*, **Axis of Incidence**, is a Right-line drawn thro' the Point of Incidence, and Perpendicular to the Refracting Surface.

Axis of Refraction, that which is made by the Ray of Incidence, directly prolonged, or lengthen'd on the In-side of the second *Medium*, by the Ray of Refraction.

In *Astronomy*, **Axis of the Worlds**, is an imaginary Line, supposed to pass thro' the Centre of the Earth, from one *Pole* to the other, about which the whole Frame of the Universe moves.

Axis of the Zodiac, is a Line conceived to pass in like manner thro' the Earth, and to be bounded in the Poles of the Zodiac:

Atungia, the Grease or Swarf in the Axle-tree of a Wheel; the Fat or Tallow of an Hog. Boars-Grease.

Ave, (old Word) for ever.

Apel, (*Fr.*) a Writ which lies where the Grandfather dying possess'd of Lands, or Tenements in Fee Simple, a Stranger abates, or enters; so as to dispossess the Heir.

Azalbus, (in old *Latin* Records) a poor sorry Horse or Jade.

Azamogians, (among the *Turks*) young Men train'd up in order to be made Janizaries, and so call'd before they are inroll'd, or enter into Pay. See *Azemogians*.

Azarah, (*Heb.* the Help of the Lord) a King of *Judab*.

Azimen Degree, (*Arab. i. e.* lame or weak) certain Degrees in the *Zodiac*, so call'd by Astrologers, because Persons born, when any of them ascend, are generally afflicted with Lameness, Blindness, Dumbness, or some other Natural Imperfection.

Azuruths, (in *Astron.*) are great Vertical Circles, which cut one another in the Points call'd *Zenith* and *Nadir*, after the same manner as *Meridians* or Hour-Circles do in the Poles, and pass thro' all the Degrees of the *Horizon* at Right Angles. On the Globes, these Circles are not drawn, but represented by the Quadrant of Altitude, when it is screw'd in the *Zenith*.

Azimuth, is also taken for an Arch of the *Horizon*, comprehended between the *Meridian* of the Place, and any other Azimuth-Circle; or contained between the Prime Vertical, and any other Azimuth-Circle.

Azimuth Magnetical, See *Magnetical Azimuth*.

Azimuth-Compass, an Instrument made in a large Brass Box, with Jambels, and a broad Limb, having 90 Degrees diagonally divided, an Index, Thread, &c. Its Use is to take the Sun's Amplitude, or Azimuth, in order to find the Variation of the Compass.

Azores, certain Islands of the *Atlantick* Ocean in the North Latitude of 40 Degrees, belonging to the Kingdom of *Portugal*; where some place the first *Meridian* for the Counting of Longitude.

Azorum, (in ancient Deeds) the Azure, or blew Colour.

Azoth, (among *Chymists*) is sometimes taken for an Universal Medicine, and sometimes for the *Mercury*, or first Matter of a Metal.

Azure, the Sky-Colour, or Light Blue: In *Heraldry*, it is more especially used for a Blow Colour, in the Coats of all Persons under the Degree of a Baron; but in the *Escutcheons* of the Nobility, it is called *Sapphir*, and *Jupiter* in those of Sovereign Princes.

Azygos, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a notable Vein which proceeds from the *Vena Cava*, or great hollow Vein, and passes to the *Vertebra's*, or Turning-Joints of the Back. It is so called, as also *sine jugo*, or *pari* in *Latine*, from its being single, or without a Fellow.

Azyna or Azynes, the Feast of Unleavened Bread, a solemn Feast kept by the *Jews*; for Seven Days before the Passover, during which it was not lawful to eat Leaven'd Bread.

B A

B mi, the Third Note in the *Gamut*, or Scale of Musick.

Baal, an *Affirian* Word, signifying a Lord, or Possessor; the Name of an Idol of the *Sidonians*.

Baard, (in old *Records*) a sort of a Sea-Vessel, or Transport-Ship.

Baasha, (*Heb.* making or pressing together) a King of *Israel*.

Babel or **Babylon**, anciently the chief City of the *Affirian* Monarchs, so call'd from the Confusion of Languages that was there caus'd.

Baca, (in old *Latin* Records) a Hook, Link of Iron, or Staple.

Bacca, a Berry, any small Fruit of Trees, as of the Bay, Juniper, Elder, &c.

Baccalaureatus, the Degree of a Bachelor.

Baccalaureus, a Bachelor of Arts in an University; as of Divinity, Law, Physick, &c.

Bacchanals, the drunken Feasts, or Revels of *Bacchus*, the God of Wine.

Bacchar or **Baccharis**, a *Syrian* Plant, sweet and pleasant, which some take for our *Lady's Glove*.

Baccarach or **Bacrag-Wines**, a sort of excellent *Rhenish* Wine, so call'd from *Baccarab*, a Town of *Germany* on the River *Rhine*, famous upon that Account.

Bacchius, (*Gr.*) a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verse, consisting of Three Syllables, the first short, and the other two long; as *Hōnēstās*.

Bacciferous Plants, (among *Herbalists*) are such Trees, Shrubs, or Herbs as bear Berries.

Baccivorous Animals, such Living-Creatures as feed upon Berries.

Bachelor, **Bachelo**: or **Bachelour**, (*Fr.*) a single, or unmarried Man.

Bachelor of Arts, one that takes the first Degree in the Profession of any Art or Science, in an University.

Bachelor of a Company or **Corporation**, a young Member, springing towards the State of those that sit in the Court of Assistants.

Bachelor-Knight. See *Knight-Bachelor*.

Bachelers-Buttons, a kind of Crow-foot; an Herb that bears a pleasant Flower.

Bachileria, (in ancient Deeds) the Commonalty, as distinguish'd from the Nobility.

Bacilli, little Staves, or Sticks: Also Medicines made up of a long round Figure like a Stick.

To **Back**, to mount, or get up on the Back of a Horse; also to support, abet, or countenance.

Back-bear, (in the *Forest-Law*) one of the four Cases, wherein a Forester may arrest an Offender against Vert or Venison, when he is found bearing it on his Back.

Back-bernd. See *Backberind*.

Back-board, (*Sea-Term*) as *To leave a Land on Back-board*, i. e. to leave it behind the Ship.

Back-staff or **Back-Quadrant**, an Instrument us'd by Seamen, to take the Height of the Sun, with one's Back towards it: It is the same with *Davis's Quadrant*, so call'd as being invented by one *Capt. Davis*, a *Welsh-man*, as also the *English Quadrant* by the *French*.

Back-stays of a Ship, certain Stays, or Ropes, belonging to the Main and Fore-mast, which go down on either Side of the Ship, and serve to stay, or keep the Mast from pitching forward, or over-board.

Backberind or **Backberond**, (*Sax.*) a Law-word apply'd to a Thief taken, having on his Back, or about him, the Thing he has stolen.

To **Backbite**, to slander, or speak evil of one behind his Back, or in his Absence.

To **Backside**, to turn back, to revolt, to shuffle or flinch.

Baco, a Word often found in our old Charters and other Deeds; for a fat Hog, or Bacon-Hog.

Bacule or **Bascule**, (*Fr.*) a Swipe. In *Fortification*, a Gate made like a Pit-fall, with a Counter-poise, and supported by two great Stakes; a kind of *Port-cullice*.

Baculometry, (*Lat. & Gr.*) the Art of Measuring accessible or inaccessible Distances, or Lines, by the Help of one or more Staves.

Badge, a Cognizance, or Coat of Arms, worn by some Servants of Noble-men, or Persons of Quality: Also a Sign or Mark; as *White is the Badge of Innocence*.

Badger, (*Fr.*) one that carries Baggage or Luggage: In a Law-Sense, a Licensed Huckster, that buys Corn or other Provisions, in one Place, and carries them to another to sell.

Badger, is also a kind of wild Beast, whose Legs are said to be shorter on the Right Side than on the Left, and the Teeth so sharp, that they meet

in whatever it bites: It is otherwise call'd a *Brock*, *Grey*, *Boreson*, or *Bawson*, &c.

To **Baffle**, to confound by Reasons, or put to a Non-plus; to sham or fool, to disappoint or balk.

Bag, a Sack or Pouch. In Traffick, a particular Quantity of some sorts of Commodities; as of Almonds, about Three Hundred Weight. Of Ani-seed, from 3 to 4 C. Of Goats-Hair, from 2 to 4 C. Of Pepper, from 1½ to 3 C. &c.

Bags of Earth, us'd in Fortification. See *Canvas Bags*.

Bag or **Big**, a Country-word for Cow's Udder.

Bag, (in old *Latin* Records) a Bag, or Purse.

† **Bagatel**, a Word borrow'd from the *French*, for a Toy or Trifle.

Baggage, Soldiers Furniture and Necessaries, Provision for an Army: Also a Trull, a Soldier's Pank, a Camp-Whore.

Bagnio, (*Ital.*) a Place to bathe and sweat in.

Basardour, (in ancient Writers) a Carrier or Bearer of any Weight or Burden.

Bajazet, an Emperour of the *Turks*, who being taken by *Tamerlane*, and put into an Iron-Cage, beat out his own Brains against the Bars of it.

Bail, (*Fr.* in *Common-Law*) the Freeing, or setting at Liberty of one arrested, or imprison'd upon any Action, Civil or Criminal, under Sureties taken for his Appearance, at a Day and Place appointed. Also a certain Limit or Bound within a Forest, accordingly as it is divided into the particular Charges of several Foresters.

Bails, (among Sea-men) Hoops set over the Stern of a Boat, to bear up the Tilt, especially when they lodge in a Harbour.

Bailable, that may be bailed, or set free upon Bail.

To **Bail**. See *To Bale*.

Bailliff or **Bailliy**, (*Fr.*) a Magistrate appointed within a particular Province, or Precinct; to execute Justice, to maintain the Peace, and to secure the People from Vexations and Wrongs: Also the Name of the chief Magistrate in several Towns, as in *Colchester*, *Ipswich*, *Yarmouth*, &c. The Officers of every Hundred, or Wapentake, and of Towns Corporate, are also call'd *Bailliffs*: Also certain Officers appointed to arrest Persons for Debt.

There are also **Bailliffs of Husbandry**, or **Land-Stewards**, belonging to private Persons that are Lords of Manours, who gather the Profits for their Master's Use, deliver an Account of the same when requir'd, dispose of the Under-Servants, &c.

Bailliff's Errant, certain Officers appointed by the Sheriffs, to go about the County, to serve Writs, to summon the County-Sessions, Assizes, &c.

Bailliffs of Franchises, those that are appointed by every Lord, to do such Offices within his Liberty or Precinct, as the *Bailliff Errant* does at large in the County.

Bailliwick, the Precinct, or Jurisdiction of a *Bailliff*.

Bailment, (*Law-Term*) the Delivery of Things, as Writings, Goods, &c. to another, sometimes to be deliver'd back to the *Bailor*, or Party that deliver'd them; sometimes to the Use of the *Bailee*, i. e. him to whom they are deliver'd; and sometimes to a Third Person.

Bain, (*Fr.*) a Bath, or Hot-House.

Bairnan, (old *Law-word*) a poor Insolvent Debtor, left bare and naked, who was oblig'd to swear in Court that he was not worth above Five Shillings and Five Pence.

To **Bait**, to allure or entice, to set Beasts a fighting together, to teaze or vex; also to stop to eat, drink, or take some Refreshments on a Journey. In *Falconry*, a Hawk is said *To Bait*, when she claps her Wings, or stoops at her Prey.

Batz. See *Bayz*.

Balaam or **Bileam**, (*Heb.* the Ancient of the People) a Prophet among the *Israelites*.

Balaena, (*Gr.*) the Whale, a vast Sea-Fish.

Balah, (*Heb.* covering or destroying) a King of the *Moabites*, who would have hired *Balaam* the Prophet, to curse the People of *Israel*.

Balam, (*Gr.* among *Naturalists*) certain Excrecences that usually grow, or stick to the Shells of the larger sorts of Sea Shell-Fish.

Balanites, a precious Stone, somewhat Green, and like *Corinthian Brass*, with a Flame-colour'd Vein running through the Middle of it.

Balanitis, a kind of round Chestnut.

Balanus, a sort of Mast or Acorn; any Fruits or Roots that have round Heads, as a Walnut or Chestnut: Also a Suppository shap'd like an Acorn, to loosen the Belly; also the Nut of a Man's Yard, or the *Clitoris* in Women; also a kind of Shell-fish, call'd Center-shells.

Balanus pyrepita, the Fruit which Apothecaries call *Ben*; but some take it for the Nutmeg.

Balastus, the Balast-Ruby, a precious Stone of a faint red Colour.

Balaustium, the Flower of the wild Pomegranate; also the Tree it self.

Balbuties, (*Lat.*) a stammering or stuttering in Speech.

Balcony, (*Fr.*) a Frame of Stone, Wood, or Iron, before the Window of a House, to take the Air in, or to look out at a Distance.

Baldachin, a Piece of Architecture, in Shape of a Canopy or Crown, set over several Pillars, to serve for a Covering to an Altar: Also a Canopy carry'd over the Host in Popish Countries.

Balderbath, a rude Mixture, or Mingle-mangle; a paltry confus'd Discourse.

Baldmony, a sort of Herb.

Baldwin, (*Germ. i. e.* bold Conquerour) a proper Name, particularly of Five Kings of *Jerusalem*, after the Conquest of it by the Christians.

Bale, a Pack of Commodities of different Sorts and Quantity, as of Cloth, Silk, Books, &c. A Bale of Cotton-Yarn contains from three to four Hundred Weight: Of raw Silk, from 1 to 4 C. Of Dowlas, or Lockram, three, three and a half, or four Pieces.

To **Bale** or **Bail**, (*Sea-word*) to scoop or lade Water out of a Ship's Hold, or out of a Boat.

Baleful, (*old Word*) sorrowful, woeful.

Baleuga, (*in ancient Deeds*) a Territory, Precinct.

Balista or **Ballista**, a Warlike Engine, in form of a Cross-Bow, which the Ancients us'd for casting Stones with Slings made after divers manners.

Balista Chalybea, a Stock-bow, or Steel-bow.

Balista Fulminalis, a great Engine made use of to secure the Walls, or Banks of a River.

Balistrarius, a Maker of Slings, Guns, or Cross-Bows, or one that shoots out of them: It is also taken in our old Records, for a Balistar, or Cross-Bow Man.

Balivo amovendo, a Writ to remove a Bailiff out of his Office, for want of sufficient Living in his Baili-wick.

Balk, Disappointment or Baffle, Prejudice or Damage. In *Husbandry*, a Ridge of Land berwixt two Furrows, or a piece of Ground left unplough'd:

Among Brick-layers, a great Beam, such as are us'd in making Scaffolds; a Pole or Rafter over an Out-House or Barn.

To **Balk**, to pass by, or take no Notice of; to neglect, to discourage.

Balkers, they that from a Cliff, or high Place on the Shore, shew the Passage of Herrings to the Fishers. See *Conders*.

Ball, any round Thing, a Bullet for a Gun; also a solemn publick Dancing-Meeting. *Balls* or *Bullets* are also a frequent Bearing in Coats of Arms, though never so call'd by Heralds; but according to their several Colours they have these Names, *viz.* *Bezantes*, *Golpes*, *Guzes*, *Hurts*, *Orenges*, *Pellets* or *Agresses*, *Plates*, *Pemois*, and *Tortcauxes*; all which, See in their proper Places.

Ball and Socket, a Device made of Brass, with a perpetual Screw to hold any Telescope, Quadrant, or other Mathematical Instrument on a Staff, for Surveying, Astronomical Uses, &c.

Ballad, a common Song sung up and down the Streets.

Balladina, (*Fr.*) a Dancer, a Vaulter.

Ballance, a pair of Scales, an even Weight: In *Mechanicks*, one of the six Principles, or simple Powers, which is conceiv'd to be a Right-Line, or a Beam hung up by a Point in the Middle, and serves to find out the Equality, or Difference of Weights in heavy Bodies.

In *Astronomy*, it is one of the Signs of the *Zodiac*, commonly call'd by the *Latin Name Libra*. Also two Stars named the *North and South Ballance*: Also a Term us'd in Merchants Accounts, when the Reckoning between the Debtor and Creditor is made even.

Ballance of the Air. See *Barometer*.

Ballance of Trade, is the Difference, or Excess between the Value of Commodities bought of Foreigners, and the Value of our own Native Productions carry'd into other Nations.

Ballance of a Watch or **Clock**, is that part of it, which by its Motion, regulates and determines the Beats.

To **Ballance**, to poise or make even Weight, to even an Account; to weigh in Mind, or consider.

Ballast, a certain Quantity of Gravel, Sand, Stones, or any Weight put into the Bottom of a Ship, to make her sail right and steady, and to keep her from over-fering.

The **Ballast** is said *To shoot*, or be *shot*, when it runs from one Side to the other. To *trench the Ballast*, is to divide or separate it.

Balliol College, a College in the University of *Oxford*, built by *John Balliol*, Father of the King of *Scots* of that Name.

Ballista. See *Balista*.

Balister or **Baleufter**, (*in Architecture*) the Lateral, or Side-part of the Scroll, which makes the Curl-rust in the Capital of a Pillar of the *Ionick Order*: Also a Rail or little Pillar, such as are seen on the Out-side of Cloysters, Terrasses, Galleries, &c. Also an Inclosure of Pillars that rails in the Communion-Table in a Church, or such as is set about the State-Bed of a Prince, &c.

Bailive, (*in ancient Latin Deeds*) a Bailiwick, *i. e.* a whole County under the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff; a Hundred, with respect to the chief Constable; a Manour, with respect to the Steward, &c.

Balivo amovendo. See *Balivo amovendo*.

Ballon or **Balloon**, (*Fr.*) a Foot-ball; also a great Ball with which Princes and Noble-men use to play. In *Architecture*, a round Globe, or Top of a Pillar: Among *Chymists*, a large Receiver, or

Vef.

Vessel to hold what is distilled, or drawn off by the Fire.

Ballot, a little Ball us'd in the giving of Votes.

Ballotation or **Balloting**, a particular manner of chusing State-Officers, in Use at *Venice*, when every one that has a Vote, puts such a Ballot, or Ball of a different Colour, according to the Diversity of the Parties that stand for the Office, into a Box or Basin made for that Purpose.

Ballote, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd stinking Hore-hound, black Hore-hound.

Ballustrade, (in *Architecture*) a Row of Ballisters, or little turn'd Pillars, so high as for a Man to rest his Elbows; fixed upon a Terrace-Walk, or on the Top of a Building, or to make any Separation between one Part of it and another.

Balm, the Juice or Oil of a certain Tree that grows only in *Palestine* and *Egypt*, very precious, and of a very healing Quality.

Balm or **Balm-mint**, a sweet-smelling Herb, whole Leaf, when tender, makes a Part of Sallet-Furniture: It resists Poison or Pestilence, is a Sovereign Cordial for the Brain, and strengthens the Memory.

Balm-Apple, a kind of Plant.

Balneum, (*Lat.*) a Bath, a Washing-Place; a Bain, Stew, or Hor-house: Among some Writers in *Physick*, it is taken for a Bathing of the whole Body, or of the lower Parts only: Also a Name given by Chymists to several gentle Ways of Distillation: As,

Balneum Arenæ or **Balneum Arenosum**, the Sand-bath; when Flowers, Fruits, or other Physical Ingredients are infus'd, by putting them with Water into a *Cucurbite*, or Body close stop'd, and setting the Vessel in hot Sand, or else in Ashes; and then it is termed *Balneum Cineris*, or *Balneum Cinereum*,

Balneum Martis, is when the *Cucurbite* containing any Matter to be distilled, is close stop'd, and plac'd in a Vessel of Water; so that the Water growing hot, may heat the *Cucurbite* gently, and by Degrees: This Term is corruptly us'd for *Balneum Maris*, i. e. a Sea or Water-bath.

Balneum Vaporis or **Balneum Vaporosum**, the Vapourous Bath, is when the Vessel that contains the Matter, is set in another, half full of Water, and is heated by the Vapours, or Steams that arise from the hot or boiling Water.

Balsam, signifies, 1. The Juice of the Balsam, or Balm-tree, and some other natural Balsams; as that of *Toli*, *Peru*, &c. 2. A kind of Perfume, or sweet-scented spirituous Substance of the Consistence of an Ointment, as *Apoplectick Balsam*, *Balsam of Roses*, &c. 3. Certain Liquors extracted, or drawn from Gums, or Resiny Substances, with Spirit of Wine; as *Nervous Balsam*, *Sciatick Balsam*. 4. The Solutions and Preparations of some Salts, so call'd by Chymists, as *Balsam of Saturn*, *Tartar*, *Sol Gemma*, &c. 5. Some particular Preparations of Medicines in that Form; as *Balsam of Sulphur*, &c.

Balsam of Saturn, is a Solution of *Saccharum Saturni*, or Sugar of Lead, made with Spirit, or Oil of Turpentine, and digested till the Matter has gain'd a red Tincture.

Balsam of Sulphur, the oily Parts of Common Sulphur, or Brimstone dissolv'd in Oil of Turpentine, or some other distilled Oil; an excellent Remedy for Ulcers of the Breast and Lungs.

BalsameHa or **Balsamina**, (*Lat.*) an Herb, of which Balsam is made to heal Ulcers.

Balsamick, belonging to, or having the Quality of Balsam.

Balsamita, the Herb Cost-mary. *Balsamita-mas*, the Herb *Maudlin*.

Balsamitor, an Herb, so call'd from its Balsamick Smell.

Balsamum, Balsam, the Balm-tree, and the Juice of a most fragrant Smell that drops from it.

Baltmore-Bird, a beautiful Bird in *Mary-land*, with black and yellow Feathers, so call'd from the Colours of *Or* and *Sable*, in the Coat of Arms belonging to the Lord *Baltmore*, Proprietor of that Province.

Banana, (*Gr.*) a Tincture or Die; also a Liquor in which any Thing is dipped or soak'd; as Bread sop'd in Broth.

Ban, (*Fr.*) a Proclamation made at the Head of a Body of Troops, by the Sound of Trumpet, or Beat of Drum, for the Observing of Martial Discipline, for declaring a new Officer, or punishing a Soldier, &c.

Ban and Arriere-ban, a Proclamation in *France*, by which, all that hold Lands of the Crown, except some privileged Officers and Citizens, are summon'd to meet at a certain Place, in order to serve the King in his Wars, either Personally or by Proxy.

Bancalia, (*Lat.* in old Writers) Cushions, or such like Coverings for Benches or Seats.

Bancus, a Bench, Stall, or Table, on which Goods are expos'd to Sale.

Bancus Regis, & **Communium Placitorum**. See *Bank*.

Band, any sort of Tie; also a Body, or Company of Foot Soldiers. In *Architecture*, one of the Divisions of the Architrave. See *Epistylum*.

The **Band of Pensioners**, (at Court) a particular Company of Gentlemen, bearing Halberds, and attending the King's Person upon solemn Occasions. See *Pensioners*.

Train-Bands or **Trained-Bands**, certain Regiments made of the Inhabitants of a City or Town, train'd up to bear Arms, and instructed in Military Discipline.

Band-Dog, a Dog kept in Bands, or tied up; a Mastiff proper for the House, as also for Baiting the Bull, Bear, &c.

Bandage, (*Fr.*) the binding-up of any Thing: In *Surgery*, Linnen-cloth conveniently fitted for the binding-up, and dressing of Wounds, Sores, or broken Bones; the Application of a Swathe, Roller, or Fillet to any Part.

Bandelet. See *Bandoleer*.

Bandelet, (*Fr.*) a little Fillet, Band, or String: In *Architecture*, one of the Ornaments which the *French* also call *Regle*: It compasses a Pillar quite round about like a Ring; being greater than a *List*, but somewhat less than a *Plus-band*.

Banditto, (*Ital.*) properly an out-law'd Person in *Italy*, turn'd Robber; a Vagabond, a Highway-Man, a Padder, a Cur-throat.

Bandie, an *Irish* Measure of two Foot in Length.

Bandoe, (*Fr.*) a kind of Peak, or Forehead-cloth worn by Widows.

Bandoleers or **Bandoleers**, little wooden Cases cover'd with Leather; each of them containing the Charge of Powder for a Musket; of which every Musketeer wears twelve hanging on a Shoulder-Belt, or Collar.

Bandois, a kind of Musical Instrument with Strings.

Bandrol, a little Flag, or Streamer; also the fringed Silk that hangs on a Trumpet.

Bandy, a sort of Club, or crooked Stick to strike a Ball with.

To **Bandy**, to make a Party at Tennis-play, to

tofs about ; to Debate, or Canvass a Business ; also to gather in a Faction.

Bane, Poison, great Mischief, Destruction, Overthrow.

Bane-root, or **Sight-shade**, a kind of Herb.

Banes. See **Banns**.

To **Banish**, (*Fr.*) to fend, or turn one out of his Native Country into some Foreign Parts ; to chase, or drive away.

Bank, a little Hill or Rising-Ground, the Side of the Sea, or of a River ; or a Shelf in the Sea : In a *Law-sense*, it is usually taken for a Bench, or Seat of Judgment ; as *Bank la Royme*, the King's Bench ; *Bank de Common Pleas*, the Bench, or Court of Common Pleas ; call'd also in *Latin*, *Bancus Regis*, and *Bancus Communium Placitorum*.

Bank, is also a Stock of Money, or a Place where great Sums are taken in, and let out to Use, to be return'd by Exchange, or otherwise dispos'd to Profit.

Banker, one that keeps a Bank, or Trades in Money ; a Money'd Goldsmith, an Usurer.

Bankruptcy, the Act of turning Bankrupt ; a Breaking.

Bankrupt, a Trader that breaks and steps aside, pretending to be unable to pay his Debts, or one that having got together other Mens Goods into his Hands, hides himself, with a Design to defraud his Creditors.

Bann or **Banns**, (among the *Feudists*) Publick Notice given of any Thing ; a Proclamation, by which any Thing is commanded, or forbidden. See **Ban**.

Banns or **Banes of Matrimony**, the Publishing of Marriage-Contracts in the Church, before the Parties are Marry'd.

To **Bann**, to Exclaim against, to Curse.

Banner, a Standard, or Ensign.

Banneret. See *Knight-Banneret*.

Barmians, a fair-spoken, but crafty People of *India*, who sell the Rarities brought from those Parts : They are of a peculiar Religion, differing from the *Pagans* and *Mahometans*, and are divided into three Sects, *viz.* The *Custaries*, *Shudderies*, and *Wyses* : When they die, their Wives must burn themselves, or shave, or be counted Monsters.

Bannitus, (*i. e.* we banish) the Form of Expulsion of any Member, from the University of *Oxford*, by posting up the Sentence in some Publick Places.

Bannitus, (in ancient Deeds) an Out-law, or banished Man.

Bannock, an Oaten Cake, temper'd with Water, and bak'd under the Embers.

Bannum or **Banuega**, (in old Records) the utmost Bounds of a Town, or Manour.

Banquet, a Feast, or Entertainment.

Banquette, (*Fr.*) a little Bank, a raised Way : In *Fortification*, a small Eoot-pace, in form of a Step, at the Bottom of a *Parapet*, or Breast-work, on which the Soldiers get up to discover the Counter-carp, or to Fire upon the Enemies in the Moat, or in the *Cover-way*.

Banstickle, or **Stickle-back**, a kind of Fish.

To **Banter**, to Jest or Jeer ; to Amuse or Play upon.

Bantling, a young Child.

Baptism, (*Gr. i. e.* a Washing, Dipping, or Sprinkling) one of the Holy Sacraments that are of Divine Appointment, whereby the Persons Baptized are admitted into the Communion of the Catholick Church.

Baptismal, belonging to Baptism.

Baptist, (*i. e.* a Baptrizer) a Title given to *St. John*, who was our Blessed Saviour's Fore-runner, and the first that Baptriz'd in his Name.

Baptistarium, a Bath, a Vessel to wash the Body in, a Font for the Administration of Baptism.

To **Baptize**, to Administer the Sacrament of Baptism, by Plunging in, or Sprinkling the Party Baptized with Water, *In the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy-Ghost*, for the Remission of Sins, &c. To Christen.

Bar, a long, narrow Piece of Wood, or Iron, for several Uses : Also the Place bounded by a material Bar, where the Serjeants at Law, or Counsellours stand to plead Causes in Court of Justice, or Prisoners to answer their Indictments : In a *Law-sense*, it is also taken for a Peremptory Exception against a Demand or Pleint, or a Plea that is sufficient to destroy the Plaintiff's Action ; and it is either to Common Intendment, or Special.

Bar to Common Intendment, is an ordinary, or general Bar that usually disables the Action or Plea of the Plaintiff.

Special Bar, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the Case in Hand, upon some Special Circumstance of the Fact.

In *Musick*, a **Bar** is a Line drawn perpendicular thro' the Note-lines, to bar in, or comprise a certain Number of Notes : In *Heraldry*, it is a smaller *Fesse*, only containing the fifth Part of the Field ; whereas the *Fesse* takes up the third : In *Sea-Language*, a Rock lying before a Harbour, which is not to be Sail'd over, but put upon the Flood.

Bar of the Port, is a Billet, or Stake thrust thro' the Rings that serve to shut up the Port-holes in a Ship.

Bar-fee, a Fee of Twenty Pence, which every Prisoner acquitted of Felony pays to the Gaoler.

Barack. See *Barrack*.

Bara-picklet, Bread made of Fine Flower, and kneaded up with Barm, or Yest, which makes it very light and spongy.

Baratta, a kind of Balsam brought from the *West-Indies*.

Barator. See *Barrator*.

Baratry, (in *Common-Law*) is when the Master of a Ship cheats the Owners, or Insurer, either by running away with the Ship, or imbezbling their Goods.

Barb, a *Barbary-Horse*.

Barbs, a sort of Horse-Armour, formerly in use, which cover'd the Neck, Breast, and Crupper. See *Barbes*.

To **Barb a Lobster**, (among Carvers) is to cut it up.

Barba, (*Lat.*) a Beard, the hairy Part of the Lips and Chin.

Barba Caprina, an Herb so call'd from the Shape of its Flowers, which resemble a Goat's Beard. *Barba Fovis*, the Herb Sengreen, or House-leek.

Barbara, a proper Name of Women, signifying in *Latin*, foreign, or strange.

Barbarea, Rocket, or Winter-cress, a Sallet-Herb, good in the Scurvy, and to cleanse foul Ulcers.

Barbarians, barbarous, wild, or rude People.

Barbarism, an Impropriety of Speech, or Rudeness of Language.

Barbarity, Inhumanity, Cruelty.

Barbarous, savage, rude, wild, fierce, cruel ; also improper, or broken, with Respect to Speech.

Barbarousness, Outragiousness, Cruelty, Unpoliteness, Clownishness, want of good Breeding.

Barbary, a large Country of *Africa*.

Barberry-Falcons, a sort of Hawks so call'd, because they make their Passage thro' that Country, and are more frequently taken there than in any other Place: This Bird is very bold, and somewhat less than the *Tiercel Gentle*; being plumed red under the Wings, and strong armed with long Talons and Stretchers.

Barbe, (*Fr.*) a Beard: Whence *To fire en Barbe*, a Military Phrase, signifying to discharge the Cannon over a Parapet, or Breast-work, instead of putting it thro' the Loop-holes.

Barbes, a common Disease in Horses, known by two Paps under the Tongue, which seldom prove hurtful 'till they be inflam'd by Corrupt Blood: In Black Cattle, this Distemper is a superfluous Piece of Flesh on their Tongues, which often hinders them from eating their Meat.

Barbed, covered with Barbs, Bearded like a Fish-Hook; as *A Barbed Arrow*; also Shaved or Trimmed.

Barbel, a Fish of good Taste, so call'd from the Beard that is under its Nose or Chaps.

Barberry-Tree, a prickly Shrub, bearing a red Berry of a sharp Taste, and cooling Quality.

† **Barbican**, (*Fr.*) an Out-work in a Building, a Bulwark, a Watch-Tower: Also the Name of a Place in the Suburbs of *London*, near *Aldersgate-street*.

Barbles, a kind of Swelling that rises in the Throat, and under the Tongue of a Horse.

Barbus, **Barbulus**, or **Barbo**, (*Lat.*) the Barbel, a Fish.

Barcaria, (in old *Records*) a Barkery, or Tan-House.

Barcarium, a Berghery, a Sheep-coat, and sometimes a Sheep-walk. See *Bercaria*.

To **Barb** or **Beard** *Wool*, to cut off the Head and Neck from the rest of Fleeces.

Barbs, certain Poets among the Ancient *Britains* and *Gauls*, who set forth in Verse, the brave Actions of the great Men of the Nation.

In Cookery, **Barbs** are thin broad Slices of Bacon, with which Capons, Pullets, Pigeons, &c. are cover'd, in order to be roasted, bak'd, or otherwise dress'd.

Barbath or **Barbath**, (*Ital.*) a Boy kept for Pleasure, to be abus'd contrary to Nature.

Barbdana, (*Lat.*) the Burr-dock, an Herb of a drying and cleansing Quality.

Baroulph or **Baroulph**, (*German.*) a proper Name of Men, signifying Help in Counsel, or a famous Helper.

Bare, naked, uncovered, plain.

A **Bare**, a Place without Grass, made smooth to Bowl in, instead of a Bowling-Green, especially in the Winter.

Bare-Pump, (in a Ship) a little Piece of hollow Wood, or Metal, like an Elder-gun, to Pump Beer or Water out of a Cask.

Bargain and Sale, (in Common-Law) a Contract or Agreement made for Manours, Lands, Tenements, &c. Transferring the Property of them from the *Bargainor*, or Person that offers the Bargain to the *Bargainee*, i. e. him that accepts it; especially in Consideration of a certain Summ of Money.

Barge, a kind of Boat, commonly us'd for State; as to carry Admirals, Chief Captains, or any Persons of Quality: Also a large Vessel made use of for carrying Goods on a River.

Barge-Master, a Survey of Mines. See *Bergh-Master*.

Bark, a small sort of Ship, or Sea-Vessel, that has but one Deck: Also the Rind, or outermost Coat of a Tree.

To **Bark**, to cry like a Dog: Foxes are also said

To **Bark**, when they make a Noise at Rutting Time.

Bark-binding, a Distemper that happens to Trees; which is cur'd by slitting, or cutting the Bark along the Grain of it; as in Apple-Trees, Pear-Trees, &c. or round about, as in Cherry-Trees, &c.

Bark-fat, a Tanner's Tub.

Bark-galling, is when Trees are bound to Stakes, or by Thorns, or otherwise; for the Remedying of which Inconvenience, some Clay may be laid on the galled Part, and Hay-bands wrapt about it.

Barkery, a Tan-house, Heath-house, or Place where Barks of Trees are kept for the Use of Tanners, &c.

Barley, a sort of Grain, chiefly us'd for the making of Beer.

Barley-corn, is taken for the least of our *English* Long Measures, three of which in Length make an Inch.

Barm, (*Sax.*) Yest, the Head, or Workings out of Ale or Beer.

Barm-cloth, an Apron. *Chaucer*.

Barmote, a Court kept within the Hundred of the *Peak* in *Derby-Shire*, for Regulating Matters to the Miners Trade.

Barn or **Bearn**, a *Scotch*, or North-Country Word for a Child.

Barnabas or **Barnaby**, (*Syr. i. e.* the Son of Consolation) a proper Name of Men.

Barnacle, a kind of Bit, or Curb for a Horse: Also a *Seland*-Goose, said to breed out of the rotten Wood of Trees in *Scotland*: Also a sort of Fish like a long red Worm; which will eat thro' the Planks of a Ship, if it be not Sheath'd.

Among Farriers, **Barnacles**, **Beast-bitthers**, or **Bakes**, are Tools put on the Nostrils of Horses, when they will not stand quietly to be Shoo'd, Blooded, or Dress'd of any Sore.

Baroco, one of the barbarous Words that express the Syllogistick Moods in *Logick*; and in this Mood, the first Proposition must be an Universal Affirmative, and the two other Negatives.

Barometre or **Baroscope**, an Instrument newly invented, to find out the least Variations of the Weight of the Air, and thence to discover its future Temper, with respect to fair, or foul Weather: It consists of a long Glass Tube, or Pipe, Hermetically Seal'd at one End, which being almost fill'd with Quick-silver, is turn'd up-side down, so that the open End of it may rest in stagnant Quick-silver, contain'd in a larger Glass under it, and expos'd to the Pressure of the outward Air.

Barometre, an Instrument contriv'd by *Dr. Hook*, for the use of those that would make such Philosophical Experiments at Sea.

Wheel-Barometre, a Contrivance for the applying of an *Index*, or Hand to any common Baroscope, whether the Glass be only a single Cane, or have a round Bolt-head at the Top.

Baron, a Degree and Title of Nobility, next to a Viscount, of which there are several sorts, viz. 1. The Barons that are Peers of the Realm, and sit in the House of Lords. 2. The Barons, or Judges of the Exchequer, four in Number, whose Office is to look to the King's Accounts, and to decide all Causes belonging to that Court. 3. The Barons of the Cinque-Ports, that have Place in the House of Commons. The Chief Magistrates of the City of *London*, before the Establishing of a *Lord-Mayor*, were also styl'd *Barons*.

Baron and femine, a Term us'd in all our Law-Books, written in *French*, for a Man and his

Wife: It is also made use of in *Heraldry*, when the Coats of Arms of a Man and his Wife are both *per Pale* in the same Escutcheon; the Man's on the *Dexter*, or Right Side, and the Woman's on the *Sinister*, or Left Side. Otherwise, if the Wife be an Heiress, her Coat must be born by the Husband on an Inescutcheon, or Escutcheon of Preterence.

Baronage, the Title, or Dignity of a Baron: Also a Tax, or Subsidy of Aid, to be rais'd for the King or Queen, out of the Precincts or Bounds of Baronies.

Baronet, the lowest Degree of Honour that is Hereditary, first Founded by K. James I. A. D. 1611. They have Precedence before all Knights, except Knights of the Garter, and such as are Privy-Counsellors. See *Knight-Baronet*.

Barony, that Honour, or Lordship which gives Title to a Baron, comprehending not only the Fees and Lands of Temporal Barons, but also of Bishops or Lords Spiritual.

Baroscope, the same as *Barometer*; which See.

Bar. See *Bar*.

Baracan, a sort of coarse Gambler.

Barrack or *Barraque*, a Hut like a little Cottage for Soldiers to lodge in a Camp, when they have no Tents, or when an Army lies long in a Place in bad Weather.

Barrator. See *Barretor*.

Barrel, a Measure of Wine, Oil, &c. containing 2 Kilderkins, or 31 Gallons and a half: Of Ale, 32 Gallons, and of Beer, 36. Of Soap, 31 Gallons.

Barrel of Clay Butter, contains 136 Pounds: Of *Suffolk Butter*, 236 Pounds.

Barrel of the Ear, (in *Anat.*) a pretty large Cavity, or Hollow behind the *Tympanum*, or Drum, which is about three or four Lines deep, and five or six wide; cover'd with a Fine Membrane, on which there are several Veins and Arteries.

Barrels of Earth, used in *Fortification*, are, as it were, half Hogheads, which being fill'd with Earth, serve to make Breast-works for Covering the Men, as also to break the *Gabions* made in the Ditch, and to roll into Breaches.

Barrel of a Watch. See *Fusce*.

Barren, unfruitful, empty, dry, sorry, poor.

Barren or Creeping Ivy, a sort of Herb.

Barren Signs, are *Gemini*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*, so call'd by *Astrologers*, because when a Question is put, Whether such a one shall have Children, or no? If one of these Signs be upon the Cusp, or sixth Point of the Fifth House, they take it for granted, the Inquirer shall have none.

Barretor or *Barretor*, (Law-Term) a common Wrangler that sets Men at Variance, and is never quiet, but at Brawl with one or another; a Stirrer-up and Maintainer of Law-suits and Quarrels.

Barretory, a Word that is us'd in Policies of Insurance for Ships; signifying Dissensions and Quarrels among the Officers and Sea-men.

Barricade, (*Span.*) a sort of Intrenchment, or Defence made in haste of Barrels fill'd with Earth, Cars, or Trees cut down, &c. In a Regular Fortification, *Barricades* are Trees cut with six Faces, and cross'd with Battoons as long as a Half-Pike, bound about with Iron at the Feet; in order to be set up in Passages, or Breaches, to keep back both Horse and Foot.

Barrier, (*Fr.*) that which serves for a Boundary, or Defence.

Barriers, a kind of Warlike Sport, or Exercise of Armed Men, Fighting with short Swords with-

in certain Bars, or Rails, set up to separate them from the Spectators; but these Sports are now quite out of Use.

In *Fortification*, **Barriers** are great Stakes plant'd ten Foot one from another, and about four or five Foot high, with their Transoms, or overthwart Rafter, to stop those that would enter, or rush in by Violence: These *Barriers* are commonly set up in the void Space between the Citadel and the Town, in the Half-Moons, and other Works.

Barister, a Pleader at the Bar of a Court of Judicature; who are of two sorts, viz. 1. The *Outward* or *Outer Barister*, who after long Study of the Law, for Seven Years at least, are call'd to Publick Practice, and admitted to Plead, standing without the Bar, 2. The *Inner Baristers*, who being Serjeants at Law, or else Attorneys of the King, Queen, or Prince, or any of the King or Queen's Council, are allow'd out of Respect, the Privilege of Pleading within the Bar.

Vacation Baristers, such as are newly call'd to the Bar, who are oblig'd to attend the Exercise of the House for the six next long Vacations, viz. in Lent and Summer, and are therefore so styl'd during these Three Years.

Barrow, a little Hill, or Mount of Earth, such as are rais'd, or cast up in many Parts of *England*; which may seem to be a Mark of the *Roman* Burial-Places.

Barrow-Hog, a Boar-Hog.

Barry, (in *Heraldry*) when an Escutcheon is divided Bar-ways into an even Number of Partitions, 'tis usually express'd by the Word *Barry*, and the Number of Pieces is to be specify'd; But if the Divisions be odd, then the Field must be first nam'd, and the Number of Bars express'd.

Barry-Bendy, is when an Escutcheon is divided evenly, both Bar and Bend-ways, as *Barry-Bendy, Argent, and Sable*.

Barry-Paly, another particular Way of Blazoning or Dividing a Coat, which is to consist of Eight Pieces.

To **Barter**, to Truck, or Exchange one Commodity for another of a different kind, as Wool for Cloth, Silk for Stuff, &c.

Barth, (Country-word) a warm Place, or Pasture for Calves, Lambs, &c.

Bartholomew, (*Heb.* the Son of him that makes the Waters to mount) the Name of one of the Twelve Apostles of our Lord and Saviour, since often taken for a Christian Name of Men.

St. **Bartholomew's Hospital**, which adjoyns to that of *Christ's Hospital*, London, had at first 500 Marks a Year, left by King *Henry VIII.* for the Relief of poor People: But it was more largely endow'd, for the Use of Sick and Lame Persons only, by *Edward VI.* So that sometimes above 2000 Persons are cur'd there in a Year; and reliev'd with Money and other Necessaries, at their Departure.

Barren, a Coop, or Place to keep Poultry in The Word is us'd in *Devonshire*, and elsewhere, for the Demesne Lands of a Manour, sometimes for the Manour-house it self, and in some Places for Out-houses, Fold-yards, and Back-sides.

Barulet, (in *Heraldry*) is the Quarter of a Bar or half of the Closet.

Barbaston, (*Gr.*) the Thorn-apple, a sort of Fruit.

Barphonia, a Difficulty in Speaking.

Barzillai, (*Heb.* as hard as Iron) a *Jewish* Nobleman, who reliev'd King *David* in his Distress.

Bas, (*Fr.*) low, shallow, mean.

Base Chevaliers, low or inferior Knights, by Teature of a bare Military Fee, as distinguished from Bannerets and Barons, who were the Chief or Superiour Knights: Whence we call our bare Simple Knight, Knights-Bachelers, and the Name of Bachelor's Degree in the Universities, probably had the same Rise.

Baseltes, (*Gr.*) a kind of Marble of an Iron-colour; the hardest black Marble.

Baseltes, a Whet-stone, or Touch-stone.

Base, mean, low, vile; shameful, dishonest, knavish; sneaking, cowardly; close-fisted, stingy, niggardly.

Base Coin, Money that is of less Value than it ought to be.

Base Court, (*Law-word*) any inferior Court, that is not of Record; as the Court-Baron, Court-Lect, &c.

Base Estate or **Base Fee**, Lands or Tenements held at the Will of the Lord of the Manour.

Base Tenants, such Tenants as perform to their Lords, any Services in Villenage.

Base Tenure. See *Bassa Tenura*.

Base, a kind of Fish, otherwise call'd a Sea-Wolf.

Base, is also the smallest Piece of Ordinance that is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Foot long, and weighs 200 Pounds; the Diameter at the Bore, being 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches: It carries a Ball of Five or Six Ounces Weight, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch Diameter.

Base or **Basis**, (*Gr.*) the Bottom of any thing, especially of a Geometrical Figure: In *Architecture*, the Foot of a Pillar that bears it up, or that part which is under the Body, and lies upon the *Zocle* or *Pedestal*.

Base of a Conick Section, (*in Geom.*) is a Right-line, in the *Hyperbola* and *Parabola*, arising from the common Intersection, or mutual Cutting of the Secant Plane, and the Base of the Cone.

Base of any solid Figure, is its lowermost Side, or that on which it stands.

Base of a Triangle, Any one Side of a Triangle may be call'd the *Base*, but commonly, and most properly, it is taken for that Side which lies parallel to the *Horizon*: It is also the same, as to any other Right-lined Figure.

In *Fortification*, **Base** is the Level Line on which any Work stands, and which is even with the Campaign or Ground: In *Heraldry*, the lowest part of an Escutcheon, consisting of the *Dexter*, Middle and *Sinister* Base-points. For *Base* in *Musick*. See *Bas*.

Base Distint, a Term in *Opticks*. See *Distint Base*.

Base Ring, (of a Cannon) is the great Ring next to, and behind the Touch-hole.

Baselred, a Word us'd by *Chaucer*, for a Dagger or Wood-knife.

Basaw. See *Bassa*.

Basil, (*Gr. i. e.* Royal or Kingly) a proper Name of Men: Also one of the Protestant Cantons of *Switzerland*, with its chief City of the same Name.

Basil or **Sweet Basil**, an Herb of a strong heady Scent, whose tender Leaves, in a small Quantity, are us'd with the Furnitures of Sallets.

Basilat Os, (*in Anat.*) the same with *Sphenoides*; which see.

Basilica, or the **Basilick Vein**, the inner Vein of the Arm, otherwise call'd *Hepatica*, being the lower Branch of the *Arterialis*, divided into Three Branches, under the *Musculus Pectoralis*.

In the ancient Architecture, **Basilica** was a great Hall that had Two Ranges of Pillars, and Two Ides or Wings, with Galleries over them:

These Halls at first made for the Palaces of Princes, were afterwards turn'd into Courts of Justice, and at last into Churches. Whence

Basilick, is generally taken for a great and stately Church; as *The Basilick of St. Peter* in Rome.

Basilick Constitutions, were an Abridgement and Reform of the Laws of the Emperor *Justinian*, made under *Basilus* and *Leo*, whence they took their Name; and they were in Force in the Eastern Empire, 'till its Dissolution.

Basilicon, a Royal Ointment or Plaister, otherwise call'd *Tetrapharmacum*, because it is wade up of Four Ingredients, *viz.* Pitch, Rosin, Wax and Oil.

Basilicus, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude, plac'd in the Constellation *Leo*, and otherwise call'd *Cor Leonis*, or Lions-Heart and *Regulus*: Its Longitude is 145 Deg, 21 Min. Latitude 00 d. 26. m. Right Ascension, 147 d. 47 m.

Basilinda, the Play call'd Questions and Commands; the Choosing of King and Queen, as on Twelfth-Night.

Basilisk, a kind of Serpent, otherwise call'd a Cockatrice, having a white Spot on the Head, as it were a Diadem or Crown: She drives away all other Serpents with her hissing; neither does she roll up in Folds as others do, but bears her Body upright to the Middle. This Serpent is said to destroy Living-Creatures, Fruits, &c. by her infectious Breath, to burn Herbs, and to break Stones: Also a long piece of Ordinance call'd *Bassico* in *Belgian*, and a Star nam'd the Lion's-Heart.

Basilnets, a kind of Herb.

Basilostomum, (*Gr. in Anat.*) a pair of Muscles that arise from the *Basis* or Root of the Bone *Hyoides*, and serve to depress or keep down the Tongue.

Basis, a Base, Foundation, or Bottom. In *Anatomy*, the upper and broader Part of the Heart, opposite to the *Mucro* or Point: Also the bottom of the Bone *Hyoides*, at the Root of the Tongue.

To **Bas**, to lie, or keep in a Place exposed to the Heat of the Sun.

Basket, a well known Utensil for several Uses.

Basket of *Alta foetida*, is a Quantity from 20 to 50 Pounds Weight: Of Medlars, two Bushels.

Baskets of Earth. See *Corbells*.

Bathetum, (*in old Records*) a Basnet, or Helmet.

Bas, (*in Musick*) the lowest of all its Parts, which serves as a Foundation to the others.

The **Bas**, an Island on the Coasts of *Scotland*, noted for the Resort of great Flocks of Sea-fowl, especially *Soland-Geese*, or *Barnacles*, which as some say, breed there out of the rotten Wood of Trees by the Sea-side.

Bas or **Baslock**, a kind of Cushion made of Straw, such as are us'd to kneel upon in Churches.

Bas-Violin. See *Violin*.

Bassa or **Bashaw**, (among the *Turks*) a Magistrate or Governour of a particular Place; a Commander in chief over a Body of Soldiers.

Bassa Tenura, (*in old Latin Deeds*) base Tenure, or holding by Villenage or other Customary Service, as distinguish'd from *Alta Tenura*, the higher Tenure *in Capite*, *i. e.* in Chief, or by Military Service, &c.

Basse, (*old Word*) a Collar for Cart-Horses, made of Straw, Sedge, Rushes, &c. whence the *Bas* for kneeling in Churches.

Basse Cercette or **Basse Inclosure**, (*in Fortif.*) the same as *Falce Bray*; which See.

Basset, a kind of Game at Cards.

Bassoon, the *Bas Haut-boy*; a Musical Instrument.

Basso

Basso Relievo. See *Relievo*.

Bast, Lime-tree Wood made into Ropes and Mats, which Gard'ners make use of to cover their tender Plants: It is also us'd for the Packing up of several Commodities.

Bastard, born out of Wedlock, not genuine or true, false, counterfeit; as *A bastard Child, bastard Erues, &c.*

Bastard Tumours. See *Tumours*.

A **Bastard**, a base-born Person: In a Legal Sense, one that is born of any Woman not married, so that the Father is not known by Order of Law. See *Nothus*.

To **Bastardize**, to make Bastards; to corrupt, to marr, or spoil.

Bastardy, the being a Bastard: Also an Inquiry, Examination, or Tryal at Law, whether one be a Bastard or no.

To **Baste**, to moisten Meat as it is roasting, with Butter, Dripping, &c. to sew slightly with long Stiches; to beat, or bang one soundly.

Bastille, the Name of a Castle at *Paris* in *France*, which is the chief Prison of that Kingdom.

Bastinado, (*Span.*) Blows given with a Stick, a Cudgelling, or banging with a Cudgel.

Bastion, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a great Work sometimes fac'd or lin'd with Stone or Brick, and sometimes with Sods, which generally advances towards the Campaign or Field; its bounding Lines being two *Faces*, two *Flanks*, and two *Demi-gorges*.

Bastion Composed, is when the two Sides of the inner Polygon are very unequal, which makes the Gorges also unequal.

Bastion Cut or **Bastion with a Tenaille**, one whole Point is cut off, so as to make an Angle inwards, and two Points outward, that is, a *Tenaille*: This is done when Water, &c. hinders carrying on the Bastion to its full Extent, or when it would be too sharp.

Bastion deformed, that which wants one of the Demi-gorges, because one Side of the inner Polygon is so very short.

Bastion detached or **cut off**, that which is separated from the Body of the Works.

Demi-Bastion, a Work that has but one Face and Flank, and is usually rais'd before the Horn-work, or Crown-work: It is otherwise call'd an *Epaulment*.

Double Bastion, that which on the Plane of the great Bastion, has another Bastion built higher, leaving 12 or 18 Feet, between the Paraper, or Breast-work of the lower, and the Foot of the higher.

Hollow or **Voided Bastion**, is that which has only a Rampart and Paraper, ranging about its Flanks and Faces, so that a void Space is left towards the Center or Middle; and the Earth there is so low, that if the Rampart be taken, there is no making a Retrenchment, but what will be under the Fire of the Besiegers.

Flat Bastion or **Flat Bastion**, that which is rais'd in the Middle before the Courtin, or straight Line, when it is too long to be defended by the Bastions on each Side; whereas the others are generally before the Angles.

Regular Bastion, that which has a due Proportion of Faces, Flanks and Gorges.

Solid Bastion, that which rises equally to the Rampart of the Place, without any empty Space towards the Center; so that Earth enough is afforded to make a Retrenchment, in Case the Besieged are resolv'd to dispute every Foot of Ground.

Baston or **Baton**, a Staff, Club, or Cudgel:

In *Architecture*, the same as *Torus*; which See: Also a Title given to one of the Servants, or Officers under the Wardep of the Fleet, that attends the King's Court with a rest Staff, for the taking of such Men into Custody, as are committed by the Court.

Bat, a small Bird resembling a Mouse that flies only in the Night: Also a kind of Club to strike a Ball with, at the Play call'd Cricket.

Bat-Fowling, a particular way of taking Birds in the Night, as they are roosting on Pearches, or in Trees, or Hedge-rows; by lighting Straw, or Torches, and beating the Bushes, so that the Birds will soon fly towards the Flames, and may be taken with Nets or otherwise.

Batable Ground, the Land lying between *England* and *Scotland*, which was in Question to whom it belong'd, before the uniting of the Kingdoms.

Batchelor See *Bachelor*.

To **Bate**, to abate, or take off from a Reckoning. In *Falconry*, a Hawk is said to *Bate* or *Bait*, when she flutters with her Wings, either from Pearch or Fist; as it were striving to get away.

Bath, a noted City in *Somerset-shire*, which took Name from its hot Baths of Medicinal Waters.

To **Bathe**, to wash, to soak.

Bathing, (in *Falconry*) is when a Hawk is made to wash her self, either at home in a Basin, or abroad in a small River or Brook, that she may gain Strength with a sharp Appetite, so as to grow more bold and hardy.

Bathmiz, (*Gr.*) a Step in a Ladder; In *Anatomy*, a Cavity or Hollow, in the Bone of the Arm or Shoulder, on each Side one, which receives the Process of the undermost and lesser of the two long Bones of the Cubit, when the whole Hand is stretch'd out and bended. This is also call'd *Trochlea*.

Bathypicron, broad-leav'd Wormwood; an Herb.

Batman, a kind of Weight us'd at *Smyrna*, containing 6 Oaks of 400 Drams each; which amount to 16 Pounds 6 Ounces, and 15 Drams of *English Weight*.

Batrachites, (*Gr.*) a Stone in Colour and Shape, like a Green Frog.

Batrachium, Crow-foot, Gold-knap, or Yellow-craw; a Flower: Also a kind of Chymical Gold-soder, so strong a Poison that it kills People with the very Steam.

Batrachus, a Frog; also the Frog-fish, Fishing-frog, or Sea-devil: Also a kind of Blister fill'd with slimy Water, that arises under the Tongue, near the String.

Battail, (*Fr.* in *Common-Law*) an ancient Tryal by Combate, which the Defendant, in an Appeal of Murder, Robbery, or Felony, might chuse, in order to fight a Duel with the Appellant or Accuser, for Proof, whether he were guilty or not: But this way of Tryal is now grown out of Use, and wholly laid aside.

Battalled, (old Word) embattled, or having Battlements.

Battalia, (in *Military Discipline*) Battel-array, Order of Battel; as *To draw up an Army in Battalia*.

Battalion, a Body of Foot-Soldiers, consisting of about Six, Seven or Eight Hundred Men; of which usually two Thirds are Musketeers, ranged on the right and left Wings, and the other Third Pike-men, who are posted in the middle; but the Number of Men is by no means certain.

To draw up **Battalions**, is to range a Body of Foot in such Order, as may be most advantageous for Engaging a greater Body, either of Horse or Foot, or both; or to prevent the Foot's being broke

broke by the Horse, when attacked in open Field.

Battel or **Battle**, the Engagement, or general Fight of Two Armies.

Battel-Array, the Order of Battel, the Form of drawing up the Army for Fight.

Battel-Royal, (a Term in *Cock-fighting*) a Fight between three, five, or seven Cocks, all engag'd together, so that the Cock which stands longest gets the Day.

Main-Battel, the main Body of an Army; the Second of the three Lines; the first being the *Van*, and the third the *Rear* or *Reserve*.

To **Battel**, (old Word) to feed as Cattel do, to grow fat.

To **Batten**, to welter, or roll about in; also to fatten, or get Flesh.

Batter, (in *Cookery*) a Mixture of Flower, Water, Eggs, Spice, &c. proper to make Pancakes, or Puddings.

To **Batter**, to beat or bruise, to play upon with Ordinance or great Guns.

Battering-Pieces. See *Pieces*.

Battery, (Law-Term) a violent beating or striking of any Person, an Act which tends to the Breach of the Peace; so that the Party injur'd may either indict the other at the Sessions, or have an Action of Treasons of Assault and Battery against him.

In Fortification, **Battery** is a Place rais'd, whereon to plant the great Guns and play upon the Enemy; also the Cannon themselves so planted.

Battery of a Camp, a Place where Cannon are likewise planted, which is usually surrounded with a Trench and Pallisadoes at the Bottom, as also with a *Parapet* or Breast-work on the top, having as many Holes as there are Pieces of Artillery: There are also two *Redouts* on the Wings, or certain Places of Arms capable of covering the Men appointed for its Defence.

Battery d'Enfilade, is a Battery that Scours, or sweeps the whole length of a straight Line.

Battery en Echappé, that which plays on any Way obliquely, or Side-ways.

Battery de Rebers or **Murdering Battery**, is one that beats upon the Back of any Place.

Battery sunk or buried, is when its Platform is sunk or let down into the Ground, so that Trenches must be cut in the Earth against the Muzzles of the Guns for them to fire out at, and to serve at Loop-holes. This sort of Battery which the *French* call *en Terre* and *Ruinante*, is generally us'd on the first making of Approaches to beat down the *Parapet* of any Place.

Cross Batteries, two Batteries which play athwart one another, upon the same Thing, making an Angle there, so as to beat with greater Violence and Destruction, because what one Bullet shakes, the other beats down.

Joint Battery or **Bateria par Camerade**, is when several Guns fire at the same time upon one Place.

Batteurs d'Estrade, Scouts or Discoverers, Horsemen sent out before, or on the Wings of an Army, a Mile, two, or three, to discover and give the General an Account of what they see.

Batting-Staff, an Instrument us'd by Laundresses, to beat wash'd Linnen.

Battle, (old Word) a kind of small Boat; also the same as *Battel*, which See.

To **Battle**, (in *Oxford-University*) is to take up Provisions in the College-Book.

Battlement, a piece of Masonry on the top of a Wall or Building, like a Dent, or in form of *Embrasures* and *Merlons*, as in fortify'd Places; also the Turret of a House.

Battler, a Scholar or young Student, that battles or scores for Diet in the University.

Battology, (Gr.) a foolish repeating of the same Words over and over again in any Discourse, vain babbling; from *Battus*, a certain ridiculous Poet, who frequently us'd the same Repetitions in his Works.

Batoon, (Fr.) a short thick Club, or Stick; a Truncheon, or Marshal's-Staff: In Heraldry, it is a Fourth part of a *Bend Sinister*, and the usual Mark of Illegitimacy, being always born coupé or cut off at each End, so as not to touch the Chief or Base-Point. It also signifies the Earl Marshal's Staff; as *He bears Or, a Batoon Gules*.

Batus, (Gr.) a Bramble or Brier; also an *Hebrew* Measure of Liquid Things, containing 72 Sextaries: In some old *Latin* Records, it is taken for a Boat.

Bavaria, a great Province or Dukedom in *Germany*, and one of the Ten Circles of the Empire.

Baubel, (old Word) Jewels cut.

Baucia, (Gr.) the wild Parsnep; a Root.

Baudekyn, Tissue or Cloth of Gold, upon which Figures in Silk were Embroider'd.

Baufrey, (old Word) a Beam, or Joist.

Baving, Brush-faggots; made with the Brush at length.

Bawd, a lewd Woman that makes it her Business to debauch others for Gain; a Procureess.

Bawdrick, a Cord or Thong for a Bell clapper: Also an old Word for Furniture; also a Sword-belt, or an old fashion'd Jewel.

Bawdry, a Bawd's Trade, or Employment.

Bawdy, lewd, filthy, smutty; also filthy Words or Discourse.

Bawrel, a kink Hawk, that for Size and Shape, is somewhat like the *Lanner*, but has a longer Body and Sails.

Bawwin, (old Word) gross, big: A Badger is also call'd a *Bawwin*, by some Writers that treat of the Exercise of Hunting.

Bay, (among Geographers and Sea-men) an Arm of the Sea that comes up into the Land, and ends in a Nook: It is kind of small Gulph bigger than a Creek, near some Harbour, where Ships may ride safe; and its Entrance is call'd the *Mouth of the Bay*.

In Architecture, the **Bay** is a Space left in a Wall for a Gate, Door, or Window; also a *Bay of Joists*, is the Space between two Beams. In Fortification, *Bays* are Holes in a *Parapet*, or Breast-work, to receive the Mouth of a Cannon. Among Fowlers, a Dog detaining a Pheasant by barking, till she be shot, is said *To keep her at Bay*.

Bay or Pen, a Pond-head made up of a great Height, to keep in store of Water for driving the Wheels or Hammer belonging to an Iron-Mill, &c.

Bay Colour, (in Horses) a light brown Red Red Colour: *Dark or Black Bay*, is a deep-colour'd Red, a Chestnut Colour.

Bay-Tree, the Female Laurel, the Berries of which are Sovereign in Distempers of the Nerves, Cholick, &c.

Bay-window, (in *Architect.*) a round Window or one made arch-ways.

To **Bay**, to bark as a Dog does, to bleat or cry like a Lamb: Among Huntsmen, Deer are said *To Bay*, when after being hard run, they turn Head against the Hounds.

Bayard, a Bay-Horse.

Bayonnette, (Fr.) a broad Dagger without a Guard, made with a round taper Handle, to stick in the Muzzle of a Musket, so that it may serve instead of a Pike, to receive the Charge of Horse.

Bazar, a Word us'd in *Persia*, and the *East-Indies* for a Market-place.

Bellium, (*Gr.*) the Gum of a black Tree in *Arabia*, of the bigness of an Olive-tree: It is somewhat like Wax, of a sweet Smell, and bitter Taste.

Beacon, (*Sax.* a Signal) a long Pole set up in several Places, especially on some rising Ground near the Sea-coasts, on which are fasten'd Pitch-barrels to be fir'd, or make a Smoak by Night, in order to give notice of an approaching Invasion.

Beaconage, Money paid for the maintaining of Beacons.

Bead, a *Saxon* Word for a Prayer; as *To say over one's Beads*.

Bead-roll or **Bed-roll**, a List of those that us'd to be Pray'd for in the Church: But the Word is now taken in a Comical Sense, for any long tedious List, or confus'd reckoning up of many things together.

Bead-tree, a sort of Shrub that bears white Berries.

Beadle, an Apparitor, or Messenger of a Court, that Summons Men to appear there: Also an Officer belonging to an University, or to a particular Ward, Parish, or Liberty: Also a Forest-Officer that makes Garnishments for the Courts of the Forest, as also all Proclamations there, and executes all the Process of them.

Beagle, a kind of Hunting-dog.

Beak, the Bill, or Nib of a Bird: In *Falconry*, the upper part of a Hawk's Bill that is crooked.

Beak or **Beak-head**, (of a Ship) that part of it without, before the Fore-Castle, which is fasten'd the Stem, and supported by the Main Knee, being the chief Ornament and Grace of the Ship.

Beaking, (a Term in Cock-fighting) the fighting of those Birds with their Bills; or their holding with the Bill, and striking with the Heels.

Beal, a Whelk, or Push.

To Beal, to gather Murrer, as a Sore does.

Beam, a great piece of Timber us'd in Building; the Pole of a Coach, or Waggon: In Sea-language, *Beams* are those great cross Timbers which hold the Sides of the Ship from falling together, and withal bear up the Decks. The Main Beam is next the Main-mast, and the great Beam of all is call'd the *Midship-Beam*.

Beam, is also a Ray of Light proceeding from the Sun, or other Luminous Body; also a kind of fiery Meteor in shape of a Pillar.

Beam or **Beam-fish**, a Sea monster like a Pike, a most dreadful Enemy to a Man, whom he seizes like a Blood-hound, and will never let him go, if he can once get fast hold: His Teeth are so venomous, that the least touch of them is Mortal, unless an Antidote be immediately apply'd.

Beam of an Anchor, is the longest part of it, otherwise call'd the *Shank*.

Beam-Antler. See *Brow-Antler*.

Beam-Compasses, an Instrument made of Wood or Brass, with sliding Sockets, to carry several shifting Points, in order to draw Circles with very long *Radii*: They are of good use in large Projections, for drawing the Furniture on Wall-Dials, &c.

Beam-Feathers, (in *Falconry*) the long Feathers of a Hawk's Wing.

Beans, a well known wholesome sort of Pulse.

Bean-Caper, a kind of Fruit.

Bean-Turfoil, an Herb.

Beast, a Wild Beast. In *Greenland* and *Spitsberg*, there are Bears of a white Colour, and pro-

digious Size, some of them being Six Foot high, and their Skins Fourteen Foot long: Also the Name of Two several Constellations, or Clusters of Stars in the Heavens, call'd *The greater and the lesser Bear*.

Bear's-Berch or **Blank-Martin**, an Herb much esteem'd for its lively green Colour, and of good Use in Physick for Ruptures, as also for the Cramp and Gout.

Bears-Ears, a sort of curious Flowers, of which there is a very great and admirable Variety.

Bear's-Foot, an Herb, by some call'd *Setterwort*, but others take it for a bastard kind of white Hellebore.

To Bear, to carry, to hold up, to yield, or bring forth: In *Heraldry*, a Person that has a Coat of Arms, is said *To bear* in it the several Charges, or Ordinaries contained in his Escutcheon: Thus, if there be Three Lions Rampant in it, he is said *To bear Three Lions Rampant*.

In *Gunnery*, a Piece of Ordinance *comes to bear*, when it lies right with the Mark.

The Word **Bear** is also us'd by Sea-men in several Senses: Thus a Ship is said *To bear Ordinance*, when she carries Great Guns; and *To bear a good Sail*, when the Sails upright in the Water, with her Sails abroad in a Gale of Wind. With respect to the Burden of a Ship, they say *She bears*, when having too lean or slender a Quarter, she sinks too deep into the Water, with an over-light Freight, and consequently can carry but a small Quantity of Goods.

To Bear in with the Harbour, is when a Ship Sails into a Harbour before the Wind, or with the Wind large; and **To bear in with the Land**, is when she Sails towards the Shore. When a Ship that was to Windward, comes under another Ship's Stern, and so gives her Wind, she is said *To bear under her Lee*.

To Bear off from Land, is when a Ship keeps off from it; and when a Mariner would express how one Cape or Place lies from another, he says *It bears off so or so*.

In *Conding*, or giving Directions to the Steersman, they say, **Bear up the Helm**, *i. e.* let the Ship go more at large before the Wind; and **Bear up round**, that is, let the Ship go between her two Sheets, directly before the Wind.

To Beard. See *To Bard*.

Bearded-Creeper, a kind of Herb.

Bearded-Husk, (among *Florists*) is a Rose-husk, or other such like Husk that is hairy in the Edges.

Beaters, Persons that bear, or carry any thing: In a *Law-sense*, such as bear down, or oppress others; Maintainers, or Abettors: In *Heraldry*, those that have Coat-armours distinguish'd from others by Colour, or other Differences.

Bearing, (in *Navigat.*) the Point of the Compass that one Place *bears*, or stands off from another: Among *Heralds*, *Bearing* or *Charge*, is taken for that which fills an Escutcheon.

Bearing-Claws, (a Term us'd in *Cock-fighting*) the foremost Toes of a Cock on which he goes, so that if they be hurt, or gravelled, he cannot fight.

Bezel. See *Bezel*.

Beast, a Creature void of Reason; a lewd Man, or Woman; also a Game of Cards like *Loo*.

Beasts of Chase, (according to the *Forest-law*) are Five in Number, *viz.* The Buck, Doe, Roe, Fox, and Marten.

Beasts of the Forest, otherwise call'd *Beasts of Venery*, are also counted Five, *viz.* The Hart, Hind, Hare, Boar, and Wolf.

Beasts and Fowl of Warren, are the Hare, Coney, Pheasant, and Partridge.

Beats, (in a Watch or Clock) are the Strokes made by the Fangs, or Pallets of the Ballance-Spindle, or of the Pads in a Royal Pendulum.

To **Beat**, to strike, or knock; to bang, to get the better of, or overcome: Among Hunters, Hares or Conies, when they make a Noise in Rutting-Time, are said *To beat*, or *tap*: Also a Stag that runs first one way, and then, another, is said *To beat up and down*.

To **Beat an Alarm**, (in the Art of War) is to give Notice by Beat of Drum of some sudden Danger, that all may be in a Readiness. To *Beat to Arms*, is for Soldiers that are dispers'd to repair to them: To *Beat a Charge*, a Signal to fall upon the Enemy.

To **Beat the General**, to give Notice to the Forces that they are to March. To *Beat a March*, to command them actually to move. To *Beat a Parley*, a Signal to demand some Conference with the Enemy. To *Beat a Retreat*, to draw off from the Enemy. To *Beat the Reveille*, to give Leave at Break of Day, to come out of Quarters. To *Beat the Tat-too*, to order all to retire to their Quarters. To *Beat the Troop*, to order the Men to repair to their Colours.

Beaters, Printers Ink-Balls, with which they beat the Ink on the Letters in the Chace or Form.

Beatifical or **Beatifick**, (*Lat.*) making happy, or blessed; belonging to the Blessed.

Beatification, an Act by which the Pope declares a Person to be blessed after his Death.

To **Beatify**, to make blessed, to enroll among the Blessed.

Beatilles, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) certain Tit-Bits; as Cocks-combs, Goose-gibbets, Ghizzards, Livers, and other Appurtenances of Fowls, to be put into Pies, Pottages, &c.

Beatitude, (*Lat.*) Blessedness, Bliss, Happiness.

Beatrice, (*i. e.* one that makes happy) a proper Name of Women.

Beau, (*Fr.*) a Spruce Gentleman, a Spark, a Pop, a Fincial Fellow.

Beaupleadet, a Writ that lies where the Sheriff, or Bailiff, in his Court takes a Fine of a Party, either Plaintiff or Defendant, to the End that he may not plead fairly, or aptly to the Purpose.

Beaver, a Creature like an Otter, living both on Land and in Water, with small round Ears, very long Teeth, a Snout flat and hairy; but the Tail is without Hair, and Scaly like a Fish: This Creature is also call'd a Castor, and such Hats as are chiefly made of its Hair, are thence nam'd *Beavers* and *Castors*.

Beavis, a proper Name of several Men.

Beauteous or **Beautiful**, (*Fr.*) handsome, comely, fair, fine.

To **Beautify**, to make beautiful, to set off, or set out, to grace.

Beautify, Comeliness, Fineness, Handsomeness, Pleasantness, Curiousness, Delicacy, Excellency. According to the Rules of *Archibure*, *Beauty* is that agreeable Form, and pleasing Appearance which it represents to the Eye of the Beholder.

A **Beauty**, a beautiful, very fair, or charming Woman.

Beavy. See *Bevy*.

Beabunga, (*Lat.*) the Herb Sea-Purslain, or Brook-lime.

To **Beacalm**, to make calm, to appease: Among Sailors, it is us'd, when any Thing keeps off the Wind from a Ship, particularly when the Shore keeps the Wind away; and one Ship is said *To beacalm another*, when she comes up with her on the Weather-side.

Beccasigo, a Bird like a Wheat-ear, that eats Figs.

Bechicks or **Bechical Medicines**, Medicines that are good for the Curing or Allwaging of a Cough; as Lozenges, Licorice, &c.

Beck, a little River, or Brook.

Bed, a Place to lie, or take Rest on: In *Gunnerry*, that thick Plank which lies immediately under a Piece of Ordinance on the Carriage, being, as it were the main Body of the Carriage: *A Bed of Snakes*, is a Knot of young ones. The neither Mill-stone is also call'd *The Bed*.

To **Bed with one**, to lie together in the same Bed: Among Hunters, a Roe is said *To Bed*, when she lodges in a particular Place.

Bedrid, that is so weak by Sickness, or old Age, as not to be able to rise from one's Bed.

Bedd-ale or **Bidd-ale**, a Friendly Appointment for the Meeting of Neighbours, at the House of New-marry'd Persons, or other Poor People; where they us'd to Drink together, and the Guests generally contributed to the House-Keepers.

Bedder or **Bedetter**, the neither-stone of an Oil-Mill.

Bede, the Name of a Learned *English* Monk, who liv'd near *Newcastle* upon *Tine*, and had the Title of Venerable, as well in his Life-time as since his Death.

Bedehouse, an Hospital, or Almes-House for Bedes-Men, or poor People, who pray'd for their Founders and Benefactors.

Bedel, a Cryer, a Beadle, from the *Saxon* Word *Bydde*, to Publish, or Declare: as *To bid and forbid the Banes of Matrimony*, *Bidding of Prayers*, &c. Hence came our University-Beadles, Church-Beadles, now call'd Summoners, or Apparitors, Beadle of the Beggars, &c.

Bedelary, the Jurisdiction of, or Precinct belonging to a Bedel, or Beadle.

Bederepe or **Biderepe**, a Service anciently performed by some Tenants, in Reaping their Landlord's Corn at Harvest, and some (more-especially in *Wales*) are still bound to give one, two, or more Days Work for that Purpose, when requir'd; which in some Places are call'd *Boon-Days*.

Bedlam, the Name of a stately Hospital in *London*, where mad People are kept, corruptly so call'd for *Bethlem*, which in *Hebrew* signifies an House of Bread. See *Bethlem*, and *Bethlem-Hospital*.

A **Bedlam** or **Bedlamite**, a mad, or distracted Person.

Bech, a sort of Tree.

Beef a la mode, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) is Beef well beaten, larded, and stew'd with Pepper, Salt, Lemmon, half a Dozen of Mushrooms, a Glass of White-Wine, &c.

Beer, a well known sort of Drink. Also a Term us'd by Weavers, and signifying nineteen Ends of Yarn, running all together out of the Trough, all the Length of the Cloth.

Beesom, a Broom to sweep with: Also an Addition made to the Names of several Herbs, upon Account of their resembling a Broom; as *Beesom-moss*, *Beesom-weed*, &c.

Bestings or **Brestings**, the first Milk taken from a Cow after Calving.

Beet, a Garden Herb, very good against Stoppages of the Liver and Spleen, as also for Loosening the Belly, and provoking Urine.

White Beet, otherwise call'd *Poirce*, or *Porree*; a Plant, the Rib of which being boil'd, melts, and eats like Marrow.

Beet-Makes or **Beet-Radishes**, a sort of red Beets that produce Roots for Sallers.

Beetle, an Insect.

Beetle or **Woptle**, a Wooden Instrument us'd by Country-Men, for the driving of Piles, Stakes, Wedges, &c. Also a great Sledge, or Hammer to drive down Pallisadoes, or for other Uses in Fortification.

Beglerbeg, (*i. e.* Lord of Lords) the Chief Governour of a Province in *Turkey*; who Commands the Sanjacks, Bassa's, and other inferior Officers.

To **Beguile**, to Cozen, or Deceive.

Beguines, and Order of Religious Women, who without any Vow, or Obligatory Profession, agreed to live together in Charity and Devotion.

Behemoth, a wonderful Creature described in the Book of *Job*, and taken by some for the River-horse.

Behen or **Behn**, the Root of Red, or White *Valerian*; also a kind of Fruit. See *Ben*.

Behetta, (old Word) Engagements, Promises.

Behiram, a Festival among the *Turks*, during which they use to forgive all Injuries.

Behight, (old Word) promised.

Belaccolle, a Word us'd by the Poet *Spencer*, for Friendly Salutation.

To **Belage**. See *To Belay*:

Belagged, left behind.

Belande or **Belandre**, (*Fr.*) a sort of Sea-Vessel, with Sails and Tackle like a Hoy, but broader and flatter. They are chiefly us'd to carry Merchants Goods, and are seldom above 24 Tun.

To **Belay**, (old Word) to Way-lay, to lay Wait for: Among Sea-Men, *To Belay*, or *Belage*, is to fasten any Running-Rope, when it is haled, that it cannot run forth again: Thus they say, *Belay the Sheet*, or *Tack*, *i. e.* fasten it to the Kenel, &c.

To **Belch**, to break Wind upwards, to cast forth with Violence.

† **Belbante**, a decrepit old Woman:

To **Beleaguer**, to Besiege, to lay Siege before a Town; a Word which now begins to be out of Date.

Beleaguered, Besieged, Oppressed, Afflicted; as *Beleaguered with Sicknes and Want*.

Belennites, (*Gr.*) a sort of Stone of a whitish, and sometimes Gold-Colour, so call'd from its Shape, exactly resembling the Point of an Arrow, as also in *English*, Arrow-head, Finger-stone, and Thunder-bolt.

Belfrey, that part of a Steeple where the Bells hang.

Belgæ, the Inhabitants of *Belgium*, or the Low-Countries, containing the Seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*: Also the People inhabiting Part of *England*, now call'd *Somerset-shire*, and *Wilt-shire*, were anciently call'd *Belgæ*, in regard they came thither originally out of *Gallia Belgica*.

Belgian or **Belgick**, belonging to the Low-Countries.

Bell Oculus, (*Lat.*) a kind of precious Stone that resembles an Eye.

Bell, (more truly *Baal*) in the *Chaldee* Language, signifies the Sun; which was worshipped under that Name by the *Chaldeans* and *Assyrians*: Also a well known Musical Instrument hung up in Church-Steeple.

Bell-flowers or **Blew-Bells**, a pleasant Flower, of which there are several sorts, and some not altogether unuseful in Physick.

Bell-Metal, a Mixture of Tin and Copper, proper for the Casting of Bells.

Bell-Pear or **Courd-Pear**, a sort of Pear.

Belling, a Term among Hunters, who say a

Roe belleth, when she makes a Noise in Rutting-Time.

Bellis, (*Lat.*) the White Daisie, an Herb, and Flower of great Virtue in healing Wounds, &c.

To **Bellon**, to cry as Oxen, Cows, or Bulls do; the Word is also apply'd by Foresters to the Hart.

Bellum, (*Lat.*) War, the State of War: In a Law-Sense, the old customary Way of Tryal by Arms, Duel, or Combat.

Belly, that Part of the Body which incloses the Guts, Bladder, &c. It is also said of Things that have no Life, as *The Belly of a Bottle*, of a *Lute*, &c.

Belly-retching, a great Pain in the Belly of a Horse; also the wounding or galling of that Part with the Fore-Girths, when they are either knotty, or crumbled, or drawn too straight.

To **Belly** or **Belly out**, to grow fat, to strut, to jut forth.

Belone, (*Gr.*) a Needle; also a kind of Fish, shap'd like a Needle.

Belonides, (*in Anat.*) the Process, or Shooting-forth of the Bone, call'd *Aliformis*, which is fixed in the *Basis* of the Scull.

Bellwagger, a swaggering Fellow; a Bully, or hectoring Blade.

Belt, a Girth to hang a Sword by: Also a Disease in Sheep.

Belvedere, (*Ital. i. e.* pleasant to behold) the Name of one of the Pope's Palaces in *Rome*; also an Herb, call'd in *English*, Broom-Toad-Flax.

Belzebub or **Baalzebub**, (*Heb. i. e.* the God of Flies) a Word us'd in Holy Scripture for the Prince of Devils.

Bement, (old Word) lamented, bemoaned.

Bemes, (old Word) Trumpets.

Ben or **Behn**, the Fruit of a Tree like the *Tamarisk*, about the Bigness of a Filberd, which the Perfumers bruise to get an Oil out of it, not so sweet-smelling of it self, but proper to receive any sort of Scent,

Benajah, (*Heb.* the Lord's Building) *Zeboiada's* Son, who at *Solomon's* Command kill'd *Joab*.

Bench of the King or **Queen**. See *King's-Bench*.

Benchet, a Lawyer of the first Rank in the Inns of Court.

Benches. See *Wales*.

Bend, a Word us'd by *Chaucer*, for a Muffler, Kercher, or Caul: In *Heraldry*, one of the Eight Honourable Ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged, but when charged, a third Part of the Escutcheon: It is made by two Lines drawn cross-ways from the Dexter Chief to the Sinister Base-Point: Thus 'tis said, *He bears Or, a Bend Sable*.

The *Bend* is subdivided into a *Bendlet*, *Coff*, *Garter*, and *Ribbon*; which See under those Articles.

Bend Sinister, is drawn from the Sinister Chief Point, to the Dexter Base, being subdivided into a *Scrape* or *Scarp*, and a *Battoon*.

Bend Voided, is when two strait Lines drawn within the Bend, run nearly parallel to the outward Edges of it; as *He bears Ermine, a Bend voided Gules*.

To **Bend**, to stretch out, to bow or crook, to yield or stoop.

To **Bend the Cable to the Anchor**, (*in Sea-Language*) is to seize, or make it fast to the Ring of the Anchor with Ropes. To *Bend two Cables*, is to tie them together, and so to make their own Ends fast upon themselves. To *Bend a Main-sail*, is to make it fast to the Yard in its proper Place.

Bendlet,

Bendlet, (in *Heraldry*) a small Bend, or Sub-division of the Bend, which takes up the Sixth Part of the Shield.

Bendwith, a sort of Herb.

Bendy, a Term us'd in *Heraldry*, when an Escutcheon is divided Bend-ways into an even Number of Partitions; but when they are odd, the Field must be first named, and then the Number of the Bends.

Beneaped, (among Seamen) a Ship is said To be *Beneaped*, when the Water does not flow high enough to bring her off the Ground, out of the Dock, or over a Bar.

Benedictines, an Order of Monks, Founded by St. *Benedict*.

Benediction, (*Lat.*) a Blessing, particularly that which is given by Parents to their Children, or by Bishops, or other Ministers to the People.

Benefactor, a Doer of good Turns; a Parron.

Benefice, any Church-living, whether a Dignity, or other sort.

Beneficence, the Doing of good Offices, Kindness, Liberality.

Beneficial, that yields Benefit, Advantageous, Profitable.

Beneficiarii, (among the *Romans*) a sort of Soldiers, who for some eminent Service done, had Lands allow'd them for Term of Life, call'd *Beneficia*, or *Benefices*; which Word is now wholly apply'd to the Spiritual Livings that are enjoy'd by Clergy-men.

Beneficiary, one that has a Benefice.

Beneficio primo Ecclesiastico habendo, a Writ directed from the King to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to bestow the Benefice that shall first fall into the King's Gift, above or under such a Value, upon this, or that Parson.

Benefit, Kindness, or Favour; Advantage, or Profit.

Benefit of the Clergy, a Privilege formerly peculiar to Clerks, but now common with them to Lay-men, when they stand convicted of certain Crimes, particularly of Man-slaughter. By Virtue of this Privilege, the Prisoner is put to read a Verse or two in a *Latin Book*, of a *Gothick* black Character, commonly call'd a *Neck-Verse*; and if the Ordinary of *Newgate*, or his Deputy standing by, says, *Legit ut Clericus*, i. e. he reads like a Clerk, or Scholar, he is only burnt on the Hand and let free, otherwise he suffers Death for his Crime.

Bereth, a Service which the Tenant heretofore render'd to his Lord, with his Plough and Cart.

Benevolence, Good-Will, Favour: Also a voluntary Gratuity, or Present given by Subjects to their Sovereign.

Benevolent, well-willing, bearing Good-Will, favourable, friendly, affectionate, kind.

Benevolent Planets, (among *Astrologers*) such as afford a favourable Influence; which are *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

Benevolentia Regia habenda, the Form in ancient Fines and Submissions, to purchase the King's Pardon and Favour, in Order to be restor'd to Estate, Tithes, or Place.

Bengale, a sort of Linnen-cloth, so call'd, because brought from *Bengala*, a Kingdom in the *East-Indies*.

Berobad, (*Arab.* the Son of Noise) a King of *Syria*.

Beniamin, (i. e. the Son of the Right-Hand) the youngest of the Twelve Sons of *Jacob*, whom his Mother *Rachel* first nam'd *Benoni*, i. e. a Son of Sorrow.

Benjamin or **Benzoin**, a Drug much us'd in Sweet-bags, and other Perfumes: It is the Gum,

or congeal'd Juice of the Herb *Lafer-wort*, growing in *Africa*: Others will have it to be the Product of a certain Tree in the *Indies*, like an Almond-tree, that bears a Cod, containing only a Juice, which being thicken'd, is what we call *Benzamin*.

Benign, (*Lat.*) courteous, good-natur'd, kind, favourable, more-especially apply'd to the Influence of the Stars.

Benign Disease, is a favourable one, that has no irregular, or dreadful Symptoms, but such as are agreeable to its Nature.

Benignity, Sweetness of Disposition, Goodness, Kindness, Courtesy.

To **Berant**, (old Word) to bereave.

Bermet, a proper Name of Men, from *Benedid*; also a kind of Herb.

To **Berurath**, to give or leave by last Will and Testament.

Berquest, a Law-word for a Legacy.

To **Beray**, See To *Bewray*.

Berberis, (*Lat.*) the *Barberry-tree*, a Shrub, the Berries of which provoke Appetite, and strengthen the Stomach.

Bercaria or **Berceria**, (in ancient Writers) a Sheep-fold, Sheep-pen, or other Inclosure for the Keeping of Sheep.

To **Bereade**, to deprive, or rob one of a Thing, to take it away from him.

Bereft, bereaved, or deprived of.

Bergamot, a round Pear, whose Pulp is somewhat perfumed, and of a delicious Taste, so call'd from *Bergamo*, a City of *Italy*, whence they were first brought over: Also a sort of Perfume.

Bergamot of Cassia, call'd *Berg* by the *Arabs*, a Pear that is ripe in *February* and *March*, in Colour and Bigness, resembling the *Aurum-Bergamot*; but it is not so flat towards the Crown, and a little longer towards the Stalk; its Colour is greenish, with little grey Specks that grow yellowish in ripening.

Bergander, a kind of Fowl.

Bergenspiter, (*Dutch*) the Bailiff, or chief Officer among the *Derby-shire* Miners, who also performs the Duty of a Coroner.

Berginmoth or **Berginote**, a Court held to determine Matters relating to Mines.

Beria, (in old *Latin* Records) a flat, wide Plain, or Heath: Whence several large Meadows, and open Grounds are still call'd *Beries* and *Berifields*, besides the Terminations or Endings of the Names of several Places situated in an open Champion Country, as *Cornbarie*, *Mixberie*.

Bern, (*Fr.* in *Fortiff*;) a little Space of Ground, three, four, or five Foot wide, left at the Foot of the Rampart next to the Field, to receive the Earth that rolls down from thence, and to prevent it from falling into the Moat, or Ditch: It is otherwise call'd *Fore-land*, *Relais*, *Reprais*, and *Pas de Souris*.

Bern, (i. e. a Bear) one of the four Protestant Cantons of *Switzerland*, and the most powerful of all the Thirteen, with its chief City of the same Name.

Bernard, (i. e. Bear's-heart) a proper Name of Men, particularly of an eminent Divine, the last of the *Latin* Fathers of the Church.

Bernard College, an ancient College in *Oxford*, Rebuilt by Sir *Thomas White*, Citizen of *London*, and afterwards call'd *St. John Baptist's College*.

Bernard's Inn, See *Inns of Chancery*.

Bernardines, certain Religious Persons of the Order of one *Bernard*, a *Cistercian Monk*.

Berra, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a plain, open Heath.

Berries, (among *Herbalists*) are Fruits cover'd with a thin Skin, containing a Pulp that grows soft and moist when ripe, and the Seed is also contain'd within its Substance, as the Berries of Bay, Ivy, Juniper, Elder, Bramble, &c.

Berthatch, Litter for Horses; a Word us'd in the Court-Rolls of the Manour of *Chaton* in *Somerset-shire*.

Bersa, (in old *Latin* Records) a Limit, Bound, or Compass.

Bersare, to shoot; as *Bersare in Foresta mea ad tres Arcus*. *Charta Ran. Com. Cestr. An. 1218. s. e.* To hunt or shoot in my Forest with Three Arrows.

Bersattir, a Rocker of young Children in a Cradle.

Berselctta, a Hound, or Hunting-Dog.

Berth or **Birth**, (among *Mariners*) convenient Sea-Room for a Ship that rides at Anchor. See *Birch*.

Bertha, a proper Name of some Women, signifying in the *German* Tongue, bright or famous.

Berthineck or **Birwinneck**, a Law in *Scotland*, whereby a Man is not to be hang'd for stealing a Sheep, or so much Meat as he can carry upon his Back in a Sack, but only scourged.

Bertoh, a Farm-House.

Berton, a great Farm so call'd in *Devon-shire*. See *Barton*.

Bertonarii, Tenants of *Bertons*, or Farmers.

Bertram, a proper Name of some Men; also an Herb, otherwise call'd *Pellitory of Spain*.

Bertryng a Ship, (*Sea-Phrase*) the raising up of the Ship's Sides.

Berwita, a Word often found in *Doomsday Record*, and signifying a Village.

Bery. See *Bury*.

Beryllus, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of a faint Green Colour, like the Water of the Sea.

Bes or **Beiss**, (*Lat.*) the Weight of Eight Ounces, among the ancient *Romans*, being two third Parts of the *As*, of Pound. In Land-measure, *Bes* is also the Eighth Part of an Acre divided into twelve equal Portions.

Besaille, a Writ that lies for an Heir, where his Great Grand-Father (call'd *Bisayeul* in *French*) dying possessed of any Lands or Tenements in Fee Simple, a Stranger abates, or enters upon the Premises, to keep out the said Heir.

Besant or **Byzantium**, a very ancient Gold Coin, so call'd, because stamp'd at *Byzantium* or *Constantinople*: But the Value of it is unknown, and was quite forgot even in the Time of *K. Edward III.*

In *Heraldry*, **Besants** are taken for the Figure of certain Plates of Gold, containing 104 Pounds and 2 Ounces Troy-Weight, each worth 3750 Pounds Sterling: They were made round and smooth without the Representation of any Figure on them; and in *Coats of Arms* are always express'd Or, or of the Gold-Colour.

Besca, (in old *Latin* Records) a Spade, or Shovel: Whence *Una Besca Terra, s. e.* a Piece of Land turn'd up with a Spade.

To **Besrech**, to pray, or entreat humbly.

Besessen or **Bezellan**, a Bursl or Exchange for Merchant, among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

To **Beshrew**, (old Word) to curse, or use Imprecations: Whence the Expression still in Use, *Beshrew your Heart, s. e.* ill Luck attend ye.

Beshrew, a sort of Baking-Pear, about the Bigness of a Tennis-Ball, of a yellowish and whitish Green Colour; being an indifferent Fruit, ripe in *October* and *November*.

Beshrew Sandiv. See *Chaffery*.

To **Besiege**, to lay Siege to, or to surround a Town with Military Forces, in order to be Ma-

ster of it. In *Astrology*, a Planet is said to be *Besieged*, when plac'd between the Bodies of the two malevolent or ill-boding Planets, *Saturn* and *Mars*.

To **Bespatter**, to dash or dawb with Dirt, to defame or slander.

Bestail, (*Fr.*) a Law-word, signifying all kind of Beasts or Cattle.

Bestial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Beast, beastly, brutish.

Bestial Signs of the *Zodiack*, are *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*, and *Capricornus*, so call'd by *Astrologers*, upon Account of their Figure, on the *Celestial Globe*, representing four-footed Beasts.

To **Bestow**, to give, to lay out.

To **Bet**, to lay Wagers when Gamesters are playing, in Favour of one Side against the other.

Beta, the second Letter of the *Greek Alphabet*: Also an unfavoury Herb call'd *Beet*, the Juice of which drawn up the Nostrils, discharges *Phlegmatick* Humours from the Brain, and cures obstinate Head-Aches.

Bet, (old Word) Boot, or Help.

To **Bet**, (old Word) to bid, or command.

Bethlem or **Bethlehem**, (*Heb.* the House of Bread) a City of *Judah*, famous for the Birth of *King David*, and of our *Blessed Saviour*.

Bethlem Hospital, a noted Hospital in the City of *London*, where about forty, fifty, or sixty Lunatics, or distracted Persons are commonly cur'd in a Year.

Betle or **Betre**, a kind of *Indian Plant*, call'd *Water-Pepper*.

Betonica, the Herb *Betony*, of good use in *Physick*, especially against Diseases of the Head and Breast.

Betrasted, (old Word) deceived.

To **Betray**, to be false to, to deliver up treacherously; to disclose, or discover.

Betrium, (old Word) sprinkled.

To **Betroth**, (*Dutch*) to give one Party to another, by a Solemn Matrimonial Contract; to make sure, or promise in Marriage.

Bettee, an Instrument made use of by Thieves, to break open a Door.

Betula, (*Lat.*) the Birch-tree, the Leaves of which being of a cleansing and opening Quality, are of great Use in the *Dropsie*.

Betel, an Instrument well known to Builders, as Carpenters, Masons, Brick-layers, &c. and us'd for the Adjusting of Angles.

Beber, a small Collation betwixt Dinner and Supper; also the Visor, or Sight of a Head-piece.

Beverage, (*Fr.*) a sort of mingled Drink.

To **Buy Beverage**, to lay out Money for Drink, to treat one's Friends or Companions, upon the first Wearing of a new Suit of Cloaths, &c.

Bebile, a Term in *Heraldry*, signifying broken, or open like a Bevel, or Carpenter's Rule; as *He bears Argent, a Chief Beville vert.*

Bevy of Roe-bucks, a Term us'd by Foresters, for a Herd or Company of those Beasts: Among Falconers and Fowlers, a *Bevy of Quails*, is a Brood or Flock of young Quails: Whence the Word is Figuratively taken for a Knot or Company of Persons; as *A Bevy of Ladies Gossips*, &c.

Bevy-Grasse, the Fat of a Roe-buck.

Bewildered, that has a wild Look with him, scared or frighted.

Bewits, (in *Falconry*) Pieces of Leather made somewhat broad, to which the Hawks Bells are fasten'd and button'd to their Legs.

Bewpleader. See *Beaupleader*.

To **Betray**, to foul one's Horse, to dawb or fill with Ordure; to discover, or reveal a Secret.

Betwreck,

Betwreck, (old Word) revenged.

Betwopen, (old Word) declared.

Bezaliel, (*Heb.* the Shadow of God) a famous inspired Artist, among the Ancient *Jews*, who was one of the Chief Workmen about the Tabernacle.

Bezant. See *Besant*.

Bezantlet, the second Branch of a Stag's Horn, next above the *Brow-Antler*.

Bezart-Tree, a kind of Tree growing in *Malabar*, in the *East-Indies*.

Bezel or **Bezil**, the upper Part of the Collet of a Ring, which fastens and encompasses the Stone.

Bezeftan. See *Befestain*.

Bezoar or **Bezoar-Stone**, a precious Stone of great Virtue against Poison and the Plague, bred in the Stomach of a Creature like a wild Goat.

Bezoar-Animale, the Livers and Hearts of Vipers, dry'd in the Sun, and powder'd.

Bezoar-Mineral, a Chymical Preparation of Butter, of Antimony fixed by Spirit of Nitre, and reduc'd to a white Powder; which is endu'd with a Quality to procure Swear, and call'd *Bezoardicum Minerale* by Mr. *Boyle*.

Bezoardick or **Bezoartick Remedies**, Cordial Medicines, or Antidotes against Poison or infectious Diseases.

Bezoardicum Joviale, a Medicine made by melting three Ounces of *Regulus* of Antimony, with two Ounces of Block-Tin; which being powder'd, is mix'd with six Ounces of Sublimate Corrosive, and then distill'd off in a kind of Butter: Afterwards the Butter is dissolv'd in Spirit of Nitre, and the Solution distill'd three several Times, 'till the Bezoar remain at the Bottom.

Bezoardicum Lunale, is made by mingling Eight Ounces of rectify'd Butter of Antimony, with an Ounce of fine Silver, and dissolving the Mass in Spirit of Nitre.

Bezoardicum Martiale, is a Solution of *Crocus Martis*, made by Reverberation in Butter of Antimony, and then Spirit of Nitre is pour'd on it, and the Artist proceeds as in other Bezoartick Preparations.

To **Bezzle**, to guzzle, tipple, or drink hard.

Bialacovl, (old Word) fair welcoming.

Bias, (*Fr.*) Inclination, Bent, or Ply.

Bias of a Botol, that Place where it inclines on one Side more than another in running.

To **Bias**, to set a Bias upon; to incline one, to prepossess him.

Biberot, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) minced Meat made of the Breasts of Partridges and fat Pullers.

Bibio, (*Lat.*) the Wine-fly, an Insect that breeds in the Dregs of Wine.

Bibitory Muscle, (in *Anat.*) the Muscle that draws down the Eye towards the Cup, when one drinks. See *Adductor Oculi*.

Bible, the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, so call'd by way of Excellency, from the *Greek* Word *Biblos*, signifying a Book.

Bibliopola, (*Gr.*) a Book-seller, or Stationer.

Bibliotheca, a Library, a Place where Books are kept, a Study; also the Books themselves.

Bicane, the Verjuice-Grape, a kind of wild Grape.

Bice, a sort of Stuff us'd by Painters, to make Blue and Green Colours.

Biceps, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the *Cubitus* of Elbow, so call'd because it has two Heads or Beginnings; the first or outmost arising from the upper Part of the Brink of the *Acetabulum Scapulae*, and the latter at the End of the *Processus Coracoides Scapulae*: Afterwards both being join'd together make a large fleshy Belly, and are insert'd to the Tubercle, or Knob, at the upper Head of the Bone call'd *Radius*.

Biceps or **Biceps Femoris**, a Muscle of the Leg having likewise two Heads, the upper and longest of which takes Rise from a Knob of the *Os Ischium*, as the other does from the *Linea Aspera* of the *Os Femoris*, immediately below the End of the *Gluteus Maximus*. These Heads being thus united, march on to the outward *Appendix* of the Thigh-bone, and are implanted to the upper *Epyphysis* of the *Fibula*.

Bickering, tilting, or skirmishing; wrangling, quarrel, dispute.

Bicongius, (*Lat.*) a Measure containing twelve Sectaries, or about six *English* Quarts.

Bicorporal Signs, (in *Astrol.*) are those Signs of the *Zodiack* that are double-bodied, or represent two Bodies, as *Gemini*, *Pisces*, and *Sagittarius*.

To **Bid a Boon**, (old Word) to make a Request.

Bid-ale or **Bid-all**, a Bidding or Inviting of Friends to drink at a poor Man's House, to gain their charitable Assistance: This Custom is still us'd in the Western Parts of *England*, and elsewhere, being otherwise call'd *Help-ale* and *Clerks-ale*.

Bidding of the Beads, a Charge or Warning that Parish-Priests formerly gave their Parishioners, at certain Times, to say particular Prayers, or do other Acts of Devotion, in behalf of some deceased Friend's Soul.

Bidens, (*Lat.*) a young Sheep having two Teeth, a Tag or Hogrel of the second Year.

Biennial, that is of two Years continuance.

Bier or **Beer**, a wooden Frame to carry a dead Body upon.

Bifolium, (*Lat.*) Bifoil or Two-blade, an Herb growing in boggy Ground, with two Leaves one against another: It cures Wounds old and new, and is good to knit Ruptures or broken Bellies.

Biformed, double-shaped, having two Shapes.

Biga, (*Lat.*) a Cart or Chariot drawn by coupled Horses: In our old Records, a Cart with two Wheels.

Bigamy, (*Gr.*) a double Marriage; the having of two Wives at once, or the marrying of two Wives successively after each other's Death. In the Common-Law, an Impediment that hinders a Man from being a Clerk, by reason he has been twice marry'd.

Bigarrade, (*Fr.*) a kind of great Orange.

Bigat, a *Roman* Coin stamp'd with the Figure of a Chariot drawn by two Horses a-breast: It was equal in Value to the *Denarius*, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* *English* Money.

Bigge, a Country-word for a Pap, or Teat.

Biggin, a kind of Coif, or Linnen-Cap for a young Child.

Bight or **Bite**, (Sea-Term) any Turn or Part of a Cable, or Rope that lies compassing; as *To hold by the Bight*, *i. e.* to hold by that Part of the Rope which is coiled or rolled up.

Bigot, (*Fr.*) a superstitious Person, one whose Devotion is over-strained; an Hypocrite.

Bigotism or **Bigotry**, Superstition, Hypocrisy.

Bigotted, grown a Bigot.

Biguar. See *Biovac*.

Bijon, (*Fr.*) a Juice or Resin that runs in Summer-time from the Pine, Fir, and Larch-Tree.

Bilancitis deferentis, a Writ directed to a Corporation, for the carrying of Weights to a particular Haven, there to weigh the Wool that such a Man is licensed to transport.

Bilander. See *Belandre* and *Bylander*.

Billberries, otherwise call'd *Whorrs*, or *Whortle-berries*, the Fruit of a small creeping Bush of the bigness of *Juniper-berries*, but of a Purple Colour, and sweetish-sharp Taste: They bind the Belly, and stay Vomiting and Loathings.

Billboes, a sort of Punishment at Sea, when an Offender is laid in Irons, or set in a kind of Stocks.

Billge or **Billage**, a Sea-word for the Bottom of a Ship's Floor.

Billge-Dump. See *Burr-Pump*.

Billge-Water, that Water which by reason of the Breadth of the Billge, cannot come to the Well in the Ship's Hold.

Bilged or **Bulged**, (among Sea-men) a Ship is said to be *Bilged*, when she has struck off some of her Timber on a Rock, or Anchor, and springs a Leak.

Bile. See *Bilis* and *Boil*.

Biliarius Ductus. See *Ductus Biliarius*.

Bilinguis, (*Lat.*) that can speak two Languages; also double-tongued, deceitful. In a Law-sense, it is taken for a Jury that passes between an *English-Man* and a Foreigner, of which part are Natives of *England*, and part Strangers.

Bilious, full of Bile, or Cholera, Choleric.

Bills, (*Lat.*) the Bile, Gall, or Cholera; an Humour partly Sulphureous, and partly Saline, which is separated from the Blood of Animals in the Liver, for the receiving and discharging of which, there are chiefly two Vessels or Passages, *viz.* the *Folliculus Felleus*, or Gall-bladder, and the *Porus Biliarius*; which see.

Bills-atra, black Cholera, or Melancholy.

To **Bilk**, to disappoint, or deceive; to gull, or bubble.

Bill, an Edge-Tool, us'd by Husbandmen, to lop Trees, &c. if short, 'tis call'd a Hand-bill, if long, a Hedging-bill.

Bill or Process at Law, a Declaration in Writing, that expresses the Grievance, or Wrong the Plaintiff has suffer'd by the Defendant, or else some Fault the Party complain'd of has committed against some Law or Statute of the Realm.

Bill of Debt, is the same with a Bond or Writing Obligatory; only when drawn up in *English*, 'tis commonly call'd a Bill, and in *Latin* an *Obligation*. Or a Bill is a single Bond, without any Condition annexed, whereas an *Obligation* is a Bond, with a Penalty and Condition.

Bill of Divorce. See *Divorce*.

Bill of Entry, (in *Traffick*) an Account of Goods enter'd at the *Custom-House*, both inward and outward, in which is express'd the Merchant exporting or importing, the Quantity and Sorts, and whether transported, or from whence.

Bill of Exchange, a short Note, ordering the Payment of a Summ of Money in one Place, to any Person appointed by the Remitter, in Consideration of the like Value paid the Drawer in another Place.

Bill of Health. See *Praisique*.

Bill of Lading, a Deed signed by the Master of a Ship, acknowledging the Receipt of the Merchant's Goods, and obliging himself to deliver the same in good Condition, at the Place to which they are consign'd: These Bills being usually three in Number; the first is given to the Merchant to keep, the second sent to the Factor, and the third is kept by the Master of the Vessel.

Bill of Partels, a particular Account of the Sorts and Prizes of Goods bought, given by the Seller to the Buyer.

Bill of Revidet. See *Revider*.

Bill of Revidet in Chancery. See *Revider*.

Bill of Sale, is when a Person wanting a Summ of Money, delivers Goods as a Security to the Lender, and also gives the said Lender a Bill, empowering him to sell the Goods for his own Use, in case the Summ borrowed be not repaid with Interest at the Time agreed upon.

Bill of Store, a License granted at the Custom-House, to Merchants, to carry such Stores and Provisions Custom-free, as are necessary for their Voyage.

Bill of Sufferance, a License likewise granted at the Custom-House to a Merchant, suffering him to Trade from one *English* Port to another, without paying Custom.

Bills Vera, (*Lat. i. e.* a true Bill) a Term of Art in the Common-Law, which signifies the Indorsing, or Writing on the Back-side of a Presentment by the Grand Jury, when they find the Matter probably true, and worthy of farther Consideration.

Billage, (among Sea-men) the breadth of a Ship's Floor when she lies a-ground. See *Billge*.

Billard, a Word us'd in some Places for an imperfect, or bastard Capon.

Billet, a Strick or Log of Wood cut for Fuel; also a Letter or Note folded up; or a Ticket for the Quartering of Soldiers: In Heraldry, it is a Common Bearing; as *Argent billet a Cross engrailed Gules*, where the Billets are supposed to be all over the Field; but sometimes there are not above six, &c. and then they are numbred.

Billet-dour, (*Fr.*) a short Love-letter.

Billet or Billot, an Ingot, or Wedge of Metal, especially Gold.

To **Billet Soldiers**, is to Quarter them in several Houses, by way of Billet or Ticker.

Billiards, a sort of Game play'd with two Sticks, an Ivory Ball, Port, &c. on a long, square Table, cover'd with green Cloth.

Billeting, (among *Hunters*) the Ordure, or Dung of a Fox.

Billob, a Surge of the Sea; a great rolling Wave.

Bind, a Country-word for a Stalk of Hops.

Bind of Eels, a Quantity consisting of 250, or 10 Strikes, each 25 Eels.

Bind-Days. See *Precaria*.

Bind-Weed, a Plant that bears a blew Flower, and of which there are two sorts, the greater and the less.

Binding, (in *Falconry*) signifies Tiring, or when a Hawk seizes.

Bin, a sort of Cup-board or Hutch, to lock up Bread and other Provisions; a Bread-basket: Also a Place boarded up to put Corn in.

Binarium, (in old *Latin* Records) a Stews or Pond, for the feeding and keeping of Fish.

Binocle, (*Fr.*) a kind of Dioptrick *Telescope*, or double Prospect-Glass, with two Tubes or Conveyances, and two Holes to see a distant Object with both Eyes together.

Binomial, (*Gr.*) a Term in *Algebra*, as *Abinomial Quantity*, or *Root*, *i. e.* a Quantity or Root that consists of two Names or Parts joyn'd together by the Sign + as $a + b$, or $3 + 2$.

Biocytum, a Term us'd by some Writers in Physick for the Vital Flame, natural Heat or Life of Animals, particularly that which is communicated to a Child in the Womb. See *Flame Vital*.

Bivac or **Bivouac**, (*Fr.* in the Art of War) an extraordinary Guard perform'd by the whole Army, when either at a Siege, or lying before an Enemy, it is drawn out every Evening from the Tents or Huts; and continues all Night under Arms,

Arms, before its Lines or Camp, to prevent Surprise, &c.

To **raise the Biobac**, is to return the Army to their Tents, or Huts, some Time after Break of Day.

Bipartite, (*Lat.*) divided into two Parts.

Bipartient, that divides into two Parts: In *Arithmetick*, a Number which divides another equally into two Parts, without a Remainder, is said To be a *Bipartient*, with Respect to that Number, as 2 to 4, 3 to 6, 4 to 8, &c.

Bipartition, the Act of dividing a Thing into two equal Parts.

Bipinella, (*Lat.*) the Herb Pimpernel, or Burnet.

Biquadrate, (*i. e.* double Quadrate or Square) the fourth Power in *Arithmetick* and *Algebra*, which arises from the Multiplication of a Square Number or Quantity by it self; so 4 the Square of 2 being multiply'd by it self produces the Biquadrate 16. See *Cube-square*.

Biquintile, (in *Astron.*) one of the New Aspects invented by *Kepler*, and so call'd, because it consists of two fifth Parts of the whole Circle, *viz.* 144 Degrees.

Birch, a Tree more-especially peculiar to *Great-Britain*. See *Betula*.

Birds-eye, an Herb of a dry binding Quality, and of singular Virtue against the Palsy.

Birds-foot, an Herb proper for Wounds, and more-especially good against Ruptures.

Birds-bell, a bitter Herb, distasteful to the Palate; and of little or no Use in Physick.

Birds-tongue, an Herb, otherwise call'd *Stitchwort*.

Biremis, (*Lat.*) a Ship or Galley that has two Ranges of Oars, or two Oars in a Seat.

Birgander, a kind of wild Goose.

Birlet, (old Word) a Goif, or Hood.

Birectus, (in old *Latin* Writers) the Cap or Coif of a Judge, or Serjeant at Law.

Burt, a Fish of the Turbot-kind.

Birth, a being born, Extraction, Descent. In Sea-Language, the observing of a fit Distance for Ships, either at Anchor, or under Sail, to keep clear, so as not to be in Danger of falling foul one upon another: Also a convenient Place to Moor a Ship in. Also the proper Place a-board for a Mess to put their Chests, &c. is call'd *The Birth of that Mess*.

Birch-wort, an Herb. See *Aristolochia*.

Birthing, a Term us'd at Sea, when the Ship's Sides are rais'd, or brought up.

Biscain-wound, a Place near *St. Buriens* in *Cornwall*, where Nineteen Stones are set in a Circle, as it is supposed, in Memory of some Victory, or for Funeral Monuments.

Biscotin, (*Fr.*) a sort of Confection made of fine Flower, the Whites of Eggs, Powder-Sugar, Marmaliet, &c.

To **Bisect**, (*Lat.* in *Geom.*) to cut or divide any Thing, as a Line, Angle, Arch, &c. into two equal Parts or Halves.

Bisection, the Bisection or Dividing of a Quantity after such a manner; the same as *Bipartition* in *Arithmetick*.

Bisegment, one of the Parts so cut, or divided.

Biset, (*Fr.*) a kind of Stock-Dove, or Wood-Pigeon.

Bishop, a Chief Officer in the Church, who has the Charge of a Diocess, so call'd from the *Saxon* Word *Biscop*, and that from the *Greek* *Episcopus*, *i. e.* an Overseer, or Observer.

Suffragan Bishop or **Titular Bishop**, one that has the Name, Title and Style of a Bishop, and

is Consecrated by the Arch-Bishop of the Province, to execute such Power, Jurisdiction, and Authority, and to receive such Profits, as are limited in his Commission by the Bishop or Diocesan: But at present there are no such Suffragan Bishops in *England*.

Bishops-leaves, a sort of Herb.

Bishops-wort, a Plant, otherwise call'd *St. Catherine's Flower*.

Bish or **Bisque**, (*Fr.*) odds at Tennis-Play, a Stroke allow'd as gain'd to the weaker Player, to equalize both Parties. In *Cookery*, a kind of rich Potrage, made of Quails, Capons, fat Pullets, and especially of Pigeons roasted.

Bismare, (old Word) Curiosity.

Bismuth or **Tin-Glass**, a sort of imperfect Metal, us'd by Pewterers, to make their Work more beautiful, and make the Metal ring the better. See *Tin-Glass*.

Bison, (*Gr.*) a kind of wild Ox, great-ey'd, and broad-fac'd, commonly call'd a Buff, or Bugle.

Bissa, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) the Hind, a Beast of the Forest.

To **Bisset**. See *To Bisset*.

Bitterle, Leap-Year, so call'd, because among the ancient *Romans*, the Sixth of the Calends of *March*, or the 24th Day of *February* was twice counted, which happens every Fourth Year: But now the odd Day is usually added to the last of *February*, having commonly but 28 Days; which Addition was made, that the Year may equal the Course of the Sun.

Bittort or **Snake-weed**, an Herb with a thick, short, knobbed Root, wreathed or twisted together, effectual against Bleeding, or Spitting of Blood, as also against all-manner of Venom: It is otherwise call'd *Adders-wort*, *English Serpensary*, *Oisterich*, and *Pastions*.

Bitus or **Danis Bitus**, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) brown Bread, a brown Loaf.

Bittacle, (Sea-Term) a Timber-Frame in the Steerage of a Ship, just before the Steers-man, where the Compass is plac'd, to keep the Ship in her Course.

Bitter, any Turn of a Cable about the Timbers call'd *Bitts*, that so it may be veer'd, or let out by little and little; and when a Ship is thus stopp'd by a Cable, she is said, *To be brought up to a Bitter*.

Bitter-end of a Cable, that Part which is wound about the *Bitts*, when the Ship lies at Anchor.

Bitter-sweet or **Woody Night-shade**, a Plant that grows in Hedges, with blewish Flowers, which afterwards turn into red Berries: It is also call'd *Morral* and *Felon-wort*.

Bittern or **Bittour**, a kind of Hern, a Bird that keeps about Lakes and Fens; making a hideous Noise.

Bitts, (See-Term) two main Pieces of Timber, which stand Pillar-wise, behind the Manger, in the Loof of the Ship, and serve to belay, or fasten the Cable, when she rides at Anchor. There are also *Fore-top-sail Sheet Bitts*, to fasten the *Fore-top-sail Sheets*, and *Fore-jeer Bitts* that make fast the *Fore-jeer*.

Bitumen, (*Lat.*) a sort of Slime, clammy like Pitch, and smelling somewhat like Brimstone: It was us'd by the Ancients for Mortar, and instead of Oil in Lamps.

Bitumen Judaicum. See *Asphaltos*.

Bituminous, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of *Bitumen*.

Biventer. See *Digastricus*.

Bitentral,

Bibentral, that has two Bellies; as *A Bioventral Muscic.*

Bir-wort, a kind of Herb.

Black-bird, a well-known Bird, better to be eaten than kept, being much sweeter to the Palate, when dead, and well roasted, than to the Ear, when living.

Black-book, a certain Book kept in the Exchequer-Court.

Black-mail, a Link of *Mail*, or small Pieces of Metal, or Money: Also Money, Corn, Cattle, or such like Consideration given by poor People in the Northern Parts of *England*, to the most powerful Persons thereabouts, for a Protection against Thieves and Robbers.

Blackmoss; Forest. See *White-bart Silver.*

Black-rod, the Usher belonging to the Order of the Garter, so call'd from the black Rod, with a gilt Lion on the Top, which he bears in his Hand: He also attends on the King's Chamber, and the Lords House in Parliament; and all Noble-men call'd in Question for any Crime, are first committed to his Charge.

Black-tail, a kind of Fish.

Black-vine, a sort of Herb.

Bladarius, (in old *Latin* Records) a Corn-Chandler, or Meal-Monger.

Bladder, a skinny Substance which serves to receive the Urine of Living-Creatures, to keep it, and to discharge it from Time to Time.

Bladder; Put, a Plant that bears Leaves like Elder-Flowers, and after them greenish Bladders, containing one small Nut, that sends forth Suckers, by which it is increas'd.

Blade, (among *Herbalists*) the first Sprout of a Plant that comes out of the Ground, and retains its Name, as long as it is easie to be cropped; as in Corn, Grass, Onions, Leeks, &c.

Bladder, (old Law-word) an Ingrosser of Corn, or Grain.

Blasus, (*Gr.*) a bandy-legged Person, or one whose Back Bone is bended; also one that has an Impediment in his Speech, that stammers, or slips.

Blain, an angry Push, somewhat like the Small-Pox, but redder, and much more painful, being one of the Symptoms of the Plague: Also a Distemper in Cattle, a certain Bladder full of Wind and Water, which rises out of the Root of the Tongue, and growing big, will at last stop the Beast's Wind.

Blanch, a proper Name of Women.

To **Blanch**, to whiten, to take off the Skins of Almonds, Beans, Seeds, &c. Also to colour, or set off; as *They Blanch'd their Answer in handsome Words.*

Blanchers, (in the Mint) Workmen employ'd to anneal, boil, and cleanse the Money.

Blanc-manger, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a kind of Jelly made of Calves-Feet, and other Ingredients, with pounded Almonds.

To **Blasphemy**, to flatter or soothe up with fair Speeches.

Blasphemy, alluring Caresses; Wheedles.

Blank, pale and wan, that is out of Countenance.

A **Blank**, a void Space in Writing: Also a kind of Coin worth Eight Pence, stamp'd by *K. Henry V.* in the Parts of *France* subject to *England*: Also a Term us'd in the Mint, for a Piece ready for Coining.

Blankets, the Coverlets of a Bed: Also Woollen Cloths that Printers use at the Prefs, to make the Letters appear fair and even.

Blanquet, (*Fr.*) a Pear, of which there are Three Sorts, *viz.* the great, lesser, and longtailed.

Blasphemy, a Disease in Bees, when they do not breed, or their young ones miscarry.

Blasphemula, the *Cyanus*, or Blew-bottle, a Flower, so call'd, because it turns the Edge of the Mower's Scythe.

To **Blare**, to bellow like a Cow; also to sweat, or melt away, as a Candle sometimes does.

Blas, a Word apply'd by *Van Helmont*, to signify the Motion of the Stars, &c.

Blase, a proper Name of Men.

To **Blaspheme**, (*Gr.*) to curse, to revile, to speak Evil of God, or Holy Things.

Blasphemous or **Blasphematory**, belonging to, or full of Blasphemy.

Blasphemy, an Uttering of reproachful Words, that tend to the Dishonour of God, &c. Vile Language.

Blas, a Puff of Wind; also Damage happening to Corn, Trees, &c.

To **Blas**, to spoil the Fruits of the Earth; to spoil, or marr any Thing; to disappoint a Design, or Undertaking; to wound or ruin one's Reputation. Corn is said *To be Blasted*, when poor and thin in the Ear, with little Flower in it.

Blasings, Winds and Frosts that immediately succeed Rain, and are most destructive to Fruits, &c.

Blatant, (old Word) barking, bawling, babbling; as *A Blatant Writer.*

Blatta, (*Lat.*) the Moth-Fly, an Insect, produc'd out of the Meal-Worm. *Blatta Byzantia*, a kind of Shell-Fish, of a sweet Scent, and brown Colour.

Blattaria, the Herb Moth-mullein, so call'd, because it breeds Moths.

Blav. See *Black.*

To **Blaze** or **Blaze forth**, to flash; 'tis said of Fire, when it shoots out an extraordinary Flame: In a *Figurative Sense*, to publish, to set or spread abroad a Report.

Blazon, the Display of a Coat of Arms.

To **Blazon**, to Paint such a Coat, to express the several Parts of it in their proper Colours and Metals: Also to describe, or set forth one's Virtues, or good Qualities.

Blazonry, the Art of Heraldry.

To **Bleach**, to whiten, to dry in the Sun.

Bleak, cold, pale, or wan.

A **Bleak** or **Blay**, a small, eager, fresh-water Fish.

Blechnon, (*Gr.*) a kind of Fern, or Brake.

Blechnon, wild Penny-royal; an Herb.

Blemish, a Stain, or Spot; a Fault, or Disgrace, or Reproach: Also a Term in *Hunting*, when the Hounds, or Beagles finding where the Chace has been, only make a Proffer and Return.

To **Blemish**, to stain, or spot; to wound one's Reputation, or good Name.

Blench, (*Scotch* Law-word) as *To hold Lands in Blench*, *i. e.* by Payment of a Sugar-Loaf, a Beaver Hat, a Couple of Capons, a Rose, or such like, if demanded.

To **Blend**, to mix, or mingle together.

Blend-water, a Distemper that happens to black Cattle.

Blenna, (*Gr.*) thick Snot which comes from the Brain, and distills thro' the small Holes of the Nostrils, or Palate.

Blennus, a kind of Sea-Fish, about the Bigness of a Gudgeon, which may be call'd the Onion-Fish.

Blent, (old Word) stayed, ceased, turned back.

Blephara, (*Gr.*) one that has great Brows, or Eye-lids; Beetle-browed.

Blepharon, an Eye-lid.

Blépharocystum, an Instrument made Use of to pull Hairs out of the Eye-lids.

Blerra, (in old *Latin* Records) Pire, or Earth digg'd up and dry'd for Fuel.

Blow-bottle, a Weed that grows much in Corn-fields, and is counted very good for Wounds.

Blow-mantle, a Title peculiar to one of the Pursevants, or Marshals at Arms.

Bluca, (*Lat.*) the Blay, or Bleak, a River-Fish.

Blight, an Accident happening to Corn and Fruit-trees, which makes them look as if they were blasted. See *Mildew*.

Blind Alembick. See *Pellucan*.

Blinds, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) Bundles of Osiers bound at both Ends, and set up between Stakes: Also Pieces of Wood, or Branches of Trees laid a-cross upon the Trenches, to bear the Baving, or Hurdles laden with Earth, which serve to cover them: Also sometimes Planks set up, or Canvas stretch'd to take away the Sight of the Enemy: *Blinds* are also the same with *Grillans*; which See.

Blood Cancer. See *Cancer Primitivæ*.

Blood-ettle, a kind of Herb.

Blinhard, one that is blink-ey'd, that winks, or twinkles with his Eyes.

Blinks, (a Term in *Hunting*) Boughs rent from Trees, and cast over-thwart the Way where a Deer is likely to pass, thereby to hinder his Course.

Bliss, Happiness.

To **Blissom** or **Leap**, to leap as a Ram does upon the Eve.

Blit or **Blitz**, a kind of Beet, an Herb that scarce has any Taste or Scent.

Blitz, a sort of Flower.

Blith, an old *British* Word, that signifies yielding Milk, profitable: But *Blith*, or *Blithsome*, is now taken for pleasant, jocular, or merry.

Blitum, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Blit*, that is of a cooling Quality.

Blive or **Believe**, (old Word) readily, fast.

Block, the Stern, or Stump of a Tree: On Board a Ship, *Blocks* are a sort of wooden Pulleys, having *Shivers* in them, i. e. little Wheels fix'd with a Cock and a Pin, whereon go the Running-Ropes.

Blockade or **Blotus**, (in the Art of *War*) a kind of Siege, when Arm'd Troops are posted on all the Avenues or Passages which lead to the Place, so that no Supplies or Provisions can be convey'd into it; the Design being to starve it out, and not take it by Regular Attacks.

To **Blockade** or **Block up a Place**, is to shut up all the Ways and Passages, as also to stop all Intelligence that may be sent into, or out of the Town, or Fort, so that it can receive no Relief.

Blonary, the first Forge in an Iron-Mill, thro' which the Metal passes after it is melted out of the Mine.

Blood. See *Bloud*.

Bloom, a Blossom, or Flower of a Tree, &c. Also a Term of Art us'd in the Iron-works, when the Metal is wrought to a four-square Mass two Foot long.

To **Bloom**, to put forth Blossoms, to begin Blossom, to flourish.

To **Blow**, to swell: Also to set a smoking, or drying by the Fire; as *Blow'd Herrings*, or other Fish, i. e. such as are not thoroughly dry'd.

Blow, one of the Principal Humours of the Body, which passes thro' the Arteries and Veins for its Nourishment: Also a Disease in the Backs of Cattle, which will make a Beast go as if he drew his Head aside, or after him.

Blow-hounds, a sort of Hunting-dogs, so call'd, by reason of their transcendently exquisite Scent;

for if thro' Casualty their Game be dead, or if wounded, and escapes the Huntsman's Hands, or if kill'd, and never so clearly taken away, yet they'll discover and find means to come at it.

Blow-turning Itch, a Disease in Horses, proceeding from an Inflammation of the Blood, over-heated by hard Riding, or other great Labour; so that it gets between the Skin and the Flesh, and makes the Beast scrub and bite himself; which if let alone too long, will turn to a grievous Mange, and is very infectious.

Blow-spaurin, a soft Swelling that grows thro' the Hoof of an Horse, and is commonly full of Blood: It is bigger on the Inside than on the Outside, being fed by the Master-Vein, and runs down to the Pastern.

Blow-stone, a certain reddish Stone, very effectual for the Stopping of Blood.

Blow-strange, a sort of Herb.

Blow-wit, (in ancient Charters) an Amercement, or Customary Fine, paid as a Compensation and Attonement for the shedding or drawing of Blood; so that whoever had it given him in his Charter, had the Penalty due for Blood-shed granted him.

Blow-wort, a Sallet-herb, pleasant to the Taste, and wholesome.

Blowing, a Blood-Pudding.

Bloudy, dawb'd, or besmeard with Blood; Blood-thirsty, cruel.

Bloudy-hand, (a Term in the *Forest-Law*) the taking of a Trespasser against Venison, with his Hands, or other Parts Bloudy, by which Circumstance he is judg'd to have kill'd a Deer, though he be not found Chasing or Hunting.

Blower, a sort of Whale that spouts up a great deal of Water.

Blowing Snake, a kind of Viper in *Virginia*, so call'd, because it blows and swells the Head very much before it gives a Bite, which is generally accompany'd with fatal Consequences.

Blow'd, **Boiling of Sugar**, (among *Confessors*) is when, after having beat the Sides of the Copper-Pan, in which Sugar has been boil'd for a considerable time, with the Skimmer, and having blown thro' the Holes of it from one Side to the other; certain Sparks, as it were, of small Bubbles fly out, which shew that the Sugar is come to that Degree of Boiling.

Blow'd, a fat, red-fac'd, blot'd Wench.

Blubbet, a kind of Sea-Fish: Also Whale-Oil, or Fat, commonly so call'd before it is boil'd.

To **Bluff**, to Blind-fold, or Hood-wink.

Bluff-headed, (among Sea-men) a Ship is said to be *Bluff-headed*, when she has but a small Rake forward on, and is built with her Stern too straight up.

Blunder, a Mistake, Fault, or Oversight.

Blunderbug, a short Brass Gun of a large Bore, that will carry many Musket, or Pistol-Bullets, proper to do Execution in a Crowd, or to make good a narrow Passage.

Blunket, a sort of light-blew Colour.

To **Blunket**, to make a Noise as a boisterous Wind does, to keep great a-doe, or heavy Noise; to storm, or rage.

To **Blunt**, (old Word) to desist, to cease, or leave off.

Boa. See *Boar*.

Boanarges, (*Heb.* Sons of Thunder) a Title given by our Blessed Lord and Saviour to the Apostles, *James* and *John*, the Sons of *Zebedee*.

Boards, a Plank, a Table: Among Seamen, it is variously us'd; as *To go a-board*, i. e. to go into a Ship. To be within the Ship, is said *To be within board*; and to be without the Ship, is *To be without*

without Board: When any Thing is thrown into the Sea, they say, *It is heaved over-board*; and when it slips down by the Ship's Side, 'tis said, *To slip by the Board*.

Board and Board, is when two Ship's lye close together, Side by Side.

To Spoke a Board or **To Board** it up to a **Place**, to turn the Ship up to the Windward, sometimes on one Tack, and sometimes on another: And when a Ship at one Tack, or Turning, has advanc'd much to the Windward, she is said *To make a good Board*.

To Board, to cover with Boards; also to entertain at Table, or to be a Boarder: In Sea-Language, to draw close to a Ship, during a Fight, in order to enter Men on any Part of her.

Boarder, one that Diets with another, or is entertained at his Table at a certain Rate agreed upon.

Boas or **Boa**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Serpent that follows Herds of Cattle, and sucks the Dugs of Cows; sometimes so large, that in the Emperour *Claudius's* Time, a young Child was found in its Belly: Also a Disease, wherein red Pimples arise in the Flesh; the Meazles, or Small-Pox.

Boat, a well known Vessel, of which there are several sorts belonging to a Ship, as the Long-boat, the Skiff or Shallop, the Barge, &c. Which see in those Words.

To stand the Boat, (in Sea-Language) is to keep her from beating against the Rocks, Shore, or Ship's Sides. *To Free the Boat*, is to cast Water out of her. *To Man the Boat*, is to put Men into her, and these Men are call'd the *Boat's Gang*.

To Stiff the Boat, to make fast a Rope by the Gun-wale, round about the Boat, and to fasten the Boat-rope thereto; by which means the Boat is well strengthen'd to endure her Tow. *To Trim the Boat*, to keep her strait. *To Wind the Boat*, to turn the Boat's Head about.

Boat-rope or **Dist-rope**, that Rope by which the Ship tows her Boat at the Stern.

Boat-swain or **Boat**, an Officer in a Ship, who takes into his Charge all the Ropes that belong to the Rigging, with the Cables, Anchors, Shik, &c. He also takes Care of the Long-boat with its Furniture, and steers her either by himself, or his Mate: He calls up the Men to perform their several Watches, Works, and Duties, keeps them at Peace one with another, and sees all Offenders punish'd according to their Sentence.

Bob-tail, (in *Archery*) the Steel of a Shaft, or Arrow that is small-breasted, and big towards the Head: It is otherwise call'd *Capon-feshion*, and *Rush-grown*.

Bobbins, little round Instruments, us'd in the making of Bone-Lace.

Boards, the fifth Mood of the third Figure in *Logic*, in which the middle-most Proposition is an Universal Affirmative, the first and last particular Negatives.

Botassine, fine Buckram, a sort of Cloth.

Bochia, (among some *Chymists*) a Glass-Vessel with a great Belly like a Cucurbit.

Bochord, (*Sax. g.* & Book-board) a Place where Books, Writings, or Deeds are kept.

Bocherel or **Bocheret**, (in *Falconry*) one of the Kinds of long-winged Hawks.

Bochland, (*Sax. qu.* Book-land) Land held by Charter, or Instrument in Writing, and not to be made over to others, either by Gift, or Sale, but left entire to the next Heir; an Hereditary Estate among the *Saxon* Thanes, or Noble-men.

To Bode or **Bood**, (old Word) to declare; or

shew: It is now us'd for to foretell; as *This bodes no Good*.

Bookin-book. See *Purflaw*.

Bodleian Library, a Library founded at *Oxford* by *Sir Thomas Bodley*; and famous throughout *Europe*, for its prodigious Stock of Books, both Printed and Manuscript.

Body, a Compound of Matter and Form, which among *Naturalists* is defined, to be a Substance impenetrably extended, or that which is extended, solid and moveable. Also a principal Part of certain Things, as the Body of a Coach, Fort, &c. Also a Society, or Company of People, a whole Army of a certain Number of Soldiers: Among *Chymists*, that Vessel which holds the Matter in Distilling the Spirit of Vegetables, and which is otherwise call'd a *Cucurbita*: In *Gunbery*, it is the Substance, or whole Mass of Metal in a Piece of Ordinance.

In *Geometry*, **Body** is a Magnitude that has three Dimensions, *viz.* Length, Breadth, and Thickness, and is either Regular, or Irregular.

Regular Body, is that which has all the Angles and Sides, as also all the Planes that compose its Surface like an equal; of which there are only five sorts, *viz.* The *Dodecaedron*, *Hexaedron*, *Icosaedron*, *Octaedron*, and *Tetraedron*; which see in their proper Places.

Irregular Body, a Solid that is not bounded by equal, and like Surfaces.

In *Chymistry*, **Spirit Bodies**, are those Things that naturally grow and encrease; as Metals, Minerals, Plants, and Living-Creatures.

Bog, a Marshy Ground, full of Water, or Mud.

To Boggle, to waver, to be uncertain what to do; to scruple, or make Scruples.

Bohemia, a large Country in *Europe*, which is part of *Germany*.

Bohemians, the Natives, or Inhabitants of *Bohemia*: Also a sort of People there like our Gypsies, idle Vagabonds that stroll about the Country, and live by Filching, and pretended Telling of Fortunes.

Bois, (*Lat.*) Gives Bands about the Neck, made of Wood or Iron, like a Yoke: It is also taken in our old Records, for Chains, or Fetters.

Boiar, a great Officer of State among the *Muscovites* and *Persians*.

Boiteningh, the Rattle-snake, a Serpent in *America*, whose Bite is deadly, unless speedily remedy'd.

Boil or **Bile**, a kind of Swelling or Sore.

Boilary or **Bullary** of Salt, a Salt-house, Salt-pit, or other Place where Salt is boil'd.

Boisterous, stormy, vehement, fierce, unruly.

Boistous, (old Word) halting, lame, lowly.

Bolbonach, a Plant, otherwise call'd *Satten-Flower*.

Bolbos. See *Bulbus*.

Bole or **Boal**, (Country-word) the main Body, or Stock of a Tree.

Bole-Armourack. See *Bolas Armens*.

Boletus, (*Lat.*) a Mushroom; the richest, and best sort.

Boling. See *Bowling*.

Bolus, (*Gr.*) a Javelin, or Dart; a Plummet of Lead, with a Line let down into the Water, to sound the Depth of it. Also a fiery Meteor appearing in the Air like a Dart.

Bolonia Saufages. See *Saufages*.

Bolonian Stone, a gray Stone of the bigness of a large Walnut, which being broken has a kind of Crystal, or Sparry Talk within it, and is found about *Bolonia*, a City of *Italy*, whence it has its Name: This Stone, when calcin'd or burnt in a Chymical Retepheratory Furnace, will shine in the dark like a lighted Coal.

Boil,

Boll, a round Stalk, or Stem, as *A Boll of Flax*; also the Seed-pods of Poppey.

Bollen, (old Word) swollen, or swelled.

Bollmong or **Boll-mong**, Buck-wheat, a kind of Grain: Also a Medley of several sorts of Grain together, otherwise call'd *Massin*, or *Mong-corn*.

Bolt, an Iron-pin to fasten a Door. In some old Records, a long narrow piece of Stuff.

Bolt of Canvas, the Quantity of 28 Ells.

Bolts, a sort of Herb.

Bolts of a Carriage for great Guns, are Rings, to which the Breeches and Tackles of the Ordinance are fasten'd.

In Sea-Affairs, **Bolts** are Iron-pins of several sorts, which belong to the Rigging of a Ship; as *Clench-bolts*, *Drive-bolts*, *Fender-bolts*, *Fare-bolts*, *Rag-bolts*, *Ring-bolts* and *Sot-bolts*; All which, see under those Articles.

Bolt-boat, a Boat that can well endure a rough Sea.

Bolt-head. See *Matrass*.

Bolt-ropes, (in a Ship) the Ropes wherein the Sails are sow'd, or made fast.

Bolt-sprit or **Bow-sprit**, that Mast which stands foremost in the Head of a Ship; stooping and pointing forwards; being of the same thickness and length with the Foremast.

Bolt-sprit Ladders. See *Ladders*.

To **Bolt**, to fasten with a Bolt: In *Husbandry*, to sift Meal, or Flower through a Bag, to make it finer. Among Hunters, a Coney is said *To be bolted*, when she is first rais'd, or started.

Bolter, a Bolting-bag, to sift Flower in.

Bolting, the barring of a Door; a sifting of Meal, &c. Also a Term of Art us'd in *Gray's Inn*, which signifies a kind of Exercise, or Arguing of Cases among the Students.

Bolting-hutch or **Bunting-hutch**, a Chest to bolt, or sift Meal in.

Bolus, (*Gr.*) a clod of Earth, a Mass, or lump of Metal, &c. a Gobber, a Mouthful, or Bit. In a Mineral Sense, a kind of Earth; which Dr. *Grew* supposes to be a Bed, as it were the *Materia-Prima*, or first Matter of Stones and Metals. Also a Medicine made up somewhat thicker than Honey, the Quantity for one Dose, being as much as may be conveniently taken as a Mouthful on the point of a Knife.

Bolus Armena or **Bole Armonack**, a kind of Earth, or soft crumbling Stone, found in *Armenia*, and elsewhere, which Painters make use of for a pale, red Colour: It is also much us'd in Physick, with other Ingredients.

Bomb, A Shell, or hollow Ball of cast Iron, charged with whole Powder, Nails, pieces of Iron, &c. And shot out of a Mortar-piece into Besieged Towns, to do Execution, by Firing a Magazine, or any thing that is near it, or by the pieces of the Shell flying about. See *Granados*.

Bomb-chest, a Wooden Chest, fill'd with Gun-powder and several Bombs, which is set under Ground, to blow it up into the Air, with those that stand on it: These Bombs are often us'd to drive Enemies from a Post they lately seiz'd, or which they are about to take Possession of. See *Caiffon*.

Bombard, a kind of great Gun.

To **Bombard** or **Bomb**, to shoot Bombs into a Place, for annoying the Inhabitants, or Garrison.

Bombazine, a kind of Stuff.

Bombast, the Cotton-plant growing in *Asia*, the Seed of which is like the Tretles, or Drug of a Rabbet, and of great use in Physick; also a sort of Cotton, or Eastian: Whence it is Figuratively taken for affected Language, Trumpery, or Paltry Stuff.

To **Bombast**, to stuff with Bombast, to bear, or bang one soundly.

Bombastick, belonging to Bombast, high-flown, swelling, or swollen; as *A Bombastick Style*.

Bombus, (*Gr.*) the humming of Bees, a Buzz; the hoarse Sound, or Blur of a Trumpet.

Bombylis, the Worm, or Grub, of which comes the Silk-worm; also a kind of Humming, Bee.

Bombylius, the great Bee, commonly call'd the humble, or humble Bee. Also a Pot with a narrow Mouth that bubbles whilst one is drinking.

Bombyx, the Silk-worm, an Insect, or the Silk yarn spun by it; also the finest, or inmost part of Cotton.

Bona Christian, (*Fr. i. e.* good Christian) the Name of a large *French Pear* of a Pound-weight, now grown common amongst us, yet much esteem'd for its pleasant Taste and Wholsomeness.

Bona, (*Lat.*) a proper Name of Women, signifying Good.

Bona fide, (*i. e.* with a good Faith) an Expression us'd, when a Thing is done really, without Fraud or Deceit.

Bona Gestura, (in old Records) good A-bearing, or good Behaviour.

Bona Notabilia, (*Law-Term*) such Goods as a Man dying has in another Diocesis, at some distance from that wherein he dies, amounting at least to the Value of Five Pounds; in which Case his Will must be prov'd before, or the Administration is to be granted by the Archbishop of the Province.

Bona Patria or **Assisa bonæ Patriæ**, (in *Common-Law*) the choosing of Twelve, or more Men out of the Country to pass upon an Assize, who are call'd *Jurators*, or *Jurors*.

Bonaght or **Bonaghty**, a Tax in *Ireland*, imposed at the Will of the Lord of the Manour.

Bonapattree, a Tree that grows in most of the *Caribbee Islands* in *America*, Five or Six Yards high, having Leaves a Yard and a half long, half a Yard broad: The Fruit of it is very good and Medicinal.

Bonatus, (*Gr.*) a wild Beast like a Bull, with the Mane of a Horse, which when hunted saves himself by his Ordure, thrown out in that abundance, and so noisome, that the Hunters are forc'd to leave off the Pursuit.

Bonaventure Mast, (*Sea-term*) a second Mast, which is added in some great Ships, and stands next the Poop.

Bond-men, (in *Common-Law*) those that bound themselves by Covenants to serve their Lord.

Bond-tocom. See *Socom*.

Bona, is defined by Anatomists to be a Similar Part, dry, hard, inflexible, and void of Sense, which affords Support and Form to the whole Body.

Among *Sea-men*, a Ship is said *To carry a Bone* in her Mouth, when she makes the Water foam before her in Sailing.

Bone-breaker, a kind of Eagle. See *Osifraga*.

Bone-spavin, a Disease in Horses, being a great Crust as hard as a Bone, that grows on the inside of the Hoof, or on the Heels, and often causes Lameness.

Bongrace, (*Fr.*) a kind of Screen which Children wear on their Foreheads in the Summer-time, to keep them from being tanned by the Heat of the Sun. Also a Frame of old Ropes, or Junks of Cables, usually laid out at the Bows, Stems, and Sides of Ships that Sail into cold Latitudes, to keep them from being damaged by the great Flakes of Ice that float about in those Seas.

Bon-

Bonhommes, (*i. e.* good Men) an Order of Monks, Founded by *Francis de Paula*, and otherwise call'd *Friers Minims*, or *Minorites*.

Boniface, (*Lat. q. d.* Well-doer) a proper Name of several Popes, and other eminent Men.

Bonis non amovendis, a Writ directed to the Sheriffs of *London*, &c. To charge them that one condemn'd by Judgment in a Nation, and prosecuting a Writ of Errour, be not suffer'd to remove his Goods, 'till the Errour be try'd.

Bonito, a kind of Fish.

Bonnet, (*Fr.*) a sort of Cap. In Sea-Language, a small Sail set on upon the Courses, or on the Fore-sail and Main-sail, when they are too narrow, or shallow to Cloath the Mast; as *The Ship has her Course and Bonnet abroad*, *i. e.* she has that Piece of Sail added to her Course, which before she had not: So that when the Sea-men are to fasten it on, they say, *Lace on the Bonnet*; and when it is to be taken away, *Shake off the Bonnet*.

In Fortification, **Bonnet** is a certain Work rais'd beyond the Counter-carp, having two Faces that form a Salient Angle, and as it were a small Ravelin without a Trench: But it has a Parapet, or Breast-work three Foot high, and is encompass'd with a double Row of Palisadoes.

Bonnet a Prestre, or **The Priest's Cap**, is an Out-work, which at the Head has Three Salient Angles, and two Inwards: It differs from the double *Tenaile* only in this respect, that its Sides, instead of being Parallel, are made like a Swallow's Tail, that is, narrowing, or drawing close at the Gorge, or Neck, and opening at the Head.

Bony, genteel, spruce, fine.

Bononiensis Lapis. See *Bohemian Stone*.

Bonus Veneticus, (*Lat. i. e.* good Henry) an Herb call'd *English Mercury*, excellent for cleansing and healing foul Ulcers.

Book of Rates, a small Book establish'd by Parliament, shewing at what Value Goods that pay Poundage shall be reckon'd at the Custom-House.

Boote, (old Word) beloved.

Boort, (*Dutch*) a Tree. Among Sea-men, a long Pole to spread out the Glew, or Corner of the Strudding-sail, or other Sails: Also the Bar of a Haven; or a Pole with Bushes, or Baskets on the Top, set out as a Mark, directing how to steer into a Channel.

Booming, a Ship is said to come *Booming*, when she makes all the Sail she can.

Boon, Favour, Request, good Turn.

Boon-Days. See *Bederepe*.

Boopa, (*Gr.*) the Ox-ey'd Cackrel; a Sea-Fish.

Boop, a Country-Clown.

Booth, clownish, homely, rude.

Boote, a Word us'd in some Places for an Ox-stall, or Cow-stall.

Boot, (old Word) Succour, Help, Aid: It is now taken for Advantage or Profit; as *You shall have this to Boot*, *it is to no Boot*, &c.

Boot of Bale, (old Expression) Ease of Sorrow.

Boots, a Plant, otherwise call'd *Marsh-Mary-Golds*.

To **Boot-hale**, (*North-Country Word*) to go plundering about, to pillage, to rob.

Boot-baler, a Free-Booter, or Robber.

Boot-ore or **Boot-latt**, two Pieces of Wood, shap'd like a Leg, and driven into Boots to stretch or widen them.

Bootes, (*Gr. i. e.* the Ox-Driver) the Name of a Northern Constellation, that contains 34 fixed Stars: It is otherwise call'd *Arctophylax*,

i. e. the Bear-Keeper, and in *English*, *Charles-Wain*.

Booting, a sort of Rack us'd in *Scotland*, by putting an Iron Bar on an Offender's Leg, and driving an Iron Peg upon his Shin-bone.

Booting-Corn or **Booting-Corn**, certain Rent-Corn, anciently so call'd, perhaps because the Tenants paid it by way of Bote, or Recompence to the Lord, for his making them Leases.

Booteless, unprofitable, vain.

Booty, (*Fr.*) Prey, Spoil, Pillage, Prize.

Booz, (*Heb.* in Strength) the Husband of *Ruth*, and Great Grand-father of King *David*.

Bozacho, (*Span.*) a Wine Vessel made of a Pig's Skin, the Hair inwards, or of Leather dress'd with Rosin and Pitch.

Bozago, (*Lat.*) Borage, a common, but much esteemed Garden-herb, good to comfort the Heart, and drive away Melancholy.

Bozar or **Bozace**, a hard shining Mineral like green Earth, which Gold-smiths use in the melting and soldering of Gold.

Bozobozynus, (*Gr.*) a rumbling, or croaking of the Guts.

Boz-halfpenny, a Duty paid in Fairs and Markets, for setting up Boards, Tables, and Stalls, for the selling of Wares.

Bozda, (in old *Latin Records*) a Board or Plank.

Bozagtum, **Bordage**, the Tenure, or manner of holding *Bordlands*; which See.

Bozdarti, Tenants that possess part of such Lands.

Bordel, (*Sax.*) at first signify'd any small Cottage, some of which growing infamous by being made common Ale-houses and Harbours for Strumpets; the Word *Bordel*, and by Transposition *Brodle*, or *Brotel*, was afterwards taken for a *Scow*, or *Bawdy-house*, where lewd Women prostitute their Bodies for Gain.

Bordert, the End, or Edge of a Garment, Country, &c. Also a kind of Ornament in Priesting: Among *Florists*, *Borders* are taken for such Leaves which stand about the middle thrum of a Flower.

To **Bordert a Party**, is to cut it up; a Term in the Art of Carving at Table.

Borderer, one that lives on the Borders, or utmost Bounds of a Country.

Bordlands, (*Sax.* Law-Term) the Demesns, or Estate, which the Lords of Manours keep in their Hands, for the Maintenance of their Board, or Table. See *Table-Rents*.

Bordure, the Quantity of Food, or Provision, which the *Bordarii*, or Bordmen paid for their Bordlands.

Bordure, (*Fr.*) Border, Edge; also a Frame for a Looking-Glass, Picture, &c. In *Heraldry*, an ancient Difference in a Coat of Arms, by which several Families of the same Name, or Persons bearing the same Coat, are distinguish'd one from another: It is a Tract, or Compass of one Metal, Colour, or Farr, cut off from within the Escutcheon all round it, and taking up about a fifth Part of the Field; as *He bears Gules a Bordure Or*.

Bordures, are sometimes Checky, Counter-Compony, Engrailed, Gabonated, Indented, Inverted, Varry, &c. which See, under those Words.

Bore, (in *Gunnery*) the Hollow on the Inside of a Piece of Ordinance.

Borette, a sort of Shrub.

Borce, a kind of *French Dance*.

Boreal, (*Gr.*) belonging to the North, Northern.

Borsal,

Bozal Signs, the Six Northern Signs of the Zodiac, viz. *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo*, so call'd, because they are plac'd on the North Side of the *Equator*.

Bozeas, the North Wind, a cold freezing Wind.

Bozith, an Herb which Fullers make use of for taking Spots out of Cloaths.

To **Bozn**, (old Word) to burnish.

Borow or **Borough**, a Corporate Town that is not a City, a large Village, such as send Burgesses to Parliament.

Borow-Master or **Burgo-Master**, the Mayor, Bailiff, or Chief Governour of such a Town.

Borow-head, the Chief Man of the Borough, who was anciently chosen by the rest, to speak and act in their Behalf. See *Head-borough*.

Borow-halter, **Borowholder**, or **Borowholder**, the same Officer with the Borow-head, or Head-borough.

Borow-English, (Law-Term) a customary Descent of Lands or Tenements in some Places to the youngest Son, or if the Owner have no Issue, to the younger Brother; which Custom is more especially observ'd at *Stamford* in *Lincoln-shire*.

Borozai, a Disease in *Ethiopia*, like the French-Pox.

Borrel, (old Word) clownish, rude; also an Attire, or Dress for the Head.

Borrolu, (old Word) a Surety, or Pledge.

Borres, (Gr.) a Gem, or Jewel of a black Colour, with red and white Spots.

Bos, (Lat.) an Ox, Bull, or Cow; any sort of Near-Cattle.

Bosage, a Place set with Trees, a Grove, or Thicket: In the Art of *Painting*, a Picture that represents much Wood and Trees: In a Law-sense, Mass, or such Sustenance as Woods and Trees yield to Cattle.

Bosca, (Gr.) a Water-fowl like a Duck; the Whinder, Widgeon, or Pochard.

Boscobel, (*Ital. i. e.* fair Wood) a Place noted for the Retreat of *K. Charles II.* after *Worcester-Fight*.

Bosus, an old *Latin* Law-word for all manner of Wood.

Boson or **Bosen**. See *Boat-swain*.

Bosphorus or **Bosporus**, (Gr. *q. d.* Ox-passage) a Term in *Geography*, for a strait or narrow Neck of the Sea that separates two Continents; by which means a Gulph and a Sea, or two Seas have a Communication one with another; as the *Thracian Bosphorus*, now call'd the Straights of *Constantinople*, and another more Northward, call'd *Bosphorus Cimmericus*.

Boss, a Stud, or Knob, a Bunch.

Bosprichis, (Gr.) a Gem, or Jewel, like a Lock or Bush of a Woman's Hair.

Bota, (in old *Latin* Records) a Boot, or Shoe, such as is worn by Monks.

Botanical, (Gr.) belonging to Plants, or Herbs.

Botanicks or **Botany**, the Science of Simples, which shews how to distinguish the several kinds of Plants; as Trees, Shrubs, Herbs, &c. one from another, and which gives just Descriptions of them: It may also be taken for that Part of this Art of *Physick*, which describes and reckons up the several Virtues of Plants.

Botanist, an Herbalist, one well vers'd in the Knowledge of all sorts of Plants, Herbs, &c.

Botargo, an *Italian* Sausage made of Eggs, and the Blood of the Sea-Mullet.

Botch, a Piece of Stuff sow'd to old Cloaths; also a pocky Ulcer, or Sore, or a Sore in the Groin of a Horse.

Bot, (*Sax.*) Compensation, Recompence, or

Amends; whence the Terms *Hedg-bote, House-bote, Man-bote*, &c. which See.

Botelcarl, (*Sax.*) the same as *Boat-swain*.

Both, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Booth, or Tent set up in Fairs, or Markets.

Bothagium, Boothage; certain customary Duties paid to the Lord of the Manour, for the pitching, or standing of such Booths.

Bothena, a Barony, Lordship, or Sheriffwick; *Domini Bothena*, Lords of the Barony, Manour, &c.

Botho, (*Arab.*) certain Pimples in the Face which spread about, but soon come to run with Matter and disappear: Also in general, any Pimples in the Face, Lungs, or other Parts; the Small-Pox, or Meazles.

Bothion, the Name of a kind of hollow, narrow, and hard Ulcer in the Eyes.

Butler or **Butler of the King**, an Officer that provides the King's Wines.

Boupe, (Gr.) a Bunch of Grapes preserved.

Burys, a Cluster, or Bunch of Grapes. Also the Herb call'd *Oak of Jerusalem*, good for an Ulcer of the Lungs.

Bottom, the Ground of any Thing; also an old Word for a Blossom, or Bud.

Bottomary, **Bottomary**, or **Bottomage**, is when the Master of a Ship borrows Money upon the Bottom, or Keel of it; so as to forfeit the Ship in self to the Creditor, if the Money be not paid at the Time appointed, with Interest of 40 or 50 Pounds *per Cent.* at the Ship's safe Return; but in case the Ship miscarry, the Lender loses his Money.

Botta, Worms, or Grubs, that destroy the Grass in Bowling-Greens, &c. Also certain small Worms that breed in the Straight-Gut of a Horse, near the Fundament.

Botata Lette, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) an Ox-gate of Land, as much as an Ox can Till, or 28 Acres.

Bouche of Court, a certain Quantity of Provisions allow'd to a Servant in a Prince's Palace, or Nobleman's House: Also an Allowance of Diet, or Victuals from the King, or great Lords, to their Knights, Esquires, &c. that attended them in any warlike Expedition: It is otherwise call'd *Boige of Court*, and commonly *Judge of Court*.

Bouchet, (*Fr.*) a round white Pear, about the bigness of a middling Bergamot, with a fine tender Pulp, and sugar'd Juice; being ripe about the middle of *August*.

Bourcous, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) Veal-Steaks rolled up with thin fat Slices of Bacon and Gammon.

Bouids, Insects breeding in Malt, otherwise call'd *Wooils* and *Papas*.

Boteria, (in old *Latin* Writers) an Ox-house, or Ox-stall; a Cow-house, or Near-house.

Botetus, a young Sauer, or cut Bullock.

Botulus, an Heifer, or young Cow.

Bouillans, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) little Pies made of the Breasts of roasted Capons, or Pullers, minc'd small with Calves-Udder, Bacon, sweet Herbs, &c.

Bouillon, Broth made of several sorts of boiled Meats.

Bobina James. See *Bulimus*.

Boun, an old Word for ready.

Boungate, a Sea-word. See *Bengrace*.

Boundary, that which serves to set out the Limits or Bounds of a Country.

Bounteous or **Bountiful**, liberal, generous, free.

Bourry, Generosity, Liberality.

To **Bour**, (old Word) to joke, or jest.

Bourgeoisie, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) as Veal dress'd à la *Bourgeoise*, i. e. after the City-Fashion; Veal

Veal-Steaks larded, season'd with Spice, and stew'd with thin Slices of Bacon.

† To **Bourgen**, to bud, to shoot, to put forth Buds.

Bourn, (*Dutch*) the Head of a Fountain, or Spring; a Rivulet, or Brook: Whence it is added to the Names of several Towns seated on Brooks; as *Sittingbourn*, &c.

To **Bowse**: See To *Bowse*.

Boute-feu, (*Fr.*) a wilful Firer of Houses, a Fire-brand of Sedition, a Sower of Dissension and Strife.

Button, a Button for a Garment, a Button, or Bud of Plants; a Pimple, or Rising in the Skin: In *Cookery*, a Dish of Bards, or thin Slices of Bacon, cover'd with a Farce and Ragoo, and bak'd between two Fires.

Bow, an Instrument for shooting Arrows: Also a Mathematical Instrument, formerly us'd by Sea men, to take the Height of the Sun: Also a Beam of Wood or Brass, with three long Screws that direct a Lath of Wood or Steel to any Arch; being commonly us'd to make Draughts of Ships, Projections of the Sphere, &c.

Bow of Oxen, (*Country word*) a Yoke for Oxen, &c.

Bow of a Ship, is her broadest Part before, beginning at the Loof and compassing Ends of the Stem, and ending at the Sternmost Part of the Fore-Castle: If a Ship has a broad Bow, it is call'd a *broad Bow*, and if its Bow be narrow and thin, 'tis term'd a *lean Bow*.

Bow-anchors. See *Bowers*.

Bow-beater, an under Officer in a Forest, sworn to be true to the Master of the Forest, and to give Notice of all Trespasses done either to Vert or Venison.

Bow-piece, (among Sea-men) that Piece of Ordnance which lies in the Bow of a Ship.

Bow-sprit. See *Bolt-sprit*.

Bow-anchors or **Bow-anchors**, such Anchors as are carry'd in the Ship's Bow; which are usually two in Number, and call'd the First and Second Bower.

Bowyer or **Bowyer**, (in *Falconry*) a young Hawk so nam'd, when she draws any thing out of her Nest, and covers to clamber on the Boughs.

Bowge, (*Sea-Term*) a Rope fasten'd to the middle of the One-side of a Sail, which serves to make it stand closer by the Wind.

Bowge of Court. See *Bouche of Court*.

Bowke, (old Word) a Body, the Belly, or the Stomach.

Bowl, a round Ball of Wood, to play within a Bowling-Green; also a kind of Vessel, or Cup to drink out of: In a Ship, it is a round Space at the Head of a Mast for the Men to stand in.

Bowling, or rather **Bowline**, is a Rope made fast to the Leech, or middle Part of the out-side of a Sail, by two, three, or four other Ropes like a *Crow's-foot*, which is termed the *Bowling-Bridle*; the Use of it being to make the Sails stand sharp, or close, or by a Wind.

Sharp the main Bowlings, **Hale up** or **set taught the Bowling**, are Sea-Phrases, us'd when the Bowling is to be pull'd up harder, or hal'd forwards on: And *To ease, check, or run up the Bowling*, is to let it out more slack.

Bowling-knot, a kind of Knot that will not slip, by which the Bowling-Bridle is fasten'd to the Crengles.

To **Bowse**, to drink stoutly: Among Sailors, to hale, or pull: Thus haling upon a Tack, is call'd *Bowling upon the Tack*; and when they would have the Men pull all together, they cry, *Bowse away*.

Bowser, the Purser, or Treasurer of a College in the University.

Bowling, (in *Falconry*) is when a Hawk drinks often, yet continually thirsts for more.

Bowyer, a Maker of, or Seller of Bows and Arrows.

Box, a Wooden Coffin, or Chest; also the Wood of the Box-tree Shrub, which serves for many Uses.

Box, is also taken for an uncertain Quantity of some Commodities; as of *Prunelloes*, 14 Pounds; of *Quick-silver*, from one to two Hundred Weight; of *Rings for Keys*, two *Groats*, &c.

Box and Needle, a small Compass apply'd to a *Theodolite*, or other Mathematical Instrument, and us'd in Surveying, &c. To find out the Situation of any Place; by the pointing of one End of the Needle touch'd with the Load-stone towards the North.

Bowau, (*Fr.*) a Gun, or Bowel: In *Fortification*, a Ditch border'd with a *Parapet*, or *Breast-work*, and drawn from one Trench to another, for better Communication: Also a Line, or particular Cut, that runs from the Trenches to cover some Spot of Ground, and is drawn parallel to the Works and Fences of the Place: It is otherwise term'd a *Branch of the Trenches*.

To **Brabble**, to wrangle, or brawl.

Brabyla, (*Gr.*) *Plums*, *Damasin*, or *Damask-Prunes*.

Bracco, (in old *Latin* Writers) a large fleet Hound, or Hunting-Dog.

Brace, is commonly taken for a Couple, or Pair, and apply'd by Huntsmen to certain Beasts of Game; as *A Brace of Bucks*, *Hares*, *Foxes*, &c. And a *Brace of Gray-hounds* is the proper Term for two.

Brace, is also a kind of Measure us'd in *Italy*, which at *Leghorn* is equal to 2 *English Ells*; at *Milan*, to 2. 3.; and at *Venice*, to 1. 96.

In *Architecture*, **Brace**, is an Iron that serves to fasten Beams, or a *Cramp-iron* to hold Stones together. In the Art of *Printing*, a particular Mark, to joyn several Words or Sentences.

Braces, (in a Ship) are Ropes belonging to all the Yards, except the *Mizen*, two to each Yard, and their Use is to square the Yard, i. e. to set it square, or even a-cross the Ship.

Braces or **Pain Braces** of a *Coach*, are thick Thongs of Leather, which serve to hang it up.

To **Brace the Yard**, (in *Sea-Language*) is to bring the Yard to either Side.

Braced, fasten'd together, or joyn'd with a *Brace*; buckled: In *Heraldry*, a Term us'd for the intermingling of three *Chevronels*; as *Azure*, a chief Or, and three *Chevronels braced in the Base of the Escutcheon*.

Bracelet, (*Fr.*) an Ornament for Women's Wrists; also a Piece of defensive Armour, anciently made use of to cover the Arm: In some old Records, *Bracelets* are taken for Hounds, or Beagles of the smaller and slower kind.

Bracennatus, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) the Huntsman, or Master of the Hounds.

Braccus or **Bractetus**, the Beagle, or smaller Hounds.

Brach, a Bitch, or Female Dog.

Brachæus Externus, (*Lat. in Anat.*) a Muscle of the *Cubitus*, or *Elbow*, which seems to be the third beginning of the *Gemellus*, and is inserted with it in the Cavity, or Hollow of the Shoulder-bone which receives the *Olecranium*.

Brachæus Internus, is a Muscle of the *Cubitus*, which arises from the inner part of the Shoulder-bone at the Insertion of the *Deltoides*, and *Coracobrachialis* Muscles; and is implanted to the Upper, and Fore-part of the Bone, call'd *Ulna*.

Bra.

Brachial, belonging to the Arm; as *The Brachial Muscles*, i. e. those that serve to move the Arm.

Brachiale, (*Lat.*) the Wrist; also a Bracelet, or Bracer; a Wrist-band.

Brachiolium, a little Arm: Also a Member of a Mathematical Instrument us'd upon Astrolabes, &c. And commonly made of Brass, with several Joynts, that the End or Point may be set to any Degree of the Astrolabe: Whence by *English* Writers, it is sometimes call'd a *Creeeping Index*.

Brachium, (in *Anat.*) a Member of the Body that consists of the Arm; properly so call'd, the Cubit, or Elbow, and the Hand: Also an Arm, or Bough of a Tree; a Branch.

Brachy catalecton, (*Gr.*) a *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, that has a Syllable wanting in the End.

Brachygraphy, the Art of Writing Short-Hand, or Characters.

Brachylogy, Brevity, or Shortness of Speech; a concise or short Expression.

Bracket, a kind of Stay in Timber-work. Among Shipwrights, Brackets are those small Knees, or Pieces of Wood which serve to support the Galleries; and the Timbers that bear up the Gratings in the Head of a Ship are likewise so call'd.

Brackish, somewhat salt; as *Brackish Water*.

Brackmans, **Bramans**, or **Bramines**, a Sect of Philosophers in *India*, who live only upon Herbs and Fruits; so skilful in Astrology, that they can foretell the Eclipses to a Minute.

Bradypepsia, (*Gr.*) slow Digestion, proceeding from an ill Disposition of the Stomach.

Braggart or **Braggadochio**, a bragging, vain-glorious Fellow.

Bragget, a kind of Drink, made of Honey and Spice, much us'd in *Wales*, *Cheeshire*, and *Lancashire*.

Braid, a small Lace, a Chain, or Edging; also a Lock, or Weft of Hair.

Brails, (*Sea-Term*) small Ropes put through Blocks, or Pulleys fasten'd on either Side of the Ties, so that they come down before the Sails of a Ship; their Use being when the Sail is furled a-cross, to hale up its Bunt, that it may be the more readily taken up, or let fall.

Bale up the Brails or **Bail up the Sails**, an Expression us'd by Sea-men, when they would have the Sails hal'd up in order to be furled, or bound close to the Yard.

Brain, (in a general Sense) signifies all the soft Substance contained within the whole Scull; which serves for Breeding the Animal Spirits, &c. and discharges them into the Nerves, or Sinews: See *Cerebrum* and *Cerebellum*: *Brain* is also Figuratively taken for Wit or Judgment.

To Brain one, to dash out his Brains.

Braise, (*Fr.*) live Coal, burning Coal: In Cookery, *Braises*, or Meat dress'd *à la Braise*, is either Meat broil'd upon live Coals; or else bak'd in a Pot, Pan, or Campaign-Oven, between two Fires, one underneath, and the other on the Top of the Lid.

Brait, a rough Diamond.

Braze, Female Fern, an Herb, or the Place where it grows; also a sharp Bit, or Snaffle for Horses: Also an Instrument with Teeth, us'd in Dressing Flax or Hemp; also a Baker's Kneading Trough. Among Sea-men, it is taken for the Handle of a Ship's Pump.

Bramines. See *Brackmans*.

Brambles, prickly Shrubs, whose Fruit served to feed the Birds.

Bramble-net, a kind of Net to catch Birds with, which is of several Sizes, and otherwise call'd a *Flalier*.

Brambling, a sort of Bird.

Branca Ursina, (*Lat.*) the Herb Brank Ursin, or Bear's-foot, so call'd, because its Leaves, in Shape, resemble the Fore-feet of a Bear.

Branch, a Bough of a Tree, the Stock of a Pedigree; a branched Candle-stick, or the Stem of it; also the Horns of a Stag's-Head.

Branch of the Trenches. See *Boyan*.

Branch-pease, a kind of Pulse.

Branch-stand, a Term in *Falconry*, which signifies, to make a Hawk take the Branch, or leap from Tree to Tree, till the Dog springs the Partridge.

To Branch or Branch out, to divide, or spread into Branches.

Branched, (in *Heraldry*) spread into Branches, as a Deer's Head is.

Branched Velvet, is Velvet wrought with Figures, resembling Branches, or Leaves.

Brancher, a young Hawk, or other Bird that is newly come out of the Nest, and begins to fly from one Branch or Bough to another.

Branchus, (*Gr.*) a Hoarseness in the Throat.

Brand, a Piece of burning Wood, a Mark made with a red-hot Iron; a Note of Infamy, or Disgrace.

Brand-Goose or **Brant-Goose**, a kind of wild Fowl, somewhat less than an ordinary Goose, so call'd from the dark Colour, like a burnt Coal, of its Breast and Wings.

Brand-iron, a hot Iron to brand, or set a Mark on a Malefactor: Also a Trevet, or other Iron to set a Vessel on over the Fire.

To Brandish, (*Fr.*) to shake too and fro in the Hand; as *To Brandish a Sword*.

Brandling, the Dew-worm, a small Worm to bait Fish with.

Brandrith, a Rail or Fence about a Well, to prevent one's falling into it.

Brandy, a well known Strong-water, made of Wine, or its Lees Distilled.

To Brangle, to bicker or quarrel, to brawl.

Brank, a sort of Grain that delights in a warm Land, and is otherwise call'd Buck-Wheat, or *Frankish* Wheat.

Brank-Ursin, an Herb: See *Branca Ursina*, and *Bear's-breech*.

Braze, a Term in *Heraldry*; as *Three Chevronels Brazed*, i. e. three Kids passing one another cross-wise.

Brassato, (in ancient Statutes) is taken for a Brewer, and still for a Malster.

Brassatrix, a Brewing-Woman, or Female Brewer.

Brasil, one of the Provinces of *Peruvian*, or Southern *America*: Also a kind of red heavy Wood brought from thence, which soon consumes in the Fire, without smoaking, and is much us'd by Dyers, for the Dying of Red, or Violet Colours.

Brassina or **Brassinaria**, (in old *Latin* Deeds) a Brew-House.

Brassum, Malt, proper for the Making of Drink.

Brasmatias, (*Gr.*) a kind of Earth-quake, when the Earth moves directly upwards.

Brass, a mix'd Metal made of Copper, by means of the Stone call'd *Lapis Calaminaris*.

Brassets, (*Fr.*) a Piece of Armour for the Arms.

Brassica, (*Lat.*) Cole, Cole-wort, or Colliflower; a well known Plant: *Brassica Capitata*, Cabbage.

To Brass, (old Word) to break.

Brat, a beggarly smitten-arse Child.

Bravado, (*Span.*) a vain-glorious, daring, boasting, or vapouring.

Brabe,

Brave, (*Fr.*) valiant, courageous, stout, gallant; skilful, able, excellent, rare.

A **Brave** or **False Brave**, a Bully, a Hectoring Fellow, a Swaggerer.

To **Brave**, to act the Brave, to dare, to affront, to hector.

Bravery, Valour, Courage, Gallantry.

Bravia, an Island in *America*, under or near which Mariners report the Sea to be deepest.

Bravil, Dispute or Squabble: Also a kind of Dance, in which several Persons dance together in a Ring, holding one another by the Hand.

To **Bravil**, to chide, to wrangle, or scold.

Bravun, hard Flesh; also a sort of stus'd Meat made of Boar's Flesh; as *A Collar of Bravun*.

Bravun, full of Bravun or Sinews; fleshy, lusty, strong.

Bray, (*It.*) Back-clouts for young Children.

Bray False, (*in Fortif.*) a false Trench made to hide the real one. See *False Bray*.

To **Bray**, to bruise or pound in a Mortar; to temper Ink, as Printers do; also to make a Noise, or cry like an Ass.

Brayer, an Instrument for the braying or tempering of Ink.

Brayl, (*in Falconry*) a Pannel, or Piece of Leather six, to bind up a Hawk's Wing.

To **Brayl**, to cover, or do over with Brails.

Brayl, belonging to, or made of Brails.

Brayl, one that makes or sells Brass Ware.

Breach, a breaking of Peace or Friendship, a **Halling-out**: In a Fortify'd Place, the Ruin of any Part of the Works beat down with Cannon, or blown up by Mines, in order to storm the Place, or take it by Assault. To *clear the Breach*, is to take away the Rubbish of it: 'Tis also said, *Make good*, or, *Fortifie the Breach*; *Make a Lodgment on the Breach*, &c.

Bread of Treat or Erite, is one of those sorts mentioned in the Statute of Assize 51 *Ed.* 3. and may answer to that which we now call Household-Bread.

Bread-Kent, (*in a Ship*) the Place where the Bread and Bisket are kept.

To **Break Bulk**, (*in Sea-Language*) is to take Part of the Ship's Cargo or Lading out of the Hold.

To **Break Ground**, (*in Fortif.*) is to open the Trenches, or to begin the Works for carrying on a Siege about a Town or Fort.

Break that Deer, *i. e.* cut up that Piece of Venison brought to the Table; a Phrase us'd by expert Carvers: In the same Sense they also say, *Break that Saucel or Teal*.

Breaking of a Note, a Term in *Musick*. See *Transition*.

Bream, a Fish, of which there are two sorts, one found in fresh, and the other in salt Water; yet not much distinguish'd in Shape, Nature, or Taste: There is also a Sea-Bream, otherwise call'd *Dorada*; which See.

Breaming of a Ship. See *Brooming*.

Breast or **Chest**, one of the Three *Venters*, or hollow Spaces in an Animal Body, which contains the Heart and Lungs.

Breast-Caskets, (*Sea-Term*) the biggest and longest *Caskets*, which are a sort of Springs plac'd in the Middle of the Yard.

Breast-Pole, a Rope fasten'd to some Part of a Ship forward on, to hold her Head to a Warp, or the like.

Breast-Boards, (*in a Ship*) are the Compassing-Timbers before, which help to strengthen her Stern, and all her Fore-part.

Breast-Pain, a Disease in Horses, proceeding from Superfluity of Blood, and other gross Humours.

Breast-Plough, (*in Husbandry*) a kind of Plough driven with one's Breast, and commonly us'd to part the Turf in denshiring or burn-beating of Land.

Breast-Ropes, (*in a Ship*) those Ropes which fasten the Frames call'd *Parrels*, to the Yards, and together with the *Parrels* hold the Yards fast to the Masts.

Breast-work, (*in Fortif.*) the same with *Parapet*; which See.

Brecca, (*in old Latin Deeds*) a Breach; Decay; or any other Want of Repair.

Berch, (*old Word*) a Bruise.

Breck or **Brack**, a Gap in a Hedge.

Brede, (*old Word*) a Breadth; also broad.

To **Bredgen**, (*old Word*) to abridge, or shorten.

Bredwite, (*Sax. Law-Term*) an Imposition of Amerciaments or Fines, for Defaults in the Assize of Bread.

Brech, the Back-side or Fundament: In *Gunnery*, the hindernmost Part of a Piece of Ordinance.

Brechings, (*among Sea-men*) are Ropes by which they lash fast, or fasten the Guns to the Ship's Sides.

Brees, a fresh Gale of Wind, blowing from the Sea or Land, for some certain Hours of the Day or Night: Also the Gad-fly, or Horse-fly, an Insect. See *Brizes*.

Bregma or **Brechma**, (*Gr.*) the Fore-part of the Head, or the Fore-head-Bone, according to some Writers.

Brehote, a Term us'd in *Ireland* for a Judge; whence the *Irish* Law is call'd the *Brehon-Law*.

Breme, (*old Word*) furiously.

Bernt, (*old Word*) burnt.

Bret, **Brut**, or **Burt**, a Fish of the Turbot-kind.

Bretople or **Bretois**, the Law of the *Marches*, heretofore in Use among the *Britains*, or *Wylsh-Men*.

Brede, (*Lat. Law-word*) a Writ directed to the Chancellour, Judges, Sheriffs, or other Officers, and so call'd because the Intention of it is express'd in few Words. Also a Musical Note, which in common Time, contains two *Semi-Breves*, four *Minims*, eight *Crotchets*, &c.

Brede perquirere, to purchase a Writ or Licence of Tryal in the King's Court by the Plaintiff: Whence the present Custom of paying six Shillings and eight Pence where the Debt is 40 Pounds, and ten Shillings where the Debt is 100 Pounds; and so upwards in Suits for Money due upon Bond.

Brede de Opinis. See *Supplicavit*.

Brede de Retto, a Writ of Right or Licence for a Person ejected, to sue for the Possession of an Estate detained from him.

Brede Was, (*in Anat.*) a short Vessel or Vein which passes from the Stomach to the veiny Branch of the Spleen.

Brediarv, a kind of Popish Mass-book so call'd.

Brediate, an Extract or Copy of a Process, Deed, or Writing, comprisd in few Words.

Bredibus & Mutulis liberandis, a Writ or Mandate to a Sheriff, requiring him to deliver to the new Sheriff chosen in his Room, the County, with the Appurtenances, Rolls, Briefs, and all other Things belonging to that Office.

Bredier or **Bredies**, a small sort of Printing-Letter.

Bredis Musculus, (*according to some Anatomical Writers*) is a Muscle of the *Cubitus*, which helps to stretch out the Arm forwards: Also one of

of the Muscles of the *Radius*, serving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards.

Brevity, Briefness, or Shortness of Expression.

Brewels or **Brewis**, (in *Cookery*) a Mels of thin Slices of Bread, soak'd in the Fat that swims on Potage.

To **Bribe**, to corrupt with Gifts.

Bribery, the Act of Bribing, or Tampering: According to the Law-Definition, it is an high Offence, when any Man belonging to a Court of Justice, or great Officer, takes any Fee, Pension, Gift, or Reward, for doing his Office, of any Person, except the King only.

Bribors, (Law-Term) they that pilfer, filch, or embezzle other Men's Goods.

To **Briken**, to hold in one's Chin proudly, to bridle it.

Bricole or **Brickol**, (*Fr.*) the Rebound of a Ball, after a Side-stroke at Tennis-play. *Bricols* are also said by some to be Engines formerly us'd to batter the Walls of Towns, or Castles.

To **Bricole**, to give a *Bricole*, to pass a Ball, to toss it side-ways.

Bridal, belonging to a Bride; as *A Bridal Bed*, *a Bridal Song*, &c.

Bride, a new-marry'd Woman.

Bride-well, a noted College and Hospital in *Fleet-street*, London, in the Parish of *St. Bridges*, alias *Bride*, founded by King *Edward VI.* where necessitous and idle People strolling about, are set to work, and maintain'd with Cloathing and Diet, 'till they can be conveniently sent with Passes to their Native Country. To this Hospital divers hopeful Lads are also put Apprentices, who prove afterwards honest and substantial Citizens: Here likewise saucy and incorrigible Servants, Night-walkers, Strumpets, &c. are put to hard Labour, and according to their Offences, receive daily a certain Number of Stripes at the Governour's Discretion. Whence other Houses of Correction are also generally call'd by that Name.

Bridge of Boats, (in the Art of *War*) are Copper Boats, joyn'd Side by Side, 'till they reach a-crofs a River, and cover'd with Planks, to make all plain for the Men to march upon.

Bridge of Rushes, a Bridge made of great Bundles of Rushes, which being bound together, have Planks fasten'd on them, and are so laid over Marshes, or boggy Places, for the Horse and Foot to march over.

Draw-bridge, a Bridge made fast only at one End with Hinges, so that the other End may be lifted up, and then the Bridge stands upright, to hinder the Passage of a Moat or Ditch.

Floating-bridge. See *Ponton*.

Flying-bridge, is made of two small Bridges laid one over the other; so that the uppermost stretches, and runs out by means of certain Cords running thro' Pullies plac'd along the Sides of the under Bridge, which push it forwards, 'till the End of it joyn the Place it is design'd to be fixed in. *Flying-bridges* are also said to be carry'd upon Rivers, but they are only great Boats with Planks and all Things necessary for joyning and making a Bridge in a very short Time, as Occasion requires.

Bridge-vote. See *Brigbote*.

To **Bridle**, to keep in a Horse with the Bridle, or Reins; to curb one's Passions. To *Bridle it*, to throw the Chin into the Neck, as Women are said to do.

Brief, short, rife, or common.

A **Brief**, (Law Term) an Order issuing out of Chancery, or some other Court, commanding the Sheriff to Summon, or Arrest *A*, to answer the Suit of *B*. But it is more largely taken for any

Process of the King, in Writing, under Seal, requiring any Thing to be done for the Furtherance of good Order; and more-especially Letters-Patent, granted to poor Sufferers by Fire, or otherwise; for collecting the charitable Benevolence of well disposed People.

In *Musick*, a **Brief** is such a Measure of Quantity as contains two Strokes down in beating Time, and as many up; and it is mak'd thus (II)

Briga, (in old *Latin* Records) Contention, Quarrel, Strife.

Brigade, a considerable Party, or Division of a Body of Soldiers; which according to the *French* Way of Reckoning, is of two sorts, viz. either Part of an Army, or else a Division of a Troop of Horse.

Brigade of an Army, is a Party of Horse, or Foot, of no fixed Number or Force; for the Brigade of Horse may consist of eight, ten, or twelve Squadrons, and that of Foot of four, five, or six Battalions. After this manner an Army is sometimes divided into eight Brigades; four of Horse, and as many of Foot.

Brigade of a Troop of Horse, is the third Part of it, when it does not exceed forty or fifty Men; but if the Troops be a hundred strong, it is usually divided into six Brigades.

Brigadier, the Officer that commands a Brigade; Brigadiers of the Army march at the Head of their respective Brigades, and are next in Command to the Majors General.

Brigand, a Robber, a High-way-Man, a Vagabond.

Brigandine, an old-fashion'd Coat of Mail; a kind of Armour, with many Plates and Joyns.

Brigantes, the ancient Name of those People that inhabited a great Part of the North of *England*; as *York-shire*, *Richmond-shire*, *Lancashire*, the Bishoprick of *Durham*, *Cumberland*, and *Westmorland*.

Brigantine, a small light Vessel, or Pinnace, that can both Row and Sail well; proper either for Fighting or giving Chace: It has about ten, twelve, or fifteen Benches for the Rowers, and all the Hands a-Board are Soldiers, so that every one has his Musket lying ready under his Oar.

Brigbote, **Bruckbote**, or **Brughbote**, (*Sax.*) a Contribution made toward the mending, or rebuilding of Bridges: Also an Exemption from that Tribute by a Charter from the King.

To **Bright**. See To *Brite*.

Brigidians, an Order of Religious Persons, founded by a Princess of *Sweden*, nam'd *Brigidia*, or *Bridget*.

Brique, (old Word) Quarrel, Dispute.

Brillant, (*Fr.*) glittering, sparkling, shining, bright.

A **Brillant**, a Diamond artificially cut by the Lapidary.

Brim, the utmost Edge of any Thing, as of a Glass, Plate, Hat, &c. *Brim of a Flower*, is the outward Edge of it, or that Part which turns.

To **Brim**, a Sow is said to Brim, and to go to Brim, that is ready to take Boar.

Brimmer, a Glass, or Cup of any Liquor filled up to the Brim.

Brimstone, a Mineral, consisting of a subtil oily Fat, harden'd by the Heat of the Sun.

Brimstone-root, a kind of Herb.

Brine, Salt Liquor, or Pickle: Also a Poetical Word for the Sea; as *The foaming Brine*.

Brine-water, a Salt-water, which being boiled turns into Salt.

Bringers-up, (a Term in the Art of *War*)-the whole last Rank of a Battallion drawn up; being the hindmost Men of every File.

Brinish or **Briny**, belonging to, or partaking of the Quality of Brine.

Briony. See *Briony*.

Brill, a kind of Ground that has lain long untill'd.

Brisk, vigorous, lively, sprightly, jovial, merry.

Brisket, that Part of the Breast which lies next the Ribs; as *A Brisket of Beef*.

Bristle-tails, a sort of Flies, some of which have one Bristle, others two, and others three, or four in their Tail.

Bristol or **Briston**, (*Sax.* a bright or shining Place) a pleasant and well traded City, seated partly in *Somerset-shire*, and partly in *Gloucestershire*.

Bristow Gorse-such, a Flower so call'd.

Bristow-Stones, a kind of soft Diamonds, abundance of which are found about the Rock near *Bristol*, being lodg'd very artificially in a hollow sort of Flint.

Brisure, a Term us'd by the *French* Heralds, for an Addition to a Coat of Arms, for the Distinction of Younger Brothers, and Bastards; as a Label, Half-moon, Muller, &c. In *Fortification*, a Line drawn from four to five Fathom, which is allow'd to the *Courtin* and *Orillon*, to make the *hollow Tower*, or to cover the conceal'd Flanks.

A **Britain**, a Native of *Great-Britain*.

Britannia or **Great-Britain**, the Name of this whole Island, containing *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*: It is so call'd from the *British* Word *Brith*, i. e. Painted, and the old *Greek* *Tania*, a Country; because the first Inhabitants us'd to Paint their bare Bodies, with variety of Pictures, representing all manner of Living-Creatures, Flowers, &c. conceiving that this made them appear the more terrible to their Enemies.

Britannia, **Bretagne**, or **Brittany**, is also one of the Provinces of *France*, anciently nam'd *Armorica*, from whence our Island was first Peopled; as is evident from the Language, Laws, Customs, and Buildings of both Nations.

Britannica, great Water-dock, an Herb of singular Virtue against the Scurvy, bleeding of the Gums, &c.

To **Brite** or **Bright**, (a Term in *Husbandry*) Barley, Wheat, and other sorts of Grain, as also Hops are said To *Bright*, when they grow over-ripe, and shatter.

British, belonging to the Island of *Great-Britain*.

Brittle, apt to break, frail, weak, fading.

Briza, (*Gr.*) a kind of Grain growing in *Macedonia* and *Thrace*; Dinckel-thorn,

Brizes, or rather **Brèzes**, certain Winds which the Motion of the Air raises in great Circles, cooling those that live under the Equinoctial Line; which makes *Peru* and several other Parts of the *West-Indies*, more tolerable in respect of Heat, than *Barbary*, and other Countries of *Africa*, &c.

Broach, (*Fr.*) a Spit to roast Meat on: Among Huntmen, the Start that grows sharp like the End of a Spit, on a young Stag's-Head.

To **Broach**, to Spit, to Tap; to spread abroad, to be the first Publisher of.

Broacher, the first Author, or Inventer of a Doctrine, Opinion, &c.

Broad-Piece, a Gold Coin, some of which are worth twenty three Shillings, and others, twenty five Shillings. See *Carolus* and *Jacobus*.

Broad-side, (*Sea-word*), us. To give a *Broad-side*, i. e. to Discharge all the Guns on one Side of a Ship: In the Art of Printing, it is a large

Sheet of Paper, printed only on one Side.

Brocado or **Broccado**, (*Span.*) a kind of Cloth, wrought with Gold or Silver.

Broccarit, (*Lat.*) a *Scotch* Law-Term, signifying Mediators in any Transaction, Business, or Bargain.

Broccella, (in our old Records) a Thicket of Covert of Bushes; whence *Brouse* of Wood, and *Brousing* of Cattle.

Broch or **Brooch**, a pecked Ornament of Gold, formerly much worn.

Brocha, an Awl, or a large Packing-Needle, to mend Sacks, Saddles, and other Horse-geer.

Brochette, (*Fr.*) a Scewer to stick in Meat. In *Cookery*, a particular manner of frying and stewing Chickens, &c.

Brochia, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a great Can, or Pitcher.

Brochity, (old Word) Crookedness, especially of the Teeth.

Brock, a wild Beast, otherwise call'd a Badger. Among Hunters, a Hart of the third Year is also termed a *Brock*, or *Brocket*, and a Hind of the same Year, a *Brocket's Sister*.

Brochhalpeny or **Broad Half-penny**, (*Law-Term*) a being quit of a certain Toll or Custom, for setting up Boards, or Tables, in a Market or Fair: The Word in *Saxon*, signifies a Toll in behalf of, or for a Board.

Broderers, an old Word for Imbroiderers.

To **Brogue** or **Broogle**, to fish for Eels, after a particular manner, by troubling the Water.

Brogues, (*Irish*) wooden Shooes.

Broil, Trouble, Disturbance, Discontent; a Falling out, a Quarrel.

Brok, an old sort of Sword, or Dagger.

Brokage or **Brokerage**, the Wages, or Hire of a Broker; also a Broker's Trade, or Business.

Broken Radiation, (in *Catoptricks*) is the breaking of Beams of Light, as seen thro' a Glass, cut into several Planes, or Faces.

Broken Ray or **Ray of Refraction**, (in *Dioptricks*) is a Right-line, whereby the Ray of Incidence changes its Rectitude, or Straitness, or is broken in passing thro' the second *Medium*, whether it be thicker or thinner.

Broker, properly a kind of Factor employ'd by Merchants, to procure Customers for their Merchandizes: The Term is also commonly apply'd to those that sell old Cloaths, and Household-stuff, or that let out Money to necessitous People upon Pawns.

Exchange-Brokers, are those that make it their Business to know the Alteration of the Course of Exchange, and to inform Merchants that have Money to receive, or pay beyond Sea, who are proper Persons for exchanging or doing thereof.

Stock-Brokers, are such as buy and sell Shares in the Joyn't-Stocks of a Company, or Corporation, for any Person that shall desire them.

Bromas, (*Gr.*) a kind of Grain, wild Oats.

Bronchia, (in *Anat.*) certain hollow Pipes dispersed thro' the Lungs, which are Branches of the Wind-pipe.

Bronchocele, a Rupture of the Throat, a great round Swelling in the Throat made of thick Phlegm mixed with a little Blood.

Bronchotomy, a Cutting, or Opening of the Wind-pipe, in a skinny Part, betwixt two of the Rings; which is sometimes done to prevent choaking, in Persons troubled with a Quinsy.

Bronchus, the middle fistulous Part of the Wind-pipe, the Fore-part of which is made up of so many little Rings.

Bronch, (old Word) Fury, Rage.

Bronzas, (*Gr.*) a kind of precious Stone, supposed to fall with the Thunder.

Brooch, a Painting all in one Colour: Also a Collar of Gold, which Ladies us'd to wear about their Necks.

Brook. See *Rivulet*.

To **Brook an Affront**, to bear it patiently, to put it up.

Brook-lime, an Herb good against the Dropsie, Scurvy, or Stone; as also for Cleansing the Blood.

Broom, a Shrub which affords good Improvement to barren Ground, and whose Buds pickled are a good Sallet.

Broom-rape or **Choke-wood**, a Plant that grows at the Root of Broom, and has a Root like a Turnep: It is effectual against the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, and to provoke Urine.

Brooming or **Breaming** of a Ship, is a Burning off her Filth, with Broom, Reeds, Straw, or other Stuff, either on Ground in a dry Dock, or on a Careen.

Brosus, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) bruised, or hurt with Blows, Wounds, or other Casualties.

Brovel, (old Word) brittle, frail.

Brothel or **Brothel-house**, a Stews, or Bawdy house. The Brothel-houses on the *Bank-side* in *Southwark* were suppress'd by King *Henry VIII.* *A. D.* 1546. See *Bordel*.

† **Brothelry**, Bawdry, Lewdness.

Broth-antler, (among *Hunters*) the first Start that grows on the Head of a Stag, next to which is the *Beam-antler*.

To **Broth-heat**, to look upon haughtily, or disdainfully, to snub, or keep under.

Broth-post, (among *Carpenters*) an over-thwart, or cross-Beam.

Brothed, (old Word) Imbroidered.

To **Broth**, (old Word) to enjoy.

Brownists, a Sect maintaining Opinions somewhat like those of the *Donatists*, first set on Foot in *England* by *Robert Brown* of *Rutland-shire*.

Brose or **Browse-wood**, tender Sprouts that shoot forth early in the Spring.

Browse, **Brauce**, or **Bruttie**, the Tops of the Branches of Trees on which Cattle usually feed.

To **Browse**, to feed as Beasts do, by knapping, or nibbling off the Tops of young Sprigs, Herbs, Grass, &c.

Bruchus, (*Gr.*) the Field-cricket, a kind of Locust; also a Grub, or Caterpillar that eats up the Corn and Grass.

Bruckbote. See *Brigbote*.

Brueria, (in old *Latin* Records) Brush, Heath, Briers, or Thorns.

Bruilletus, a small Copsie, or Thicket, a little Wood.

Bruise-woort, a kind of Herb.

Brutt, (*Fr.*) Rumour, Report, Common Talk.

To **Brutt a Thing abroad**, to spread it abroad, to disperse News about it.

Brumal, (*Lat.*) belonging to Winter; as *The Brumal Solstice*. See *Solstice*.

Brunion, (*Fr.*) a kind of Plum.

Brunt, Assault, Onset, Brush, Cross-Accident.

Bruscum, (*Lat.*) a Bunch, or Knob in a Maple-Tree: Also an Arbour, or Hedge made of Thorns and Briers wound together.

Bruscus, a Shrub, of whose Twigs Brushes were anciently made.

Brush or **Dag**, a Term us'd by Hunters for the Tail of a Fox.

Brush-wood, little loose Sticks for Fuel.

Brushment, a Word us'd in the Charter of the Forest-Law, for Brush, or small Wood.

Brusk, a kind of rawny Colour, otherwise called *Tenne*.

Brusoles or **Bursoles**, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) Stakes of Veal, or other Meat well season'd, in order to be laid in a Stew-Pan, between thin Slices of Bacon, and bak'd between two Fires; pouring a Ragoo, or Cullis upon them, before they are serv'd up to Table.

Brutality, (*Lat.*) the Act of a Brute, Brutishness, Beastliness.

Brute, a Beast that wants the Use of Reason.

Brutish, Beast-like, Beastly.

Bruttie. See *Browse*.

Brya, (*Gr.*) a little Shrub like Birch, with which Brushes, or Brooms were made.

Brya Sylvestris, sweet Broom, Heath, or Ling.

Bryke, (old Word) strait, narrow.

Bryonia, (*Gr.*) Briony, an Herb, otherwise call'd White-vine, proper for Diseases of the Spleen, Liver, and Worms.

Bubalus, (*Gr.*) the Buff, or Buffle, a kind of wild Ox.

Bubble, a Bladder in Water: Also a Cully, or silly Fellow, that may be easily put upon.

To **Bubble**, to cheat, chowle, or gull.

Bubo, (*Lat.*) the Owl, a Bird: Also the Groin, or Place from the Bending of the Thigh to the Privy-Parts: Also a kind of Boil, or Borch in the Glandulous, or Kernelly Parts of the Body, as in the Arm-pits, Groin, &c.

Venereal Bubo, a Plague-Sore, or Botch.

Venerical Bubo, a gross Imposthume, or Swelling that arises in the Groin, and is occasion'd by the *French Pox*.

Bubonocèle, (*Gr.*) a Rupture, when the Entrails fall into the Groin, or the out-most Skin of the *Scrotum*; also a Swelling of the Glandules of that Part.

Bucanier. See *Buckanier*.

Bucardia, (*Gr.*) a Stone like an Ox-heart, a kind of Turcois.

Bucca, (*Lat.*) the hollow inner Part of the Cheek, that stands out by blowing; or the Cheek it self.

Buccellana, a little Mouthful, or Morfel, a little Cake.

Buccellation, a Word us'd by some *Chymists*, to signify a dividing into little Gobbets.

Buccinato, (*Lat.*) a Trumpeter, one that sounds a Trumpet, or winds a Horn: In *Anatomy*, the round Circular Muscle of the Cheeks, so nam'd from its forcing out the Breath of Trumpeters: It arises from the Fore-part of the *Processus Corona* of the lower Jaw, sticks to the Gums of both the Jaws, and is inserted to the Corner of the Lips.

Buccinum, a Trumpet, or Horn to blow with; also the Trumpet, a kind of Shell-Fish, so call'd from its Shape: Also a Flower that resembles the Figure of a Horn.

Buccula, a little Cheek; also the fleshy Part under the Chin.

Bucentaurus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Carrack, or huge Ship, with the Sign of the Centaur.

Bucentois, a stately Galley, or great Ship, in which the Duke of *Venice* and the Senate go Yearly in Triumph on Ascension-Day, to espouse the Sea.

Bucephalus, the Name of *Alexander the Great's* Horse, taken from the Mark of a Bull's-Head on his Shoulder; also a kind of Thistle.

Buceras, the Herb Fenigreek.

Buck, a Male Deer; also the Male of some other wild Beasts; as a Buck-Goat, a Buck-Rabbit, &c. Hares or Coney when they desire Copulation, are said *To go to Buck*.

Buck of the first Year, a Buck so call'd by Hunters, in the fifth Year of his Age, and in the sixth Year he is termed a *great Buck*.

Buck-mast, the Mast, or Fruit of the Beach-Tree.

Buck-stall, (in old Statutes) a Deer-hay, a Toil, or large Net to catch Deer in.

Buck-thorn, a Shrub, whose Berries are us'd in Physick for Purging Medicines, and to make a deep green Colour: A Whiting-Fish dry'd in the Sun, is likewise so call'd.

Buck-weed, a kind of Herb.

Buck-wheat or **French-wheat**, a sort of Grain much sown in *Surry*, being excellent Food for Swine, Poultry, &c.

Bucks-horn, a Sallet-Herb with many small jagged Leaves, good to stanch Bleeding, and to take off Warts.

Buckanect, a Pirate in the *West-Indies*, a Freebooter, or Röver.

Buckelbians, a Sect of Hereticks, reckon'd among the Anabaptists.

Bucket, a kind of Pail made of Leather, and generally us'd to carry Water for the quenching of Fire in House, &c.

Bucket-rope, (in a Ship) a Rope ty'd to the Bucket, by which Water is hal'd, and drawn up by the Ship's Side.

Buckle or **Girth-buckle**, (among *Sadlers*) a four-square Hoop with a Tongue, which is made steady in going thro' a Hole of Leather, and fasten'd with narrow Thongs.

Buckler or **Shield**, a sort of defensive Armour: It is also Figuratively taken for Defence, or Protection.

Buckler of Beef, a Piece of Beef cut off from the Surloin.

Buckler-thorn, the Name of a certain Herb.

Buckram, a sort of strong Linnen Cloth, stiffen'd with Gum, proper for making Stayes, and several other Uses.

Buckramis, a kind of Herb.

Bucksome, gamesome, jovial, mery, brisk.

Bucolicks, (*Gr.*) Pastoral Songs, or Poems, in which Herdsmen and Country-Swains are represented discoursing together about their Love-Intrigues, or other Concerns, such as *Vigil's Eclogues*, and *Theocritus's Idylls*.

Bucrantunt, the Herb Calves-snout.

Bucula, (*Lat.*) a young Cow, or Heifer.

Bud, a Blossom, or young Sprout: Also a weaned Calf of the first Year, so call'd, because the Horns are then in the Bud.

Budge, the dress'd Skin, or Furr of Lambs.

A **Budge**, one that slips into a House, or Shop, to steal Cloaks, &c.

To **Budge**, to stir, or move from a Place.

Budge of Court. See *Bouche of Court*.

Budge Bachelers, a Company of poor old Men cloath'd in long Gowns, linn'd with Lambs-Furr, who attend upon the Lord-Mayor of the City of London, during the Solemnity of the Publick Shew, on the Day that he first enters upon his Office.

Budge-barrel, a little Tin Barrel to hold Gunpowder, having a Purse or Case of Leather made fast over the Head to prevent the Powder taking Fire; and being generally us'd a-Board a Ship.

Budget, a Pouch, or Bag.

Buff, **Butte** or **Buffalo**, a wild Beast like an Ox, very frequent in the *East-Indies*, and other Parts of *Asia*.

Buffet, a Box or Blow on the Ear.

Buffoon, (*Fr.*) an abusive Jester, a Droll, a Merry *Andrew*.

Buffoonry, saucy, scoffing, or jesting, Drollery.

Bufo, (*Lat.*) a Toad. *Bufo gibbosus*, the hunch-back'd Toad.

Bufo-nius Lapis, the Toad-stone, a kind of precious Stone, falsely said to breed in the Head of a Toad.

Bug, a well known noisome Insect. See *Wood-Louse*.

Buggery, the Coupling of one Man with another, or of a Man or Woman with a brute Beast; a most detestable Sin against God, Nature, and the Law, which is here made a Capital Crime, without Benefit of the Clergy.

Bugle, a sort of wild Ox: Also an Herb excellent for Wounds, either taken in Drink, or outwardly apply'd; also a kind of Glass Beads.

Bugle-horn, a sort of Hunting-Horn.

Buglossus or **Buglossum**, (*Gr.*) Bugloss, a Pot-Herb growing in most Gardens, much of the same Nature with Borage; the Flowers of both being very Cordial and Restorative.

Bugula, a kind of Herb; Bugle, middle Comfrey.

Bulapathon, (*Gr.*) the Herb Patience, a great sort of Dock.

Bulb or **Bulbus**, (among *Herbalists*) the round Root of a Plant, wrapp'd about with many Coats, Skins, or Pills, one over another like an Onion; or else set round thick with many small Scales, and sending out many Fibres, or Strings from the Bottom of the Root: *Bulbs* is also taken for the round spired Beads of Flowers.

Bulbine, an Herb, having Leaves like Leeks, and a Purple Flower; Dog's-Leek.

Bulbocastanum, the Earth-Chestnut, or Pignur.

Bulbous, full of *Bulbs*; as *Bulbous Plants*, i. e. those that have a round Head in the Root; such are Tulips, Onions, Leeks, Garlick, &c.

Bulchin, a Country-Word for a Calf.

Bulfinch. See *Bull-Finch*.

Bulga, (in old *Latin* Writers) a Budget, Mail, or Port-mante.

Bulged. See *Bilged*.

Bulimia or **Bulimus**, (*Gr.*) an Ox-like Appetite, or insatiable Hunger, often accompany'd with a Loss of Spirits, which proceeds from a too sharp Ferment, or Working in the Stomach. It is otherwise call'd *Bovina Fames*, and is somewhat greater than *Fames Canina*, or *Cynorexia*; which See.

Bulk, Massiness, Bigness; also a Stall before a Shop: In Sea Language, the whole Content of a Ship in her Hold, for the Stowage of Goods.

To **Break Bulk**. See *To Break*.

Bulk-head, any Division, or Partition made a-cross a Ship with Boards, or any Thing else, so as one Room may be separated from another. *Bulk-head afore*, the Partition between the Fore-Castle and Grating in the Ship's Head.

Bulker, a Canting-Word for a common Strumpet, or Jilt.

Bulky, big, gross, massy, weighty.

Bull, a well known Beast: Also a Brief, Instrument, or Deed, set forth by the Pope, and seal'd with a Seal of Lead, containing his Decrees, Commands, and other Acts: Also an Impropriety of Speech, or Blunder in Discourse.

The **Golden Bull**, an Ordinance made by the Emperour, *Charles V. A. D. 1536*, about the Form of Electing the Emperours of *Germany*, which is observed to this Day, and so call'd from the Gold Seal hanging on it.

Bull

Bull-bait, a kind of Festival in *Spain* and *Portugal*, during which Men on Horse-back, armed with Lances, &c. are set to encounter an enraged Bull.

Bull-finch, a sort of Bird that has neither Song nor Whistle of its own, yet is very apt to learn, if taught by the Mouth.

Bull-fly or **Bull-bee**, an Insect.

Bull-head or **Billers-thurb**, a Fish that has a broad Head, and wide Mouth, with two broad Fins near the Eyes, and as many under the Belly: Also a little black Water-Vermin.

Bull-weed, a kind of Herb.

Bullace, a wild Plum.

Bullary. See *Boilary*.

Bullen, (Country Word) Hemp-stalks piled.

Bullenger, (in old Statutes) a sort of small Sea-veffel, or Boat.

Bullet, **Ball**, or **Shot**, the Ball of Iron, or Lead that is fir'd out of a Cannon, Musket, Pistol, &c.

Red-hot Bullets, are Bullets heated in a Forge, and thrown into the Pieces of Ordinance, where-in before a good stopple Sod, or Turf has been ram'd down, that the Ball may not touch the Powder. These Bullets are shot in Sieges, to fire Houses, and do the more mischief in a Town, or Fort.

Bullimony or **Bullimong**, a mixture of several sorts of Grain, as Oats, Pease and Vetches. See *Bollimont*.

Bullion, uncoined Gold, or Silver in the Mass, or Biller; also the Plate where such Gold, or Silver is brought to be try'd and exchanged for the King.

Bullion of Copper, is Copper-plates set on the Breast-leathers, or Bridles of Horses for Ornament.

Bully or **Bully-rock**, a boisterous, hectoring Fellow; a Swash-buckler, a Defender, or Maintainer of Strumpets.

Bullrush-bridge, (in the Art of *War*) a Bridge made of many Bundles of Bull-rushes bound together, and cover'd with Planks, to secure a Passage over Bogs, Marshes and Fenny Places.

Bull-tail, the branny part of Meal that has been dress'd; the Word is mention'd in a Statute for the Assize of Bread, *Anno 51. H. 3.*

Bulwark, the old Name for a Bastion; a Rampart, or Fort, for the Defence of a Place.

Bunastus, (*Gr.*) a great Grape like a Teat, or Pop; a large plump kind of Grape.

Burkitt, a kind of huge Ash-tree.

Burbin, a Country-crown.

Bursh, a Bump, a Knob: In *Surgery*, an outward Luxation, or disjoynting of the *Vertebra's*, or Turning-joints of the Back.

Bunches Cods, (among *Florists*) are those Cods that stand out in Knobs, and in which the Seed is lodged.

Bunched Roots, all such round Roots as have Knobs, or Knots in them.

Bunches, **Knobs**, **Warts**, and **Wens**, are Diseases in Horses, occasion'd by eating foul Meat, by Bruises, by hard Riding, and excessive Labour.

Bundle, a parcel of things bound together: Also an uncertain Quantity of some Commodities: Thus a Bundle of Baste-ropes, Harness-plates, or Glovers-knives contains Ten in Number: Of *Hamburgh yarn*, Twenty Skeans.

In a *Law-office*, **Bundles** are a sort of Records of *Chancery*, lying in the Office of the Rolls, as the Files of Bills and Answers in *Chancery*, all Writs of *Chancery*, with their Certificates.

To **Bungle**, to do a thing awkwardly, to cobble, or botch.

Burnas, (*Gr.*) the Turnip-root.

Bunt, (*Sea-term*) the Bag, *Spockling*, middle part of a Sail, which serves to catch and keep the Wind; as *The Bunt holds much Leeward Wind*, i. e. the Bunt hangs too much to the Leeward.

Bunt-lines, are small Lines made fast to the bottom of the Sails in the middle part of the Bolt-rope, and their Use is to hale the Bunt of the Sail, for the better furling it up.

Bunting, a sort of Lark, a Bird.

Buoy, a Log of Wood, Barrel, or the like, laid to float directly over an Anchor, when cast into the Sea, or River; to shew where it lies: Buoys are also sometimes left out at Sea, to serve for Marks, to discover some dangerous Shelves, or Rocks.

To **Stream the Buoy**, is to let the Anchor fall, whilst the Ship has Way.

To **Buoy one up**, to support, or uphold him.

To **Buoy up a Cable**, (in *Sea-Language*) to make fast a piece of Wood thereto, somewhat near the Anchor, so as the Cable may not touch the Ground, when it is suspected to be foul or rocky, to prevent the fretting and cutting of the Cable.

Buoy-rope, a Rope of which one end is ty'd to the Buoy, and the other to the Flock of the Anchor.

Buoyant, any Thing that is floating, or apt to float.

Burbon, (*Gr.*) an Herb, which if eat by Oxen, makes them die of the Quinsy.

Bupthalmus or **Bupthalmuni**, the Herb Ox-eye, May-weed, or stinking Camomile.

Burpessis, the Burn-cow, *Burk-cow*, or Blain-worm, a venomous Insect which kills Cattel that eat it among Grass.

Bur. See *Burr*.

Burchets, a kind of Gun, mention'd in the *Forest Records*.

Burden or **Burthen**, a Load, or Weight of any thing, as much as a Man can well carry. A Ship is said *To be so many Tuns of Burden*, when she will stow, or carry so much in Quantity of Goods.

Burden, (of Gad-steel) is 180 Pounds.

Burdo, (*Lat.*) a Mule bred of a Horse and a She-ass.

Burgage, (*Law-term*) a Tenure whereby the Inhabitants of Cities, Boroughs and Towns hold their Lands, or Tenements of the King, or some Lord, for a certain Yearly Rent: In old times, some gave the Name of *Burgage* to a Dwelling-house in a Borough-Town.

Burgonet, a kind of Helmet.

To **Burgeon**, to grow big about, or gross; from the *French Word Bourgeois*, a Burd.

Burgess, an Inhabitant of a Burgh, or Borough; also one that serves in Parliament for a Borough.

Burgh, a Borough, a large Village, or Commonalty; anciently a Town having a Wall, or some kind of Closure about it.

Burghote, (*Saxon Law-Term*) a Tribute paid towards the building of a Borough, or City, or towards the building of Castles, or Walls of Defence: It is also often taken for a being quit of such Contributions.

Burghbrecth, a Fine imposed on the Community of a Town, for breach of the Peace, &c.

Burgher, a Towns-man.

Burghgrave, a Title of Honour in *Germany*; a Count, or chief Governour of a City, or Castle.

Burghmaster or **Burghmaster**, a chief Magistrate in the Towns of the Low-Countries and other Places of *Germany*.

Burgh

Burghmote, a Court of a Borough, or City.
Burghwart, a Citizen, or Burgeis, a Word us'd in the Charter of King *William the Conqueror* to the *Londoners*.

Burglar, a House-breaker.
Burglary, (in *Common-Law*) signifies the robbing of a House; but it is generally taken in a strict Sense, for the entering into a House, or Church in the Night-time, with an intent to rob it, to kill some Person, or to do some other felonious Act.

Buried Battery. See *Battery Sunk*.
Burin, (*Fr.*) a Graver, or Engraving-tool.
 To **Burl**, To dress Cloth as Fullers do.

Burled, (old Word) armed.
Burlesk or **Burlesque**, comical, merry, jocose; also Mock-Poetry, a merry way of Writing.

Burlesked, turn'd into Burlesk, as *Virgil Burlesked*.

Burley, big, gros, fat.
Burly hand, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for a huge Sword, or great Fury.

A **Burn**, (as *Surgeons* define it) is an impression of Fire made upon a Part, in which there remains a great deal of Heat, with Blisters, and sometimes an Escar; accordingly as the Fire has taken more or less effect.

To **Burn** or **Burn-heat Land**. See *To Den-shire*.

Burnet, an Herb commonly us'd in Saller Furniture, and put into Claret-Wine, to give it a pleasing Relish: Also a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for *Wollen*.

Thorny Burnet, a kind of Shrub.
Burning-Well, a Well near *Wiggin* in *Lancashire*, which, if a Candle be put to it, will presently take Fire, and burn like Brandy; and in a calm Season, will continue for a whole Day together, even to that Degree, that by the Heat of it, one may boil Eggs, Meat, &c.

Burning-Zone. See *Zone*.
 To **Burnish**, to make bright; to polish, to thrive, or grow bigger as a Child does: Also a Term among Hunters, when Harts spread their Horns after they are fray'd, or new-rubbed.

Burnisher, one that burnishes, or polishes, also a Tool made use of in Engraving and Etching, to smooch and sweeten the Work.

Burr, the round Knob of Horn next a Deer's Head.

Burr or **Burr-dock**, an Herb whose broad Leaves, Roots and Seeds, are very useful in Phisick.

Burr-pump or **Bidge-pump**, (in *Sea-Affairs*) a sort of Pump by the Ship's-side, in which is a Staff Seven or Eight foot long, with a Burr of Wood at the end, whereto the Leather is nail'd, and this serves instead of a Box; so that the Staff being thrust down, is hal'd up by a Rope fasten'd to the middle of it.

Burr-seed or **Burr-flag**, a kind of Herb.
Burras-pipe, an Instrument us'd by Goldsmiths, as also by Surgeons, to keep corroding Powers in, as Vitriol, burnt Allum, Precipitate, &c.

Burrel, a sort of Pear otherwise call'd *the red Butter-Pear*, from its smooth, delicious and soft Pulp; which is ripe the latter End of *September*.

Burrel-fly, a kind of Insect.
Burrel-shot. See *Cafe-shot*.

Burrock, a small Wear, or Dam, where Wheels are laid in a River for the taking of Fish.

Burrows, Holes in a Warren, that serve as a Covert for Hares, Rabbits, &c.

Bursa, (*Lat.*) a Purse, or Pouch; also the Groin, or Cod of a Man.

Bursa Pastoris, Shepherd's Purse, an Herb of a binding Quality, good to stay bleeding at the Nose, the Bloody-flux, &c.

Bursalis, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the in-side of the Thigh, so nam'd from its Shape resembling a Purse.

Bursaria, (in ancient Deeds) the Bursery, or Treasury of a Collegiate, or Conventual Church; the Place of receiving, paying, and accounting by the Bursers.

Bursarii, the Bursers of a Monastery, or College: Also certain Exhibitioners, or Scholars at *Paris* in *France*, so styl'd, because they liv'd on the Burs, Fund, or Contribution of Benefactors. Among the *Cistercian* Monks, the *Bursarii*, were the Novices, or young Scholars, sent to the University, and there maintain'd by the Religious out of their Burs, or publick Stock.

Burse, an Exchange; where Merchants meet, and Shops are kept; so call'd, because the Sign of the Purse was anciently set over such a Place: Whence the *Royal Exchange* was termed *Britain's Burse* by King *James I.*

Bursler, the Treasurer of a College, or Monastery.

Bursholder or **Borow-elder**. See *Head-borough*.

Burt-wort, an Herb.

Burt, a flat Fish of the Turbot-kind.
Burton, (on board a Ship) is a small Tackle, to be fasten'd any where at Pleasur, consisting of two single Pulleys: Its use is to hoist small Things in and out, and it will purchase, or draw, more than a single Tackle with two Blocks.

Bury or **Bery**, (*Sax.*) a Dwelling-place, or Court; which is still found at the end of the Names of several Places, as *Alderman-bury*, *St. Edmund's-bury*, &c.

Busca or **Buscus**, (in old *Latin Records*) Under-wood, or Brush-wood.

Buselinum, (*Gr.*) a kind of great Parsley.
Bush, any sort of Shrub, as a Currant-bush, Gooseberry-bush, &c. Among Hunters, the Tail of a Fox.

Bushel, a sort of dry Measure, containing Four Pecks, or Eight Gallons Land-measure, and Five Pecks Water-measure.

Buskin, a kind of Boot, or Hose, coming up to the Calf of the Leg, especially worn by the ancient Actors of Tragedies.

Busse, a small Sea-Vessel, or Ship, us'd by the *Hollanders*, for the catching and carriage of Herrings and other Fish.

Busst, (a Term in *Carving*) a Statue or Figure only representing one half of a Humane Body, so that the Head, Shoulders and Breast appear, but no Arms; and it is made tapering from the Breast downwards.

Busst-coat, (*Country-word*) soft Bread eaten hot with Butter.

Busstard or **Blstard**, a kind of great sluggish Fowl.

Bustle, Stir, Noise, Hurry.

Bustrophe, (*Gr. i. e.* the turning of Oxen when they plow the Ground) a Term made use of to express the manner of Writing among the ancient *Romans*, who at first wrote as it were in Furrows: For the first Line beginning at the Left-hand went to the Right, and then the second Line beginning at the Right-hand was returned back to the Left; so that the Whole look'd like the Furrows of ploughed Land.

Bustron, (*Gr.*) a great unfavoury Fig.

Butcher's-broom, a Shrub with Leaves somewhat like a Myrtle, but prickly at the end.

Butcher's, a great Slaughter.

Butro,

Buteo, (*Lat.*) the Buzzard, a kind of Hawk.
Butis, the Bittour, or Bittern.
Butler, an Officer in a Prince's Court, or Nobleman's House, that keeps the Household-Stores, &c. See *Butler*.
Butlerage of Wines, a certain Impost upon Sale-wines brought into the Land, which the King's Butler may require out of every Ship.
Buttercarle or **Butecarl**, (*Sax.*) a Boat-swain, or Mariner.
Butt or **Bound**, a Mark to shoot at; also a kind of Vessel to hold Liquors. A *Butt* or *Pipe* of Wine contains two Hogheads, or 126 Gallons; and a *Butt* of Currans from 15 to 22 Hundred Weight.
 In *Sea-Language*, a *Butt* is the end of any Plank that joyns to another, on the out-side of the Ship under Water.
 To *Butting* a *Butt*, is when a Plank is loose at one end, and therefore great Ships are bolted at the *Butt-heads*, *i. e.* at the Plank-ends.
Buttens, (a Term in *Hunting*) the Burrs, or Knobs of a Deer's Head, otherwise call'd *Seals*.
Butter of Antimony, (among *Chymists*) is a mixture of the Acid Spirits of Sublimate Corrosive, with the *Regulus*, or a fixed Matter of *Antimony*: This Compound which some call *Icy Oil of Antimony* is a great *Causick*, being us'd to eat proud Flesh and to cleanse Ulcers.
Butter of Tin, is likewise a Compound made of one part of Tin reduc'd to Powder, and three parts of Sublimate Corrosive, and has this strange Property, that it is continually sending forth Fumes, or Smoaking.
Butter-bump, the Bittern, a Bird so call'd by Country-people, from its having smooth and soft Feathers.
Butter-burr, an Herb growing in moist Places, with very broad Leaves, the Root of which Strengthens the Heart, and clears the *Vital Spirits*; so that it resists all infectious Diseases, and is by some call'd *Pestilens-wort*.
Butter-fly, a well known Insect; also an Herb otherwise call'd *Reg-wort*.
Butter-pear. See *Burrel*.
Butter-teeth, great broad Fore-teeth.
Butter-wort, an Herb so nam'd, because it feels as if it were besmeared with Butter: It is also call'd *Tork-shire Samice*, from its growing plentifully in that County, and its only known Property is to rot Sheep.
Buttes, the ends, or short pieces of ploughed Lands that lie in Ridges and Furrows. See *Abbut-tols*.
Buttock, the Breech, or Haunch: In a Ship, it is that part of her which makes her breadth right a-stern from the Tuck upwards; so that according as a Ship is built broad, or narrow, at the Transom, she is said *To have a broad*, or *a narrow Buttock*.
Buttress, (in *Architect.*) an Arch, or mass of Stone, that serves to bear up the sides of a Building, Wall, &c. They are chiefly us'd in such Buildings as are rais'd after the *Gothick* manner.
Buttress or **Buttrise**, a Tool us'd by Farriers to pierce the Sole of a Horse's Foot that is overgrown, to pare the Hoof, fit the Shooe to it, &c.
Butwin or **Butwinck**, a kind of Bird.
Butyrum, (*Gr.*) Butter.
Butyrum Saturni, a Chymical Composition, call'd sweet Liquor of Lead.
Buxome. See *Bucksome*.
Buxus, (*Lat.*) the Box-tree, a Shrub; also a Top, or any other Thing made of Box-wood.
Buzz, (in old *Records*) the Shaft of an Arrow, before it is fleg'd, or feather'd.
 To *Buzz*, to hum, or make a Noise, as Bees and other great Flies do; to whisper into one's Ear.

Buzzar or **Bazar**, a Market-place among the *Persians*.
Buzzard, a kind of great Hawk, or Kite; whence it is figuratively taken for an ignorant Fool, a senseless Fellow.
Bye or **Bye**, (*Danish*) an Habitation, or Place of Abode: The Word is still retain'd in the end of the Names of many Towns and Villages, especially in the Northern Parts of England; as *Appleby*, *Danby*, *Willoughby*, &c.
 To *Byde*, (*Sax.*) to Publish. See *Bedel*.
By-Laws, certain Laws made in Courts Lect, or Courts Baron: Also such as are made by particular Corporations or Companies, for the better regulating of Trade, &c.
By-work. See *Landskip*.
Byer, (old Word) a Fray, or Scuffle.
Byer, a *Scotch* Word for a Neat-house, or Cow-house; as in the Ballad of *Christ-kirk* on the Green.—*The Bols flew over the Byer*.
Bylander, a kind of little Swift-sailing Ship, which often carries small Merchandize between *Ostend* in *Flanders* and *England*, so call'd from its Coasting as it were by the Land.
Byne, (*Gr.*) Malt, Barley steeped.
Byram, a Solemn Festival among the *Turks*, which may be termed their Carnival.
Byramlick, a Present made at that time, of the nature of our New-Year's Gift.
Byrlaw or **Byrlaw**, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) such Laws as are establish'd with Consent of Neighbours unanimously chosen in the Courts call'd *Burlaw-Courts*, the same kind of Ordinances that in our Courts Lect and Courts Baron are call'd *By-Laws*.
Byrus, (*Gr.*) a kind of fine Flax; also Linnen like Cambrick, or Lawn.
Bytrent, (old Word) caught about.
Bytween, (old Word) made senseless.
Bytweening. See *Bytween*.

C A

CA B, a Hebrew Measure containing Three Pints, or the Eighteenth part of an *Ephs*.
Caback, a *Russian* Word for an Inn, or *ViTualling-house*.
Cabal or **Cabala**, (*Heb. i. e.* receiving) a *Mystic* Doctrine among the ancient *Jews*, deliver'd down by Word of Mouth, as they say, from *Moses* to the Fathers, and at last gather'd into a Body in the *Talmud*: Also a secret Science in use among the more Modern *Jews*, by which they pretend to unfold *Divine Mysteries*, with respect to the Letters of the *Hebrew Alphabet*; as that the World shall last Six thousand Years, because the Letter *Aleph* which stands for a Thousand is found Six times in the First Verse of the Bible: Whence the *English* Word *Cabal* signifying a Junto, or private Council, a particular Party, Set, or Gang.
 To *Cabal*, to make Parties, to plot privately.
Cabalist, one skill'd in the *Jewish Cabala*.
Caballin Ales, a course sort of Ales generally us'd by Farriers to purge Horses.
Cabalus, (*Lat.*) a Palfrey, or Pad-nag; a Mill-horse.
Cabarick, an Herb otherwise call'd *Harle-wort*.
Cabbage, a well known Plant, of which there are several sorts.

Cab

Cabbage of a Deer's-head, (among *Hunters*) the Burr that parts where the Horns take their Rise.

Cabbage-worm, a kind of Insect.

Cabbin, (*Fr.*) a Cottage, Hut, or Booth; also a little Room to lie in on board a Ship.

Cabinet, a Closet in the King's Palace, or in a Nobleman's House: Also a Chest of Drawers, or little Trunk to put Things of Value in.

Cabinet-Organ, a little Organ, that may be easily carry'd, or remov'd from one Place to another.

Cable, a great Rope of Three Strands, which being fasten'd to an Anchor holds the Ship fast when she rides: The Sea-terms about this Rope are these, *viz.*

The **Cable is well laid**, *i. e.* it is well wrought, or made. To **Bend the Cable**, is to make it fast to the Ring of the Anchor; and to **Unbend it**, is to take it away. To **Keckle, Plat, or Serve the Cable**, to bind it about with Ropes, or Clouts, in order to keep it from galling in the Hawses. **Pay more Cable**, *i. e.* let it more out from the Ship, that the Boat which carries the Anchor may the more easily drop it into the Sea. **Pay cheap the Cable**, *i. e.* put, or hand it out a-pace. To **Quoil the Cable**, is to roll it up round in a Ring. To **Splice a Cable**, is to make two pieces fast together, by working the several Strands of it one into another: **Veer more Cable**, *i. e.* put more out: When two Cables are spliced, or fasten'd together, 'tis call'd a **Shot of a Cable**.

Cable-tire, the several Rolls of a Cable, that are laid one upon another.

Cablish, a *Forest-lane* Term, signifying Brush-wood, or Wind-fallen Wood.

Caboten or **Cabossed**, (*Span.* in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd to express the Head of any Beasts being cut off just behind the Ears, by a Section parallel to the Face, or by a perpendicular, down-right Section; whereas *Couping* signifies an Horizontal one, and is never so close to the Ears as *Cabosing*.

Caburns, (*Sea-term*) small Lines made of Rope-yarn, or Spun-yarn, which serve to bind the Cables of a Ship, and to make up the Sails to the Yard-arms.

Cacafuego, (*Span.* *i. e.* *Shite-fire*) a bragging, or vapouring Fellow.

Cacalia, (*Gr.*) an Herb, whose Root being soak'd in Wine, is good for a Cough; strange Colic-fool.

Cacao, an *Indian* Tree like an Orange-tree, with respect to its bigness, and the shape of its Leaves: The Fruit of it resembles a Melon full of small Nuts, properly call'd *Cacao*, and less than an Almond, of which the Drink call'd *Chocolate* is usually made.

Cacatoria Febris, (*Lat.*) a kind of intermitting Fever, accompany'd with a violent Looseness, which is sometimes griping, and extremely weakens the Patient.

Cacemphaton or **Cacemphaton**, (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) a harsh Sound of Words, as when after *cum*, *n* begins the next Word; as, *Numerum cum navibus aquet*, *Virg.* Or when a Word following begins with the same Syllable that the former Word ended with; as *Dorica Castra*.

Cachectus or **Cachecticus**, one that has an ill Habit of Body.

Cachery, an ill Constitution, Habit, or State of the Body, proceeding from a bad Disposition of the Humours; which is often follow'd by ling'ring Feavers, Consumptions, Dropsies, &c.

Cachys, the Catlin that grows upon Nut-trees, Goslings on Willows, &c. Maple-chats, or Ash-keys.

Cackrel, a sort of Fish, so call'd, because it is of a loosening Quality, and Purges the Belly.

To **Cackle**, to cry out as a Hen does, when she has laid her Egg.

Cacochylia, (*Gr.* in the Art of *Physick*) a bad Chylification, when the Humour call'd Chyle is not duly made.

Cacochymia, abundance of corrupt Humours in the Body, caus'd by bad Nourishment, or ill Digestion.

Cacodemon, an evil Spirit, a Devil: Among *Astrologers*, the Twelfth House of a Scheme, or Figure of the Heavens, so call'd by reason of its dreadful Significations, as secret Enemies, great Losses, Imprisonment, &c.

Cacochyia, an ill Habit, an evil Custom, or Fashion: Also a Boil, Botch, or Sore hard to be cur'd; a rebellious Ulcer, a malignant Disease.

Cacopathia, a suffering of Evil; a lying under a painful Disease, &c. Calamity.

Cacophaton. See *Cacephaton*.

Cacophonia, a bad Tone of the Voice, proceeding from an ill State of its Organs, or Instruments.

Cacopragia, an Indisposition of the Body, particularly a Distemper in those Parts that convey the Nourishment.

Cacothymus, an unequal Pulse.

Cacophyria, a bad Pulse.

Cacosomachus, that has a bad Stomach.

Cacosyntheton, (in *Rhetorick*) a faulty Composition, or joyning together of Words in a Sentence.

Cacotrophia, (in the Art of *Physick*) an ill Nourishment, proceeding from a Fault of the Blood.

Cacotyche, (*i. e.* evil Fortune) the Sixth House of an *Astrological* Figure, sometimes so call'd from its bad Signification; as Diseases, &c.

Cocozelia, (in *Rhetorick*) perverse Imitation, Affectation.

Cocozelum, a Term us'd when an Oration, or Speech is faulty by Impropriety of Words, want of Coherence, Redundancy, Obscurity, &c.

Cactus, a kind of Thistle, an Artichok.

Cacubalum or **Cucubulum**, an Herb, whose Leaves are good to heal the Biting of Serpents; Chick weed.

Cadaverous, (*Lat.*) belonging to a dead Corps, or Carcass.

Caddow, a Bird otherwise call'd a Chough, or Jack-daw.

Cade, (*Lat.*) a Cag, Cask, or Barrel.

Cade of Herrings, a Vessel, or Measure containing the Quantity of 500 Red-herrings: Of Sprats 1000.

Cadelamb, a young Lamb wean'd, and brought up by hand in a House.

Cader. See *Cadet*.

Cadee, **Caddoe** or **Cadi**, (*Arabick* *i. e.* Lord, or Magistrate) a kind of Justice of Peace among the *Turks*; and other Eastern People.

Cadelescher or **Cabilecher**, a great Governour, or chief Magistrate in *Turkey*, of which sort there are only two, *viz.* One over *Natolia*, or the lesser *Asia*, and the other over *Greece*.

Cadence, (*Lat.*) the end, or fall of a Period, or Sentence: In *Musick*, *Cadence* or *Close*, is a kind of Conclusion of the Tune which is made of all the Parts together in several Places of any Key. See *Close*.

Cadent, (*i. e.* falling) among *Astrologers*, a Planet is said to be *Cadent*, or in its Fall, when 'tis in a Sign opposite to that of its Exaltation: And *Cadent Houses* are the Third, Sixth, Ninth, and

and Twelfth House of a Scheme, or Figure of the Heavens; being those that are next from the Angles.

Cadet or **Cadet**, (*Fr.*) a younger Brother: But it is more especially taken for a Volunteer that serves in the Wars, upon his own Charge, as young Gentlemen do, carrying Arms to learn Experience, and wait for Preferment.

Cadmus, the Straw-worm, an Insect.

Cadge, a round Frame of Wood upon which Falconers carry their Hawks when they bring them to fell.

Cadix Arthur, a high Mountain in *Brecknockshire*; commonly call'd King Arthur's Chair.

Cadiz, a noted Sea-port Town of *Andalusia*, a Province of *Spain*.

Calamita, (*Gr.*) Brass stone, or Brass-ore, a Stone out of which Brass is tried: Also a kind of soft Stone, otherwise call'd *Lapis Calaminaris*, which being burnt sends forth a yellow Smoak, and is us'd for the turning of Copper into Brass.

Calmitas, a sort of precious Stone, having blew Specks about it.

Calmus, a King of the *Phenicians*, and first In-venter of the Letters of the *Greek* Alphabet.

Caluca Bona, (*Lat.* Civil-law Term) Elcheats, Goods fallen, or forfeited to the Prince's Treasury.

Calculus *Populus*, the Falling-sickness, a Disease so call'd, because Persons troubled with it, fall down suddenly upon the Ground.

Calub, a Pipe, or Hog's-head, an ancient Measure that contain'd about Eighteen Gallons.

Calvus, (*Gr.*) the North-east Wind which brings Clouds towards its own Point.

Calvula, (*Lat.*) the Blind-worm, or Sloe-worm; an Insect.

Caecum Intestinum, (in *Anat.*) the blind Gut, so nam'd, because one end of it is shut up, inso-much that the Ordure and the Humour call'd *Chyle*, both come in and go out at the same Ori-fice.

Calibat. See *Calibuty*!

Cepa or **Cypr**, (*Lat.*) an Onion, a Plant of a hot and windy Quality.

Cerula, (*Lat.*) the Clot-bird, Smatch, or Stone-check.

Ceruleum, a kind of Sand found amidst the Ore of Gold and Silver, and anciently us'd by Painters.

Cesar, a Name usually given to Twelve Empe-rors of *Rome* that succeeded *Julius Cesar*, as also afterwards to the Heir Apparent of any Emperour: It was the Surname of the *Julian* Family, either because the first of them was cut out of his Mo-ther's Belly, or upon account of his being born with much Hair.

Cesarian Section or **Operation**, the cutting o-pen of the Mother's Belly, or Womb, to make way for the Child to be taken out; and *Cesarian Birth*, is that of a Child brought into the World that way.

Cestus, (*Lat.*) a large Gauntlet, or Glove made of a raw Hide, and strengthen'd with Lead, which the Wrestlers among the ancient *Romans* made use of, when they fought at Fifty-cuffs in the Publick Games, or Exercises.

Cestus or **Cestum**, a kind of Girdle which the Poets and Painters have given to the Heathen Goddesses, *Venus* and *Juno*.

Cesura, a Cut, or Gash, a Notch; a piece of a Sentence, or Verse: Also a Figure in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry, when there remains an odd Syllable after a Foot, and that Syllable ends the Word: This *Cesura* is so necessary, That few Verses can be made to run well without it, and it is Four-

fold, *viz.* *Triemimeris*, *Pentemimeris*, *Heptemimeris*, and *Enneemimeris*; which See in their pro-per Places.

Cag or **Reg of Sturgeon**, a Barrel, or Vessel that contains from Four to Five Gallons.

Cage-work, the uppermost carved Works of a Ship's Hull.

Cagia, (in old *Latin* Records) a Bird-cage, a Coop for Hens.

Caher. See *Cayer*.

Caiphas, (*Syr.* a Walker about) the Name of a High Priest among the *Jews*, in our Blessed Savi-our's Time.

To **Cajole**, (*Fr.*) to flatter, sooth up, or coaks; to inveigle, or beguile.

Cajolery, a courting, or fawning upon; Flatte-ry, or vain Praise.

Caimeacan, an Officer of great Dignity among the *Turks*; as The *Caimeacan* of *Constantinople*, who is Governour of the City, in Power next to the *Grand Visier* and *Mufti*.

Caillon, (*Fr.*) a cover'd Waggon, or Carriage for Provisions, or Ammunition for an Army: Also a Case, or Chest fill'd with Powder, or Bombs, which the Besieged bury under some Work, to blow up the Enemy when Master of it, setting Fire to the Chest by a Train convey'd in a Pipe: It is otherwise termed a *Superficial Fourneau*, or *Mine*.

Caiff, a miserable Slave, a lewd Wretch; a pitiful, sorry Fellow.

Caiffined, chained, or bound with Chains.

Chaucer.

Calaber, the Skin, or Furr of a little Creature of the same Name, about the bigness of a Squirrel, which is of a gray Colour, and bred for the most part in *High Germany*.

Calam, a sort of Mineral, found not long since in the *East-Indies*.

Calamagrostis, (*Gr.*) the Herb Sheer-grass, or Reed-grass.

Calamary, a kind of Fish.

Calaminaris Lapis, (*Lat.*) the Calamine-stone; which being mixt with Copper, turns it into yellow Brass. There is also an Artificial Sort made in Copper-forges and Furnaces.

Calamintha, a (*Gr.*) the Herb Calamint, other-wise call'd Mountain-mint, good against Poisons, Convulsions, Ruptures, Jaundice, &c.

Calamites or **Calamita**, a little green Frog, living amidst Reeds and Shrubs; also a sort of Gem like a Reed.

Calamitous, (in ancient *Deeds*) a Stick, or Gag put into the Mouth of Dogs to hinder their Bark-ing.

Calamitous, (*Lat.*) miserable, wretched, hard.

Calamity, Misery, Trouble, Misfortune, Dis-tress.

Calamochmus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Down, or wool-ly Substance that grows about Canes, or Reeds.

Calamus, a Reed or Cane, a Pipe; a Straw or Stalk, a Quill.

Calamus Aromaticus, a kind of sweet Cane, or Reed us'd by Apothecaries in several Medi-cines.

Calamus Scripatorius, a Writing-pen: In *Ana-tomy*, a-certain space about the Fourth Ventricle of the Brain, the lower part of which is let into the *Medulla Oblongata*, and there makes a Cavity, or hollow Pipe, snap'd like a Pen; whence it has its Name.

Calandra, the Bunting, a kind of Lark.

Calangium, (in ancient *Writers*) Challenge, Claim, or Dispute.

Calata Comitii, (among the *Romans*) an As-sembly of the People, who were call'd together

for the Election and Consecration of Priests, Probate of Wills, &c.

Calathiana, a sort of Violet-flower without Stems, that springs in *Armenia*.

Calatrava, a Place in *Spain*, which gives Name to an Order of Knights, call'd Knights of *Calatrava*.

Calcastrum, (in old *Records*) a Tax, or Contribution anciently paid by the Neighbouring Inhabitants of a Country, for the making and repairing of common Roads.

Calcaneus or **Os Calcis**, (in *Anat.*) the Heel-bone, or bone of the *Tarsus*, which lies under the *Astragalus*, and is united to them by the Joyning, call'd *Ginglymus*.

Calcanthum. See *Chalcansubum*.

Calcar, a Spur for a Horse; also a Calcining-furnace us'd by Chymists.

Calcarium, Lime-stone, the Earth of which Lime is made.

Calcea, (in ancient *Deeds*) a Road, or Highway mainrain'd with Stones and Rubbish.

Calcreta or **Calcretum**, a Causey, or Causeway.

Calcipetra, (in *Anat.*) are Three small Bones, which with others make up that part of the Foot which succeeds the Ankle.

Calcination, (in *Chymistry*) the Act of Calcining, the reducing of a mixt Body into Powder by means of Fire, or of any thing that has a corroding, or eating Quality as Quick-silver, *Aqua Fortis*, &c.

Philosophical or **Spagirical Calcination**, is when Horns, Bones, or Hoofs are hanged over boiling Water, or other Liquor, till having lost all their Moisture, they may be easily powder'd.

Calcination of Copper. See *Asstum*.

Calcination of Flints or of Crystal, Pebbles, &c. is made by heating them red-hot, and then casting them whilst so into cold Water, or Vinegar; which being done Four or Five times, they'll become very brittle, and may be easily powder'd.

To **Calcine**, to burn to a *Catr*, or Cinder.

Calcitraga, (*Lat.*) a kind of Saxifrage, an Herb good against the Stone; Harts-tongue.

To **Calculate**, to cast Accounts, to compute, or reckon; to model, or frame a Discourse, &c.

Calculation, the Act of Calculating, or Computing; an Account, or Reckoning.

Calculus, a small Pebble, or Gravel-stone; a Chack-stone, a Counter to cast Account with, a Chels-man, or Table-man: Also a Stone in the Kidneys, or Bladder of a Humane Body.

Calculus Differentialis, (among *Mathematicians*) is the Arithmetick of the infinitely small Differences between valuable Quantities; which in *England* is call'd the *Arithmetick of Fluxions*. See *Fluxions*.

Calculus Integrabilis, is the Method of finding the proper flowing Quantity of any given Fluxion; and is the Reverse of the *Calculus Differentialis*, which finds the Fluxion from the flowing Quantity.

Calbaria, (in old *Records*) a Cauldron, or Copper.

Calderium, a Cauldron, or Kettle; also a hot Bath, or dry Bath.

Calib, (*Heb.* a Dog) one of those Worthies that accompany'd *Jeshua* in the Discovery of the Land of *Canaan*.

Caledonian Wood, a great Wood in *Scotland*, whence the whole Country was call'd *Caledonia* or *Calydonia*.

Calcification, (*Lat.*) a heating, or warming: In a Philosophical Sense, the producing, or stirring up of Heat in a mixt Body.

Calendar, an Account, or Distribution of Time fitted for Civil Use, and taken from the Motion of the Heavenly Bodies; an Almanack in which are set down the Days of the Weeks and Months, with the Festivals that happen during the Year; the Sun's Rising and Setting, the Changes of the Moon, and Tides, &c.

Calendar Astronomical. See *Astronomical Calendar*.

Calender, one whose Trade is to *Calender*, i. e. to Smooth, Trim, or set a Gloss upon Linnen-cloth, Surffs, &c. Or the Engine us'd for that purpose: Also a small Insect that eats Corn.

Calends, the first Day of every Month, so nam'd by the *Romans*, from the *Greek* Word *Calco* to Call; because anciently counting their Months by the Motion of the Moon, a Priest was appointed to observe the exact Time of the New Moon, and to give Notice of it to the President over the Sacrifices, who call'd the People together, and declar'd to them how the Days were to be reckon'd till the Nones; pronouncing the Word *Calco* Five times if the Nones happen'd on the Fifth Day, or Seven times, if they happen'd on the Seventh Day of the Month.

Calendula, (*Lat.*) the Marigold, Plant and Flower.

Calenture, a burning Fever.

Calash or **Calash**, a little open Chariot for Two Persons to ride in.

Calbite or **Calbite**, (*Fr.*) a sort of sweet red Apple. See *Autumn-Calbite*.

Cal, the Young of a Cow; among Hunters a Male-Eart, or a Hind of the first Year.

Sea-Calf, a great Fish with a Velvet black spotted Skin, the Flesh of which is like that of a Sucking-pig.

Calli, (among the *Turks*) the second of the Nine Degrees of the Students of the *Mohometan* Law, or Religion.

Caliber or **Caliper**, (*Fr.* in *Gunnery*) the Bigness, or rather the Diameter of a Piece of Ordnance, or any other Fire-arms at the *Bore*, or Mouth.

† **Calidity**, (*Lat.*) Heat.

Caliduct, a kind of Furnace, us'd by the ancient *Romans*, to convey Heat from one Room to another.

Calidum Imatum, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd by some Writers in Physick for the natural Heat of the Body.

Califactory, a Room in a Monastery, where the Religious Persons warm themselves.

Caliper. See *Caliber* and *Callipers*.

Caliph or **Calli**, a *Persian* Word, signifying King, or Emperor.

Calpodium or **Calopodium**, (*Gr.*) a Wooden Shoe, or Patten: In some old *Records*, a sort of Galloshoes, or Cases to wear over one's Shoes; a Slipper.

Caliber or **Calliber**, a small Gun us'd at Sea.

To **Call** or **Caik** a *Ship*, is to drive *Oakam*, Spun-yarn, or the like into all the Seams, Rends, and wooden Pins to keep out the Water.

Calked, (old Word) cast up.

Calking-irons, Iron-Chizzels well-laid over with hot Pitch, to thrust the *Oakam* into the Seams between the Planks.

Call, (in *Hunting*) a Lesson blown upon the Horn to comfort the Hounds: Among Fowlers, *Calls* are Artificial Pipes, made to catch Quails, Moor-powts, and other Birds, by imitating their Notes.

Callais, (*Gr.*) a kind of precious Stone, like a Sapphire of a bright Sea-green Colour.

Callarias, the Haddock, or Whiting, a Fish.

Calliblepharum, a Medicine with which Womens Eye-brows were made black, to render them more beautiful.

Callitoe, a sort of Linnen-Cloth brought from *Calicut*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*.

Callitreas, the Sweet-bread, the same as *Pancreas*; which see.

Calligonon, the Herb Way-grafs, or Knot-grafs.

Calligraphy, fair, or handsome Writing.

Callimancoe, a sort of woollen Stuff.

Callion, (*Gr.*) a kind of Night-shade, an Herb.

Callionymus, a Fish whose Gall is good for the Eyes, and cures Bloud-shot in them; also the Lilly of the Valleys, a Flower.

Calliope, the first of the Nine Muses, said to preside over Harmony, Heroick Poetry, and Hymns made in honour of the Gods.

Callipers, an Instrument made like a Sliding-Rule, to embrace the Two Heads of a Cask, or Barrel, in order to find the length of it.

Callipers or **Calliper-Compasses**, a sort of Compasses, with crooked, or bowing Legs, us'd by Gunners to measure the Bores and Cylinders of Guns, and the Diameters of Bulls.

Callippick Period, (in Chronol.) a Cycle, or Period of 76 Years, which *Callippus*, a famous *Grecian* Astronomer invented to improve that of *Meton*; after the Expiration of which time, he suppos'd the Lunations, or Changes of the Moon would all happen on the same Day of the Month and Hour of the Day, as before.

Callistruthia, (*Gr.*) a Fig of an exquisite Taste, and cooling Quality.

Callithrix, a kind of Ape in *Ethiopia*, with a long Beard, and a spread Tail; also the Herb Maiden-hair.

Callosity (*Lat.*) callousness, hardness, or thickness of the Skin, properly that which is occasioned by much Labour.

Callous, having a thick Skin, hard, brawny. In *Surgery*, a Swelling, or Ulcer, is said *To grow callous* when 'tis harden'd, which sometimes happen to the Lips of a Wound.

Callow, unfledged, bare, or not covered with Feathers.

Callus, (*Lat.*) a kind of hard Flesh; also Brawn, or hardness of the Skin, by much Labour. Among Surgeons, it is taken for a sort of glewy Substance that grows about broken Bones, and serves to folder them.

Calm, (*Fr.*) still, quiet.

A **Calm** or **Stark Calm**, a word us'd at Sea, when there is not a Breath of Wind stirring.

Calomelas, (*Gr.*) sweet Sublimate, a Chymical Preparation, the same as *Mercurius dulcis*; which see.

Calopodium. See *Calipodium*.

Calo: Trunatus. See *Emphyton Thermon*.

Calovers, certain *Greek* Monks of the Order of *St. Basil*.

Calounds, a kind of Linnen-drawers, usually worn among the *Turks*.

Caltha, (*Lat.*) the Marigold Plant and Flower. *Caltha Palustris*, Marsh-marigold.

Caltraps or **Chausse-trapes**, (*Fr.*) are Irons with four Spikes, two, three, or four Inches long, made after such a manner, that which way soever they fall, one Point still lies uppermost, like a Nail: They are generally made use of to throw on Bridges, Planks, Breaches, &c. To annoy the Enemies

Horse, that they may not approach without great Difficulty: Also an Instrument with Three Iron-points, us'd in hunting the Wolf; and an Herb of which there are several sorts; as *Land-Caltraps*, *Water-Caltraps*, &c.

Calva, (*Lat.*) the hairy Scalp, or upper part of the Head, which grows bald first, either by Disease, or Old Age.

Calvaria, a Skull, also a Place of Skulls, a common Place of Burial.

Calvary, a Mountain without the City of *Jerusalem*, so call'd from dead Mens Skulls found there, and *Golgotha* in *Hebrew*.

In *Heraldry*, a **Cross Calvary** is a Cross rais'd on the Steps of a Ladder.

Calves-head, a sort of Herb.

Calvinism, the Doctrine and Principles of *John Calvin*, a famous Reformer of the Church of *Geneva*.

Calvinist, one that follows that Doctrine.

Calvitium, (*Lat.*) Baldness.

To Calumniate, to accuse, or charge falsely, to a ledge against one maliciously, to Slander, or Cavil.

Calumniator, a Slanderer, or false Accuser.

Calumny, false Imputation, malicious Aspersions, Slander.

Calx, (*Lat.*) Chalk, Lime, Mortar: In *Anatomy*, the Heel, or the second Bone in that part of the Foot which succeeds the Angle, being bigger and stronger than the rest; so that a Man may stand more firmly upon it, and not fall so easily backwards.

In *Chymistry*, **Calx**, is that which is produced by the calcining, or burning of any Metal, or Mineral, in a Crucible, &c. Thus some Stones are burnt to a *Calx*, and the Ashes of Vegetables, Horns and Bones are likewise so call'd.

Calx of Antimony. See *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*.

Calyx, (*Gr.* among *Herbalists*) the Cup of the Flower in any Plant, or the small green Leaves on the top of the Stalk in Herbs, with which, first the Blossom, and afterwards the Seed is cover'd and enclos'd. 'Tis also sometimes taken for the Flower it self, when its Figure is like that of a Rose-bud, and not yet having its Leaves spread out.

Camail, (*Fr.*) a Bishop's Purple Ornament worn over the Rochet.

Camarade or **Comrade**, a Companion, or Chamber-fellow; an intimate Friend.

Camaronis, (*Gr.*) a raising with an Arch, or Vault: In *Surgery*, a Blow upon the Skull whereby some part of the Bone is left hanging up like an Arch.

Cambering, (among *Sea men*) the Deck of a Ship is said *To lie cambering*, when it does not lie level, but higher in the middle than at either end: Also if her *Keel* be bent from the middle upwards, they say She is *Camber-keeled*.

Cambium, (*Lat.*) the exchanging, or bartering of Commodities; also an Exchange, or Place where Merchants meet: In some old Authors that treat of *Physick*, it is taken for one of the Three Humours that nourish the Body, the other Two being call'd *Gluten* and *Ros*; which See.

Cambren, a *British* Word signifying a crooked Stick, with Notches in it, on which Butchers hang their Meat.

Cambria, the Country of *Wales*, said to be so nam'd from *Camber* the Son of *Brutus*.

Cambryck, a sort of fine Linnen-Cloth made at *Cambay*, a City of the Low-Countries.

Camelus, (*Gr.*) the Camel, a Beast of Burden, common in the Eastern Countries, that can

carry a Thousand Pounds Weight, and live Ten or Twelve Days without eating or drinking.

Camels Hay, a kind of sweet-smelling Rush brought out of those Parts, which is very agreeable to Camels; as also effectual in *Physick*, for the Stomach, Liver, Reins, and against spitting of Blood.

Camelion, a Creature like a Lizard, but that its Head is bigger and broader: It has Four Feet, Three Toes upon each, and a long Tail, with which it fastens upon Trees, as well as with its Feet: It frequents the Rocks; lays Eggs, and lives upon Flies, &c. The ordinary Colour of it is a whitish Gray, but being expos'd to the Sun, or set upon other Colours; some parts of the Skin change their Colour, after a pleasant manner.

Camelina, Treacle, or Worm-seed.

Camelopardalis or **Camelopardus**, a Beast shap'd like a Camel, and spotted like a Panther.

Camelopardium, the Herb Hore-hound.

Camcra, (*Lat.*) a vaulted or arched Building, an Upper Chamber, or Gallery: In some old Records, it is taken for any winding, or crooked plat of Ground.

Camcra Obscura. See *Obscura Camera*.

Camery or **Frounce**, a Disease in Horses, when small Warts, or Pimples, arise in the midst of the Palate of the Mouth; which are very soft and sore, and sometimes breed in the Lips and Tongue.

Camica, (in ancient *Deeds*) Camlet, or fine Stuff, made at first purely of Camel's Hair.

Camisado, (*Spanish*) a sudden Assault, or Surprizal of an Enemy by Night; so call'd from a white Shirt which the *Assailants* put over their Arms, to distinguish one another.

Camlet, a sort of Stuff made partly of Camel's Hair, and partly of Silk or Stuff.

Cammarus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Crevice, or Crayfish. *Cammarus Marinus*, the Lobster.

Cammock, an Herb that has a hard big Root, and is otherwise call'd Rest-harrow.

Canonille, (*Gr.*) an Herb of a sweet Smell, which grows and spreads more by being trampled upon.

Canopy, (old Word) crooked upwards.

Camp, the Place where an Army lodges in Tents, or Huts, sometimes intrenched, and sometimes without any other Defence than the Advantage of the Ground.

Camp-Marshal or **Camp-Master**. See *Marschal* and *Master de Camp*.

Camp-Volant, (*Fr.*) a Flying-Camp, or Army, a strong Body of Horse and Foot, usually commanded by a Lieutenant-General, which is always in Motion, to prevent the Inroads of the Enemy, to keep their Forces in continual Alarm, to hinder Convoys, to throw it self upon occasion into a Besieged Place, &c.

Campaign or **Campaign**, a Plain, a Champion, or open Country. In Military Affairs, the space of Time every Year that an Army continues in the Field during any War; a Field-Expedition, or a Summers-War: Thus a Man is said *To have made Twenty Campaigns*, when he has spent so many Years in warlike Services in the Field.

Campaign-Oven, (among *Confectioners*) a portable Oven made of red Copper, Three or Four Inches high, of a convenient length, and rais'd a little upon Feet, so as Fire may be kindled underneath: The Cover or Lid of it has Ledges to hold Fire likewise, when it is necessary to put some on the rod, or on both Sides.

Campana, (*Lat.*) a Bell. *Campana bajula*, a small portable Hand-bell, such as were in use among other sopphish Ceremonies in the Roman

Church, and are still retain'd by Parish-Beadles, Publick Criers, &c.

Campaniformis, a Term us'd by some *Herbalists*, for any Flower that is shap'd like a Bell.

Campanula, a little Bell; also the Herb *Rope-weed*, or *Wood-bind*.

Campanula Sylvestris, the blew Bell-Flower; or *Canterbury-Bells*.

Campanulate Flower, the same as *Campaniformis*.

Campartum, (in old *Latin Records*) any part or portion of a larger Field or Ground: Also *Champerity*, a Division or Share of what would be otherwise in gross or common.

Campe, (*Gr.*) a Worm, or Grub with many Feet; a Palmer, or Caterpillar.

Campechio, a kind of *Indian Wood*. See *Log-wood*.

Camphire, the Gum or Rosin of a Tree much like a Walnut-tree, that grows in the *East Indies* upon Mountains near the Sea, and in the Island of *Borneo*, so large, that a Hundred Men may stand under the Shade of it. This Gum flows in great abundance after Tempests and Earthquakes.

Camphozata, (*Lat.*) the Herb Lavender-cotten, or Garden-Cypress.

Camptens, an Herb that bears a pretty Flower, as being a kind of *Lychnis*, or *Bachelers-burton*. The Herb and Seed are useful against Bleeding, Gravel, venomous Bites, Ulcers, Cancers, *Pistula's*, &c.

Campus Martius, a Field near *Rome*, Dedicated to the God *Mars*, where the *Roman Youth* us'd to Exercise, and the People assembled to give their Votes for the Choice of Magistrates.

Campus Scleratus, a Place where the *Vestal Nuns* that broke their Vow of Virginity were bury'd alive.

Canaan, (*Heb.* a Merchant) the Son of *Ham*, of whom the Land of *Canaan* took its Name.

Canades, an *American Bird* most beautiful to behold, by reason of the admirable Variety of its Feathers; its Eyes are red like a Ruby, and the Head adorn'd with a Cap of Vermilion-colour'd Feathers sparkling like a live Coal. This Bird is about the bigness of a Pheasant, and very kind to Friends, but severe to its Enemies.

Canaille, (*Fr.*) the Mob or Rabble, the Dregs of the People.

Canal, (*Lat.*) an artificial River for the draining of Fenny Grounds, a large Passage for Water, cut from one Place to another. In Anatomy, *Canals* are any Channels, or Passages, by which the Humours, or Juices of the Body are convey'd, as those which serve for the Spittle, Gall, Pancreatick Juice, &c.

Canaliculus Arteriosus, a Vessel between the Arterious Vein of the Lungs, and the great Artery, found in *Fetus's*, or Children in the Womb, but worn out in Persons grown up to riper Years.

Canaria, Hounds-grass, an Herb with which Dogs provoke Vomit.

Canaries, certain Islands in the *Atlantick Sea*, anciently call'd the *Fortunate Islands*; from whence the *Canary Wines* are brought.

Canary-bird, an admirable Singing-bird of a green Colour, formerly bred in the *Canaries*, and now where else; but of late Years we have them in abundance from *Germany*, and these are much better Birds than the other.

Canary-grass, a kind of Herb.

Canarium, (*Gr.*) a sort of Gum brought out of *Arabia* which is much like Myrrh.

To Cancel, (*Lat.*) to raze, cross, or blot out; to deface, to make void; to stint, or set Bounds to.

Canceller, a Term us'd in the Art of *Falowry*, when a light-flown Hawk in her Stopping, turns two or three Times upon the Wing, to recover herself before she seizes the Prey.

Cancellarius, (*Lat.*) an Officer of small repute in the *Roman Empire*, who sat in a Place shut up with Grates or Bars, to write out the Sentence of the Judges, and other Judicial Acts, much like our Registers, or Deputy Registers; a Character very different from our Chancellours and Lord Chancellor.

Cancelli, Lattices, or Windows made with cross-Bars of Wood, Iron, &c. Ballisters or Rails to compass in the Bar of a Court for Law-Proceedings; the Chancel of a Church.

Cancellus, a Sea-Fish, call'd the Soldier-Crab, because it destroys other small Fish, and gets into their Shells.

Cancer, the Crab, a sort of Shell-Fish. Also one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, which the Sun enters in the Month of *June*; being drawn on the Globes in Form of a Crab, and commonly marked thus (♋). Thro' the Beginning of this Sign passes a Circle parallel to the Equinoctial, and call'd the *Tropick of Cancer*, or the *Northern Tropick*. See *Tropicks*.

Cancer, is also a hard, painful, and ulcerous Swelling, sometimes full of puff'd up Veins that resemble the Feet of a Crab; and it is of two sorts, *viz.* either Primitive, or Degenerate.

Primitive Cancer, is that which comes of itself, and appears at first about the Bigness of a Pea or Bean, causing an inward continual and pricking Pain; during which Time, it is call'd an *Occult*, *Latent*, or *Blind Cancer*; but when bigger and open'd, it bears the Name of an *Ulcerated Cancer*.

Degenerate Cancer, that which succeeds an obstinate or ill-dress'd Impostume or Swelling, and which becomes an Ulcerated Cancer, without ever having been an Occult or Blind one.

Cancer of the Bone, a Disease in a Bone, caus'd by a Sharp Humour, and follow'd by an Ulcer of the Flesh and Skin, incurable before the Bone be made sound.

Candem Verfus, (in *Grammar*) *Latin Verfes* that are the same when read backwards or forwards; as *Roma tibi subito motibus ibis amor*.

Candelaria, the Herb Wooll-blade, Torch-herb, Long-wort, or Mullein.

Candid, sincere, or upright; favourable, kind, courteous; frank, free, open.

Candidates, (among the *Romans*) those that stood for any Place or Office of Dignity, and were cloath'd in White Robes; the Word is still in Use in the Universities, &c.

Candilation, the Crystallizing or Candyng of Sugar, after it has been dissolv'd in Water, and purify'd.

Canditeers, (in *Fortification*) Frames to lay Faggots and Brush-wood on, to cover the Workmen.

Candle. See *Inch of Candle*.

Candlemas-Day, the Festival of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, kept *Febr. 2.* and so call'd because Candles were formerly Consecrated on that Day, and set a-part for Sacred Use for the whole Year; and a solemn Procession was made with some of those hallowed Candles, in Memory of the Divine Light, with which Christ enlighten'd the Church, at his Presentation in the Temple, when call'd by *St. Simon*, *A Light to lighten the Gentiles*, &c.

Candour, (*Lat.*) Sincerity, Uprightness, Frankness, Plain-Dealing, Courtesy.

To **Candy**, to use a particular Method for Preserving some Sorts of Confits: Also to curdle or grow mouldy, as stale Sweet-Meats are apt to do.

Candy-Alexander, a kind of Herb.

Cane, an *Indian Reed*.

Cane-Bone, the Neck or Throat-Bone, so call'd from its resembling a Canal, or Gutter.

Canella, (*Lat.*) the Spice call'd Cinnamon.

Cancellus, a Word us'd in some old Records for a Basket.

Cania, the small Stinging-Nettle, whose Stalk bites as much as the Leaf.

Canibals, Men-Eaters, a People of the *West-Indies*, that feed upon Man's Flesh, by whom several of the *Charibbee Islands* were anciently inhabited, and thence call'd *Insule Canibales*.

Canicula, (*Lat.*) a little Dog or Bitch, the Dog-Fish; also the lesser Dog-Star, the same with *Canis Minor*.

Canicular, belonging to the Dog-Star; as *Canicular Days*, i. e. certain Days, commonly call'd the *Dog-Days*, in which that Star rises and sets with the Sun; the Weather being then usually excessive hot and sultry: They begin about *July 24.* and end about *August 28.*

Canina Fames, Dog's Appetite, a Disease, being an inordinate Hunger attended with a Vomiting and Looseness, which proceeds from a depraved Action of the Stomach.

Canina, belonging to a Dog, Dog-like; as *A Canine or insatiable Appetite*; a greedy Worm.

Canini Dentes, (in *Anat.*) the Dog-Teeth, two Teeth in each Jaw, one on each Side of the *Incisivi*: They are somewhat thick and round, and end in a sharp Point; their proper Use being to pierce the Food.

Caninus, a Muscle of the Lip, which serves to draw it upward.

Canis, (*Lat.*) a Dog or Bitch, a Hound, a Curr.

Canis Carcharias, the Shark, or Sea-hound; a ravenous Fish.

Canis Major & Minor, the Greater and Lesser Dog, two Constellations drawn on the Globe in the Figure of that Creature: The Greater of them has the Lesser in his Mouth, and is made up of Eighteen Stars.

Canities, Hoariness, Whiteness or Grayness of Hairs.

Cankose, (old Word) a woeful Case.

Canker, an eating spreading Sore; also the Rust of Iron, Brass, &c. Also a Disease that happens to Trees, and proceeds chiefly from the Nature of the Soil.

Canker in Horses, is a loathsome Sore, which if it continue long uncovered, will make Way to the very Bone. If it comes on the Tongue, it eats it asunder, if on the Nose, it pierces thro' the Gristle, and if it lights on any fleshy Part, it frets and gnaws it to a great Breadth.

Canker-worm or **Blas-worm**, an Insect that destroys Herbs and Corn.

Cankered, eaten with the Canker, or with Rust.

Cann, a kind of Vessel, or Cup to drink out of.

Cann-buoys, (Sea-word) a sort of large Buoys, or Barrels thrown out upon Shoals, to give Notice to Sailors of the Danger. See *Buoys*.

Cann-hooks, Iron-Hooks made fast to the End of a Rope, with a Noose, whereby the weighty Commodities are taken into a Ship, or Slung out.

Canna, (*Lat.*) a Cane, or Reed: In some old Records, a Rod in Measure of Ground, or Distance.

Canna Major, (in *Anat.*) the greater Bone of the Leg, otherwise call'd *Focile Major* and *Tibia*.

Canna Minor, the lesser Bone of the Leg, the same with *Focile Manus*, and *Fibula*.

Cannabis or **Cannabum**, Hemp, Canvas.

Cante, (*Fr.*) the Duck, a known Fowl; also a Cane or Reed, a Cane or Walking-stick: Also a long Measure in *Languedoc* and *Provence*, containing about an Ell and two Thirds.

Cantherola, (*Ital.*) the Tirling, a little Bird.

Cannons, Boot-Hose Tops; an old-fashion'd Ornament for the Legs.

Cannister, an Instrument which Coopers use in Racking off Wines.

Cannister of Tea, a Quantity from 75 to 100 Pounds-weight.

Cannon, a great Gun, or Piece of Ordinance, of which there are different Degrees and Sizes, distinguished by several Names; as Whole Cannon, Demi-Cannon, *Culverine*, *Saker*, &c. Which See.

Cannon Royal or **Cannon of Eight**, a great Gun of 8000 Pounds-weight. 12 Foot long, the Diameter at the Bore 8 Inches, carrying a Charge of 32½ Pounds of Powder, with a Ball of 7½ Inches Diameter, and 48 Pounds-weight; its Point-blank Shot being 18½ Paces.

Cannon-baskets. See *Gabions*.

Cannonade, Cannon-shot.

To **Cannonade**, to batter with Cannon.

Cannonier, a Gunner, an Artillery-Officer that discharges the Cannon.

Canon, (*Gr.*) a Rule, especially a Law, or Decree of the Church: Also a Prebendary that enjoys a Living in a Cathedral, or Collegiate-Church. In old Records, a Prestation, Pension, or Customary Payment upon some Religious Account: Also a large sort of Printing-Letter; also that Part of a Horse-Bit which is let into the Mouth.

In *Mathematicks*, **Canon** is an infallible Rule to resolve all Things of the same Nature with the present Inquiry: Thus in Algebraical Operations, at last such a Canon is produc'd, which if turn'd into Words, is a Rule for Solving all Problems, or Questions of the same Nature with that propos'd. The Tables of Logarithms, Artificial Sines, Tangents and Secants are also call'd *Canons*.

In *Musick*, **Canon** is a short Composition of one, or more Parts in which one Part leads, and the other follows: **Canon** is also a Surgeon's Instrument, us'd in the Sewing up of Wounds.

Canon of the Scripture, is the Body of the Books of the Holy Scripture, that serve as a Rule of Faith.

Canon Religiosorum, a Book, containing the Institution and Rules of an Order of Monks, &c.

Canon-law or **Body of the Canon-law**, a Collection of Ecclesiastical Rules, Definitions, and Constitutions taken from the ancient Councils, the Writings of the Fathers of the Church, and the Ordinances of the Popes, &c. This Law is modelled according to the Form of the Civil, and contain'd in Three particular Volumes, *viz.* The Decrees of *Gratian*, the *Decretals*, and the *Sextum*; which See.

Canonical, belonging, or agreeable to the Canons, or Church-laws.

Canonical Hours, the Time set a-part by the Church-Canons, for the Performing of Divine Service.

Canonicalness, Conformity, or Agreeableness to the Church-Canons.

Canonist, a Doctor, or Professour of the Canon-Law.

Canonization, the Act of Canonizing, or Sainting.

To **Canonize**, to enroll among the Saints.

Canonship, the Title of a Benefice enjoy'd by a Canon.

Canoe or **Canote**, an *Indian* Boat made of the Trunk of a Tree.

Canopy, (*Gr.*) a Cloath of State set over the Thrones of Sovereign Princes, or carry'd over their Heads upon some great Solemnity: Also a sort of Testern, or Curtain for a Bed.

† **Canorous**, (*Lat.*) shrill, loud-singing, high-sounding.

Canst, Gibberish, Pedlar's *French*.

To **Canst**, to talk darkly, after the manner of Rogues, Thieves, Beggars, &c. So as not to be understood by others; to use an affected kind of Speech.

Cantabrica, (*Lat.*) a Plant first found out by the *Cantabri* in *Spain*, the wild Gilliflower.

Cantæ, an ancient People in *Scotland*, who liv'd in that Part which is now call'd *Ross*.

Cantar. See *Centenar*.

Cancel, a Law-word for a Lump, or Mass; as when any Commodity is bought by the Lump.

Canterbury, the chief City, and in the Time of the *Saxon* Government, the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Kent*.

Canterbury-bells, a Plant that is rough-leav'd like a Nettle, with square Stalks, on which hang hollow Flowers like Bells.

Canterius, (*Lat.*) a Gelding, or cut Horse; also an Ass, or other labouring Beast. See *Cantherus*.

Cantharias, (*Gr.*) a Stone, having the Figure of a Beetle on it.

Cantharides, *Spanish* Flies, certain venomous green Flies, that breed on the Tops of Ash and Olive-Trees, and are us'd in Plaisters for the raising of Blisters.

Cantharis, is also a sort of Fly of the Beetle-kind, but less, which eats and consumes Corn.

Cantharus, the black Beetle, an Insect that breeds in Dung; also the Beetle-Fish.

Cantherus, a Gelding, or labouring Beast: Also a Rafter, or Joist of a House, that comes down from the Ridge to the Eaves; a Spar, a Transom, a Leaver: Also a Tressel, or Horse to saw, or cut Timber on.

Canthus, the Iron with which the Rounding of a Cart-Wheel is bound, the Strake of a Cart, the Felley of a Wheel: In *Anatomy*, the Angle, or Corner of the Eye; which is either the Greater or Inward, or the Lesser or Outward.

Canticles, (*Lat. i. e.* Spiritual Songs) one of the Books of Holy Scripture, otherwise call'd *Solomon's* Song.

Canting-Coins. See *Coins in a Ship*.

Cantle, a Piece of any Thing; as *A Cantle of Bread*, *Cheese*, &c.

To **Cantle out**, to divide into several Parts, or Parcels.

Canto, (*Ital.*) a kind of Division in an Heroick Poem, of the same Nature that a Chapter is in Prose.

Canton, a Division, or Part of a Country in Form of a Province; as *The Thirteen Cantons of Switzerland*: Also a sort of additional Curtain to a Bed.

In *Heraldry*, **Canton** is an Ordinary made of two straight Lines, one drawn perpendicularly from the Chief, and the other so from the Side

of the Escutcheon : It is always less than the Quarter of the Field, and if drawn from the left Corner of the Escutcheon, 'tis call'd a *Canton sinister* : Thus it is said, *He bears Ermine a Canton Argent charged with a Chevron Gules.*

To *Canton*, (in the Art of War) to retire into a Canton, or Quarter ; to fortify one's self in a Place.

To *Cantonize*, to divide into Cantons, or Quarters.

Cantref or *Cantref*, (*Welsh*) a particular Division of a Country in *Wales*, the same as an *Hundred* in *England*, from the *British* Words *Cant*, i. e. an *Hundred*, and *Tref* a *Town*, or *Village*. See *Commons*.

Candae, a sort of coarse Linnen-Cloth.

Carroy-bags or *Earthy-bags*, (in *Fortif.*) or as the *French* call them *Sacs a Terre*, are Bags fill'd with Earth, and us'd to raise a Parapet, or Breast-work in haste, or to repair one that is broken down : These Bags are sometimes upon occasion fill'd with Gun-powder, and hold about fifty Pounds each.

To *Cantass*, to search diligently into ; to scan, sift, or thoroughly examine a Matter ; also to put in, sue, or stand for an Office.

Cannin or *Cans*, (*Scotch Law-Term*) a Duty paid to a Superior, or Lord of the Land, especially to Bishops and Church-Men.

Canzonet, (*Ital.*) one of the Divisions of *Italian* Lyrick Poetry, in which every several Stanza answers, both as to the Number and Measure of the Verses ; tho' every Canzonet varies in both at Pleasure.

Cap, a sort of Covering for the Head : In a Ship, it is a square Piece of Timber put over the Head, or uppermost end of any Mast ; having a round Hole to receive the Mast, or Flag-staff ; so that by these Caps the Top-Masts and Top-gallant-Masts are kept steady and firm in the *Tressel-trees*.

Cap of a Gun, a Piece of Lead put over the Touch-Hole of a great Gun, to keep the Prime from being wasted, or split.

Cap of Maintenance, one of the *Regalia*, or Ornaments of State, belonging to the King of *England*, before whom it is carry'd at the Coronation, and other great Solemnities. *Caps of Maintenance* also are carry'd before the Mayors of several Cities of *England*.

Cap Merchant, the Purser of a Ship, that has the Charge of all the Merchandize, or Cargo.

Cap-paper, a sort of Brown, and thick Paper.

Cap-squares, (in *Gunnery*) are broad Pieces of Iron on each Side the Carriage of a great Gun, which cover the Trunnions, and are made fast by a Pin with a Fore lock : Their Use is to keep the Piece from flying out of the Carriage, when 'tis shot off with its Mouth lying very low, or under *Muzzle*, as it is usually termed.

Capable, that is in a Condition, or qualify'd to do a Thing ; able, apt, fit.

Capacious, capable to receive, or hold ; spacious, vast, large.

To *Capacitate*, to put one into a Capacity, to make him capable.

Capacity, Capableness, Ability, Sufficiency, Skill, Reach of Wit. In a Law-sense, it is when a Man, or Body Politick is able, or has a Right to give, or take, Lands, Tenements, &c. or to sue Actions ; as an Alien born has a sufficient Capacity to sue in any Personal Action, but not in a Real one.

In *Geometry*, *Capacity* is the Solid Contents of a Body : Also our hollow Measures for Wine, Beer, Corn, Salt, &c. are call'd *Measures of Capacity*.

Cap-a-pee, (*Fr.*) as *Armed Cap-a-pee*, i. e. from Head to Foot.

Caparison, a sort of Trappings, or Furniture for a Horse.

To *Caparison*, to cover, or set off with such Trappings.

Cape, the Neck-piece of a Cloak, or Upper-Coat : In *Geography*, a Head-land, any Mountain, Point, or Tract of Land running out into the Sea, which is otherwise termed a *Promontory*.

Cape, (*Lat.* i. e. Take) a Judicial Writ, touching Plea of Lands, or Tenements ; and being of two sorts, viz. *Grand Cape*, and *Petit Cape*, both which take hold of Things immovable, and differ chiefly in this Respect, that the former lies before Appearance, and the other afterwards.

Cape Parbum, a Writ that lies in Case where the Tenant summon'd in Plea of Land, comes at the Summons, and his Appearance is of Record ; but after he makes Default at the Day that is given him, then this Writ shall go for the King.

Cape ad Valentiam, a Writ of Execution, or a kind of *Grand Cape*, which lies where one is impleaded of certain Lands, and he vouches to warrant another, but the Vouchee comes not at the Day given : Then if the Demandant recover against the Tenant, he shall have this Writ against the Vouchee, and shall recover so much in Value of the Vouchee's Land, &c.

Capeline, (*Fr.*) a Woman's Hat, or Cap, set out with Feathers : In *Surgery*, a kind of Bandage us'd in the Operation of cutting off the Leg.

Capella, (*Lat.*) a little young Goat, a Kid : Also a bright fixed Star in the left Shoulder of *Auriga*, whose Longitude is 77 deg. 16 min. Latitude 22 deg. 50 min. and Right Ascension 73 deg. 7 min.

Capella, is also taken for a Chappel, or Place set a-part for Divine Worship : In old Records, a Chest, or Cabinet for the keeping of precious Things, especially Relicks.

Capella de Floribus, (in ancient Writers) a Chappel, or Garland of Flowers for the Head. *Capella Lineata*, a lined Head-piece.

Capellus, a Cap, Bonnet, Hat, or other Covering for the Head. *Capellus Militaris*, a Military Helmet, or Head-piece.

Caper, (*Lat.*) a gelded He-Goat, a Buck ; also the rank Smell of the Arm-holes.

A *Caper*, a sort of Privateer, or Pirate-Ship.

Capers, a prickly Shrub, almost like Brambles, growing in *Spain*, and other hot Countries ; the Flowers and Leaves of which are brought hither preserved in Pickle.

Capi Aga, (among the *Turks*) the principal Groom of the *Grand Seignior's* Bed-Chambe, and the chief Introducer of all private Addresses to him ; as being the nearest about his Person.

Capias, (*Lat.*) a Writ of which there are two sorts, viz. one before Judgment, call'd *Capias ad respondendum*, in a Personal Action, where the Sheriff upon the first Writ of Distress returns *nihil habet in balliva nostra* ; and the other is a Writ of Execution after Judgment, which are of divers kinds, as these following, viz.

Capias Conductus ad prestandum, is a Writ that lies for the taking up such, as having receiv'd Prest-Money, to serve the King, sink away, and do not come in at the Time.

Capias pro fine, is where one being by Judgment fined to the King, upon some Offence committed against a Statute, does not discharge it according to the Judgment : For by this Writ

his Body is taken and committed to Prison, 'till he content the King for his Fine.

Capias ad Satisfacendum, a Writ of Execution after Judgment, lying where a Man recovers in an Action Personal, as Debt, or Damages, &c. And he against whom the Debt is recover'd, has no Lands nor Tenements, nor sufficient Goods whereof the Debt may be levy'd: In which Case this Writ is directed to the Sheriff, for taking the Body of him against whom the Debt is recover'd, and securing him in Prison 'till Satisfaction be made.

Capias Vinculatum, a Writ which lies against one that is out-lawed upon any Suit, so that the Sheriff upon the Receipt of it, apprehends the Party for not appearing upon the Exigent, keeps him in Custody 'till the Return of the Writ, and then brings him into Court, to be farther order'd there for his Contempt.

Capias Vinculatum & inquiras de Bonis & Castellis, is a Writ all one with the former, but it gives a farther Power to the Sheriff, besides the Apprehension of the Offender's Body, to enquire of his Goods and Chattels.

Capias in Wisbernam de Averis, is a Writ lying for Cattle in *Wisbernam*.

Capias in Wisbernamium de Homine, a Writ that lies for a Servant in *Wisbernam*. See *Wisbernam*.

Capillamentum, the Hair, or natural Bush; a Periwig, or false Hair: *Capillamenta*, or *Capillaments*, are also the Strings, or Threads about the Roots of Herbs, or those small Threads or Hairs which grow up in the Middle of a Flower, and are adorn'd with little Knobs at the Top.

Capillary, belonging to, or like Hair.

Capillary Plants, (among *Herbalists*) are such as have no main Stalk, or Stem, but grow to the Ground, as Hairs to one's Head, and which bear their Seed in little Tufts, Bunches, or Knobs on the Back-side of their Leaves; whence by some they are call'd *Dorsipara* and *Tergifera*.

Capillary Vessels, (in *Anat.*) small Veins and Arteries like Threads, or Hairs.

Capillatio, (*Lat.*) a being hairy, or growing like Hairs: In *Surgery*, a sort of Fracture, or breaking of the Scull, which is so small that it can scarce be found, but often occasions Death.

Capillus, the Hair of the Head, a Bush of Hair. *Capillus Veneris*, the Herb Maiden-Hair.

Capilotade, (*Fr.*) a Dish made of several Remnants of Meat.

Capitulum, (*Lat.*) a Collar, or Halter for a Horse; a Head-stall: Also a Surgeon's Bandage, or Swathe for the Head.

Capitaine. See *Captain*.

Capital, principal, chief, or great; also heinous, worthy of Death.

Capital Line. See *Line Capital*.

A **Capital**, (in *Fortif.*) is a Line drawn from the Angle of the *Polygon* to the Point of the Bastion, or from the Point of the Bastion to the Middle of the Gorge.

A **Capital** or **Capitel**, (in *Architect.*) the same with the *Chapiter*, or Ornament on the Top of a Pillar, which is different according to the several Orders. See *Chapiter*.

Capitation, a Tribute paid by the Head, a Poll-Tax.

Capite, (Law-Term) as *A Tenure in Capite*, or *in Chief*, when Lands were held immediately of the King, as of his Crown, by Knight-Service, or otherwise, and not of any Honour, Castle, or Manour belonging to it: This Tenure is now abolish'd, as being turn'd into free and common Socage by *Stat. 12. Car. II.*

Capitulum, a Medicinal Liquor to wash the Head in.

Capito, one that has a great Head, a Jolt-Head, or Grout-Head; also the Sea-Chub, or Pollard, a Fish.

Capitol, an ancient Citadel of *Rome*, said to have taken Name from the Head of one *Tolus*, found there upon digging to lay the Foundation.

Capitolade, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a particular Way of Dressing Capons, Partridges, and other sorts of Fowl.

Capitula Agri, (in old *Latin Writers*) the Headlands or Head-lands, that lie at the upper End of the Grounds or Furrows.

Capitula Ruralia, Chapters, or Assemblies held by the Rural Dean and Parish-Clergy, within the Precincts, or Bounds, of every respective Deanry.

To **Capitulate**, to make Articles of Agreement; to parley or treat with a Besieger, about the Surrender of a Place upon Conditions.

Capitulation, the Act of Capitulating.

Capitulum, (*Lat.*) a little Head; the Chapiter, or Top of a Pillar; a Chapter, or Assembly of a Dean and Prebends, belonging to a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church; a Chapter of a Book, a Summary, or short Account.

Among *Herbalists*, **Capitulum** is taken for the Head, or flowering Top of any Plant, which is made up of many Flowers and Threads closely joyn'd together in a globous, circular, or discous Figure; as the Flowers of Blew Bortles, Scabious, Carduus, &c.

Capiti or **Capigi**, certain Officers among the *Turks*, that guard the Gate of the Grand Seignior's Palace.

Capias, (*Gr.*) a kind of Jasper, so call'd, because it looks as if it were blacken'd with Smoak.

Capitis, a sort of *Cadmia*, or Brass Oar.

Capnomancy, Divination, or South-Saying by Smoak.

Capnos or **Capnion**, Smoak; also the Herb Fumitory, which often grows amidst Barley.

Capo, (*Ital.*) one of the three chief Officers among the *Venetians*, to whom and the Senate, the Doge, or Duke is subject.

Capon, a Cock cur to brood, or cover, and lead Chickens, Ducklings, young Turkeys, &c. or else to be fatt'd for the Spit: Whence in Derision, effeminate Fellows are call'd *Capons*.

Capon-fashion, a Term in *Archery*. See *Bob-tail*.

Capons-tail, a kind of Herb.

Caponiere, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a hollow Lodgment, or Trench, about four or five Foot broad, border'd with a little Breast-work, about two Foot high, to hold Planks laden with Earth: This Lodgment is usually plac'd on the End of the Counter-scarp, being wide enough to receive twenty or thirty Musketeers, who Fire thro' Loop-Holes made on the Sides.

Capot, a Term us'd at the Game of Picker, when all the Tricks of Cards are won.

Cappadine, a sort of Silk, with which the Shag of some Rugs is made.

Capparis, (*Gr.*) the Shrub that bears the Fruit call'd Capers; or the Fruit it self. See *Capers*.

Capra, (*Lat.*) a She-Goat; also the Name of a Constellation, or Cluster of Stars.

Capra Saltantes, (*i. e.* leaping Goats) a fiery Meteor, or Exhalation, which sometimes appears in the Air, and is not fired in a strait Line, but with Bendings or Windings in and out.

Caprea, the Roe, Roe-Buck, or Deer, a Beast of Chace; also the Branch of a Vine that puts forth Tendrels.

Capra

Caprolaria Uata, (in *Anat.*) those Vessels that twine about like the *Capreoli*, or Tendrels of Vines; as the Blood-Vessels in the Testicles.

Caprolatae Plantae, are such Plants as turn, wind, and climb along the Surface of the Ground, by Means of their Tendrels; as Gourds, Cucumbers, Melons, &c.

Capreolus, a young Buck, a Chevril: Among *Herbalists*, the Tendrel, Clasp, or Shoot; by which Vines and such like creeping Plants fasten themselves to those Things which are design'd to support them.

Capriccio or **Caprice**, (*Ital.*) a foolish Fancy, Whimsey, Freak, or Maggot. *Capriccio's* are also Pieces of Musick, Poetry, and Painting, in which the Force of Imagination goes beyond the Rules of Art.

Capricious, fantastical, freakish, whimsical.

Capricorn, (*Lat. i. e.* the horned Goat) one of the Twelve Signs of the *Zodiac*, thus marked (*♋*) which the Sun enters in the Midst of Winter. The *Southern Tropick*, or the *Tropick of Capricorn*, takes Name from, and passes through the first Degree of this Sign, and the Distance of 26 Degr. 30 Min. from the Equator. See *Tropick of Capricorn*.

Caprification, (in *Husbandry*) the Dressing of wild Fig-trees, or Vines.

Caprificus, a wild Fig-tree.

Caprifolium, Caprifoil, Wood bind, or Money-suckle; a Shrub.

Caprimulgus, a Milker of Goats, a Goat-herd, or some such sorry Fellow: Also a Bird like a Gull, that in the Night sucks Goats, and causes their Udder to mortify; the Goat-sucking Owl: Also the Goat-sucking Water-snake.

Capriola, the Herb Dogs-root.

Capriole, (*Fr.*) a Caper, or Leap in Dancing; also the Goat-leap, in Horse-manship.

Caprius, (*Lat.*) the Saw-Fish.

Capstan, **Capstan** or **Capstern**, a Draw-beam in a Ship, which is of two sorts, *viz.* the *Main-Capstan* and the *Jeer-Capstan*; the former is a Piece of Timber fix'd behind the Main-mast, the Foot of it standing in a Step on the Lower-Deck, and the Head betwixt the two Upper-Decks. The Use of it is to weigh the Anchor, to hoist, or strike down the Top-masts, to heave any weighty Thing into the Ship, &c.

The *Jeer-Capstan*, is plac'd in the same manner between the Main-mast and the Fore-mast, and its Use is to heave upon the *Jeer-Rope*, or upon the *Viol*, and to hold off by, when the Anchor is in weighing.

The Terms belonging to the Use of the *Capstans* are, *Come up Capstan*, or *Launce out the Capstan*, when the Sea-men would have the Cable that they heave by slack'd; and *Pawl the Capstan*; *i. e.* stop it with the *Pawl*, to keep it from recoiling, or turning backwards.

Capstan Bars, are Pieces of Wood thrust thro' the Holes, for as many as can stand to heave and turn it about; which is call'd *Manning the Capstan*.

Capstan Barrel, is the main Post of the whole Piece.

Capula, (*Lat.*) a little Coffer, or Chest, a Casket.

Capula Communis of *Dr. Glisson*, is a Membrane, or Skin that comes from the *Peritoneum*, and incloses both the *Forus Biliarius*, and the *Vena Porta* in the Liver.

Capula Cordis, the Skin that incompasses the Heart, the same with *Pericardium*.

Capula Seminalis, (among *Herbalists*) the little Cup, Case, or Husk that holds the Seed of any Plant.

Capulae Strabulariae, (in *Anat.*) certain glandulous Bodies plac'd above the Reins, to receive the Juice call'd *Lympha*, with which the Blood returning thicker from the Reins, is temper'd and made more fluid. See *Renal Glandules*, and *Renes Succenturiati*.

Capulae Seminales, the outmost Cavities, or hollow Parts of the Vessels that convey the *Semen*, or Seed in the Body of a Living-Creature: These are widen'd like little Coffers, and by two small Holes send forth the *Semen* receiv'd from the Testicles into the little *Seminary Bladders*.

Capillatae Buds, are little short Seed-Vessels of Plants; so call'd by *Herbalists*.

Captain, a Head-Officer, the Commander in chief of a Company of Foot, or Troop of Horse, or Dragoons, or of a Ship of War at Sea.

Captain or **Capitaine aux Gardes**, (*Fr. i. e.* Captain to the Guards) the Captain of a Company in *France*, in the Regiment of Foot-Guards.

Captain des Gardes, (*i. e.* Captain of the Guards) a Commander of one of the Four *French* Troops of Guards.

Captain en Pied, a Captain kept in Pay, that is not reform'd.

Captain en Secours. See *Second Captain*.

Captain Reformed, one who upon the Reducing of Forces loses his Company, yet is continu'd Captain, either as Second to another, or without Post. See *Reformado*.

Captain Lieutenant, the Commanding Officer of the Colonel's Troop, or Company, in every Regiment; who commands as youngest Captain; tho' in Reality, he is only a Lieutenant, the Colonel being himself Captain.

Captio, (*Lat. i. e.* taking) a Law Term, us'd for a Certificate, when a Commission is executed; the Commissioners Names being subscrib'd and return'd.

Captious, apt to take Exceptions, censorious, quarrelsome: Also cunning, Deceitful, full of Craft, or Deceit; as *A Captious Argument*.

To **Captivate**, to take captive, to enslave; a Word altogether apply'd to the Affections of the Mind.

A **Captive**, one that is taken by the Enemy, a Prisoner of War.

Captivity, the Condition of a Captive, Slavery, Thralldom, Bondage.

Capture, Catch, Prize, Prey, Booty: In a Law-Sense, a Taking, an Arrest, a Seizure.

Capuche, (*Fr.*) a Monk's Cowl, or Hood.

Capuchins, Fryers of the Order of *St. Francis*, founded by *Matthew Bisci*, of *Ancona* in *Italy*, and so nam'd from their wearing the *Capuche*, or Cowl.

Caputia Capers or **Pasturces**, a Plant, whose round Buds are good to pickle in Vinegar. See *Nasturces*.

Caput, (*Lat.*) the Head, a Part of the Body, the Summ or Principal Point of a Discourse; an Article or Clause, a Character.

Caput Anni, (in old *Records*) New-year's-Day, being as it were the Head of the Year.

Caput Baronie, the chief Mansion-House of a Noble-man; which for want of a Male-Heir, must descend to the eldest Daughter, and not be divided.

Caput Calendarum *Quinti*, the Calends, or first Day of the Month of *May*; *May-Day*.

Caput Gallinaginis, (in *Surgery*) a Carbuncle, or fiery Swelling in the *Urethra*, or Urinary Passage; so call'd from its Figure resembling the Head of a Wood-cock, or Snipe.

Caput Jejunii, (in ancient *Deeds*) Ash-Wednesday, which is the Head, or Beginning of the Lent-Fast.

Caput Mori, the End of a Place; *ad Caput Villa*, at the End of the Town.

Caput Mortuum, (in *Chymistry*) that gross or thick dry Matter, which remains after the Distillation of any Mixt Body; but more-especially of Metals: It is also often taken only for that which remains after the Distilling of Vitriol, and which is termed *Colcothar Vitrioli*. See *Earth* and *Terra Damnata*.

Carabine or **Carbine**, (*Fr.*) a kind of short Gun, between a Pistol and a Musket, us'd by Horse; or a Horse-man so arm'd.

Carabiniers, some Regiments of choice Horse in *France*, call'd out of all the other Regiments.

Carabus, (*Lat.*) a Lobster, or such like Shell-Fish; a Crab, a Cray-Fish, or Crevice: Also a Caravel, a kind of Sea-Vessel.

Carack, a great *Portuguese* Ship.

Caracol, (*Fr.*) the Half-turn, which a Horse-man makes either to the Right, or Left; also a Winding Stair-Case.

To **Caracol**, to wheel about, or cast into a Ring; a Term in Military Discipline.

Caradoc, an old *British* proper Name of a Man, signifying dearly beloved.

Carage of Lime, the Quantity of sixty four Bushels.

Caramel, (*Fr.*) Sugar well boil'd, and good for a Cold: In the Confectionary Art it is us'd for the fifth and last Degree of Boiling Sugar, when a little of it being taken up with the Tip of one's Finger, and put between the Teeth, it breaks and cracks, without sticking in the least: Also a curious Sugar-work, made of Sugar so order'd.

Caramoll, a *Turkish* Ship of Burden, having a very high Poop.

Caranna, a kind of Gum brought from the *West-Indies*, and good for the Tooth-ach, if apply'd to the Temples.

Caraviti, a sort of *Turkish* Horse-man.

Carat of Gold, is properly the Weight of 24 Grains, or one Scruple, and 24 Carats make an Ounce. If an Ounce of Gold be so fine, that in the Purification it loses little or nothing, then 'tis said To be Gold of 24 Carats; if it loses one Carat, then 'tis Gold of 23 Carats; and if it loses two Carats in the Refining, 'tis call'd Gold of 22 Carats.

Carat of Pearls, Diamonds and other precious Stones, is the Weight of four Grains only.

Caravan, (in the *Eastern* Countries) an Assembly, or Meeting together of Merchants, Pilgrims, and other Travellers; to go in Company with a Guide and a Convoy, for more Safety and Convenience: Also a Sea-Expedition made by the new Knights of *Malta*.

Caravanserai or **Caravanserau**, an Inn, or House of Entertainment, among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

Carabel or **Carbel**, a kind of light round Ship, with a square Poop, rigg'd and fitted out like a Gallie, holding about six score or seven score Tun: These are counted the best Sailers on the Sea, and much used by the *Portugueses*.

Caraways, an Herb, whose Leaves are somewhat like those of a Carrer; the Seeds of it are good to break Wind, provoke Urine, and help Digestion.

Carbine. See *Carabine*.

Carbo, (*Lat.*) a dead Coal, or a burning Coal; also the Carbuncle, a kind of Sore or Swelling

Carbo aquaticus, the Sea-Drake, or Cormorant, a Fowl.

Carbonado, Meat broil'd upon the Coals.

Carbuncle, a great Ruby, a precious Stone in Colour like a burning Coal: Also a fiery Botch, or Plague-Sore, with a black Crust or Scab that falls off, and leaves a deep and dangerous Ulcer; both otherwise call'd *Anthrax*.

Carbunculation, the Blasting of the new-sprouted Buds of Trees and Plants, either by excessive Heat, or the like excess of Cold.

Carbunculus, (*Lat.*) a Carbuncle.

Carcanet. See *Carinet*.

Carcase, a dead Body: Also an Iron Case about the Bigness of a Bomb, sometimes made all of Iron, with two or three Holes, through which the Fire is to blaze; and sometimes consisting only of Iron-Bars, or Hoops cover'd over with pitched Canvas-Cloth, and fill'd with Granadoes, Barrels of Pistolets charg'd and wrapp'd up in Tow dipp'd in Oil, and other Materials for the Firing of Houses. They are shot out of Mortar-Pieces like Bombs into Besieged Places, &c.

Cartelage, the Fees of a Prison.

Carthabanus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Carbuncle, or precious Stone, so call'd, because it was first brought from the *Indies* to *Carthage* in *Africa*.

Carthesium, the Tunnel on the Top of a Ship's Mast above the Sail-Yards; also a sort of Bandage us'd by *Surgeons*, consisting of two Reins that may be equally stretched out.

Carthesium, the Herb Knot-Grass, good for staunching Blood.

Carcinodes, a kind of Swelling like a Cancer.

Carcinoma, the Cancer-Swelling, so call'd by the *Greeks*, before it comes to an Ulcer; a latent or blind Cancer.

Carcinus, the Crab-Fish; also the Cancer-Sore.

Cardamine, a kind of Water-creffes, Ladies-smock; an Herb good against the hot Scurvy.

Cardamomum, Cardamum, a Spicy Seed brought from the *East-Indies*, of a pleasant hot Taste; one kind of which is call'd Grain of Paradise.

Cardamon or **Cardamum**, Garden-creffes; an Herb.

Cardecue. See *Quardecue*.

Cardia, the Heart, one of the principal Parts of an Animal Body, appointed for the Circulating of the Blood. It was also anciently taken for the Mouth or Pit of the Stomach.

Cardiaca, a Suffocation or Stiffing of the Heart by a *Polypus*, or clotted Blood: In *Anatomy*, the Median, or Liver-Vein: Also the Herb Motherwort, good for Hypochondriacal Diseases, to provoke Urine, and the Courses, &c.

Cardiacal or **Cardiack**, belonging to the Heart; also cordial or good for the Heart.

Cardiack Line, (in *Chiromancy*) the Line of the Heart, which incircles the Mount of the Thumb, and is otherwise call'd the Line of Life.

Cardiacum, a Medicine which strengthens or comforts the Heart; a Cordial.

Cardiacus Doloz, a Pain at the Mouth of the Stomach, which makes one think the very Heart it self akes; the Heart-burning.

Cardiacus Plerus, (in *Anat.*) a Branch of the *Par vagum*, or eighth Pair of Nerves, which about the first or second Rib, is sent from its descending Trunk, and bestow'd upon the Heart, with its Appendage.

Cardialgia or **Cardiognus**, a gnawing at the Stomach, so that the Heart being straighten'd by consent with that Part, sometimes occasions a swooning away; a Pain at the Heart or Stomach, the Heart-burning.

Cardinal, (*Lat.*) principal, chief.

Car

Cardinal Numbers, a Term in Grammar. See Numerals.

Cardinal Points, (in *Astrol.*) the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth Angles, or Houses, in a Scheme or Figure of the Heavens.

Cardinal Points of the Compass, or **Cardinal Winds**, are the East, West, North, and South: The Equinoctial and Solstitial Points of the *Ecliptick*, are also styl'd the Four Cardinal Points.

Cardinal Signs of the Zodiac, are *Aries*, *Libra*, *Cancer*, and *Capricorn*.

Cardinal Vertues, (in *Divinity*) are Prudence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude.

A **Cardinal**, a chief Dignitary in the Church of *Rome*, first set up by Pope *Paschal I.* of whom there are seventy in Number, viz. six Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal Priests, and fourteen Cardinal Deacons.

Cardinals Flower, a Flower so call'd because it is very red like a Cardinal's Robe; a kind of Throat-wort, or Bell-flower, brought out of *America*, and not to be seen but in the Gardens of curious Florists.

Cardiognus. See *Cardialgia*.

Cardiognostick, that knows the Heart, an Attribute or Property only belonging to God.

Cardiſce, a precious Stone in the Shape of a Heart.

Carbo, (*Lat.*) the Hinge of a Gate or Door: In *Anatomy*, the second *Vertebra* of the Neck, the same as *Epistropheus*; which See.

Cardoon, (*Fr.*) a Plant somewhat like an Arctichok, the Leaves of which whited serve for a Sallet.

Cardoon or Cardoon-Thistle, an Herb whose Saak is good to eat.

Carduelis, (*Lat.*) a Bird that feeds amidst Thistles, &c. a Gold-finch.

Carthus, the Thistle, or Fuller's Thistle.

Carthus Benedictus, (*i. e.* Blessed or Holy Thistle) a kind of Plant that grows commonly in Gardens, and bears small yellow Flowers, surrounded with red Prickles.

Caribarta, (*Gr.*) Heaviness of the Head, a Dissemper.

Carretta or Carrettata, (in old *Latin* Records) a Cart, or Cart-load.

Carrettata Plumbi, a Pig or Mass of Lead, weighing 128 Stone, or 2100 Pounds.

Carrels, (old Word) Marks.

To **Carren**, (Sea-Term) to refit, or trim a Ship, which is done when she is made so light, that by means of another lower Vessel laid near her, she may be brought down on one Side, to the third, fourth, or fifth Strake, in order to be Calk'd, or Trimm'd, or have any Thing mended on the other Side. Whence if a Ship lye much on the one Side in her bearing Sail, she is said To *Sail on the Carreen*.

Carret, (*Fr.*) a Course, or Race, a Running full Speed.

To **Carrel**, to make much of, to treat very obligingly, to fawn upon, to court.

Carrels, great Expressions of Friendship and Endeavement, extraordinary Compliments.

Carunt, (*Lat.*) the Herb Caraways.

Carer, Burr-reed, Sedge, or Sheer-grafs.

Carfar, a Place where four several Streets, or Ways meet together, particularly the Name of the Market place in *Oxford*.

Carfe, (in *Husbandry*) Ground unbroken, or un-tilled.

Carfaffon, (*Fr.*) an old Word for Cargo.

Cargo, (*Ital.*) the Freight, whole, Lading, or Burden of a Ship; also the Loading of a Horse of 300 or 400 Pounds.

Caristides. See *Caryatides*.

Caribbe-Islands or **Caribal-Islands**, several Islands in the *West-Indies*, so nam'd from certain People feeding on a Man's-Flesh, by whom they were formerly inhabited: The chief of them are now in the Possession of the *English*; as *Barbadoes*, *St. Christophers*, *Nevis*, &c.

Carica, (*Lat.*) a kind of dry Fig, a lenten Fig.

Carica or **Caruca**, a Sea-Vessel, a Ship call'd a *Carick*.

Carides, Prawns, or Shrimps; a sort of Fish.

Caries, Rottensness in Wood, that is Worm-eaten: In *Surgery*, a Rottensness, Gangreen, or Ulcer of the Bones, when their Substance is putrify'd.

Carina, the Keel, or Bottom of a Ship; or the whole Ship: Also an Anatomical Term for the Beginning of the entire *Vertebra*, or Turning-Joynts, as they appear in a young Chicken in the Shell, from its being crooked like a Ship's Keel: And *Herbalists* for the same Reason use the Word *Carina* to express the lower *Petalum*, or Leaf of a Papillionaceous Flower: The Leaves of the *Asphodelus* are also said To be *Carinated*.

Carh, a certain Quantity of Wooll, the thirtieth Part of a *Sarplar*; which See.

Carhing, perplexing, or distracting; as *Carhing Caras*.

Carinet, (*Fr.*) a Chain of Jewels for the Neck.

Carl, a Clown, from the *Saxon* Word *Coarle* of the same Signification.

Carleton, a Town in *Norfolk*, held by a pleasant Tenure, viz. That 100 Herrings bak'd in 24 Pies should be presented to the King, in what Part of *England* soever he was, when they first came into Season. The Custom is still observ'd, and the Herrings duly convey'd to the King by the Lord of the Manour.

Carlina or **Carolina**, the Carline-Thistle, a Plant so call'd from the Emperour *Charles* the Great, whose Army was preserv'd from the Plague by the Use of its Root.

Carlings, (among *Ship-wrights*) are Timbers in a Ship that lie along fore and aft from one Beam to another, and bear up the Ledges, on which the Planks of the Deck are made fast.

Carlign-knees, Timbers lying a-crofs from the Ship, from her Sides to the Hatch-way between the two Masts, and bearing up the Deck on both Sides.

Carmel, a Military Order of Knights, appointed by the Emperour, *Henry IV.* under the Title of our Lady of Mount *Carmel*.

Carmelites, an Order of Monks, founded at Mount *Carmel* in *Syria*, by *Almericus*, Bishop of *Antioch*, A. D. 1122.

Carminantia or **Carminativa**, Carminative Medicines, *i. e.* such as serve to disperse and drive out Wind.

Carמושال, a *Turkish* Merchant-Man. See *Carמושال*.

Carnador, a *Spanish* Coin, of which six make a *Marveid*, and 54 *Marveids* a *Ryal*, which is equal to six Pence *English* Money.

Carnage, (*Lat.*) a Massacre, or great Slaughter: Among *Hunters*, the Flesh that is given to Dogs after the Chace.

Carnal, belonging to the Flesh, Fleshly, or Sensual.

Carnality, Fleshliness, a being given to fleshly Lusts.

Carnarium, (*Lat.*) a Butcher's Shambles, a Butchery, or Flesh-Market; a Larder, or Room where

where Flesh is hung up, or kept: In old Records, a Charnel House, or Place where the Bones of the Dead are laid up.

Carnation, a reddish-white Colour, resembling that of Flesh: Also a kind of Gilliflower, or double Pink, so call'd from its being of that Colour. In *Painting*, it is taken for such Parts of a Humane Body as are drawn naked, without any Drapery: So that when the bare Flesh is so express'd to the Life, well-coloured, bold and strong, the *Painter's Carnation* is said to be very good.

Carnival or **Carnival**, Shrove-tide, a Time of Feasting and Merriment among *Roman-Catholicks*, from the Festival of Twelfth Day till Lent, when more than ordinary Liberty is allow'd, as it were to make amends for the Abstinence, or Penance which is to be undergone afterwards: Whence it is Figuratively taken for any Time of Rioting, or Licentiousness.

Carnel, a little Ship, that goes with Miffen-Sails instead of Main-Sails, and is much in Use about *Spain*.

Carnel-work, a Term us'd when Ships are built first with their Timbers and Beams, and afterwards have their Planks brought on; in which Respect it is distinguished from *Clinch-Work*.

Carneol, a kind of Herb; also a precious Stone. See *Sardius Lapis*.

Carney, a Disease in Horses, whereby their Mouths become so furr'd and clammy that they cannot eat.

Carnivorous, devouring Flesh, that lives upon eating Flesh; as *Carnivorous Animals*, i. e. such Living-Creatures as feed upon Flesh wholly, or chiefly.

Carnogah, (old *Brittish* Word) a kind of wooden Dish, or Pigger.

Carnosity, (*Lat.*) an abounding in Flesh, a more than ordinary Fleishiness in any Part of the Body; any Thing that grows out in the Flesh, especially in the Yard, so as to stop the Passage of the Urine.

Carnous, full of Flesh, Fleishy; as *A Carnous Membrane*.

Carnouise, the Base-Ring, or greatest Circle about the Breech of a great Gun.

Caru, (*Lat.*) the Flesh of Living-Creatures, defin'd by Anatomists to be a similar, fibrous, bloody, soft, and thick Part, which with the Bones is the main Prop of the Body: Among Herbalists, the Substance under the Pill, or Rind of Trees; the Pulp, or soft Substance contain'd within any Plant, or its Fruit; as the Pulp of *Cassia*, *Prunes*, *Tamarinds*, &c.

Carob, a sort of small Weight, us'd by Goldsmiths, being the 24th Part of a Grain.

Carob or **Carob-bean**, a Fruit that tastes somewhat like Chestnuts.

Carol, (*Fr.*) a kind of Dance: Also an Hymn, or Song sung at *Christinas*, in Honour of our Blessed Saviour's Birth.

Carola, (in old *Latin* Records) a little Pew, or Closer. See *Carrel*.

Carolina Hat, a sort of Felt, or Cloth-Hat.

Carolus, a Broad-piece of Gold, made by King *Charles I.* for 20 Shillings, which in Proportion to Guinea's passing at 21 s. 6 d. is worth 23 s. Also an old *French* Coin of Ten Deniers Value, or Three Farthings *English*.

Carus, (*Gr.*) Surfeiting; also a Lethargy, or deep Sleep. See *Carus*.

Caros or **Caron**, the Herb Caraways.

Carota, (*Lat.*) the wild Carrot.

Carotcel, a particular Quantity of some Merchandizes; as *Of Cloves*, from four to five Hun-

dred Weight. Of *Currans*, from 3 to 9 C. Of *Mace*, about 3 C. Of *Nutmegs*, from 6 to 7½ C.

Carotides, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the Carotid Arteries which spring from the ascending Trunk of the *Aorta*, or great Artery, and march up to the Brain; being so call'd, because when tyed, or stopp'd, they immediately incline the Person to Sleep, or cause a Lethargy.

Caroule, (*Fr.*) hard Drinking, an extraordinary Drinking-Bour.

To **Caroule**, to drink Hand to Fist; to quaff, or take large Draughts.

Cary, an excellent Fresh-Water Fish.

To **Cary**, to censure, or blame; to cavil, to find Fault with.

Carystone, a Stone of a Triangular Figure, found in the Palate of a Carp.

Carpenter's Rule, an Instrument made of Box, a Foot or 18 Inches long, to shut with a Joynt, for the Measuring of Timber and Boards.

Carpentry, the Carpenter's Art, or Trade.

Carpentum, (*Lat.*) a Chariot, a Coach or Waggon. In *Astrology*, the Throne, or Seat of a Planet, when posited, or set in a Place where it has most Dignities.

Carpesium, (*Gr.*) Cubebs, a kind of Plant.

Carpus, the Herb Fenegreek.

Carpia, (*Lat.*) a Tent put into a Wound, or Ulcer, to cleanse it.

Carpinus, a kind of Oak, Plane-tree, or Maple, Hedge-beach, or Horn-beam.

Carpis, the Carp-Fish.

Carpineals, a kind of coarse Cloth made in the Northern Parts of *England*.

Carpobalsamum, the Fruit of the Balsam-tree.

Carpocratians, a Sect of Hereticks that had *Carpocrates* for their Ring-leader, *A. C.* 120. They deny'd the Divinity of Christ, and the Creation of the World.

Carpophyllon, a Shrub, call'd Laurel of *Alexandria*.

Carpus, the Wrist, consisting of Eight small Bones, with which the Cubit, or Elbow is joyn'd to the Hand.

Carrack or **Cartick**, a great Ship, from the *Italian* Word *Carico*, or *Carco*, signifying a Burthen.

Carat or **Carrett**, was formerly us'd for any Weight, or Burthen; but is now only apply'd to the Weight of Gold, or precious Stones. See *Carat*.

Carre, (Country-Word) woody, moist, and boggy Ground.

Carrel, a Closter, or Pew in a Monastery, for Privacy and Retirement. In old Times, every Monk had his several Carrel to himself, and us'd to resort thither after Dinner to Study.

Carreta or **Carretta**, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Carriage, a Cart-load, or Waggon-load; as *Carreta Feni*, a Load of Hay.

Carriage, the carrying of Goods, or Merchandizes; also a kind of cover'd, or close Waggon; also one's Mein, or Behaviour: In *Husbandry*, Carriage is taken for a sort of Furrow cut on Purpose for the conveying of Water to over-flow, or drown the Ground.

Carriages for Pieces of Ordnance, a kind of long, narrow Carriage, each made to the Proportion of the Gun it is to carry: When they stand upon Batteries they have only two Wheels, but when drawn, two other less Wheels are added beyond the Breech of the Piece.

Carriers Sauce. See *Poor Man's Sauce*.

Carriou, the stinking Carcase, or Flesh of a dead Beast.

Carrousel, (*Fr.*) a magnificent Festival made by Princes, or Noblemen, upon some Occasion of Publick Rejoycing, which consists in a Cavalcade, or Solemn Riding on Horse-back of great Personages richly Clad, Courses of Chariots and Horses, Publick Shews, Games, &c.

Caruca, (*Lat.*) a Caroach, a Chariot, a Carr.

Carry, (*in Falconry*) signifies a Hawk's flying away with the Quarry.

To **Carry a Bone**, a Sea-phrase. See *Bone*.

Carrying is also a Term in *Hunting*: For when an Hare runs on rotten Ground, or sometimes on Frost, and it sticks to her Feet, the Huntsmen say *She carries*.

Cartel, (*Fr.*) a Challenge to a Duel, a Letter of Defiance: Also a Regulation, or Agreement betwixt Parties at War, for the Exchanging and Redeeming of Prisoners.

Cartesian, belonging to, or one that follows the Opinions of the famous *French* Philosophet *Cartesius*, or *Des Cartes*.

Cartmannus, (*Lat.*) wild, or Bastard Saffron, whose Flowers are of a Saffron-colour, but the Leaves resemble *Carduus Benedictus*: It is sometimes us'd in *Physick*, and purges very strongly.

Cartmannus, a famous *British* Lady, Queen of the *Brigantes*, who casting off her Husband *Venusius*, Marry'd his Armour-bearer, and Crowa'd him King.

Cartusians or **Chartreux**, an Order of Monks, Founded, *A. D.* 1101. by one *Bruno* a Native of *Colan*, and Canon of *Rheims* in *France*, who retir'd from the Converse of the World, 1084, to a Place call'd *La Chartreuse*, in the Mountains of *Dauphiné*.

Cartilage, (*Lat. in Anat.*) a Gristle, or Tendrel, as of the Ear, Nose, &c. A Similar white Part, which is more hard and dry than a Ligament, but softer than a Bone: It renders the Articulation, or joining of Bones more easie, and defends several Parts from outward Injuries.

Cartilaginous, belonging to, or full of Gristles gristly.

Cartoon, (*in Painting*) a Design, or Draught made upon Paper, to be afterwards drawn in fresco upon a Wall.

Cartridge, **Cartouch**, or **Cartouche**, a Charge of Powder for a great, or small Gun, put in a Case made of thick Paper, Paste-board, Parchment, or Tin, and exactly fitted to the Bore of the Piece. *Cartridge* is also a kind of Ornament in Carving, or Painting.

Caruca, (*in ancient Latin Deeds*) a Plough, from the *French* Word *Charrue*, which signifies the same Thing.

Caruage or **Caruage**, a Term sometimes us'd in *Husbandry*; the Ploughing of Ground, either ordinary for Grain, Hemp and Line, or extraordinary for Woad, Dyers-weed, Rape, Panick, &c. In a Law-sense, a Tax heretofore laid on a *Carue* of Land; also an Exemption from, or a being quit of that Tribute.

Carucata, a *Carue*, or Plough-land, or as much Land as may be Till'd in a Year with one Plough: It is also sometimes taken for a Cart-load; as *Carucata ligni*, a Cart-load of Wood.

Carucata Boun, a Team of Oxen for Drawing, or Ploughing.

Carucatarius, one that held Lands in *Carue*, or Plough-Tenure.

Carue or **Carue of Land**, the same with *Carucata*; which See.

Cartel. See *Caravel*.

Cartell, (among *Falconers*) a Hawk is so call'd in the beginning of the Year, from its being carry'd on the Fist.

Caruncula, (*Lat.*) a Caruncle, or little piece of Flesh, a Flesh-kernel.

Carunculae Lachrymales, or **Carunculae Drañ**, (*in Anat.*) the Caruncles of the Eye, certain Glandules or Kernels plac'd at each Corner of the Eye, which separate Matter for the moistening of it, the same with Tears.

Carunculae Ppissomes, a Wrinkling of the Orifice of the *Vagina* or Womb-passage, which in Women with Child, and after Child-birth, are so defac'd, that they cannot be perceiv'd.

Carunculae Papillares, are Ten small Bodies in the Reins or Kidneys, which receive the Humour call'd *Serum*, from the little Channels, and convey it into the *Pelvis*.

Carus or **Caros**, (*Gr.*) a Sleep, in which the Person affected, being pull'd, pinch'd, and call'd, scarce shews any Sign either of Feeling or Hearing: This Distemper is without a Fever, being in Degree greater than a Lethargy, but less than an Apoplexy.

Carvantes, (*in Architecture*) an Order of Pillars shap'd like the Bodies of Women, with their Arms cut off, and cloath'd in a Robe reaching down to their Feet. These Figures support the Entablature, and were at first made to represent the Women of *Carya* in *Peloponnesus*, who were made captive by the *Greeks*, and carry'd in Triumph, after all the Male Inhabitants were put to the Sword, and their City burnt, for treacherously joining with the *Persians* against their own Country.

Carvitis, a kind of Spurge; and Herb.

Carpocastinum, an Electuary, so call'd from its Ingredients, which are Cloves and *Costos*; it is chiefly us'd for the Gout and Pains in the Limbs.

Carpocatates, the Nut-breaker, or Nut-jobber; a sort of Bird.

Carvon, any kind of Nut, more-especially the Walnut. *Carvon myristicon*, a Nutmeg.

Carpophyllata, Avens, an Herb of a somewhat binding Quality, chiefly us'd inwardly to cure Rheums, and for quickening the Blood.

Carpophylleus flos, a Pink-flower.

Carpophyllum, the Clove-Gilliflower.

Carpophyllum aromaticum, the Clove, an *Indian* Spice.

Carpota, a kind of Date as big as a Walnut.

Cascabel, the Pummel, or hindermost round Knob at the Breech of a great Gun, by some call'd the *Cascabel-deck*.

Cascade, (*Ital.*) a Fall of Waters from a Rock into a low Place, or an artificial Water-fall, such as is made in some Gentlemens Gardens.

Castan, (*Fr. in Fortification*) a Hole, a hollow Place in Form of a Well, from whence a Gallery digged in like manner under Ground, is convey'd to give Air to the Enemies Mine.

Cascavilla, (*Lat.*) the Bark of an *Indian* Tree.

Case, Thing, Matter, Question, Occasion, Condition: Among Printers, a Frame divided into little Boxes, wherein the cast Letters of the Alphabet are put, in order to be pick'd out for the composing of Words, &c.

Case of Conscience, a Scruple or Question about some Matter of Religion, which the dissatisfy'd Party is desirous to have resolved.

Case of Normandy-Glase, a Quantity consisting of 120 Foot.

Cases, (*in Grammar*) are those Accidents of a Noun, which shew how it is vary'd in its Construction: These are Six in Number; viz. the *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, and *Ablative*; which See in their proper Places.

Cafe-shot or **Burrel-shot**, (in *Gunnery*) small Bullets, Nails, Pieces, of old Iron, Stones, &c. put into Cafes, to be shot out of the Ordinance or Murdering-pieces.

Casemate, (in *Fortif.*) a Well with its several Branches under Ground digged in the Passage of the Bastion 'till the Miner is heard at Work, and Air given to the Mine: Also a Vault made of Masons-Work, in that Part of the Flank of a Bastion, which is next the Courtin, on purpose to fire upon the Enemy, and to defend the Face of the opposite Bastion with the Moat: Also a Loop-hole in a Wall to shoot through.

Casement, part of a Window that opens to let in the Air, &c. Also a Term in *Architecture*, the same as *Trochilus*; which See.

Casern, (*French* in *Fortificat.*) a little Building, Room, or Lodgment rais'd between the Rampart and the Houses of a fortify'd Town, to serve as an Apartment or Lodging for the Soldiers of the Garrison.

Cash, a Term us'd by Merchants for ready Money.

Casheir, a Cash-keeper.

To **Cashire**, to disband or break up a Regiment or Company; to turn a Soldier with Disgrace out of a Company.

Cashew, the Juice or Gum of a Tree in the *East-Indies*.

Cassings or **Cow-blakes**, (Country-word) dry'd Cow-Dung for Fuel.

Cask, a kind of Vessel; also an Head-piece.

Cask of Almonds, a Barrel containing about Three Hundred Weight: Of *Sugar*, from Eight to a Eleven Hundred.

Casket, a little Coffer, or Cabinet.

Caskets, (in a Ship) are small Strings made of *Sinnes*, and fix'd to the upper part of the Yards in little Rings call'd *Grommets*, to make fast the Sails to the Yards, when they are to be fur'd up. The biggest and longest of these, termed the *Breast-Casket*, is in the middle of the Yard, just between the *Ties*.

Cass-wood, a kind of Herb.

Cassatum or **Cassata**, (in old *Latin Records*) a House with Land sufficient to maintain one Family.

Cassabe, a Root very common in *America*, the Juice of which is rank Poison, but the dry Substance, after the Juice is squeez'd out, is the general Bread of that Country.

Cassawary or **Camen**, a large Fowl, about the Bigness of an Ostridge, with Feathers resembling Camels-Hair.

Casserole, (*Fr.*) a Copper-pan: In *Cookery*, a Loaf stuff'd with a Hash of roasted Pullets, Chickens, &c. and dress'd in a Stew-pan of the same Bigness with the Loaf: Also a kind of Soup or Potage of Rice, &c. with a Ragoo.

Cassia Fistula, (*Lat.*) Cassia in the Pipe or Cane, a kind of Reed or Shrub that grows in *India* and *Africa*, bearing black, round and long Cods, in which is contain'd a soft black Substance, sweet like Honey, and of a purging Quality.

Cassia Lignea, the sweet Wood of a Tree, very much like Cinnamon.

Cassidony, an Herb, otherwise call'd *Cast-me-down*, and *French Lavender*.

Cassine, a sort of Country Farm-house in *Italy*, such as are often fortify'd by the Parties engag'd in the present War, to maintain a particular Post, or upon some other Occasion.

Cassiopea or **Cassiopeia**, a Northern Constellation, consisting of Twenty five fixed Stars, and plac'd opposite to the Great Bear on the other Side of the Pole-Star.

Cassique, a Sovereign Lord, King, or chief Governour in some Parts of the *West-Indies*.

Cassiteron, (*Gr.*) Tin, white Lead.

Cassittas, a kind of Gum growing on the Larch or Fir-tree.

Cassock, a sort of Gown, especially such as are worn by Clergy-men.

Cassonade or **Cassonade**, Cask-Sugar, *Sugar* put up into Casks or Chests, after the first Purification.

Cassuta, (*Lat.*) the Weed Dodder, or Wood-bind, winding about other Herbs.

Cast, a Throw: In *Falconry*, a set or couple of Hawks.

To **Cast a Hawk to the Beatch**, is to put her upon it.

To **Cast a Point of Traverse**, (in *Navigation*) to prick down on a Chart the Point of the Compass any Land bears from you, or to find on what Point the Ship bears at any instant, or what Way the Ship has made. See *Traverse*.

Cassabick or **Cassaby**, (old Word) a Stewardship.

Castanea, (*Lat.*) the Chestnut-tree, and Fruit which is of a binding Quality.

Cassanets, (*Fr.*) a sort of Snappers which Dancers of Sarabands tie about their Fingers, to keep Time with as they Dance:

Castellaine, a Keeper, Captain, or Constable of a Castle.

Castellany, the Manour, or Lordship belonging to a Castle, the extent of its Land and Jurisdiction.

Castellorum Operatio, (*Lat.*) Castle-work, a Service, or Labour formerly perform'd by Inferiour Tenants, for the Building and Upholding of Castles and other publick Places of Defence.

Cassigation, Chastisement, Punishment, Correction.

Cassigatory, that serves to chastise.

Casting, (in *Falconry*) any thing given to a Hawk to cleanse and purge her Gorge, or Maw; as a Pellet of Hemp, Cotton, Feathers, &c.

Casting-net, a Fishing-net, of which there are two sorts, but much alike in use and manner of throwing out.

Castle, a Place strong either by Nature or Art, in a City, or in the Country, to keep the People in Obedience.

To **Castle**, a Term us'd at Chess-play.

Castle-guard Rents, Rents paid by those that dwell within the Precincts, or Bounds of a Castle, for maintaining Watch and Ward there.

Castle-steed, a Word anciently us'd for any Castle, Fort, or Bulwark.

Castleward, an Imposition or Tax upon such as dwell within a certain Compass of any Castle towards the Maintenance of those that watch and ward the same: It is also taken for the Circuit it self, inhabited by such as are subject to this Service.

Casting, the Young of any Beast untimely brought forth.

Cassonade. See *Cassonade*.

Castor, (*Gr.*) the Beaver, a wild Beast: Also a fine sort of Hat made of the Beaver's Furr. See *Beaver*.

Castor, a fixed Star of the Second Magnitude, or Light in *Gemini*, whose Longitude is 105 Deg. 41 Min. Latitude 10 Deg. 2 Min.

Castor and **Pollux**, the Sons of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, whose Embraces that Heathen God is feign'd to have enjoy'd under the Form of a Swan. In *Astronomy*, they are taken for a Constellation, or Company of fixed Stars, the same with *Gemini*, being one of the Twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*:
Also

Also certain fiery Meteors which in great Tempests at Sea usually appear sometimes in swift Motion, and sometimes settling on the Masts, or other parts of the Ship, in the shape of Balls of Fire: These Fires if double signifie an approaching Calm, if single the continuance of the Storm, and the latter is call'd *Helena*.

Castoreum, a Medicine against Convulsions, made of the Liquor contain'd in the little Bags that are next the Beaver's Groin, which is oily and of a strong Scent.

Castrametation, the Art of encamping, or pitching a Camp, wherein to lodge an Army.

Castrata, a kind of red Wheat.

To **castrate**, to Geld, or cut out the Scrotes of a Living-creature; also to take away, or leave out some part of an Author's Works in the publishing of them.

Castration, the Act of Castrating, or gelding; an Operation sometimes perform'd by Surgeons, when there is a Mortification, or a fleshy Rupture of the Testicles.

Cassrel or **Bestrel**, a sort of Hawk, which in Shape much resembles the Lanner, but for size is like the *Hobby*: Her Game is the *Grouse*, a Fowl common in the *North* of *England* and elsewhere.

Castronian Crown. See *Corona Castronfis*.

Casual, (*Lat.*) accidental, happening by Chance.

Casualty, an Accident that falls out merely by Fortune, or Chance, neither foreseen nor expected.

Casu Committit, a Writ of Entry granted where a Tenant in Courtesy, or Tenant for Term of Life, or for the Life of another, alienates, or makes over Land in Fee, or in Tail, or for the Term of another's Life.

Casu Provisio, a Writ of Entry given by the Statute of *Gloucester*, where a Tenant in Dower, Aliens in Fee, or for Term of Life, or in Tail; and it lies for the Party in Reversion against the Alienee.

Casuit, one skill'd in resolving Cases of Conscience.

Casula or **Casule**, a Mass-Priest's Vestment. See *Chasuble*.

Cat, a well known Creature, bred in almost all Countries in the World; also a Sea-Term. See *Catt*.

Cat-hairt Pear, a sort of Pear ripe in *October* and *November*.

Cat-fish, a kind of Fish in the *West-Indies*, so call'd from its round Head and large glaring Eyes, by which they are discover'd in hollow Rocks.

Cat-mint or **Cats-mint**, an Herb which Cats much delight to eat, good for Stoppages of the Womb, Barrenness, &c.

Cat-pear, a kind of Pear shap'd like an Hen's Egg, and ripe in *October*.

Cats-foot, a Herb otherwise call'd *Ale-hoof*; which See.

Cats-tail or **Red-plum**, a long round Substance that grows in the Winter upon Nut-trees, Pines, &c. Also a kind of Reed bearing a Spike like a *Cats-tail*; some call it *Reed-Mace*.

Catabaptit, (*Gr.*) one that is averse from, or abuses the Sacrament of Baptism.

Catabiazon, (*i. e.* descending) the South Node, or Dragons'-Tail, sometimes so call'd by Astronomers, because it goes down exactly against the Dragon's-Head.

Catacatharticks, Medicines that purge downwards.

Catacaustick Curve or **Causitick** by Reflection;

(in *Catoptricks*) is a curve or crooked Line, formed by joyning the Points of Concourse of several Reflected Rays.

Catachresis, (*i. e.* *Abuse*) a Rhetorical Figure, when one Word is abusively put for another, an improper Expression, when for want of a proper Word to explain a Thought, we take one that is near it, or even of a quite contrary Signification; as when we call a Man a *Parricide*, that kills the King, or his Master, whereas a Parricide is strictly one that kills his Father: Or when we say a *Silver Ink-horn*, &c.

Cataracta, (in *Anat.*) the Rib call'd the Subclavian.

Cataclysmus, a general Flood, a Deluge, a great Rain, or overflowing with Water.

Catacombs, the Tombs of the Martyrs so call'd in *Italy*, which the People go to visit out of a Principle of Devotion. These are certain Grotto's, or Caves under Ground, about Three Leagues from *Rome*, where the Primitive Christians hid themselves in Times of Persecution, and bury'd those that suffer'd Martyrdom.

Catacousticks or **Cataphonicks**, a Science which treats of reflected Sounds, or that explains the Nature and Properties of Echoes.

Catadioptrical Telescope, the same as the Reflecting Telescope. See *Telescope*.

Catadrome; an Engine like a Crane anciently us'd by Builders in heaving up, or letting down any great Weight: Also a Tilt-yard, or place where Horses run for Prizes.

Catadupa or **Catadupi**, Places where the Waters of a River fall with a great Noise.

Catagis, a Stormy, or hollow Wind.

Catagmia, a breaking, or bursting: In *Surgery*, the breaking, of Bones, or a separation of Continuity in the hard Parts of the Body done by means of some hard Instrument.

Catagmaticks or **Catagmatick Medicines**, such Remedies as are proper for the consolidating, or knitting together of broken Bones.

Catagraphe, the first Draught or Design of a Picture.

Catalectic Verse, a *Greek* and *Latin* Verse, in which one Syllable is wanting, as *Men tenidet in domo Hor. lacumar*. Which Verse only wants one Syllable to make it a perfect *Jambick*.

Catalepsis or **Catochus**, a Disease almost like an Apoplexy, by which all the Animal Functions are abolish'd, yet so as the Respiration, or Faculty of breathing remains entire, and the Patient keeps the same Habit of Body that he did before he was seiz'd with the Distemper.

Catalla, (*Lat.* Law-word) *Catals*, or *Chat-tels*.

Catallis capitis nomine Distractionis, a Writ that lies for Rent due in a Borough or Houfe, and warrants a Man to take the Gates, Doors, or Windows, by way of Distress.

Catallis reddendis, a Writ granted where Goods being deliver'd to any Person, to keep for some time, they are not deliver'd upon Demand at the Day appointed.

Catalogue, a Roll, or List of Names; Titles of Books, &c.

Catolecticks, Medicines that bring an Escar upon Ulcers, or Sores.

Catamenia, Womens Monthly Courses, or Terms.

Catamite; an Ingle, or Boy kept for Sodomy.

Catampo or **Catambo**, a kind of Play between Two Persons, tossing something one to another; as *Shuttle-cock*, &c.

Cataplasma, a sweet Powder to be strew'd amidst Clothes; also such as are sometimes apply'd to the Heart-pit to strengthen the Stomach.

Cataphonicks. See *Catacousticks*.

Cataphora, a Disease in the Head, which causes Heaviness and deep Sleep: A general Name for all sorts of drowsy Distempers that are not attended with a Fever.

Cataphracta, a Breast-plate, or Coat of Mail; a Cuirass.

Cataphractarius, a Horseman in complete Armour, a *Cuirassier*.

Cataphrygians, a Sect of Hereticks, who baptiz'd their Dead, forbid second Marriages, and held other extravagant Opinions broach'd by *Montanus* and *Apelles*, who were of the Country of *Phrygia*, A.C. 181.

Cataplasm, a Medicine of the Consistence of a Poultice made of proper Herbs, Roots, Seeds, Flowers, &c. either boil'd or otherwise, and apply'd to the diseas'd Part.

Cataportium, a Medicine to be swallowed without chewing, a purging Pill.

Catapsosis, a Falling, a Fall, Ruin: Among some Writers in Physick, it is taken for a Symptom of the Falling-Sickness, when the Patient falls suddenly upon the Ground.

Catapulta, a warlike Engine, with which the Ancients us'd to cast the larger sort of Darts and Spears, some of which were 12 or 15 Foot long: In some old Records, it is taken for a Cross-bow.

Cataputia, a sort of Spurge; an Herb.

Cataract, a steep Place in the Chappel of a River, caus'd by Rocks or other Obstacles, stopping the Course of its Stream, so that the Water falls with great Force and Noise; as the Cataracts of the *Danube*, *Nise*, *Rhine*, &c. Also a Flood-gate, a Sluce or Lock in a River: Also a Disease in the Eyes caus'd by a clotting of Phlegm between the Uveous Coat and the Crystalline Humour, which is of Two sorts, viz. either Incipient, or Confirmed.

The **Incipient** or **beginning Cataract**, is only a Suffusion, when little Clouds, Mores and Flies seem to hover before the Eyes; but the **Confirmed Cataract** is, when the Apple of the Eye is either wholly or in part cover'd and over-spread with a little thin Skin, so that the Rays of Light cannot have due Admittance to the Eye.

Cataract, is also a Distemper in the Eyes of a Hawk, which proceeds from gross Humours in the Head, that often not only dim, but quite extinguish and take away the Sight.

Cataracta or **Cataracta**, a Cataract, or great Fall of Water from an high Place: Also the **Plungeon**, a kind of Cormorant, so call'd, because it violently dives down from on high to seize its Prey.

Catarrh, a Defluxion or Falling down of Humours from the Head towards the lower Parts, as the Nostrils, Mouth, Throat, Lungs, &c. Some distinguish it by the Name of *Coryza* when it falls on the Nostrils, by that of *Bronchus* when on the Jaws, and by the Word *Rheum* when it lights on the Breast.

Catarrh of the Spinal Marrow, a Falling-out of the Marrow of the *Spine* or Back-Bone; which happens when certain Lymphatick Vessels, which surround that Bone, are broken.

Catarrhus, (Gr.) a Catarrh, or falling Rheum.

Catarrhus Suffocatorijs, a smothering Rheum, when the Glandules or Kernels about the Throat are swell'd, whereupon ensues a Difficulty of Breathing, and Danger of being stifled.

Catafarca a kind of Dropsy, the same as *Anasarca*; which See.

Catalla, (among the *Romans*) a Stage or Stall where they set Slaves to Sale, and on which Christians us'd to be tormented.

Catastasis, the third Act in a Comedy or Tragedy, in which Things are brought to full Perfection and Ripeness. In a Physical Sense, the Disposition of the Body, or of Time.

Catastrata, State or Condition, particularly of the Air.

Catastrophe, the last Change, or chief Event in a Stage-play; the End, or Issue of a Business; the fatal or tragical Conclusion of any Action, or of a Man's Life.

Catastasis, a Word us'd by some Authors that treat of Physick, for an Extension or Stretching out of an Animal Body towards the lower Parts.

Catastrum, a Term us'd in ancient Architecture, when the Chapter of a Pillar is not of a Height proportionable to its Breadth.

Catch, Prize, or Booty; also a short and witty Song: Also a kind of swift-sailing Sea-Vessel, lesser than a Hoy, and so built that it will endure any Sea whatsoever.

Catches, are also those Parts of a Clock that hold, by hooking and catching hold of.

Catch and Hold, a Term us'd by Wrestlers for a Running-catching one of another.

To **Catch**, to lay hold of, to snatch, or overtake, to surprize or come upon unawares.

Catch-fly, a pretty Flower, the Stalks of which are so clammy, that they sometimes become a Trap to the Flies.

Catch-Land, some Grounds in *Norfolk* so call'd, where it is not certainly known to what Parish they belong; so that the Parson, who first gets the Tithes, enjoys them for that Year.

Catch-Pole, a Sergeant of the Mace, or Bailiff appointed to arrest Persons for Debt, or upon any other Account: The Word, tho' now us'd in Contempt, was anciently without Reproach.

Catechetical, (Gr.) that belongs to Catechizing:

Catechism, an Instruction by Word of Mouth in the Principles and chief Points of the Christian Religion.

Catechist, one that is employ'd in Catechizing. To **Catechize**, to instruct Youth in the fundamental Articles of the Christian Faith.

Catechu, a Juice press'd out of several sorts of Fruits that are of a binding Quality, which is brought from the *East-Indies*, and otherwise call'd *Terra Japonica*.

Catechumens, (in the Primitive Church) Persons instructed, for some considerable Time, in the Principles of the Christian Religion, before they were admitted to Baptism; Novices in Christianity.

Catechismus or **Categoria**, the same as *Predicamentum* in Logick. See *Predicament*.

Categorematical, belonging to Logical Predicaments, as *A Categorematical Word*, i. e. a Word that signifies something of it self; as *a Man*, *a Living-Creature*.

Categorical, the same; also affirmative, positive, formal; said in due Form, or to the Purpose, as *A Categorical Answer*.

Categorical Syllogism. See *Syllogism Categorical*.

Category, the same as *Predicament*; a Term in Logick, for Order or Rank.

Catenaria or **Synclavaria**, (in *Mechanical Geometry*) is the Curve or crooked Line, which a Rope, hanging freely between two Points of Suspension, forms its self into.

To **Cater**, to provide Victuals, &c.

Caterer, a Purveyor, or Provider of Victuals and other Necessaries in a Nobleman's House.

Caterpillar, a venomous Insect, (one of those sorts of Worms that eat up the Leaves, Buds and Blossoms of Trees and other Plants, and then change into Butter-flies. Whence envious Persons, that do Mischief without any Provocation, are called Caterpillars.

Caterpillar, is also a kind of Plant, only esteem'd for its Seed-Vessels, that are like green Worms or Caterpillars; some bigger, some lesser.

Catharists, (*Gr.*) a Sect of Hereticks, who held themselves altogether pure, or free from Sin, rejected Baptism, and deny'd Original Sin.

Catharine, a proper Name of Women, signifying in *Greek*, pure or chaste.

St. Catharine's Flower, (by some call'd *Bishopswort*), an Herb of great Virtue against the Pthick, Shortness of Breath, Rheums, &c.

Cathartes, a sort of Hereticks that were counted a Branch of the *Manichees*.

Catharings, (in a Ship) are small Ropes that run into little Blocks or Pullies from one Side of the Shrowds to the other near the Deck; their Use being to set the Shrowds taught or stiff, for the Ease and Safety of the Masts when the Ship rolls.

Catharticks, a general Name for all purging Medicines.

Cathedral, a Church that is the Seat of a Bishop or Archbishop.

Cathedratick, (*Law-Word*) the Summ of Two Shillings paid to the Bishop by the inferiour Clergy, in token of Subjection and Respect.

Cathemerina Febris, a Fever or Ague that comes every Day.

Catheticks, Medicines that take away Superfluities.

Catherplugg. See *Catharings*.

Catheter, (*Gr.*) a kind of Probe, or hollow Instrument us'd by Surgeons to thrust up the Yard, to provoke Urine when it is stop'd by the Stone, or by Gravel lying in the Passage; or else for conveying another Instrument, call'd *Itinerarium*, to find out the Stone in the Bladder.

Catheterismus, the Operation of injecting or squirting any Medicinal Liquor into the Bladder by a Catheter or a Syringe.

Catheti, (in a Right-angled Triangle) are the Sides including the Right Angle.

Cathetus, (in *Geom.*) a Line that falls perpendicularly or downright upon another; more especially the Perpendicular in a Triangle; the other Leg being call'd the *Hypotenusal*, and the Bottom the *Base*.

In *Architecture*, **Cathetus** is taken for a Line supposed directly to traverse the middle of a Cylindrical Body; as of a Ballister or Pillar. In the *Ionick* Chapter, it is also a Line falling perpendicularly, and passing through the Center or Eye of the *Voluta* or Scroll.

In *Catoptricks*, **Cathetus** signifies a Line drawn from the Point of Reflection, perpendicular to the Plane of the Glass or polished Body.

Cathetus of Incidence, is a Right Line drawn from a Point of the Object, perpendicular to the Reflecting Line.

Cathetus of Reflection or **Cathetus of the Eye**, is a Right Line drawn from the Eye, perpendicular to the Reflecting Line.

Catholicism, the *Roman-Catholick* Profession; a Mock-Word.

Catholick, Universal, General; as The *Catholick Church*: But the Church of *Rome*, which is only a Part of it, preposterously assumes the Title

of *Catholick*, and the *Papists* are commonly call'd *Roman-Catholicks*: The Title of *Most Catholick Majesty* is also attributed to the King of *Spain*. See *Church*.

Catholick Furnace, (in *Chymistry*) a little Furnace so dispos'd as to be fit for all Operations, but those that are perform'd with a violent Fire.

Catholicon, (in the Art of *Physick*) a purging Electuary, proper to disperse all ill Humours; an Universal Remedy, a Plaister for all Sores.

Catholus, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) the Value of Nine Kine; a Penalty or Fine set upon him that breaks the King's Peace.

Cathypnia, (*Gr.*) a profound or deep Sleep, such as Men are in by taking Opiates, or by a Lethargy, &c.

Catini, an ancient People who liv'd about *Cathness* in *Scotland*.

Catkins or **Kagged Catkins**, a kind of Substance that grows on Nur-trees, Birch-trees, Pine-trees, &c. in the Winter-time, and falls off when the Trees begin to put forth their Leaves.

Catling, a sort of Dismembring-Knife, us'd in cutting off any corrupted Member of Part of the Body. *Catlings* are also the Down or Moss that grows about Walnut-trees, resembling a Cat's Hair. *Catlings* or *Catkins* are also a sort of small Cat-gut Strings for Musical Instruments.

Catoblepas, (*Gr.*) a Beast with a great Head, which always hang down, and kills at Sight, or rather with its venomous Breath.

Catocatharticks or **Catoceticks**, Medicines that work downwards, and purge by Stool only.

Catoche or **Catochus**, a Disease. See *Catalepsi*.

Catocites, a precious Stone in *Corsica*, which is very clammy, like Gum; also a kind of Fig.

Catopis, a Dimness of Sight, the same with *Myopia*.

Catoptricks, that Part of the Science of *Opticks* which shews after what manner Objects may be seen by Reflection; and also explains the Causes, Laws, and Properties of it.

Catoptricks. See *Catharticks*.

Catt or **Catt-head**, (*Sea-Term*) a large piece of Timber that is fasten'd aloft over the Hawse, having Two Shivers at one End, in which is put thro' a Rope with a Block or Pulley, and thereto is fix'd a great Iron-Hook, call'd the *Catt-hook*: Its Use is to trise or hoise up the Anchor from the Hawse to the Top of the Fore-castle.

Catt-holes, certain Holes above the Gun-room Ports, through which upon Occasion a Ship is heaved a-stern by means of a *Stern-fast*, to which a Cable or Hawser is brought for that Purpose.

Catt-rope, a Rope us'd in halling up the Catt.

Cattaria, the Herb *Camphire*, or *Nep*.

To **Catterwaul**, to cry and range about, as Cats do in the Night.

Catteuchiani, (*Lat.*) an ancient People of *Great Britain*, who liv'd in those Parts which are now call'd *Buckingham-shire*, *Bedford-shire*, and *Hartford-shire*.

Catulus, a little Dog, a Whelp, or Puppy; the Young of all Beasts; a Cub, a Kitling.

Catus, a Male, or Boar-Cat.

Caturus, (in old *Records*) a Hunting-horse.

Cabalcade, (*Fr.*) a pompous riding on Horseback of Courtiers and Persons of Quality, upon some solemn Occasion, to accompany and honour their Prince.

Cavalier or **Cavalett**, a Sword-Gentleman, a brave Warriour: The Word in *French* properly signifies a Horse-man, or Trooper: In the Time of the Civil Wars under King *Charles I.* it was a Name by which the King's Party was distinguish'd.

In *Fortification*, **Caballet** is a great Mass, or Heap of Earth, sometimes round, and sometimes a long square, on the Top of which is a Platform, with a Parapet, or Breast-work, to cover the Cannon planted on it: 'Tis rais'd in several Places, to oppose the Enemies commanding Works, to scour their Trenches, or the Field, &c.

Cavalry, Soldiers that serve and fight on Horseback, a Body of Horse in an Army.

Cava Wena. See *Vena Cava*.

Cavayon, (in *Architect.*) the hollowing, or under-digging of the Earth for Cellarage, allow'd to be the sixth Part of the Height of the whole Building.

Caucalis, (Gr.) an Herb like Fennel, with a white Flower, Bastard-Parsley, Hedge-Parsley.

Caucron, the Herb Horse-tail.

Cauda, (Lat.) the Tail of a Beast, a Rump.

Cauda lucida, the Lion's Tail, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude, whose Longitude is 157 d. 53 m. Latitude 12 d. 16 m.

Cauda terræ, (in ancient Deeds) a Land's End, the Bottom, or outmost Part of a Ridge, or Furrow in plough'd Lands.

Caudebec, (Fr.) a sort of light Hat, first made at *Caudebec*, a Town of *Normandy* in *France*.

Cauder, (Lat.) the Stem, Trunk, or Body of a Tree.

Cave, a Den, or dark hollow Place under Ground.

To **Cave** or **Chave**, (Country-word) to separate the larger Chaff from the Corn, or small Chaff; also great Coals from lesser, with a Rake, or some such Instrument.

Cavea, (Lat.) a Cave, or Pit. In *Chiromancy*, a hollow Place in the middle of the Palm of the Hand, in which three principal Lines, nam'd the *Cardiack*, *Hepatick*, and *Cephalick* make a Triangle.

Caveat, a Caution, or Warning: Among *Civilians*, a Bill enter'd in the Ecclesiastical Court, to stop the Proceedings of those who would prove a Will, to the Prejudice of another Party.

Cavern, a natural Cave, or hollow Place in a Rock, or Mountain, a Den, or Hole under Ground.

Cavernous, belonging to, or full of Caverns, Dens, or Holes.

Cavers, a Term us'd among the Miners, for Thieves that steal Oar out of the Mines.

Cavesson, a kind of false Rein, to hold, or lead a Horse by.

Cauf, a Chest with Holes on the Top, to keep Fish alive in the Water.

Caviary, (Ital.) a dainty Dish made of the Roes of several Sorts of Fish Pickled, and especially the Spawn of Sturgeon, catch'd in the River *Volga*, in *Muscovy*; which much resembles green Soap, both in Colour and Substance.

Cavil, (Lat.) a captious Argument, a Quirk, a Shift.

To **Cavil**, to argue Captiously, to play the Sophister, to wrangle, to find fault with.

Cavillation, the Act of Cavilling, or Wrangling; a School-Term for a sophistical and false Argument, a particular manner of Disputing, grounded only upon Quirks and contentious Niceties.

Cabin, (Fr.) a hollow Way: In the Art of War, a hollow Place, proper to cover Troops, and favour their Approaches to a Fortrefs, so that they may advance therein under Shelter towards the Enemies, as it were in a Trench.

Cavity, (Lat.) Hollowness. Among *Anatomists*, *Cavities* are great hollow Spaces in the Body, which serve to contain one, or more principal Parts; as the Head for the Brain, the Chest

for the Lungs, &c. The lower Belly for the Liver, Spleen, and other Bowels: The lesser *Cavities* are the *Ventricles* of the Heart and Brain. *Cavities* are also taken for the hollow Parts of Bones.

Cauldron, (Fr.) a kind of great Kettle.

Cauldron, (Gr. in *Surgery*) a Fracture, or breaking of a Bone a-crofs, when the Parts of it are so separated that they will not lye strait.

Cauliferous Plants, (among *Herbalists*) are such as have a true *Caulis*, or Stalk, which a great many have not.

Caulis, (Lat.) the Stalk of any Herb; the Stem, or Trunk of a Tree: It is also put for any kind of Pot-Herb, especially Cole-worts, Colliflowers, &c.

To **Caulk**. See *To Calk*.

Caulotes, (Gr.) a kind of broad-leav'd Cole-wort.

Cauces or **Calpes**, (*Scotch Law-Term*) any Gift that a Man gives in his own Life-time to his Patrons; especially to the Head of the *Clan*, or Tribe, for his Maintenance and Protection.

Caurins, certain *Italian Merchants*, so call'd from *Caorsi*, a Town in *Lombardy*, where they first practis'd their Arts of Usury and Extortion; whence spreading themselves and their vile Trade thro' most Parts of *Europe*, they were a common Plague to every Nation where they got Footing, and were banish'd from *England* by *K. Henry III.* A. D. 1240.

Caurus or **Corus**, (Lat.) the Western, or North-West Wind, which commonly blows out of the *British Sea*.

Causa patrimonii paelocuti, a Writ which lies where a Woman gives Lands to a Man in Fee Simple, to the Intent he should Marry her, and he refuses so to do in reasonable Time, being requir'd thereto by the Woman.

Causal Propositions, are those that contain two Propositions joynd together by a Conjunction of the Cause [*because*, or *so the End that*] as, *Woe to the Rich, because they have their Felicity in this World*.

Causality, the Action, or Power of a Cause in producing its Effect; a being the Cause or Original of a Thing.

Causam nobis significes, a Writ that lies to a Mayor of a Town, or City, who being formerly commanded by the King's Writ, to give the King's Grantee Possession of any Lands or Tenements, forbears to do it, requiring him to shew Cause, why he so delays the Performance of his Charge.

Causative, (in *Grammar*) as Causative Particles, i. e. those that express a Cause, or Reason; as, *for, because, seeing that, &c.*

Cause, Principle, Occasion, Motive, Reason, Subject. In a Law-Sense, any Tryal, or Action brought before a Judge, to be Disputed, Pleaded, or Examined.

In *Logick*, **Cause** is that which produces an Effect, and it is fourfold, viz. The *Efficient Cause*, i. e. That from which any Thing proceeds; the *Material*, that of which any Thing is made; the *Formal*, that by which any Thing is what it is; and the *Final*, that for the Sake of which any Thing is done.

Causeway or **Causeway**, (Fr.) a High-way, a Bank raised in Marshy Ground for Foot-Passage.

Caulodes, (Gr.) a continual burning Fever.

Causon or **Causus**, a Burning, or Scorching, an excessive Heat: Also a burning Fever that is attended with a greater Heat than other continu'd Fevers, an intollerable Thirst, and other extraordinary Symptoms.

Caustick,

Cautick, (in Surgery) that is of a burning Quality, fit to burn the Skin, or Flesh, or to bring an Escar, or Crust over a Sore, &c. As *Cautick Medicines*.

Cautick Curves, a Term in Geometry. See *Catacaustick*.

A **Cautick**, or **Cautick Stone**, a Composition made of several Ingredients in order to burn, or eat Holes in the Part to which it is apply'd. See *Cautery*.

Cauticks, or **Escharoticks**, are those things which burn the Skin and Flesh into an Escar, or hard Crust; as a hot Iron, burnt Brass, unslacked Lime, sublimated Mercury, &c.

Cautelous, (*Lat.*) circumspect, wary, heedful.

Cauterization, (*Gr.*) the Act of Cauterizing, an artificial Burning made by a *Cautery*.

To **Cauterize**, to apply a Cautery, to burn with a Sealing-Iron.

Cautery, a Term usually distinguish'd by Surgeons into Actual and Potential.

Actual Cautery, is Fire, or an Instrument made of Gold, Silver, Copper, or Iron, which being heated, has an actual Power of burning into any thing, and has an immediate Operation.

Potential Cautery, is a Cautick Stone, or Composition made of quick Lime, Soap, calcin'd Tartar, Chimney-foot, &c. which produces the same Effect, but in a longer Space of Time.

Silver Cautery, otherwise call'd the *Infernal Stone*, is the best sort of Cautery, made of Silver, dissolved with three times as much Spirit of Nitre, and prepared according to Art. This Cautick will continue for ever, if it be not expos'd to the Air, and may also be made of Copper, but it will not keep so well.

Cauting-ston, an Iron which Farriers make use of to cauterize, or sear those Parts of an Horse that require Burning.

Caution, (*Lat.*) Heed, Heedfulness, or Wariness; Warning, or Notice before-hand.

Cautionary, given in Pledge, or Pawn, as *Cautionary Towns*, i. e. Towns delivered up as Security for Money lent, or for Performance of Articles.

Cautione admittenda, a Writ that lies against a Bishop, holding an Excommunicate Person in Prison for Contempt, notwithstanding that he offers sufficient Caution, or Pledges to obey the Commands and Orders of the Church for the future.

Cautious, provident, heedful, wary, well advised.

Cawking-time, a Term us'd by *Falconers* for the Hawks Treading-time.

Capa, (in old *Latin* Records) a Key, or Water-Lock. See *Key*.

Capagium, a Toll, or Duty, paid to the King for Landing Goods at some Key, or Wharf.

Caper, or **Cahier**, (*Fr.*) several Sheets of Paper slightly tack'd together, to be carry'd at Pleasure.

Cayman, a kind of Crocodile.

Cazemate. See *Casemate*.

Cazeru. See *Casern*.

Cazimi, (*Arab.*) the Center of the Sun. Among *Astrologers* a Planet is said To be in *Cazimi* when it is not above 17 Degrees distant from the Sun's Body: So when *Saturn* is in 3 Degrees 14 Min. of *Taurus*, and the Sun in 3 Deg. 31 Min. of the same Sign, *Saturn* is in *Cazimi*.

To **Cease**, (*Lat.*) to leave off, or give over, to forbear, or discontinue; to be at an end.

Cebatane, (*Fr.*) a Trunk to shoot at Birds with Clay-pellets.

Ceca, a certain religious House at *Corduba* in *Spain*, of which it is said Proverbially, To go from *Ceca to Meca*, i. e. to turn *Turk*, or *Mahometan*.

Cedar, a large Tree that bears Berries like Juniper, and whose Wood is almost incorruptible; by reason of its Bitterness, which renders it distasteful to Worms. This Tree is always green, and delights in cold and mountainous Countries; but if the top of it be cut off, it dies.

Cedmata, (*Gr.*) Humours falling down upon the Joints, especially about the Hips.

Cedre, (*Fr.*) a kind of Citron or Lemon.

Cedrelate, (*Gr.*) the great sort of Cedar, as big as a Fir-tree, and yielding Pitch as that does.

Cedria, the Pitch, or Rosin that runs out of the great Cedar.

Cedrium, a Liquor, or Oil issuing from the Cedar-tree, with which Books, and other things were anciently anointed, to keep them from Moths, Worms and Rottensness. It was also us'd in *Egypt*, for the embalming of dead Bodies.

Cevzokis, the white Vine growing in Hedges: *Bryony*.

Cedrus, the Cedar-tree.

Ceginus, a fixed Star of the third Magnitude, in the left Shoulder of *Bootes*, whose Longitude is 194 deg. 5 min. Latitude 49 deg. 33 min. Right Ascension 215 deg. 29 min. Declination 39 deg. 27 min.

Celandine, an Herb, otherwise call'd *Swallowwort*, from a Tradition that Swallows make use of it as a Medicine for the Eye-sight.

Celastrus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Tree that always has Leaves, but bears Fruit very late.

Cele, a Tumour, or Swelling in any part of the Body, especially the Groin.

To **Celebrate**, (*Lat.*) to commend, or praise greatly, to set forth, to spread abroad one's Fame, to Solemnize.

Celebrated, Solemnized, highly Honoured: Also Famous, or Renowned.

Celebration, the Act of Celebrating, the doing a thing with Ceremony and Solemnity.

Celebrious, famous, eminent, noted.

Celebrity, Famousness, publick Repute, Magnificence, Pomp.

Celerity, Swiftness, Expedition, Speed.

Celerrimi Descensus Linea, (*Lat.* in *Mathem.*) the Curve of the swiftest Descent of any Natural Body, or that crooked Line in which an heavy Body, descending by its own Gravity, or Weight, should move from one given Point to another in the shortest time.

Celery, an Herb much us'd in Winter-sallets.

Celestial, Heavenly, Divine, Excellent.

Celestial Globe. See *Globe*.

Celestines, an Order of Monks, founded A. D. 1244, by one *Peter a Samnite*, who was afterwards chosen Pope under the Name of *Celestine V*.

Celibacy, or **Celibate**, the State or Condition of unmarried Persons; single Life.

Cell, the Habitation, or Hut of a Hermit; the Partitions in Monasteries where the Monks lie in, are also call'd *Cells*. Also a Name given by Herbalists to the Partitions, or hollow Places in the Husks, or Pods of Plants, wherein the Seed is contain'd.

Cellar, an Apartment in the lowest part of a Building under the Ground.

Cellarage, Cellar-Room, Conveniencies in a Cellar for the stowing of Goods. Also a Duty paid for laying Wine in a Cellar.

Cellarist, one that keeps the Cellar, or Buttery, in a religious House; the Butler in a Monastery.

Cellula, (*Lat.*) a little Cellar, Cell, or Buttery.

Cellulae Intestini Coli, (in *Anat.*) the Cavities, or hollow Spaces in the Gut *Colon*, where the Excrements lodge for some time, that they may cherish the Neighbouring Parts with their Heat, and digest any Crudities.

Celsitude, Highness, Nobility, Excellency; a Title of Honour sometimes given to a Prince.

Cement, a strong and cleaving sort of Mortar, or Sodder. In *Chymistry*, any Lute, or Loam, by which Vessels in Distillation are join'd; or, as we commonly say, cemented together. Also a particular manner of purifying Gold, by laying Beds over it with hard Paste made of one part *Sal Armoniack*, two of common Salt, and four of Potters Earth, or Bricks powder'd, the whole moisten'd with a sufficient Quantity of Urine; which Composition is call'd *Royal Cement*.

Cement, commonly pronounced *Simmon*, a Compound made of Pitch, Brick-Dust, Plaster of Paris, &c. us'd by Chacers, Repairers, and other Artificers, to put under their Work, that it may lie solid and firm, for the better receiving of the Impression made by the Punches and other Tools.

To **Cement**, to sodder, to join, or fasten together; to fill with Cement, or *Simmon*.

Cementation, a Cementing, or close joining with Cement: In *Chymistry*, the purifying of Gold made up into thin Plates with Layers, or Beds of *Royal Cement*.

Cenchrías, (*Gr.*) a sort of spreading Inflammation that takes Name from its Figure resembling the Seed of Millet, or Hirse, being the same with *Herpes Miliaris*: In *English* it is commonly call'd the *Shingles*, or *Wild-fire*.

Cenchris, a green venomous Serpent, so nam'd because it is mark'd with small white Spots on the Belly; the various colour'd Asp. Also a kind of speckled Hawk, the Kestrel, or Stannel, the Wind-sucker.

Cenchritis, a precious Stone all speckled, as it were with Millet-Seed.

Cenchros, Millet, or Hirse, a kind of small Grain.

Cendula, (in old *Latin* Records) Shendles, or Shingles, small Pieces of Wood to cover the Roof of a House instead of Tiles.

Ceneaugia, (*Gr.*) an emptying of the Vessels, by opening a Vein; a letting Blood.

Cenella, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) Acorns; and *Personæ Cenellarum*, the Pannage of Hogs, or running of Swine to feed on Acorns.

Cenosis, (*Gr.*) an emptying, or voiding. In a Medicinal Sense, a discharging of Humours out of the whole Body, or some part of it.

Cenotaphium, an empty Tomb set up in Honour of the Dead, especially when the Body is bury'd in another Country.

Censaria, (in old *Latin* Records) a Farm, or House, lett *ad Censum*, i. e. at a standing Rent.

Censarii, (in *Doomsday-Book*) such Persons as might be Assessed, or Taxed.

To **Cense**, to Perfume with Incense.

Cense-Money. See *Censure*.

Censer, a Vessel in which the *Jewish* Priests us'd to burn Incense at any Sacrifice, or Religious Rites; a Perfuming-pan.

Censers. See *Censure*.

Censor, (among the *Romans*) a Magistrate, whose Office it was to take an exact View of the People of *Rome*, to Cens and Value the Estate of every Citizen, and to reform Manners.

Censorious, apt to censure, find Fault with, or reprove; critical, nice.

Censural, belonging to Valuations, or Assessments; as *A Censural Book* or *Roll*, i. e. a Register of Taxations.

Censure, Reproof, Correction, Reflection, Criticism, judgment. Also a Custom in several Manors in *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*, where all the Inhabitants, above the Age of sixteen Years, were summon'd to swear Fealty to the Lord, to pay eleven Pence *per Poll*, and one Penny *per An.* ever after, as *Cense-Money*, or common Fine; and the Persons thus sworn were call'd *Censers*.

Ecclesiastical Censures; Punishments inflicted on Offenders according to the Church Laws.

To **Censure**, to criticize, or judge; to find Fault with; to reprove, or check.

Centaur, (*Gr.*) half a Man and half a Horse, or half a Woman and half a Mare; a fabulous Monster feign'd by the Poets, who have generally apply'd that Shape to the first Inventors of Riding; or the Art of Horsemanship. Also the Name of a Southern Constellation consisting of forty Stars.

Centaury, or **Centory**, an Herb of wonderful Virtue against many Diseases, especially for those of the Spleen and Liver.

Centenar, or **Centar**, a foreign Weight of 100, 112, 125, 128, 132, and 140 Pounds.

Centenary, belonging to the Number one hundred.

Center, the middle Point of any thing, especially of a Circle, or Sphere; from whence all Lines drawn to the Circumference are equal. In *Masonry*, a Wooden Mould to turn an Arch.

Center of the Body, is taken by some Writers in *Physick* for the Heart; from which, as it were a middle Point, the Blood continually circulates round all the other Parts.

Center of Magnitude of a Body, (in *Geom.*) a Point which is as equally distant as possible from its Extremities, or Ends.

Center of Motion of a Body, (in *Mechanicks*) a Point about which a Body being fasten'd, or any ways join'd to it, may, or does move; as the middle of a Ballance hang'd up, &c.

Center of a Dial, is that Point where the *Axis* of the World intersects, or cuts the Plane of the Dial, and from whence in those Dials that have Centers, all the Hour-Lines are drawn; for if the Dial-Plane be parallel to the *Axis* of the World, it can have no Center at all, and all the Hour-Lines will be parallel to the Style.

Center of the Equant, (in *Astron.*) is a Point in the Line of the *Aphelion*, exactly distant so far from the Center of the Eccentric towards the *Aphelion*, as the Sun is from the Center of the Eccentric towards the *Perihelion*.

Center of an Ellipsis, or Oval, (in *Geom.*) a Point in that Figure where the two Diameters, call'd the *Transverse* and the *Conjugate*, intersect mutually one another.

Center of an Hyperbola, a Point in the middle of the *Transverse Axis*, which is without the Figure, and common to the opposite Section.

Center of Gravity, (in *Mechan.*) a Point on which a Body being supported, or hung up from it, all its Parts will be in an equal Ballance one to another.

Center, (common) of the Gravity of two Bodies, is a Point in a Right-Line joining their Centers together, and so plac'd in that Line, that their Distances from it shall be reciprocally, as the Weight of those Bodies: And if another Body be set in the same Right-Line, so that its Distance from any Point in it be reciprocally, as the Weight of both the former Bodies taken together; that Point shall be the common Center of Gravity of all three, &c.

Center of heavy Bodies, (in our *Globe*) is the same as the Center of the Earth, towards which all such Bodies naturally endeavour to descend.

Center

Center of Oscillation. See *Oscillation*.

Center of a regular Polygon or regular Body, is the same with the Center of a Circle, or Sphere, drawn within such a Body, so as to touch all its Sides.

To **Center,** to meet, as it were, in a Point; to terminate, or end in.

Center-fish, a kind of Sea-fish.

Centesm, (in *Arithm.*) the hundredth Part of an Integer, or whole Number; a Term commonly made use of in the Decimal Divisions of Degrees, Feet, &c.

Centinel. See *Sentinel*.

Centinody, an Herb, having as it were a hundred Knots, Knot-Grafs.

Centu, (*Lat.*) a patch'd Garment made up of divers Shreds; a Poem compos'd of several Pieces pick'd up and down from the Works of some other Poet.

Centonarii, (among the *Romans*) such Officers as provided Tents, and other Warlike Furniture, called *Centones*: Or else those whose Business it was to quench the Fires that the Enemies Engines kindled in the Camp.

Centory. See *Centaury*.

Central, belonging to, or seated in the Center or middle; as *Central Fire*, i. e. that Fire which Chymists believe to be in the Center of the Earth, the Fumes and Vapours of which make the Metals and Minerals; serving also to ripen and bring them to Perfection.

Central Eclipse. See *Eclipse*.

Central Rule, a Rule invented and establish'd by Mr. *Tho. Baker*, to find the Center of a Circle design'd to cut the *Parabola* in as many Points as an Equation to be constructed has real Roots.

Centrifugal Force, (in *Philos.*) is that Force by which all Natural Bodies that move round any other Body in a Circle, or an Oval, do endeavour to fly off from the Axis of their Motion in a Tangent, to a Circumference of it.

Centrina, the prickly Hound-fish, a kind of Sea-fish.

Centripetal Force, (in *Philos.*) is that Force by which any Body moving round another is drawn down, or tends towards the Center of its Orbit; and it is much the same with Gravity. See *Vis Centripeta*.

Centrobarycal, that relates to the Center of Gravity.

Centry, a Word contracted from Sanctuary, a Place of Refuge for Malefactors. Also a Sentinel, or private Soldier. In *Architecture*, a Mould for an Arch.

Centumviri, (*Lat.*) the Court of a hundred Judges, certain *Roman* Magistrates, antiently chosen out of the 35 Tribes, three out of each, to decide Differences among the People. They were at first 105 in Number, which was afterwards encreas'd to 180, and yet always kept the same Name.

Centunculus, a patch'd Coverlet, or Quilt for a Bed. Also the Herb Cud-weed, or Chaff-weed, Periwinkle, Cotton-wood.

Centuple, a hundred fold.

Centuriata Comitia, those ancient *Comitia*, or Assemblies of the People of *Rome*, by Centuries, where every one gave his Vote in his proper Century.

Centuriators, four eminent Protestant Divines of *Magdeburgh* in *Germany*; so call'd, because they compil'd and divided the Universal Church-History by Centuries of Years.

Centurion, a Captain, or Military Officer among the *Romans*, who commanded a hundred Men.

Century, a part of a thing divided, or rank'd by Hundreds, particularly the Space of a Hundred Years.

Centussis, (*Lat.*) a *Roman* Coin containing 100 *Affes*, and equal in Value to 6 s. 3 d. Sterling.

Cepa, or Cepe, (*Lat.*) the Onion, a well known Plant.

Cepaea, a kind of Herb, as some say, Sea-purflane; according to others Brook-lime.

Cephalalgia, (*Gr.*) any Pain in the Head; but it is more especially taken for a new Head-ach; or one that proceeds from Intemperance, or an ill Disposition of the Parts.

Cephalarticks, Medicines that purge the Head.

Cephalic, the Head, one of the principal Parts of the Body.

Cephalica, an obstinate Head-ach, a lasting Pain that seizes on the whole Head.

Cephalica, (in *Anat.*) the Cephalick Vein, the outermost Vein which creeps along the Arm, between the Skin and the Muscles; and 'tis divided into two Branches, being so called, because the Antients us'd to open it in Diseases of the Head, rather than any other; but since the Knowledge of the Circulation of the Blood, there is no Difference whether one be blooded in the *Cephalica*, *Mediana*, or *Basilica*.

Cephalick, belonging to the Head.

Cephalick Line, (in *Palmistry*) the Line of the Head, or Brain.

Cephalick Medicines, properly those that are apply'd to Fractures of the Head, or Scull; but generally taken for all Medicines peculiar to that Part.

Cephalick Vein. See *Cephalica*.

Cephalicks, Spirituous Medicines us'd in Distempers of the Head.

Cephalon, the Date-tree.

Cephalopharyngei, (in *Anat.*) the first Pair of Muscles of the upper Part of the Gullet, which proceed from beside the Head and Neck; and are bestow'd more largely upon the Coat of the Gullet.

Cephalopharyngeum, a Muscle which arises from that part, where the Head is join'd to the first *Vertebra* of the Neck, from whence marching down, it is spread about the *Pharynx*, with a large *Plexus*, or Fold of Fibres, and seems to make its Membrane.

Cephalopontia, a Pain, or Heaviness in the Head.

Cephalus, a kind of Fish, having a great Head, or Poll; a Pollard.

Cepheus, a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, containing seventeen Stars.

Cepi Corpus, (*Lat.* Law-Term) a Return made by the Sheriff, that upon an Exigent, or other Process, he has taken the Body of the Party sued.

Cepstonides, certain precious Stones as clear as Crystal, in which one may see his Face.

Cepites, a precious Stone of the Agate-kind.

Cephus, (*Gr.*) the Puet, a Bird so light that it is carry'd away with every Puff of Wind.

Cerachates, an Agate-Stone, of a Wax-Colour.

Ceragium. See *Wax-foot*.

Ceramites, a precious Stone, of the Colour of a Tile.

Cerastes, a Serpent in *Africa*, which has two Horns like a Snail; the horned Serpent.

Cerasus, the Cherry-Tree.

Ceratachates, a kind of Agate-Stone, the Veins of which resemble the Shape of a Horn.

Ceratamalgama, a softning Composition made of Wax and other Ingredients.

Cerate, a Medicine to be apply'd outwardly, made of Wax, Turpentine, Oil, &c. thicker than an Ointment, and softer than a Plaister; a Cere-cloth.

Ceratia, (Gr.) an Herb having but one Leaf, and a great Root full of Knots, Capers, or Capers.

Cerantias, a horned Comet, sometimes appearing bearded, and sometimes with a Tail, or Train.

Ceratine Arguments, (in Logick) are sophistical, subtil, or intricate Arguments; as, *What thou hast not lost thou still hast, thou hast not lost Horns, therefore thou hast Horns.*

Ceration, (in Chymistry) the making of a Substance fit to be melted, or dissolved.

Ceratitis, horned, Poppey, an Herb.

Ceratum, an Husk, or Shale; also the Fruit of the Carob-tree: Also a Carat, a kind of Weight, of which there are eighteen in a Dram.

Ceratodes, (in Anat.) the same with *Cornea Tunica*, or the horny Coat of the Eye.

Ceratoglossum, the proper pair of Muscles belonging to the Tongue, which proceed from the Horns of the Bone call'd *Hyoïdes*, and are joynd to the Sides of the Tongue.

Ceratonia, the Carob-tree, or Bean-tree.

Ceratum, a Roman Silver-coin of two sorts, the Single worth 5 *d. English*, and the greater 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

Ceratum, a Cerate, or Cere-cloth.

Ceraunias, the Thunder-stone.

Ceraunium, a kind of Puff, or Mushroom, so call'd because it grows plentifully after Thunder.

Ceraunochrysol, a sort of Chymical Powder. See *Chrysoceraunius Pulvis*.

Cerchnos, a Roughness in the Throat, which is felt as if there were Berries sticking in it, and occasions a little dry Cough.

Cercis, a sort of Indian Mock-bird.

Cercis, (in Anat.) the second Bone of the Elbow, otherwise call'd *Radius*, and both from its Shape resembling a Weaver's Shuttle, or the Spoke of a Wheel.

Cercopithecus, the Monkey, or Marmoset.

Cercosis, a piece of Flest that grows out of the Mouth of the Womb, and looks like a Tail.

Ceronicists, a Sect of Hereticks, whose Ring-leader was one *Cerdo*, *A. C.* 150. They held that there were two contrary Principles in the Cause of every thing; *i. e.* a good God and a bad one.

Cerea, (Lat.) a kind of itching Scab, the same as *Achor*: Also the Horns of the Womb in Brutes, in which the *Fetus*, or Young, is usually formed.

Cereales. See *Frumentaceous Plants*.

Cerealia or **Cereales Ludi**, certain solemn Feasts and Plays among the old Romans; appointed in Honour of *Ceres* the Goddess of Corn.

Cerebellum, (in Anat.) the lesser Brain, or the hinder part of the Brain, consisting as the Brain itself of an Ash-colour'd basky Substance, and a white Marrowy one; wherein the Animal Spirits, that perform involuntary and meer natural Actions, are suppos'd to be bred in a human Body, but not so in Brute Beasts.

Cerebrum, (Lat.) the Brain properly so call'd, which takes up the fore part of the Cavity, or Hollow of the Skull, and is divided by the Skins, call'd *Meninges*, into the Right and Left Parts: Its Substance is of a sort peculiar to it self, wrought with many Turnings and Windings, and in it those Animal Spirits are thought to breed, on which voluntary Actions do chiefly depend: It is also the Seat of Imagination, Judgment, Memory and Reminiscence, and Sleep is likewise there managed.

Cerebrum Jobis, a Term us'd by some Chymists for burnt Tartar.

Cerebrum, an Ointment made of Honey and Wax.

Ceremonial, belonging to, or consisting of Ceremonies; as *The Ceremonial Law* among the Jews.

A **Ceremonial**, a Book containing the Ceremonies us'd in the Roman Church.

Ceremonious, full of Ceremonies, Formal, Complimental.

Ceremony, the outward part of Religion, a Sacred Rite, or Ordinance of the Church: Also Pomp, or State; Formality, or formal Compliment.

Cerevisia or **Cervisia**, (Lat.) Drink made of Corn, or Malt; Ale, or Beer.

Cerevisia Medicata, Physick-drink, in which Medicines proper for any Diseases have been steeped for some time.

Cereus, a Taper, or Wax-light; also a sort of House-leek, an Herb.

Certia, Drink made of Corn, Barley-water: Also a kind of crufted Scab on the Head, the same with *Favus* and *Achor*; which see.

Certilla, (in the Art of Printing) a Mark set under the Letter *ç* in French and Spanish, to shew that it is to be pronounc'd as an *s*.

Cerigon, a kind of wild Beast in America, having a Skin under the Belly like a Sack, which serves to carry its young ones, 'till they are able to travel.

Cerinte, (Gr.) an Honey-Suckle that has the taste of Honey and Wax; also an Herb whose Flowers are much coveted by Bees, Honeywort.

Cerinthians, a Sect of Hereticks that had their Rise from one *Cerintus*; *A. C.* 97, and held, That Christ at his second Coming should entertain his People with all manner of Sensual Pleasures.

Cerion, (Gr.) an Ulcer, or Botch like an Honey comb, with yellow Matter in it.

Certites, a precious Stone of a Wax-Colour.

Cernua, (Lat.) the Ruff, a River-fish.

Ceroma, (Gr.) a mixture of Oil and Wax, with which Wrestlers anciently anointed themselves, to make their Limbs more sleek, pliable and fit for Exercise.

Cerotratum, a kind of inlaying with Horn, Ivory, Wood, &c. in use among the Ancients.

Cerotum, a Plaister made most of Wax; a Cere-cloth. See *Cerate*.

Cerrus, (Lat.) a kind of Tree that bears Mast like a Chesnut; the Holm-tree.

Cert-Honey, the Head-penny, Tribute, or Fine paid yearly by the Inhabitants and Tenants of several Manours to the Lords of them. *Pro certo Lete*, *i. e.* for the certain keeping of the Court Leet. See *Common Fine*.

Certain, (Lat.) sure, undoubted, confident, or assured; fixed, or settled, regular.

Certainty, full Assurance, Sureness.

Certhia, (Lat.) the Ox-eye Creeper, a little Bird somewhat less than a Wren.

Certificando de recognitione Stapule, a Writ directed to the Mayor of the Staple, &c. requiring him to certify the Chancellour of a Statute of the Staple taken before him, between such and such, in case where the Party himself detains it and refuses to bring it in.

Certificate, a Testimony given in Writing of the Truth of a thing: In a Law-sense, a Writing made in one Court, to give notice to another Court of the Proceedings therein.

Certification of Assize of novel Disseisin, a Writ granted for the re-examining, or review of a Mat-

a Matter pass'd by *Affize*, before any Justice, and in *Latin* is termed *Certificatio nove Dissesine*.

To **Certify**, to ascertain, declare for certain, or assure, to acquaint with a Thing.

Certiorari, a Writ issuing out of the Chancery, to an inferior Court, to call up the Records of a Cause depending there, upon Complaint made by Bill, That the Party seeking the said Writ has received hard Usage in the said Court.

Certitude, Certainty, Assurance.

Cerve, a sort of French Pear.

Cerva, (*Lat.*) the Hind, or Deer, a Beast of Chace.

Cervelas, (*Fr.*) a large kind of Sausage, well season'd, and eaten cold in Slices.

Cervicaria, (*Lat.*) the Herb Throat-wort.

Cervical, belonging to the Neck, as the *Cervical*, or *Vertebral Vessels*, a Term us'd by Anatomists for the Arteries and Veins that pass thro' the *Vertebra*, or Turning-Joynts and Muscles of the Neck up to the Skull.

Cervicalis. See *Vertebralis*.

Cervix, the hinder Part of the Neck.

Cerumen, the Fish or Wax of the Ear, which serves to hinder Dust, Motes, or any little Creatures from getting into it.

Cerura, (in ancient Deeds) a Mound, Fence, or Inclosure.

Cerusa, White-Lead, or Spanish White, which is made of thin Plates of Black-Lead, hung for some Time over the Steam of boiling-hot Vinegar.

Cervus, (*Lat.*) the Hart or Stag, a wild Beast. *Cervus Volans*, the horned Beetle, or Stag-fly; an Insect.

To **Cess**, to Assess, or Tax.

The **Tenant Cesses**, *i. e.* ceases, or neglects to do what he ought; a Law-Expression.

Cessation, (*Lat.*) a ceasing, or giving over, a leaving off.

Cessavit, a Writ lying against one that has neglected to perform such Service, or to pay such Rent as he is bound to by his Tenure, and has not sufficient Goods or Chattels to be distrained.

Cesse or **Ceasse**, (*Irish Law-Term*) an Exacting of Victuals, or Provisions, at a certain Rate for the Deputy's Family and the Garrison-Soldiers.

Cessus, a Word us'd in some old Statutes for Assessments or Taxes.

Cession, a yielding, resigning, or giving up: In a Law-sense, 'tis when a Clergy-man is made a Bishop, or when a Parson takes another Benefice without Dispensation, or otherwise not qualify'd: in both which Cases, their first Benefices are said *To become void by Cession*.

Cessionary Bankrupt, one that has resign'd, or yielded up his Estate, to be divided amongst his Creditors.

Cessor, a Cessor, or Imposer of Taxes: In a Law-sense, one that ceases, or neglects so long to perform a Duty, that by his Cess, or Ceasing, he is become liable to a Suit, and may have the Writ *Cessavit* brought against him.

Cessure or **Cesser**, (*Law-Term*) a given over, or a giving of Place.

Cestron, (*Gr.*) the Herb Betony.

Cestrophonoe, a kind of Sling, or warlike Engine, anciently made use of to cast Darts.

Cestus, a Marriage-Girdle, that in old Times, a Bride us'd to wear, and which was loosed by the Bride-groom the first Night.

Cestui qui trust, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) a Person that has a Trust in Lands, or Tenements, committed to him for the Benefit of another.

Cestui qui vie, one for whose Life any Land, or Tenement is granted.

Cestui qui use, he to whose Use another Man is infeoff'd in, or admitted to the Possession of any Lands, or Tenements.

Cetaceus, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Whale, that is of the Whale-kind.

Cetrach, an Herb somewhat like Fern, or Mile-wort, running up Walls and Rocks, very good for the Spleen.

Cetorunc Dux, (*Lat.*) the Whale's Guide, a sort of Fish.

Cetus, (*Lat.*) the Whale, or any other monst'rous Sea-Fish: Also a Southern Constellation consisting of 23 Stars.

Ceyr, a sort of Bird, a King-Fisher.

Chi, the Leaf of a Tree in *China*, which being steep'd in Water, serves for the ordinary Drink of the Inhabitants.

Chace, a Station for wild Beasts of the Forest, from which it differs only, that it may be in the Possession of a Subject, which a Forest cannot, and from a Park, for that it is of a larger Compass; having a greater Variety of Game, and more Overseers, or Keepers.

At Tennis-Play, **Chace**, is a fall of the Ball in a certain Part of the Court, beyond which the opposite Party must strike the Ball next Time, to gain the Stroke: In *Gunnery*, the whole Bore, or Length of a Piece of Ordinance, on the In-side; also the Gutter of a Cross-Bow.

In Sea-Language, it signifies a Pursuit; as *To give a Ship the Chace*, *i. e.* to follow and fetch her up, to come up with her, also the Ship it self so chased. A Ship is likewise said *To have a good Chace*, when she is so built forwards on, or a-stern, as to carry many Guns, to shoot right forward, or backward. *To lye with a Ship's Fore-foot in Chace*, is to Sail the nearest Course to meet her, and to cross her in her Way.

Chace-Guns or **Chace-Pieces**, are those Guns that lie either in the Head of the Ship, and then they are us'd in the Chacing of others, or else in the Stern, which are only useful when she is chac'd or pursu'd by another Ship, &c.

Chachiras or **Chachiras**, a kind of Breeches in Use among the *Turks*, that reach from the Waist to the Heel.

Chaconne or **Chacon**, (*Fr.* in *Musick*) a kind of Saraband-Dance, whose Measure is always triple Time.

Chad, a sort of Fish.

Charephyllunt, (*Gr.*) the Herb Chervil, or sweet Cicely, good against the Stone, also to provoke Urine, and the Courses.

To **Chafe**, (*Fr.*) to heat, or warm, to rub with one's Hand; to grow hot, or angry, to fly into a Passion, to fret or fume. Among Sea-men, a Rope is said *To chafe*, when it galls or frets by rubbing against any rough and hard Thing: Thus they say, *The Cable is chafed in the Hawse*, when it is fretted; or begins to wear out there.

Chafe-wax, an Officer in *Chancery*, that prepares the Wax for the Sealing of Writs, and such other Instruments as are to be sent out.

Chafier, a sort of Beetle, an Insect.

Chafery, a Forge in an Iron-Mill, where the Iron is wrought into compleat Bars, and brought to Perfection.

Chaff, the Refuse, or Dust in winnowing Corn.

Chaff-Weed, a kind of Herb.

Chaffers, (old Law-Word) Wares, or Merchandize.

To **Chaffer**, to buy and sell, to trade, or traffick.

Chaffern, a Vessel to heat Water in.

Chaffinch, a Bird so call'd, because it delights in Chaff, and by some much admir'd for its Song.

Chagrin. See *Shagreen*.

Chain, a long Piece of Iron, consisting of several Rings, or Links one within another, such as serve for the barring up of Doors, Bridges, Rivers, Harbours, &c. Also the Irons put about the Legs and Arms of Malefactors and Galley-Slaves: Also an Instrument consisting of Links of good hard Wire, and generally us'd in Surveying, to measure Land with: In *Fortification*, certain Wire-Links of an equal Length, contriv'd for setting out Works on the Ground. *Chains* are also figuratively us'd for Bonds, Bondage, or Slavery.

In Sea-Affairs, **Chains**, are strong Iron-Plates, bolted into the Ship's Sides by the Timbers call'd *Chain-Wales*, to which the Shrowds of the Masts are fasten'd.

Chain-Pumps, a sort of Ship-Pumps so nam'd from their Chain of Burrs, or Spunges going in a Wheel: These Pumps deliver most Water with the greatest Ease, and are the soonest mended.

Chain-Shot, two Bullets, or rather half Bullets, with a Chain between them, commonly us'd in a close Fight at Sea, to shoot down Yards, or Masts, to cut the Shrowds, or other Rigging.

Chain-Wales, broad Timbers jutting out of a Ship's Sides, which serve to spread out the Shrowds, that they may the better hold up the Masts; being so call'd because the Shrowds are made fast to them by Chains.

Chair, a Seat to sit in, a Sedan. To sit in the Chair of a Bishop, is to succeed him in his See; so the Pope is said To sit in St. Peter's Chair.

Chair-man, the President, or Head of a Committee, Society, or Club; also one that carries People in a Chair, or Sedan; also one that mends Matted Chairs about the Streets.

Chalasticks or **Chalastick Medicines**, (Gr.) such Medicines as are of a loosening, or softening Quality.

Chalaza, the Meteor call'd Hail; also a kind of small transparent Swellings, spread about the Skin like Hail: Also the Treadle of an Egg, that in Shape and Colour resembles a Hail-stone; also a Disease that happens to Swine.

Chalazias, a kind of Stone like Hail, said to be so cold, that no Fire can heat it.

Chalazion, a Scitche, a small Pimple, or Wart on the Eye-lid.

Chalbot or **Chabot**, (in *Heraldry*) a Fish having a great Head, commonly call'd a Bull-head, or Miller's-Thumb.

Chalcantum, (Gr.) Vitriol, or Copperas, Shoemakers-Black, the Water of Copper, or Brass.

Chalcantum rubefactum, (among Chymists) is only Vitriol calcin'd 'till it takes a red Colour.

Chalcedon, a City of *Bithynia* in the Lesser *Asia*, now call'd *Scutari*, where the fourth General Council was held against the *Nestorian* Heresy. A. C. 453.

Chalcedony, a kind of Agate of a Colour between Yellow and Blew, proper for Engraving; also a sort of *Onyx*-stone, so call'd from the City of *Chalcedon*: Among Jewellers, it is also taken for a Defect, or Flaw in precious Stones, when in turning to the Light, they find white Spots in them.

Chalcis, a Newt, or Ever, a venomous Serpent, so call'd from the brass-colour'd Streaks on its Back: Also a certain Fish of the Turbot-kind; also a Night-hawk, an Enemy to the Eagle.

Chalcites, a precious Stone of the Colour of Brass.

Chalcitis, Brass-Ore, the Stone out of which Brass is tried; also red Vitriol.

Chalcographus, an Engraver upon Brass, or Copper.

Chalcolibanum, a sort of fine Brass.

Chalcofonos, a black Stone that sounds like Brass.

Chalcomaragdus, the Bastard Emerald.

Chalcus, the thirty sixth Part of a Dram, among the *Athenians*: Also a Coin of seven Mites, or a *Holland-Penny* in Value.

Chaldea, a Country of the lesser *Asia*, the People of which have been ever famous for *Astrology* and *Magick*.

Chaldeans, the Inhabitants of *Chaldea*, commonly taken for Sooth-sayers, Fortune-tellers, or Gypsies.

Chaldern or **Chaldron**, a Measure of Coals, &c. containing 4 Quarters, or 36 Bushels, heap'd up, according to the Seal'd Bushel kept at *Guild-Hall*, *London*. Also Part of the Entrails of a Calf, commonly call'd a *Calve's Chaldron*.

Chalice, (Lat.) a Communion-Cup, us'd at the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Challenge, a Summons to fight a Duel, a Defiance; a Pretension, or Claim. In Common-Law, an Exception against Persons, or Things; as a Prisoner at the Bar may except against the partial Impannelling of a Jury, or against the Insufficiency of the Jurors.

To **Challenge**, to make a Challenge, or Defiance; to except against, to accuse, to claim. Among *Hunters*, when Hounds, or Beagles, at first finding the Scent of their Game, presently open, or cry, they are said To *Challenge*.

Challenged Cock-fight, is generally to meet with ten Staves of Cocks, and to make out of them twenty one Battels, more or less, the odd Battel to have Mastery.

Chaloup. See *Shallop*.

Chalybeats, (Gr.) that is of the Temper, or Quality of Steel, belonging to Steel; as *Chalybeate Water*, i. e. Water in which a hot Iron, or Steel has been quench'd.

Chalybeate Crystals of *Tartar*. See *Cream of Tartar*.

Chalybeates or **Chalybeate Medicines**, are Medicines prepar'd with Steel, or Iron, or in which Steel is the principal Ingredient.

Chalybs, a kind of most hard and fine Iron, so call'd from the *Chalybes*, a People of *Pontus* in the lesser *Asia*, whose Country affords great store of that Metal.

Cham or **Chan**, the Title of the Monarch, or Sovereign Prince among the *Tartars*, which answers to the King, or Emperour with us: For he is usually styl'd *The Great Cham*, or *Chan of Tartary*.

Chamade, (Fr. in the Art of War) a Signal made by the Enemy, by Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumper, when they have any Matter to propose, which is otherwise call'd a *Parley*; as *The Besieged beat the Chamade and Capitulated*.

Chama, (Gr.) Cockles, or Shell-Fish, of which there are several sorts.

Chamaede, a kind of low Elder-tree; also the Herb Wall-wort, or Dane-wort.

Chamehalanus, Pease, or Earth-nut.

Chamaebatos, a low Bush, the Heath-bramble, the Fruit of which are Dew-berries.

Chamaedips, Female Southern-wood; an Herb.

Chamaeterasus, a dwarf Cherry-tree.

Chamaetisus, the Herb Ground-Ivy, or as some say, Hares-foot, or as others, Periwinkle.

Chamaetyparissus, dwarf Cypress-tree, or Heath-cypress, or the Herb Lavender-cotton.

Chamaedaphne, a sort of Lawrel, or Lowry; also the Herb Periwinkle.

Chamae

Chamaedrys, the Herb-Germander, or *English Treacle*.

Chamaelea, Spurge-Olive, a kind of Shrub with slender Twigs about a Cubit long, and Leaves like the Olive-tree, but lesser: Also an Herb call'd Five finger'd Grass.

Chamaeleon, the Cameleon, a little Beast like a Lizard, that lives by the Air for the most part, or Flies, &c. Also a sort of Thistle which changes Colour with the Earth it grows in, like the Living-Creature of the same Name. See *Cameleon*.

Chamaeleuce, the Herb Colts-foot, or Asses-foot, growing in Corn-fields, and elsewhere.

Chamamelon, (*i. e.* Ground-apple) the Herb Camomile, which is of a loosening and softning Quality, eases Pain, provokes Urine, &c.

Chamaemysine, the Rush of which Brushes are made, Butchers-Broom, Holly, Holm, wild Meurt.

Chamaepeuce, an Herb good against the Pain in the Back.

Chamaepitys, the Herb Ground-pine, which strengthens the Sinews, provokes Urine and the Courses, &c. Also Field-cypress to be set in Pots, or the Herb St. John's-Wort.

Chamaeplatannus, the dwarf Plane-tree, or Water-alder.

Chamaerops, an Herb which drunk in Wine is good to cure the Pain in the Sides, or Reins, and Ruptures; Germander.

Chamaelyte, a dwarf Fig-tree.

Chamaetachea, a kind of Sea-crab, a Fish.

Chamaezelon, an Herb, with the Leaves of which Bed-ticks, &c. were stuff'd; some take it for Cinque-foil.

Chamber, an Apartment, or Room in a House. In *Gunnery*, part of a Piece of Ordinance, as far as the Powder and Shot reach when it is loaded: Also a Charge made of Brass, or Iron, to be put in at the Breech of a Sling, or Murdering-piece.

Chamber of a Mine. See *Mine*.

To **Chamber a Gun**, is to make a Chamber in her.

Chambers of the King, the Ports, or Havens of *England*, so call'd in ancient Records.

Chamberer, a Word us'd in some old Statutes for a Chamber-maid.

Chambering, (a Scripture-word) Debauchery, Riotousness, Luxury.

Chamberdekins or **Chaumberdakins**, (*q. d.* Chamber-deacons) certain *Irish* Beggars, who being cloth'd in the Habit of poor Scholars in the University of *Oxford*, often committed Robberies and Murders in the Night, and were banish'd by *Stat. 1 Hen. 5.*

Chamberlain, the Name of several Officers mentioned in our Chronicles, Laws and Statutes;

The Lord Great Chamberlain of England, an high Officer, to whom belongs the Government of the whole Palace of *Westminster*; as also the Care of providing all Things in the House of Lords in the time of Parliament, with Livery and Lodging in the King's-Court.

Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, whose Office is to look to the King's Chambers and Wardrobe, and to govern the Under-Officers thereto belonging: He has also the Oversight of the Sergeants at Arms, Chaplains, Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, &c.

Chamberlains of the Exchequer, two Officers that us'd to have the Controlment of the Pells, of Receipts and Payments, and kept certain Keys of the Treasury and Records.

Chamberlain of London, the Keeper of the

Publick Treasury laid up in that Place, which is call'd *The Chamber of London*. The like Officer is at *Chester*, who is empower'd to receive and return all Writs brought thither out of any of the King's or Queen's Courts, when there is no Prince of *Wales*, and Earl of *Chester*.

Chamberlaria or **Chamberlangeria**, (in old *Latin* Records) Chamberlainship, or the Office of Chamberlain.

Chambranle, (*Fr.*) an Ornament in Masonry and Joiners-work, which borders the three Sides of Doors, Windows, and Chimneys. It is different according to the several Orders of Architecture; and is made up of three Parts; *viz.* the Top call'd the *Traverse*; and the two Sides the *Ascendants*.

Chamelot or **Chamblor**, a kind of water'd Stuff mixed with Camels-hair.

Chamfer or **Chamfret**, (in *Architect.*) a small Gutter, or Furrow upon a Pillar, &c.

To **Chamfer**, to channel, or make hollow after such a Manner: Among Herbalists, the Stalks of certain Plants are also said *To be Chamfer'd*, when they have Impressions upon them like such Furrows.

Chamots. See *Shamoy*.

To **Champ**, to chew; as a Horse that champs the Bit.

Champain or **Champagne**, (*Fr.*) a large Plain, open Downs, or Fields, without any Inclosure, Woods, or Hedges.

A **Point Champain**, (in *Heraldry*) an Abatement, or Mark of Dishonour in the Coat of one that inhumanly kills a Prisoner of War in the Field, after he has cry'd Quarter.

Champarty or **Champerty**, (in common Law) the Maintainance of a Person in a Suit depending, upon Condition to have part of the Lands, or Goods, when they are recovered.

Champertors, those that move Law-suits at their proper Costs, to have part of the Things sued for, or part of the Gain.

Champion or **Champion**, open, plain, even, not inclosed; as *A champion Country*.

Champion-Lychnis, a sort of Rose, of a red, or white Colour.

Champion, (*Fr.*) one that fights a Duel for another, as it were in Camp-fight: In a Law-sense, it signifies as well one that tries the Combat in his own Case, as one that engages in another's Quarrel, or Place.

Champion of the King, one whose Office is to ride armed at the King's Coronation-day into *Westminster-hall*, and by a Herald to challenge any that shall deny His Majesty's Title to the Crown; whereupon the King drinks to him and sends him a gilded Cup with a Cover full of Wine, which he has for his Fee. This Office ever since the Coronation of King *Richard II.* has continued in the Family of the *Dymocks*, who hold the Manour of *Scrivelsby* in *Lincolnshire* by the same Tenure.

Chan. See *Cham*.

Chance, Hazard, or Fortune.

Chance-medley, (Law-term) the accidental killing of a Man, not altogether without the Killer's Fault, but without an evil Intent: It is also call'd *Man-slaughter by Misadventure*, for which the Offender shall have his Pardon of Course, in case he was doing a Lawful Act, but if the Act were unlawful, it is Felony.

Chancel, (*Lat.*) properly an enclosed, or separated Place surrounded with Bars, to defend Judges and other Officers from the Prefs, or Crowd of the People.

Chancel of a Church, that part which is next the

the Altar, or Communion-table, usually encompass'd with Ballisters, or Rails.

Chancellor, an Officer of great Dignity and Power; as

The **Lord High Chancellor of England**, the chief Person next to the Sovereign for Matter of Justice in Civil Affairs, having absolute Power to moderate and temper the written Law according to Equity: He is made by the King's or Queen's delivering of the Great Seal to him, and by his taking an Oath.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, an high Officer appointed to qualify Extremities, and order Matters in that Court; he has also Power, with others, to compound for Forfeitures upon Penal Statutes, Bonds and Recognizances acknowledged to the Queen.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the chief Officer in that Court, appointed to Judge and Determine all Controversies between the Queen and the Tenants of the Duchy-land, and otherwise to direct all the Queen's Affairs belonging thereto.

There is also the **Chancellor of the Order of the Garter**, a Chancellor of the Universities, a Chancellor of the first Fruits, a Chancellor of Courts, a Chancellor of the Dioceses, &c.

Chancery or Chancery-court, the Court of Equity and Conscience, which moderates the Severity of other Courts, that are more strictly ty'd to the Rigour of the Law: The Officers belonging to this Court are the Lord Chancellor of England, who is the chief Judge, or else the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; twelve Masters of Chancery, of whom the Master of the Rolls is Chief; the Clerk of the Crown, the six Clerks, and many others.

Chandelier, (*Fr.*) a Chandler, a Tallow-chandler; also a Candlestick. In *Fortification*, **Chandeliers** are wooden Frames, consisting of two upright Stakes six Foot high, which support several Planks laid across one another, or Bavins fill'd with Earth: These are generally made use of in Approaches, Mines and Galleries, to cover the Work-men, and hinder the Besieged from forcing them to quit their Labour.

Chandler, a Seller of necessary Wares; as Candles, Soap, Butter, Cheese, &c.

Chandry, an Apartment in a Prince's, or Noble-man's House, where the Candles, &c. are kept; as *The Yeoman of the Chandry*.

Change, Alteration, Variety, Turning: Among *Hunters*, it is when a Stag met by Chance, is taken for that which was dislodg'd and pursu'd some time before.

Changeable, apt to change, or alter; uncertain, inconstant, fickle.

Changeling, a Child chang'd, or put in the place of another; also a Fool, Sot, or silly Fellow.

Changer, an Officer in the Royal Mint, whose Business is to exchange Coin for Bullion, brought in by Merchants, or others.

Changer or Money-Changer, a Banker, one that deals in the Receipt and Payment of Money.

Channe, (*Gr.*) a Sea-fish like a Pearch, breeding of it self; the Gaper, or Gin-fish.

Channel, (*Lat.*) the middle, or deepest part of any Sea, Harbour, or River; also a Straight between two Lands, especially the narrow Seas between England and France, and that of St. George between England and Ireland: Also a Gutter, or Furrow in a Pillar.

In the *Tonick* Chapter, the **Channel** is a Part that lies somewhat hollow under the *Abacus*, and

open upon the *Echinus*; having its *Cantows*, or Turnings on each side, to make the *Voluta's*, or Scrolls.

To **Chant**, (*Fr.*) to Sing.

Chanter, the chief Singer in a Cathedral Church, or Chappel, the Master of the Choir.

Chanticleer, a Name sometimes given to a Cock, upon account of its clear Choir.

Chantry, a Chappel formerly join'd to some Cathedral, or Parish-church, and endow'd with Yearly Revenues, for the Maintenance of one, or more Priests, daily to sing Mass for the Souls of the Founders, and others: Of these Chantries there were no less than forty seven within St. Paul's Church, London.

Chaos, (*Gr.*) a Gap: Among the *Heathen Philosophers*, a dark and rude Mass of Matter, or an irregular System of the Elements and all sorts of Particles mingled together, out of which they suppos'd the World to be at first formed; a confused and disorderly heap of things.

To **Chap**, to gape; or open as the Ground does in a great Drought; to chink, crack, or flaw.

Chape, the Steel, or Silver-case that strengthens the end of a Sword-sabbard: Among *Hunters*, the tip at the end of a Fox's Tail.

Chapeau, (*Fr.*) a Hat, a Cardinal's Cap: In *Heraldry*, a Cap of State us'd to be worn by Dukes; being of a scarlet Colour lined with Ermines: On this Cap, as on a Wreath, the Crest of Noblemen's Coats of Arms is borne, and parted by it from the *Helmet*, which no Crest must touch immediately.

Chaperon, (*Fr.*) a Word formerly us'd for a Hood, or Cap, especially that worn by the Knights of the Garter, being part of the Habit of that Noble Order: In *Heraldry*, a little Escutcheon fixt on the Fore-heads of the Horses that draw the Hearse at a Funeral.

Chapin, (*Span.*) a high Cork-heel'd Shoe.

Chapter, (in *Architct.*) the Head, Crown or upper part of a Pillar: Those that have no Ornaments are call'd *Chapters with Mouldings*, as the *Tuscan* and *Doric*; but those that are set off with Leaves and carved Works, are termed *Chapters with Sculptures*, and the finest of them is the *Corinthian*.

In common Law, **Chapters** are certain Articles, containing a summary, or short Account of such Matters as are to be enquir'd of, or presented before Justices in Eyre, Justices of Assize, or of the Peace, in their Sessions.

Chaplain or Chapellaine, one that performs Divine Service in a Chappel, especially in a Law-sense, one that attends upon the King, or other Person of Quality, for the Instruction of him and his Family in Matters of Religion.

Chaplet, a Wreath, or Garland, or the Tuft of Feathers on a Peacock's Head: Also a certain number of Beads threaded like a Bracelet, by which the Papists count their daily *Pater-nosters* and *Ave-marias*: Also a Fillet, a kind of Ornament in Architecture.

Chapman, a Buyer, or Customer.

Chapournet, (*Fr.*) a little Hood, the Figure of which is taken by Heralds for a Bearing in a Coat of Arms; as A *Chief Or*, charg'd with a *Chapournet Ermin*.

Chappe, a Term in *Heraldry* for a kind of Partition of an Escutcheon; as A *Chappe Or* and *Vert*.

Chappel, a Building which either adjoins to a Church, and is a part thereof, or else stands separate from it where the Parish is of a large Extent: The latter is commonly call'd a *Chapple of Ease*,

Ease, because it is built for the Ease of the Parishioners that live at a great distance from the Mother-church, and is serv'd by a Curate at their Charge.

Free Chappel, that which is endow'd with perpetual Revenues and Maintenance for a Curate, without the Charge of the Rector, or Parish.

Chappel, is also a Term us'd among Printers for the Body, or whole Company of Work-men in a particular House; so call'd, because the first Printing-house was set up in a Chappel.

Chappelionians, the Members of a Printer's Chappel.

Chappelry, the Precinct, Bounds, or Jurisdiction of a Chappel.

Chapter, a Division, or part of a Book: In the Common and Canon Law, it signifies the whole Body of Clergy-men belonging to a Cathedral, Conventual, or Collegiate Church, or the Place where they are Assembled.

Chapter-house, a Building adjoining to, or near a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church, where the Chapter is held.

Character, (*Gr.*) a Mark, Sign, Seal, or Print, a Description of a thing, a Letter, or Figure; a particular Way or Humour, Title or Quality: *Characters* are also taken for certain Marks, or Signs of things invented by Artists, and peculiar to several Sciences; as *Algebra*, *Geometry*, *Chymistry*, &c. By which the Knowledge of the things themselves is more expeditiously and clearly convey'd to the Learner.

Characteristick, the Description, or setting out of a Person by a Character.

Characteristick, belonging to a Character.

Characteristick Letter, (*in Grammar*) is that Consonant in a *Greek* Verb which immediately precedes the varying Termination.

Characteristick of a Logarithm. See *Index*, or *Exponent*.

To **Characterize**, to give a Character of, to describe.

Charadrius, (*Gr.*) a Bird so call'd, because it keeps about the Channels and gaping Banks of Rivers, the seeing of which is said to cure those that have the Jaundice.

Charcole, a sort of Coal made of the Wood of Oak, Alder, Lime-tree, &c. cut into convenient Lengths, and pil'd up like a Pyramid in a deep Pit made for that Purpose under Ground, having a little Hole to put in the Fire, which is to be stop't up when the Wood is half consum'd.

Charols of Artichokes, (*among Gardiners*) the Leaves of fair Artichoke-plants, ty'd and wrapt up in Straw in Autumn and Winter; which being cover'd all over, but at the very top grow white, and by that means lose a little of their Bitterness: They are otherwise call'd *Costons*, and when boil'd are serv'd up like *Spanish* Cardoons.

Charols of Beets, Plants of white Beets transplanted in a well prepar'd Bed, where they produce great Tops, having in the middle a large, white, thick, and downy, or Cotton-like main Shoot, much us'd in Cookery for Pottages and Intermesses.

Chare, a kind of Fish. See *Charr*: also a Job, or small piece of Work.

Chare-woman, a Woman hired by the Day, to do the Drudgery of a House.

To **Chare** or *Care*, (*in Husbandry*) to separate the larger Chaff from the Corn, or smaller Chaff, with a large Rake, or such like Instrument.

Charea, (*in old Latin Records*) a Charr, Carr, or Cart.

Charge, (*Fr.*) Burden or Load, Management

or Care: Office, Employ, or Trust; Expence or Cost: Also an Accusation, or Impeachment for any Offence; an Engagement, Fight, or Onset: In *Gunnery*, a certain Measure of Powder, proportionable to the size of the Fire-arms, for which it is allotted.

Among Farriers, **Charge** is taken for an outward Remedy apply'd to the Body of a Horse, or other Beast, and these are prepar'd several ways, according to the nature of the respective Distempers; as *To make a Charge for a Wrench, or Slip*.

In *Heraldry*, **Charge** signifies whatever is borne in the Field of an Escutcheon, whether it be a Living Creature, Plant, or any other Representation, or Figure: But some call those *Charges* that serve to express certain Rewards, or Additions of Honour, in a Coat of Arms; as *Cantons*, *Quarters*, *Gyrons*, *Flasks*, &c.

Among Sailors, a Vessel is call'd a **Ship of Charge**, when she draws much Water, or swims deep in the Sea, and sometimes it is us'd for an unwieldy Ship that will not ware, or steer; for such a one they say likewise is a Ship of Charge.

To **Charge**, to Load or Burden, to command or give Orders; to lay to one's Charge, or Accuse. *To Charge the Subject with Impositions*, is to lay heavy Taxes upon them. *To Charge an Enemy*, to Encounter, Attack, or fall upon him.

Chargeable, Burdensome, Costly.

Charged Cylinder, (*in Gunnery*) that part of a Cannon, or Piece of Ordinance which contains the Powder and Shot; the same as the *Chamber*.

Charger, a kind of great Dish.

Charientismus, (*Gr.*) Gracefulness, or good Grace in Speaking, Pleasantness of Speech: Also a Rhetorical Figure, in which a taunting Expression is soften'd with a Jest, or pleasant piece of Railery.

Charity, with a great deal of Regard and Care; as *To keep a thing Charily*.

Chariock, a kind of Herb.

Chariot, a light sort of Coach.

Charioteer, a Chariot-driver.

Charistochia, (*Gr.*) the Herb Mugwort.

Charitable, (*Lat.*) loving, kind, bountiful, liberal.

Charity, Love, natural Affection, Kindness: In Divinity, the Love of God and one's Neighbour; also Alms, or Bounty to the Poor.

To **Chark** or *Charr*, to burn Wood for the making of Charcoal.

Charks, a Word us'd in *Worcestershire* for Pit-coal chark'd, or charr'd, which about *Newcastle* and elsewhere is call'd *Coke*.

Charlatan, (*Fr.*) a Mountebank, or Quack; a coaking Cheat.

Charlatanerie, weedling, cheating, or cogging; Quirks, Tricks, fair Words.

Charles, a proper Name of Men, signifying all noble, or being of a Masculine Spirit.

Charles-wain, a cluster of seven Stars in the *Ursa Major*, or greater Bear; so call'd from its supposed Figure resembling a Chariot.

Charlock, a Weed growing amidst Corn, with a yellow Flower: Some call its Seed *Rump-seed*, and *Clowns Mustard-seed*, because some ignorant People make a kind of Mustard of it.

Charm, (*Fr.*) Inchantment, Spell, Allurement, Bait: *Charms* are also certain Verses, or Expressions which are thought to have a bewitching Power; also certain particular Graces, or Elegances in Writing, &c. as *Charms of Poetry*, or *Eloquence*.

To **Charm**, to bewitch, to please, or delight extremely, to tickle the Ear; to appease, or allay Pain.

Charmer, one that charms, or bewitches; one that pretends to conjure by Spells, and muttering strange Words.

Charnel-house, a Place where the Sculls and Bones of the Dead are laid.

To **Chart**. See to *Chark*.

Chaire or **Chäre**, a kind of Fish like a Trout that breeds only in *Winnand-r-mere* Lake in *Westmoreland* and some few other Places of the North: They are usually bak'd in Pots and sent up to *London* and other Parts, where they are receiv'd as an acceptable Present.

Charts of Lead, a Quantity that consists of 30 Pigs, each Pig containing six Stone wanting two Pounds, and every Stone being 12 Pounds.

Charts, (*Lat. i. e. Papers*) Descriptions, or Draughts of any Place; which are of several sorts, viz.

Chorographick Charts, a Description of a particular Country.

Geographick Chart, a general Draught of the whole Globe of the Earth, upon a Plane, which is thence sometimes call'd a *Planisphere*, but commonly a *Map of the World*.

Heliographick Charts, Descriptions of the Sun's Body, and of its *Niacula*, or Spots.

Hydrographick, Marine, or Sea-Charts, large Sheets of Paper on which several parts of the Land and Sea are described, with their respective Coasts, Harbours, Soundings, Flats, Shelves, Lands, Rocks, &c. as also the Longitude and Latitude of each Place, and the Points of the Compass. *Chart* is also sometimes taken for the Mariner's Compass.

Selenographick Charts, particular Descriptions of the Parts, Appearances and Spots of the Moon.

Topographick Charts, are Draughts of some small parts of the Earth, or of some particular Place, without regard to its relative Situation; as of *London*, *Paris*, *Amsterdam*, &c.

Charta, (*Lat.*) Paper, or any Material fit to write upon: In old *Records*, a Charter, or Deed in Writing; also any Signal, or Token by which an Estate was held.

Charta Empoetica or **Bibula**, a sort of Paper made without Glue, which is very full of Pores, and serves for the straining of Liquors, &c. Cap-paper, Brown-paper, Blotting-paper.

Charta Pardonationis se defendendo, is the Form of a Pardon for killing another Man in his own Defence.

Charta Pardonationis Aflagaria, the Form of a Pardon for a Man that is out-law'd.

Charta Simplex, a Deed-poll, a single Deed, or Instrument.

Chartel, a Letter of Defiance, or Challenge to a Duel, in Use heretofore, when Combats were allow'd for the determining of difficult Controversies in Law. See *Cartel*.

Charter, (in *Common-Law*) an Instrument, or written Evidence of things done between one Part, and another; especially a Writing whereby the King passes any Grant, or Privilege to one, or more Persons, or to a Corporation, Town, &c.

Charter of the Forest, an Instrument in which the Forest-Laws are compris'd and particularly express'd.

Charter of Pardon, a Deed by which one is forgiven a Felony, or other Offence, committed against the King's Crown and Dignity.

Charter-house, anciently the *Chartreuse*, or Convent of *Carthusian* Monks, now a famous College, a little without the Walls of *London*, founded and richly endow'd by *Thomas Sutton* Esq; who dy'd there *December 12. 1611*. This Hospi-

tal consists of a Master, or Governor, a Chaplain and several other Officers; also a School-master and Usher to teach 44 Scholars; besides 80 decay'd Gentlemen, who have all a plentiful Maintenance of Diet, Lodging, Cloaths, &c.

Charter-land, (*Law-Term*) such Land as a Man holds by Charter, i. e. evidence in Writing; otherwise call'd *Free-hold*.

Charter-Party, an Indenture, or Writing between Merchants and Sea-faring Men touching their Affairs, or between Owners of Ships and the Masters, or Commanders, containing the several Articles, or Particulars of their respective Covenants and Agreements.

Charteret, a Word us'd in *Cheeshire* for a *Freeholder*.

Chartis Reddendis, a Writ lying against one that is intrusted with the keeping of Charters of Feoffment, and refuses to deliver them.

Chartreux, an Order of Monks that live very austere in close and solitary Confinement. See *Carthusians*.

Chartulary, a Keeper of a Register-Roll, or Reckoning-Book.

Charvil, See *Cheruil*.

Charvois, a dangerous Gulph in the Bay of *Sicily*, full of Whirlpools, over against which is the Rock *Scylla*. See *Scylla*.

Chase, (of a Gun) is its whole length. See *Chace*.

To **Chase**, (*Fr.*) to hunt, to pursue, to drive or fright away; also to work Plate, as Goldsmiths, Repairers, and other Artificers do: In a Law-sense, to drive Cattel to or from a Place: Among Mariners, *To Chase* or *give Chace*, is to pursue a Ship at Sea.

Chasm, (*Gr.*) a wide Gap, or opening of the Earth, or Firmament; an empty Space.

Chassery or **Bessery Sandy**, a kind of Pear, that ripens in *November* and *December*, and sometimes in *January*.

Chaste, (*Lat.*) continent, uncorrupted, undefiled, pure.

Chaste-Plant. See *Sensible Plant*.

Chaste-wood, a kind of Herb.

Chasteler, the Name of the Sessions-house and common Goal of the City of *Paris* in *France*.

Chastelyn, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for a Gentleman, or Gentlewoman of a Noble Family.

To **Chasten**, the same as *To Chastise*; a Scripture Word.

To **Chastise**, to correct, or punish those that have committed a Fault, &c.

Chastisement, Punishment inflicted upon Offenders.

Chastity or **Chastness**, (*Lat.*) a being Chaste and Pure; a Christian and Moral Virtue, in abstaining from the unlawful Pleasures of the Flesh, and using those that are lawful with Moderation.

Chasuble, (*Fr.*) a kind of Cope, or short Vestment without Sleeves, which a Popish Priest wears at Mass; the same as *Casule*.

Chat, prating, or idle Talk.

Chat-wood, little Sticks fit for Fuel.

Chattels, (*Fr. in Common Law*) all Goods moveable and immoveable, but such as are in the nature of a Free-hold or parcel thereof; and these are either Personal, or Real.

Chattels Personal, are those Goods which being wrongfully with-held, cannot be recover'd but by Personal Action, or such as belong immediately to a Man's Person: as a Horse, a Bow, &c.

Chattels Real, such Goods as do not appertain to the Person, but depend upon some other thing; as a Box with Charters of Land, Apples upon a Tree, &c. Or else such as issue out of some immoveable thing to a Person; as a Lease, or Rent for Term of Years.

To **Chatte**; to make a Noise as Birds do; to prate, or prattle.

Chatter-pie, a kind of Bird.

Chaud-mille, (in the Practice of *Scotland*) an Offence committed in a sudden Tumult, or Up-roar.

Chaud-pisse, (*Fr.*) the running of the Reins, a Venereal Disease, the Signs of which are a painful stretching out of the Yard, and a scalding Pain in making Water; the Urine being pale, whitish, and full of Filaments, or little Threads.

To **Chave**. See *To Carve*.

Chavender or **Chebin**, a Fish otherwise call'd a *Chub*.

Chaumond, the name of an ancient and noble Family in *Cornwall*.

Chausse or a *rez de Chausse*, (*Fr.*) a Term in Fortification for the Level of the Field, the plain Ground.

Chausse-trapes. See *Caltraps*.

Chatwoths, a noble Family of *Aylesbury* in *Buckinghamshire*.

Cheap-gild, (old *Law-word*) a Restitution made by the Hundred, or County, for any Wrong done by one that was *in plegio*, or for whose good Behaviour Sureties were put in.

To **Cheapen**, to ask, or to beat down the Price of a Commodity.

Chear, Gladness, Joy, Courage, Heart.

Cheerful, brisk, lively, pleasant.

Cheary, somewhat cheerful.

Cheat, Deceit, Sham, Knavery; also a deceitful Person that makes it his Business to cheat, chowfe, or cozen.

Chechingaming, an *Indian* Fruit that resembles a Chestnut.

Check, Loss, fatal Blow, Misfortune; Censure, or Reproof, remorse of Conscience; also a Term at Chess-play: In Falconry *Check*, is when Rooks, Pies, or other Birds come within view of the Hawk, and she forsakes her natural Flight to follow them.

Clerk of the Check, an Officer at Court, so call'd, because he has the check and controlment of the Yeomen of the Guard, and all Ushers belonging to the King, Queen, or Prince.

To **Check**, to restrain or curb, to interrupt; to chide, or taunt.

Check-mate, a Term us'd at Chess-play, when the King is so close shut up, that there is no Way left for his Escape, by which means an end is put to the Game.

Check-roll or **Checker-roll**, a Roll, or Book containing the Names of such as are Attendants, and in Pay to the Queen or other great Personages, as their Household Servants.

Checker-work, Work that is checker'd, or set out with divers Colours.

Checkerelli Panni, (in old *Latin* Records) Cloth checker'd or diversify'd in the Weaving.

Checky, a Term in *Heraldry* for a Bordure, or Ordinary that has more than two Rows of Checkers; for if it have only two, it is call'd *Counter-combined*.

Checut, a Major-domo, or Steward of an Household among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

Chedder-Cheese, a sort of Cheese so call'd from a Place near the City of *Wells* in *Somersetshire*: They are so large as sometimes to require more than one Man to set them on the Table.

Check; a part of the Face, the Side Beam of a Press, the handle of a Balance or pair of Scales, &c.

Cheeks, (in a *Ship*) are two pieces of Timber on each side of the Mast, which serve to strengthen it at the top: Also the uppermost Rail, or piece of Timber in the Beak, and those on each side the *Trail-board*, are call'd *the upper and lower Cheeks*. The *Knees* or crooked pieces of Wood that fasten the Beak-head to the Bows of a Ship, are also termed *Cbeeks*; the Sides of every Block or Pulley have likewise the same Name, and the Sides of a Ship Carriage for a piece of Ordinance.

Cheer, Entertainment, good Fare.

Cheese-bowls, a kind of Flower.

Cheeslip or **Cheeslip-bag**, (*Country-word*) the Bag in which Housewives prepare and keep their Rennet for Cheese, the Stomach-bag of a young sucking Calf, that never tastes any other Food than Milk, where the Curd lies undigested.

Cheese-running, an Herb otherwise call'd *Ladies Bed-straw*.

Cheeslip, the same as the Sow, or Hog-louse; an Insect.

Cheilocace. See *Chilocace*.

Chekelaton, a sort of motley Stuff. *Chaucer*.

Chelandzi, a Word likewise us'd by that Poet for a Gold-finch.

Chelidon, (*Gr.*) the Swallow, a well known Bird; also the hollow of a Horse's Hoof.

Chelidonia, Celandine or Swallow-wort, an Herb that clears the Sight and purges Choler.

Chelidonias, the West-wind, so call'd towards the latter end of *February*, as coming in with the Swallow.

Chelidonius, the Swallow-stone, a kind of little Stone said to be found in the Stomach of that Bird.

Chelotte, the Tortoise, of which there are several sorts. See *Terrapine*.

Chelontis, a precious Stone like the Eye of an *Indian* Tortoise, which Magicians anciently made use of to appease Storms and Tempests.

Chelonophagi, a certain People living on the Borders of *Carmania*, who feed only upon Tortoises, and cover their Houses with the Shells of them, which are said to be so large, that one of them will serve to make a Ship, or Boat.

Chelsey-College, a Royal Hospital at *Chelsey*, one Mile distant from *London*, founded by King *Charles II.* carried on by *James II.* and completed by *William III.* for the Maintenance of maimed and disabled Soldiers. The number of Pensioners is 476, who have all red Coats lin'd with blue, with all other Cloaths, plentiful Diet, neat Lodging, Washing, Firing, and one Day's Pay in every Week for Spending-money.

Chelypus, (*Gr.*) a Water-snake like a Tortoise.

Chemia or **Cheme**, a Measure among the Ancients, containing two small Spoonfulls: Also a Weight of two Drams, one Scruple, four Grains, and four fifth Parts of a Grain.

Chemia, the same with *Chymia*, the Art of *Chimistry*.

Chemin, (*Fr.*) Way, or Road.

Chemin des Rondes, (in *Fortif.*) the Way of the Rounds, a space between the Rimpart and the low Parapet, or Breast-work under it, for the Rounds to go about; being the same as the *Falfe Bray*.

Chemise, (*Fr.*) a Shirt, or Shift, a lining or casing with Stone: In *Fortification*, a Wall with which a Bastion, or any other Work of Earth is fac'd or lin'd for its greater Support and Strength: Also the Solidity of the Wall from the *Talus*, or Slope to the Stone-row.

Che

Chemosis, (*Gr.*) a swelling of the *Albuginea Tunica*, or White Coat of the Eye, which makes the black of it appear hollow; being a very great Inflammation, with vehement Pain, so that the Eyelids are turn'd the inside out, and the Eyes can scarce be cover'd with them.

Chenaloper, a Fowl of the Goose-kind call'd a *Birgander*, or Barnacle.

Chenopus, the Herb Goose-foot, a sort of Orrach.

Cheriff, a Title of Dignity among the *Saracens* and *Moors*; one that was to succeed the Califf, or Sovereign Prince; as a Coadjutor does a Bishop in *Germany*.

Cherisaunie, an old Word for Comfort.

To **Cherish**, to make much of, to maintain; to nourish, to keep warm.

Chermes, a kind of Berry. See *Kermes*.

Chermites, (*Gr.*) a Stone like Ivory anciently us'd to preserve dead Bodies in.

Cherlet. See *Churchest*.

Chersecum, (in old *Latin* Records) any Customary Offering made to the Parish-Priest, or to the Appropriators of the Benefice.

Cherfina, (*Gr.*) the Land-snail; an Insect.

Chersonesus or **Chersonese**, (in *Geogr.*) a Peninsula, a Tract of Land almost encompass'd with the Sea; as *The Tawick Chersonese*.

Chersydios, a kind of Serpent that lives both on Land, and in the Water.

Chert or **Cheroit**, (old Word) Love, Jealousy.

Chertes, merry People. *Chaucer*.

Cherub or **Cherubin**, (*Heb. i. e.* Fulness of Knowledge) the second of the nine Orders of Angels.

Cherbill, an Herb proper for many Uses, especially Sallet-furniture.

Cheslip, a kind of small Vermin that lies under Stones and Tiles.

Chesnut, the Fruit of a large Tree, cover'd with a prickly Burr, and under that a Skin with a Husk, which being taken off, the white Pulp appears good to eat.

Chets, a sort of Game.

Chets-trees, (Sea-Term) two small pieces of Timber on each side of a Ship, a little before her Loof; having a Hole in them, thro' which the Main Tack runs, and whereto it is haled down.

Chest, the Breast, that hollow Part of a Humane Body, which contains the Heart and Lungs: Also a kind of Coffer, Box, or Trunk.

Chest, is also taken for an uncertain Quantity of some Merchandizes; as of *Sugar*, from 10 to 15 Hundred Weight: Of *Castle-Soap*, from 2½ to 3 C. of *Indigo*, from 1½ to 2 C. five Score to the Hundred: Of *Glass*, from 200 to 300 Foot.

Chest-found'ring. See *Found'ring*.

Chest-rope, (among Sea-men) a Rope added to the *Breast-rope*, when the Boat is row'd at the Ship's Stern, to keep her from shearing, or swinging to and again.

Chest-traps, a kind of Boxes, or Traps, us'd to take Pole-cats, Fitchets, Martens, and the like Vermin that are hurtful to Warrens, Dove-houses, or Hen-roosts.

Chibage, **Chivage**, or **Chisage**, (*Fr. q. d.* the Service of the Head) a Law-Term, signifying a Sum of Money paid by Villains to their Lords, as an Acknowledgment of their Villenage, or Subjection.

Chivantia, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Loan, or Advance of Money upon Credit.

Chevaux de Frise, (*Fr. i. e.* Friseland Horses) are large Joists, or pieces of Timber, ten, or twelve Foot in Length, with six Sides, into which are driven a great Number of wooden Pins about

fix Foot long, crossing one another, and having their Ends armed with Iron-Points. Their chief Use is to stop up Breaches, or to secure the Passages of a Camp from the Inroads both of Horse and Foot: They are so call'd because first made Use of at *Groeningen*, a City of *Friseland*, and are much the same with *Turn-pikes*.

To **Chebe**, (old Word) to thrive.

Cheveril-Leather, a kind of soft tender Leather made of the Skin of wild Goats.

Cheverillus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Cockling or young Cock.

Chevesal, the Cargo, or Freight of a Ship. *Chaucer*.

To **Chevice**, (old Word) to redeem.

Chevis, small pieces of Timber nail'd to the inside of a Ship, to *belay*, or fasten the Ropes call'd *Sheets* and *Tacks*.

Chevin or **Chubfish**, a Fresh-water Fish, having a great Head.

Chevisance, (*Fr.*) a Law-word for a Contract, or Bargain: Also an unlawful Contract in Point of Usury, or a Composition between Debtor and Creditor.

Chevicia or **Chevise**, (in old *Latin* Records) Heads of plough'd Lands.

Chevron or **Cheberon**, (*Fr.* in *Architct.*) a strong Rafter and Chief; such as those that meet at the Top of an House, and hold up the Roof. In *Heraldry*, one of the Honourable Ordinaries, which represents two Rafters set up after that manner, and was anciently the Form of a Priest's Head-attire: Thus *He bears Gules, a Chevron Argent*.

Chevronel, is the Moiety, or half of a Chevron.

Chewing-balls, (among Farriers) little Balls made of several sorts of Drugs, to be chew'd by Horses, in order to recover their Appetite.

Chtaus, an Officer in the *Ottoman* Port, that performs the Duty of an Usher: out of the Number of whom the Grand Seignior chooses his Ambassadors to foreign Princes and States.

Chibbol, a kind of small Onion.

Chicane or **Chicanerie**, (*Fr.*) a Quirk, Cavil, Trick, Shift, or Fetch at Law, the perplexing, or splitting of a Cause; pettifogging, a tricking and deceitful Practice of the Law.

Chichar or **Richar**, a Sum of Money among the *Hebrews*, commonly translated *Talent*, and valuable in Gold at 4500 Pounds Sterling; in Silver at 375 Pounds.

Chichlings, Pulse, otherwise call'd everlasting Pease.

Chickweed, an Herb very good for all Impostumes, Redness of the Face, Wheals, Pusles, Itch, Scab, &c.

Chickling, a sort of Herb.

To **Chide**, to rebuke, or taunt at, to brawl, or brangle.

Chief, First, Principal, Sovereign.

A **Chief**, (in warlike Affairs) a Commander in Chief or General: Also a Common-Law Term, as *Lands held in Chief*. See *Capite*.

In *Heraldry*, a **Chief**, is one of the eight Honourable Ordinaries, which takes up a third part of the Field, and is bounded by a Line, either straight, or crooked, *i. e.* *Inverted*, *Engrailed*, &c. Drawn through the Chief, or upper part of the Escutcheon: Thus, *The Field is Gules a Chief Argent*; or *He bears Gules a Chief Crenele*, or *embattled Argent*.

Chief Point, the uppermost part of an Escutcheon, which is threefold, *viz.* The *Dexter*, *Middle*, and *Sinister Chief Points*.

Chief Pledge, the same with *Hadboorugh*; which see.

Chigo,

Chyego, a small Creature that gets into the Feet of those that live in the Island of *Barbadoes*, and makes them very uneasy.

Chieves. See *Chives*.

Chilblain, a kind of Swelling in the Hands, Heels, or Feet, occasioned by Cold. See *Kibe*.

Childermas-day. See *Innocents-Day*.

Childing, Child-bearing, or bringing forth Children: Also a Term apply'd to several Plants, when their Off-spring exceeds the Number of the ordinary Kind; as *Childing Daisies*, *Childing Mercury*, &c.

Childwit, (*Sax.* Law-Term) a Power to take a Fine of one's Bond-woman, gotten with Child without his Consent. Within the Manour of *Writtle* in *Essex*, every reputed Father of a Bastard begot there, pays to the Lord for a Fine three Shillings and four Pence; and the Custom is also call'd *Childwit*.

Chiliad, (*Gr.*) the Number of a Thousand, whence the Tables of Logarithms are often call'd *Chiliads*.

Chiliarchus or **Chiliarcha**, a Commander of a thousand Men; a Colonel.

Chiliasts, a Sect otherwise call'd *Millenaries*, who hold, That Christ shall come and reign personally upon Earth with his Saints a Thousand Years.

Chiliodyname, an Herb that has a thousand Virtues; a kind of *Gentian*.

Chiliogon, (in *Geom.*) a regular plain Figure, consisting of a thousand Sides and Angles; of which tho' the Eye can have no distinct View, yet a clear Idea of it may be form'd in the Mind, and the Sum of all its Angles may be easily demonstrated to be equal to 1996 right ones.

Chiliophyllon, the Herb *Milfoil*, or *Yarrow*.

Chilo, one that has great Lips, blubber-lipped.

Chilorece, a Canker of the Mouth, a Disease, which often happens to young Children, and is otherwise call'd *Labrosulcium*.

Chill or **Chilly**, cold, sensible of Cold.

Chilonian or **Chilonick**, compendious, brief, either in Speaking, or Writing; as *A Chilonick Style*, so call'd from *Chilo*, a *Lacedemonian* Philosopher, and one of the seven Wise Men of *Greece*, whose Sentences were very short and pithy.

Chiltern, the hilly part of *Buckingham-shire*, so nam'd upon account of its Coldness, with respect to the Neighbouring Valleys.

Chimbe, the outermost part of a Barrel. *Chauter*.

Chime, a Tune set upon Bells, or in a Clock.

Chimæra or **Chimera**, (*Gr.*) a Fire-belching Monster, feign'd by the Poets to have the Head of a Lion, the Belly of a Goat, and the Tail of a Serpent: Whence the Word is commonly us'd for a Castle in the Air, a meer Whimsy, or idle Fancy.

Chimerical, belonging to such a Chimera, that has no Ground of Truth; imaginary.

Chimethlum, a *Kibe*, or *Chilblain*.

Chimin, (*Fr.*) a Law-word for a Way, and it is either the King's High-way, through which all his Subjects have a free Passage; tho' the Property of the Soil on each Side may belong to a private Person: Or else, a private Way, by which one Man, or more, have Liberty to pass by Prescription, or by Charter through another Man's Ground.

Chiminage, a Toll for Way-faring, or Passage thro' a Forest.

Chimmar or **Chimar**, a black sleeveless Vestment, worn by Bishops between their Rochet and Gown.

Chimney-money or **Hearth-money**, a Tax of two Shillings per Annum, laid by *Stat. 14 Car. 2.* upon every Fire-hearth, Stove, &c. and formerly payable to the King, but now quite taken away.

Chin-scab, a scabby Disease in Sheep, that runs on the Skin, and is commonly call'd the *Dartars* among Shepherds.

China, the most Eastern Part of *Asia*, a vast Kingdom, or Empire, containing 600 Cities, 2000 walled Towns, and 4000 unwalled.

China or **China-ware**, a fine sort of earthen Ware made in those Parts.

China-root, a kind of Medicinal Root of a spongy light Substance, and reddish Colour, brought from the *East* and *West-Indies*: It is good for the *Gout*, *French Pox*, and other obstinate Diseases.

Chincery, Niggardliness, Stinginess; a Word us'd by *Chancer*.

Chinch, a kind of Insect, otherwise call'd a *Bug*, *Wood-louse*, or *Wall-louse*.

Chine, the Back-bone.

To **Chine one**, to cut him quite through the Back.

Chine-cough vulgò **Chin-cough**, a violent sort of Cough that often seizes on young Children.

Chink, a Cleft in a Wall, or in the Earth, occasion'd by Drought: Also a kind of *Indian* painted Callico-cloth.

To **Chink**, to gape, or chap like the parched Earth; to sound, or ring as Money does.

Chique, a sort of Weight us'd at *Smirna*, for the weighing of Goats-wooll, which contains 2 Okes of 400 Drams each, or 5 Pounds, 7 Ounces, and 10 Drams each.

Chiragra, (*Gr.*) the Hand-gout; a sort of Gout in the Hands, or Fingers.

Chirgemote, **Chirgemot** or **Chitchgemot**, a *Saxon* Term, signifying an Ecclesiastical Court.

Chirking, (old Word) a chattering Noise.

Chirographer, (*Gr.*) an Officer belonging to the Common Pleas, who engrosses Fines acknowledged in that Court into a perpetual Record, writes and delivers the Indentures, one for the Buyer, and another for the Seller, and causes all the Fines to be proclaimed in the Court every Term.

Chirographum, a Hand-writing, a Bond, or Bill under one's Hand: Also a Term us'd by our *English Saxons* for a Publick Deed of Gift, or Conveyance made authentick by the Subscription and Crosses of the Witnesses that were present.

Chitology, a talking by Signs made with the Hands.

Chitromancer, one skill'd in the Art of Chitromancy.

Chitromancy, otherwise call'd *Palmestry*, a kind of Divination, or pretended Art of discovering the Constitutions and Tempers of Persons, and telling their Fortunes, by looking on the Lines and Marks of the Hand, or observing the Wrinkles and Strokes of the Skin.

Chitromantical, belonging to Chitromancy, or *Palmestry*.

Chiton, one of the Centaurs, who was Tutor to *Achilles*, and famous for his Skill in Physick and Surgery.

Chirones, a sort of Wheals that arise in the Palms of the Hands. See *Sirones*.

Chironia Vitis, the wild, or black Vine, *Briony*; a Plant so nam'd from *Chiron*, its Inventor.

Chironion, the Herb *Centaur*, good for Wounds; both which Names took rise from *Chiron* the Centaur, who first found out that Plant.

Chironium Virus, a Boil, or Sore which comes

comes especially to the Thighs and Feet, so call'd because it has need of such a one, as *Chiron* was, to heal it.

To **Chirp**, to sing, warble, or peep, as a Bird does.

To take a **chirping Cup**, is to cheer up one's Spirits with a Draught of strong Liquor.

Chitichote, a Spanish Word, us'd in Derision of the French-men that pronounce *Chirry* for *Kyry*.

Chirurgery. See *Surgery*.

Chirurgical, (*Gr.*) belonging to the Art of Surgery.

Chirurgion. See *Surgeon*.

Chisel or **Chizel**, a Tool us'd by Carpenters, Joiners, Carvers, and other Artificers.

Chit, a snotty, snivelling little Boy, or Girl; a Kitting, or young Cat; also a Freckle in the Face.

To **Chit**, (among Husbandmen) any Seed is said To *chit*, when it first shoots its small Root into the Earth.

Chit-lark, a sort of Bird.

Chitte, (old Word) a Shift, Shirt, or Shroud.

Chitterlings, Hogs-guts well cleans'd and boil'd; also a kind of Pudding, or Sausage.

Chitty-face, a puny Child with a little Face, one that has a pitiful, sneaking Look.

Chivage. See *Chevage*.

Chivalry, (*Fr.*) Knighthood, Horsemanship, Valour; as *Deeds of Chivalry*, i. e. mighty Feats at Arms, notable Exploits. In a Law-sense, it is a particular manner of holding Lands, whereby the Tenant is bound to perform some Noble, or Military Office to his Lord; a Tenure by Knight Service.

Chives or **Chiebes**, (among *Herbalists*) the fine Threads in Flowers, or according to some the small Knobs that grow on the top of those Threads.

Chives tipt with Pendants, is when the Horn, or Thread of a Flower has a Seed hanging and shaking at the Point of it, as in Tulips, &c.

Chives or **Chives**, a small sort of Onion.

Chivvies, a sort of People among the *Turks*, very expert in Horsemanship, and suppos'd to be the Offspring of the ancient *Gordii*.

Chleualismus, (*Gr.*) a laughing to Scorn, a mocking, scoffing or jeering; also a Figure in *Rhetorick* us'd to that purpose.

Chloxion or **Chloxio**, a green or yellow Bird of the bigness of a Turtle, never seen but in Summer, the Witwal or Lorient; the Yellow-hamber.

Chloxits, the green Finch or the Canary-bird.

Chloxites, a precious Stone green like Grass.

Chloxopus, the Moor-hen, a Water-fowl.

Chloxosis, the Green-Sickness, a Disease in young Virgins, which seems to be a kind of Phlegmatick Dropsy, proceeding from a Stoppage of the Courses, want of Fermentation in the Blood, &c. It is otherwise call'd *Itherus Albus* & *Morbus Virgineus*.

Choana, a Tunnel or Funnel for pouring of Liquor out of one Vessel into another: Among Anatomical Writers, a kind of Tunnel in the *Basis* of the Brain, by which the serous Excrements are brought down from the Ventricles to the Pituitary Glandule: Also the *Pelvis* or Basin of the Reins. See *Pelvis*.

Choalrites, a precious Stone of a green Colour, glittering like Gold.

Chocolate, a sort of Compound and a nourishing Liquor made of it, whose chief Ingredient is the *Indian Cacao-Nut*.

Chocent, (*Gr.*) a Measure in use among the Ancients, containing two Sextaries, or three Eng-

lish Pints: Some take it for the Measure of a Servant's Food for one Day.

Choras, a little Sow, a young Pig: Also the King's-evil Swelling; a hard Kernel under the Arm-pits, Throat, &c. a Wen.

Cherogryllus, an Hedge-hog.

Choir, the Quire of a Church, that part of it where Divine Service is said, or sung.

To **Choke**, to strangle or stifle, to stop up.

Choke-pear, a rough sort of Pear; whence it is figuratively taken for a shock, or rub in one's Way.

Choke-betch or **Choke-weed**, a kind of Herb.

Cholagoga or **Cholagogues**, (*Gr.*) Medicines that discharge, or purge Cholera and sulphureous Humours; as *Rhubarb*, *Senna*, &c.

Choledochus Ductus, (in *Anat.*) is the uniting of the *Ductus* or *Porus Biliaris* with the *Ductus Cysticus* into one Passage, thence termed the *Ductus Communis Choleodochus*: This Passage goes obliquely to the lower end of the Gut *Duodenum*, or the beginning of the *Jejunum*, and conveys the Gall to those Parts.

Choler, a hot and dry yellow Humour, contain'd in the Gall-bladder, which is of great use for the Fermentation of the Juice nam'd *Chyle*, and bringing it to Perfection: In a Figurative Sense, it is taken for Passion, Anger, or Wrath.

Cholera, (*Gr.*) the Cholera, or Bile: Also a Disease in the Stomach and Guts, whereby the Dregs of that Humour are voided in great abundance both upwards and downwards; a Vomiting and Looseness.

Cholerick, abounding with, or full of Cholera; also passionate, hasty, apt to be angry, peevish.

Choliambi, a kind of Iambick Verses that have a Spondee in the sixth, or last Place.

Cholmondley, a Town in *Cheshire*, which gave Name and Place of Abode to the Noble Family of the *Cholmondleys*, or *Chomleys*.

Chondrilla, (*Gr.*) an Herb like Succory, Rush-succory, or Gum-succory, wild Endive.

Chondris, an Herb call'd false Dittany.

Chondros, a Grain as of Salt, Mastich, Frankincense, &c. Also a kind of *Italian Wheat*. In *Anatomy*, a Cartilage, or Gristle, the most earthy and solid part of the Body next to a Bone.

Chondrosyndesmus, a Cartilaginous Ligament; or the joyning of Bones together by means of a Cartilage, or Gristle.

Chouer or **Cozus**, an *Hebrew* Measure, containing 75 Wine-Gallons.

To **Chop**, to cut, to mince, or cut small; to truck, or make an Exchange.

Chop-chitch, (old Law word) an Exchanging of Churches, as when two Parsons of several Churches change their Benefices, and resign 'em to the Ordinary for that purpose.

Chozagium, (*Gr.* among the *Ancients*) the Tiring, or Dressing room in Play-houses; also the Actors Apparel and Furniture of the Stage; and in general, all kind of Furniture, Equipage, Train, or Dress.

Chozagus, the Master, or Setter forth of Plays; the Leader of the Dance, the Master of the Revels, who was to look to the Musick, or to furnish the Attire.

Chozal, belonging to the Choir of a Church; as a *Vicar Choral*, i. e. one that by vertue of any of the Orders of the Clergy, was admitted to sit and serve God in the Quire; of these there were formerly six belonging to *St. Paul's Cathedral*.

Chozd, (in *Geom.*) a Right-line that joins the two ends of any Arch, or Portion of a Circle, and is otherwise call'd a *Subtense*; Also a Term in *Musick*. See *Cord*.

Chozda,

Choza, (*Gr.*) a Bowel, a Gut, the String of a Musical Instrument made of a Gut; a Tendron or Nerve: Also a painful Stretching out of the *Penis* or Yard towards the *Perineum*.

Choza Membranzæ Tympani, a certain Nerve that comes from the third Branch of the fifth Pair, and is extended above the Membrane of the *Tympanum* or Drum of the Ear.

Chozdaplus, the wringing or griping Pains of the Small Guts, when they are twitted, or when their *Peristaltick*, or Worm-like Motion is inverted, so that the Ordure is thrown up at the Mouth only: This Disease is otherwise call'd *Ileus*; *Iliaca Passio*, *Miserere mei* & *Volvulus*.

Chozdata Gonorrhœa. See *Gonorrhœa Cordata*.

Chozes, a Dance where many People dance together; a Ball.

Chozes Sancti Miti, a sort of Madness which was formerly very common among some People, wherein the Persons affected ran up and down dancing Night and Day to the last Gasps, if they were not forcibly hinder'd: This Frenzy was so call'd, because it often seiz'd on those that us'd to pay a yearly Visit to the Chappel of *St. Vitus*, near the City of *Ulm* in *Sweden*.

Chozepiscopus, a Suffragan or Rural Bishop formerly appointed by the chief Bishop of the Diocese, to supply his Place in Country-Towns and Villages.

Chozeus, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, consisting of three short Syllables, the same with *Tribrachus*: or else of two Syllables, the first long, and the other short, the same as the *Trochee*.

Choziambus, a Foot compounded of a *Choreus* and an *Iambus*, which consists of four Syllables, two long ones at each end, and two short ones in the middle; as *Ebrietus*.

Chozion, (*in Anat.*) the outmost Membrane or Skin that covers the *Fœtus* or Child in the Womb, being pretty thick and smooth within, but rough on the outside where the *Placenta* sticks.

Chozister. See *Quirister*.

Chozobates, a Measure 20 Foot long, anciently made use of to measure the Height of Walls or Turrets, or the Depth of Waters.

Chozographer, one skill'd in *Chorography*.

Chozographick Charts. See *Charts Chorographick*.

Chozography, a Part of Geography, which delivers the Description of particular Countries; as of *England*, *France*, &c. or of any County, Shire, or Province in them.

Chozoides, (*in Anat.*) the Folding of the Carotid Artery in the Brain, in which is the *Glandula Pinealis*: Also the *Uvea Tunica*, or Grape-like Coat, that makes the Apple of the Eye.

Chozus, the Company of Singers and Dancers in a Stage-play, or of Persons Singing together in Consort; a Choir or Quire.

Chose, (*Fr.*) a Law-word for a Thing: *Ex Chose Local*, i. e. such a thing as is fixt to a Place; as a Mill, &c. *Chose Transitory*, a thing that is moveable, or may be carry'd from one Place to another. *Chose in Action*, a Thing without a Body, and only a Right; as an Annuity, a Covenant, a Bond, &c.

Chough, a sort of Bird.

A **Chowse**, a Cheat, a Trick, or Sham: Also a foolish Fellow that may be easily put upon; a Nizy, a Rubble.

To **Chowse**, to Cozen, or Cheat.

To **Chowter**, to mutter and mumble, as forward Children are apt to do.

Chylin, (*Gr.* i. e. Ointment) a mixture of Oil

and Balsam, consecrated by a Popish Bishop, to be us'd in the Ceremonies of Baptism, Confirmation, extreme Unction, Coronation of Kings, &c.

Chyismale, (*in old Records*) a Chrysmal, or Chrifom-cloth, laid over a Child's Face at Baptism; which of old was a customary Due to the Parish-Priest.

Chyismatts Detarii, Chrifom-pence, Money formerly paid to the Bishop of the Diocese, or his Suffragan, by the Parish-clergy for their Chrifom, consecrated about *Easter* for the Uses of the ensuing Year. This Customary Payment being made in Lent, near *Easter*, was therefore in some Places call'd *Quadragesimalis*; in others *Paschals* and *Easter-pence*.

Chyismatory, the Vessel in which the Chrifom, or hallow'd Oil is kept.

Chyifom or **Chyifom-cloth**, the Face-cloth, or piece of Linnen put upon the Head of a Child newly Baptiz'd.

Chyifoms or **Chyifoms**; Infants that die within the Month of Birth, or at the time of their wearing the Chrifom-cloth.

Chyifom-calf, a Word us'd in some Parts of *England*, for a Calf kill'd before it is a Month old.

CHRIST, (*Gr.* i. e. Anointed) the proper Name of the ever Blessed Redeemer of the World.

Christ's Hospital in *London*, formerly a Monastery of Gray Friars, which was dissolv'd by *K. Henry VIII.* and chang'd by *Edward VI.* into an Hospital for poor Children: It is call'd by some *Blue-coat Hospital*, in regard that all the Boys and Girls are there cloath'd in Blue Coats, and provided with all other suitable Necessaries.

Christ-chozn, the Name of a certain Shrub.

Christ-wort, a kind of Herb.

To **Christen**, to admit into the Communion of the Christian Church, to Baptize.

Christendom, a Word us'd to denote all the Countries throughout the World, where the Christian Religion is profess'd.

Christian, belonging to Christ, or his Doctrine; also a proper Name of several Men and Women.

Christian Name, that Name which is given to a Person at Baptism.

A **Christian**, a Professor of Christianity.

Christianitatis Curia, (*Latin* old Law-term) the Court Christian, or Ecclesiastical Judicature, oppos'd to the Civil Court, or Lay-Tribunal, call'd *Curia Domini Regis*: These Courts were not only held by Bishops in Synods, and their Archdeacons and Chancellors in Consistories; but also in the Rural Chapters, where the Rural Dean, or *Decanus Christianitatis* presided, and the Parish-Priests were Assessors, or Assistants.

Christianity, the Christian Principles, Doctrine, or Religion.

Christi Manus. See *Manus Christi*.

Christmas, a Festival kept *December 25*, in Remembrance and Honour of Christ's Birth.

Christopher, (*i. e.* Christ-carrier) a proper Name of Men, particularly of a famous Saint in the *Roman* Calendar: It was also the Christian Name of the renowned *Columbus*, or *Colon* the *Genoise*, who first discover'd the *New World* call'd *America*.

Christophosiana, the Herb *St. Christopher*.

Chroma, (*Gr.*) Colour: In *Rhetorick*, a Colour, Set-off, or fair Pretence: In *Musick*, the graceful Way of Singing with Quavers and Trilloes.

Chromaticks, a pleasant and delightful sort of Musick, which consists in keeping the Intervals close, by an ingenious Artifice, so as to make the Melody sweeter and softer. See *Diatonick* and *Euharmoniack*.

Chromatimus, (*Physi. ad-Term*) the natural Tincture or Colour, as of Urine, Spittle, Blood, &c.

Chromis, the Crunter, a Sea-fish.

Chronical, belonging to time, or that is of a Long Continuance.

Chronical Diseases, are Distempers that do not come presently to a Height; but in which the Patient lingers out, and lives many Years, or at least for some considerable time; as the Gout, Stone, Dropsy, &c. and in this respect they are opposed to *Acute Diseases*; which see.

Chronicle, an History according to the Order of Times, or of Things done from time to time.

Chronicles, recorded, or set down in a Chronicle or History.

Chronicker, a Writer of Chronicles.

Chronodix, a kind of Dial or Instrument, to shew how the time passes away.

Chronogram, a Verse in which the Figurative Letters being join'd together, make the Year of our Lord.

Chronologer or **Chronologist**, one skill'd in *Chronology*.

Chronological, belonging to that Science.

Chronology, the Art of reckoning Time, from the Creation of the World, for Historical Uses and keeping an Account of remarkable things and Transactions; so as truly to Date the Beginnings and Ends of Princes, Reigns, the Revolutions of Empires and Kingdoms, Signal Battels, Sieges, &c.

Chronometrum or **Chronoscopium Perpendiculum**, the same as a Pendulum to measure Time with. See *Pendulum*.

Chrysalis, a Worm, or Grub that turns to the Butter-fly.

Chrysanthemum, a Name given to several Herbs that have yellow shining Flowers; as Crow-foot, or Gold-knaps, yellow Camomile, &c.

Chryseolum, Amber of a golden, or yellow Colour.

Chryseus, a kind of Camst of a Gold Colour. See *Discus*.

Chrystis, Gold foam; the Foam that arises from refined Lead, being of a yellow Colour like Gold: Also the Herb Milfoil, or Yarrow.

Chrysoberylus, a sort of Crystal-Stone that shines like Gold.

Chrysoarum, a kind of Ivy, so call'd from the golden Colour of its Berries.

Chrysoacetumius Pulvis, a Chymical Powder made of Gold, the same with *Aurum Fulminans*; which see.

Chrysocolla, Gold-Sodder, a Mineral like a Pumice-Stone, found in Mines of Copper, and sometimes in those of Gold, Silver and Lead; one kind of it is call'd *Borax*, and us'd by Gold-Smiths for the soldering of Gold.

Chrysolome, the Herb Milfoil, or Yarrow, with golden Locks.

Chrysolachanum, a kind of Orrach.

Chrysolampis, a precious Stone that shines like Fire by Night, and looks pale by Day; whence it may be call'd the Glow-worm Stone.

Chrysolithos, the Chrysolite, a precious Stone of a transparent Gold-colour mixt with Green; some will have it to be a kind of Jasper.

Chrysolinum, an Apple of a golden Colour, a yellow Quince.

Chrysolomus, the Gold-luch, a Singing-Bird.

Chrysoptastus, a precious Stone sprinkled as it were with Gold Sand.

Chrysopterys, a Fish so call'd for the Gold Colour it has over the Eyes.

Chrysoptis, a precious Stone like Gold.

Chrysoptota, (among *Alchymists*) the Art of making Gold.

Chrysoptasus, a precious Stone found in *Asia*, of a greenish Colour, yielding a Golden Lustre.

Chrysopterus, a kind of Topaz.

Chrysolos, Gold, the most valuable of all Metals; also the Gilt-head, a Sea-fish.

Chrysolom, (*i. e.* having a golden Mouth) the Name of an ancient Bishop of *Constantinople*, famous for his Eloquence.

Chrysothales, the lesser sort of Wall Pennywort; an Herb.

Chrystal. See *Crystal*.

Chrysulca, the Water with which Refiners wash Gold off, when mixt with other Metals: Also a Chymical Liquor that dissolves Gold. See *Aqua Regalis*.

Chub, a kind of Fish having a great Head; also a Jolt-head, or Clownish Fellow.

Chub-cheeked, that has full Cheeks.

To **Chuck**, to stroke under the Chin; also to cry as a Partridge does.

To **Chuckle**, to break out now and then into Laughter, to laugh by fits.

Chuff, a Country-clown.

Chuffy, clownish, rough, rude.

Chump, a thick and short Log, or Block of Wood.

Church, a Place set a-part for Divine Worship: Also a particular Congregation, or Assembly of Christian People, govern'd by a lawful Minister.

The **Catholick** or **Universal Church**, the whole Body of the Faithful throughout all the Parts of the habitable Earth, of which Christ is the Head.

Church-Keve, (*Sax.*) the Guardian, or Overseer of the Church; as *Shire-reve*, or Sheriff, is of the County; a Church-Warden.

Church-Wardens, Officers yearly chosen by Consent of the Minister and Vestry, to look to the Church, Church-yard, Parish-Accounts, &c. as also to observe the Behaviour of the Parishioners, and to present those that commit such Offences as belong to the Jurisdiction and Censure of the Ecclesiastical Court.

Church-better, (*Sax. q. d.* Churches Seed) a certain Measure of Wheat, which in old Times every Man us'd to give to the Church on *St. Martin's Day*. It is otherwise express'd *Chirset*, *Curre-set*, and *Griefceat*.

Churl or **Earl**, a Clown, a Country-bumpkin; a covetous Hanks: The Word was us'd among our Saxon Ancestors for a free Tenant at Will, that held Lands of the Thane, or Earl, upon account of certain Rents and Services.

Churlish, clownish, surly, ill-natur'd.

Churr-worm, an Insect, otherwise call'd a Fen-cricket.

Churser, (*Sax.*) Church-scot, *i. e.* certain customary Duties, anciently paid to the Parish-Priest; from which those that liv'd in a Monastery, or Religious House, sometimes purchas'd an Exemption for themselves and their Tenants.

Chus, (*Gr.*) the same Measure among the *Grecians*, as *Congius* with the *Romans*, containing six of our Pints.

Chyle, a white Juice in the Stomach and Bowels, proceeding from a light Dissolution and Fermentation of the Victuals: which Juice mingling and fermenting with the Gall and Pancreatick Juice, passes the Lacteal Veins, &c. and at last is imbodied with the Blood.

Chy-

Chyliferus Ductus. See *Ductus Chyliferus*.

Chylification, the natural Act or Faculty of changing the Nourishment, or Food, into Chyle.

Chyli Receptaculum. See *Receptaculum Chyli*.

Chylosis, the same as *Chylification*.

Chymere, a kind of Coat, or Jacket; also a Herald's Coat of Arms.

Chymica or Chymicalia, such Medicines as are prepar'd by Chymists.

Chymical, belonging to Chymistry.

Chymical Digestion. See *Digestion*.

Chymist, one that practises, or is skill'd in that Art.

Chymistry, an Art which teaches how to separate the different Substances that are found in Mixt Bodies, as Metals, Minerals, Plants and Living-Creatures, and to reduce them to their first Principles; from the Greek Word *Chymos*, a Juice, or *Cheem* to melt: It is otherwise call'd *Alchymy*, as also the *Hermetick*, *Pyrotechnick* and *Spagyrick* Art; the Reasons of which Names are accounted for under those Articles.

Chymosis or Chemosis, a distortion, or drawing awry of the Eye-lids, occasion'd by an Inflammation: Also an Inflammation in the *Tunica Cornea*, or horny Coat of the Eye. See *Chemosis*.

Chymus, any kind of Juice, especially that of Meat after the second Digestion, which is mixt with the Blood, and running thro' the Veins, repairs the waste of every Part.

Chalice, (*Fr.*) the Box, or Cup in which the Host, or consecrated Bread at the Communion is kept in Popish Countries.

Chibol, Chiboule, or Chibbol, a kind of small degenerate Onion.

Chiboulet, a young Chibbol.

Cicada, (*Lat.*) the Cical, an Insect that makes a great din thro' *Italy* and *Greece* in the Summer-time, and is falsely taken for the Grass-hopper.

Cicatrice, (in *Surgery*) a Scar, Seam, or Mark left after a great Wound or Ulcer is heal'd. Some are simple, others accompany'd with Cavities, or Dents, and loss of Substance in the Part affected.

Cicatricula, a little Scar: Among Naturalists, it is taken for that small whitish Speck in the Coat of the Yolk of an Egg, where the first Changes towards the Formation of the Chick appear in a hatched Egg; and which is commonly call'd the *Tredle*.

Cicatrizantia, cicatrizing Medicines that fill up Sores with Flesh, and cover them with a Skin.

To **Cicatrise,** to close up a Wound, to bring it to a Scar.

Cicatrix, (*Lat.*) a Cicatrice, Scar, or Seam of a Wound.

Cicely, a proper Name of Women.

Cicely or Sweet Cicely, a sort of Herb.

Cicer, (*Lat.*) a small sort of Pulse less than Pease; Chiches, or Vetches.

Cicera, a kind of Pulse like Chicklings, good for Fodder.

Cicera Tartari, Pills made of Turpentine and Cream of Tartar.

Cicerbita, a sort of Sow-thistle, an Herb.

Cicerula, little Chiches, Chicklings.

Cicero, the Name of a famous Orator and Philosopher among the *Romans*. Whence

Ciceronian Style, a Rhetorical, eloquent and pure Style, or manner of Expression.

Cich or Cichpeale, a kind of Pulse.

Cichings, petty Ciches.

Cichorium, (*Gr.*) Cichory, or Suscory, an Herb good against Stoppages of the Liver and Spleen, Fevers, &c.

Cicubela, (*Lat.*) an Insect that shines by Night; the Glow-bird, or Glow-worm.

Ciconia, the Stork, a Water-fowl.

Cicuta, an Herb much like our Hemlock, the Juice of which, through extreme Cold, is Poison; and therefore the *Athenians* made use of it to put Malefactors to Death.

Cicutaria, common Hemlock, Cicely, or Cow-weed; the Leaves of which are like the former, but broader, and of a pale green Colour.

Cid, a Word us'd by the *Spaniards*, for a valiant Man, or great Captain.

Ciwars, a Cap of State among the ancient *Persians*, said to be worn by their Kings and Priests, and probably not much different from the Turbant now in use.

Cider, an excellent Drink made of Apples.

Ciderist, one that deals in Cider.

Ciderin or Putre, a Liquor made of the Murk or gross Matter left after the Cider is press'd out, and a convenient quantity of boil'd Water added to it; the whole infusing for about 48 Hours: This Liquor may supply the Place of small Beer in a Family, and to many is more agreeable.

Cierge, (*Fr.*) a Wax-taper, Wax-candle, or Lamp; a Word us'd by *Chaucer*.

Cignet. See *Cygnets*.

Cilery, (in *Architecture*) the Drapery, Foliage, or branched Work on the heads of Pillars.

Cilia, the Eye-brows, or Eye-lids. See *Cilium* and *Supercilium*.

Ciliare Ligamentum or Processus Ciliaris, (in *Anat.*) is a Collection of small slender Filaments or Threads which take rise from the inner part of the *Tunica Uvea* in the Eye, and thence run towards the bunching out part of the *Crystalline Humour*, which they compass in and join to the *Uvea*.

Cilium, the Eye-lid, or cover of the Eye, properly the utmost edge of the Eye-lid, out of which the Hairs grow.

Cilo, one that has a Head, with a sharp Crown like a Sugar Loaf, or that has a great Fore-head.

Cimetarques or Cimetarqua, (*Gr.*) a chief Keeper of the Plate, Vestments and other rich things belonging to a Church; a Church-Warden: Also the Master of a Treasury, or Jewel-house.

Cimeter, a kind of broad Back-sword much us'd in *Turkey* and *Persia*.

Cimer, (*Lat.*) a sort of Fly, or Worm, breeding in Wood, Paper, or Chaff; a Wall-louse, Bug, or Chinch.

Cimer Sylvestris, the Knolster, or flying Puncer.

Cimicaria, the Herb Flea-bane.

Cimmerians, a certain People of *Scythia*, whose Country was compass'd about with Woods, and always cover'd with thick Clouds: Whence *Cimmerian Darkness* is proverbially taken for a very great Obscurity.

Cina Cina, the same as *Quinquina*, or the Jesuits Bark, which see.

Cinara or Cynara, (*Gr.*) the Artichoke; a well-known Plant.

Cincaer or Cincauter, as an old *Cincauter*, i. e. a Man aged fifty Years.

Cinclus, (*Lat.*) a Bird call'd the long-bill'd Wag-tail, or half Snipe, and by some the Water-swallow.

Cincon, an admirable Bird in the Kingdom of *Mexico* in the *West-Indies*, no bigger than a Beetle, yet beautify'd with delicate Feathers: It lives upon the Dew and the Smell of Flowers, and sleeps in the hollow of a Tree 'till the Month of April.

Cincture, (*Lat.*) a girding: In *Architecture*, that Part which makes the middle of a Pillar.

Cinefaction or **Cineration**, (among some *Chymists*) is taken for Calcination, or the burning of any thing to Ashes.

Cineres, Cinders, Ashes, Embers.

Cineres Clavellati, gravelled Ashes, a Chymical Term for the Ashes that are made of *Tartar*, or the Lees of Wine burnt.

Cineritia, the outward, soft, glandulous Substance of the Brain, so call'd from its Ash Colour; and *Substantia Corticalis*. See *Cortical part of the Brain*.

Cingle, a Girth for a Horse.

Cingulum, (*Lat.*) a Girdle, Girth, or Band; also an Herb in the Sea growing like a Girdle; Sea-belt.

Cingulum Venetis, (in *Palmistry*) the Girdle of *Venus*, the Figure of a Semicircle drawn from a Space betwixt the Forefinger and Middle-finger, to the Space between the Ring-finger and Little-finger.

Cinipbes, certain little Flies, but cruelly stinging, which made one of the Plagues of *Egypt*.

Cinnabar or **Cinoper**, red Lead, a kind of Mineral consisting of Sulphur and Mercury; and it is either Natural, term'd *Native Cinnabar*, or else Artificial, which is a Mixture of Brimstone and Quicksilver sublimed together: This Mineral is brownish when in the Lump, but being reduc'd to a fine Powder, it is of a very high red Colour, and call'd *Vermillion*.

Cinnabar of Antimony, a mixture of equal Parts of Powder'd Antimony, and Sublimate Corrosive Chymically prepar'd, which is counted a good Medicine for the Falling-sickness and Distempers of the Head.

Cinnamon, a sort of Spice, being the second Bark of a Tree as large as the Olive; its Leaves like those of a Lemon-tree, but much greener; the Flowers white, and very sweet scented; the Fruit round, black, and of the bigness of a Nut.

Cinoper. See *Cinnabar*.

Cinquain, (*Fr.* in the *Art of War*) an ancient Order of Battle, to draw up five Battalions, so as to make three Lines, *i. e.* Van, Main-body, and Rear: Thus the second and fourth Battalions advancing make the Van; the first and fifth form the Main Body; and the third falls back for the Rear-guard, or Body of Reserve.

Cinquanteiers, a Captain, or Commander of the Militia, or Trained Bands of a Town in *France*: Also a particular Officer in the City of *Paris*.

Cinquefoil or **Five-leav'd Grass**, an Herb that takes Name from the Number of Leaves that grow together in a Tuft.

Cinque-port, a sort of Fishing-net, so call'd from the five Entrances into it; being of excellent Use for any River, or Pond of swift or standing Water.

Cinque-ports, five remarkable Havens, which lie towards *France* on the East Part of *England*, *viz.* *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Hithe*, *Romney* and *Sandwich*; to which *Rye* and *Winchelsea* are added as Appendants: They are under the Jurisdiction of the Constable of *Dover-Castle*, and were first establish'd by King *William* the Conqueror, for the better Security of the Coast; the Inhabitants of these Ports having many Privileges and Immunities above others: They pay no Subsidies, Suits at Law are commenc'd and answer'd within their own Liberties; their Mayors and Barons carry the Canopy over the King and Queen at the Coronation; and for their greater Dignity, they are plac'd at a Table on the King's Right Hand.

Lord Warden of the Cinque-ports, an especial Governor of those noted Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral among them, and sends out Writs in his own Name.

Cion, a young Shoot, Sprig, or Sucker of a Tree: In *Anatomy*, the same with the *Vouls*; which see.

Ciperous, a kind of Bulrush.

Cipher, (in *Arithmetick*) a Note or Character which signifies nothing of it self, yet being set after any of the other Figures, it encreases their Value by Tens; which it also does in Decimal Fractions, when set before any Figure: A Cipher is also a flourish of Letters comprising the Name of a Person, or some short Sentence: Also a secret Character agreed on between two Parties, for the Writing of Letters, Intelligence, &c.

To **Cipher**, to cast Accounts.

Ciprels. See *Cypress*.

Cippus, (*Lat.*) a Pillar with an Inscription, a Grave-stone: In old Records, a pair of Stocks, or Pillory.

Circensian Games, the Plays of the *Circus*, much us'd at *Rome*, in Imitation of the Olympick Games in *Greece*, and dedicated to *Consus* the God of Councils.

Circius, (*Lat.*) a boist'rous South-wind, or Hurricane, which blows out of *France* through *Italy*.

Circle, a Compass, a Ring; as *A Circle of five Ladies*. In *Geometry*, a plain Figure, comprehended only under one Curve, or crooked Line, and having a point in the middle of it call'd the *Center*; from which all the Right Lines that can be drawn to the Circumference are equal one to another.

Circle of the Equant, (in the *Ptolemaick Astronomy*) is a Circle described on the Center of the *Equant*, and its chief Use is to find the Variation of the first Inequality.

Circle of Inclination, a great Circle about the Sun in the Sphere of the fixed Stars; falling right upon the *Ecliptick*.

Circle of perpetual Apparition, is one of the lesser Circles parallel to the *Equator*, so nam'd in regard that all the Stars which are included in it, never set, but are always visible above the *Horizon*.

Circle of perpetual Occultation, is another Circle at a like distance from the *Equator*, which contains all those Stars that never appear in our Hemisphere: But the Stars situated between the Circles, continually rise and set at certain times.

Circles of Altitude. See *Almicanters*.

Circles of Declination, (on the *Globe*) so some Writers call the Meridians, on which the Declination, or Distance from the *Equator* of any Planet, or Star, is counted.

Circles of Longitude, are great Circles, that pass thro' the Star and the Pole of the *Ecliptick*, where they determine the Star's Longitude, reckon'd from the beginning of *Aries*: The Meridians are likewise so call'd, because they serve to mark out the Longitude of Places.

Circles of Position, are Circles that pass by the Common Points, where the *Horizon* and *Meridian* mutually cut one another, and through any Degree of the *Ecliptick*, or Point in the Heavens, or the Center of any Star; their Use being to find out how such a Star is situated with respect to the *Globe* of the Earth. The Twelve *Astological Houses* are also distinguish'd by Setai-circles of Position.

Circles of the Empire, are certain large Provinces, or Countries into which the Empire of Germany is divided; being ten in Number, viz. The Circles of the Upper and Lower Saxony, Westphalia, the Upper and Lower Rhine, Franconia, Suedia, Bavaria, Austria, and Burgundy; which last is now known by the Name of *The Seventeen Provinces of the Netherlands*.

Circlet, a Roll made of Pewter, or other Metal, to set and turn a Dish on a Table.

Circocoele, (*Gr.*) a Swelling of the Seed-vessels in the *Scrotum*.

Circuit, (*Lat.*) a going about, a Compass. Also the travelling of the Judges twice a Year, to administer Justice in several Counties.

Circuition, a fetching a Compass, or going about.

Circuitus, (*Lat.*) a Circuit, or Compass: Also the Course of a Fever, or Ague; the same with *Periodus* and *Tybus*; which see.

Circuit of Action, (*Law-Term*) a longer Course of Proceeding than is needful to recover the thing sued for.

Circular, that is in the form of a Circle, round.

Circular or Spherical Numbers, (in *Arithm.*) are such whose Powers end in the Roots themselves: As for Instance, 5 and 6, all the Powers of which do end in 5 and 6; as the Square of 5 is 25, the Cube 125; the Square of 6 is 36, the Cube 216, &c.

To **Circulate**, to go, or move round.

Circulation, the Motion of that which circulates: In *Chymistry*, a Motion given to Liquors contain'd in a Double Vessel, that is, when the Necks of two Vessels are very well luted together; which Motion is stir'd up by Fire, and causes the Vapours to rise and fall to and fro: This Operation serves either to make the Liquors more subtle, or to open some hard Body that is mix'd with them.

Circulation of the Blood, a continual Motion of that Humour passing from the Heart thro' the Arteries, and returning back to the Heart through the Veins.

Circulatory, that circulates, or goes round.

Circulatory Letters, are Letters sent into all Parts of a Kingdom by general Commissioners, or by an Archbishop into the several Parts of his Province, upon particular Occasions.

Circulatory Vessels, (in *Chymistry*) such as serve to distil by Circulation.

A **Circulatory**, a Glass-Vessel in which the Steam of the distilled Liquor, by its rising and falling, rolls about it as it were in a Circle: There are several sorts of these Vessels, but two are chiefly us'd, and call'd the *Pelican*, or *Blind Alembick*, and the *Diot*.

Circulatum Pinus, a Term us'd by some Chymists for Spirit of Wine.

Circulus, (*Lat.*) a Circle or Compass, a Ring, a Hoop: Among Chymists, a round Instrument made of Iron, for cutting off the Necks of Retorts, Cucurbits or other Glass-Vessels; which is done by applying the Instrument heated to the Glass-Vessel, and holding it there till it grow hot, then with some Drops of cold Water, or a cold Blast, it flies in pieces.

Circulus Decennobennalis. See *Cycle of the Moon*.

Circumagentes Oculi, (in *Anat.*) are certain oblique Muscles of the Eyes, so nam'd from their helping to wind, and turn the Eyes round about.

Circumaggeration, a heaping round about.

Circumambient, encompassing, or flowing about; an Epithet proper for the Air, and apply'd to other natural Bodies.

Circumambulation, a walking about.

Circumcellio, a Vagabond, or Wanderer, one that goes up and down, having no certain Abode; a Haunter of Ale-houses, Coffee-houses, &c. a begging Friar.

Circumcelliones, were also certain abominable Hereticks, that stroll'd about from one Place to another, and to get Repute laid violent Hands upon themselves.

Circumcision, (*i. e.* a cutting about) a Ceremony heretofore us'd among the Jews, and now among the Turks, viz. a cutting off the Foreskin from their Male Children, as soon as they are eight Days old.

Circumduction, a leading about.

Circumference, Circuit, or Compass: In *Geometry*, that Line which goes about, and encloses the Area, or Content of a Circle; it is also sometimes taken for the outermost bounding Line of any other plain Figure.

Circumferentor, a Mathematical Instrument us'd by Geometricians and Surveyors, and made of Wood 8 Inches in length and 4 in breadth: About the middle of the upper Side is a round Hole $3\frac{1}{2}$ Inches about, and half an Inch deep, in which is fixed a Card divided into 120 equal Parts, a Dial being drawn on the Card to know the Hour of the Day, &c.

Circumflex, (in *Grammar*) a sort of Accent set over a long or contracted Syllable, which is marked (^) and in the *Greek* (˘)

Circumfluous or **Circumfluent**, flowing about.

Circumfozaneous, that is carried about the Market, or Court.

Circumfusion, a pouring about.

Circumgyration, a fetching a great Circuit about, a whirling, or turning about; the wheeling Motion of any Natural Body round a Center.

Circumfacent, lying round about.

Circumincession, a Word us'd by Divines to express the reciprocal Existence of the three Persons of the Holy Trinity in each other.

Circumligation, a binding, or tying about.

Circumlocution, a Fetch, or Compass of Words, made use of when a proper Word cannot be found to express a thing.

Circumplication, a folding, rolling, or winding about.

Circum-Polar Stars, (in *Astron.*) are such Stars as being pretty near the North-Pole, move round it; and in our Latitude, never set or go below the *Horizon*.

Circumposition, a putting, or laying about: In the Art of Gardening, a kind of Laying, when the Mould is borne up to the Bough; which is to be taken off by an old Hat, Boot, or strong piece of old coarse Cloth.

Circumpulsion, (in *Philos.*) the thrusting forward of Bodies, which are mov'd by those that lie round about them.

Circumrotation, a wheeling about.

To **Circumscribe**, to limit, bound, or stint. In *Geometry*, a Figure is said *To be Circumscribed*, when either the Angles, Sides, or Planes of the outward Figure, touch all the Angles of the Figure that is inscribed or drawn within it.

Circumscription, the Act of Circumscribing. In *Philosophy*, the Termination, certain Limits, or Bounds of any Natural Body; and it is External, or Internal.

Circumscription External, is otherwise termed *Local*, upon account of its being refer'd to the Place within which any Body is confin'd: Thus a Body is said *To be circumscribed locally*, or *To be*

in

in a Place *circumscriptively*, when it has a certain and determinate *Ubi*, or Place with respect to the circum-ambient, or encompassing Bodies.

Circumscriptio Internal, is that which belongs to the Essence and Quality of every Body, whereby it has a certain determinate Extention, Bounds and Figure.

Circumspect, wary, wise, considerate, prudent.

Circumspection, Wariness, Discretion.

Circumstance, (*i. e.* standing about) a Quality that accompanies any thing; as Time, Place, &c.

Circumstanced, that is under, or attended with Circumstances.

Circumstantial, relating, or belonging to Circumstances.

To **Circumstantiate**, to describe a Thing with its Circumstances.

De Circumstantibus, (*i. e.* of the By-standers) a Law-Term, us'd for the number of Jurors supply'd or made up out of those that are present, or standing by, when any impannell'd do not appear, or appearing are challeng'd by either Party.

Circumvallation or **The Line of Circumvallation**, (in *Fortif.*) is a Line, or Trench cut by the Besiegers, and bordered with a Parapet, or Breast-work, encompassing all their Camp, to defend it against any Army that may attempt to relieve the Place, and stop Deserters. This Line is usually about seven Foot deep, and twelve broad. See *Contravallation*.

Circumvection, a carrying about.

To **Circumvent**, (*i. e.* as it were to come about one) to over-reach, to cozen, or deceive.

Circumvention, Over-reaching, Cheating; Cozenage, Deceit.

Circumvolution, a Rolling, Wheeling, or Turning about.

Circus, (*Lat.*) a Circle, or Rundle, a Ring: Also a sort of large Building of a round, or oval Figure, rais'd by the ancient *Romans*, for Shews, Games, and publick Exercises; some Ruins of which are still to be seen at *Rome*, *Nismes*, and elsewhere: Also a kind of Hawk, or Bird of Prey call'd a Crier; the Falcon-gentle.

Circus, a sort of crested Lark; or a Bird which the *French* call *Une Egrette*.

Circus, a Tuft, or Lock of Hair curled, a Curl, or Frizale; the Crest of Feathers on the Head of certain Birds, as the Lark, Crane, &c. Among *Herbalists*, *Cirri* are taken for those fine Strings, or Hairs, by which some Plants fasten themselves, in order to their Support in creeping along; as Ivy, &c.

Circocle, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) a swelling of the Testicles about the Testicles, that prepare the Semen; so that it sometimes appears like a third Testicle.

Circos, a crooked swollen Vein, a kind of Swelling when a Vein, by reason of the Softness of its Coat, is stretch'd out with much thick Blood, and looks as if it would burst. It is otherwise call'd *Varix*.

Cis, a kind of Worm breeding in Corn; a Weevil.

Cisalpine Countries, those Countries that are situated on the hither side of the Mountains call'd *Alps*.

Cissanthemus, a sort of With-wind, or Sow-bread, the Herb Briony, or Wild Vine.

Cissites, a white and shining precious Stone, that has the Figure of Ivy Leaves all over it.

Cissois, (in *Geom.*) the Name of a certain Curve, or crooked Line invented by *Diocles*.

Cissos, the Herb Ivy, especially that which grows alone without a Stay.

Cistercian Monks, an Order of Friars founded

by Robert, Abbot of Citeaux in France, Anno Domini, 1098.

Cistern, (*Lat.*) a Place under Ground for the keeping of Rain-water; or a Vessel made of Lead to hold a Stock of Water for Household Uses; also one made of Silver, Copper, or other Metal, to put Bottles, or Glasses in. The Confectioners *Cistern* is a portable Instrument in form of a Box, into which Jellies, Creams, and other Liquors are put, in order to be iced.

Citophorus, an ancient Coin in Value somewhat more than half of the *Denarius*, and as much as three *Oboli* and a half, or two pence Farthing.

Cistus, a shrubby Plant, of which there are two sorts, one call'd the Dog-rose, and the other having on its Leaves about Midsummer a kind of clammy sweet Dew, that serves to make the Gum call'd *Ladanum*.

Citadel, (*Ital.*) a Fort with four, five, or six Bastions, rais'd on the most advantageous Ground about a City, the better to defend it, or to command it in case of a Rebellion.

Citation, (*Lat.*) a Citing, or Quoting.

To **Cite**, to alledge, or quote an Authority, or Passage in a Book; also to summon to appear before an Ecclesiastical Judge.

Cithara, (*Gr.*) a Harp, a Cittern, or Guittar: Also the Dab, a Sea-fish, so call'd by reason of certain Lines, which reach from the top of the Head to the Tail, and resemble the Strings of a Musical Instrument.

Citizen, a Free-man, or Inhabitant of a City.

Citrago, (*Lat.*) the Herb Balm, or Balm-gentle.

Citream, a Citron, or Lemmon: Also Citron-wood, or Oil of Citron, put among Cloaths to kill the Moths, or to perfume them.

Citrifale, a Word us'd by *Chaucer*, for a Cittern, or Guittar.

Citrine or **Citron-colour**, the Colour of a Pomocitron, or Golden Colour, which the Chymists undertake to give to some Metals, to make them look like Gold, and call it the *Grand Mineral Tincture*.

Citrinella, the Yellow-hamber, a Bird.

Citron, a kind of great Lemmon.

Citrus, a sort of Cucumber, or Pumpkin of a Citron-colour.

Citrus, (*Gr.*) the Citron-tree, a kind of Tree growing in *Africa*, the Wood of which was curiously grain'd, and highly valu'd by the *Romans*, who made Tables, and inlaid their Doors and Beds with it: Also another sort that bears the Citron, or great Lemmon.

City, a great walled Town; but it is more especially apply'd to a Town Corporate, that has a Bishop's-See, and a Cathedral Church.

Citra, (*Gr.*) a Fault in the Appetite, as when Women long for things that are not fit to be eaten, as Lime, Coals, Shells, Sand, &c. the *Green Sickness*: Also the Longing of Women with Child; the same as *Pica*.

Citadel. See *Citadel*.

Cittern, a kind of Musical Instrument.

Citrois, (*Gr.*) a Fault in Vines, when Grapes fall from the Clusters, and perish.

Cives, a sort of wild Leeks, whose Leaves are us'd for Sallet-furniture.

Civet, a Perfume like Musk made of the Excrements of the Civet Cat; also a kind of Sallet-herb. In *French Cookery*, *Civet*, is a particular Way of dressing Chickens, Hares, and other sorts of Venison, first frying them brown in Lard, and afterwards stewing them in Broth.

Civick Crown, (among the *Romans*) a Garland made of Oak-branches, with Acorns, or of Ground-

Ground-oak, and given as a Reward to such as had sav'd a Citizen's Life in Battle, having defended him, and kill'd his Enemy,

Civil, (*Lat.*) courteous, kind, well-bred; honest, chaste: Also Political, belonging to the Citizens, City, or State: also a Term oppos'd to *Criminal* and *Ecclesiastical*.

Civil Days, (in *Astron.*) contain just twenty four Hours a-piece, reckon'd from twelve a Clock at Noon, or Night on one Day, to the same time the next Day; in which space of Time the Equinoctial makes one Daily Revolution on the Poles of the World. See *Day*.

Civil Death, when a Person is cut off from Civil Society, by being sentenc'd to perpetual Banishment, to working in the Mines, or to the Gallies, &c.

Civil Law, is properly the peculiar Law of any State, Country, or City: But it is generally taken for a Body of Laws compos'd out of the best of the *Roman* and *Græcian* Laws, which in the main was receiv'd throughout all the *Roman* Dominions for above 1200 Years, and is still observ'd in several Parts of *Europe*. This Body of the Civil Law is divided into three Volumes; viz. the *Pandects* or *Digests*, the *Code*, and the *Institutes*; and to these are added the *Ausenticks*, or Constitutions of the Emperor *Justinian*, otherwise call'd *Novelle*; all which see in their proper Places.

Civil Year, the Legal Year, appointed by every State to be us'd within its own Dominions, and so call'd in Contradistinction to the *Natural Year*, which is exactly measur'd by the Revolution of the Heavenly Bodies: Thus the Year with us begins *March 25*, and always contains 365 Civil Days, except in Leap-year, when it has 366. See *Year*.

Civilian, a Doctor, Professor, or Student in the Civil Law.

Civility, Courtesy, Obligingness, good Breeding.

To **Civilize**, to make civil, courteous, or tractable; to soften, or polish Manners.

To **Clack**, to snap, rattle, or make a kind of shrill Noise.

To **Clack Wool**, is to cut off the Sheep's Mark, which makes it weigh less, and yield less Custom.

Clack-gates. See *Barnacle*.

Clatts, (in old *Latin* Records) a Wattle, or Hurdle.

Claim, Challenge, or Demand: In a Law-sense, a Challenge of Interest in any thing that is out of one's Possession; as Claim by Charter, or Descent, &c.

To **Claim**, to lay Claim to, to Challenge.

Clam or **Clamp**, a sort of Shell-fish in some Part of the *West-Indies*, which much resembles our Mufcle, but is of a white Colour.

To **Clamber**, to climb, or get up.

Clames admittenda in finibus Attornatorum, a Writ whereby the King commands the Justices *Eyre*, to admit of one's Claim by Attorney, that is employ'd in the King's Service, and cannot come in his own Person.

Clamnet, (old Word) starved with Hunger.

Clammy, glutty, sticking.

Clamorous, (*Lat.*) full of Clamour, noisy.

Clamour, Noise, Out-cry, a loud and tumultuous Cry.

To **Clamour**, to make a Noise, to cry out against.

Clamp, (in Joiner's Work) a particular manner of setting Boards one into another. *Clamps* in a Ship are those thick Timbers which lie under the Beams of the first *Orlope*, or uppermost Deck, and bear them up at each End.

Clan, a Tribe, or Family in *Scotland*; as *Clan Mackduff*, i. e. the Family of *Mackduff*.

Clancular, (*Lat.*) privy, secret.

Clandestine, done in private, or huggert-muggert, without the Knowledge of Parents, Tutors, or Superiors, or contrary to the Prohibitions of the Law.

To **Clang**, to sound as a Trumpet does.

Clap, a Crack, a Blow; also a Venereous, or pocky Disease. In *Falconry*, the nether part of a Hawk's Beak is call'd the *Clap*.

Clap-net and **Looking-glass**, a Device to catch Larks with, which is otherwise call'd *Daring*, or *Doring*.

Clapboard, a Board cut in order to make Casks or Vessels.

Clapper of Coneyes, a Place under Ground, where Rabbits or Coneyes are bred.

Clara, a proper Name of Women, signifying in *Latin*, clear, or bright.

Clare, a Town of *Suffolk*, which gave Name to the ancient Family of the *Clares*.

Clarencieux, the Title of the second King at Arms, appointed by King *Edward IV.* upon the Death of his Brother *George*, Duke of *Clarence*: His Office is to marshal and dispose the Funerals of all Knights and Esquires throughout the Realm, on the South-side of the River *Trent*.

Claret, a Name generally given to the red Wines of *France*.

Claret-wine Apple, a sort of fair white Apple, that yields a pleasant sharp Juice, whence it has its Name, and of which a rich vinous Liquor is made, excelling most other Ciders, especially when mixt with sweet Apples.

Claretum, (in old *Lat.* Writers) a Liquor made of Wine and Honey, clarify'd by boiling; Wine, in which Spice, Sugar, and other Ingredients have been infus'd for some time; *Hippocras*.

Claricozds, a kind of Musical Instrument.

Clarification, the Act of clarifying, as when Juices, or thick Liquors are made clearer, or finer, which is done by letting the Dregs sink of themselves, or by Fermentation, or by putting in Vinegar, the white of an Egg, or Milk, &c. either to force down the Dregs to the Bottom, or to gather them in a Scum on the Top.

To **Clarify**, to make, or to grow clear, with respect to Juices, Syrups, or other Liquors.

Clarigatio, (*Lat.* in the *Roman* Law) a Demand of Satisfaction for an Injury done, as by Out-cry, and a proclaiming of War thereupon; a Reprizal, or Letter of Mart, an Arrest, or Seizure of Persons or Goods.

Clarion, a kind of shrill Trumpet: Also a Beating in *Heraldry*, which represents the Figure of such an old fashion'd Trumpet; or as some say, the Rudder of a Ship; or, according to others, the Rest for a Lance: Thus *Ruby*, three *Clarions* *Topaz* are the Arms of the Earl of *Bath*, by the Name of *Greenvile*.

Clark. See *Clark*.

Clarmarshan, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) the warranting of stolen Cattle, or Goods.

Clary, a Plant said to be a Friend to the Eyes, and a Strengtheners of the Back: Also a sort of strong-water made of that Herb.

To **Clash**, to make a confused Noise, to beat against; to wrangle, to disagree.

Clasp, a sort of Buckle; also a kind of Tendril, young Shoot, or Sprig of a Tree.

To **Clasp**, to buckle, to embrace.

Claspers, (among Herbalists) the twisted Ligaments, or Threads, with which certain Shrubs and Herbs, as Vines, Briony, Cucumbers, Ivy, &c. take hold of Trees, or Plants that grow about them.

Clas

Class or **Classis**, (*Lat.*) a Form in a School; also Rank, or Order.

Classical or **Classick**, as *A Classical Author*, i. e. an approved Writer, one of good Credit and Authority in the Schools.

To **Clatter**, to make a Noise, to chatter, or prattle; to dispute, or brangle.

Clau, an old *British* Word for a Ditch:

Claudent, (*Lat.*) shutting, or closing; as the

Claudent Muscles, i. e. certain Muscles that shut the Eye-lids, being plac'd between the inner Membrane of that part and the Fleishy Membrane, and otherwise call'd *Semi-circular*.

Claudere, to shut, or inclose; to finish, or conclude: In some ancient Deeds, to turn open Fields into Closes, or Inclosures.

Clavocymbal or **Clavicymbal**, a kind of Musical Instrument with Wire-strings, which some take for the Harpsichord, or Virginals.

Claver or **Clover-grass**, a sort of three-leav'd Grass.

Claves Insule, (*Lat.* i. e. the Keys of the Island) a Term of Art us'd in the Isle of Man, for those twelve Persons, to whom all doubtful and weighty Cases are reserv'd.

Clavia, (in old Records) a Mace, or Club; as *Serjeantia Clavia*, i. e. the Sergeancy, or Service of the Clover, or Mace.

Clavicula, a little Key, or small Club: Also the Tendril, or young Shoot of a Vine, with which it takes hold of every thing, and climbs up by it.

Clavicula, (in *Anat.*) the Clavicles, or Channel-bones, two small Bones which fasten the Shoulder-bones, and Breast-bone, as it were a Key, being situated at the Basis, or bottom of the Neck above the Breast, on each Side one.

Clavis, a Key, a Lock, or Bolt: The Word is commonly us'd in *English*, for the Exposition of a Cipher, or any secret Writing.

Clavola, a slip of a Tree, a Graft, a Cion, or young Set.

Clause, an Article, or Conclusion, a particular Proviso, or Condition made in a Contract, or put into any Instrument, or Deed.

Clause-Rolls, certain Rolls preserv'd in the Tower of London, and containing such Records as were committed to close Writs.

Claustick or **Claustike**, (old Word) the Claw-sickness, or Foot-rot in Sheep.

Claustal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Cloister.

Clausura, (in ancient Deeds) Brush-wood for Hedges, or Fences.

Clausum fregit, a Law-term, signifying as much as an Action of Trespass, and so call'd; because in the Writ, such a one is summon'd to answer, *Quare Clausum fregit*, that is, why he did such a Trespass.

Clausum Pasche, (in old Statutes) the *Usur*, or eighth Day after *Easter*, so termed, because it closes that Festival.

Clausura Heye, the Inclosure of a Hedge.

Clavus, a Nail or Spike, a Pin or Wedge; also a Wart, or Corn in the Finger, or Toe; a little hard Swelling in the Corner of the Eye; Also a brawny Swelling of the Foot, like the Head of a Nail, the same with *Helos*: Also a Pain in the Eye-brow, which seems as if that part of the Head were bor'd thro' with an Awger, or Wimble: Dr. *Sydenham* calls such a Pain on the top of the Head of Persons troubled with Fits of the Mother, *Clavus Hystericus*.

Clava, (in old Records) a Close, or small Inclosure.

Clave (*Fr.*) a Hurdle of Rods wattled together: In *Fortification*, Claves are Wattles made

of strong Stakes interwoven with Osiers, or other small Twigs, to cover Lodgments, with Earth heap'd on them: They are also laid in Ditches that have been drain'd, and upon Marshy Grounds, to make them firm and passable.

Clear, fair, fine, sound, pure: In *Architecture*, the Inside-work; as *A Closet in the Clear*.

To **Clear**, to make clear: In the Art of War, To clear the Trenches, is to beat out those that guard them, with a vigorous Salley from the Place Besieged.

Clear-sighted, that has a quick Sight; also that is of a sharp, ready Wit, or of a piercing Judgment and Foresight.

Clear Vision, a Term in *Opticks*. See *Vision*.

Clear Walk, a Term that relates to Game-cocks, and signifies the Place that the Fighting-cock is in.

Clear, (among Sea-men) a small Wedge, or piece of Wood fasten'd on the Yard-arms of a Ship, to keep the Ropes from slipping off the Yard.

Cleaver, a sort of Chopping-knife us'd by Butchers, &c.

Cleavers, a kind of Herb.

Cleche, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when any Ordinary is pierced through with the same Figure, as *He bears Gules a Saltier Cleche*, i. e. one pierc'd thro' with another.

Cleides, (*Gr.*) Keys: In *Anatomy*, the Clavicles, or Channel-bones, join'd on each Side to the top of the Breast, and to the Shoulder-blade; the Neck-bone, or Throat-bone.

Clema or **Clematis**, a Twig, or Spray of a Tree; a Shoor, or young Branch: Among *Herbalists*, it is more especially apply'd to several Plants that are full of Twigs, as the Vine, &c.

Clematis Daphnoides, the Herb Periwinkle, good for Wounds, Bleeding at Nose, Looseness, Bloody-flux, &c.

Clematis Pallidiora, the Passion-Flower.

Clematis, a sort of Birth-wort, an Herb whose Leaves are like Ivy, growing in the Fields, Vine-yards, Woods and hot Places.

Clemency, (*Lat.*) Gentleness, Graciousness, Mercifulness.

Clement, Mild, Gentle, Courteous; also a proper Name of Men.

Clements-Inn. See *Inns of Chancery*.

Clementines, a part of the Body of the Canon-law, being certain Decretals, or Constitutions of Pope *Clement V.* enacted in the Council of *Vienna*, and added to the end of the third Volume, call'd *Sextum*.

Clenchbolts, (in a Ship) a sort of Iron-pins, clenched, or made fast at the ends where they come through.

Clep, (*Scotch Law-word*) a Form of Claim, Libel, or Petition.

Cleped, (old Word) called, or named.

Clepsydra, (*Gr.*) an Instrument anciently made use of to measure Time, by the gentle running of Water through a narrow Passage out of one Vessel into another; an Hour-glass.

Clergion, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for a Clerk, or Clergy-man.

Clergy, the whole Body of Church-men, that take upon them the Ministerial Functions: Also a Clerk's Appeal, or Plea to an Indictment; for in old Times a Clergyman being convicted of Felony before a Secular Judge, had Liberty to pray his Clergy, i. e. to pray that he might be deliver'd to his Ordinary to clear himself: But now all Men are allow'd the same Privilege, when found guilty of such Felony, as this Benefit is granted for. See *Benefit of the Clergy*.

Clerical,

Clerical, belonging to the Clergy.

Clerico admittendo, a Writ directed to the Bishop, for the admitting of a Clerk to a Benefice, upon a *Re-admittis* try'd and found for the Party that procur'd the Writ.

Clerico capto per Statutum Peccatorum, &c. A Writ directed to the Bishop, for the Delivery of a Clerk out of Prison, that is in Custody, upon the Breach of a Statute-Merchant.

Clerico Convicto Commisso Gaolæ in defectu Ordinarii deliberando, &c. A Writ for the Delivering of a Clerk to his Ordinary, that formerly was convicted of Felony, by reason his Ordinary did not challenge him according to the Privileges of Clerks.

Clerico infra Sacros Ordines Constituto non eligendo in Offitium, is a Writ directed to the Bailiffs, &c. that have thrust a Bailiwick, or Beadleship upon one in Holy Orders, charging them to release him again.

Clericus, a Clerk, or a Clergy-man: The Word was also some time us'd for a Secular Priest, as distinguish'd from a Religious, or Regular one.

Clericus Sacrorotis, a Parish-Clerk, or inferior Assistant to the Priest, who formerly us'd to take an Oath of Fidelity from such a Servant.

Clerk, a Title appropriated, 1. To Clergymen, or Ministers of the Church; and 2. To such as by their Function, or Course of Life, use their Pen in any Courts, or elsewhere; as *Clerk of the Crown*, *Clerk of the Rolls of Parliament*, *Clerks of Chancery*, and many others; which see under those respective Articles.

Clerk Accusant, (Law-term) is a Clerk who has his Clergy allow'd him, having pray'd it after Judgment: And *Clerk Convict*, is one that prays his Clergy before Judgment.

Cleromancy, (Gr.) a Sooth-saying, or Fortune-telling by Lots, or the throwing of Dice.

Clever, that has the knack of doing, or devising a thing, skilful, ingenious, neat-handed.

Clew, a bottom of Thread, Silk, &c.

Clew of a Sail, (in Sea-language) is the lower Corner of it, which reaches down to that part where the Tackles and Sheet-ropes are made fast: Thus a Sail is said *To have a great Clew*, when it comes goaring, or sloping off by degrees, and is broader at the Clew than the *Earing*, which is the end of the Bolt-rope in which the Sail is fow'd. And a *Ship spreads a great Clew* when she has a very long Yard, and so takes up much Canvas in her Sails.

Clew-Garnet, a Rope that is made fast to the Clew of the Sail, and from thence runs in a Block, or Pulley fasten'd to the middle of the Main and Fore-yard; its use being to hale up the Clew of the Sail close to the middle of the Yard, in order to its being furled.

Clew-line, is the same to the Top-sails, Top-gallant Sails and Sprit-sails, that the *Clew-garnet* is to the Main and Fore-sail, and of the very same Use.

Cley, (Country-word) a Hurdle for Penning, or Folding Sheep.

To Click or To go Click-clack, a Word commonly made use of to express the Noise of a Watch, &c.

Clicket, the Knocker of a Door; but *Chaucer* uses it for a Key; also a Lizard's Clapper.

Clicketing, (among Hunters) a Fox, when desirous of Copulation, is said *To go to his Clicketing*.

Cleit, (Lat. among the Romans) was a Citizen that put himself under the Protection of some great Man, who upon that account was stil'd a Patron.

The Word is now also us'd for a Person that retains a Lawyer, or Proctor, to plead his Cause.

Cliff or Clift, the Side, or Pitch of a Hill; a cragg'd Mountain, or broken Rock on the Sea-coasts,

Cliff or Cleave, (in *Musick*) is a certain Character, or Mark, from the Seat of which the proper Places of all the other Notes in any Song, or Lesson, are discover'd by proving the said Notes from thence, according to the Scale of the *Gambut*, in which are contain'd three Septenaries of Letters, viz. G. A. B. C. D. E. F. which Seven Letters of the Alphabet set at the beginning of every Rule and Space, serve to express as many *Cliffs*, or Keys: But of these four are only us'd, and generally plac'd at the beginning of the Staves of every Lesson, either Vocal or Instrumental, viz.

The first call'd *F-fa-us*, being only proper for the Bass, or lowest Part, and marked thus ♭ The second is *C-fol-fa-us*, peculiar to the inner, or middle Parts, as the Tenor and Counter-tenor, and known by this Mark ♮ The third is *G-fol-re-us*, which belongs only to the Treble, or highest Part, and is thus mark'd on the lowermost Line but one ♯ The fourth is nam'd the *B-cliff*, or *B-fa-be-mi* Cliff, and apply'd to all Parts indifferently; its Property being only to shew, when Notes are to be sung, or play'd Flat, and when Sharp. The *B-fa*, or *B-flat* is distinguish'd by this Character (b) and the *B-mi*, or *B Sharp* is thus express'd ♯

Clifford's Inn. See *Inns of Chancery*.

Climacterical, (Gr.) belonging to the Steps, or Rounds of a Ladder: As *Climacterical Years*, i. e. certain remarkable Years, whereby Man's Life gets up as it were to its appointed Period, and which are thought to be attended with some great Change of Life, or Fortune: Thus every Seventh and Ninth Year is said *To be Climacterical*, wherein if any Sickness, or Disaster happen, it is counted very dangerous, especially the 63^d, and 81st, which are held most hazardous of all, and term'd *Grand Climactericks*.

Climate or Clime, (in *Geog.*) a Portion of the Earth contain'd between two Circles parallel to the *Equator*; in which Space counted from the beginning of one Climate, to that of another next to it, there is half an Hour's difference in the length of the Day: And for the distinction of Places, and different Temperature of Air, according to their Situation, the whole Globe is divided into 24 Northern, and as many Southern Climates; according to the said Increase of half an Hour in the longest Summer-day.

Climatias, a kind of Earthquake that moves side-long, and lays flat what is before it.

Climax, a Ladder, the Step of a Ladder, a Stile: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure call'd *Gradatio* in *Latin*; a proceeding by degrees from one thing to another; as *Mars videt hanc, visamque cupit, potiturque cupita*. *Ovid*.

Climers or Climbers, a sort of Herb.

Climer of Virginia or Virginia-Tree, a Shrub.

Clinch, a smart and witty Expression.

Clinch of a Cable, (in Sea-affairs) that part of a Cable which is seized, or made fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

Clincher, a witty, or ingenious Person that makes smart Repartees: Also a small Ship, Bark, or Boat, whose Planks are laid one over another.

Clinching, (Sea-word) the slight Calking of a Vessel when foul Weather is expected about the Harbour; which is done by driving a little Oakum into the Seams to keep out the Water.

To **Cling**, to stick close to,

Clingy, apt to cling, clammy.

Clinice, (*Gr.*) that part of Physick, which orders the Diet, and looks after the Cure of Bed-ridden People.

Clinicus, a Physician that attends such Patients; also a Bearer that carries the Dead to the Grave.

To **Clink**, to ring, or sound, as Metal does.

Clinker, (old Word) a Key-hole.

Clinoides Apophyses, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) are four Processes in the inside of the *Os Sphenoides*; or Wedge-like Bone, forming a Cavity, or hollow Space call'd *Sella Turcica*, in the middle of that Bone in which the *Glandula Pituitaria* is seated.

Clinopodium, the Herb Pulit-mountain, Horsetime, or wild Basil.

Clio, one of the Nine Muses, said to be the first Inventress of History and Heroick Poetry, for setting forth the Praise of renowned Men.

Clicotis, (in *Anat.*) a Part in the *Pudendum Muliebre*, about the bigness of the *Uvula*, which is seated before, and whose Substance consists of two Spungy Bodies like those of the *Penis*: the end of it being likewise call'd its *Præputium*.

Clibers, a kind of Herb.

Cloaca, (*Lat.*) the Kennel, Sink, or Common-shore of a Town, by which all filthy things pass; a Wy-draught, a Jakes: In *old Records*, the closest Ward, or nastiest part of a Prison.

Cloacarius, the Keeper of a Jakes, an Office in some Religious Houses impos'd on an offending Brother, or voluntarily chosen by him, for an exercise of Humility and Mortification: and in some of our *English* Convents beyond the Seas, this sweet Officer is call'd *Count of Holt*.

To **Cloath**, to furnish, or cover with Cloaths, to dress. Among Sea-men, a Mast is said To be *Cloathed*, when the Sail is so long as to reach down to the Gratings of the Hatches, so that no Wind can blow below the Sail; and they say, *A Ship spreads much Cloath*, when she has broad Sails.

Clock, a well known Instrument, or Device to measure time with; also a sort of Beetle, an Insect. See *Dores*.

Cloob-salt, a Term us'd in the Boileries at *Nantwich*, *Droirwich*, &c. Signifying a Cake which sticks to the bottom of the Pan, and is taken out once in 24 Hours, otherwise it would cause the Salt to melt.

Cloere, (old Word) a Prison, or Dungeon.

Cloggs, a sort of Pattens without Rings: Also pieces of Wood, or the like fasten'd about the Necks, or Legs of Beasts, to keep them from running away: Whence *Clog* is figuratively taken for any Load, Let, or Hind'rance.

Cloister, a Place in a Monastery with Piazza's round it, or the Monastery it self.

To **Cloister up**, to shut, or pen up; to confine in a Place.

Cloff, that wherein any Goods are put, for the convenience of Carriage; as Pepper into a Bag; Butter, Soap, Pitch, &c. in Barrels. See *Tare*.

Cloke, a well known Garment, in a figurative Sense, a Blind, Colour, or Pretence.

Close, thick, near as Houses are; dark, hidden, reserved: Among *Heralds*, when any Bird is borne in a Coat of Arms, with its Wings straight down about it, and in a standing Posture, it is express'd by the Word *Close*; but if it be flying, or have its Wings spread out, 'tis call'd *Volant*.

A **Close**, a Conclusion, End, or Issue; also a piece of Ground hedged, or fenced about.

In *Musick*, a **Close**, is either the end of a Strain, or that Place in a Composition, where all the Parts meet before they end, which is mark'd with a Single Bar, and call'd an *Imperfect Close*: Or else

the end of a Tune or Lesson mark'd thus α or thus and termed a *Perfect Close*.

To **Close**, to shut up, to conclude, or end, to agree with; also to heal up, or tend to healing, as a Wound does.

To **Close an Account**, is to make an end of, or shut it up, by drawing a Line, &c. when no more is to be added.

Closet, a little Apartment in a Room: In *Heraldry*, the half of a *Bar*, or smaller *Fesse*, which *Bar* ought to contain one fifth part of the *Escutcheon*, as the *Fesse* does the third.

Closetting, private Consultations, or Intrigues of the Cabinet-Council of a Prince.

Cloth, a Game forbidden by several Statutes, and now commonly call'd *Nine-pins*.

Cloth or founder, a Distemper in the Feet of Cattle, which is occasion'd by some Cold after a great Heat, or vehement Travel, and will suddenly fret or gall the Hoofs, &c.

Clot-burr, a sort of Plant.

To **Clotter**, to curdle, or grow thick as Cream does, or Blood when it is cold.

The **Clouds**, a Mass of Watery Particles, which are drawn or sent out of the Earth in Vapours, into the middle Region of the Air, and fall down again in Rain: It is also said of any darkening of the Air occasion'd by Smoak or Dust, rais'd by the trampling of vast Numbers of Men or Beasts.

Cloudsberry, a Plant that grows on *Pendle-Hill* in *Lancashire*, and is so call'd, as if it came out of the Clouds.

Cloves, the Fruit of a Tree, as big as the *Laurel-tree*, growing wild in the *Molucca* Islands in the *East-Indies*: The Bark of it is very much like *Cinnamon*, but tastes like the Clove it self.

Clove, is also a Term us'd in Weights, and with respect to Wooll 7 Pounds make a Clove; but in *Essex* eight Pounds of Cheefe and Butter go to the Clove, and 31 Cloves, or 256 Pounds to the *Weight*. In *Suffolk*, 42 of those Cloves, or 336 Pounds are allow'd to the Weight.

Clove-tongue, a kind of Herb.

Clover-grass, the best sort of Grass, both for its great Increase, and upon account of its Excellency for Food of Cattle.

Clough, a Word us'd in *Doomsday-book* for a Valley: Also the Draught or Allowance of two Pounds at every three Hundred Weight, for the turn of the Scale, that the Commodity may hold out when sold by Retail.

Clown, a Country Fellow.

Clownish, Clown-like, ungenteel, coarse, rude.

Clowns-mustard. See *Charlock*.

To **Cloy**, to fill, to give one his fill; to satisfy, to glut.

Cloyed, (in *Gunnery*) a Piece of Ordinance is said To be *Cloy'd* or *Poison'd*, when any thing is got into the Touch-hole; so that the Priming-iron cannot make way for the Powder, in order to give Fire. See *To Nail Cannon*.

Cloyed or Accloyed, (among *Ferriers*) a Term us'd when a Horse is pricked with a Nail in Shoeing.

To **Cluck**, to cry as a Hen does in calling together her Chickens.

Clumperton, an old Word for a Clown.

Clumsy, thick and short, awkward, unhandy.

Clunch or Blew Clunch, a kind of Substance found next the Coal upon sinking the Coal-pits at *Wednesbury* in *Staffordshire*.

Clung, Stuck close together, withered as Fruits may be.

To **Clung**, to dry as Wood does, when laid up after it is cut.

Cluntack Monks, an Order of Friars first founded by *Berno* Abbat of *Cluny* in *Burgundy* a Province

vince of *France* about *A. C.* 900, and re-establish'd by *Odo* Abbat of the same Monastery.

Clunis, (*Lat.*) a Buttock or Haunch, a Crupper.

Clupea, the Shad, a sort of Fish.

Clush and Swollen Neck, a Distemper in Cattle, when the Neck is swell'd and raw.

Cluster, a bunch of Grapes, Figs, &c. a heap of several things.

Clustery, full of Clusters.

Cluta, (in old *Latin* Records) clouted Shoes, Horse-shoes, or Stakes of Iron, with which Cart-wheels are shod.

Clutarium, a Smithy, or Forge, where such Iron-shoes are made.

To **Clutch**, to clinch the Fist, to hold a thing fast.

Clutter, Throng or Crowd, Bustle or Stir, great Noise.

Clydon, (*Gr.*) a Surge, Billow, or Wave of the Sea; In a Medicinal Sense, a floating in the Stomach.

Clymenos or Clymenon, an Herb with a Stalk like a Bean, Water-betony; also Sops-wort, Tutsan, or Park-leaves.

Clypeal Cartilage. See *Thyroides*.

Clypeiformis, (*Lat.*) a sort of Comet resembling the Figure of a Shield, the same as *Discus*; which see.

Clysmo or Clysmus, (*Gr.*) a Purgation, or Washing; a Glister.

Clysius, (among *Chymists*) a long digesting and uniting of oily Spirits, especially Mineral ones, in order to make a Compound or exact Mixture of them: Sometimes it is also taken for a Quintessence, or an Extraction of the more Subtil Parts of any Plant; sometimes for a Medicine made of the most active and effectual Parts of any Ingredients.

Clyster, a Glister, or fluid Medicine convey'd into the Bowels by the Fundament.

Clyto, a Title of Honour, anciently given in *England* to the King's Sons, in the same Sense as the *Saxon* Word *Ætheling* was us'd.

Cnicus, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd Saffron of the Garden, Bastard Saffron, or mock Saffron.

Cnicus, the stinging Nettle.

Cnipulus or Knipulus, a Word us'd for a Knife, in some old *Latin* Records.

Cnismus, (*Gr.*) an itching, or tickling; an Itch.

Cnistoegmis, the Heart-burning; a Pain in the Stomach.

Cnouts-Delf, otherwise call'd *Steedes-dike*, a certain Ditch which *Causes* the *Dare* caus'd to be made between *Ramsley* and *Whittlesey*, to abate the Fury of the Sea in those Parts, where, in a great Storm, his Sons and Servants had like to have been cast away: It was also call'd *Swerdes-delf*, because it was marked out with their Swords.

To **Coacervate**, (*Lat.* in *Philos.*) to heap up together, to gather, or raise on Heaps.

Coacervate Vacuum. See *Vacuum*.

Coach, a well known sort of Carriage; also the Council-Chamber on board a Flag-ship.

† **Coaction**, Compulsion, Constraint, Force.

Coadjutor, a Fellow-helper, an Assistant: In *Germany*, a dignify'd Clergy-man, who is join'd to a Bishop, to assist him in his Episcopal Functions, and succeeds him by virtue of that Title.

† **Coadunation**, a gathering, or joining together into one.

Coagmentation, a cementing, joining, or gluing together. Among *Chymists*, a melting of any Matter by casting in dissolving Powders, and af-

terwards making it Concrete or Solid, by laying it in a cold Place, or causing its Moisture to fly out in Vapours.

To **Coagulate**, to congeal, to thicken, to curdle, or turn into Curds: In *Chymistry*, to give a Consistence to Liquids, by drawing out some part of them into Vapours over the Fire; or else by mingling Liquors together that are of a different Nature.

Coagulation a coagulating, thickning, or curdling together; the coming of Cheese, or Butter: In a Chymical Sense, the reducing of any Liquor to a thicker Substance.

Coagulum, (*Lat.*) a Curd, Rennet that turns Milk; whatever serves to join things together: In *Surgery*, a kind of curdled Substance that grows in the Cavity, or hollow of a disjointed Bone, and hinders the setting of it in its proper Place.

To **Coaks**, to sooth up, to flatter, or fawn upon.

Coal-fire, (in *Husbandry*) a parcel of Fire-wood, set up for Sale, or Use, containing, when it is burnt, the Quantity of a Load of Coals.

Coal-mouse, a sort of Bird.

Coalescence or Coalescency, (in *Philos.*) the gathering together and uniting into sensible Masses the fine small Parts that compose any Concrete, or Natural Body: In *Surgery*, the Re-union, or growing together again of Parts before separated, the closing of a Wound, &c.

Coalition, the same as Coalescence, a joining together; as, *It was debated how to make a Coalition of Counsels between them and Scotland.*

Coamings or Comings of the Hatches, (in a *Ship*) are those Planks, or that Frame which raises up the Hatches above Decks, and keeps the Water from running down there: In these *Coamings*, Loop-holes are usually made for Muskets to shoot out at, in order to clear the Deck of the Enemy, when the Ship is boarded.

Coardation, (*Lat.*) a straightening, or pressing together.

Coarticulation, π jointing of Bones.

Coast, (*Fr.*) the Sea-shore, a Country lying on the Sea.

To **Coast along**, to Sail along the Sea-coast.

In *Husbandry*, **Coasting**, upon the transplanting of a Tree, is when the same side of the Tree is plac'd to the South-East, &c. as formerly grew that Way where it stood before.

Coat, a Garment; also a Cottage, or Hut: Among *Anatomists*, it is taken for a Membranous, or skinny Cover of any part of the Body; as the Coats of the Eyes, Arteries, Veins, Nerves, &c.

Coats, (in a *Ship*) are pieces of tarred Canvas put about the Masts at the *Partners*; as also about the Pumps at the Decks, that no Water may go down there; and they are likewise us'd at the Rudders-head.

Coat of Mail, (among the *Ancients*) was a piece of Armour, made in form of a Shirt, and wrought over with many Iron-rings.

Cob, a rich and covetous Wretch; also a Foreign Coin. the same with *Piaster*; which see.

Cob or Sea-Cob, a kind of Bird,

Cobs, are also round Balls, or Pellets, with which Fowls are usually crammed.

Cob-iron, an Iron on which a Spit turns.

Cobaltum, (*Gr.*) a sort of Mineral of a blackish Colour and caustick Quality.

Cobton, a kind of Spurge; an Herb.

Cobites, the Groundel, a River-fish.

Coca or Coquiza, (in ancient *Writers*) a Cogge, or little Boat. See *Cogge*.

Cacao-Nut or **Cacao-Nut**, an *Indian* Nut like an Almond; which is the principal Ingredient in the making of Chocolate. See *Cacao*.

Coccigria, (*Gr.*) a Mountain-Shrub, the Roots of which serve to dye Wooll of a Purple Colour.

Coccolmelea, a sort of Plum-tree.

Coccothraustes, the Grosbeak; a Bird.

Coccus or **Coccus baphica**, the Berry with which Scarlet-cloth is dy'd in Grain.

Coccygus Os, (in *Anat.*) a kind of gristly Bone join'd to the *Os Sacrum*, and so nam'd, because its Shape is somewhat like a *Cuckoe's* Bill: It consists of three or four Bones, of which the lower is still lesser than the upper, 'till the last ends in a small Cartilage, or Gristle; and it resembles a little Tail turn'd inwards.

Coccyz, the Cuckoe, a known Bird; also the Gurnard, a Fish; also the Rump, or utmost end of the Back bone, the same with *Os Coccygis*.

Cocheneal or **Cutcheneal**, a costly Grain, much us'd in the dying of Scarlet, which some hold to be the Head, or Berry of an *Indian* Tree, that resembles the Holm-tree; other say, 'tis made of certain little Worms, breeding in the Fruit of that Tree.

Cocherings, a kind of Tribute, or Tax, in *Ireland*. See *Bonaght*.

Cochlea, (*Lat.*) the Cockle, a Shell-fish; the Sea-snail, or Periwinkle: Also a Screw, one of the Six Mechanick Powers, or Principles; also a winding Stair-case: In *Anatomy*, the Cavity, or Hollow of the inner part of the Ear, so call'd from its Windings and Turnings.

Cochlear, a Spoon; also the least Measure of Liquid things; a Spoonful.

Cochlearia, the Herb Spoon-wort, or Scurvy-grass.

Cock, a well known Fowl, the most manly and stately of all others: Also the Pin of a Sun dial, or Gun, the Needle of a Ballance, the Peg of a Water-pipe, &c. In a Clock or Watch, the *Cock* is the wrought Piece that covers the Ballance, and in which the upper Pevet of the Ballance plays.

Among *Sea-men*, **Cocks** are little square pieces of Brass, with Holes in them, put into the middle of great Wooden Shivers, to keep them from splitting and galling by the Pin of the Block, or Pulley on which they turn.

Cock-a-whoop, that is all upon the Spur, standing upon high Terms; also transported with Mirth and Jollity.

Cock-brained, hair-brained, giddy-brained, rash, heady.

Cock-feather, (in *Archery*) that Feather of the Shaft, which stands upright in due Nocking, and if it be not observ'd, the other Feathers running on the Bow, will spoil the Shot.

Cock-pit, a Place made for Cocks to fight in, being usually a House, or Hovel cover'd and built of a round Form, about which there are Seats for the Spectators of three Heights, or more, one above another.

In a Man of War, the **Cock-pit** is a Place on the lower Floor or Deck behind the Main Mastern, lying between the Platform, or Orlope, and the Stewards Room, where are Subdivisions or Partitions, for the Purser, the Surgeon and his Mates.

Cock-roads, a sort of Net contriv'd chiefly for the taking of Wood-Cocks.

Cock-roches, a kind of Insect.

Cock-swain or **Cockson**, an Officer in a Ship, whose Business it is to take care of the Cock-boat, Barge, or Shallop, with all its Furniture, and

to be ready with his Gang, or Crew, to man the Boat upon all Occasions.

Cock-weed, a kind of Herb.

Cockscomb, an Herb otherwise call'd Yellow Rattle-grass.

Cocks-walk, is the Place where a Cock is bred, and to which usually no other Cock comes.

Cockal, a sort of Play.

Cockatrice, a Serpent otherwise call'd a *Basilisk*, bred, as some say, from a Cock's Egg.

To **Cocker**, to dandle, to make much, or be over-fond of.

Cocket or **Coket**, a Seal belonging to the King's Custom-house: Also a Scroll of Parchment seal'd and deliver'd by the Officers of the Custom-house to the Merchants, upon the Entry of their Goods, as a Warrant that they are custom'd.

Cocket-bread, the finest sort of Wheaten-bread; one of the Terms us'd in the Statute of Bread and Ale, made 51 H. 3. the others being *Wastel-bread*, *Bread of Treet*, and *Bread of Common Wheat*.

Cocketata Lana, (in old *Latin* Records) Wooll duly enter'd at the Custom-house, and *Cocketted*, or allow'd to be transported.

Cocketum or **Coketum**, the Custom-house, or Office, where Goods to be exported were enter'd, and having paid Custom, had a Cocket, or Certificate of Discharge.

Cocking-cloth, (among *Fowlers*) a Device or Frame made of coarse Canvas tanned, and two Sticks set cross-wis to keep it out, with a Hole to look out of, and to put the Nozzle of a short Gun thro', for the Shooting of Pheasants, &c.

Cockle, a kind of Shell-fish; also a Weed otherwise call'd Corn-rose, Darnel, and Field-nigella.

To **Cockle**, to pucker, wrinkle, or shrink, as some Cloth does.

Cockle-stairs, (in *Architect.*) winding-Stairs.

Cockney, a Nick-name commonly given to one born and bred in the City of *London*: Also a fondling Child tenderly brought up, and cocker'd.

Cockrel, a young Cock bred for fighting.

Coco, a Tree in the *Indies* much resembling a Date-tree, but the Trunk and Branches are a great deal larger: Out of the Trunk issues forth a Sheath, as big as a Man's Arm, which being open'd shews a Cluster of 80 or 100 Nuts, but above 13 or 14 seldom come to Perfection: When the Nut is green, it contains a Glass-full of Liquor fit to drink, the Consistence of which afterwards becomes like sweet Milk, or Cream; the Pulp of it when ripe is pleasing to the Taste, but hard of Digestion. The outward Rind being black and stringy, is a Material for large Cables for Ships, stronger than those of Hemp, and the inner Rind may be eaten like Artichokes.

Cocquet, (*Fr.*) a Beau, a Gallant, a general Lover; also a wanton Girl that speaks fair to several Lovers at once.

Coccanum or **Cottanum**, (*Gr.*) a sort of small Figs that were brought from *Syria*.

Codion, (*Lat.*) a scething, or boiling; also a Digestion of Meat in the Stomach.

Cocula or **Coculum**, (in ancient *Writers*) a little Drinking-cup in shape of a Boat; whence a *Cogue* of Brandy, or other Strong-waters.

Coculus Indiae, an *Indian* Fruit, for bigness and shape like a Laurel-berry, the Powder of which is made use of to destroy Lice.

Cod, a Husk, or Shale; also a sort of Sea-fish: *Cods* are also the Testicles of a Man.

Cod-ware, (in *Husbandry*) Seed or Grain, contain'd in Cods; as Pease, Beans, &c.

Codattremula, (*Lat.*) the Wag-tail, a Bird.

Code, the Second Volume of the Civil-Law, containing the Ordinances and Determinations of 56 Emperors and their Councils, with the Pleas and Answers of the ancient Lawyers, all which the Emperor *Justinian* collected together, and reduc'd into one Code or Volume, divided into twelve Books.

There is also another Volume call'd the **Theodosian Code**, from the Emperor of that Name, which is of great use for explaining the former Code, and was heretofore of such Authority, that it was us'd for several hundred Years in the Western Parts of *Europe*.

Codgers, a sort of *French Hats*. See *Cauder*.

Coder, (*Lat.*) the Trunk, Stock, or Body of a Tree; also a Volume, or Book, so call'd, because Books were anciently made of Wood, or Bark, and the Leaves were almost like those of our present Table-books; whence one of the Volumes of the Civil-Law is call'd the *Code*, by way of Eminence.

Codia, (*Gr.*) the tops of Poppies, the chief Ingredient of the famous Syrup call'd *Diacodium*.

Codicil, (*Lat.* in the *Civil-Law*) a Supplement to a Will or other Writing; especially an Addition to a Testament, when any thing is omitted, which the Testator would add, explain, alter, or recall.

Codiniac, (*Fr.*) Quiddeny, or Marmalate made of Quinces.

Codlin, a kind of Apple that is proper to be codled, or stewed, and makes good Summer-Cider.

Coe, a Word us'd among Miners, for the little Lodgment they make for themselves, under Ground, as they work lower and lower.

Coefficient, (*Lat.*) that makes, causes, or brings to pass, together with another.

Coefficient of any generating Term, (in *Geometrical Fluxions*) is the Quantity which arises by dividing that Term by the generated Quantity.

In *Algebra*, **Coefficients** are such Numbers as are set before any Species or Letters, into which Letters they are suppos'd to be Multiplied, and therefore with those Letters, or the Quantities represented by them, do make a Rectangle, or Product: Thus *cab* implies that the Quantity express'd by *ac* is multiplied into the Coefficient *c*, and that out of those two the Product *cab* is formed.

Cælia, (*Gr.*) the Belly, or Paunch: In *Anatomy*, a great Cavity, or hollow Space in the Body; as those of the Head, Breast, and lower Belly.

Cæliack Artery, that which arises from the Trunk of the *Aorta*, or great Artery, after it enters the *Abdomen* or lower Belly, and spreads into two Branches, *viz.* the first on the Right-hand, nam'd *Gastrica Dextra*, and the other on the Left-hand, by some call'd *Splenica*, because it goes towards the *Spleen*.

Cæliack Passion or Affection, is a kind of Flux, or Looseness, when the Meat either wholly chang'd, or only in part, is voided by Stool, without making any Juice call'd *Chyle*: And this Distemper is also call'd *Lienteria*.

Cæliack Vein, a Vein that runs into the *Intestinum Cecum*, or Blind-gut.

Cæcoma, a hollow round Ulcer in the *Tunica Vinea*, or horny Coat of the Eye.

Cælophthalmus, hollow-eyed.

Cælum, (*Lat.*) Heaven, the Firmament, the Weather; also a Graving-tool: In *Anatomy*,

the Cavity, or hollow of the Eye towards the Corners, some take it for the Palate or Roof of the Mouth.

Coemption, (*Lat.*) a buying up of things: Also a Solemnity of the *Roman Law*, whereby the Husband and Wife seem'd to buy one another; by which means they had a Right to one another's Goods.

Coequal, equal one to another, as Fellows and Partners are.

Coercion, Restraint, a keeping in Subjection and good Order.

Coercive, that is capable of restraining, or withholding.

Coeruleum, a Word us'd by some Chymists for the blew Rust of Silver.

Coessential, that is of the same Essence.

Coetaneous, being of the same Age; that live together at the same Time, though of different Years.

Coeternal, that is from all Eternity with another.

Coexistent, having a Being together at the same time.

Cofra, (in old *Latin Records*) a Coffer, Chest, or Trunk.

Coffee, a well known Drink made of a Berry, or Bean of the same Name; which grows only in *Arabia*.

Coffer, (*Fr.*) a Trunk, or Chest: In *Fortification*, a hollow Lodgment, or Trench cut in the bottom of a dry Ditch, the Upper part being made of Joists rais'd two Foot above the Level of the Moat, and having Hurdles laden with Earth for its covering, so that it serves instead of a Breast-work: The Breadth of the Coffer is about 15 or 18 Foot, and the Depth 6 or 7; its Use being to fire on the Besiegers, when they attempt to cross the Ditch.

The **Coffer** is only distinguish'd by its length from a *Caponniere*, which is likewise somewhat less in Breadth; and it is also taken for the same as *Cabon* or *Bom-chest*: In *Architecture*, *Coffer* is the lowermost part of the Cornice.

Cofferet of the King's Household, a Principal Officer at Court, next under the Controller, who in the Counting-house, or elsewhere, has a special Charge over the other Officers of the Household for their good Demeanour, &c. and pays them their Wages.

To **COG**, to sooth up, or flatter, to cheat at Dice-play.

Cogs, the Teeth of a Mill-wheel; also a kind of Boats us'd on the Rivers *Ouse* and *Humber*.

Cog-ware, certain coarse Cloaths, anciently made in the North of *England*.

Cogent, (*Lat.*) pressing, enforcing, forcible.

Cogga or **Coggo**, (in ancient Writers) a kind of Ship, or Sea-veffel.

Coggle or **Cobble**, a Word us'd in some of the Coats of *York-shire* and elsewhere for a small Fishing-boat.

Cogygia, (*Gr.*) a Tree having the property to lose its Fruit in the soft Down, or Cottont which it bears; *Venice Sumach*, or *Silk-Sumach*.

Cogitation, the Act of Thinking, or Thought, the Reflection of the Mind: But the *Cartesians* take it for whatever a Man experiences in himself, and of which he is conscious; as all the Operations of the Understanding, Will, Imagination and Senses.

Cognition, Kindred, Affinity, Alliance: In the Civil Law, the Line of Parentage between Males and Females, both descended from the same Father.

Cog

Cognatione, the Name of a Writ, the same as *Cosenage*; which see.

Cognifance, a Badge of Arms on a Serving-man's, or Waterman's Sleeve, shewing that he belongs to a particular Master, or Society: In *Heraldry*, it is the same with the *Crest*, which in any Atchievement helps to marshal and set off a Coat of Arms. In a Law-sense, an Acknowledgment of a Fine, or Confession of a thing done; also an Audience, or hearing of a Matter Judicially.

Cognifance of a Plea, a Privilege that a City or Town Corporate has by the King's Grant, to hold a Plea of all Contracts, and of Land within the Bounds of the Franchise; so that when any Man is impleaded upon such an Account at the King's Court, the Mayors, or Bailiffs of such Franchises may ask Cognifance of the Plea, i. e. that the Matter be determined before them.

Cogniftee or Connufee, the Person to whom a Fine is acknowledged.

Cognifor, or Connufor, he that acknowledges, or passes a Fine of Lands, or Tenements to another.

Cognitio Præjudicialis. See *Enterpleader* and to *Interplead*.

Cognitionibus admittendis, a Writ to a Justice, or other Person, who has Power to take a Fine, and having actually taken acknowledgment thereof, defers to certify it into the Court of Common-Pleas, requiring him to do it.

Cognomen, a Surname: Among the *Romans*, it was properly the Name that distinguish'd the Lines of a Pedigree in the same Race: So when 'tis said, *The Family of the Cæsars was of the Julian Race*, *Julian* is the general Name of the Race, and *Cæsar* is that of the Family.

Cognofcence, a Philosophical Word for Knowledge.

Cognofcitive, belonging to Knowledge; as *The Cognofcitive Faculty*.

Cogritical Line. See *Line Cogritical*.

To **Cohabit**, to dwell, or live together, especially as a Man and his Wife does.

Cohabitation, such a Cohabiting, or Dwelling.

Cohæir, a joint Heir with another.

Cohæirefs, a Woman that shares an Inheritance with another.

To **Cohere**, to hang well together, to agree, to be all of a piece.

Coherence or Coherency, a sticking, or cleaving together, an agreeing, or hanging together; said of Propositions, or Discourses that have some Relation, or Agreement one with another.

Cohesion of the Parts of Matter, (in *Philof.*) is that Quality, from whence foever arising, by which the Parts of all Solid Bodies adhere, or stick close to one another.

Cohibition, a restraining, or keeping back.

To **Cohobate**, (in *Chymiftry*) is to repeat the Distillation of the same Liquor, after having pour'd it again upon the Dregs, or Matter that remains in the Veffel.

Cohobation, the Act of Cohobating, a repeated Distillation, which is usually perform'd to open mixt Bodies, or to make Spirits Volatile.

Cohort, (among the *Romans*) was the tenth Part of a Legion, or Regiment, and contain'd five Hundred Foot-Soldiers.

Cohortation, an Exhorting, or Encouraging.

Coif, (Fr.) a kind of Hood, or Cap for the Head.

Serjeants of the Coif, a Title given to Serjeants at Law, from the Lawn-Coif they wear on their Heads under their Cap, when they are first created, and always after.

Coll, Noise, Clutter, Bustle; also the Breech of a great Gun.

To **Coil a Cable**, (Sea-Phrase) to wind it about in form of a Ring: the several Circles lying one upon another.

Colling of the Stud, (among *Husband-men*) is the first making choice of a Colt, or young Horse for any Service.

Coin, (Fr.) any sort of stamped Money.

Coinage, the Coining, or Minting of Money: Also the Weighing and Stamping of Tin after it is Cast and Wrought; which is otherwise written *Cunage*.

Coincidence, (Lat.) a falling, or meeting together; as *The Coincidence of two Lines*.

Coincident, falling out together, happening at the same time.

Coindications, (in the Art of *Physick*) are Signs which do not indicate, or discover by themselves alone, but together with other Things, Circumstances, &c. help the Physician to form a Judgment about the Disease.

Coins or Quines, (in *Architett.*) the Corners of Walls.

Rustick Coins, Stones that stick out of a Wall, for new Buildings to be join'd to it.

Coins or Quoins, (in *Gunnery*) great wooden Wedges with a little Handle at the end, for the levelling, raising, or lowering of a Piece of Ordinance at Pleasure. Also certain small Wedges, or Pins us'd by Printers to fasten the whole Compofure of Letters in the Chafe, or Frame.

Coins or Canting-coins, (in a Ship) are little short pieces of Wood, cut with a sharp Ridge, to lie between the Casks, and keep them from rolling one against another.

Standing Coins, Billets, or Pipe-staves to make the Casks fast, and keep them from jogging, or giving way.

Coit, (old Word) strange.

Coit or **Queest**, a kind of Bird.

Coitrel, (old Word) a young Lad.

Coitron, properly an Assembling or Meeting together; Carnal Copulation, or Company with a Woman: It is also sometimes taken for that mutual drawing Faculty, or Tendency towards each other, which is found between Iron and the Loadstone.

Coition of the Moon, (in *Aftrol.*) a Term us'd when the Moon is in the same Sign and Degree of the *Zodiack* with the Sun.

Coits or Quoits, a sort of Play.

Coke, (Country-word) Pit-coal, or Sea-coal burnt or changed into the Nature of Charcoal.

Coker, a Boat-man, or Waterman: *Cokers*, are also a sort of Fisher-men's Boots.

Cokes, a meer Fool, or Ninny.

Coket. See *Cocket*.

Cokettatio, (in old *Latin* Records) the Cocketing, or taking an account of Goods to be transported; in order to receive the due Custom, and give the Ticket of Discharge.

Colation, a straining through a Strainer, or Sieve: In *Chymiftry*, a putting of Things into any convenient Liquor, and afterwards passing 'em thro' a Strainer of Linnen.

Colatorium, a Strainer. See *Cribrum Benedi&um*.

Colature, that Liquor which after the boiling or infusing of any Ingredients is strain'd through a Sieve, Cloth, or woollen Bag, call'd *Hippocrates's Sleeve*.

Colcotal, (in *Chymiftry*) the dry red Lees, & Dregs that remain in the Retort after the Distillation of Vitriol.

Col

Colcothar, Vitriol calcin'd, or burnt a good while over a strong Fire; which is effectual for stanching Blood, when apply'd to a Wound, &c.

Cold, one of the Qualities of Natural Bodies call'd *Primary*, which happens when the small and insensible parts of a Body are come to such a State, as that they are more slowly or faintly stir'd about than those of our Fingers or other Organs of Feeling.

Coldness Potential. See *Potential Coldness*.

Cole or Gale, a Country-word for Coleworts; a known Plant.

Cole-flower. See *Colly flower*.

Colen or Cologne, one of the chief Cities of Germany, on the River Rhine.

Colens-Carth, a sort of Colour us'd in Painting.

Colias, (*Gr.*) the bastard Tunney, a kind of Fish.

Coliberts or Colliberts, (*Law-Term*) a middle sort of Tenants between Servile and Free, or such as held their freedom of Tenure, upon condition of performing certain customary Services for the Lord of the Manour: In the Civil Law, they who were made free together by their Patron or Lord at the same time.

Colibus, the Humming-Bird, a Bird in the *West-Indies*, so call'd, because in its Flight it makes a Noise like a Whirl-wind, tho' 'tis no bigger than a large Fly: It feeds on Dew, the Colours of its Feathers are admirable, and the Smell as sweet-scented as Musk, or Amber-grease.

Colica or Colice, (*Gr.*) the *Colick*, a Disease.

Colick, a violent Pain in the *Abdomen* or Lower Belly, that takes its Name from the Part chiefly affected, viz. the Gut *Colon*, which is stretch'd, prick'd and gall'd by Winds or excrementitious Humours, either remaining within its Cavity, or else sticking to its very Coat.

Coliseum, (*Lat.*) a Name peculiar to a famous Amphitheatre built by the Emperor *Vespasian*, the Remains of which are still to be seen at *Rome*.

To **Coll**, to embrace about the Neck.

Collapsed, fallen to decay, ruined; as *A Collapsed Estate*.

Collar, the upper part of a Doublet or Band: Also a kind of Harness made of Canvas and Leather stuff'd with Straw or Wooll, for a Draught or Cart-horse: Also a Ring made of any Metal, to be put about the Neck of a Slave, Dog, &c.

In a Ship, the **Collar**, is a Rope made fast about her Beak-head, whereto a Block or Pulley nam'd a *Dead-man's Eye* is fixt, into which the Main-stay is fasten'd: Also another Rope about the Main-mast Head, call'd the *Collar* or *Garland*, which is wound about there to save the Shrowds from galling.

Collar of S S, an Ornament for the Neck, belonging to the Knights of the Garter.

To **Collar**, (*in Wrestling*) is to fix or hold on the Adversary's Collar.

Collar-days, certain Festival Days, on which the Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter appear with their Collars.

Collarage, a Fine or Tax impos'd for the Collars worn by Wine-drawing Horses.

To **Collate**, to bestow a Spiritual Living, to compare or examine.

To **Collate** or **Collation** a Book, (*among Book-sellers and Printers*) is to examine the Signatures, or Letters of Direction at the bottom of the Pages, so as to find out, whether any Sheets or Leaves be wanting or not: Also to compare the Copy of a Book with the Original.

Collateral, that hangs and depends on the Sides, or comes Side-ways; as *The Cardinal and Collateral Winds*.

Collateral Discent. See *Discent*.

Collateral Relations, are Brothers or Sisters Children, and those that descend from them.

Collateral Security, (*Law-Term*) that which is given over and above the Deed it self: Thus if a Man covenants with another, and enters into a Bond for the Performance of his Covenants, the Bond is term'd *Collateral Assurance*.

Collation, a Collating, or Comparing: In a *Logical Sense*, a comparing of one thing well with another: It is also commonly taken for an Entertainment or Banquet between Meals; a handsome Treat.

Collation of a Benefice, the bestowing of a Church-Living by a Bishop, who has it in his own Gift or Patronage; whereas *Institution into a Benefice*, is perform'd by the Bishop at the Motion, or Presentation of another, who is Patron of the Place, or has the Patron's Right for the time.

Collation of Seals, (*in ancient Deeds*) when one Seal was set on the Reverse, or Back of another upon the same Ribbon, or Label.

To **Collation**. See *To Collate*.

Collatione facta uni post mortem alterius, a Writ directed to the Justices of the Common-Pleas, enjoying them to send out their Writ to a Bishop, for the admitting a Clerk in the Place of another, presented by the King, who dy'd during the Suit between the King and the Bishop's Clerk.

Collatione Heremitagii, a Writ by which the King us'd to confer the keeping of an Hermitage upon a Clerk.

Collatium, (*among the Romans*) a Sacrifice made from the Offerings of several Persons, or an unanimous Contribution of the People towards the carrying on of any Publick Work: Also a Subsidy, or Royal Aid.

Colleague, a Fellow, Companion, or Copartner in an Office; a Joint-Commissioner, a Partner in any Charge, or Business.

Collect, a short Prayer, particularly such as those that are appointed with the Epistles and Gospels, for certain Days in the Publick Service of the Church of *England*.

To **Collect**, to gather, to pick up; to levy, or raise Taxes.

Collected, gathered and scraped up together, pickt up out of divers Works.

Collection, the Act of Collecting, or Gathering, a Compiling. In *Logick*, a Conclusion, or Inference.

Collection of Light, (*in Astrol.*) is when two principal *Significators* do not behold each other, but both cast their several Aspects to a more weighty Planet than themselves, whom they both receive in some of their Essential Dignities: So that the Planet which thus collects both their Lights, signifies the accomplishing of a Business in Hand between two Persons by the Mediation of a third.

Collectitious, gathered up of all sorts, pickt up and down.

Collective, that relates to gathering, apt to gather, comprehensive: In *Grammar*, a *Collective Noun*, is a Word that comprehends many Persons, or Things in the Singular Number; as *A Multitude, a Company, a Troop, &c.*

College, a Name anciently given to certain Societies, Corporations, or Companies of Workmen, Trades-men, and other Callings, which were

were first founded by *Numa Pompilius*, the Second King of *Rome*, and had their respective Patrons and Governors: the Word is still us'd for a Company, or Society of those that are of the same Profession, especially Students in an University; the Places, or Publick Buildings where they live together, are also call'd Colleges.

College of Herald. See *Heralds College*.

College of Physicians, a noted Corporation of Physicians, who, by Virtue of several Charters and Acts of Parliament, have certain Privileges, as to survey and govern all those that practise Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles round about; also to fine and imprison any Offenders at Discretion, to make By-laws, to purchase Lands, &c. This College consists of a President, 4 Censors, 12 Electors, and 80 Fellows.

Colleger or **Collegiate**, a Member, Fellow, or Student of a College.

Collegiate Church, a Church built and endow'd for a Society, or Body Corporate of a Dean, or other President, and several Canons, or Prebendaries; as those of *Westminster*, *Windsor*, *Rippon*, &c.

Collery, a Store-house of Coals.

Collet or **Bezil**, that part of a Ring in which the Stone is set.

Colleticks, (*Gr.*) Medicines that are of a gluing, or closing Faculty, which serve to fasten the Parts, and make them firm.

Collicia, (*Lat.*) Gutter-tiles, Water-farrows, Gutters, or Drains in Fields; Pipes, or Troughs to convey Water: In *Anatomy*, the joining of the *Puncta Lacrymalia* into one Passage on both Sides, for conveying the Moisture of the Eye into the Cavity, or Hollow of the Nostrils.

Collier, one that works, or deals in Coals.

Colliquans Febris, a burning Fever, which by its excessive Heat is said suddenly to melt the Fat, Flesh, and Substance of the solid Parts of the Patient's Body; nay it sometimes dissolves the very Blood in the Veins, as some say, and discharges it by Sweat, Urine, or Stool, &c.

Colliquated, a Chymical Word for melted: Thus 'tis said, Silver and Lead being colliquated over a strong Fire, will mingle *per minima*, i. e. unite thoroughly together.

Colliquation, a dissolving, or melting of Metals, &c. also a kind of dangerous Flux, or Scouring.

Collison, (in *Philos.*) a knocking, dashing, or rubbing together of two Bodies with Violence.

Collistrigium or **Collistridium**, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) a Pillory, or a pair of Stocks.

Collocation, a placing, setting, or disposing in Order.

Collock, an old Word for a Pail.

To **Collogue**, to decoy with fair Words, to flatter or sooth up, to fawn upon.

Colloy, a Cut, or Slice of Meat.

Colloquy, (*Lat.*) a feigned Conference, Discourse, or Talking together of several Persons, as *Erasmus's Colloquies*.

Colluctation, a Wrestling, or Struggling together.

Collum, (*Lat.*) the Neck, the Crag.

Collum Uteri, the Neck of the Womb.

Collurio, the little Lanner, a kind of Hawk; but some take it for a Field-fare.

Collusion, a juggling, or playing Booty; a hunting with the Hound, and running with the Hair: in common Law, a deceitful Compact; or Agreement between several Parties, for one to bring an Action against the other, for some evil Purpose, as to defraud a third Person of his Right, &c.

Collutio, (*Lat.*) a washing of the Mouth, to clean, or fasten bad or loose Teeth, to free the Gums from Ulcers, &c.

Colly, the Black that sticks on the outside of a Pot, or Kettle.

To **Colly**, to dawb with Colly, to smut: Among Falconers, a Hawk is said *To colly*, when she stretches out her Neck straight forward.

Colly-flower, the finest sort of Cabbage-Plant, that well deserves a Place in the Kitchen-Garden.

Collybita or **Collybittes**, (*Gr.*) a Banker, or Money-Changer: one that pays Bills of Exchange.

Collyrium, any liquid Medicine designed to cure Diseases in the Eyes: It was also anciently taken for a Tent to dress *Fistula's* with; a *Pessary*, or Suppository.

Colobium, a kind of short Coat reaching to the Knees, a Jacket, or Jerkin without Sleeves; us'd by the ancient *Romans*, as also by Monks and Hermits.

Coloboma, a growing together of the Lips, Eyelids, or Nostrils, or a preternatural sticking of the Ears to the Head, &c.

Colocasia, the *Egyptian* Bean, which us'd to bear such great Leaves, that Pots and Cups were often made of them,

Colocynthis, a kind of wild Gourd purging Phlegm, the Apple, or Fruit of which is call'd *Coloquintida*.

Coloters. See *Coloyers*.

Colometrum, the Herb Dog-bane, or Wolf-bane.

Colon, a Member of the Body, especially the Foot, or Arm: In *Grammar*, the middle Point of Distinction, between a *Comma*, or the least Rest in a Sentence, and a *Period*, or full Stop; which is generally marked thus (:)

In *Anatomy*, **Colon**, is one of the thick Guts, and the largest of all; being about eight or nine Hands-breadths long, and full of little Cells, which are sometimes stuff'd with Wind and other Matters that cause the Pains of the *Cholick*.

Colonel, the Commander in chief of a Regiment of Horse, Dragoons, or Foot, in *England*; but in *France* and *Spain*, the Colonels of Horse are call'd *Masters de Camp*.

Colony, (*Lat.*) a Plantation, a Company of People remov'd from one Country or City to another, with an Allowance of Land for Tillage, &c. Also the Place where they are so settled and thrive.

Colophonia, the Herb *Scammony*, so call'd from *Colophon* a City of *Ionia*. Among *Chymists*, the *Caput mortuum*, or gross Substance of Turpentine, the more liquid part being distilled into Oil; which is of good Use in making Salves and drying Plaisters.

Colophonia Resina, a kind of Resin that issues out of the Pine-tree.

Coloquintida, the Fruit of a wild Gourd of a very bitter Taste.

Colozation, (*Lat.*) a Colouring: In *Chymistry*, the brightning of Gold, or Silver, when it is sully'd by any sulphureous Vapour.

Coloss or **Colossus**, (*Gr.*) a Statue of a prodigious Size, as that of *Apollo*, or the Sun in the Harbour of *Rhodes*, counted one of the seven Wonders of the World, being 70 Cubits, or 105 Foot high; so that Ships pass'd with full Sails between its Legs. This vast Statue was overthrown by an Earthquake 56 Years after it was set up, having taken up 12 in the Building; and 900 Camels were loaded with the Brass of which it was made.

Colostratio, (*Lat.*) a Disease that happens to young

ying ones sucking the Dam's Milk, within two Days after the Birth.

Colour, a Quality belonging to Natural Bodies that are said to be so and so coloured; or an Accident that happens to them by the Reflection of Light: Also Complexion or Looks, Pretence or Shew. In a *Law-sense*, a probable Plea, but really false put in with an intent to draw the Tryal of the Cause from the Jury to the Judges.

Colours, the Standard, Ensign, or Banner of a Company of Soldiers: In *Sea-affairs*, the Ensigns plac'd on the Sterns or Poops of Ships, to shew of what Part and Country they are.

Colours Emphatical. See *Emphatical*.

Colour of Office, (*Law-phrase*) an evil or unjust Act done by the Countenance of an Office.

To **Colour**, to give a Colour, to cloke or excuse, to blush.

To **Colour Strangers Goods**, is when a Freeman or Denison permits a Foreigner to enter Goods at the Custom-house in his Name, by which means the latter pays but single Duty; when he ought to pay double.

Colourable, plausible, fair; as *A Colourable Pretence*.

Colpate arbores, (in old *Latin* Records) to lop, or top Trees.

Colpatura or Colpatura, the cutting or lopping of Trees; or a Treepals within the Forest.

Colpice, Samplars, or young Poles in a Wood, which, being cut down, make Leavers, or Lifters, such as in *Warwickshire* are call'd Colpices to this Day.

Colpindach or Cowdach, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) a young Cow, or Heifer.

Colpos, (*Gr.*) that part of the Paps which has the Milk in it; the Bosom.

Colt, a young Horse, Mare, or Ass.

Colt-evil, a Disease in Horses or Geldings; being a preternatural Swelling of the Pizzle and Cods.

Colts-foot, an Herb good for Distempers of the Lungs, &c.

Coluber, (*Lat.*) the Snake, or Adder; a Serpent.

Colubinus, the Herb Briony, or white Vine.

Columba, a Dove, or Pidgeon.

† **Columbarj**, a Dove-house, or Pidgeon-house.

Columbina, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd bafe, or flat *Vervein*.

Columbine, a Plant which bears a pretty Flower of several Colours; as blue, white, purple and red.

Columella, (*Lat.*) a little Pillar: In *Anatomy*, a small piece of Flesh in the Roof of the Mouth otherwise call'd *Uvula*, or the swelling of it.

Column, (in *Archit.*) a round Pillar to bear up, or beautify a Building, or else rais'd by it self to serve for a Monument to Posterity, or for some other Ornamental use: In a proper and strict Sense, 'tis that long round Cylinder or part of a Pillar, which is call'd the *Shaft* or *Trunk*, and contains the Body of it from the Spire to the Base, or from the Astragal of the Base to the Chapter.

In the Art of War, it is the long File, or Row of Troops, or of the Bageage of an Army on its March: Thus to march in a Column, is to march a great Depth, or in a long File, instead of making a large Front: An Army marches in one, two, three, or more Columns, according as the Ground will allow, and the General sees it most expedient.

Among Printers, **Column**, is taken for half a Page, when divided into two equal Parts, by a Rule or Line passing through the middle, from the top to the bottom.

Columna, (*Lat.*) a Column, a round Pillar or Post.

Columna Nasal, (in *Anat.*) the fleshy part of the Nose, jutting out, in the middle near the upper Lip.

Columna Oris, the *Uvula*; or little piece of red Flesh in the Palate of the Mouth.

Columnæ Cordis, the Muscles and Tendons by which the *Ventricles* and *Auricles* of the Heart are straiten'd and widen'd.

Columnæ Herculis or Hercules's Pillars, two Mountains opposite one to another, at the Mouth of the Strait of *Gibraltar*, one anciently call'd *Calpe*, near *Cadiz*, and the other *Abyla*, near *Ceuta*: These Pillars are said to have been set up by *Hercules*, to serve for Limits of his Exploits, and the Boundaries of the Western World.

Colures, (*Gr.* in *Astron.*) are two great Circles, which passing thro' the Poles of the World, and the four principal Points of the *Zodiack*, mutually cut one another, and divide the Globe into equal Parts; so as to shew the four Chief Points of the *Zodiack*, to which the Sun coming, distinguishes each Quarter of the Year. Thus,

The **Colure of the Equinoxes**, passing through the North and South-Poles, with the first Degrees of *Aries* and *Libra*, makes the Seasons of *Spring* and *Autumn*, and is so call'd, because it marks the Equinoctial Points on the *Ecliptick*.

The **Colure of the Solstices**, likewise shewing the Solstitial Points, cuts the beginning of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, in order to make Summer and Winter: These Circles take Name from their being as it were maimed in the Tail, because they appear imperfect to all those Inhabitants of the World that do not live under the Equinoctial Line.

Colus, (*Lat.*) a Distaff or Rock, a Whorl; Also a Beast of a whitish Colour, that has a Head like a Hog, and drinks in Water thro' the Nostrils.

Colus rustica, wild bastard Saffron, an Herb.

Colutea, (*Gr.*) a kind of Tree that grows much in *France*; Hather, or Trifoly-tree; also a Tree that bears Bladder-nuts, bastard Senna.

Colymbades, pickled Olives so light that they swim in the Pickle.

Colymbus major, the great Arse-foot, Didapper, or Douker; a Water-fowl: *Colymbus minor*, the Dab-chick, call'd in *Cornwall*, the diving Killgrew.

Coma or Coma Somnolentam, a deep Sleep, less than a Lethargy and without a Fever, wherein the Patient being awaken'd, answers to any Questions that are ask'd, but falls into a profound Sleep again, with his Mouth open, and his under Jaw fallen.

Coma Vigil, waking Drowsiness, a Disease in which the Patient is continually inclin'd to sleep, but can scarce do so; being troubled with a great Drowsiness in the Head, a Stupidity in all the Senses and Faculties, and often with a *Delirium*, or Frenzy.

Comarus, the Wilding, or Crab-tree.

Comb, a well known Instrument to cleanse Hair: In a *Ship*, a small piece of Timber set under the Lower part of the Beak-head, and near the middle, with two Holes in it, to bring the Ropes call'd *Fore-tacks* aboard: Also a certain Measure containing four Bushels.

Comb or Combe, (*Sax.*) a Valley, or low Plain between two Hills, or a Hill between Valleys: The Word is still us'd in *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*; and many Places in several Parts of *England* have taken Name from their Situation in such a *Comb*; as *Compton*, *Combehill*, *Swan-combe*, &c.

Combs or **Cumbia terre**, (in old *Charters*) a low piece of Ground.

Combarones, (old *Law-term*) the Fellow-Baron, or Commonalty of the Cinque-Ports: But *Combaron* is now taken for a Fellow-Member, as *The Baron and his Combaron*.

Combatant, (*Fr.*) a Champion, or Fighting Man: In *Heraldry*, a Figure drawn like a Sword-player standing upon his Guard; it is also apply'd to that of two Lions borne in a Coat of Arms, rampant; or in a fighting Posture, with their Faces towards each other. See *Endorsed*.

Combate, a Fight, or Battle: In our *Ancient Law*, it was a formal Tryal of a Doubtful Case, by the Swords, or Barpoons of two Champions.

To **Combate**, to fight, to oppose; to withstand, or resist.

Combination, (*Lat.*) a combining, or coupling together. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when the same Word is immediately repeated; as *Me me ad'um*, &c. *Ving.* In a *Law-sense*, it is the entring of several Persons into a Conspiracy, to perform any unlawful Design: In *Arithmetick*, **Combination**, is the Art of finding how many different Ways a certain given Number of things may be vary'd, or taken by one and one, two and two, three and three, &c.

To **Combine**, to join or to be joined together, to plot together.

Comburgets, a Fellow-Citizen.

Combus, (*Lat. i. v.* burnt or scorch'd) Among *Astrologers, when a Planet is not above 8 Degrees and 30 Minutes distant from the Sun, either before or after it, 'tis said *To be Combus*, or in *Combustion*; which shews that the Party signify'd thereby is in great Fear, and much over-power'd by some great Person.*

Combus Way, the Space in the second half of *Libra*, and thro' the whole Sign of *Scorpio*, being about 45 Degr. in Longitude; so call'd, by reason of several violent and ill-boding fixed Stars there plac'd: So that it is counted unfortunate, and to weaken any Planet that happens to be in it.

Combustion, a burning; an Uproar, or Hurly-burly: In *Astrology*, a Planet's being under the Sun, which continues 'till it be fully remov'd seventeen Degrees. See *Combus*.

Combustion of Money, the old way of trying mixt and base Money by melting it down, upon Payments into the Exchequer.

Comé, a Word us'd by *Husband-men*, for the small Strigs or Tails of Malt, upon its first shooting forth.

Comé, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd Goats-beard.

Comedian, (*Gr.*) a Writer, or Actor of Comedies; a Stage-Player.

Comedy, a sort of Play artificially compos'd, either in Prose, or Verse, to make an agreeable Representation of the Actions of Humane Life; so call'd from the Greek Words *Comé*, i. e. a Village, and *Ode*, a Song; because it was first acted in some Country-Villages.

Comes, (*Lat.*) a Title at first given to Persons who waited on the Magistrates in Provinces, as Treasurers, Lieutenants, Secretaries, Registers, &c. but in the Emperor's Time, it was apply'd to those that were of the Prince's Family, or Attendance; a Count, or Earl.

Comes Castellensis Palatii, the Lord High Steward of the Prince's Household, who took care of his Table, and commanded all the Officers and waiting Gentlemen of the House.

Comes Consistorianus, a Councillor of State.

Comes Domesticum Equitum & Pedum, a

Colonel of the Archers of the Emperor's Guards, established by the younger *Gordian*.

Comes Orientis, the Governour of the East; who had sixteen Provinces under his Jurisdiction; and the Oversight of the particular Governours.

Comes Patrimonii, the Treasurer of the Demefnes, who receiv'd the Revenues for the Prince's Maintenance.

Comes privatarum rerum Domus Divine, the Treasurer of the Casual Forfeitures, whose Business was to gather the Money that fell to the Prince by Chance; as Fines, Escheats, Goods of Mortmain, &c.

Comes rei militaris, an Officer who Commanded the Soldiers in the Armies, and had an equal Authority with the Captains of the Provinces.

Comes Sacrarum Largitionum, the Treasurer of the Gifts, Bounty-money, and Alms of the Prince, which he distributed among the Soldiers and the People.

Comes Scholarum, an Officer who was employ'd about the Prince's Affairs in the Provinces and the Armies, and had check over all the Subaltern Officers of the Empire.

Comes Stabuli, the great Master of the Horse, who was to take care that the Horses should be deliver'd which were charged on the Provinces every Year, for the Emperor's Use: This Officer was very much respected in the *Roman Empire*, as the *Great Constable* was formerly in *France*, or the *Master of the Horse* is now in *England*.

Comet, (*Gr.*) a Blazing-star, an imperfect Substance, consisting of a thick fat Vapour, suppos'd to be set on Fire in the upper Region of the Air, and generally foreboding some Publick Calamity.

Cometographia, a Description or Discourse of Comets.

Comfits, (*Fr.*) Sweet-meats, Fruits and other things preserv'd dry.

Comfrey, an Herb useful both for Diet and Physick; being very good to knit broken Bones, close up Flesh, stop Fluxes, &c.

Comical, belonging to, or fit for Comedy, pleasant, merry, jocose.

Comings of the Hatches. See *Comings*.

Comitatu & Castro Commissio, (*Lat.*) a Writ, by which the Charge of a County, together with the keeping of a Cattle, is committed to the Sheriff.

Comitatu Commissio, a Writ, or Commission, by virtue of which the Sheriff is authoriz'd to take upon him the Command of the County.

Comitatus, a Retinue, or Train of Attendants, or Followers; a Prince's Court: In *Common Law*, a County or Shire; also a Roll or List of Dead Farms and desperate Debts formerly made every Year and read upon the Account of Sheriffs in their respective Counties.

Comitia, a Name anciently given to the Assemblies of the People of *Rome*, for the chusing of Magistrates, making Laws, and dispatching other Publick Business.

Comitialis Morbus, the Falling-sickness, so call'd, because if any Man was seiz'd with it in the midst of the Publick Assemblies, the Council was thereupon broke up for that time.

Comma, (*Gr.*) a cutting, a little piece or paring cut off from any thing: In *Grammar*, the shortest Point of Distinction, set on part of a Sentence, which only implies a small Rest, or little Pause; and is thus marked (,)

In *Musick*, **Comma**, is the ninth part of a Tone or the Interval whereby a Semi-tone, or a Peri

fect Tone exceeds the Imperfect: This Term is us'd only in Theoretical Musick, to shew the exact Proportion between Concorde.

Command. See *Word of Command.*

To **Command**, to order, charge, or bid; to have the Management, Government, or Rule of.

Commander, one that has Command, a General, or Chief Officer: also the Governour of a Commandry, or Order of Religious Knights: Also a kind of Rammer, or Paving-beetle.

Commanding-ground, (in *Fortif.*) is a Rising-ground that overlooks any Post, or Strong Place, and of which there are three sorts. 1. *A Front Commanding-ground*, i. e. a Height which is opposite to the Face of the Post, and plays upon its Front. 2. *A Reverse Commanding-ground*, an high Place that can play upon the back of any Post. 3. *An Enfilade Commanding-ground*, or *Courtin Commanding-ground*, a Height which with its Shot scours, or sweeps all the length of a Straight Line.

Commanding Signs, the first Six Signs of the Zodiac, viz. *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo and Virgo*; so counted and call'd by *Astrologers*.

Commandment, a Divine Precept, Ordinance, or Law; as *The Ten Commandments*, i. e. the Ten chief Precepts of Revealed Religion.

In *Common Law*, **Commandment**, is when the King or the Justices commit a Man to Prison, upon their own Authority: It is also taken for the Offence of him that induces another to transgress the Law; as to commit Murder, Theft, &c. In *Fortification*, it is a Height of nine Foot, which one Place has above another.

Commandry, was a Manour, or chief Messuage, with Lands and Tenements belonging to the Priory of *St. John of Jerusalem*, near London, and he that had the Government of any such Manour, or House, was styl'd a *Commander*, tho' he could not dispose of it but to the use of the said Priory: Thus *New Eagle* in *Lincolnshire* is still call'd *The Commandry of New Eagle*, as anciently depending on that Priory.

Commateral, (*Lat.*) that is made of the same Matter or Substance with another.

Commatura, (in ancient *Writers*) a Commandry or Portion of House and Lands, set apart for the Use of some Religious Order, especially the Knights Templar.

To **Commemoiate**, to celebrate the Memory and Acts of a worthy Person, &c.

Commemoration, the Act of Commemorating, a Solemn Remembrance of some remarkable Actions.

To **Commence**, (*Fr.*) To begin, or enter upon: In a *Law-Sense*, to proceed in an Action, or Suit against one; also to take a Degree in the Universities.

Commencement, the Time when Degrees are taken in the University of *Cambridge*, answering to the *Act* at *Oxford*. See *Act*.

To **Commend**, (*Lat.*) to praise or set forth, to set off with Advantage; to commit or give in charge, to commit to one's Favour, Protection, or Care. *Commend me to such a Friend*, i. e. let him know I am his humble Servant.

Commendable, that is to be commended, praiseworthy.

Commendadore, (*Span.*) a Consul or President in the *Indies*, or any foreign Place of Traffick. The Deputy Governours under the King of *Spain*, who is Sovereign Master of the Knights of *Calatrava* and other Orders, are also call'd *Commendadores*; and the Places appointed for their Main-

tenance and Revenue, are termed *Commendatures*; to which our *Commandries* were answerable, but only that they were solely appropriated to the Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem*.

Commendam, *Law Term*, us'd when a void Benefice is commended to the Care of some able Clerk, to be supply'd till it may be conveniently provided of a Minister: Also when a Parson is made a Bishop, his Benefice is resign'd by the Promotion, but if the King impowers him to retain his Benefice, he still continues Parson, and is said *To hold it in Commendam*.

Commendati or Commendati Domines, (in old *Latin Records*) Persons who by voluntary Homage put themselves under the Protection of any Superior Lord.

Commendati Dimidi, Persons who depended on two several Lords, and were to pay one half of their Homage to each.

Commendation, Commending, Praise: *Commendations*, is also taken for Respects, or Service convey'd to one.

Commendatory, that serves to recommend; as *Commendatory Letters*, i. e. Letters of Recommendation.

A **Commendatory**, a Clerk that has a Benefice in Commendam.

Commendature. See *Commendadore and Commandry*.

Commensals, (*Lat.*) a Companion at the Table, a Boarder, or Tabler; a Fellow-Commoner.

Commensurable Magnitudes or Quantities, (in *Geom.*) are such as may be measur'd by one and the same common Measure.

Commensurable Numbers, (in *Arithm.*) are any whole Numbers, or Fractions that have some other Number which will measure, or divide them without a Remainder: Thus 6 and 8, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ are respectively Commensurable Numbers.

Commensurable in Power, among Geometricians, Right Lines are said *To be Commensurable in Power*, when their Squares may be measur'd by one and the same Space, or Superficies.

Commensurable Surds, (in *Algebra*) such Surds as being reduc'd to their least Terms, become true Figurative Quantities of their Kind, and are therefore as a Rational Quantity to a Rational.

Commensurate, proportionable.

Commensuration, a measuring one thing with another.

Comment, an Exposition of an Author's Text, an Interpretation, or Gloss.

To **Comment**, to write Notes upon, to expound, or gloss: to criticize, or find fault with.

Commentary, a continued Interpretation, or Gloss upon the obscure and difficult Passages of an Author, to render them more intelligible: It is also apply'd to some Histories written by those who had the greatest Share in the Actions therein particularly related.

Commentator, a Maker of Commentaries.

Commentitious, devised at Pleasure, feigned, forged, counterfeit.

Commerce, Trade, or Traffick in buying and selling: Also Intercourse of Society, Converse or Correspondence.

Commigration, a removing of Quarters from one Place to another.

Commination, a severe and vehement Threatening.

Comminution, a breaking, or bruising to pieces; the dividing of a thing into very small Parts, or Particles: Also a Term us'd in *Surgery*, when a Bone is broken into many small Parts.

To **Commiserate**, to take Pity of.

Commiseration, Compassion, Pity.

Commissary, (in the Civil Law) an Officer that supplies the Bishop's Place in the Exercise of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in the Out-parts of his Diocess; or else in such Parishes as are peculiar to the Bishop, and exempted from the Arch-Deacon's Visitation. In an Army, there are two sorts of Commissaries, *viz.*

Commissary General of the Musters, otherwise call'd *Master-Majster General*, who takes a particular Account of the Strength of every Regiment, and reviews them; observing that the Horse be well mounted; and all the Men well arm'd and accounted.

Commissary General of Provisions, an Officer that has the Charge of furnishing and distributing all sorts of Provisions belonging to the Army and Garrisons.

Commission, a Warrant for an Office, or Place; a Charge to buy, or do any other Act for another: In a Law-sense, a Delegation, or Warrant by Letters Patent, for the hearing, or determining of any Cause, or Action: In Military Affairs, the Authority by which every Officer acts in his Post, sign'd by the King, or his General. Also Wages, or Allowance made to a Factor.

Commission of Anticipation, was a Commission under the great Seal, to collect a Subsidy, or Tax before the time appointed.

Commission of Association, a Commission likewise under the Broad Seal, to associate, or join two, or more Learned Persons with the Justices, in the several Circuits and Counties in *Wales*.

Commission of Bankrupt, a Commission under the Great Seal of *England*, directed to five, or more Commissioners, to enquire into the particular Circumstances of a Bankrupt, or Trader that is fail'd, or broke: These Commissioners are appointed to act for the Benefit of the Creditors, and to proceed according to several Statutes made for that Purpose.

Commission of Rebellion, a Writ sent out against a Man that has not appear'd after Proclamation made by the Sheriff, upon an Order of Chancery, to present himself to the Court at a certain Day; to cause the Party to be apprehended as a Rebel and Despiser of the King's Laws wherever he be found.

Commission to a Factor, (in *Traffick*) the Conditions, or Orders given him for Buying, or Selling any Commodity, according to which he is oblig'd to act.

Commission or Commission-Doney, the Wages of a Factor. See *Factorage*.

Commission Officers. See *Officers*.

To **Commission** or **Commissionate**, to give a Commission; to appoint, or empower one to act for another.

Commissioner, one that has receiv'd a Commission; or acts by Virtue of it. In a Legal Sense, one that has Commission, as Letters Patent, or any other Lawful Warrant, to execute any Publick Office; as *Commissioners of the Office of Fines and Licences*, *Commissioners in Eyre*, &c.

The **King's High Commissioner in Scotland**, a Title given to a Nobleman, who represents the Person of the King of *England*, in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and presides in the Parliament in his Behalf.

Commissioners of Sewers. See *Sewers*.

Commisure, a joining close, or couching of Things together; a Closure, or Seam: In *Anatomy*, the Mould of the Head, where the Parts of the Skull are united: In *Architecture*, a close joining of Planks, Stones, or any other Materials.

Commissures, is also a Term often us'd by Writers that treat of Natural Philosophy, for the small Pores of a Body, or the little Cavities, Spaces, or Clefts that are between the Particles of any Body, especially when those Particles are broadish, or flattish, and lie close ope to another, like very thin Plates.

To **Commit**, to act, or do, to put; to refer, or leave a Business to.

Committee, one, or more Persons to whom the Consideration, Examination, or Ordering of any Matter is refer'd by some Court, or Consent of Parties to whom it belongs.

Committee of the King, the Widow of the King's Tenant, formerly so call'd, as being committed by the ancient Law of the Land, to the King's Care and Protection.

Commixion or Commixture, a mingling together.

Commode, a sort of set Head-dress for Women.

Commodious, fit, convenient, usefull.

Commodity, Conveniency, Profit, Advantage; also Merchandize, or Ware.

Commodore, a kind of Admiral, or Commander in Chief of a Squadron of Ships at Sea.

Commoigues, (old Law-word) a Brother-Monk residing in the same Convent.

Common, Ordinary, Useful, Publick.

A **Common**, Common Pasture-ground: According to the Law-definition, that Soil of Water, the use of which is common to a particular Town, or Lordship, as *Common of Pastura* for the feeding of Cattle, *Common of Fishing*, for the taking of Fish, and *Common of Turbary*, i. e. a Liberty of digging Turf. See *Turbary*.

Common Axis, a Term in *Opticks*. See *Axis Common*, or *Mean*.

Common Bench, the Court of Common-Pleas, sometimes so call'd from the Pleas, or Controversies try'd there between Common Persons.

Common Council. See *Council*.

Common Divisor, (in *Arithm.*) is that Number which exactly divides any two other Numbers, without leaving any Remainder.

Common Fine, a certain Sum of Money which the Inhabitants of a Manour are oblig'd to pay to the Lord, towards the Charge in Maintaining a Court-Leet.

Common-Hunt, the chief Huntsman to the Lord Mayor and City of *London*.

Common Intendment, a Law-phrase for common Meaning; so a Bar to *Common Intendment*, is an ordinary, or general Bar, which commonly disables the Plaintiff's Declaration. Of *Common Intendment*, a Will shall not be suppos'd to be made by Collusion.

Common Law, is taken in a three-fold Sense, *viz.* 1. For the Laws of *England*, simply consider'd, without the Addition of any other Law or Customary whatever; as when 'tis disputed what ought of Right to be determin'd by the Common Law, and what by the Civil Law or Admiralty-court, &c. 2. It is taken for the King's Courts, as the King's Bench, or Common Pleas, to distinguish them from Base Courts, as Courts Baron, County-courts, Piepowders, &c. 3. And most usually, by the Common Law, is understood such Laws as were generally receiv'd as the Laws of the Realm, before any Statute was made to alter them.

Common Pleas, one of the Courts held in *Westminster-hall*, but in ancient Time moveable: It was appointed by *K. Henry III.* for the Tryings of all Civil Causes, both Real and Personal; the Principal Judge of which is styl'd *Lord Chief Justice*.

lice of the Common Pleas, and assisted by three or four Associates: The rest of the Officers are the *Custos Brevis*, three Protonotaries, a Chirographer, four Exigenters, fourteen Filicers, several sorts of Clerks, &c.

Common Ray, in Opticks. See *Ray*.

Common Receptacle, (in *Anat.*) is a certain Vessel so termed, because it receives the Juices *Chyle* and *Lympha* promiscuously, tho' some falsely call it the Receptacle of the *Chyle* in particular.

Common Recovery. See *Recovery feigned*.

Common Sensory, the Common Perception of all Sensations; or that Faculty which receives the Images of sensible Things, or the Impression made by the Objects upon the Nerves; so that according to these Impulses, it determines the Will, and performs other Animal Actions.

Common Signs, (in *Astrol.*) are *Gemini*, *Virgo*, *Sagittarius* and *Pisces*, so call'd, because that being at the end of each Quarter of the Year, they partake more or less of both Quarters; as the Sun in *Pisces* not only ends the Winter, but also begins the Spring.

Commonwealth, any State, or Government in general, especially as it is distinguish'd from a Monarchy; the chief of which in *Europe* are those of *Venice*, *Genoa*, *Holland*, *Switzerland*, &c.

Commonwealthsman, a Member of a Commonwealth; also a Stickler for the Government by way of a Commonwealth.

Commonalty, the Common People: In a Law-sense, the middle sort of the King's Subjects, such of the Commons, as being rais'd above the ordinary Peasants, come to have the managing of Offices, and are one Degree under Burgessees.

Commoner, a Member of the House of Commons in Parliament, or of a College in an University.

Commons, a certain Proportion of Victuals, especially the regular Diet of a College or Society.

The Commons of England, one of the three Estates of the Realm.

House of Commons, the lower House of Parliament, so call'd, because the Commons of the Realm, i. e. the Knights of Shires, Citizens and Burgessees sit there.

Commoths, (*Gr.*) the first Ground-work of Bees in their making Honey, which is of a gummy Substance.

Comote or Comoth, (in *Wales*) signifies a part of a Shire, a Cantred or Hundred, containing fifty Villages: For the whole Country was anciently divided into three Provinces, *North-Wales*, *South-Wales* and *West-Wales*; each of these again were subdivided into *Cantreds*, and every *Cantred* into *Comotes*: The Word is also taken for a great Signiory, or Lordship, which may include one, or several Manours.

Comotion, (*Lat.*) Tumult, Uproar, Hurly-burly.

Communa or Communia Pasture, (*Law-word*) the Common of Pasture.

Communage or Communage, a Title formerly given to the Commoners, or Tenants and Inhabitants that had the Right of Common, or Commoning in open Fields, or Woods.

Communare, (old *Latin* Law-term) to enjoy the Right of Common.

Commune, the same as *Commonalty*. Which See.

To **Commune**, to talk, or discourse together.

Commune Concilium Regni Angliæ, the

Common Council of the King or Queen and People of *England* assembled in Parliament. See *Parliament*.

Communia placita non tenenda in Seculario, a Writ directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, forbidding them to hold Plea between two common Persons in that Court, where neither of them belong to it.

Communicable, that may be communicated, or imparted.

Communicant, one that receives the Communion, or the Lord's Supper.

To **Communicate**, to partake of that Holy Sacrament, to be of the same Communion: Also to impart to, to tell or shew, to discover or reveal.

Communication, the Act of Communicating; Intercourse, converse, Conference. In a Law-sense, a Discourse between two, or more Parties, without coming to any perfect Agreement, upon which no Action can be grounded.

Communicative, ready to communicate, sociable, free and open to disclose one's Heart.

Communi Custodia, was a Writ which lay for a Lord, whose Tenant holding by Knight-Service, happen'd to die and leave his eldest Son under Age, against a Stranger that should enter the Land and obtain the Ward of the Body: But this Writ is now become of no Use, since Wardships with their Dependances are taken away by Stat. 12 Car. 2.

Communion, the Union of several Persons in the same Faith, Fellowship; also the Blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Communitas Regni, (in our ancient Historians and Records) the Community of the Kingdom; that is to say, the Barons and Tenants in Capite, or Military Men, who in old Times were solely comprehended under that Title.

Community, the having things in Common; Partnership: Also a Body of Men united in Civil Society for their mutual Advantage; as a Corporation, the Inhabitants of a Town, the Companies of Tradesmen, &c.

Commutation, a bartering, or changing one thing for another: Also a Figure in Rhetorick; as, *We must eat to live, not live to eat.*

Commutative, belonging to the Way of Exchange; as *Commutative Justice*, i. e. That Justice which ought to be done in Buying and Selling, Borrowing and Lending, performing Covenants, &c.

To **Commute a Punishment**, to change it for a Mult, or Fine paid in Money; as it is practis'd in the Spiritual Court.

Comoth, (in old *Statutes*) Contribution, or Collection of Money, formerly made at Marriages, and when young Priests said their first Masses; also sometimes to make Satisfaction for Murders, or Felonies.

Compat, (*Lat.*) close, well set, or join'd; also brief and pithy; as *A Compat Discourse*.

A **Compat**, a Covenant, a Bargain or Agreement.

To **Compat**, to clap close together.

Compositio, a compacting, or joining close; In *Philosophy*, the contacting, drawing together, or straightning of a Substance, or Body, by its having less Parts, or by the more close sticking together of the Parts; and it is usually oppos'd to *Diffusion*.

Companage, (in old *Records*) any Meat, or of their Victuals that is eaten with Bread.

Companion, (*Fr.*) Fellow, Mate, Partner.

Companion or Knight Companion of the Bath, a Member of that most Honourable Order of Knighthood.

Company, an Assembly, or Meeting, a Society, or Corporate Body: In the Art of War, a small Body of Foot commanded by a Captain.

Independent Company or **Troop**, a Company of Foot-Soldiers, or a Troop of Horse that is not imbody'd in a Regiment.

Companies of Merchants, are either, 1. Societies in Joint-stocks; as the *Morea-Company*, *East-India Company*, and *Greenland-Company*: Or two regulated Companies; as those of *Hamburg*, *Turkey*, *Eastland* and *Muscovy*.

Comparable, that may be compared; like.

Compares, in (*Logick*) things compar'd one with another; as *Man is like a Bubble*.

Comparative, capable of, or that implies Comparison.

Comparative Degree, (in *Grammar*) is the middle Degree of Comparison, being that which exceeds the *Positive*, but comes short of the *Superlative*, which is often express'd in *English*, by adding the Word *More* to the Adjective in its natural, or ordinary Signification; as *Pulchrior*, fairer or more fair, *Sapientior*, wiser or more wise, &c.

To **Compare**, to examine one thing by another, to liken.

Comparison, a Comparing; also Proportion, Resemblance, Agreeableness: In *Grammar*, a varying the Sense of an Adjective, with respect to Degree; thus *good*, *better*, *best*, are the three Degrees of Comparison of that Word.

Compartment or **Compartmentment**, (*Ital.*) an equal, or proportionable Division in Building, a particular Square, or some Device mark'd out in some ornamental Part of a Building: Also a regular, orderly Disposition of agreeable Figures about any Picture, Map, Draught, &c. for its better Ornament: Also a Bed, Border, or Knot in a Garden.

Compass, the Extent of a thing round about, or on all Sides.

Compass or **Mariners Compass**, a moveable Instrument of great Use in Navigation, Surveying, Dialling, and many other Parts of the Mathematics: It is a Circle drawn on a round piece of Paste-board, call'd the *Fly*, and divided into four Quadrants representing the four Cardinal Winds, or principal Points, *viz. East, West, North, and South*, and each Quarter subdivided into eight other equal Parts, making in all 32 *Rhumbs*, or Points: This Card hangs horizontally on a Pin set upright, and under it is fix'd a Needle, or Iron-wire touch'd with a Load-stone, which keeps the *Nelly*, or Northern Point always towards the North, and thereby directs the Steers-man how to keep the Ship in her Course.

Of these Instruments there are three sorts in Use at Sea, *viz.* 1. The *Meridional Compass*, which is the common one. 2. The *Dark Compass*, which is us'd in steering by Candle-light, because its *Fly* has the Points mark'd in Black and White, without any other Colours. 3. The *Variation-Compass*, which shews how much the Common Compass varies from the exact Points of North and South.

To **Compass**, to surround, to go about; to gain, or bring about, to contrive.

Compass Callipers, an Instrument us'd by Gunners, which resembles two Semi-circles, having a Handle and Joint like a pair of Compasses; but the Points are blunt, and may be open'd at Pleasure, for the disparting of a piece of Ordnance: Also an Instrument made use of by Gaugers. See *Callipers*.

Compass Dial, a kind of small Dial fitted in a Box for the Rocker, which shews the Hour of the

Day by the Direction of a touch'd Needle; the Dial being turn'd about; till the Style, or Cock stand directly over the Needle, and point up to the Northward; but these can never be very exact by reason of the Variation of the Needle it self.

Compasses or **Pair of Compasses**, a Mathematical Instrument, commonly made use of in the drawing of Figures, especially Circles.

Compasses of Proportion, an Instrument that serves to divide Lines and Circles into proportional Parts at one opening, and is very useful for the reducing, or enlarging of Maps, or Draughts. The *French* sometimes call a *Sector* by this Name; the Compass of Proportion.

Beam Compasses, and **Draught Compasses**. See *Beam* and *Draught*.

Compassion, (*Lat.*) Fellow-feeling, Pity, Mercy.

Compassionate, apt to be mov'd with Compassion.

Compatibility, (*Fr.*) Agreeableness.

Compatible, that can agree, or subsist with another thing.

Compatriot, (*Lat.*) one of the same Country, a Fellow Citizen.

Compeer, (*Fr.*) a Companion, or Fellow, a Gossip, or Godfather. In some Parts of *England*, young Men invited together to Weddings, are also call'd *Compeers*.

To **Compel**, (*Lat.*) to constrain, or force.

Compellation, a calling by Name, a friendly Salutation.

Compendious, abridged, short or brief.

Compendium, an Abridgement, or short Abstract.

To **Compensate**, to recompence, or make amends for.

Compensation, Recompence, Satisfaction, or Requital.

Comperendination, a deferring, or putting off from Day to Day: In the *Roman Law*, a Delay of the Action, or Pleading, till the third Day following: An Adjournment, or putting off till further time.

Comperrogium, (*Lat.*) a Judicial Inquest in the Civil Law made by Delegates, or Commissioners, to find out, or relate the Truth of a Cause.

Competence or **Competency**, a sufficient Estate, Stock of Learning, &c. In a Law-sense, the Power, or Capacity of a Judge, for the taking Cognizance of a Matter.

Competent, convenient, sufficient, proper for the Purpose, duly qualified.

Competible, suitable, fit, or agreeable to.

Competition, canvassing, or suing for an Office, &c. Rivalship.

Competitor, a Rival, one who sues for the same thing that another does.

Compilation or **Complement**, Compiling, Collection.

To **Compile**, to collect or gather from several Authors, to amass or heap together; as To *compile a Dictionary*.

Comptalia, (*Lat.*) certain Feasts kept by the old *Romans* in the Months of *January* and *May*; during which they offer'd Sacrifices in all the Cross-ways, both of the City and Country, to the *Lares*, or Household-Gods, the Protectors of their Families.

Complacency, a being well pleas'd with, or taking Delight in a thing.

Complainant, one that prefers a Complaint, a Plaintiff at Law.

Complaisance, (*Fr.*) a pleasing Behaviour, or obliging Carriage; a courteous Compliance, or Submission to the Judgment, or Will of another.

Complaisant, that is of an obliging Humour, civil, courteous.

Compliment, (*Lat.*) a filling up, or perfecting that which wants; a Supply, an Accomplishment, the Number which a whole Sum amounts to.

Compliment of any Arch of a Circle or of any Angle, (*in Geom.*) is so much as that Arch, or of Angle wants of 90 Degrees, to make it a Quadrant.

Compliment of the Course, (*in Navigat.*) is the Number of Points the Course wants of 90 Degrees, or eight Points, viz. of a Quarter of the Compass.

Compliment of the Courtin, (*in Fortif.*) is that part of the Courtin, which, being wanting, is the *Demi-gerge*, or the Remainder of the Courtin, after its Flank is taken away, to the Angle of the *Barricade*.

Compliment of the Line of Defence, is the Remainder of the Line of Defence, after you have taken away the Angle of the Flank.

Complements in a Parallelogram, the two lesser Parallelograms, which are made by drawing two Right-lines parallel to each Side of the Figure, through a given Point in the Diagonal.

Complete, or **Compleat**, perfect, full, accomplish'd; also fine, neat, spruce.

To **Complete**, to make complete, or perfect.

Completion, an Accomplishing, Fulfilling, or Finishing; Performance.

Complex, compound, gathered or joined together; as a *Complex Body of Laws*: In *Logic*, it is the uniting of several Notions; and the Truth or Falshood of those Notions so united is said to be *complex*.

Complex Diseases, are Distempers that cannot be separated, as the *Pleurisy* and *Fever*.

Complex Terms, (*in Logic*) such as are compounded of simple, or single ones, which are call'd *Incomplex Terms*.

Complexio or **Complicatio**, (*Lat.*) a Rhetorical Figure, the same as *Symploce*; which see.

Complexion, the Colour of the Face, the Natural Constitution, or Temperature of the Body.

Complexional, belonging to the Complexion.

Complexioned, tempered; as A Body well complexioned.

Complexure, a joining, or gathering together.

Complexus, (*Lat. in Anat.*) a Muscle of the Head, which serves to move it backwards, and is also call'd *Trigeminus*, because it apparently has a threefold Beginning. See *Trigeminus*.

Complicated, wrapt up together, intermingled or joined with.

Complicated Wound. See *Wound*.

Complication, a Mixture, Collection, or Mass of things joynd together; as *A Complication of Crimes, Miskeries, Figures, &c.*

Complication of Diseases, a Collection of several Distempers that seize on the Body at the same time, especially if they depend one upon another.

Complice or **Accomplice**, a Partner in an ill Action, a Fellow-Rogue.

Compliments, (*Fr.*) kind obliging Words and Expressions, with other Civilities in Behaviour.

Complines, the last of the Canonical Hours among the *Romanists*, the closing Prayers of their Evening Service.

To **Conplot**, to plot together, to combine, or conspire.

To **Comply**, to yield, or submit to.

Componed, a Term in *Heraldry*, for *Compounded*. See *Counter-componed*.

To **Compost**, to agree, to demean, or behave one's self.

Compostment, Carriage, or Behaviour.

To **Compose**, (*Lat.*) to put together, to make or frame, to appease or quiet; to repose or refresh, to adjust or settle, to compound or make up: In the Art of *Printing*, to set the Letters or Characters in order, according to the Original Copy: In *Musick*, to make or set Tunes, Airs, &c.

Composed Bastion. See *Bastion*.

Composita, (*Lat. in Physick*) Medicines compounded, or made up of several simple ones; as *Electuaries, Ointments, Opiates, Plaisters, Syrups, Waters, &c.*

Composita, a Term in *Grammar*; as a Composite, or Compounded Word.

Composite or **Compound Order**, the fifth Order of *Architecture*, so nam'd because it is composed, or made up of the four other Orders, viz. *Tuscan, Dorick, Ionick* and *Cornthian*: It is also call'd *Italick* and *Roman*, as being the Invention of the ancient *Romans*.

Composite Number. See *Number*.

Compositio, (*Lat.*) a Grammatical Figure, the same as *Synthesis*; which see.

Composition, a Work composed in any Art or Science; the Compounding of Words in *Grammar*; a School-boy's Exercise: Also an Accommodation or Agreement, a coming to capitulate in War; also a mixture of several things, especially of Drugs in a Medicine.

In the way of Trade, **Composition**, is when a Debtor, not being able to discharge his whole Debt, compounds or agrees with the Creditor, to pay him a certain Sum of Money to be taken instead of all that is due; for which part he obtains a Receipt in full; as for the whole Debt.

Composition Mathematical, or **The Synthetical Method**, is that which proceeds by certain Degrees or Steps, from known Quantities in the search of unknown, and then demonstrates, That the Quantity so found will satisfy the Proposition. See *Synthesis* and *Synthetical Method*.

In *Painting*, **Composition**, is us'd in the same Sense with Invention and Design. See *Design*.

Composition of Motion, (*in Mechanicks*) is the Composition of the several Directions or Declivities of Motion, whether equable or unequable.

Composition of Proportion, (*in Mathem.*) is the comparing the Sum of the Antecedent and Consequent; with the Consequent in two equal Ratio's; as suppose 4 . 8 :: 3 . 6 which is express'd by Composition of Proportion, 12 . 8 :: 28 9 to 6.

Compositor, a Printer's Composer; he that composes the Characters and Matter, and makes all ready for the Press.

Compossible, an old barbarous Word taken to signify things that are capable of existing or being together; whereas such as cannot exist together, are termed *Incompossible things*.

Compost or **Compos**, (*in Husbandry*) Soil, or Dung for improving Land, Trees, &c.

Composure, any thing that is composed, or made up; also Composedness, or Calmness of Mind.

Comotation a Carousing, or Drinking one with another.

Comote, (*Fr. among Confessioners*) Stewed Fruit especially Apples, Peas, Plums, &c. In *Cookery* it is likewise a particular Way of Stewing Meat; as *A Comote of Pigeons*, &c.

Compound, (in *Grammar*) a **Compound** Word.

Compound Addition. See *Addition*.

Compound Interest. See *Interest*.

Compound Number, (in *Arithmetick*) is that which some Number, or Numbers may measure besides Unity; as 15, which is measur'd by 5, and 3; or 18 by 9 and 6, &c.

Compound Parts. See *Dissimilar Parts*.

Compound Quantities, (in *Algebra*) such as are join'd together by the Signs + and - and are express'd either by more Letters than one, or else by the same Letters unequally repeated: Thus $a + b - c$ and $bd - b$ are **Compound Quantities**.

To **Compound**, to gather, or make up of several Things or Ingredients; to come to an Agreement, especially with Creditors for Debt.

Compound, Composite, or Aggregated Flower of a Plant, is by the *Herbalists* counted such a one as consists of many little Flowers meeting together to make up one whole one; each of which has its *Stylus*, *Stamina*, and Sticking Seed, all contain'd within one and the same *Calix*, or *Cap*.

To **Comprehend**, (*Lat.*) to contain, or include; to understand, perceive, or have the Knowledge of.

Comprehensible, that may be comprehended.

Comprehension, the Comprehending, or Understanding of a thing: Also *Comprisal*, *Compass*; as *An Act of Comprehension*, i. e. an Act of Parliament that takes in all Parties.

Comprehensive, containing much, large, very significant, full.

Compress, (in *Surgery*) a kind of Bolster made of folded Linnen, to be laid on a Wound, or the Orifice of a Vein, &c.

Compression, a pressing, squeezing, or thrusting close.

To **Comprint**, (*Law-term*) the Word properly signifies to print together; but is commonly taken for the deceitful Printing of another's Copy, or Book, by Stealth, to the Prejudice of the rightful Proprietor.

To **Comprise**, to contain, include, compass, or take in.

Comprobation, (*Lat.*) a mutual allowing, or approving.

Compromise (*Law-word*) a mutual Promise of several Parties, to refer the ending of their Controversy, to the Judgment of Arbitrators; a Bond, or Engagement to stand to the Arbitration, or Award of the Umpire.

To **Compromise**, to consent to a Reference: In a Figurative Sense; to put to the hazard of being censur'd; as *It behoves him not to compromise his Honour and Reputation*.

Comp; (*Law*) polite, fine, neat; as *A Compit Discourse*.

To **Comptroll**. See *To Controll*.

Compulsion, Constraint, or Force.

Compunction, Pricking, Remorse or Trouble of Mind, for an Offence or Fault committed.

Compurgator, (*Law-word*) one that by Oath justifies another's Innocency.

Computation, a computing, or reckoning; an Account: In *Common Law*, it is us'd for the true and indifferent Construction of Time; so that neither Party shall do wrong to each other, nor the Determination of Times referred at large, be taken one way or other, but be computed according to the just Censure of the Law.

To **Compute**, to reckon, or cast up.

Computist, an Accountant.

Computo reddendo, a *Writ* forcing a Bailiff,

Chamberlain, or Receiver, to give up his Accounts: It also lies for the Executors of Executors, and against the Guardian in Socage, for Waste made during the Heir's Nonage.

Comrade. See *Comarade*.

Conabel, an old *Law-word* for convenient, or fit.

Conarium or **Glandula Pinealis**, (in *Anatomy*) a part of the Brain that hangs in the small Cavity call'd the *Anus*, in the hinder part of the third Ventricle, and takes Name from its Shape resembling a Pine-cone.

Conatus recedendi ab axe motus, (in *Philos.*) and *Mechan.*) is the Endeavour which any Natural Body moved circularly has to recede or fly off from the Center, or Axis of its Motion.

Concari, a People that anciently inhabited the Province of *Conaught* in *Ireland*.

Concatenation, a chaining, or linking together; as *A Concatenation of Causes*, a Term us'd in *Philosophy*, to express that an Effect is the Result of a long Chain of Causes linked to, or depending one upon another.

Concave, hollow on the inside, or vaulted like an Oven: It is also sometimes taken for Hollowness; and in *Gunnery*, for the Bore of a Piece of Ordinance.

Concave Cylinder. See *Cylinder*.

Concave Glasses, such as are ground hollow, and are usually of a spherical or round Figure, tho' they may be of any other; as parabolical, &c.

Concavity, the inside Hollowness of a round Body.

To **Conceal**, to keep close, or secret.

Concealers, a *Law-term*, signifying by *Antiphrasis*, or contrary speaking, Men that find out conceal'd Lands, which are privily kept from the King, or State, by common Persons, who have nothing to show for them.

Concealment, the Act of Concealing.

To **Concede**, to yield, grant, or allow.

Conceit, Opinion, or Fancy.

Conceited, affected, fantastical, proud, puffed up.

Conceivable, that may be conceived.

To **Conceive**, to be with Child or to breed, to imagine or apprehend, to comprehend or understand, to frame an Idea.

Concent, a Consort of Voices, an Accord, or Agreement of Parts in *Musick*; a Singing in Tune.

To **Concenter**, to meet in the same Center.

Concentration, (according to *Dr. Grew*) is the highest Degree of Mixture, as when two or more Atoms or Particles of the Mixture do touch by the receiving and thrusting of one into the other.

Concentrick, that has one and the same common Center; as *Concentrick Circles*, or other Figures.

Concentrick Dibs. See *Orbs Concentrick*.

Concept, a set Form; a Term us'd in *Publick Acts*.

Conceptio, (*Lat.*) a Grammatical Figure otherwise call'd *Syllepsis*; which see.

Conception, the Product of the Mind, as a Thought, Notion, or Principle; the Simple Idea or Apprehension that a Man has of any Thing, without proceeding to affirm or deny any Point relating thereto; also a conceiving with Child, or breeding.

False Conception. See *False*.

Concern, *Affair*, or *Business*, a matter of Importance; also a being concerned and affected.

To **Concern**, to regard or belong to, to interrest or trouble one's self with;

Concerned, interested, troubled, affected with.

Concernment, the same as *Concern*.

To **Concert**, to contrive, or Debate together about a Business, to lay Designs in order to bring it to pass.

Concesso, a Rhetorical Figure. See *Synchorefs*.

Concession, a granting, or yielding; a Grant, Permission, or Allowance.

Concha, (*Gr.*) a Shell-fish with two Shells; as an Oyster, a Scallop, &c. Also a little Measure containing two Spoonfulls, or six Drams. In *Anatomy*, the winding of the Cavity, or Hollow of the inner part of the Ear.

Conchites, a Stone resembling a Shell-fish.

Conchoïd (in *Geom.*) the Name of a certain Curve, or crooked Line, first invented by *Nicomedes*.

Conchyle or **Conchylium**, all sorts of Shell-fish.

To **Conciliate**, to get, to procure, to gain, or win; as, *This single Action conciliated to him the Love of all good Men.*

Conciliatio, (*Lat.*) a Figure in Rhetorick. See *Synæceosis*.

Conciliatory, apt to conciliate.

Concionator, a Preacher, or publick Discourser: In our ancient Writers, a Common Councilman, a Mot worthy, a Freeman call'd to the Hall or Assembly.

Concise, short, brief.

Concision, a Scripture-Word us'd Sarcassically, or by way of Scoffing, for Circumcision. *Phil.* 3. 2.

Conclave, originally signifies an inner Chamber or Closet, and is more especially taken for that Room in the Vatican, where the *Roman Cardinals* meet to chuse a Pope; or the whole Assembly of Cardinals shut up there for that purpose.

Conclavist, one that attends a Cardinal, during his abode in the Conclave.

To **Conclude**, to finish, make an end of, or close; to infer, gather by Reason, or draw a Consequence, to resolve upon, or determine.

Conclusion, the End, Close, or Issue of a thing; a Consequence or Inference: In *Logick*, the last of the three Propositions of a Syllogism: Also a Term us'd in Law, when a Man by his own Act upon Record has concluded, or charg'd himself with a Duty, or other thing: It is also taken for the end or latter part of any Declaration, Bar, Replication, &c.

Conclusive, that serves to conclude.

Concomitant, accompanying, going along with.

A **Concomitant**, a Companion, Attendant, or Follower.

Concord, Agreement, Union, good Understanding: In *Common Law*, an Agreement between Parties that intend the levying of a Fine of Lands one to another, in what manner the Land shall pass: Also an Agreement made upon any Trespas committed between several Parties.

In *Musick*, **Concords**, are certain Intervals, or Distances between Sounds, which delight the Ear, when heard at the same time: These Concords are the Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth, together with their *Octaves*, as the Tenth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, &c. They are also of two sorts, *viz.* Perfect and Imperfect.

Perfect Concords, are the Fifth and Eighth with all their *Octaves*. **Imperfect Concords**, are the Third and Sixth with their *Octaves*: The Imperfect ones are likewise distinguish'd into the greater and lesser Third; as also the greater and lesser Sixth.

To **Concord**, to agree together.

Concordance, a general Index, or Table, in Alphabetical Order, of all the Words contain'd in the Holy Bible.

Concordant, agreeing together.

Concordat, an Agreement made in all manner of Ecclesiastical Matters, especially upon the Resignation or Exchange of Benefices.

To **Concoypate**, to mix or mingle together in one Body, to incorporate, or imbody.

Concourse, a running, or resort of People to a Place; a meeting, or coming together.

Concrete Numbers, (in *Arithm.*) are those that are apply'd to express any particular Subject; as 3 Men, 4 Pounds, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Shilling, &c. whereas if nothing be join'd with the Number, 'tis taken abstractly or universally: Thus 4 signifies an Aggregate, or Sum of four Units, let those Units be Men, Pounds, Horses, or what you please.

A **Concrete**, a thing grown together, or made up of several Ingredients: In *Logick*, any Quality consider'd with its Subject; as *Album* a white thing: Thus if we say, Snow is white, then we speak of Whiteness in the Concrete: And in this respect it is contradictinguish'd from *Abstract*, when the Quality is taken into Consideration separately; as *Albedo*, Whiteness, which may be in Paper, in Ivory, and in other things, as well as in Snow.

In *Natural Philosophy* and *Chymistry*, **Concrete**, implies a Body made up of different Principles, and is therefore much of the same Signification as the Word *Mix'd*: Thus *Antimony* is a *Natural Concrete*, or a Mix'd Body compounded in the Bowels of the Earth; and Soap is a *Falshious Concrete*, or a Body mix'd together by Art.

Concreted, congealed, or clotted.

Concretion, a growing, or gathering together; a congealing or thickning, a growing hard: In a *Philosophical Sense*, the uniting together of several very small Parts of a Natural Body into concrete or sensible Masses, by which means it becomes so and so figured and determin'd, and is endued with such and such Properties: In *Pharmacy*, or the Apothecaries Art, *Concretion*, is a thickning of any boil'd Liquor or Juice into a more solid Mass.

Concubaria, (in old *Latin* Records) a Fold, a Penn, or Place where Cattle lie together.

Concubinage, the keeping of a Concubine, or Miss; Fornication, Whoredom. In a *Legal Sense*, an Exception against a Woman that sues for her Dower, whereby it is alledg'd, That she is not a Wife lawfully marry'd to the Party, in whose Lands she seeks to be endow'd, but his Concubine.

Concubine, a Woman that lies and lives with a Man, as if she were his lawful Wife; an Harlot, or Strumpet.

† **Conculation**, a stamping upon, a treading, or trampling under Foot.

Concupiscence, an over-eager, or earnest Desire, a coveting; especially an inordinate Desire of the Flesh.

Concupiscible, as *The Concupiscible Appetite* or *Faculty*, *i. e.* that Affection of the Mind, which stirs up to covet or desire any thing.

To **Concurr**, (properly to run with others) to conspire, to help, to agree with one in something, to give one's Consent.

Concurrance, Meeting, Assistance, Approbation.

Concurrent, jointly consenting, or agreeing to.

A **Concurrent**, a Competitor, or Rival, one that stands for a thing with another.

Concurring or Congruent Figures, (in *Geom.*) are such as being laid one upon another, will exactly meet and cover one another. Thus it is a received Axiom, with respect to plain, or superficial Figures, *Quod quæ sibi mutuo congruunt, sunt equalia*, i. e. those Figures which will exactly cover one another are equal.

Concussion, a shaking, or jumbling together: Also Publick Extortion, when an Officer, or Magistrate pillages the People, by Threats; or Pretence of Authority.

Concussionary, an Extortioner, one that practises such kind of Extortion, or Violence.

To **Cond** or **Conn**, (*Sea-term*) to conduct, or guide a Ship in the right Course; for he that conns, stands aloft with a Compass before him, and gives the Word of Direction to the Man at the Helm how to steer.

If the Ship go before the Wind, or betwixt two Sheets; the Words of Art are, *Port the Helm*, i. e. put the Helm on the Left-hand, or Left-side of the Ship; or *Starboard the Helm*, i. e. put it to the Right; and then the Ship will always go the contrary Way. If the Conder say, *Helm a Mid-ship*, he would have the Ship go right before the Wind, or directly between her two Sheets. If the Ship sail by a Wind, or on a Quarter-wind, the Word is *a-loof! keep your Loof! fall not off! veer no more! keep her to? touch the Wind! have a care of the Lee-latch!* All which Expressions are of the same Signification, only imply that the Steersman should keep the Ship near the Wind: On the contrary, to make her go more large, or more before the Wind, the usual Phrases are, *Ease the Helm! No near! Bear up!* But if the Conder say *Steady*, his meaning is that the Ship should be kept from making Yaws, or going in and out; and when he would have her go just as she does, he cries *Keep her thus, thus!* &c.

To **Condemn**, (*Lat.*) to sentence one to Death; to blame, disapprove, or dislike.

Condemnable, that deserves to be condemned.

Condemnation, Condemning, Sentence.

Condensantia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that are of a thickening Quality.

Condensation, the Act of condensing, thickening, or hardening: In a *Philosophical Sense*, it is, when a natural Body takes up less Space, or is confined within less Dimensions than it was before.

To **Condensate** or **Condense**, to thicken, to make thick, or to grow thick: In *Philosophy*, to bring the Parts of a Body into a narrower Compass; the opposite Term being to *Karify*.

Conder, one that *condi*, or gives Directions to the Steers-man for the guiding, or governing of a Ship. *Conders* are also those that stand upon high Places near the Sea-coast, to make Signs to the Fishers, with Boughs, &c. in their Hands, shewing which way the Shoal of Herrings passes; which they can more easily discern from thence, by a kind of blue Colour the Fish make in the Water, than those that are in the Ships and Boats: They are otherwise call'd *Hewers* and *Balkers*.

To **Condescend**, (*Lat.*) to comply, submit, or yield to, to vouchsafe.

Condescendency, the Act of condescending, or complying; Complaisance, or Compliance.

Condign, that is according to Merit, worthy, suitable, besitting.

Condisciple, a School-fellow, or Fellow-student.

Condited, seasoned.

Condiment, a Composition of Conserves, Powders and Spice, made up in form of an Electuary, with a convenient Quantity of Syrup.

Condition, the Nature, State, or Circumstances of a Person, or Thing; Quality, or Degree; also an Article, Clause, or Proviso of a Covenant, Treaty, &c. According to the Law Definition, it is a Bridle, or Restraint join'd to a thing; so that by the Non-performance of it, the Party shall receive Prejudice and Loss, but by the Performance, Benefit and Advantage.

To **Condition with one**, to make a Bargain, or Agreement with him.

Conditional, belonging to, or implying certain Conditions, or Terms.

Conditional Propositions, (in *Logick*) are such as consist of two Parts join'd together by the Particle *if*, of which the first, including the Condition, is call'd the *Antecedent*, and the other the *Consequent*: Thus, *If the Soul be Spiritual, it is Immortal*, is a Conditional Proposition, in which the Clause, *If the Soul be Spiritual*, is the Antecedent, and the other *It is Immortal*, is the Consequent.

Conditioned, endued with certain Conditions, or Qualities.

To **Condole**, to express one's Sorrow to another for some Loss of his.

Condolency, the Act of condoling, or taking share in another's Grief.

Condonation, a Pardoning, or Forgiving.

Condzilla or **Condillon**, (*Gr.*) an Herb in Stalk and Flower like wild Endive; wild Succory, Dandelion.

To **Conduce**, (*Lat.*) to avail, to help, to contribute to.

Conducibile or **Conductive**, that conduces, profitable, advantageous.

Conduct, Manage, or Management, the Command of an Army; Fore-cast or Discretion, Deportment, or Behaviour.

To **Conduct**, to guide, lead, bring along, or carry.

Conductor or **Conductress**, he, or she that conducts, a Leader, or Guide; a Manager.

Conductor, (*Lat.*) a Tenant that rents a House, or Land; an Undertaker of Work for Hire: Also a hollow Instrument which Surgeons thrust into the Bladder, to direct another Instrument into it, for drawing out the Stone.

Conduit, (*Fr.*) a Water-course, a Passage, or Pipe, for conveying Water to several Places.

Condyloma, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the knitting, or joining of the Joints of an Animal Body: Also a kind of hard brawny Swelling in the Fundament, which proceeds from black Humours settling in that Part, and is sometimes accompany'd with an Inflammation.

Condylus, a Knuckle, a Joint in the Elbow, Knee, Ankle, &c. *Condylis* are also the small Rings, or Knobs of Bones, otherwise call'd *Productions*.

Cone, (in *Geom.*) a solid Figure, consisting of straight Lines that arise from a circular Base, and grow narrow by degrees, till they end in a Point at the top, directly over the Center of the Base. This Figure is produc'd by the turning of the Plane of a Right-angled Triangle, round the Perpendicular *Axis*, or Leg: So that if the Leg be equal to the Base, the Solid produced is a *Right-Cone*; if it be less, it is an *Acute-angled Cone*; and when greater, an *Obtuse-angled Cone*.

A **Cone**, is also said to be *Right*, with respect to the Position of its *Axis*, i. e. when it is Perpendicular to the *Horizon*; but if the *Axis* be not so, 'tis call'd an *Oblique Cone*: And a Cone is term-

ed

ed *Scalenoss*, when one side of it is longer than the other.

Cone of Rays, (in *Opticks*) the Rays of Light that fall from a certain Point in any Object on the whole Surface of a Glass, and have the Glass for its Base.

Cone or Colne, (*Sax.*) an Account, or Reckoning: Whence a young Woman at Fourteen, or Fifteen Years, is judg'd by the Law, to be of a competent Age, to keep *Cone and Key of the House*, i. e. to take upon her the Management of Household Affairs.

To **Confabulate**, to talk together, to tell Stories.

Confabulation, Confabulating, familiar Discourfing, or talking together.

Confarreatio, (*Lat.*) a Ceremony in eating together a Cake of Wheat, anciently us'd among the *Romans* at Marriages.

Confecta, Confits, as Seeds, Almonds, Cinnamon, &c. crusted over with Powder-sugar,

Confectio, a Physical Composition of Powders, Gums, Sugar, Honey, Syrups, &c. made up into one Substance; either dry as Lozenges; or wet, as opiated Conerves, Antidotes, &c.

Confectio, a Confit-maker, a Maker or Seller of Sweat-meats.

Confederacy or Confederation, the entering into an Alliance, or League, or the League it self. In a *Law-sense*, it is when two, or more Persons join together, to do any Hurt, or Damage to another, or to do any unlawful Act.

To **Confederate**, to unite into a Confederacy, to combine, or plot together.

Confederates or Allies, Princes, or States enter'd into a strict Union one with another for their mutual Defence.

To **Confer**, to discourse, talk, or advise together, to communicate; to collate, give, or bestow, to compare.

Conference, a Discourse between several Persons about any Affair, a talking together, a Parley.

To **Confess**, to acknowledge, own, or allow; to hear the Confession of a Penitent, to declare one's Sins in order to Absolution.

Confession, Confessing, Acknowledgment, Declaration: *Auricular Confession*, a Confession of Sins made to a Priest.

Confession of Offence, (in *Common Law*) is when a Prisoner Arraign'd at the Bar for Treason, or Felony, owns the Indictment to be true, and pleads Guilty. There is also another kind of Confession made by a Felon before a Coroner in a Church, or other Privileged Place; upon which the Offender by the ancient Law was to abjure the Realm.

Confessionary, the Confession-chair, or Seat, in which a Priest sits to hear Confession.

Confessor, (among the *Primitive Christians*) a Person that constantly made Confession of the Faith, even in the midst of the most cruel Persecutions.

Confessor or Father-Confessor, a Popish Priest that has Power to hear the Confessions of Penitents, and to give them Absolution.

To **Confide**, to trust, or put trust in; to rely, or depend upon.

Confidence, Boldness, Assurance, Sturdiness, Presumption.

Confident, Bold, Daring, Presumptuous.

A **Confident**, a trusty Bosom-friend that may be confided in, and intrusted with the greatest Secrets.

Configuration, a forming, fashioning, or making of a like Figure. In *Astrology*, the Conjunction, or mutual Aspects of Stars.

To **Confine**, to tie to a certain Place, to imprison, to restrain or curb; to border upon, to abut to.

Confinement, Imprisonment, Slavery, Restraint.

Confines, the Limits, Marches, Frontiers, or Borders of a Country, &c.

To **Confirm**, to strengthen, or establish, to ascertain, or make good, to back with new Proofs, or Reasons; also to administer the Church-rite of Confirmation.

Confirmation, the Act of confirming, strengthening, making good, &c. Also a Holy Rite, or Ceremony of the Church, by which Baptized Persons are confirmed in the State of Grace. In a *Law-sense*, a Conveyance of an Estate, or Right, by which a voidable Estate is made sure, or unavoidable, or whereby a particular Estate is encreas'd.

Confirmed Cataract. See *Cataract*.

Confiscate, a *Law-word*, signifying forfeited to the publick *Fisque*, or Royal Treasury; for among the *Romans*, the Emperor's Treasure was kept in Hampers, or Baskets, which in *Latin* are call'd *Fisci*.

To **Confiscate**, to seize upon, or take away Goods, as forfeited to the King's Exchequer, or publick Treasury.

Confiscation, the Act of Confiscating.

Confits. See *Confits*.

Conflagration, a great Fire, or burning of Houses.

Confid, Fight, Skirmish, Bickering, Dispute.

Confluence, Concourse, or Resort of People: Also the meeting of two Rivers, or the Place where they meet and mingle their Waters.

Conflux, a flowing together of the Humours of the Body, &c.

Conform, conformably, agreeably; as *Conform to that*.

To **Conform**, to make like to, to frame, fashion, or suit; to comply with.

Conformable, that is of the like Form, or Fashion, agreeable, suitable.

Conformatio Membrorum, (*Lat.*) a Rhetorical Figure, when a Person absent, or dead, or any thing to which Nature has deny'd Speech, is brought in speaking.

Conformation, properly the shaping, fashioning, framing, or ordering of a thing: In *Anatomy*, it is taken for the Figure, or Disposition of the Parts of a Humane Body; and by some Writers in the Art of *Physick*, for an Essential Property of Health, or Sickness.

Conformist, one that conforms, more especially to the Government and Discipline of the Church of *England*.

Conformity, Conformableness, Agreeableness, Resemblance; also Compliance, chiefly with the Discipline and Ceremonies of the Established Church.

Confortativa, (*Lat.*) Medicines that comfort and strengthen the Heart.

To **Confound**, to mingle, jumble, or huddle together; to disorder, to confute, puzzle, or perplex; to abash, or put out of Countenance; to dismay, or make ashamed; to destroy, or waste.

Confoundedly, horribly, after a terrible manner.

Confratry, (*Fr.*) a Fraternity, Brotherhood, or Society, united together, especially upon a Religious Account.

Confreres, (in old *Statutes*) Brothers in a Religious House, Fellows of one Society.

To **Confront**, to bring Face to Face, to oppose, to compare.

Confused, mixed together, perplexed, put out of order.

Confused Vision. See *Vision*.

Confusion, a Jumbling together, Disorder, Hurly-burly, or Disturbance, a being abashed, or out of Countenance; Ruin, or Destruction: In a *Chymical Sense*, a Mixture of Liquors; or fluid things.

Confutation, a confuting, or disproving of what was spoken.

To **Confute**, to convince in reasoning; to disprove, to answer Objections, to overthrow, or baffle.

Conge, (*Fr.*) Licence, Permission, Leave: In *Architecture*, *Conges* are the Rings, or Ferrels heretofore us'd about the Ends of Wooden Pillars; to keep them from splitting, and afterwards imitated in Stone-work. See *Apophyge*.

Conge d' accord, Leave to accord, or agree; an Expression us'd in the Statute of Fines. 18 E. 3.

Conge d' esire, (in *Common Law*) is the King's Royal Permission to a Dean and Chapter, in time of Vacation, to choose a Bishop; or to an Abbey, or Priory of his own Foundation, to choose the Abbot, or Prior.

Congeable, lawful, lawfully done, or done with Leave; as, *The Entry of the Disseisee is Congeable*.

To **Congee**, to freeze or be frozen, to thicken, or to grow thick as Ice does. In *Chymistry*, to let some Matter that is melted fix, or grow into a Consistence; as when Metal is suffer'd to cool, after it has been melted in a Crucible: Or else when Wax, Fat, Butter, &c. are taken from the Fire, and set by to cool.

Congeeable, that may be congealed.

Congee, a low Bow, or Reverence.

Congelation, a Congealing, or Freezing; a Thickening, or Settling.

Congenial, that is of the same stock, or kind.

Congeniality, a Likeness of *Genius*, Instinct, or natural Disposition.

† **Congeon**, a Dwarf, a Person of low Stature.

Conger or **Congrus**, (*Gr.*) the Conger, or great kind of Sea-eel, which is of a hard Substance and Digestion.

Congers. See *Congress*.

Congeries, (*Lat.*) a Heap, a Pile, a Hoard: In *Natural Philosophy*, a Collection, or joining together of many Bodies, or Particles in one Mass, or Lump.

Congestion, (*Lat.*) a heaping, or gathering together: In *Surgery*, a settling of Humours in any part of the Body, which produces a Tumour, or Swelling by little and little, and almost insensibly, by reason of the slow Progress and Thickness of the Matter.

Congiarium, (*Lat.*) a certain Sum of Money which the *Roman Emperors* us'd to distribute, from time to time, among the People by way of Largess.

Congius, an ancient Measure, containing about nine Pints, a Gallon.

Congius Romanus. See *Metretes Syrius*.

Conglobate or **Conglobated**, heaped, or gathered round together; a Term apply'd by *Anatomists* to such Glands, or Kernels in an Animal Body, as are smooth in their Surface, and seem to be made up of one continued Substance; as those of the *Mesentery*, and all others that serve to separate the Juice, call'd *Lympha*, from the Arterious Blood, and to return it by proper Vessels.

Conglobation, a gathering round, or coming together in a Mass, or Lump.

Conglomerate or **Conglomerated**, heaped, or wound up together: In *Anatomy*, *Conglomerate Glands* are those that are uneven in their Surface, and made up as it were of many lesser Kernels: Their Use is to separate several sorts of Juices from the Blood, as also to work and alter them, and to convey them by proper Channels to their peculiar Receptacles, or Apartments; as the *Parotides*, and Maxillary Glands which separate the Saliva, or Spittle, and bring it into the Mouth.

Conglomeration, a rolling up into a Heap, a winding upon a Bottom.

To **Conglutinate**, to glue, knit, or join together.

Conglutination, a Conglutinating or Gluing, a Knitting, &c. In a *Physical Sense*, a joining of Bodies, by means of their oily, sticky, and clammy Parts.

To **Congratulate**, to rejoice with one for his good Fortune, to bid him joy.

Congratulation, the Act of congratulating.

Congregation, an Assembly, or Meeting together of People, more especially for the performing of Divine Service: It is also apply'd to an Assembly of Cardinals appointed by the Pope, for the Management of any Affair: Also a Term made use of by *Dr. Grew*, to express the least Degree of Mixture, in which the Parts of the mixt Body are inconsistent, and touch each other but in a point; which Property, as he says, is peculiar to the Particles of Water, and all other Fluids.

Congregational, belonging to a Congregation.

Congress, a coming together, meeting, or Rencounter; an Encount'ring: It is now generally taken for the Assembly, or Meeting together of the Deputies, or Plenipotentiaries of several Princes, to treat about a Peace, or any other important Affair.

Congress or **Congers**, a particular Society of Book-sellers, who put in joint Stocks for the Buying and Printing of Copies, and Trading for their common Advantage.

Congruence or **Congruity**, Conformity, Suitableness, Agreeableness; 'tis properly said of a Theme, or Discourse, in which there is no Fault committed contrary to Grammar-Rules.

Congruent, agreeable, suitable.

Congruity, (among *Naturalists*) is taken for a Relative Property of a Fluid Body, whereby any part of it is readily united with any other part, either of it self, or of any other Similar Fluid, or Solid Body: And *Incongruity* is a Property by which it is hinder'd from uniting with any Solid or Fluid Body that is Dissimilar to it.

Congruity of Geometrical Figures. See *Concurring*.

Congruous, convenient, proper, meet, or fit.

Conical, (*Gr.* in *Geom.*) belonging to the Figure of a Cone; as *Conick Sections*, i. e. the three Sections, or Divisions of a Cone, call'd *Ellipsis*, *Hyperbola* and *Parabola*; which see under those Articles.

Conjectural, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or made up of Conjectures; that is only grounded upon Appearances, or upon probable Arguments.

Conjecture, Guess, probable Opinion, or Supposition.

To **Conjecture**, to judge, or guess at random, without any Demonstration.

Coniferous, bearing Cones, or Clogs, a Term apply'd by *Herbalists* to such Trees, Shrubs, or Plants as bear a scaly Fruit of a woody Substance, and of a kind of Conical Figure, containing many Seeds, which being ripe drop out of the several Cells, or Partitions of the Cone that then gape, or open for that purpose: Such are the

Scotch

Scotch Firr, the Pine, the common Alder, the Beech-tree, &c.

Coningeria, (in old *Latin* Records) a Coney-borough or Warren for Rabbits.

Conisterium, (*Gr.* among the Ancients) a Place where Wrestlers, after they were anointed with Oil, were besprinkled with Dust, that they might take the surer hold one of another.

To **Conjoin**, (*Lat.*) to join or put together.

Confiance. See *Cognizance*.

Conjugal, belonging to a marry'd Couple.

Conjugal Diameter, (in *Geom.*) is the shortest *Axis* or *Diameter* in an *Ellipsis* or *Oval* Figure.

Conjugate of the Hyperbola, is a Line drawn parallel to the *Ordinates* and thro' the Center or middle Point of the *Transverse Axis*; which is sometimes call'd the *Second Axis*, or *Diameter*.

To **Conjugate**, a Grammatical Term; as to *Conjugate a Verb*, i. e. to form or vary it according to its several Moods, Tenses and Persons; the Word properly signifies to yoke, or couple together.

Conjugates, (in *Rhetorick*) those things that are derived from the same Original; as *Justice*, *Just*, *Justly*: Also Logical Term, when from one Word we argue to another of the same Origination; as, if *Laughter be Joy*, then to *Laugh is to rejoice*.

Conjugation, a yoking or coupling together in Pairs, a Term us'd in *Astronomy*: Among *Grammarians*, the Method of *Conjugating Verbs*, or a Derivation of Words being of one kind.

Conjunction, a joining or meeting together, Union. In *Grammar*, a Particle or little Word that serves to join other Words or Sentences together; as *and*, *but*, *if*, &c.

Conjunction of Planets, (in *Astron.*) is when two Planets or Stars meet in the same Degree of the *Zodiack*, passing one under the other so as to make one right Line, with respect to some part of the Earth; and this Conjunction may be either apparent, or true.

Apparent Conjunction, is when the right Line that is supposed to be drawn thro' the Centers of the two Planets, does not pass thro' the Center of the Earth: And *real or true Conjunction*, is when that right Line, being prolonged or lengthen'd, passes also thro' the Earth's Center.

Conjunctiva Tunica, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Coat of the Eye, so call'd from its sticking close to it; the same with the *Adnata Tunica*; which see.

Conjunctive, that serves to conjoin.

Conjunctive Mood. See *Subjunctive Mood*.

Conjuncture, the State or Circumstances of Affairs.

Conjuration, a Conspiracy, Plot, secret League or Cabal to do any publick Harm; as to attempt the Life of a Prince, to subvert the Government, &c. In Common Law, it is more especially taken for a Personal Conference with the Devil or evil Spirits, to know any Secret, or to compass any Design.

To **Conjure**, to charge upon the Sacredness of an Oath; to desire earnestly, or to entreat with the most ardent Importunity; also to conspire, or plot together.

Conjure or Conser, to practise Conjuration, to raise or lay Spirits.

To **Conn**, to learn or get without Book; also a Sea-term. See *To Conn*.

Connatural, (*Lat.*) that is natural to several things with others.

Connected, joined, tied, or fasten'd together.

Connet, (i. e. knit together) In *Logick*, those things are said *To be Connex* which are join'd one to another, without any Dependance or Sequence.

Connerion, a hanging or being linked together.

Connericy, that by which one thing is join'd to another.

To **Connote**, to wink at; to take no notice of.

Connivance, a feigning not to see, a winking at a Fault.

Conniventes Glandulae, (in *Anat.*) those Wrinkles which are found in the inside of the *Intestinum Ileum & Jejunum*: For the inner Coat of those Guts being longer than the middle or outward, it wrinkles or bags out in many Places; by which means the Passages for the Matter contain'd therein become straighten'd, and the Lacteal Vessels have the more time to soak in the Chyle.

Connubial, belonging to Wedlock or Marriage.

Conoid, (*Gr.* in *Geom.*) a Solid which is produc'd by the Circumvolution or Turning of any Section of the Cone about its *Axis*, and consequently is of three sorts, viz. *Hyperbolic*, *Parabolic* and *Elliptical*, which last is also call'd a *Spheroid*.

Conoides, (in *Anat.*) a particular Gland or Kernel in the Brain; the same as *Conarium* and *Glandula Pinealis*.

Conquassatio, (*Lat.*) properly a shaking as with an Earthquake, a dashing or breaking in pieces: In *Pharmacy*, or the Apothecaries Art, the beating of Herbs or Fruits with a Pestle, to get their Juice.

To **Conquer**, (*Fr.*) to bring under, to gain or get by Force of Arms; to master; to gain or win People's Hearts or Affections.

Conquero, one that has conquer'd, a Subduer.

Conquest, the Act of conquering or the thing conquer'd: Also a Term in the Practick of *Scotland*, which differs from *Heritage* in this respect, that the latter signifies Lands and Goods belonging to any Person, as Successor to his Father or any other Predecessor, whereas *Conquest* is taken for those which a Man possesses by his own private Title or by Gift, or by any other simple Contract.

Conrad, (*Germ.* i. e. able Counsel) a proper Name of Men.

Concreta Pellis, (in old *Latin* Records) a Hide or Skin dress'd, a *Concreatore*, i. e. by the Currier.

Consanguinity, (*Lat.*) Kindred by Blood, or Birth.

Conscience, the Testimony or Witness of one's own Mind, the inward Knowledge of a thing; a Scruple.

Conscientious, that has a good Conscience, just and upright in dealing.

Conscionable, the same as conscientious; also equitable, reasonable.

Conscious, that knows one's self to be guilty of, or privy to.

Conscribed, a Term in *Geometry*, the same as circumscribed. See *To Circumscribe*.

Conscript, an Addition or Title anciently given to the Senators of *Rome*, who were styl'd *Patres Conscripti* or *Conscripti Fathers*, because their Names were inroll'd in the Register of the Senate.

To **Consecrate**, to hallow, to appoint or set apart to an Holy use, to dedicate or devote, to immortalize, or give everlasting Continuance to one's Memory.

Consecration, the Act of consecrating.

Conseclary, that which follows upon the Demonstration of an Argument, a Consequence drawn from a foregoing Proposition; an additional Inference or Deduction, being the same with Corollary.

Consecutive, immediately following one after another.

Content,

Consent, Approbation, Accord or Agreement: In a Medicinal Sense, it signifies, 1. the depending of one Distemper upon another; thus a difficulty of breathing is said *To proceed by Consent from a Pleurisy*, and in that case ceases as soon as the Disease on which it depends is removed: Or, 2. the mutual Sympathy or Correspondence between the several Parts of the Body; as when one Nerve is affected with the hurt of another, or when the Inflammation of the Membrane or Skin call'd *Pleura* is communicated to the Lungs, &c.

To **Consent**, to agree or accord, to approve or allow of.

Consentaneous, agreeable.

Consentient, consenting, willing.

Consequence, an orderly Following, Conclusion, Inference; the result of any Action or Thing; also Importance, Moment, or Weight.

Consequence or Consequentia, a Term in Astronomy. See *Antecedence* and *Succession of the Signs*.

Consequent, following, succeeding, ensuing.

A **Consequent**, that which follows upon some thing. In *Logick*, the last part of an Argument, opposed to the *Antecedent*. See *Conditional Propositions*.

Consequent of a Ratio or Reason, (in *Mathem.*) is the latter of two Terms of Proportion, or the Term between which and the *Antecedent*, a Comparison is made; as in the Reason or Proportion of the Number 2 to 3; 3 is the Consequent with which the Antecedent 2 is compared. Again if the Proportion were of the Magnitude or Quantity *A* to *B*; *B* is said to be the Consequent. See *Antecedent*.

Conservation, a preserving, keeping, or maintaining.

Conseruator, (*Lat.*) a Protector or Defender; a Keeper or Maintainer; a Preserver: In some of our ancient Writers, an Umpire chosen or appointed to compose Differences between two other Parties.

Conseruator of the Peace, one that has special Charge by virtue of his Office, to see the King's Peace kept; such were the *Wardens of the Peace* before the establishing of Justices under King *Edward III.* and Petty Constables are so counted by the common Law. The Corporation of the great Level of the Fens consists of a Governor, six Bailiffs, twenty *Conseruators*, and Commonalty.

Conseruator of the Truce and safe Conduits, an Officer formerly appointed in every Sea-port, to enquire of all Offences done against the King's Truce and safe Conduits upon the main Sea, out of the Liberties of the Cinque Ports: He was authoriz'd by the King's Letters Patent, and had a Salary of forty Pounds *per Annum*.

Conseruatory, a Place to lay up safe, or keep any thing in, especially a Store-house for Plants, Fruits, &c. a Green-house.

Conserbe, a sort of Composition made of Sugar and the Paste of Flowers, or Herbs, so that it may be kept several Years: Also a Term in Fortification. See *Counter-guard* and *Envelope*.

To **Conserbe**, to defend or maintain, to preserve or keep.

To **Conserber**, to mind, to think of, to meditate upon, to regard, to have a respect for.

Conserberable, that deserves to be consider'd, remarkable.

Conserberate, circumspect, wise, advised, discreet.

Conserberation, a bethinking one's self, a Motive or forcible Reason, Respect, or Regard, Requital: In a *Law-sense*, it is the material Cause of a Contract or Bargain, without which it would not

be effectual or binding, being either express'd, as when a Man bargains to give a certain Sum of Money for any thing, or else imply'd, as when the Law inforces a Consideration.

To **Consign**, to appoint, to make over, to deliver.

In the way of Trade, Goods are said **To be consigned to a Factor**, when they are sent him by his Employer to be sold, &c. Again when a Factor returns Goods to his Employer, they are said *To be consigned* to that Employer.

Consignation, the Act of Consigning, making over, &c. In a *Law-sense*, the putting of a Sum of Money, or of Bills and Bonds into sure Hands, till the Decision of some Controversy that hinders the Delivery of the said Trusts.

Consignigo, (*Lat.*) an Herb so call'd, because often found growing amidst Rie, Bears-foot, or Setterwort.

To **Constit**, to be made up of, to hang, or agree together.

Consistence, Essence, the way or manner of being; Relation or Agreement; also the Thickness of liquid things.

Consistent, suitable, or agreeable to, that has a Consistence or is not fluid.

Consistent Bodies, a Term us'd by Mr. *Boyle*, for solid or firm ones, *i. e.* such whose Parts are closely united together, so that they cannot slide over one another's Surface, as easily as the Parts of fluid Bodies do.

Consistorial, belonging to a Consistory; as *A Consistorial Decree*.

Consistory, a solemn meeting of the Pope and Cardinals; also an Assembly of the Ministers and Elders of the Reformed Church, especially among the *French* Protestants: In a *Law-sense*, the Tribunal or Place of Justice in the Spiritual Courts, belonging to the Archbishops, or Bishops.

† To **Consociate**, to unite or join together in mutual Society or Fellowship: See *To Associate*.

Consolation, Comfort, an easing of Grief.

Consolatory, that gives or affords Comfort, comfortable.

Console, (*Fr.* in *Masonry*) a kind of Bracket or Shouldering-piece that juts out, and serves to support a Cornice, or to bear up Figures, Butts, Vessels and other Ornaments of the like Nature.

Consolida, (*Lat.*) the Herb-Consound, or Comfrey, of great Virtue for curing Wounds, Looseness of the Belly, Sharpness of Humours, Consumptions, &c.

Consolidantia, consolidating Remedies, *i. e.* such as cleanse and close up Wounds.

To **Consolidate**, to make whole, or to close; to be strongly united, or join'd together; a Term us'd by Surgeons in speaking of Wounds or broken Bones: Thus they say, *The Parts begin to consolidate*, *i. e.* to join together in one Piece, as they were before the *Fracture*, or the *Solution of Continuity*.

Consolidation, the Act of Consolidating: Among the *Civilians*, it is an uniting of the Possession and Profits with the Property; as if a Man have the Profits of certain Lands by Legacy, and afterwards buys the Property or Fee Simple of the Heir; See *Unity of Possession*. In Common Law, *Consolidation* is a joining of two Benefices or Spiritual Livings into one; and in *Surgery*, an uniting of broken or disjointed Bones, or a closing the Lips of a Wound, when it begins to come to a Scar.

Consonance, Conformity, Agreeableness, or Suitableness: In *Musick*, the Agreement of *Grave* and *Acute* Sounds, so proportionably order'd as to make a pleasing Harmony.

Consonance of Words, is when two Words sound much alike at the end, rhiming, or chiming.

Consonant, conformable, agreeable.

A **Consonant**, (in *Grammar*) a Letter that has no Sound of it self, unless it be join'd to some Vowel.

Consozt, a Partaker of the same Condition; a Companion, or Mate; the Wife of a Sovereign Prince, or other great Person: Also the Harmony made by several Voices or Musical Instruments: a Musick-meeting.

To **Consozt**, to keep Company, or Society with.

Confound or **Comfrey**, an Herb by some call'd Back-wort, for its great Efficacy in strength'ning the Back. See *Consolida* and *Comfrey*.

† **Conspersion**, a strewing, or sprinkling about.

Conspicuous, easy to be seen, clear, manifest; eminent, famous, remarkable.

Conspiracy, a Combination or Plot, properly an Agreement of Parties to do any thing either good or bad. But in *Common Law*, it is always taken in the worst Sense, and signifies an Agreement of such as bind themselves by Covenant, Oath, or otherwise, that every one of them shall assist the other maliciously to indict, or cause some Person to be indicted of Felony, or falsely to move and maintain Pleas, &c.

Conspiracione, a Writ that lies against Conspirators.

Conspirator, one that has conspir'd for some ill Design, or that has had a hand in a Plot, a Plotter.

To **Conspire**, to suit or agree together, to consplot or bandy together.

Constable, *qu. Comes Stabuli*, i. e. Master of the Horse, or as others will have it deriv'd from the Saxon Words *Koning* and *Stable*, i. e. the Stay or Prop of the King: A Term diversly us'd in our Common Law, *viz.*

The **Constable** or **Lord High Constable of England**, an Officer anciently of such Power, that it was thought too great for any Subject, having the same Jurisdiction as the Earl Marshal, and taking Place of him, as a chief Judge in the Marshal's Court: So that a Lord High Constable has only been made for a long time, at solemn Tryals by Combate, or upon a Coronation, as that of *K. Charles II.*

It was also heretofore a Title belonging to the Lords of certain Manors, and at last others were appointed of an Inferiour Rank, as Constables of Hundreds or Franchises, commonly call'd **High Constables**, and under those the *Petty Constables* of every Town or Parish. There are also other Officers of particular Places so styl'd; as the Constable of the Tower, of *Dover-Castle*, &c.

Constable of the Tower, a Nobleman who had the Government of that Fort, sometimes for Life, and sometimes during the King's Pleasure. He usually resided in the Royal Palace, and sometimes had the keeping of the Armories, Stores, and Victuals. *William Lord Allington* was the last Constable that enjoy'd this Dignity and Office, *A. D. 1679.*

Constanty, (*Lat.*) Firmness, Resolution, Perseverance, Steadfastness.

Constant, steady, resolute, continuing in one's Purpose; durable or lasting; certain or sure.

Constat, (*Law Term*) a Certificate taken out

of the Exchequer-Court of what is there upon Record, relating to any Matter in Question: Also an Exemplification or Copy of the Inrollment of Letters Patent.

Constellation, a Company or Cluster of fixed Stars imagin'd to represent some Figure or Creature, and commonly call'd by the Name of it: Of these there are 21 Northern and 12 Southern. See *Asterism*.

Consternation, great Fright, Amazement or Astonishment, upon some sudden Affliction, or publick Calamity.

To **Constipate**, to bind or make costive; properly to thwack together, to cram or ram close.

Constipation, the Act of constipating: Also a Term us'd in *Philosophy*, when the Parts of a Natural Body acquire a closer Texture than what they had before.

Constituent, that constitutes, or makes up.

To **Constitute**, to ordain, appoint, or assign; to establish or make.

Constitution, Ordinance, Decree, Law, Statute; a Regulation or Settlement made by Order of a Prince: Also the Temper of the Body, or a natural Disposition.

Constitutions Basilick. See *Basilick Constitutions*.

Constitutive, that is proper, or fit to constitute.

To **Constrain**, (*Fr.*) to force or oblige by force, to restrain or keep in.

Constraint, Compulsion; Force, Violence.

Constriction, a binding fast, or tying hard: In a *Philosophical Sense*, a crowding the Parts of any Natural Body, in order to Condensation or making it more thick.

Constrictor Labiorum Sphincter & Orbicularis Labiorum, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle that encompasses the Lips with orbicular or round Fibres; which when it acts, purses or draws them up; and is therefore termed by some *Osculatorius*.

Constrictores alarum nasi, ac Depressores labii superioris, are Muscles that arise from the fourth Bone of the upper Jaw, and are inserted to the Roots of the *Ale nasi* and superior parts of the upper Lip: so that they serve to draw the upper Lip and *Ale* downwards.

Construction, a building, framing, or making: In *Grammar*, the regular and due joining of Words together in a Sentence or Discourse; also Interpretation, Sense, or Meaning: In *Geometry*, the drawing of such Lines as are necessary before hand, for the making any Demonstration appear the more plain and undeniable.

Construction of Equations, (in *Algebra*) is the contriving such Figures and Lines as may demonstrate the Equation, Canon, or Theorem to be true, according to the Principles of *Geometry*.

Constructive, that tends to Construction; that may be framed or made.

To **Construe** or **Conster**, to interpret, or expound.

Construpration, a debauching, ravishing, or deflow'ring of Women or Maids.

Consualia, (*Lat.*) certain Feasts and Games appointed by *Romulus* the Founder of the City of *Rome*, when he stole the *Sabine* Virgins, in Honour of *Consus* the God of Counsels.

Consubstantial, (a Term in *Divinity*) that is of the same Substance.

Consubstantiation, (*i. e.* the Mixture or Union of two Substances) a Doctrine maintain'd by the *Lutherans*, who believe the Body and Blood of Christ to be substantially in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, together with the Substance of Bread and Wine.

Con

Consuetudinibus & Servitiis, (*Lat.*) a Writ of Right-close that lies against a Tenant, who with-holds from his Lord the Rent or Service due to him.

Consuetudo, Custom, Usage, Use: In some ancient *Writers*, a Day's Work to be done for the Lord of a Manour by his Tenant, as a Customary Service.

Consul, (among the old *Romans*) a Sovereign Magistrate, of whom two were chosen every Year by the People, after they had shaken off the Royal Authority; so call'd, because they took care of the Common-wealth, and gave Counsel to their Country-men: The Title is at present given to the chief Governours of several Cities, and more especially to the principal Managers of Trade, or Residents for Merchants in foreign Parts: There are also fifty *Consuls* at *Paris* in *France*, yearly chosen to determine matters of Debt.

Consular, belonging to a *Consul*; as *The Consular Dignity*.

Consularis, a Roman Gold-coin. See *Amenent*.

A **Consult**, the same as a *Consultation*, but commonly taken in an ill Sense, for the secret Cabals of Plotters against the State, as, *The King's Evidence was produc'd against him for Consults, in several Places, against his Majesty's Life*.

To **Consult**, to advise with, or take advice of; to deliberate upon a thing, or debate it; to take care of, or provide for.

Consultation, a consulting or deliberating about any Matter, especially of Physicians for the benefit of their Patients: Also the Name of a Writ, by virtue of which a Cause removed by Prohibition from the Ecclesiastical Court, or Court Christian to the King's Court, is return'd back to the former again.

To **Consume**, to destroy, waste, or devour; to spend, or squander away; also to waste or pine away, to wear out, decay, or diminish.

Consummate, compleat, perfect, absolute, accomplished.

To **Consummate**, to make perfect, accomplish, or finish; to compleat, or make an end of.

Consummation, consummating, fulfilling, or accomplishing; Perfection.

Consummatum, (*Lat.*) a Word us'd by some Writers in Physick, for the Juice or Moisture of a Hen cut into small Pieces, drawn out by Distillation in *Balneo Marie*; strong Broth.

Consumption, a consuming, or wasting, especially of Provisions, Commodities, &c. Also a defect of Nourishment, or the wasting or decaying of the Body, and particularly of the Muscular Flesh; a Disease often attended with a Hectick Fever, and distinguished into several kinds, according to the variety of its Cause, and the Parts it chiefly seizes on; as, *A Scorbutick Consumption, a Consumption of the Lungs, &c.*

Consumptive, that is inclin'd to, or that is actually in a Consumption.

Contabulation, (in *Architecture*) a joining of Boards together, a boarding or planking; a Floor, a Timber Frame.

Contact, a Philosophical Term for Touching, or Touch: In *Mathematicks*, it is when one Line, Plane, or Body, is made to touch another; and the Parts that do thus touch, are call'd *the Points or Places of Contact*.

Contagion, Infection, the spreading or catching of a Disease, as when it is communicated or translated from one Body to another, by certain *Effluvia*, or Steams sent forth from the Body of the Sick Person.

Contagious, infectious, apt to infect. The

Air is said *To be contagious*, when it is full of infectious Particles, that cause the Plague and other Pestilential Distempers.

To **Contain**, to hold, to comprehend, to keep in; to refrain or keep back, to keep within Bounds; to bridle, rule, or curb.

To **Contaminate**, to pollute, or defile.

Contamination, Pollution or Defilement, properly that of the Marriage Bed.

Conteque, (old Word) Contention, or Strife.

To **Contemn**, to despise, scorn, or slight; to set at nought, to make no account of.

To **Contemplate**, to behold or view, to take a full View of, to consider seriously, to muse or meditate upon.

Contemplation, Contemplating, Meditation, Study: In *Metaphysics*, it is defin'd to be the preserving of an *Idea* or Conception, which is brought into the Mind, for some time actually in View.

Contemplative, given to Contemplation.

Contemplatives, certain Friars of the Order of *St. Mary Magdalen*, who wore black upper Garments and white underneath.

Contemplator, one that contemplates.

Contemporary or **Cotemporary**, that lives in one time, that is of the same Age or standing with another.

Contempt, Despise, Scorn, Disdain.

Contemprible, that is to be contemned, scorned, or slighted; vile, base, or mean.

Contemptuous, scornful, reproachful, slighting.

To **Contend**, to strive, or quarrel, to dispute.

Contentment, an old *Law-word*, that seems to signify the Freehold-Land which lies to a Man's Tenement, or Dwelling house.

Contention, great Effort, united Endeavours, as, *A joint Contention of Strength*.

Content, contented, willing, satisfy'd, well pleased with what one has.

Content, (*Subst.*) Contentedness, or Satisfaction; also the Extent, or Compass of a Thing: In *Geometry*, the Measure of any Solid Figure, *viz.* in Cubick Inches or Feet.

To **Content**, to give Content, to Please, or Humour; to Pacify, or Appease; to Satisfy, Pay, or Recompence one for his Pains.

Contentation or **Contentment**, Contentedness, Satisfaction of Mind, a being content with one's Condition.

Contention, Strife, Debate, Dispute, or Quarrel; Vehemency, Heat, Eagerness.

Contentious, apt to contend, quarrelsome.

Contentment. See *Contentation*.

Contents, the Matters contained in a Book, Chapter, Letter, &c.

Contest, Debate, or Dispute.

To **Contest**, to contend, quarrel for, or wrangle.

Contestation, Contesting, Contention, Strife.

Context, (a Term in *Divinity*) a Portion of Scripture which precedes the Text, or some other particular Passage.

Contexture, an interweaving, or joining together, the ordering, or framing of a Discourse, the Composure, or Style of a Process, &c.

Contiguity or **Contiguosness**, Nearness, or Closeness, as when the Surface of one Body touches that of another.

Contiguous, that touches, or is next to, close adjoining, very near.

Contiguous Angles, (in *Geom.*) are such as have one Leg common to each Angle, and are otherwise call'd *Adjacent*, or *Adjoining Angles*.

Contenance or **Contineney**, Chastity, Temperance, Abstinence from unlawful Pleasures.

Contingens Causa. See *Continent Cause*.

Continent, containing one's self within the Bounds of Moderation; Temperate, Chaste, Sober.

Continent Cause of a Distemper, is that on which the Disease depends so immediately, that it continues so long as that remains, and ceases when the said Cause is remov'd: Thus a Stone sticking in the *Ureters* is the Continent Cause of a Stoppage of Urine.

Continent Fever, is that which performs its Course without any Intermission, or Abatement.

A **Continent**, (in *Geogr.*) a great Extent of main firm Land, which comprehends several Countries, Kingdoms, Provinces, &c. and is not interrupted, or separated by Seas.

Contingency, a Casualty, Accident, or uncertain Event that comes by Chance.

Contingent, that may, or may not happen to come to pass; Casual, Accidental. In *Mathematick*, it is also sometimes us'd for the Word *Tangent*.

Contingent Line, (in *Dialling*) is a straight Line supposed to arise from the Interfection of the Dial-plane with the Plane of the *Equinoctial*; so that in this Line, the Hour-lines of the Dial, and the Hour-circles mutually cut each other.

Contingent Use, (*Law-term*) such a Use, as by the Limitation may, or may not happen to vest, or put in Possession of the Lands, or Tenements.

Continual, that is without Intermission, constant.

Continual Claim, (in *Common Law*) is a Claim made from time to time, within every Year and Day, to Land, or any other thing, which at present cannot be attain'd by the Party that has a Right to it, without apparent Danger, as of being kill'd, or beaten.

Continual Fever, is that which sometimes remits, or abates, but never perfectly intermits; that is to say, the Patient is sometimes better, but never absolutely free from the Distemper.

Continual Means. See *Means*.

Continual Proportion, *Arithmetical and Geometrical.* See *Progression*.

Continuance, Lastingness: In *Common Law*, 'tis the same as *Prorogation* in the Civil; as *Continuance till the next Assizes*, i. e. a putting off the Tryal, which is sometimes done when it happens that some Record relating to the Case cannot be found, &c.

Continuando, a Term us'd when the Plaintiff would recover Damages for several Trespases in one and the same Action: For in one Action of Trespas, Damages may be recover'd for divers Trespases, by laying the first with a *Continuando* to the whole Time.

Continuation, the Act of Continuing.

Continuator, one that continues a Work begun by another.

To **Continue**, to pursue, or carry on; to prolong, to persevere, or hold on; to abide, or last.

Continued Bass, a Term in *Musick*, the same as *Thorough-bass*; so call'd, because it goes quite thro' the Composition.

Continued Proportionals. See *Discrete Proportion*.

Continued Quantity or a **Continuum**, is that whose Parts are inseparably join'd, or united together, so that it cannot be distinguish'd where one begins, and another ends. See *Discrete Quantity*.

Continued Zocle. See *Zocle*.

Continuity, the Connexion, or Joining together of the several parts of a thing; as *The Continuity of Scenes in a Stage-play*. In *Surgery*, it is when the Parts of the Body are all whole and entire, without being divided.

Continuous or **Continued Body**, a Body whose Parts are no way divided.

Continuum. See *Continued Quantity*.

Contortion, a wresting, wrenching, or pulling awry: Also a Term us'd by *Surgeons*, when a Bone is somewhat disjoined, tho' not entirely; a Sprain.

Contour, (*Fr.*) Circumference, or Compass: In *Painting* and *Carving*, *Contours* are the outward Lines of a Picture, or Figure.

Contra-Antiscion, (in *Astrol.*) is the Degree and Minute in the *Ecliptick*, opposite to the *Antiscion*.

Contraband or **Contrabanded Goods**, such Goods as are forbidden by Act of Parliament, or Proclamation, to be brought into, or convey'd out of this into other Nations, as Bone-lace, Buttons, thrown Silk, Sword blades, &c.

Contract, (*Lat.*) a Covenant, Bargain, or Agreement; a Deed, Instrument, or Articles in Writing: In *Common Law*, it is defined to be a Covenant, or Agreement, with a Lawful Consideration, or Cause; as when a Sum of Money is given for the Lease of a Manour, &c.

To **Contract**, to make a Contract, to covenant, to article; to abridge, or shorten, to draw together; to get, or catch an ill Habit, or Disease.

Contractation-house, a Place where Contracts or Agreements are made for the promoting of Trade.

Contractile, a Term made use of by some *Physicians*, to express such Muscles, and other parts of the Body as are contracted.

Contraction, drawing together, making short, shrinking; as *A Contraction of Syllables, of the Nerves, &c.* In *Logick*, a Method by which the thing reducing abridges that which is reduced; as *The Arguments of Poems, or the Contents of Chapters*.

Contracture, (in *Architect.*) the making small of Pillars about the top: In *Surgery*, a Contraction, that is made by degrees, of any part of the Back, Hand, Foot, &c. by which the bending of it is hinder'd, or at least cannot be performed without some Pain, or Force.

To **Contradict**, to oppose another's Assertion, to gainsay.

Contradiction, a Contrariety of Terms, Gainsaying.

Contradictory, full of Contradiction.

Contradictory, that contradicts it self, or implies a Contradiction.

Contradictory Opposition, (in *Logick*) the Contrariety of two Propositions, both in Quality and Quantity: so that if one of them be Affirmative, the other shall be Negative; if one Universal, the other Particular; as *Every Man is Rational, some Man is not Rational*: Or else both the Propositions are Singular and Particular; one affirming, and the other denying the same thing; as *The Circle is squareable, the Circle is not squareable*.

Contradistinction, the Act of contradicting or distinguishing.

To **Contradistinguish**, to distinguish on the other Side.

Contrafactio, (*Lat.*) an old *Law Word* for Counterfeiting; as *Contrafactio Sigilli Regis*, i. e. a Counterfeiting of the King's Seal.

Contrafracture, a Counter-cleft: In *Surgery*, a kind of Fracture of the Scull-bone, when the Part struck remains whole, and the opposite part is cleft.

Contra fornam Collations, is a Writ that lies where a Man has given Lands in perpetual Alms to any Religious House, Hospital, &c. For if they alien the Lands, then the Donor, or his Heirs, may recover them by Virtue of this Writ.

Contra fornam Feoffamenti, a Writ that lies for the Heir of a Tenant infeoffed of certain Lands, or Tenements, by Charter of Feoffment of a Lord, to make certain Services and Suits to his Court; and afterwards distrained for more than is contain'd in the said Charter.

Contraindications, are divers Symptoms, or Signs in a Disease, the Consideration of which dissuades a Physician from using such a particular Remedy when other things induce him to it.

Contramandatio Placiti, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd in *Leg. Hen. 1. Cap. 59.* which seems to signify a respiting, or giving the Defendant further Time to answer; an Imparance or Countermanding what was formerly order'd.

Contramure, (in *Fortification*) a little Out-wall built before another Partition-wall, or about the main Wall of a City, or Town, to strengthen it, so that it may receive no Damage from the adjacent Buildings, &c.

Contraposition, a putting against: In *Logick*, a changing of the whole Subject into the whole Predicate, and the contrary; keeping both the same Quantity and Quality, but altering the Terms from Finite to Infinite: as *Every Man is a Living Creature; therefore every thing that is a Living Creature is not a Man.*

Contraried, an old Word for Contradicted.

Contrarients, a Name heretofore given to the Barons that took part with *Thomas Earl of Lancaster* against *K. Edward II.*

Contrariety, Opposition, Disagreement.

Contrary, opposite: Things are said *To be contrary*, whose Nature, or Qualities are absolutely different, and which destroy one another.

Contraries, (a Term in *Logick*) when one thing is oppos'd to another; as *Light and Darknes*, *Sight and Blindness*, &c.

Contrast, (*Fr.*) a small Dispute, or Difference: In *Painting*, a different Disposition of the Objects and Parts of the Figures.

Contrate-wheel, is that Wheel in Pocket-Watches and others, which is next to the Crown-wheel, whose Teeth and Hoop lie contrary to those of other Wheels; whence it has its Name.

Contravallation or **The Line of Contravallation**, (in *Fortif.*) is a Trench guarded with a Parapet, or Breast-work, which the Besiegers usually cut round about a Place, without Musket-shot of it, to secure themselves on that Side, and to stop the Sallies of the Garrison; so that the whole Army which carries on a Siege, lies between the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation.

To **Contravene**, to act contrary to an Agreement; to infringe, or break a Law.

Contravention, the Act of Contravening.

Concraperba, a *West-Indian* Plant, much us'd by the *Spaniards* and others in Counter-poisons, and of which our Distillers make a kind of strong Water.

† **Concretion**, a touching, or handling.

Contre-queue d' Hironde, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) the Counter-swallows-tail, an Out-work in form of a single *Tenaille*, wider at the Gorge, or next the Place, than at the Head, or towards the Campaign; in which respect it is contrary to the

Queue d' Hironde, or Swallows-tail, the latter being widest at the Head.

Contributory, (*Lat.*) that pays Contribution.

To **Contribute**, to give something with others, to conduce, to avail, to help.

Contribution, a contributing, a joint giving of Money, or Supplies towards any Business of Importance: In *Military Affairs*, an Imposition, or Tax paid by Frontier-Countries, to save themselves from being plunder'd and destroy'd by the Enemy.

Contributio factenda, a Writ that lies where several Persons are bound to one thing, yet the whole Burden is put upon one, to oblige all to bear an equal share of the Charge: Thus if Joint Tenants hold a Mill *pro indiviso*, and are equally to take the Profits of it, the Mill falling to decay, and one, or more of them refusing to contribute towards the Reparation, the rest shall have this Writ to compel them.

Contrite, (a Term in *Divinity*) that is very penitent, or sorrowful for his Sins, and Transgressions of the Divine Law.

Contrition, a true sincere Sorrow which a Penitent feels for having offended God, thro' the sole Consideration of his Goodness, without reflecting on the Fear of Punishment, which his Sins have deserved.

Contrivance, Device, Ingenuity in Contriving.

To **Contrive**, to design, to plot, to manage.

Controll, (*Fr.*) Contradiction, Censure, Check; properly a Book, or Register, in which a Roll is kept of other Registers.

To **Controll**, to examine Accounts, to oversee, to disprove, to censure or find fault with.

Controller, an Officer that keeps a Roll of other Inferiour Officers Accounts; a Reformer of Manners, an Overseer.

Controller or Clerk Controller of the King's House, an Officer at Court, who has Power to allow, or disallow the Charges of Pursuivants, Messengers, Purveyors, &c. As also the Controlling of all Defaults and Miscarriages of the Inferiour Officers.

Controller of the Hamper, an Officer in Chancery, who in Term-time daily attends on the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, takes all things seal'd from the Clerk of the Hamper inclos'd in Leather-bags, notes down the number and effect of things so receiv'd, and enters them all in a Book, with the Duties belonging to the King, &c.

Controller of the Mint, an Officer who is to see, that the Money be paid to the just Assize, to overlook and controll the Officers, in case of any Defaults, &c. his Salary being 300 Pounds *per Annum*.

Controller of the Navy, an Officer, whose Business is to attend and controll all Payments of Wages, to know the Market-rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping, to examine and audit all Treasurers, Victuallers and Store-keepers Accounts; for which he has a Yearly Salary of 500 Pounds.

Controller of the Pell, an Officer belonging to the Exchequer, who keeps a Contrarollment of the Pell of Receipts, and goes out. See *Pells*.

Controller of the Pipe, another Officer of the Exchequer, who writes Summons to the Sheriff, to gather the Farms and Debts of the Pipe, and also keeps a Controlment of the same.

Controller General, an Officer belonging to the Artillery.

To **Contrive**, (old Word) to devise.

Controversial, (*Lat.*) belonging to Controversy.

Controversy, Debate, Dispute, Variance.

To **Controvert**, to dispute of, to argue *pro* and *con*.

Controver, (*Fr.* Law-word) he that of his own accord invents and spreads abroad feigned Tales; a Forger of false News.

Contumacious, (*Lat.*) stubborn, self-willed, obstinate, rebellious.

Contumacy, Stubbornness, Rebellion, particularly in refusing to appear in a Court of Justice, when summoned thereto.

Contumelious, Reproachful, Spiteful, Outragious, Affrontive.

Contumely, Reproach or Taunt, Affront or Abuse, scurrilous Language.

Contusion, properly a beating, battering, or bruising: Among *Chymists*, a reducing to Powder, by pounding in a Mortar. In *Surgery*, a Bruise, dividing the Continuity of Parts in the Flesh, or Bones, either by a Fall, or Blow; so that the Flesh is broken, tho' the Skin be whole.

Contusion of the Skull, a kind of Fracture, when by a hard and blunt Instrument the Skull-bone is so hurt, that it appears sound from without, but yet is separated from the whole on the inside.

Convalescence or Convalescency, a Recovery of Health, Strength, or Vigour.

Convenient, (old *Law-word*) convenient, fitting, agreeable.

To **Convene**, to call together, to assemble; to come together, or meet.

Convenience or Conventiency, Advantage, Ease; Fitness, Agreeableness, Suitableness: In *Architecture*, *Convenience* consists in so ordering and disposing the several Parts of a Building, that they may not hinder, or shock one another.

Convenient, fit, suitable, agreeable, seasonable.

Convent, a Monastery, or Religious House.

To **Convent**, (old Word) to summon to appear.

Conventicle, a little private Assembly for Religious Exercises, a Name first given to the Meetings of *Wickliff*, above 200 Years ago, and since to those of the Non-conformists.

Conventio, (*Lat.*) a Convention, a Meeting of People. It is also often us'd in Ancient and Modern Pleasings at Law, for a Covenant, or Agreement.

Convention, a Writ that lies for any Covenant in Writing not performed: Also a general Meeting of the Estates of the Realm; as that which was call'd upon the Abdication of King *James II.* and afterwards turn'd into a Parliament.

Conventional, belonging to a Convention, or Assembly; done by Agreement, or under certain Articles.

Conventioner, a Member of a Convention.

Conventual, belonging to a Convent, or Company of Religious Persons; as *A Conventual Church*.

Conventuals, Monks, Friars, or Nuns, that actually live in a Convent.

Convergent or Converging, bowing together, a Term in *Opticks*; as *Convergent Rays*, i. e. Those Rays which going from divers Points of the Object, incline towards one another, till at last they meet and cross, and then *diverge* or run off from each other. See *Divergent Rays*.

Conversant, that keeps Company with; also well versed or skilled in, *Conversant* about, that treats of a thing; as *Mathematicks are Conversant about Greatness*.

Conversation, familiar Discourse among several Persons; Intercourse, Society, Demeritour, Behaviour.

Converse, turned, or translated: In *Mathematicks*, one Proposition is call'd the *Converse of another*, when after a Conclusion is drawn from something supposed in the first Proposition, that Conclusion is likewise supposed, and then that which in the other was supposed, is now drawn as a Conclusion from it. Thus when two Right-lines are supposed to be parallel, and another crosses them, it may be demonstrated that the alternate Angles are equal; so 'tis equally true *Conversely*, that if the alternate Angles be equal, the Lines which are crossed must be parallel.

Converse Direction, a Term us'd by *Astronomers*, when a *Significator* is brought to the Place of the Promissors, by the Motion of the highest Sphere call'd *Primum Mobile*, contrary to the Succession of the Signs.

Converse, (*Subst.*) familiar Intercourse, or Correspondence

To **Converse**, to keep Company, and be familiar with.

Conversion, Turning, Alteration, Change; especially of Manners: In *Divinity*, a turning to God, a remarkable Change of Mind, Heart and Life, wrought in every true Penitent: Also a Rhetorical Figure, the same as *Apostrophe*.

Conversion of Equations, (in *Algebra*) a particular manner of changing an Equation, when the Quantity sought, or any Member or Degree of it is a Fraction; which is done by multiplying the whole by the Denominator of the Fractional Part; and this Method is call'd *Isomeria* by *Vieta*.

Conversion of Propositions, (in *Logick*) is the changing of the Subject into the place of the Predicate, and the Predicate into the place of the Subject, yet always retaining the same Quantity of both Propositions; as *Every Right-lined Triangle has the Sum of its Angles equal to two Right ones; Every Right-lined Figure that has the Sum of its Angles equal to two Right ones, is a Triangle*.

Conversion of Reason, (in *Arith.*) is the Comparison of the Antecedent with the Difference of the Antecedent and Consequent, in two equal Reasons or Proportions; As if there be the same Reason of 2. to 3, as of 8 to 12; we conclude there is also the same Reason of 2 to 1, as of 8 to 4.

A **Convert**, (in *Divinity*) a Person turn'd to the true Religion.

To **Convert**, to turn, or change; to turn to, or apply to one's Profit, or Use.

Convertible, that may be turned, ~~changeable~~; as *Convertible Terms*.

Convex, bending down on every side, like the Heavens or the outside of a Globe or round Body: Thus Glasses are said to be *Convex*, when they are thicker in the middle than at the Edges, or rather when their Surface rises up regularly above the Plane of the Base; as they are *Concave*, when the Surface sinks down regularly, or with a regular Crookedness below it; so that the same thing may be, and often is *Convex* without, and *Concave* on the inside.

Convexity, the crookedness and bending or bowing of a thing downward on the outside, contradicting with'd from *Concavity*, which is on the inside.

To **Convey**, to carry, to send into another Place, or Country, to make over an Estate, &c.

Conveyance, carrying: In a Law-sense, an Instrument or Deed, by which Lands or Tenements are convey'd, or made over from one to another.

Conveyancer, a Maker of, or a Person well skill'd in making such Writings.

Convict, one that is found guilty of an Offence.

Convict Reculant, one that has been legally presented, indicted and convicted, for refusing to come to Church, to hear the Common Prayer, according to several Statutes; a Term generally apply'd to Papists, &c.

To **Convict**, to prove one guilty, as To convict one of High-Treason or Felony, &c.

Conviction, Convicting, full Proof: In Divinity, the first Degree of Repentance, by which a Penitent is convinced or made apprehensive of the evil Nature of Sin, and of his own Guiltiness: In Common Law, the proving of a Person guilty of an Offence by the Verdict of a Jury; or when a Man is outlawed, or appears and confesses the Fact.

Convictive, that tends to convict.

To **Convict**, to make one sensible of the Truth of any thing, or matter of Fact, by evident Reasons or Proofs, to persuade thoroughly.

Convocation, a Calling, or Assembling together: It is commonly taken for a general Meeting of the Clergy, to consult about Church-affairs in time of Parliament.

Convocation-House, the Place where the Clergy meet for that purpose, divided, as the Parliament is, into two distinct Houses, viz. the Upper *Convocation-house*, where the Arch-bishops and Bishops sit, and the Lower, where all the rest of the Clergy have their respective Seats. This *Convocation* or *Synod*, as it now stands for the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of a President, who is the Lord Arch-bishop, 21 Bishops, 22 Deans, 53 Archdeacons, 24 Proctors of Chapters, 44 Proctors for the Diocesan Clergy, 2 for each Diocess, and one *Precentor*.

To **Convolve**, to call together, or assemble.

Convolution, a rolling, wrapping, or winding about. Among the *Herbalists*, a winding or turning Motion which is peculiar to the Trunks or Stems of some Plants; as the *Convoluti* or Bind-weeds, and to the Claspers of Vines and of Briony.

Convolutus, (*Lat.*) a little hairy Worm with many Feet that eats Vine-leaves, when they first shoot out; a Vine-grub: Also the Herb *Witch-wind*, or Bind-weed, also the twisting of the small Guts, a *Dyscale*.

Convoy, (*Fr.*) a Conduct, or Guard; a Supply of Men, Money, Ammunition and Provisions, convey'd into a Town, or to an Army; or the Body of Men that marches to secure any thing from an Enemy: Also one or more Men of War that accompany Merchants Ships, to defend them from Pirates; or a Company of Merchant Men with their Guard.

To **Convoy**, to convey, or guard after such a manner.

Conus, (*Gr.*) a Pine-apple, the Fruit of the Cypress-tree, a Top or Gig: Also a *Cone*, a solid Geometrical Figure, broad and round at bottom, with a sharp top like a Sugar-loaf.

Conus metallicus, a sort of Crucible, or Chymical Vessel, made to melt Iron, or any other Metal.

Conscience. See *Conscience*.

Consultant, (*Fr.* Law-term) knowing, understanding, or being privy to; as if the *Consultant* and agrees to the *Propositor*.

Convulsio, (*Lat.*) a plucking or striking up; the Convulsion or Cramp, a pricking or shooting Ach or Pain. *Convulsio Continua*, a Disease in the Jaws, when the Mouth and one side of the Face is turn'd awry.

Convulsion, a Distemper by which the Nerves, Muscles and Members are drawn together, or loosn'd against or without the Will; as in the Falling-sickness, Cramp, &c.

Convulsive, belonging to Convulsions; as *Convulsive Motions*, which are sudden and quick Convulsions or Shakings that cease and return alternately or by turns.

Conyza, (*Gr.*) Flea-bane, an Herb; the Leaves of which strew'd, or burnt, kill Gnats or Fleas.

To **Coo**, to make a Noise as Turtles and Pidgeons do.

Cook, a Man or Woman that dresses Meat; &c. Proverbially, a bad Cook is call'd *The Cook of Hefdin*, who *poison'd the Devil*.

Cook-room, a particular Room in a Ship, where the Cook, with his Mate, dresses and delivers out the Victuals, according to the number of Messes.

Cookery, a Cook's Trade, the Art of dressing Meat.

Cooter, a kind of Vessel, or great Tub us'd by Brewers.

Coom, the Soot that gathers over an Oven's Mouth.

Coomb or **Comb**, a Measure of Corn, containing four Bushels, or half a Quarter.

Cooper, (*Fr.*) a sort of Step in Dancing: Also a Term in *Heraldry*. See *Couped*.

To **Co-operate**, (*Lat.*) to work together, to act with another, in the producing of some Effect.

Co-operation, co-operating, joint-working.

Co-operator, one that co-operates, a Fellow-worker.

Coopertio Arbozum, (*Lat.*) a Word us'd in some ancient Writers for the Bark of Trees, *Quercus discooperta*, an Oak debarked.

Coopertorium, a Caslock or upper Garment, a Cover for any thing; *Coopertorium ad lectum*, a Blanket, or Coverlet for a Bed.

Co-ordinate, that is of equal Degree, Order, or Rank.

Coor, a Water-fowl, otherwise call'd a Moor-hen.

Top, the top of any thing, a Taft on the Head of Birds.

Copal, a sort of hard Resin of a white or yellowish Colour, brought from the *West-Indies*, which the Inhabitants use for a Perfume, and it is also burnt here against cold Diseases of the Brain.

Coparceners or **Parceners**, (in *Common Law*) are such as have an equal Portion in the Inheritance of their Ancestor. See *Parceners*.

Coparteny or **Coparteny**, such an equal Division, or Share; as *To hold an Estate in Coparceny*.

Copartner, one that is join'd in Partnership with another.

Coparubas, a kind of *American Plant*, the Juice of which is a Balsam of admirable Virtue, insomuch that the brute Beasts bitten by Serpents, or wounded in Hunting, resort to it for Cure, by instinct of Nature; it being a Sovereign Medicine for all Wounds, and a singular Antidote against Poison.

Copayva Balsamum, a sort of Gum that distils like Turpentine from a Tree growing in *Brasil*.

Copp, a kind of Priests-Vestment, fasten'd with a Clasp before, and hanging down from the Shoulders to the Heels: Also a Tribute or Custom paid to the King, or to the Lord of the Manor out of the Lead-mines in the Wapentake of *Wicksworth* in *Derby-shire*. In *Doomsday Record*, *Copp* is taken for a Hill; and in *Chaucer*, for a Cloak.

To **Cope**, to jut out as a Wall does; also an old Word for to barter or truck: In *Falconry*, to pare a Hawk's Beak or Talons. To *Cope* with one, to oppose one, or to make Head against him.

Copeta

Copernican System, (in *Astron.*) is that Hypothesis or Representation of the Universe; which places the Sun in the Center or middle of it, and supposes the Planets with the Earth to move round about the Sun: This System is so call'd from *Nicholas Copernicus* the Inventer, or rather Reviver of it. See *System of the World*.

Copese mate, a Partner in Merchandizing.

Copbells, (*Gr.*) a deaf'ning, or making deaf; also Deafness, a Disease by which the Sense of hearing is wholly lost, or much impair'd.

Copula libelli deliberanda, a Writ that lies in Case, where a Man cannot get the Copy of a Libel, at the Hands of an Ecclesiastical Judge.

Copiates or Cupiades, (*Gr.*) a kind of dainty Eats.

Coping, (in *Architell.*) the top of a Building, or the brow of a Wall made sloping.

Coping-irons, (among *Falconers*) Instruments us'd for the coping or paring of a Hawk's Beak, Rounces, or Talons, when over-grown.

Copious, (*Lat.*) plentiful, abounding.

Copland, (*Sax. qu.* Head-land) a piece of Ground into which the rest of the Lands in a Furlong do shoot.

Copos. See *Copus*.

Copps, (in old *Latin* Writers) a Cock of Geats, Hay, or Corn, divided into Portions fit to be sithed.

Coppet, sharp-topped.

Coppel or Cappel, (*Fr.*) the Pot in which Goldsmiths melt, or fine their Metal. Among Chymists, *Coppels* are certain Vessels made of Ashes well wash'd, or burnt Bones in shape of a Cup, to be us'd in the trying and purifying of Gold and Silver.

Copper, a Metal that abounds in Vitriol and Sulphur, and may more easily be hammer'd out than Gold or Silver.

Rose-Copper, a Copper melted several times, and separated from its gross and earthy Parts.

Copper-bridge. See *Bridge*.

Copperas, a sort of Mineral. See *Vitriol*.

Coppice or Copse, a little Wood consisting of Underwoods, which may be cut at the Growth of Twelve or Fifteen Years.

Coprocitica, (*Gr.*) Medicines that purge away the Excrements or Ordure in the Guts.

Coprophoria, a Purgation, or purging.

Coprostacia, Costiveness, or binding of the Belly.

Copula, (*Lat.*) a coupling or joining together, a Fetter or Shackle, a Band or Tie: In *Logick*, the Verb that joins together any two Terms in an Affirmative or Negative Proposition; as *God is good*, where (*is*) is the Copula; *Riches alone make not a Man happy*, where (*make*) is the Copula.

Copulation, (*Lat.*) a coupling, or joining together; carnal coupling between Male and Female.

Copulative, (in *Grammar*) that serves to couple, or join; as *A Conjunction Copulativa*.

Copulative Propositions, (in *Logick*) are those that include several Subjects, or several Attributes join'd together, by an Affirmative or Negative Conjunction, viz. *and*, *not*, or *neither*: As if one should say, *That Knowledge and Riches do not make a Man happy*; here Knowledge and Riches are united, and 'tis affirmed of both, that they do not make a Man happy.

Copus or Copos, (*Gr.*) Labour, Trouble, Weariness occasion'd by Labour: Also a Weariness of the Limbs, when the Muscles or their Fibres are loaded and clogged with such clammy Humours, that they are render'd unfit for Motion.

Copy, (*Fr.*) the Original of a Book, a printed Book, a Pattern to write after: In a *Law-sense*, the Duplicate, Example, or Transcript of an Original Writing; as *The Copy of a Charter*, of a *Court-roll*, &c.

Copy-hold, (in *Common Law*) a Tenure for which the Tenant has nothing to shew, but the Copy of the Rolls made by the Steward of the Lord's Court, who among other things enrolls and keeps a Register of such Tenants as he admits to any parcel of Lands or Tenements belonging to the Manor. This Tenure is call'd a *Base Tenure*, because it holds at the Will of the Lord, and formerly *Tenure in Villenage*.

Copy-money, a Sum of Money paid by a Book-seller to an Author, for his Manuscript Copy: Also a Consideration allow'd by a Master-Printer to every Work-man, instead of so many Printed Copies which they claim when the Book is finish'd.

To Copy out, to write after an Original; as, *To Copy out a Will*, &c.

Coquelucho, (*Ital.*) a kind of violent Cough.

Coquetry, (*F.*) Skill in carrying on amorous Intrigues, Effeminacy, Wantonness. See *Coquet*.

Cor, (*Lat.*) the Heart, a principal Member of the Body, whose Office is to receive and distribute the Blood to all the Parts: Its Substance is fleshy and fibrous, made up of several Muscles and Tendons. Among Herbalists, *Cor* is taken to signify, the inward, soft, pithy and spongy part of any Tree or Plant, which they also call *Medulla* and *Matrix Arboris*.

Cor Caroli, a single Star in the Northern Hemisphere, seated between the *Sons Berenices* and *Ursa Major*; so call'd in Honour of King *Charles II*.

Cor Hydrae, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude or Light, in the Constellation of *Hydra*; its Longitude is 142 Deg. 49 Min. Latitude 22 Deg. 23 Min.

Cor Leonis, a fixed Star otherwise nam'd *Basilicus* and *Regulus*. See *Basilicus*.

Cor, (*Gr.*) the Apple, Sight, or Black of the Eye.

Coracias, the *Cornish Chough* or *Killing-tow*, a sort of Bird.

Coracinus, a black Fish, peculiar to the River *Nile*; the *Crow-fish*.

Coracle, a small Boat us'd by Fishermen on the River *Severn*, and made of split *Sally*-twigs, cover'd with *Leather*, or *Horse-hides*; so that one Man leaning himself in it, rows with one Hand very swiftly, and with the other may manage his Net, Angle, or other Fishing-tackle.

Coracobotane, (*Gr.*) a Shrub call'd *Butcher-broom*.

Coracobrachialis or **Coracobrachius**, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle which arises from the end of the *Processus Coracoideus* of the *Shoulder-blade*, and is inserted to the middle of the inner part of the *Humeri* or *Shoulder-bone*: When this Muscle acts, the Arm is moved upwards and turned somewhat obliquely outwards.

Coracobrachiales, etc. Muscles which take rise from the Process of the *Shoulder-blade* nam'd *Coracoideus*, and go as far as the *Bone Hyoides*, their Use being to move obliquely downward.

Coracoides, a Process of the *Shoulder-blade*, which takes Name from its Figure resembling that of a *Crow's Bill*.

Corall, a Plant turn'd to Stone, or rather a Stone from a Root that has receiv'd the Form of a Plant: It grows under deep hollow Rocks in many Places of the *Mediterranean Sea*, and elsewhere,

where, being of several Colours; as white, red, black and Sky-blue; some are also found of two Colours, red and black.

Cojal wort, an Herb growing near *Maryfield* in *Suffex*, good for the Stone, and to ease Pains in the Sides and Belly: It is also call'd *Tooth-wort*, from the resemblance its Root bears to Teeth.

Cozallarbates, (Gr.) a kind of Agate-stone, the Spots of which are like Coral.

Cozalline, a sort of Moss that sticks to Rocks, and is otherwise call'd Coral-moss, or Seamoss.

Cozallis, (Gr.) a precious Stone like Sinoper or red Lead.

Cozallium or **Cozallum**, Coral that grows on Rocks in the Sea.

Cozam non Judice, (Lat. i. e. before no Judge) a Law Expression us'd when a Cause is brought in a Court, of which the Judges have not any Jurisdiction.

Cozat, (Gr.) the Raven or Crow, a Bird; also the Crow, or Raven-fish.

Cozban, a Hebrew Word us'd in Scripture for a Gift, or Offering made on the Altar; properly the Treasure that was kept for the Use of the Temple, or Priests at *Jerusalem*.

Cozbell, (Fr.) a Basket, a wide Basket: In Fortification, *Corbels* are little Baskets about a Foot and an half high, eight Inches broad at the bottom, and twelve at the top, which being fill'd with Earth are often set one against another on Breast-works or elsewhere, leaving certain Port-holes, from whence to fire upon the Enemy under Covert; without being discover'd by them.

Cozbel, **Cozbell**, or **Cozvet**, (in Masonry) a Shouldering-piece; or jutting out in Walls, to bear up a Post, Summer, or other Weight.

Cozbel or **Cozvetel**, a Nich in the Wall of a Church, or other Building, in which an Image was plac'd for Ornament or Superstition.

Cozbel-stones, certain smooth polished Stones that were laid in the Front and out-side of the Corbels or Niches.

Cozchorus, (Gr.) the Herb Pimpernel, or Chick-weed.

Cozcioufness, (old Word) Corpulency, or Grossness of Body.

Cozcucus, (Lat.) a little Heart; also the Water-bettle, an Insect shap'd like a Heart.

Cord, a Rope, or Line: Also a straight Sinew in the Fore-legs of an Horse, which comes from the Shackle-Vein to the Gristle of his Nose; or a couple of Strings that lie above the Knee, and run like small Cords through the Body to the Nostrils, which causes a Horse to stumble and sometimes fall. For *Cord*, in *Geometry*, see *Chord*.

Cords or **Chords**, (in *Musick*) properly signify the Strings of a Harp, Viol, Violin, Lute, or any other Musical Instrument: But the Term is also apply'd to denote the Sounds that proceed from such Instruments, even from those that have no Strings.

Cord of Wood, a parcel of Fire-wood containing in Measure four Foot in Breadth, as many in Height, and eight Foot in Length.

Cordage, the Rigging or Tackle of a Ship; also all kind of Stuff for the making of Ropes.

Cordear, (Fr.) a Cord, or Line: In *Fortification*, a Line divided into Fathoms, Feet, &c. for the marking of Out-works on the Ground.

Cordelier, a Gray Friar of the Order of *St. Francis*, so call'd because he wears a Cord full of Knots about his middle.

Cordial, (Lat.) good for the Heart, hearty, sincere, free, open.

A **Cordial**, a sort of Physical Drink to comfort the Heart.

Corbon, (Fr.) the Twist of a Rope, a String: In *Architecture*, a Plinth, or Edge of Stone on the out-side of a Building. In *Fortification*, a row of Stones made round on the out-side, and set between the Wall of the Fortress that lies alope and the Parapet which stands upright; serving for an Ornament in Defences made of Masons-work, and ranging round about the Place.

Coroban-Leather, a sort of Leather made of Goat-skins in *Cordoba* or *Cordoua*, a City of the Province of *Andalusia* in *Spain*.

Corowainer or **Corobner**, a Shoe-maker, so call'd from the Skins of *Cordovan-Leather*, which were formerly brought over hither for Boots and Shoes, as now chiefly for Gloves.

Cozpla, (Gr.) the Fry, or Spawn of the Tunny-fish.

Coziago, (Lat.) a being clung, or hide-bound; a Disease in Cattle, when the Skin sticks so close to their Sides, that it cannot be stirr'd.

Cozlandzum, (Gr.) the Herb Coriander somewhat like Parsley, but of a very strong Scent, the Seed of which is useful in Physick.

Cozinth, a very famous but now ruined City of *Peloponnesus* or the *Moria*, whose ancient Glory and Riches drew Envy, and was the Cause of its utter Destruction by the *Romans*.

Corinthian Brats, a certain Compound of Gold, Silver, and Copper, casually mixt together upon the burning of that City, when many fine Statues and Vessels of those three Metals were melted down, and so embodied.

Corinthian Order, one of the five Orders of *Architecture*, in which the height of the Pillars contains nine of their Diameters; so nam'd, because Columns were first made of that Proportion at *Corinth*: It is much the same with the *Ionick*, except in the Capital, and the Flourishing is also somewhat different.

Cozion or **Cozis**, (Gr.) the Herb *St. John's-wort*, or *Ground-pine*; also the *Chinch*, a Kind of Insect.

Cozitani, (Lat.) a People who inhabited that part of *Great Britain* which contains *Northampton-shire*, *Leicester-shire*, *Rutland-shire*, *Lincoln-shire*, *Nottingham-shire* and *Derby-shire*.

Cozk-tree, a Tree of divers sorts; but two are chiefly remarkable, viz. one bearing a narrower less jagged Leaf and perpetual, the other a broader and falling in Winter, the former is to be seen in the Physick Garden at *Chelsea*.

Cozmozant, a Water-fowl resembling a Raven, with a Beak as long as the Tail, and flat Feet; figuratively taken for a Glutton, by reason of its greedy devouring of Fish.

Corn. See *Grain*.

Corn-flag, a Plant fit for By, or Out-borders in Gardens, by reason of its rambling with broad, long and stiff Leaves; its Flower being of several Colours, viz. red, white, and ash-colour'd.

Corn-flower or **Blue-bottle**, a Flower of which there are many sorts raised from Seeds, and differing in Colour.

Corn-rose or **Wild-Poppey**, a kind of Flower.

Corn-Sallet, a loosening and refreshing Herb, the Top-leaves of which are a Sallet of themselves seasonably eaten with other Salleting the whole Winter, and early in the Spring.

Cornachine Powder, a purging Powder, sometimes call'd the *Earl of Warwick's Powder*, and by Foreign Writers *Pulvis de tribus*; as being made

made of equal parts of *Antimonium diaphoreticum*, *Diagridium* and *Cream of Tartar*.

Cornage, (in *Common Law*) a kind of grand Serjeanty or Tenure, whereby some Lands in the Northern Parts of *England* were formerly held; which was to blow a Horn, to give notice of any Invasion by the Northern Enemy: Also a certain Imposition, or Tax upon Corn.

Cornalin, a kind of precious Stone, which some take to be the same as *Corneol*.

Cornarii, (*Lat.*) People who in old Times possess'd part of this Island, comprehending those Countries which are now call'd *Warwick-shire*, *Worcester-shire*, *Stafford-shire*, *Shrop-shire* and *Che-shire*.

Cornea Luna, a Chymical Term. See *Luna Cornea*.

Cornea Oculi Tunica, (in *Anat.*) the second Coat of the Eye, otherwise nam'd *Tunica Dura* and *Sclerotes*; proceeding from a Membrane, or Skin in the Brain call'd *Dura Meninx*: It is transparent forward, in order to send forth the visible *Species*, and contains the aqueous *Humour*.

Cornel or **Cornel-berry**, a sort of Fruit of a red Colour, and sharp Taste.

Cornel-tree. See *Cornus*.

Cornelian, a precious Stone of a red Colour, like that of Water, in which raw Flesh has been wash'd.

Cornelian Law, a Law made by *Cornelius Sylla* the *Roman* Dictator, that any Person who would follow him in his Warlike Expeditions, should be capable of bearing Offices, before they had attain'd to the Age appointed.

Cornelius, (*Lat.*) a proper Name of Men, taken from the Horn of War.

Cornemuse, (*Fr.*) a kind of Bag-pipe, a Musical Instrument.

Corneol, the same with the *Cornelian-stone*, which is very fit to be engraven, and much us'd for the making of Seals.

Corneous, belonging to, or like Horn, horny.

Cornet, a Shell-fish so call'd from its Figure resembling a Horn: Also a kind of Shawm, a Musical Instrument formerly us'd in Cathedrals, being the Treble to the Sackbut: Also a Farrier's Instrument to let a Horse bleed; or a sort of Linnen Head-dress for Women: Also such a piece of Paper as Grocers and other retailing Traders wrap up small quantities of Wares in, wound about in shape of a Horn, and commonly call'd *A Cornet of Paper*.

Cornet, is also a kind of black Taffety, which Doctors of Physick, or Law, us'd to wear on the Collar of their Robes, as a Badge of their Degree: Also the Standard or Colours of a Troop of Horse, so term'd because it was usually made of that Stuff; or the Commission-Officer that bears such a Standard, and is of equal Post with the Ensign among the Foot.

Cornice or **Cornish**, (in *Architecture*) the third and highest part of the *Entablature*, and commonly us'd to signify the uppermost Ornament of any Wainscot, &c. the Crest, or flourishing Work at the upper end of a Pillar, which is different according to the several Orders: Also an Ornament in Joiners-work set round the top of a Room or Bed, or for the Roof of a Coach, &c.

Cornice-ring or **a piece of Ordnance**, (in *Ordnery*) is that which lies next the *Trunnion-ring*, or next from the *Muzzle-ring* backwards.

Cornicula, (*Lat.*) a little Crow, a Chough, Daw, or Jack-daw.

Cornicularis Processus, (in *Anat.*) the Process or Knob of the Shoulder-bone, resembling

the Figure of a Crow's Beak; the same as *Ancyroides*.

Corniculate Plants, (among *Herbalists*) are such as after each Flower produce many distinct and horned Seed-pods, or *Siliques*, whence they are also termed *Multisiliquous*; as *Columbines*, *House-leek*, *Lark-spur*, &c.

Cornix, (*Lat.*) a Crow, a Rook, a Chough.

Cornocerafum, a wild hard Cherry, growing in *Italy*.

Cornu, the Horn of a Beast; a Cornet, Horn or Trumpet to blow with.

Cornu Cervi, Harts-horn: Among *Chymists*, the Mouth of an Alembic or Still; also the Herb Bucks-horn.

Cornu=Copia, the Horn of Plenty, which, according to the Fable, afforded good store of all things that could be wish'd for, by a peculiar Privilege that *Jupiter* gave his Nurse *Amalthea*: Whence it is figuratively taken for great Plenty, or abundance of all things.

Cornua Uteri, (in *Anat.*) two Side-parts of the *Matrix* in some brute Beasts, as Cows, Harts, Sheep, Goats, &c. which Parts are likewise attributed by some Authors to the Womb in Women, from something that resembles them there, but a Woman's Womb is rarely *bipartite*, as it is in Brutes.

Cornus, the *Cornel-tree* of both Sexes; the Female call'd *Dog-tree*, or the wild *Cherry-tree*. The Wood of this Tree is commendable for its Durableness and Use in Wheel-work, Pins, Wedges, &c. in which it lasts like the hardest Iron.

Cornuta, a Sea-fish call'd a *Gurnard*.

Cornute, horned, or having Horns; a Cuckold: Also a kind of Chymical Still, or luted Mattrafs cover'd with Earth or Loam an Inch thick, having a crooked Neck, to which the Receiver set in Water is join'd; and serving to draw Spirits or Oils out of Woods, Minerals, and other things that require a strong Heat.

To **Cornute one**, to make him a Cuckold.

Cornutum Argumentum, (among *Logicians*) a sophistical or subtil Argument, as it were horned.

Corocotta, a kind of mungrel Beast in the *Indies*, bred of a Lion and a Panther, or of a Dog and a She-wolf.

Corodis habendo, a Writ for exacting a *Corody* out of any Abby or Religious House.

Corody, (in *Common Law*) a Sum of Money, or an Allowance of Meat, Drink, and Cloathing, heretofore due to the King from an Abbey, or Monastery, of which he was the Founder, towards the Maintenance of any one of his Servants on whom he thought fit to bestow such a *Gratuity*. *Corodies* also sometimes belong'd to Bishops from certain Monasteries.

Corollaria, (*Lat.*) the Coronets, or Rewards which the old *Romans* usually gave to Stage-players, Champions, or Fencers, above their due: But the Word *Corollary*, is now taken to signify a consequent Proposition, or Inference.

In *Mathematicks*, **Corollary**, is an useful Consequence drawn from something that has been already advanced, or demonstrated; as if from such a Proposition, viz. *That a Triangle which has two equal Sides, has also two Angles equal*, this Consequence should be infer'd, *That a Triangle which has the three Sides equal, has also its three Angles equal*.

Corona, (*Lat.*) a Crown, a Coronet, a Garland: Also a clear Circle appearing in a Cloud about the Sun, Moon, or any other bright Star: In *Architecture*, the flat and most advanced part of the *Cornice*, which among the *French* is call'd

Larmier,

Larmier, and by us the *Eaves* or *Drip*, because it defends the rest of the Work from Wind and Weather; but it is often taken by *Vitruvius* for the whole Cornice.

Cozona or **The flat Crown**, is also a particular Member in the *Dorick Gate*, made by so extraordinary an Enlargement of the *Larmier*, or *Drip*, that it has six times more Breadth than Projection.

Cozona Bozealis or **The Northern Garland**, a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, consisting of about 20 Stars.

Cozona Castrensis & **Maeris**, (among the *Romans*) a Crown made of Gold and Silver, with Pales round about like so many Rays; which was granted to those that forc'd the Pallisadoes, or Camp of the Enemy, and beat them out of their Trenches.

Cozona Perdoinalis, a Southern Constellation made up of 13 Stars.

Cozonale, (in *Anat.*) the Coronal Bone, or the Bone of the Forehead, the same as *Frontis Os*; which see.

Cozonalis Sutura, a Seam, or Cleft in the upper part of the Skull, shap'd like a Crown, or Comb; which joins as if the Teeth of two Saws were closely fasten'd one into another, and reaches from one Bone of the Temples to the other.

Cozonare Filios, a Phrase us'd in some ancient Writers. Thus Tenants in Villenage were heretofore forbid *Cozonare Filios*, i. e. to cause their Sons to receive the first Tonsure, or Shaving, which was in form of a Crown of Thorns, in order to make them Priests; because Ordination chang'd their Condition, and gave them Freedom, to the Prejudice of their Lord, who could before claim them as his Natives, or born Servants.

Cozonaria Vasa, (in *Anat.*) are the Veins and Arteries which encompass the *Basis* of the Heart like a Garland, and serve to nourish it.

Cozonation, the crowning of a Sovereign Prince; as *The Coronation of the King of England*.

Cozonatore eligando, a Writ, which after the Death, or Discharge of any Coroner, is directed to the Sheriff, to call together the Free-holders of the County, for the Choice of a new Coroner, and to certify into the Chancery both the Election and Name of the Party elected, and to give him his Oath.

Cozone, (*Gr.*) a Crow, Chough, or Daw, a Bird: In *Anatomy*, an acute Process of the lower Jaw-bone, which takes Name from its resembling a Crow's Beak, and is therefore otherwise call'd *Rostriformis*.

Cozoneola, the Musk-rose, or rather the Cancer-rose, a Rose that grows in *Autumn*.

Cozoner, an ancient Officer of the Realm, so call'd, because he acts altogether for the King and Crown, and his Office chiefly concerns Pleas of the Crown: He is usually assisted by a Jury of Twelve Men, and sits upon the Bodies of such as are found' dead, to enquire whether they dy'd a violent, or a natural Death, &c. There are four of these Officers in every County, and they are chosen by the Freeholders of the same.

Cozoner of the Verge or **of the King's House**, an Officer that has Jurisdiction within the *Verge*, or Compass of the King's Court.

Cozonet, a little Crown, or Chaplet.

Cozonis, (*Gr.*) the peak, or top of a Hill, the Conclusion of a Book, or a Mark set at the end of it: In *Architecture*, the Cornice, or Top-ornament of a Pillar, or other Member of Building.

Cozonopus, the Herb Buck's-horn, or Dog's-tooth, Swine-creffes.

Cozozza Capernola Penis, (*Lat. in Anat.*) are two *Capsulae* or little long Bags in the Yard, fenc'd

every where on the outside with a thick Skin: They spring with two distinct Originals from the lower side of the *Os Pubis*, or Share-bone, and are join'd to each other by a *Septum intermedium*, which the nearer it comes to the *Glans* is the more diminished.

Cozozza Glandulosa. See *Prostatae*.

Cozozza Pyramidalia, are certain Protuberances, or bunching out Knobs of the under part of the Brain, which are about an Inch in length.

Cozozza Striata, are Protuberances on the *Crura Medullae Oblongatae*. See *Crura*.

Cozozal, belonging to the Body, bodily.

Cozozal Oath, is so call'd, because the Party that takes an Oath, is oblig'd to touch with his Hand the Bible, or some part of the Holy Scriptures.

A **Cozozal**, an inferior Officer of Foot-Soldiers, who has the Charge of one of the Divisions of a Company, places and relieves Sentinels, and keeps good Order in the *Corps de Garde*.

A **Cozozal**, (at Sea) an Officer who is oblig'd to look to all the small Shot and Arms, to keep them fixed and clean, with due Proportions of March, &c. and to exercise the Musketeers on Board the Ship.

A **Cozozal**, is also a Communion-cloth us'd in the Church of *Rome*, being a square piece of fine Linnen, on which the Chalice and Host are plac'd by the Priest officiating at Mass.

Cozozate, united into one Body, in a *Political Sense*; as *A Corporate Body*, i. e. a Community of the Inhabitants of a Town, or Village; a Company of Tradesmen, &c.

Cozozation, (in *Common Law*) a Company of Men united and join'd together into one Fellowship, of which one is Head, and the rest are the Body; being empower'd by the King's Charter to have a Common Seal, and able by their common Consent to grant, or receive in Law, any thing within the Compass of their Charter: These are constituted either by Prescription, by Letters Patent, or by Act of Parliament; and are either Spiritual, or Temporal.

Cozozation Spiritual, and of dead Persons in the Law, a Corporation consisting of an Abbot and Convent, heretofore Establish'd by the King and Pope. *Corporation Spiritual, and of able Persons in Law*, is where it consists of a Dean and Chapter, a Master of a College, or Hospital; and this had beginning from the King only.

Cozozation Temporal by the King, is where there is a Mayor and Commonalty. *Corporation Temporal by the Common Law*, is the Parliament, which consists of the King the Head, with the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons the Body.

Cozozature, the Form, Bulk, or Constitution of the Body.

Cozozual, belonging to a bodily Substance.

Cozozetty, the School-term for the Nature of a Body; a Being of such or such a Substance.

Cozozification, a making into a Body: In *Chymistry*, it is a giving a Spirit the same Body, or one very like to that it had before Spiritualization.

Corps, a dead Body, or Carcass.

Corps de Bataille, (*Fr.* in the Art of War) the main Body of an Army drawn up for Battle.

Corps de Garde, a Post in an Army sometimes under Covert, and sometimes in the open Air, to receive a Number of Men set to watch in their Turns, for the Security of some more considerable Post; it is also often taken for the Men themselves that are plac'd in such a Post.

Corps

Corps de Reserve. See *Line of Battle*, and *Rear-guard*.

Corps Politick or **Bodies Politick**, are Bishops, Deans, Parsons of Churches, and such like, who have Succession in one Person only.

Corpulency, bigness, bulkiness, or grossness of Body.

Corpulent, big-bodied, gross, fat, bulky.

Corpus, (*Lat.*) a Body, all manner of Substance.

Corpus cum causa, a Writ issuing out of the Chancery, to remove both the Body, and the Record relating to the Cause of any Man lying in Execution upon a Judgment for Debt, into the King's Bench, &c. there to continue till he has satisfy'd the Debt.

Corpus Callosum, (*in Anat.*) is the upper Part, or Covering of a Space made by the joining together of the right and left Side of the inward Substance of the Brains. This Space forms the three Divisions, call'd *Ventricles*, and the *Foramen Ovale*.

Corpus Christi, a College in Oxford, built by Richard Fx, Bishop of Winchester, Anno Dom. 1516. There is also in Cambridge a College of the same Name, founded by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1344.

Corpus Christi Day, a Festival appointed in Honour of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper: It is mention'd, 32 Henry VIII. cap. 21. According to which Statute, Trinity Term is always to begin the Friday next after this Feast.

Corpus Maricolum or **Pampineforme**, a Term in Anatomy. See *Variosum Corpus*, & *Pampineforme Corpus*.

Corpuscles, (*in Natural Philosophy*) signify the Particles, smallest Parts, or Physical Atoms of a Body.

Corpuscular, belonging to such Atoms; as The *Corpuscular Philosophy*, i. e. is the most ancient Method of Philosophizing, which endeavours to explain things, and to give an Account of the *Phaenomena*, or Appearances of Nature by the Figure, Situation, Motion, Rest, &c. of *Corpuscles*, or very small Parts of Matter, according to the Principles of *Leucippus*, *Epicurus*, *Democritus*, and others.

Corr, a certain Measure containing two Quarts.

Corage, (*Lat.*) the Herb Corage, or Bugloss.

To **Correct**, to amend, or mend the Faults, to reclaim, or reform, to reprove or check, to chastise or punish, to temper, or allay.

Correctio, (*Lat.*) a Figure in Rhetorick, when one unlays what he has said, and says somewhat instead of it more fit. It is otherwise call'd *Epanorthosis*, which see.

Correction, the Act of Correcting, or Mending; Amendment, Punishment, Reproof. In Pharmacy, or the *Apothecaries Art*, 'tis when Salt, or some other thing is added to a Medicine, to quicken it; or when it is mended, or made better, that some of the Ingredients may not prove hurtful.

Corrective, that serves to correct, temper, or allay; as *A Corrective Medicine*.

A **Corrective**, such a sort of Remedy.

Corrector, one that corrects, or amends. The **Corrector** of a Printing-house, a Man of Letters, who takes care that all literal Faults, and others in the composing of every Sheet, be duly mended, before it is wrought off at the Press.

Corrector of the Staple, a Clerk belonging to the Staple, that records the Bargains of Merchants made there.

Correctorium, (*in the Art of Physick*) any thing that serves to correct, or improve Medicines.

Correlative, that has mutual Relation one to another: Thus the Terms, Father and Son, Husband and Wife, Master and Servant, among Logicians, are said To be *Correlatives*. There are also other *Correlatives*, which are consider'd with respect to their contrary Effects; as *To gain and to lose, so bind and to set free, to gather and to scatter a brood*, &c.

Correctio, (*Lat.*) a Correcting in Words, a Rebuking, or Checking; Reproof, Punishment: Also a Grammatical Figure, otherwise call'd *Syllipsis*; which see.

To **Correspond**, to answer, or agree; to make suitable Returns to one's Friendship, or good Offices.

Correspondence, holding Intelligence, Intercourse; mutual Commerce, or Familiarity.

Correspondency, Agreement, Answerableness, or Proportion of one thing to another.

Correspondent, corresponding, suitable, or agreeable.

A **Correspondent**, one that holds Correspondence, or with whom it is kept. In the way of Trade, when two Men hold a mutual Familiarity, or Intercourse by Letters, Invoices, &c. they are said To be *Correspondents*.

Corridor, (*Fr.*) a kind of Gallery that surrounds a Building: In Fortification, the *Covert-way* above the *Counter-scarp*, lying round about the Compass of the Place, between the Moat and the *Pallisades*.

Corrigible, (*Lat.*) that may be corrected, or amended.

Corrigitor, (*Span.*) a chief Governour, or Mayor of a City, or Town Corporate among the *Spaniards*.

Corrival, (properly one that drinks of the same Stream with another) a Competitor, one that makes Suit in the same Business, or courts the same Mistress.

Corroborantia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that strengthen, and comfort the Parts.

To **Corroborate**, to strengthen a feeble, or diseased Part, to confirm, or make good an Evidence, or Argument.

Corroboration, the Act of corroborating, strengthening, or making firm.

Corroborative, that serves to corroborate, or strengthen.

To **Corrode**, to eat through, to gnaw; to fret, or gally.

Corrodentia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that eat away, or consume proud Flesh.

Corrodible, that may be corroded.

Corrosibility, (among *Chymists*) is the Power, or Faculty of being corroded, eaten, or dissolved by any corrosive *Menstruum*, or Liquor.

Corrosio, (*Lat.*) a corroding, or gnawing. *Corrosio Chymica*, a dissolving of mixt Bodies by corrosive *Menstruums*.

Corrosion, a Gnawing, or Fretting.

Corrosive, that has a gnawing, or fretting Quality.

A **Corrosive**, a corroding Medicine.

Corrosiveness, a being corrosive, the Quality that some Liquors, which are call'd *Menstruums*, have of corroding, or dissolving Bodies.

Corvata, (*Lat.*) an Herb, call'd Wild Spicage.

Corugant Muscles, (according to some Anatomists) are those that help to knit the Brows when one frowns; but they seem to be only a part of the *Frontal Muscles*, which have their Fibres

bres in this Place, running somewhat obliquely.

† **Corrugation**, a wrinkling, or drawing into wrinkles.

Corrugator Supercilii, a Muscle of the Eyebrow. See *Corrugant Muscles*.

Corrupt, stark nought, rotten, tainted, vicious, bribed.

To **Corrupt**, to marr or spoil, to destroy or wattle, to debauch or defile, to infect or taint, to pervert or bribe; also to become corrupt, to putrify.

Corruptibility, the State of that which is corruptible, Aptness, or Proneness to be corrupted.

Corruptible, that may be corrupted, or subject to Corruption.

Corruption, a corrupting, marring, tainting, &c. a spoiling of Morals, or Manners; the Falsification of a Passage in a Book: Also Rottenness, the corrupt, or rotten Matter of a Sore: In *Philosophy*, it is defined to be the Destruction, Extinction, or at least the Cessation for a Time of the proper Mode of Existence, or Being of any Natural Body.

Corruption of Blood, (in a *Law-sense*) is an Infection that happens to the Blood, Issue and Estate of a Man Attainted of Treason, or Felony, whereby he forfeits all to the King, or other Lord of the Fee, and both he and his Children are made Ignoble; besides that his Issue cannot be Heirs to him, or to any other Ancestor, of whom they might have claim'd by him.

Corruptive, apt to corrupt.

Cozair, (*Fr.*) a Courser, Pirate, or Robber by Sea, such as scour the Seas with armed Vessels, to plunder and rob Merchants Ships.

Coze-pissent, (*Law Term*) an offering of the best Beast belonging to a deceased Person, anciently made to the Parish-Priest, and so call'd, because the Beast was presented with the Body at the Funeral.

Cozlelet or **Cozlet**, a kind of Armour for a Pike-man, or a Pike-man so armed; also a sort of broad Girdle.

Cozned, (*Sax.*) Ordeal-bread, or imprecated Bread; a superstitious way of Purgation among our *Saxon* Ancestors, when the Party accused of any Crime eat a piece of Bread, Consecrated to that Use by a Priest, with Solemn Oaths and Wishing of Curses, That it might prove Poison to him, or his last Morfel, if what he then asserted, or deny'd, were not punctually true.

Cozlowes, (*Gr.*) a certain Stone, in Colour like the hoary Whiteness of an old Man's Hair.

Cozter, (*Lat.*) the Bark, or Rind of a Tree, &c. a Shell, or Pill.

Cozter Peruvianus, the Jesuit's Bark. See *Quinquina*.

Cozter Winteranus, a kind of Cinnamon, brought first from the *Indies* by one Captain *Winter*.

Corticalis Substantia Cerebri, (in *Anat.*) the Cortical, or outward barkly Substance of the Brain; full of turnings and windings on the outside. It is cover'd with a thin Skin, and is of an Ash, grisly Colour: Its Use is thought by some to be the breeding of Animal Spirits; and the Seat of the Memory and Sleep is plac'd there by many *Anatomists*.

Cortin. See *Courtin*.

Corularium or **Coxtarium**, (in old *Latin Records*) a Court, or Yard adjoining to a Country Farm.

Cozbet. See *Corvet*.

Cozus, an *Hebrew* Measure of thirty Bushels, as much as a Camel can carry. See *Choner*.

Cozus or **Cautus**, (*Gr.*) the North-West Wind.

† **Cozulcant**, (*Lat.*) shining, bright.

Cozulcation, a Lightning, Flashing, or Glittering: According to the *Cartesians*, it is an Exhalation, or Vapour spread under a Cloud, which rushing downwards, is set on Fire, and flashes.

Cozbulus, (*Lat.*) the Crow-fish.

Cozbus, the Raven, or Crow, a Bird; also a Fish, call'd a Cabot: Also a Southern Constellation in the Heavens, consisting of seven Stars.

Cozbus Evertoz, the Demolish-crow, an Engine us'd by the ancient *Romans* to beat down Walls, &c.

Cozpybalus, (*Gr.*) the Lark, a Singing-bird.

Cozplus, the Hazel-tree, or Filberd-tree.

Cozymbia or **Cozymbie**, climbing Ivy, an Herb, often us'd outwardly upon Issues, and for Pains in the Ears.

Cozymbiferous Plants, (among *Herbalists*) are such as have a compound discous Flower, but their Seeds have no Down sticking to them: Of this kind is the Daisy, Camomile, Tansy, Yarrow, &c.

Cozymbites, a kind of Spurge with broad Leaves.

Cozymbus, a Bunch, or Cluster of Ivy-berries; the Head, Tuft, or round top of an Artichoke, Thistle, Leak, Onion, &c. Some confound the Word with *Umbella*, i. e. the flowery Top of such Plants as have their Branches and Flowers spread round in form of what our Women now call an *Umbrella*: But among *Modern Herbalists*, it is us'd for a compounded discous Flower, whose Seeds are not pappous, or do not fly away in Down.

Cozyphe, the Crown of the Head; also the inner end of the Fingers near the Nails.

Cozysa, the Pose, the falling down of a sharp salt and thick Humour out of the Head upon the Nostrils, Mouth, Lungs, &c. the Snick, a Stuffing in the Head, a Rheum, or Running at the Nose.

Cos, (*Lat.*) a Whet-stone, a Hone, a Grind-stone.

Cos Vinum, a sort of Wine, excellent for Colour, Smell and Taste.

Coscinomancy, (*Gr.*) a kind of Divination, or Sooth-saying by a Sieve.

Cossecant, (*Lat.* in *Mathem.*) is the Secant of an Arch, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees.

To **Cosen**. See to *Cozen*.

Cosenage or **Cognatione**, a Writ that lies where the *Trejayle*, or Father of the great Grandfather, holds Lands and Tenements to him and his Heirs for ever, and at his Death a Stranger enters and abates, or intrudes; in which Case, his Heir shall have this Writ of *Cosenage*. See *Bejayle*.

Cosh or **Cotterel**, (old Word) a Cottage, or Hut.

Coshacke, a sort of Girdles worn by *Turkish Women*.

Coshering, (in the *Feudal Laws*) a Prerogative that some Lords of Manors had to lie and feast themselves, with their Followers, at their Tenants Houses.

Coster, (old Word) a Butcher, otherwise call'd a *Sowter*.

Cosdine, (in *Geom.*) the right Sine which is the Complement of another to a Quadrant, or 90 Degrees.

Cosmetics, (*Gr.*) Medicines that whiten and soften the Skin, or in general any thing that helps

to promote the Comeliness, or good Appearance of the Person that uses it; particularly Womens Ornaments, or Washes, as Waters, Pomanders, Pastes, &c. Which serve to beautify the Skin, and keep the Complexion fresh.

Cosmical, (in *Astron.*) belonging to, or according to the Course of the World: Thus a Star is said to rise *Cosmically*, when it rises together with the Sun, or with that Degree of the *Ecliptick* in which the Sun then abides; and the *Cosmical Setting*, is when a Star sets, or goes down in the West, at the same Instant that the Sun rises in the East.

Cosmographer, a Person skill'd in *Cosmography*.

Cosmographical, belonging to that Science.

Cosmography, a Description of the visible World; a Science which shews the Frame of the Universe, or whole World, examining its Figure, Bigness and Disposition of all its Parts, with their respective Distances, Motions, and other Properties: The two Branches of this Science are *Astronomy* and *Geography*.

Cosmometry, a measuring of the World by Degrees and Minutes, being a part of *Cosmography*, or *Geography*.

Cossacks, a certain Militia, or Body of Soldiers set up in *Poland* by King *Stephen Barborius*: They were formerly Volunteers of *Russia*, *Volhinia* and *Podolia*, that made it their Business to Exercise Piracy upon the Black Sea.

Coss and **Cossick**, the old Word for *Algebra*; to which the *Italians* gave the *Latin* Name of *Regula Rei & Census*, i. e. the Rule of the Root and the Square, calling the Root *Res*, and the Square *Census*; so that the Term *Cossick* is deriv'd from *Cosa*, the *Italian* Word for *Res*, or the Root; and some Writers call the Powers of Numbers, as the Root, the Square, the Cube, &c. *Cossick* Numbers.

Cosslet, a Lamb, Colt, Calf, &c. fallen and brought up by hand without the Dam.

Cossick, belonging to *Algebra*, as *Cossick* Quantities, Numbers, or Powers. See *Coss*.

Cossis, (*Lat.*) an Insect that breeds in Wood, a Timber-worm.

Coss, Charge, Price: In *Heraldry*, the fourth part of a *Bend*, or the half of a *Garter*, which in the Plural Number is express'd *Cosses*.

Coss-mary or **Coss-weed**, a Garden-herb; otherwise call'd Ale-coss, or Muddlin.

Cossæ, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the Ribs, or those Bones, which with other Parts make the *Thorax*, or Chest; being join'd backward with the *Vertebra's* of the Back, and forward with the *Cartilages*, or *Gristles* of the *Sternum*, or Breast-bone: They are twelve in number on each Side; of these the seven upper are call'd *Cossæ verae*, or true Ribs, because their gristly Ends are receiv'd into the *Sinus*, or Hollow of the *Sternum*; and the five lower bear the Name of *Spurious*, or *Basard ones*, upon account of their being shorter and softer.

Cossaw, a kind of Apple.

Cossard-monger, a Seller of Apples, a Fruiter.

Cossard, (in old *Latin* Records) a Coast, or Sea-coast.

Cossid, subject to be bound in Body.

Cossis. See *Charcs* of *Artichokes*.

Cossrel, (old Word) a Wine-pot, or a kind of Bottle.

Cossus, (*Gr.*) a Shrub that grows in *Syria* and *Arabia*, having a Root of a most pleasant spicy Smell: Also a Drug brought from the *Indies*, of

which there is the sweet and the bitter sort; also an Herb, commonly call'd *Coss-mary*.

Cot, an old Word for a Cottage.

Cot or **Cot-gate**, a kind of refuse Wooll, so clung, or clotted together, that it cannot be pull'd asunder.

Cot-Tangent, (in *Geom.*) is the Tangent of an Arch of a Circle, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees.

Cotarius. See *Coterellus*.

Cotemporary. See *Contemporary*.

Coterelli, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a sort of straggling Thieves and Plunderers, who seem at first to have been Cottagers and Country-fellows, like the Moss-troopers on the Borders of *Scotland*.

Coterellus, was also a kind of servile Tenant that held Lands in meer Villenage, having his Person, Issue and Goods disposed of at the Pleasure of his Lord; in which respect such a Tenant was distinguish'd from *Cotarius*, who had a free Socage-Tenure, and paid a stated Rent in Provisions, or Money, with some occasional customary Services.

Coteria, a Cottage; Cot, House, or Home-hall.

Coteswold, (old Word) a set of Sheep-coats, or a Flock of Sheep feeding on Hills; whence a part of *Gloucester-shire* took its Name.

Cotinus, (*Gr.*) a kind of wild Olive; also Curriers, or *Venice Sumach*, a Shrub.

Cotland or **Cotterland**, (*Sax.*) Land held by a Cottager.

Cotona or **Cyonia Palus**, (*Lat.*) the Quince-tree, the Fruit of which is of a binding Quality; and very agreeable to the Stomach.

Cotquean, a Man that is too busy in meddling with Womens Affairs.

Cotterbia, (in old *Latin* Records) a Cotsettle, little Mansion, or Seat belonging to a small Farm.

Cotterbus, a Cottager, or Cottage-holder; who by servile Tenure was bound to work for his Lord.

Cotta, the Coot, a kind of Water-fowl. See *Cotium*.

Cottage, a little House in the Country, properly such a one as is without any Land; or that has but four Acres belonging to it.

Cottager, one that lives in a Cottage.

Cottanum. See *Cottanum*.

Cotterel, a Word us'd for a Cottage in *Doomsday* Book, and other ancient Records.

Cottises, (in *Heraldry*) certain Subdivisions from the *Bend*, of which they make but two third Parts, and take up no more than a fourth; or fifth Part of the *Escutcheon*.

Cotton, a sort of Stuff contained in the Fruit of the Tree of the same Name, a Shrub that grows in *India*, *Arabia* and *Egypt*: Also the woolly Down, or Mossiness of some Fruits.

To **Cotton**, to frize, or wear nappy, as some Stuffs do; to succeed, to hit, to agree.

Cotton-weed or **Cud-weed**, a sort of Herb.

Coturn, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) Cot or Dag-wooll, of which *Cotta*, or coarse Blankets were anciently made: Hence in making Hats, To **Cotturn** well, is when the Wooll, and other Materials work well, and imbodey together.

Coturchan, a Word us'd in *Doomsday*-book for Boors, or Husband-men.

Cotulus, (*Lat.*) a little Whet-stone: *Cotula fetida*, the Herb stinking May-weed; a sort of Camomile.

Coturnix, the Quail; a Bird.

Cotyla, (*Gr.*) a Saucer, a Dish; also a sort of Herb

Herb, or Weed, Mother-wort, Cover-few, May-weed, Dog-fennel. Also a kind of ancient Measure for Liquids, the same as the *Roman Hemina*, much about an *English Pint*.

Coryla Attica, a dry Measure among the *Athenians*, containing nine Ounces.

Coryle, the same as *Coryla*: In *Anatomy*, the Cavity, or Hollow of the Huckle-bone, which receives the Head of the Thigh-bone; also the hollow part of the Hand.

Coryledon, the same with *Coryle*; also an Herb, call'd great Penny-wort, Wall Penny-wort, *Venus-navel*, or *Navel-wort*.

Cotyledones or *Acetabula Uterina*, certain Glandules, which take Name from the resemblance they bear to the Leaves of the Herb Penny-wort; and are disper'd up and down the *Chorion*, or outermost Membrane that covers the *Fetus*; their Use being to separate the Nutritious Juice from the Womb to nourish the *Fetus*, or Young: But these Glands are only found in some Creatures, and the *Placenta* in the Womb supplies their Place in Women. The gaping Meetings of the Veins in the Womb are also call'd *Cotyledones* and *Acetabula*.

To **Couch**, to comprehend, or comprise, to lie down; to take off the Web of an Eye, as Oculists do, to set a Lance on the rest.

Couch-weed, **Couch-grass**, or **Dutch-grass**, a kind of Herb.

Couchant, (*Fr.*) lying, or squatting close to the Ground; a Term more especially us'd in *Heraldry* for a Lion, represented in a Coat of Arms lying on his Belly, but with his Head upright.

Coucher, an old Word for a Factor residing in some Foreign Country for Traffick, as formerly in *Gascoigne* to buy Wines; also a Setter, or Setting-dog. In some old Statutes, it is taken for a Book, in which a Corporation, &c. register their particular Acts.

Couching, the *Huntsman's* Term for a Boar's Lodging, as the dislodging of that wild Beast is call'd *Rearing the Boar*.

Coudee, (*Fr.*) a Cubit, or Elbow; also a Term in *Fortification*. See *Traverses*.

Covenable or **Convenable**, (old *Law-word*) convenient, suitable, or fit; as *Convenably* endowed, i. e. endowed as is fitting.

Covenant, a Bargain, or Agreement: In *Divinity*, a particular Dispensation whereby Almighty God deals with Mankind; as *The Covenant of Works* under the *Levitical Law*, and that of *Grace* under the Gospel.

In **Common Law**, Covenant is the Consent of several Parties to one thing, as to do, or give somewhat; being either *Real*, or *Personal*: The former is that by which a Man ties himself to pass a real Thing, as Lands or Tenements, to levy a Fine, &c. and a Covenant merely *Personal*, is where a Man agrees with another to build him a House, or to do him any Service, &c.

Covenant in Law, is that which the Law intends to be made, though it be not express'd in Words; and **Covenant in Fact**, is that which is expressly agreed upon between the Parties.

Covenant, is also the Name of a Writ that lies for the Breach of Covenants.

The **Covenant** or **The Solemn League and Covenant**, a particular Association, or Agreement of the People of *England*, made in the time of *K. Charles I.* which was voted Illegal and Irreligious by Parliament, *Anno Domini* 1661. and suppress'd by *Stat. 14 Car. 2.*

To **Covenant**, to make a Covenant, or Agreement.

Covenanter, one that took the Presbyterian Covenant during the Civil Wars.

Cobent or **Convent**, a Monastery, or Religious House: In a *Law-sense*, it is also taken for the Society, or Members of an Abby, or Priory.

Coventry, a noted City in *Warwickshire*, so call'd from a Convent of Monks, anciently there settled: The first Lord of it is said to be one *Leofrick*, who laying heavy Taxes upon the Inhabitants, remitted them at last at the earnest Intercession of his Wife *Godiva*, upon Condition she would ride naked through the chief Street of the City; which she perform'd, but had her Body so cover'd with her long Hair, that it could not be easily discern'd.

Coventry-bells, a kind of Flower.

Covercle or **Coverkil**, (old Word) a Cover, or Lid.

Coverlet, a Covering for a Bed.

Coverled Sine, (in *Geom.*) is the remaining part of the Diameter of a Circle, after the Versed Sine is taken from it.

Covert, (*Fr.* *Law-term*) cover'd by, or under the Power of an Husband; as *Femme Covert*, i. e. a Marry'd Woman.

A **Covert**, a Thicket, or shady Place for Deer, or other Beasts; a Hiding-place, or Shelter.

Covert-way, (in *Fortif.*) a Space of Ground level with the Field on the edge of the Ditch, which is three or four Fathom broad, and has a Parapet, or Breast-work with its *Banquets* and *Glacis* ranging quite round the Half-moons, and other Works towards the Country. This *Covert-way* is usually pallisado'd in the middle, and sometimes call'd the *Counterscarp*, from its being situated on the Edge of it.

Coverture, (*Fr.*) a Cover, Covering, or Coverlet, any thing that covers; as Apparel, &c. In a *Law-sense*, it is particularly apply'd to the State, or Condition of a Marry'd Woman, who by the Laws of *England* is under *Covert Baron*, i. e. under the Power, or Protection of her Husband, and therefore is disabled to act, or make any Bargain without his Consent and Privity.

To **Covet**, to desire eagerly, to lust after.

Covetable, that is to be coveted, or desired.

Covetous, very desirous; also stingy, griping, close-fisted, niggardly.

Covin or **Covine**, (*Law-word*) a deceitful Agreement between two or more Persons, to the prejudice of another.

Coul, a kind of Tub, or Vessel with two Ears, to be carry'd between two Persons with a Coulstaff.

To **Coul**, (in *Archery*) to shear, or cut the Feather of a Shaft high or low.

Couldray, (old Word) a Grove of Hazel-trees.

Coulter, (*Lat.*) a Plough-share.

Council, a general Assembly of the Clergy of a Nation, or particular Province, to determine Matters of Religion: Also an Assembly of Counsellors, to deliberate upon weighty Affairs of State, &c.

Common-Council, a Meeting of a Select Number of the principal Citizens of *London*, chosen out of every Ward, to manage Publick Affairs within their several Precincts, and to act in Concert with the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

Common-Council Man, a Member of that venerable Assembly.

Council or **Counsel**, a Counsellor or Advocate, one that pleads for his Client at the Bar of a Court of Justice.

Counsel,

Counsel, Advice.

To **Counsel**, to give Council, or Advice.

Counsellor, an Adviser, especially a Person well skill'd in the Law, who is consulted in weighty Matters, or takes upon him to plead his Client's Cause.

Privy Counsellor, a Counsellor of State, one of the King's most Honourable Privy Council.

Count, a foreign Earl; as *A Count of the Empire of Germany*: Also a Law-Term signifying the original Declaration in a Process chiefly in real Actions; as Declaration is more frequently apply'd to Personal ones.

Count of Holt. See *Cloacarius*.

To **Count**, to reckon, to account or esteem.

Count Wheel, a Wheel in the striking part of a Clock that moves round in 12 or 14 Hours, and is by some call'd the *Locking-Wheel*; because it has commonly two Notches in it set at unequal Distances one from another, in order to make the Clock strike 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

Countee, an old Law-word for a Count or Earl, which before the Conquest was the highest Title of Dignity next to a Duke: The *Countee* had also the Charge and Custody of the County, and is now succeeded in that Authority by the Sheriff.

Countenance, (*Fr.*) Visage, Face, Looks; Encouragement, Protection, Support. In a Law-sense, Estimation or Credit.

To **Countenance**, to favour, to encourage, to abet.

Counter, a Counting-board in a Shop; also a piece of Brass, or other Metal, to count withal: Also the Name of two Prisons in the City of London. In a Ship, there are two sorts of Counters, viz. the upper and the lower; the latter being that hollow part of the Ship's Stem which resembles an Arch, and lies between the Transom and the lower part of the Gallery: And the upper *Counter* reaches from the Gallery to the lower part of the straight Piece of the Stern.

Counters or **Countours**, such Serjeants at Law as were retain'd to defend their Clients Cause as Advocates, and were anciently call'd *Serjeant-Countours*. These were distinguish'd from *Plaidours*, who being of the nature of Attorneys, us'd to speak in behalf of those that were present themselves.

Counter, is also a Particle signifying Opposition or Contrariety, often made use of in the compounding of *English* Words, and sometimes by it self; as *To write Counter, to run Counter*.

Counter-Approaches, (in the *Art of War*) are certain Lines or Trenches carried on by the Besieged, when they come out, to hinder the Approaches of the Enemy, and to attack them in form.

To **Counter-balance**, to weigh one thing against another, to make of an even Weight, to make an equal amends for.

Counterband. See *Contrahand*.

Counter-battery, (in *Fortif.*) a Battery rais'd to play against another.

Counter-bond, a Bond or Security to save one harmless, that has enter'd into a Bond or Obligation for another.

Counter-Break-work. See *Falsè Bray*.

Counter-change, a mutual Exchange made between two Parties by Compact or Agreement.

Counter-changed, a Term us'd by *Heralds*, when there is a mutual changing of the Colours of the Field, and Charge in an Escutcheon, by means of one or more Lines of Partition; as *He bears Party per Pale Argent and Gules a Bend Counter-changed*.

Counter-charge, a Charge brought against an Accuser.

Counter-charm, a contrary Charm, a Charm made use of to spoil the force of another.

Counter-check, a Censure made upon a Reprover.

Counter-componed, (in *Heraldry*) a Term apply'd to a Bordure, or any Ordinary that has only two Rows of Checkers of two different Colours set contrariwise; but if there be three, or more, 'tis call'd *Checky*.

Counter-cunning, Subtily us'd by the adverse Party.

Counter-distinction or **Contradistinction**, a distinguishing with respect to the opposite Side.

Counterfeit, (*Fr.*) imitated, false, feigned, dissembled.

A **Counterfete**, a deceitful Person, a Cheat.

To **Counterfete**, to imitate, to forge, to feign or dissemble, to disguise.

Counter-foil or **Counter-stock**, that part of a Tally struck in the Exchequer, which is kept by the Officers of the Court; the other part call'd the Stock, being deliver'd to the Party that has paid or lent the King any Money upon such Account.

Counter-forts, (in *Fortif.*) are certain Pillars and Parts of the Walls of a Place, distant from 15 to 20 Foot one from another, which advance as much as is possible in the Ground, and are join'd by Vaults to the height of the *Cordon*: They serve to support the way of the Rounds, and part of the Rampart, as also to fortify the Wall, and strengthen the Ground; nevertheless they are not much us'd at present, except in large Fortifications.

Counter-fugue, (in *Musick*) is when the Fugues proceed contrary one to another.

Counter-guard, (in *Fortif.*) a large heap of Earth in form of a Parapet raised above the Moat, before the Faces and the Point of the Bastion, to preserve them, or to cover some other part of the Body of the Place: It is otherwise call'd *Conservue* and *Envelope*.

Counter-lath, (in *Building*) a Lath that is laid in length between the Rafters.

Counter-line. See *Contravallation*.

Countermand, a recalling a former Command: In a *Law-sense*, it is where a thing formerly executed, is afterwards by some Act or Ceremony made void by the Party that first did it: As if a Man having made his last Will devise his Land to *A. B.* and afterwards enfeoffs or makes over the same Land to another, there this Enfeoffment is a Countermand to the Will, and the Will as to the Disposal of the Land is void.

Counter-march, (in *Military Discipline*) a particular manner of drawing up Soldiers, so as to change the Face, or the Wings of the Battalion: Thus the *Files Counter-march*, to bring those that are in the Front to the Rear; which is proper, when a Battalion is charg'd in the Rear, and the Commander would have the File-leaders take the Place of the Bringers up: And *Counter-march by Ranks*, is when 'tis requir'd, That one Wing, or Flank of the Battalion should change Ground with the other.

Counter-mine, (in *Fortif.*) is a Well, or Passage under ground, which the Besieged make in search of the Enemies Mine, to give Air to it, to take away the Powder, or by any other means to hinder the Effect of it.

To **Counter-mine**, to sink such Mines; also in general, to prevent, or hinder another's Design from taking Effect.

Counter-mure, a Wall, or Bank raised opposite to the Town-Wall.

Counter-pain or **Counter-point**, a Coverlet for a Bed.

Counter

Counter-part, the Duplicate, or Copy of any Instrument, Indenture, or Deed, so that one Copy may be kept by one Party, and the other by the other: Also a Term in *Musick*, only importing one Part to be opposite to another; as the *Bass* is said to be the Counter-part of the *Treble*.

Counter-passant, (in *Heraldry*) is when two Lions are borne in a Coat of Arms, and one appears to be passing, or walking quite the contrary Way to the other.

Counter-plea, (in *Common Law*) a cross, or contrary Plea, particularly that which the Demandant alleges against a Tenant in Courtesy, or in Dower, who prays in Aid of the King, or him that has the Reversion, for his better Defence; a Replication to *Aide prier*.

Counter-plot, a Plot contriv'd to overthrow another; a Sham Plot, a Fetch, or Wile against another.

Counter-point, a Quilt, or Coverlet for a Bed: Also a Term in Needle-work, the same with Back-stitch, or Quilt-stitch: In *Musick*, it is the old Method of composing Parts by setting Points or Pricks one against another to express the several Concords, the Length or Measure of which was according to the Words or Syllables to which they were apply'd; the different Notes now in Use not being then found out: And because at this Day, in Plain-song *Musick*, we set Note against Note, as the Ancients did Point against Point, thence it is that this kind of Composition still retains the Name of *Counter-point*.

Counter-poise, an equal Ballance; as when one thing is weigh'd against another.

To **Counter-poise**, to weigh one against another.

Counter-poison, an Antidote, to hinder the effect of Poison.

Counter-rail, a row of Rails, or Ballisters, set opposite to another Row.

Counter-roll, (*Law-word*) a Counter-part, or Copy of the Rolls, relating to Appeals, Inquests, &c. which is kept by the Sheriffs and Coroners.

Counter-round, (in the *Art of War*) a certain number of Officers going to visit the Rounds, or the Sentinels.

Counter-salient, a Term us'd by *Heralds*, when two Beasts are borne in a Coat of Arms, in a posture of leaping from each other, directly the contrary Way.

Counterscarp, (in *Fortif.*) is properly that outward Side, or Slope of the Moat which is next the Campaign, and faces the Body of the Place; altho' by this Term the *Covert-Way* with its *Glacis*, or Slope and Parapet is generally understood: In this Sense tis said, *The Enemy attack'd the Counterscarp, or lodg'd themselves on the Counterscarp.*

Counterscarp-Ditch. See *Avant fosse*.

Counter-security, Security given to a Party, that has enter'd into Bonds, or other Obligations for another.

To **Counter-sign**, to sign a Patent, or Order of a Superior, in quality of a Secretary, to render it more authentick: So the King's Orders are sign'd by the Secretary of State, the Orders of Council, by the Clerk of the Council, &c.

Counter-Sophister, a Disputant in an University, that holds an Argument against another Sophister.

Counter-Swallows-tail, a Term in *Fortification*. See *Contre-queue d'Alionde*.

Counter-tally, one of the two Tallies, or pieces of Wood on which any thing is scord; so that one Party keeps one Piece, and the other the other Piece.

Counter-Tenor, one of the mean, or middle parts of *Musick*, so call'd as it were opposite to the Tenor.

Counter-tripping, (in *Heraldry*) when two Stags, or other Beasts are represented in a Coat of Arms tripping, i. e. in a walking posture, and the Head of one is to the Tail of another, they are said To be *Counter-tripping*.

To **Counter-bail**, to be of equal Value, or amount to as much in Comparison of another thing; to be a sufficient Recompence for.

Counter-vallation. See *Contra-valuation*.

To **Counter-work**, (in the *Art of War*) is to raise Works, in order to oppose and ruin those of the Enemy.

Countess, the Wife of a Count, or Earl.

Counting-House of the King's House-hold, commonly call'd *the Court of the Green Cloth*, because the Table always stands cover'd with a green Cloth: Here sit the Lord Steward, Treasurer of the King's House, Controller, Master of the Household, Cofferer and other Officers, to take the Accounts of all Expences of the Household, to order Matters relating to the good Government of the King's Servants, and to pay the Wages of those below Stairs.

County or Shire, one of the Circuits, or Parts, into which the whole Kingdom is divided, for the better Government of it, and the more easy Administration of Justice. These Counties in *England* and *Wales* are 52 in Number, and every one of them is govern'd by an Officer yearly appointed, whom we call a *Sheriff*. **County**, is also sometimes taken in a *Law-sense*, for the *County-Court*; which see: Also a foreign Earldom: as *The County of Burgundy, the Franche County, &c.*

Counties Corporate, are several Cities, or ancient Boroughs, upon which the *English* Monarchs have thought fit to bestow extraordinary Liberties and Privileges, annexing to them a particular Territory, Land, or Jurisdiction. The chief of these is the famous City of London, York, *Canterbury, Chester, Bristol, &c.*

Counties Palatine, are four in Number, viz. *Chester, Durham, Lancaster, and Ely*, whose Jurisdiction was heretofore very great; so that the chief Governours of them sent out Writs in their own Name, and acted in all things, relating to Justice, as absolutely as the Prince himself in other Counties; but their Power is much abridg'd by *Stat. 27 H. 8. Pembroke and Hexam* were also anciently Counties Palatine, which last belonging to the Archbishop of York, was strip of its Privileges in the time of *Queen Elizabeth*, and made a part of the County of *Northumberland*.

County-Court, is divided into two sorts, viz. one retaining the general Name; as the *County-Court* kept every Month by the Sheriff, or his Deputy the under Sheriff; and the other call'd the *Turn*, held twice every Year, which see in its proper Place.

Couped or Coupee, a Term apply'd by *Heralds* to Trees cut from the Trunk, or to any part of a Member, or to any other thing in an Escutcheon that is borne cut clear and evenly off, in opposition to its being torn off, which they call *Erased*; as also to another manner of cutting distinguish'd by the Term *Catofed*; which see.

Couple, two things of the same kind set together; a Pair: Thus *a Couple of Conies, or Rabbits* is the proper Term for two of them; so it is also taken by Hunters for two Hounds, and *A Couple and a Half* for three. *Couple* is also a sort of

of Band to tie Dogs with.

To **Couple**, to join together, to do the Act of Generation.

Couple-cloze, (in *Heraldry*) a Term that signifies the fourth part of a *Cheveron*, and these are generally borne in Pairs.

Courage, (*Fr.*) Valour, Stoutness, Boldness, Mettle.

Couragious, full of Courage, Stout, Resolute.

Courant, (*Fr.*) a sort of Dance; also the Title of some News-papers. See *Curranto*.

Courap, a kind of *Indian Itch*, a Disease like a Tetter, or Ring-worm.

Couraine, (old Word) fine Heart.

Courier, a Messenger that rides Post to bring Expresses.

Couracier, (*Fr.*) an old Law-word for a Horse-courier.

Course, thick, rough, homely; clownish, rude, sorry, mean.

Course, (*Subst.*) Running, Race, Order, Turn, Custom; Way, or Means; also a Service of Meat to be set on the Table: Also a Term in *Husbandry*, signifying every fleece or turn of Hay laid on the Cart: In *Navigation*, it is a Ship's Way, *i. e.* that point of the Compass, or Coast of the *Horizon*, on which the Ship is to be steer'd from Place to Place.

Clerks of the Course. See *Cursters*.

Courier, a Disputant in Schools, also a Horse of Service.

Courses, the Monthly Terms, or Flowers in Women: Among *Sailors*, the Main-sail and Fore-sail of a Ship; so that when the Ship fails under them only, without lacing on any *Boonnets*, or *Tops*, they say, *She goes under a pair of Courses*.

Courty, (*Fr.*) a Space, or Passage in a Gallery, about a Foot and a half broad, on both Sides of which the Slaves are plac'd.

Court, a Yard belonging to a House, a space of Ground before a Church-gate, a narrow Street: Also the King's Palace, or Mansion; the Prince with his Retinue of Courtiers; or the Attendance that is paid to a Prince, or great Man: Also the Hall, or Place where Justice is administer'd, or the Judges themselves that sit there.

Court of the Admiralty, a Court first establish'd by *K. Edward III.* for the deciding of Causes relating to Sea-affairs. See *Admiralty-Court*.

Court-Baron, a Court that every Lord of a Manour, anciently call'd a *Baron*, holds within his own Precinct for the Customary Tenants, in which Admittances and Grants of Land are made to the Copy-holders, Surrenders are accepted, &c. There is also a Court of Free-holders call'd the *Court-Baron*, wherein the Suitors, *i. e.* the Free-holders are Judges; whereas in the other, the Lord or his Steward is Judge.

Court of Chancery. See *Chancery*.

Court of Chivalry, or **The Marshal's Court**, a Court which is the Fountain of Martial Law, where the Lord High Constable of *England*, and the Earl Marshal sit as Judges; the latter being also oblig'd to see Execution done.

Courts Christian, Spiritual Courts, in which Matters relating to Christianity are more especially handled, and such as cannot well be determin'd without good Skill in Divinity, and therefore the Judges are Divines, as Archbishops, Bishops, Arch-Deacons, &c.

Court of Common Pleas. See *Common Pleas*.

Court of Delegates. See *Delegates*.

Court of Faculties. See *Faculty-Court*.

Court of the Green Cloth. See *Courting-house of the King's Household*.

Court-Leet. See *Leet*.

Court of the Legate, a Court obtained of Pope *Leo X.* by Cardinal *Wolsey*, to prove Wills, and dispense with Offences against the Spiritual Laws; but it was of short Continuance; and fell with that haughty Prelate.

Court of Peculiars, a Spiritual Court, held in such Parishes as are free from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops, and peculiarly belong to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in whose Province there are 57 such Peculiars.

Court of Pie-powders. See *Pie-powder Court*.

Court of Requests, a Court of Equity; of the same nature with the *Chancery*, but inferior to it; chiefly appointed for the help of such Petitioners, as in conscionable Cases should deal with the King by Supplication: But this Court growing burdensome and grievous, was taken away with some others by *Stat. 16 and 17 Car. 1.*

Court of Wards and Liveries. See *Ward*.

To **Court**, to woo, or to make Love to, to importune, or desire earnestly; to sue, or stand for.

Court Bouillon, (*Fr. i. e.* short boiling) a Term in *Cookery*; a particular way of boiling Fish in Wine, Verjuice and Vinegar, with all sorts of Spice.

Court-Days, those Days when the Courts of Judicature are open and Pleas held.

Court-lands, Demesns, or Lands which the Lord of the Manour keeps in his own Hands, to serve his Family, and for Hospitality.

Court-roll, a Roll containing an Account of the Number and Nature of the several Lands that depend on the Jurisdiction of the Lord of the Manour, with the Names of the Tenants, or Copy-holders that are admitted to any parcel of Land, &c.

Courtaud, (*Fr.*) a short; thick-set Man, a Dungen, a short-arse; also a Crop, or cropped Horse, a Bob-tail: Also a short Bassoon, a Musical Instrument, or a kind of short piece of Ordnance us'd at Sea.

Courteous, civil, affable, gentle, kind.

Courtesan or **Courtezan**, a Court Lady, a Lady of Pleasure, a fine Miss, a topping Strumpet.

Courtesy, Civility, Kindness, a good Turn; a Curfy, or Reverence done by a Woman.

Courtesy of England, (*Law Term*) a Tenure whereby a Man marrying an Heiress possess'd of Lands in Fee-Simple, or Fee-tail General, &c. if he have a Child by her which comes alive into the World, tho' the Mother and the Child die immediately; yet if she were in Possession, he shall hold the Land during his Life, under the Title of *Tenant per Legem Anglie*, or Tenant by the Courtesy of *England*; because this Privilege is not allow'd in any other Country, except *Scotland*, where 'tis call'd *Curialitas Scotie*.

Courtilage. See *Centilace*.

Courtin or **Courtain**, (*Fr. in Fortif.*) the Front of the Wall, or Rampart, lying between two Bastions: Or it is the longest straight Line that runs about the Rampart, drawn from one Plank to the other, and border'd with a Parapet, or Breast-work five Foot high; behind which the Men may fire upon the *Covert-way* and into the Moat.

Courtiats, a Hanger, a kind of short Sword, that only cuts on one Side.

Courtly, gallant, airy, spruce, nice.

Court

Courtesy, Courtesy, Civility, fine amorous Speech, or Carriage.

Couche, (*Sax.*) known.

Concealage, (old *Law-word*) one that knowingly entertains, cherishes, or hides an outlawed Person; in which case he was in ancient time subject to the same Punishment that the Outlaw himself was.

Coop of Partridges, a Flock of those Birds.

Cow, a well known Beast, the Emblem of a cowardly faint-hearted Fellow, and of a dronish beastly Wench.

To **Cow** one, to put one out of Heart, to keep him in awe.

Cow-blakes. See *Casings*.

Cow-quake, a sort of Herb.

Cow-wheat, a small flowering Weed that grows amidst Corn.

Coward, one that has no Heart, or Courage: In *Heraldry*, when a Lion is borne in any Coat of Arms with the Tail doubled, or turn'd in between the Legs, 'tis call'd *A Lion Coward*.

Cowde, (old Word) a Gobbet.

Cowl, a kind of Hood, such as Monks wear: Also a Word us'd in *Effix* for a Tub; whence *Cowler*, a kind of Brewing-Vessel, now pronounced *Cooler*.

Cownee, the hollow, or arched part in a Ship's Stern.

To **Cow**, to kneel, to fall, or squat down.

Cowring, (in *Falconry*) the quivering of young Hawks, that shake their Wings, in token of Obedience to the old ones.

Cowslip-Bashaw, the same with the *Persians*, as *Spahis* among the *Turks*, i. e. a sort of compleat armed Horsemen, that attend the *Shaw-bander*, or chief Governour of a Town or Port, at the Reception of an Ambassador, or any other great Solemnity.

Cowslip, a Flower, of which there are several kinds; as that Hefe in Hefe, the double Cowslip, double and single green one, the tufted, the red, the Orange-colour'd, &c.

Cowslip-wine, a sort of Wine made of Cowslip Flowers bruised, Syrup of Citron, Sugar, sliced Lemons, with White or *Rhenish* Wine, and some other Ingredients.

Coxa, (*Lat.*) the Hip, or Haunch, the Joint of the Hip, the Huckle-bone.

Coxa Os, (in *Anat.*) the Hip-bone, otherwise call'd *Inominatum*; i. e. the nameless Bone, and *Ilium Coxendicis*, because it contains the Gut *Ilium*; and it is join'd to the Sides of the *Os Sacrum*: In Infants it consists of three Bones, viz. *Ilium*, *Iscium*, and *Os Pubis*, which are united together by Cartilages, or Gristles, 'till seven Years of Age, and then it is distinguish'd by a Triple Line; so that it grows into one continued Bone in Adult Persons.

Coxendix, the same with *Coxa* and *Os Iscium*, is the third and lower of the *Ossa Inominata*, or nameless Bones, having a large Cavity, or Hollow nam'd *Acetabulum Coxendicis*, which receives the Head of the Thigh-bone; and the Circumference of this Cavity is fipt with a Gristle call'd its *Supercilium*.

Coxcomb, a silly Fellow, a conceited Fool, a Block-head, or Pop.

Coy, that pretends to much Modesty, shy, fical.

Coy or Copen, (old Word) nice, dainty; also to quiet, to flatter.

To **Cozen**, to bubble, cheat, chouse, or gull.

Cozenage, Cozening, or Cheating.

Crab, a kind of Sea-fish; also a Wilding, or wild Apple: Also a wooden Engine with three

Claws plac'd on the Ground, for the launching of Ships, or heaving them into the Dock.

Crabs-eyes, a Stone found in a Crab-fish, which resembles an Eye.

Crabz, (*Lat.*) a kind of great Wasp, a Hornet.

Crabbat, (old Word) handsome, comely.

Crabbed, low'r as unripe Fruit; rough, uneven, surly.

Crabbing, a Term in the Art of *Falconry*, which signifies Hawks standing too near, and fighting one with another.

Crack-berry, a sort of Herb.

Cracker, a Squib, a kind of Fire-work; Also Paper rolled up to buckle up Hair, or keep it in the Curl; a Term in Use among *Periwig-makers*.

Cracknels, a sort of Cakes made in Shape of a Dish, and bak'd hard, so as to crackle under the Teeth.

Crack Bailing of Sugar, (in the *Confessionary Art*) To know whether the Sugar has attain'd to this Degree, dip the tip of your Finger into cold Water, and having dextrously run it into the boiling Sugar, dip it again immediately into the Water: Thus keeping your Finger in the Water, rub off the Sugar with the other two; and if it break, making a kind of crackling Noise, 'tis come to the point of boiling call'd *Crack*.

Cradle, a kind of Bed for a young Child: Among Ship-wrights, a Timber-frame rais'd along the out-side of a Ship or Galley by her *Bidge*, or Flooring, for the more Ease and Safety in Launching: In *Husbandry*, a wooden Frame fixt to some sort of Scythes for the mowing of Corn, and the better laying it in order; and then 'tis call'd a *Cradle-Scyth*: A Surgeon's *Cradle* is a kind of Engine made of Wood, to lay a broken Leg in, that is newly set, so as to keep the Bed-clothes, &c. from pressing it.

Craft, Craftiness, Subrilty, Cunning, Sly nefs; Wile or Trick: Also a Sea-word signifying all manner of Lines, Nets, Hooks, and other Tackle that serve for Fishing; whence *Hoyz*, *Ketches*, *Smacks*, and such like little Vessels, us'd in the Fishing Trade, are commonly call'd *Small-Craft*.

Craft or Handycraft, any Mechanical Art or Trade:

Crafts-Master, one that is skilful in *Handycrafts*, or in his Trade; an Artist.

Craffy, subtil, cunning, sly, sharp.

Crag, the Nape of the Neck, or the Top of a Rock.

Cragged or **Craggy**, rough, uneven, high steep.

Craiz, (in old *Latin* Records) a Vessel of Burden; a Hoy, or Smack.

To **Cram**, to thrust close, to stuff.

Crama, (*Gr.*) a Mixture of things, as of Elements, Medicines, &c.

Crambe, a kind of Colewort-plant.

Crambe or **Crambo**, a Term us'd among School-boys, when in Rhiming he is to forfeit, who repeats a Word that was said before.

Crambling-rocker, a kind of Herb.

Cramp, a Distemper caus'd by a violent stretching or stretching of the Nerves, Muscles, &c. Also a Disease that happens to Hawks in their Soarage, by taking cold; and lies in the Wings.

Cramphis. See *Torpeda*.

Cramperu or **Cramperon**, an Iron that fastens Stones in a Building; also a Grapple, or Crampling-iron, to lay hold of an Enemy's Ship.

Crampons, pieces of Iron hooked at the ends, which are fasten'd to great pieces of Timber, Stones,

Stones, &c. to pull them up, or draw them a-long.

Crannage, (*Law-Term*) Liberty to use a Crane for the drawing up of Wares at a Creek or Wharf, and to make Profit of it; also the Money taken and paid for the same.

Crane, a known sort of Fowl, also an Engine that serves to draw up any Weight or Burden: Also a kind of crooked Pipe made of Metal, for drawing up Liquors out of a Vessel. See *Sipbon*.

Crane-fowl, a Bird in *America*, about the bigness of a large Duck, cover'd with Feathers, very hideous to the Eye, and having under the Neck a Bag capable of holding two Gallons of Water: They live by Fishing, and can discern a Fish above a Fathom under Water.

Crane-lines, (in a *Ship*) certain Lines that go from the upper end of the Sprit-fail Top-mast to the middle of the Fore-stays: They serve to keep the Sprit-fail Top-mast upright and steady in its place, and strengthen it, so that it may bear its Yard and Sail the better.

Cranes-bill, an Herb so call'd from the Shape of its Seed resembling the Beak or Bill of a Crane: Also a sort of *Forceps*, or pair of Pincers, us'd by Surgeons, which likewise takes Name from its Figure.

Cranium, (*Gr. in Anat.*) the Skull comprehending all the Bones of the Head, which, as it were a Helmet, defends it from outward Injuries; its upper Part is double, and some call it *Calva*, or *Calvaria*: The particular Bones of the *Cranium* are properly six in Number, viz. the *Os Frontis*, making the Front or Fore-part of the Skull; the *Os Occipitis*, which makes the Hinder-part; the *Os parietalia* & *Temporum*, that constitute the Sides; and two common Bones; as the *Os Sphenoides*, and the *Os Ethmoides*, or *Cribriforme*; all which see under those Words.

Crank, lusty, brisk, jolly; also the Draw-beam of a Well. Among Sea men, a Ship is said To be *Crank by the Ground*, when her Floor is so narrow, that she cannot be brought on Ground, without danger of being overthrown, or at least of wringing her Sides.

Crank-wood, a Term apply'd to a Ship that cannot bear her Sails, or is capable of bearing but small Sail, for fear of over-setting.

To **Crankle**, to go in and out, to go winding about.

Crannock or **Cennock**, an old Measure of Corn.

Cranny, a little Chink, Rift, or Cleft.

Crap, a Country-word us'd in some Places for Darnel, and in others for Buck-wheat.

Crape, a sort of Stuff.

Crapula, (*Lat.*) a Surfeit by too much eating or drinking; an Head-ache, Dizziness, or Surcharge of Stomach, proceeding from Intemperance, Crop-sickness, Drunkenness.

Crash, a great Noise, a Quarrel or Scuffle.

Crasis, (*Gr.*) a Mixture, especially of Wine and Water: In *Grammar*, the same as *Syneresis*, a Contraction or Drawing together of two Syllables into one, as *Vemens*, for *Vehement*: In a *Physical-Sense*, a proper Constitution, Temperature, or Mixture of Humours in an Animal Body: Also a convenient Mixture of Qualities, either Simple or Compound; Simple, when one Quality exceeds the rest; as *hot, cold, moist, dry, &c.* Compound, when more Qualities exceed, as *hot and dry, hot and bitter, salt and sharp, &c.*

† **Crass**, (*Lat.*) fat, gross.

Crassitude, a *Philosophical* Word for Thickness.

Crassula or **Crassula major**, the Herb Orpine,

Lib-long, or Love-long. *Crassula minor*, the Herb Prick-Madame, Worm-grass, or Stone-crop.

Cratagonon, (*Gr.*) Arse-smart; Cule-rage, or wild Cow-wheat.

Cratæonum, Stitch-wort; an Herb good for the Eyes.

Cratch, a Rack for Hay or Straw.

Cratches or **Rats-Tails**, a stinking Sore that rises in a Horse's Heels.

Crater, (*Gr.*) properly a Vessel in which Wine is mingled, a great Cup or Bowl made of Plate; a Goblet: Also the Name of a Southern Constellation, consisting of Eleven Stars. In *Falconry*, the Line on which Hawks are fasten'd, when reclaim'd, of what sort soever they be.

Craterites, a precious Stone very hard, of Colour between the Chrysolite and Amber.

Craticula, (*Lat.*) a little Grate, a Grid-iron; a Roaster; also a kind of Grate us'd in *Chymists* Furnaces to keep up the Coals.

Cravat, a kind of Neck-cloth; said to be first us'd by the *Croats*, a sort of Troopers in the *German* Wars.

To **Crave**, to desire earnestly, to beseech, to demand.

Craven or **Cravent**, an old Word for a Coward: It was anciently us'd as a Term of Disgrace, when the Party that was overcome in a Tryal by single Combat, yielded and cry'd *Cravant*, &c.

Cray, a Disease in Hawks that hinders their muting, and is almost the same with the *Pantas*, proceeding from ill Diet, and long feeding with cold stale Meat.

Cray-fish or **Crevice**, a sort of River-fish.

Crayer, a kind of small Sea-Vessel or Ship mention'd in *Stat. 14 Car. II.*

Crayon, (*Fr.*) a small Pencil of any sort of colouring Stuff, made up into Paste and dry'd, to be us'd for drawing in dry Colours, upon Paper or Parchment.

Crazy, distemper'd, sickly, weak.

Cream, the thicker and more substantial Part of Milk, of which Butter or Cheese is made; whence it is figuratively taken for the Prime, or Best of a thing.

Cream of Tartar, is made of Tartar, or dry Wine-lees boil'd in a great deal of Water, to dissolve it as much as possible, and then the Liquor is pass'd hot through a Woollen Bag; so that about half of it being steam'd out in Vapours, the Remainder is set in a cool Place; where the Tartar will shoot into Crystals, and some of it be like a Cream on the top of the Liquor.

† **Creance**, (*Fr.*) Confidence, Trust, Credit; also a Term in *Falconry*. See *Criance*.

Creantour, (old *Law-word*) he that trusts another with any Debt, whether it be Money or Wares; a Creditor.

Crease, a Pleat or Fold.

Creast. See *Crest*.

To **Create**, (*Lat.*) to make out of nothing; to form, frame, or fashion; to ordain, or appoint; to procure, or cause.

Creation, the making or being made out of nothing; also the appointing of a Magistrate.

Creator, a Person that creates; as *God is the Creator of all things*.

Creature, a created Being: Also one that owes his Rise and Fortune to the Favour of a great Man.

Credence, Credit or Belief; Name or Reputation.

Credentials, Letters of Credence or Recommendation, especially for the authorizing, or giving Power to an Ambassador, Plenipotentiary, &c.

Credibility, Credibleness, Probableness, Likelihood.

Credible, that is to be believed, worthy of Belief.

Credit, Belief, Trust; Name, Esteem, or Reputation; Authority, Power, or Interest.

To **Credit**, to give Credit, to trust; to grace, or set off.

Creditable, that is of fair Credit; also that brings Credit or Honour.

Creditor, one that gives Credit, one that lends or trusts another with Money or Goods.

Credulity, Readiness, or Aptness to believe.

Credulous, that is easy, light, or rash of Belief.

Creed, a Summary or short Account of the chief Articles of the Christian Faith, so call'd from the first Word of it in *Latin*, *Credo*, i. e. I believe: Of this Form of wholesome Words, there are Three sorts generally receiv'd in the Church of *England*, viz. 1. The Apostles Creed, which was either compos'd by the Apostles themselves, or by Apostolical Men. 2. The *Athanasian Creed*, made by *St. Athanasius*, one of the ancient Fathers of the Church. 3. The *Nicene Creed*, set forth by the Bishops and other Clergy assembled in the Council of *Nice*, under the Emperour *Constantine the Great*, A. C. 314.

Crack, a little Bay, a Nook in a Harbour, where Wares are unloaded.

To **Crack**, to make a Noise as a Door does, when its Hinges are rusty.

Creaper, one that creeps or crawls, a creeping Creature; also a kind of low Andiron: Also an Apple so call'd from the Tree that grows low, trailing its Branches near the Ground.

Creeping Index. See *Brachiolium*.

Creeze, a broad, sharp, and waved *Indian* Weapon, about two Foot long, sharp-pointed, and desperately poison'd; the Hilt being of Wood, Horn, or Metal, according to the Quality of the Owner, and carv'd in the Figure of some deform'd Idol.

Crescence. See *Criance*.

Cremaster, (*Gr.*) a Hook to hang Flesh on in a Cook's Shop, or a Larder; a Pot-hook, or Pot-hanger. In *Anatomy*, a Muscle otherwise call'd *Suspensor Testiculi*, both Names being taken from its Use, which is to keep the Testicles from hanging down too much, and also to raise them up in *Coitu*.

Crementum comitatus, (*Lat.* Law-Term) the Improvement of the King's Rents, above the ancient Vicontiel Rents, for which Improvements the Sheriff answer'd under the Title of *Crementum Comitatus*, or *Firma de cremento Comitatus*.

Creonium, small dry Sticks, or a Brush-wood for Fuel; such as *Bavins*, *Chat-wood*, *Spray-wood*, &c.

Cremona, a rich and strong Town in the Dutchy of *Milan* in *Italy*, noted for the *Violins* made there, which are counted the best musical Instruments of that kind in the World.

Crena, the Notch of an Arrow, the Nib or Slit of a Pen; a Notch or Score in a Tally: Also a Dent, Jag, or Nock in the side of a Leaf.

Crenated Leaves, (among *Herbalists*) such Leaves of Plants as are jagged or notched.

Crenelle, (*Fr.* in *Heraldry*) embattled, or indented like the Battlements of a Wall.

Crengles, (in a Ship) small Ropes spliced, or let into the Bolt-ropes of the Sails that belong to the Main and Fore-Mast: They are fasten'd to the Bowling-Bridles, and are also to hold by, when the Bonnet-Sail is shaken off.

Creparura, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd by *Apothecaries*, for the boiling of Barley, or any other thing, till it crack.

Crepea, a kind of Shoe made use of among the old *Romans*; like Slippers without a Heel; a Sandal, a Shoemaker's Last.

Crepine, (*Fr.*) Fringe. In *Cookery*, a sort of Farce or stuf Meat wrapped up in a Veal-caul.

† **Crepitation**, (*Lat.*) a rattling, or crackling.

Creptus, a Bounce, a Din or Noise: a rattling, crashing or creaking: Also a Fart, a Deity worshipped by the *Egyptians* under an obscene Figure, which is to be seen in some curious Collections of Antiquity.

Creptus Lapi, (i. e. Wolfs-fart) a kind of spongy Mushroom, or Puff, which, when dry, are us'd by *Surgeons* to stanch Blood.

Crepusculum, the Twilight, in the Evening, after Sun-set; or in the Morning, before Sun-rising.

Cressent, (i. e. encreasing, or growing) a Term us'd in *Heraldry*, for the Figure of a Half-moon, which is usually the distinguishing Mark of the Second Brother, or Family, and is sometimes borne in Coat-Armour; more especially in that of the Grand Seignior, or Emperour of the *Turks*.

Cressina, the Barberry-tree, a Shrub.

Cressan or **Bergamor-Cressan**, (*Fr.*) a Fruit of the Nature and Colour of the Butter-pear, but different in Shape, which grows ripe in *November*.

Cresses, an Herb commonly call'd Nose-smart, of which one kind grows generally in Gardens, and bears a fine yellow Flower.

Cresset or **Cresset-light**, a great Lanthorn hanged on a Pole, or a burning Beacon.

Crest, anciently signify'd an Imagery, or carved Ornament on the top of Wainscot-work, &c. like our modern Gornice: But it is now commonly taken for a Cop, Tuft, or Comb on the Head of a Bird, the Main of a Horse, or the top of an Helmet: In *Heraldry*, 'tis a Device representing a Living-creature, Plant, or other artificial thing set over a Coat of Arms, on the Wreath, in the uppermost part of the Escutcheon.

Crest-fallen, dispirited, cast down, put out of Heart: A Horse is said To be *Crest-fallen*, when the Crest, or upper part of the Neck which the Main grows on, hangs either to one Side or other, not standing upright, as it ought to do.

Crest-marine, an Herb otherwise call'd Rock-samphire.

Crest-tile, a Roof-tile to be laid on the ridge of a House.

Crested, (in *Heraldry*) that has a Crest; as *Pallas* had a Head-piece crested with the Head of a Horse.

Creta, (*Lat.*) Chalk, Fullers-clay; also a sort of white Paint us'd by Women.

Crete or **Candia**, an Island of the Mediterranean-Sea, much celebrated by the Poets, as the Place where *Jupiter* was brought up.

Crethnos or **Crethmos**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Herb with Leaves like Purslain.

Crethnos or **Crethna**, (in some ancient *Writers*) a sudden Torrent, Land-flood, or Stream of Water.

Crethm or **Crethmism**, a forging of Lies, Perfidiousness, Falshood, in imitation of the Inhabitants of *Crete*, who were noted for those ill Qualities; as *St. Paul* observ'd out of *Epimenides*, one of their own Poets.

Crevet or **Cruset**, a Goldsmith's melting-pot.

Crevice,

Crenice, a Cray-fish; also a Chink, or Cleft.
Crew, Company, Gang; as *A Crew of Rogues*,
a Ship's Crew, &c.

Crewel, a sort of Worsted.

Crewet or **Crebet**, a little Vial, or narrow-mouth'd Glass, to hold Oil, Vinegar, &c.

Crey, (*Gr.*) the Daker-hen, a sort of Bird.

Criance or **Criants**, (*Fr.* in *Falconry*) a fine long Line of strong even-wound Pack-thread, fasten'd to a Hawk's Leash, when she is first lured: It is also written *Creance* and *Creiance*.

Crib, a Cratch, or Manger for Cattel.

Cabbage, a sort of Game at Cards.

Cribble, a kind of Sieve to purge Corn.

Cribzation, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd by *Chymists* for passing any Powder through a fine Sieve, or Hair-cloth.

Cribzium Os. See *Ethmoides*.

Cribzum, a Sieve, or Sierce. *Cribrum farina-rum*, a bolting, or ranging Sieve.

Cribzum benedictum, (in *Anat.*) a certain Membrane, or thin Skin full of little Holes like a Sieve, which the Ancients fancy'd to be in the Reins, and through which they would have the Humour, call'd *Serum*, strain'd into the *Ureters*, the good Blood staying behind for the Nourishment of the Reins: Whence they term'd it *Colatorium*, i. e. a Strainer, and *Cribrum benedictum*, a blessed Sieve.

Crick, a kind of Cramp, or Pain in the Neck: Also a Disease in a Horse, that cannot turn his Neck any manner of ways, but holds it fore-right, neither can he take Meat from the Ground, but with great Trouble and Pain.

Cricket, an Insect like a Grass-hopper: Also a low Stool, such as Children usually sit on; also a sort of Play with a Ball.

Cricarytoides, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) certain Muscles that arise from the Cartilage, or Gristle called *Cricoides*, and are inserted into the *Arytanoïdes*, which whilst they draw side-ways and outwardly, the *Rimula*, or Chink of the *Larynx* is widen'd.

Cricoides, the Gristle of the *Larynx*, or Top of the Wind-pipe shap'd like a Ring.

Cricothyroides, a pair of Muscles which take rise from the fore-part of the *Cricoides*, or Ring-like Gristle, and end in that which is call'd *Sensiformis*.

Crime, (*Lat.*) foul Deed, Offence, or Fault; great Sin.

Criminal, guilty of some Crime, or high Misdemeanour; condemnable, contrary to the Laws; also that relates to the Tryal of such Offences.

A **Criminal**, a Malefactor, or Offender.

Criminality, criminal Case.

Crimnoides or **Crimnodes**, (*Gr.*) Urine with a thick Settlement at the bottom, like coarse Flower, or Bran.

Crimson, a sort of fine red Colour.

Criued, (*Lat.*) having Hairs; a Term in *Waldry*.

Crinets or **Crinetes**, (among *Falconers*) are small black Feathers in Hawks, like Hair about the Sere.

To **Cringe**, to make low Congees, or Bows; to shew great Submission, to fawn upon.

Crisis, (*Lat.*) Hair of the Head, a Bush of Hair.

Crista Stella, a Comet, or Blazing-Star.

Crinetes. See *Crinets*.

To **Crinkle**, to go in and out; to run in Wrinkles, or Folds.

Crison, (*Gr.*) the Lilly, a Flower.

Cripple, a helpless lame Man or Woman, that has lost the Use of his or her Limbs.

Crippings, (in *Archiect*) short Spars, or wooden Piles on the side of an House.

Cristma, (*Gr.*) Signs by which one may discern and judge, with respect to a Disease.

Crisis, the Act of Judging, a Sentence or Verdict; Judgment in discerning any thing. In the Art of *Physick*, it is taken for Judgment pass'd upon a Distemper: Also the Conflict between Nature and the Disease, or its sudden Change, tending either to Recovery or Death: Also a sudden settling of Humours, which happens in Diseases, and whereby they are usually brought to an end. **Crisis**, is also distinguish'd by Physicians into Perfect and Imperfect.

A **Perfect Crisis**, is that which absolutely frees the Patient from the Distemper, and is either healthful or deadly.

An **Imperfect Crisis**, is that which does not clearly determine the Tendency of the Disease, but leaves room for another *Crisis*; and this likewise is twofold, either *for the better*, or *for the worse*: The former is that which does not quite take away the Disease, but enables the Patient to bear it better; and the latter is when the Disease becomes more violent and dangerous.

Crisp, turned brown, by frying, or roasting.

To **Crisp**, to frizzle, or curl.

St. Crispin's Lance, an Awl so call'd from *Crispin*, the famous Patron of the Shoemakers.

Crispina, (*Lat.*) the Raspis-tree.

Crista, a Crest, a Tuft, a Plume; a Cop, or Comb on the Head of a Bird: Also an Herb so call'd, because it has Leaves like a Cock's Comb; yellow Rattle-Grass. **Cristæ**, are also certain Knobs of Flesh that grow about the Fundament, and proceed from the filthy Act of Sodomy; the Roots of them being often chapt and cleft.

Crista Galli, a Cock's Comb; also the Herb Cock's-comb, or Yellow-Rattle: In *Anatomy*, the inner Process of the *Ethmoides*, or Sieve-like Bone in the Nose, so nam'd from its Figure: It arises between the Olfactory Nerves, and has the end of the third Caviry of the hard Skin of the Brain call'd *Dura Meninx* implanted in it.

Criterion or **Criterion**, (*Gr.*) a Judgment made of the Truth or Falshood of a Proposition, or about the Nature or Qualities of any Effect, &c.

Crithe, Barley, a sort of Grain: Also a small Push, or Swelling that grows above the Hair, on the Eye-brows, and is so call'd from its resembling a Barley-corn.

Crichmum, **Crichmus**, or **Crischamum**, Sea-Fennel, or Samphire; an Herb which being pickled, is very agreeable to the Stomach, and stirs up the Appetite.

Critical, that judges, or gives Signs to judge by, that is of a nice Judgment, censorious, or apt to find fault with.

Critical Days, those Days wherein a Disease comes to its *Crisis*; during which Physicians observe Signs of Life or Death, and judge of the Issue of a Distemper.

Critical Signs, such Signs as are taken from a *Crisis*, either towards Death, or a Recovery.

Critical Tumours. See *Tumours*.

Criticium, nice Judgment, critical Discourse, or Reflection.

To **Criticize upon**, to play the Critick, to examine nicely, to censure.

A **Critick**, a profound Scholar, a Person of an extraordinary Judgment and Learning; also an over-nice Censurer, a Fault-finder.

Criticks or **Critique**, the Art of Criticizing, a Skill that consists in the curious and nice examining of Authors.

Cro. See **Croy**.

Croats, properly the People of *Croatia*; but in *France* there is a Regiment of Horse so call'd, because at first they were of that Nation: These **Croats** are commanded upon all desperate Service, and therefore in Battle are posted on the Wings, a little advanc'd, before the other Squadrons.

Crotards, a sort of Money with which *Pollards*, *Staldings*, *Eagles*, *Leonines*, and *Steepings*, were some time current in *England*, but long since disus'd.

Croce, (old Word) a Shepherd's Staff, or Crook.

Croches, (among *Hunters*) the little Buds that grow about the top of a Deer's or Hart's Horns.

Croci, (*Lat.*) a Word sometimes us'd by *Herbalists* for the *Apices*, or small Knobs on the tops of Flowers. See *Apices*.

Crocia, (in old *Records*) the *Crosier*, or Pastoral Staff which Bishops and Abbots had the Privilege to bear, as the common Ensigns of their Religious Office, and were usually invested in their Prelacies by the Delivery of it: Whence *Crocium* and *Crocia*, was sometimes taken to signify the Collation, or Disposal of Bishopricks and Abbeys, by the giving of such a Staff.

Crociarius, the *Crociary*, or Cross-bearer, that us'd to carry the Cross, or *Crosier*-staff before a Bishop.

Crock, (*Scotch*) a kind of earthen Pot; as *A Crack of Butter*, or of *Venison*.

Crocobite, (*Gr.*) a ravenous Beast shap'd like a Lizard that lives both on Land and Water; especially in *Africa*, about the River *Nile* and elsewhere, growing to a prodigious Bigness, even sometimes to the length of 20 or 30 Foot. See *Alligator*.

Crocumagma, Dregs of the Oil of Saffron and other Spices, which were anciently made up into Balls and so kept; a Physical Composition, the chief Ingredient of which is Saffron.

Crocotta, a kind of mungrel Beast in *Ethiopia*. See *Corocotta*.

Crocus, Saffron, a Plant bearing a very yellow Flower, whose Flame-colour'd Threads are the Saffron sold in the Shops, and of so great Use in Physick: Among *Chymists*, a Powder of the Colour of Saffron; as *Crocus Martis*, *Crocus Veneris*, *Crocus Metallorum*.

Crocus Martis, Saffron of Steel, a Chymical Medicine so call'd from its red Colour; of which there are several kinds, and divers ways prepared.

Crocus Martis aperiens, opening Saffron of *Mars*, among other Processes, is made, by washing Iron-plates, and then exposing them to the Dew, 'till they have gather'd a Rust; which Rust being the *Crocus*, may be scraped off, and the Plates washed again, and exposed for more.

Crocus Martis Astringens, binding Saffron of Steel, is the Filings of Iron depriv'd of their more saline or salt Parts, by washing them five or six times in strong Vinegar, and then calcining them for five or six Hours with a strong Fire, in a Pot, or upon a Tile.

Crocus Metallorum, is a kind of impure and dark Glass of Antimony, of a Liver-colour, and thence often call'd *Hepar*, or *Liver of Antimony*: It is made by firing equal Parts of Powder of Antimony and Salt-petre well mixt in an Iron-Mortar cover'd with a Tile; 'tis kindled by dropping in a Coal of Fire, whereupon a great Detonation, or crackling Noise ensues, which when over,

strike the Mortar to make the Matter sink to the bottom: The shining Part is the *Crocus*, or *Liver*, which must be separated from the Dross, wash'd and kept for Use.

Croe or **Crome**, an Iron-bar, or Leaver, with a flat End: Also a Notch in the Side-boards of a Cask, or Tub, where the Head-pieces come in.

Croft, a little Close adjoining to a House, either for Pasture or Tillage.

Croisade or **Crusade**, the Expedition of Christian Princes for the Conquest of the Holy Land; a Holy War formerly undertaken against the Infidels out of Devotion, upon Encouragement of the Pope's Bulls promising immediate Entrance into Heaven to all that dy'd in the Service; so that those Warriours were distinguish'd by wearing the Figure of the Cross of several Colours.

Croises, Pilgrims; also Knights of the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, created for the Defence of Pilgrims; both so call'd from the Badge of the Cross, which they us'd to wear on their upper Garments.

Crook, (old Word) the turning up of the Hair into Curls; whence *crook*, *crooked*, &c.

To **Croke**, to make a Noise like a Frog, or Raven; to rumble with Wind, as the Guts do.

Crome. See *Croe*.

Crommyon, (*Gr.*) the Onion, a known Plant.

Crone, (*Country-Word*) an old Ewe, or Female Sheep.

Crony, an intimate Companion, or Bosom-Friend.

To **Croo** or **Crookel**, to make a Noise like a Dove or Pidgeon.

To **Crool**, (old Word) to mutter, or growl.

Crop, the gathering of Corn or Hay, or the whole stock that the Ground affords; the *Craw* of a Bird, the Handle of a Coach-man's Whip. In *Suffex* Darnel is call'd *Crop*; and in *Worcestershire* Buck-wheat goes by the same Name.

To **Crop**, to cut off, to gather.

Croppa or **Croppus**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Crop of Corn, or the Product in Harvest.

Croquet, (*Fr.*) a thin and hard piece of Ginger-bread that crunches in one's Teeth: In *Cookery* *Croquets* are a certain Compound made of delicious stuff'd Meat, some of the Bigness of an Egg, and others of a Walnut; the former serving for a Side-dish, and the others for Garnishing.

Crosier, (among *Roman* Catholicks) a Bishop's Staff, one of the Badges of his Dignity, made in shape of a Shepherd's Hook, because Bishops are Spiritual Pastors or Shepherds.

Crossiers, four Stars resembling the Figure of a Cross, which shew the Antartick Pole to those that sail in the Southern Hemisphere.

Croslet, a Frontlet or Forehead-cloth.

Cross, a Gibbet of several Figures, on which the Ancients us'd to hang their Slaves and Malefactors, who were ty'd thereto with Ropes or Nails, and always dy'd upon it, after having their Bones broke to dispatch them the sooner; but since our Lord's Crucifixion, the Emperours ordain'd, That no Criminal should be put to Death on the Cross. The Word is figuratively taken to signify Affliction, Trouble, Misfortune.

In *Heraldry*, **Cross** is one of the honourable Ordinaries, of which there is a great Variety in its Form; according to the Lines that compose it: Thus for a plain *Cross* 'tis said, *He bears Argent, a Cross Sable*.

Cross *Wellaug*, a Cross whose Ends shoot forth like the Husk of a Filberd.

Cross

Cross Fitches or **Fitches**, a Cross painted at bottom, so call'd from its being as it were fixed in the Coat, with a sharp End.

Cross Fleury, a Cross with a Flower-de-luce at each End.

Cross fourchet, a forked Cross.

Cross Milrine, a Cross whose Ends are clamp'd and turn'd again like the Milrine that carries the Mill-stone.

Cross Pattee and **Cross Potence**. See *Pattee* and *Potence*.

Cross Totted, is when there are Lines drawn parallel to the Out-lines of the Cross, and the Field is supposed to appear through; as *He bears Argent, a plain Cross voided*.

Cross-bar Shot, (in *Gunnery*) a round Shot, having a long Iron-pike cast with it, as if it were let quite through the middle.

Cross-Battery. See *Battery*.

Cross-bill, a sort of Bird.

Cross-bite, Disappointment.

Cross-caper, a kind of Leap; an unlucky Accident or Misfortune.

Cross-grained, that goes against the Grain, stubborn, peevish, humourfome.

Cross-Jack-Yard, (in a Ship) a small Yard hung at the upper end of the Miffen-mast under the top. It is otherwise call'd the *Cross-tree-yard*, and its Use is to spread and hale out the Miffen Top-sail Sheats.

Cross-matches or **Cross-marrriages**, are when a Brother or Sister inter-marry with two Persons that have the same relation one to another: Or when a Widower and a Widow having Children, unite themselves and their Children in the Bond of Matrimony.

Cross-piece or **Cross-beam**, a Beam laid a-cross another: In a Ship, it is a great piece of Timber that goes a-cross two other Pieces call'd *Bits*, and to which the Cable is fasten'd when the Ship rides at Anchor.

Cross-purposes, contrary Devices, or Designs; also a kind of Sport.

Cross-staff, a Mathematical Instrument made of Box or Pear-tree, and us'd by Sea-men to take the Meridian Altitude of the Sun or Stars, in order to find the Latitude; as also sometimes in Surveying, to take Angles. It is commonly call'd the *Fore-staff*; from taking forward Observations, and may also be made a *Back-staff*, by adding a fourth Vane and Sight.

Cross-trees, (in a Ship) are four Pieces of Timber bolted and let one into another at the Head of the Masts; so that they serve to keep and bear the Top-masts up; but some that are more nice, only give this Name to those two of these Timbers which go a-cross the Ship, and call the other *Tressel-trees*.

Cross-tree-yard. See *Cross-Jack-Yard*.

Cross-try, a Term us'd in Wrestling, when the Legs are crossed one within the other.

Cross-wort, an Herb whose Leaves and Flowers both grow in the shape of Crosses.

Croset or **Crosslet**, (in *Heraldry*) a little plain Cross, whose Ends also have the form of a plain Cross; and these are often borne *Fitches*, i. e. pointed at bottom.

Crotaphick Artery, a Name that some falsely give to the Tendon of the Muscle nam'd *Crotaphites* or *Temporalis*.

Crotaphites, a Muscle of the Temples. See *Temporalis*.

Crotaphium, a Pain in that Part of the Head.

Crotch, the forked part of a Tree, which serves for several Uses in Husbandry.

Crotchet, a Fancy or Whim; a Trick or Device: Also a kind of musical Note, which is half the Measure of a Minim; also a Mark in Printing thus express'd []

Crotels or **Croceping**, (among *Hunters*) the Ordure or Dung of a Hare.

Croton, (*Gr.*) the Tike or Teek, an Insect: Also a kind of Herb call'd *Jonas's Gourd*, the Seed of which is like that Vermin.

Crouch, (old Word) a Cross.

Crouchmas or **Crouchmas-day**, a Festival kept by *Roman Catholics* in Honour of the Holy Cross.

To **Crouch**, to bow down, to squat or lie squat.

Croucade, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a particular manner of dressing a Loin of Mutton.

Crow, a well-known Bird; also the Name of a Southern Constellation, or Company of Stars.

Crow-foot, a Flower being a kind of *Anemone*. See *Ranunculus*.

Crown-net, a sort of Net for the taking of wild Fowl in Winter.

Crow-toes, a kind of Flower.

Crows-bill, an Instrument us'd by Surgeons to draw Bullets, broken Bones, &c. out of the Body.

Crows-feet, (in a Ship) small Lines or Ropes which are divided by the Hole of a little Block or Pulley call'd a *Dead Man's Eye*, into six, ten, or more Parts, and are left hanging to make a shew of small Rigging: They are plac'd at the bottom of the Back-stays of the Fore-top-mast, Miffen-top mast and Top-gallant-mast, and there also goes a Rope divided into two or four Partitions from the upper end of the Sprit-sail Top-mast to the Fore-top-mast Stay, which is termed the Sprit-sail Top-sail *Crow-foos*.

Crows-lect or **Caltrope**, (in *Fortif.*) are Irons so made with four Points, of two, three, or four Inches long, that which way sever they fall, one Point may be uppermost: The shorter are usually strew'd on Bridges, and the longer on the Ground, to gall the Feet of a Body of Horse.

Crowd, Throng, or Prefs; also an old Word for a Fiddler.

Crowing, a Distemper in Cattle call'd by some the crying and fretting of the Guts; the Signs of which are the Flux of the Belly and great abundance of Phlegm.

Crown, a Cap of State which Kings and Sovereign Princes sometimes wear on their Heads, in token of their absolute Power: Whence it is figuratively taken for Kingdom, Empire, or Dominion; as the *Northern Crowns*, i. e. the Kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, &c. The ancient Romans made use of several sorts of Crowns to honour Virtue, and reward great Actions; as the *Civic*, *Mural*, *Naval*, *Obfidional*, *Oval*, *Triumphal*, which see under those Articles.

Crown, is also a Coin, or Piece of Money of five Shillings Value. A *Crown* current at Florence in Italy, is worth 5 Shillings 3 Pence Sterling: The French *Crown* 4 Shillings 6 Pence; their Gold-Crown 8 Shillings 6 Pence. The Gold-Crown at Genoa and Milan 5 Shillings 5 Pence.

In *Geometry*, **Crown** signifies a plain Ring included between two Concentrick *Perimeters*, and is generated, or made, by the Motion of some part of a Right-line, round a Center; the said moving Part not being contiguous to the Center.

To **Crown**, to set a Crown on one's Head, to reward, to finish honourably, to make perfect.

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, an Officer, that attends the Lord-Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper, for special Matters of State, viz. Commissions of Lieutenancy, of Justices of Assize, of Goal-delivery,

delivery of the Peace, &c. Also all general Pardons granted at the King's or Queen's Coronation, or in Parliament, and other special Pardons, with the Writs of Parliament, are returned into his Office.

Clerk of the Crown-Office in the King's Bench, one that draws up, reads, and records all Indictments against Traytors, Felons, and all other Offenders that are arraign'd.

Crown-glass, the finest sort of Glass for Windows, &c.

Crown Imperial, the largest and most beautiful kind of Diffodil, having long, stained green Leaves, with a Tuft of small ones at the top, and under them eight, or ten Flowers of an orange, or yellow Colour; the in-side of them being fill'd with sweet-tasted, and Pearl-like Drops of clear Water.

Crown-scab, a white, or meally Scurf that grows on Horses Legs, and if not timely prevented, runs almost from the Knee to the Hoof. It is caus'd by a yellow and malignant Matter that breaks forth at the Roots of the Hair, where it sticks to the Skin; makes its frizzle, and at last scalds it quite off.

Crown-thistle or **Friers Crown-thistle**, a sort of Herb.

Crown-wheel of a Watch, is the upper part next the Ballance, which by its Motion drives it; and this, in Royal Pendulums, is call'd the *Spring-Wheel*.

Crown-work, (in *Fortif.*) an Out-work, consisting of a spacious Gorge, and two Wings, or Sides, made to cover a large Spot of Ground, to secure some Hill, or Rising-ground, or to defend the Head of the Camp, when it is intrench'd.

Crowned Horn-work, is a Horn-work with a Crown-work before it.

Crowned Top, the first Head of a Deer, so call'd by *Hunters*, because the *Croches*, or Buds are rais'd in the form of a Crown.

Crowner. See *Coroner*.

Croy or **Cro**, (*Scotch Law-term*) a Satisfaction which the Judge is to pay to the nearest of Kin to a Man that is kill'd, in case he do not administer Justice as he ought.

To **Croy**, to cry as Fallow-deer do at Rutting-time.

Crucial Incision. See *Incision*.

Cruciata, (*Lat.*) Cross-wort, one of the chief Wound-herbs, either inwardly taken, or outwardly apply'd to the diseased Part.

Cruciatius, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Thigh that lies under the *Vasti*, so call'd by some Writers.

Crucible, a Goldsmith's Melting-pot: Also a Chymical Vessel made of Earth, so temper'd and bak'd as to endure the strongest Fire: They have a flat Bottom, and a large Top, either round or triangular, and are us'd for the melting of Metals, Minerals, Oars, &c.

Cruciferi, (*Lat. i. e.* Cross-bearers) the same as *Crouched Friars*, an Order of Monks that came into England, A. D. 1244. and had a Monastery at *Colchester*.

Crucifix, an Image or Figure that represents our Saviour hanging on the Cross.

Crucifixion, the Act of Crucifying.

To **Crucify**, to nail or fasten to a Cross.

Crude, raw, indigested.

Crudity, Rawness: In Diseases, it is when the Blood is not duly fermented, and brought to a right Consistence; as it happens in continued Fevers.

Crudity of the Stomach, an ill Digestion, when the Meat, for want of Nourishment, or some

other Cause, is not brought to a right Ferment, and turn'd into the Juice, call'd *Chyle*; and it is three-fold, viz. *Apepsia*, *Bradypepsia*, and *Dyspepsia*; which see in their proper Places.

Cruel, fierce, hard-hearted, barbarous, grievous, hard, painful.

Cruelty, Barbarousness, Fierceness, ill Usage, Rigour, inflexible Temper.

Cruet. See *Cruet*.

Cruise, a Word us'd in the Practick of *Scotland* for a Hog-sty; it is also call'd *Cruifera*.

Cruise or **Cruising**, (*Fr.*) the Course of a Ship.

To **Cruise**, (*Sea-Word*) is when a Fleet, or Squadron of Men of War are sailing up and down for the Guard of the Seas, with a design to fight and take the Enemy's Ships.

Cruiser, a Ship that is appointed to cruise.

To **Crumple**, to put out of the Folds, to ruffle or towse.

To **Crunk**, to cry like a Crane.

Cruoz, (*Lat.*) Blood dropping out of a Wound, Gore. *Van Helmont* makes a Distinction between *Cruor* and *Sanguis*, taking the former for the Blood in the Veins, and the latter for that in the Arteries.

Crupper, (*Fr.*) the Buttocks of a Horse, the Rump: Also a Roll of Leather put under a Horse's Tail, and drawn up by Thongs to the Buckle behind the Saddle, so as to keep the Horse from casting the Saddle forwards, or on his Neck.

Crupper-Buckles, are large square Buckles fixt to the Saddle-tree behind, to fasten the Crupper; each Buckle having a Roller or two on, to make it draw easily.

Crura Pedullæ oblongatæ, (*Lat. in Anat.*) are the two Heads, or Beginnings of the marrowy Substance of the Brain, gather'd together, as it were, into two Bundles.

Crural, belonging to the Leg.

Crural Artery, the Artery of the Thigh, that spreads itself among the Muscles: It is a Continuation of the *Iliack Artery*, which passes out of the lower Belly, and enters into the Thighs; where it loses its former Name, and is call'd *Cruralis*.

Crural Vein, a Vein, whose Trunk receiving the greater and smaller *Ischia*, the *Muscula*, the *Poplitea*, and the *Saphena*, goes up to the Groin, and ends in the *Iliaca*.

Crureus or **femoreus**, a Muscle of the Leg, so call'd from its Situation on the Bone of the Thigh, like the *Brachieus* on that of the Arm: It is continu'd from between the greater and lesser *Trochanter*, forwards to its lower Part, and is inserted to a Prominence, or Knob at the upper and fore-part of the Bone, call'd *Tibia*; which it helps to stretch out.

Crus, the Shank, the Leg, from the Knee to the Ankle. *Crus*, or *Magnus Pes*, is also taken by *Anatomists*, for all that part of the Body, which reaches from the Buttocks down to the end of the Toes; comprehending the Thigh, Leg and Foot.

Crusade. See *Croisade*.

Cruise, a little Vial to hold Oil, &c. Also a kind of Water-pot, as *1 Sam. 26. 16*.

To **Crush**, to break, or squeeze to pieces, to oppress or ruin.

Crustel, an old Word for a Gristle.

Crustalung or **Soil-bond**, is an hard sticking together of the Earth, so as that nothing will grow on it.

Crusta, (*Lat.*) a piece of Ice frozen; also a piece of Wood or Stone finely engraven and inlaid in Walls, Floors, Vessels, &c. Also the Shell

Shell of a Lobster, Cray-fish, &c. In Surgery, an Escar of an Ulcer, after the Cautery is taken off, the Scurf and Scab of a Sore.

Crusta lactea, a Scurf, or crusty Scab that spreads over the Head, Face, and other Parts of an Infant at the time of its first sucking: It differs from an *Achor*, which only infects the Head, and also in this respect, that it turns white, whereas *Achors* having only one Colour.

Crusta vermicularis, (in *Anat.*) the Velvet-covering, or Skin of the Guts, the same as *Velamentum bombycinum*.

Crustaceous, covered with, or hard like a Crust, crutty.

Crustaceous Shell-fishes, are such as Lobsters, Crabs, Cray-fish, &c. cover'd with Shells, consisting of several Pieces and Joynts, being also generally softer than those of the *Testaceous Shell-Fishes*, which are all entirely of one Piece, much harder, thicker and stronger than the former; as the Cockle, Oyster, Scallop, &c.

Crustula, (*Lat.*) a little Crust, an in-laid piece of Marble in a Wall; also a small Scab, or Scar of a Sore: Also a Blood-shot in the Eye, occasion'd by a Blow, Wound, or otherwise; the same with *Ecechymoma*.

Crotchets-Friers, the same as *Crouched*, or *Crooked Friers*.

Cruzade. See *Croisade*.

Cruzado or **Cruzace**, a Portuguese Gold-Coin, worth four Shillings Sterling.

Crymodes, (*Gr.*) a cold, shivering Fever, or Ague, often accompany'd with an Inflammation of the inner Parts.

Cryptæ, Grotto's, Caves, or hollow Places under Ground; Vaults set a-part for the Burial of particular Families: The Graves of the Martyrs were more especially so call'd, where the Primitive Christians us'd to meet for the performing of Divine Service: Whence *Crypta* came also to signify a Church under Ground, like that of *St. Faith's* under *St. Paul's*.

Cryptography, the Act of secret Writing; as by particular Characters, or Ciphers.

Cryptology, a Speaking, or Discourting in secret; a whispering privily.

Cryptorchis, (in *Anat.*) is when the Testicles lie hid in the Belly.

Crystal, a very bright and transparent Stone, which looks like Ice, or the clearest sort of Glass: In *Chymistry*, that part of a *Lixivium*, or Lie made of any Metal, or Mineral, which remains congealed after some part of the Moisture is evaporated, or blown off in Vapours.

Crystal Mineral. See *Mineral Crystal* and *Sal Prunelle*.

Crystals of Copper. See *Vitriol of Venus*, or *Copper*.

Crystals of Silver or **Vitriol of the Moon**, a Chymical Operation, by which the Body of Silver is open'd and reduc'd into the Form of a Salt by the sharp Points of Spirit of Nitre: These Crystals are us'd by Surgeons to make an Escar, by touching any Part with them; and being given inwardly in Dropsies, serve as a gentle Purge.

Crystals of Tartar. See *Cream of Tartar*.

Crystals of Venus made by *Ureagar*. See *Verdegrease*.

Crystalline, belonging to Crystal, bright, or clear as Crystal.

Crystalline Heavens, two Spheres, suppos'd by the ancient *Astronomers*, that receiv'd the *Ptolemaick* System, one of which serv'd to explain the slow Motion of the fixed Stars, causing them (as they thought) to move one Degree Eastwards in about Seventy Years: And the other

help'd to solve a Motion, which they call'd the *Motion of Trepidation*, or *Libration*, by which they imagin'd the Sphere to swag from Pole to Pole.

Crystalline or **Jcy Humour**, a white, shining Humour of the Eye, which is thicker than the rest, and the first Instrument of Sight.

Crystalloides, the Crystalline Tunick. See *Arachnoida* and *Araanea Tunica*.

Crystallization, (in *Chymistry*) is an Operation by which the Salts of Metals, or other mix'd Bodies, dissolv'd in any Liquor; are made to shoot into little prettily-figur'd Lumps, or Pieces, call'd *Crystals*, from their being transparent, or clear, like the Stone of that Name.

To **Crystallize**, to reduce to, or to grow into such Crystals.

Crystallus or **Crystallum**, Crystal, a kind of Glass, or precious Stone. *Crystals* are also taken for certain Pushes, or Wheals spread all over the Body, of the bigness of a Lupine, or Kidney-bean, which are white and transparent like Crystal.

Cub, a young Bear, or Bear's Whelp: Among *Hunters*, a Fox and Martern of the first Year are also call'd *Cubs*.

Cubature, (in *Geom.*) is a finding exactly the solid Content of any propos'd Body; as *The Quadrature of a Surface*, is finding the *Area*, or Content of that Surface.

Cubbridge-head, (*Sea-Term*) a Partition made of Boards, &c. across the Fore-castle and half Deck of a Ship, one being termed the *Cubbridge-head before*, and the other the *Cubbridge-head behind*; but in other Places, such Partitions are call'd *Bulk-heads*.

Cube, (*Gr.* in *Geom.*) a solid regular Figure, bounded by six equal Sides, which are all Squares, like a Die: In *Algebra*, the third Power in a *Series*, or Rank of Geometrical Proportionals continued, is call'd a Cube; as *a* is the Root, *aa* the Square, and *aaa* the Cube.

Cube or **Cubick Number**, (in *Arithm.*) is that which arises from the Multiplication of any Number first by itself, and then by the Product: So 125 is a Cube-number, produced by 5, first multiplied by itself, and then by 25 the Product.

Cube-Root, is the side of a Cube-Number; so 3 is the Root, or Side of the Cube 27, and 5 is the Root of the Cube 125.

Cube-Square, is the Biquadrate, or fourth Power, which proceeds from the Root, or Side thrice multiply'd by itself: Thus taking 2 for the Side, 4 is the Square, 8 the Cube, and 16 the Biquadrate, or Cube-Square.

Cubeds, a kind of *Indian Fruit*, that grows and tastes like Pepper, clasping about the Tree like Ivy; they hang in Clusters, and the Flowers are very sweet-scented.

Cubical or **Cubick**, belonging to, or having the Figure of a Cube.

Cubical Artery, (in *Anat.*) is taken by some Writers for a Branch of the Axillary Artery.

Cubical Foot, a Measure of solid Bodies which are a Foot every way.

Cubick Equations, (in *Algebra*) are such whose highest Power consists of three Dimensions, or is a Cubical Quantity; as $aaa - 3ba = 2ccc$; where the highest Power of *a*, the unknown Quantity, is a Cube.

Cubick Number. See *Cube Number*.

Cubiforme *Os*. See *Cuboides*.

Cubit,

Cubit, (*Lat.*) a Measure properly counted from the Elbow to the end of the Middle-finger, of which there were anciently three kinds, viz. the Great one which was nine Foot long, the Middle one of two Foot, and the Small one of a Foot and a half.

The **Cubit** or the **Ulna**, (in *Anat.*) is a long hard Bone with a Hollow in its middle, which lies in the in-side of the Arm, and reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist: But some make it to consist of two Bones, one call'd *Ulna*, and the other *Radius*.

Cubitus externus, a Muscle that serves to extend, or stretch out the Wrist: It arises from the outward Knob of the *Os Humeri*, or Shoulder-bone, and is inserted to the upper and outward part of the *Os Metacarpi* of the little Finger.

Cubitus internus, is a Muscle which helps to bend the Wrist, and springs from the inner Knob of the Shoulder-bone; whence passing along the *Ulna*, it comes to its Implantation in the fourth Bone of the *Carpus*, and the *Os Metacarpi* of the little Finger.

Cubital Muscle. See *Anconeus*.

Cubo-Cube or **Cubed Cube**, (in *Mathem.*) the sixth Power of any Number or Quantity; so 64 is a Cubed-Cube, rais'd from the Root 2, five times multiply'd into itself.

Cuboides, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the seventh Bone of the *Tarsus* of the Foot; which is joyn'd behind to the *Os Calcis*, before to the two outer Bones of the *Metatarsus*, and on its in-side to the *Os Cuneiforme*: It is also call'd *Os Cubiforme* and *Grandinosum*.

Cucheneal. See *Cocheneal*.

Cucherus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Coucher, Setter, or Setting-dog.

Cucking-stool or **Tumbrel**, an Engine now us'd for the Punishment of Scolds and brawling Women; as in former times, for that of Brewers and Bakers transgressing the Laws; who being fet in such a Stool, were plung'd over Head and Ears in *Stercore*, or stinking Water.

Cuckold, one whose Wife's lewd Pranks are said to have grafted Horns on his Head.

Cuckoo, a well-known Bird.

Cuckoo-flower. See *Ladies-smock*.

Cuckoo's-pindle, an Herb otherwise call'd *Wake-Robin*, which purges tough Humours out of the Breast and Lungs.

Cucquean, a Wench, or Whore.

Cucujus, the *Indian* Glow-fly. See *Cucujos*.

Cucullaris, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the *Scapula*, or Shoulder-blade, so nam'd, because in covering the Back with its Fellow, it resembles a Monk's Cowl, or Hood: It arises from the *Os Occipitis*, the *Ligamentum Colli*, and the top of the Spine of the last *Vertebra* of the Neck; as also from the eight upper ones of the Chest; and is inserted to the *Clavicula*, and to the *Spina Scapulae*: It is also call'd *Trapezius*.

Cucullate Flowers, (among *Herbalists*) are such as resemble the Figure of an Helmet, or Monk's Hood; being otherwise termed *Galeate* and *Galericulate Flowers*.

Cucullus, (*Lat.*) a Hood that Men or Women use, to cover their Heads with when it rains, a Frier's Cowl; a Cornet of Paper that Apothecaries and Grocers make use of to put their Drugs or Spice in.

Cuculus, the Cuckoo, a Bird; also the Gournet, or gray Gournet, a Sea-fish; also the Herb Night-shade.

Cucumber or **Cucumis**, the Cucumber Plant, whose Seed is one of the greater cold Seeds.

Cucupha, a Cover for the Head, made of sweet-scented cephalick Spices beat to Powder, and stitched between two pieces of Silk, or quilted in a Cap, against Rheums and other Diseases of the Head.

Cucurbita, a Gourd, a Cupping-glass.

Cucurbite or **Body**, a chymical pointed Vessel made of Earth, Glass, or Copper; so call'd, because its Shape somewhat resembles a Gourd, and most commonly us'd in Distillations, or for the rectifying of Spirits, &c.

Cucurbitini Lumbrici, broad Worms that breed in the Entrails, like the Seed of a Gourd.

Cucurbitula or **Cucurbita**, a Cupping-glass; a hollow Vessel made of Glass, or Tin, which is apply'd to the Body, either with Scarification, or without it, to divert, or drive the Blood into some other Part, or to let it out when corrupt; If it be us'd without Scarification, 'tis call'd *Cucurbita ceca*, or *ventosa*, and is generally set on the most fleshy Parts, where the large Vessels and Nerves cannot be hurt.

Cucuyos, a kind of Fly in *America*, which gives such a Lustre in the Night, that one may not only travel, but also write and read by the Light of it: The Native *Indians* go a hunting at Mid-night by the help of these Insects, fastening them to their Hands and Feet.

Cud, the inner part of the Throat in Beasts. To **Chew the Cud**, to chew again, as a Cow does; to reflect, to think, or muse upon.

Cud-weed or **Cud-wort**, an Herb whose Leaves are so soft, that they are sometimes us'd for Cotton; whence it is also call'd *Cotton-weed*.

Cudden or **Cuddy**, a Changeling, a Nizy, or silly Fellow.

Cuddy, (in a *First Rate Man of War*) is a Place lying between the Quarter-deck and the Captain-Lieutenant's Cabin under the Poop; which is divided into Partitions for the Master and the Secretary's Officers.

Cude or **Cude-cloth**, (old Word) a Face-cloth for a young Child, which heretofore us'd to be the Priest's Fee at the baptizing of it.

Cue, an Item given to Stage-players, what, or when to speak; also a Mood, or Humour; as *A merry Cue*.

Cuerpo, (*Span.*) a Body: Whence the Phrase *To walk in Cuerdo*, i. e. to go without a Cloak.

Cui ante divorcium, (*Lat.*) a Writ that a Woman, divorced from her Husband, may have to recover Lands or Tenements from him to whom her Husband alienated them, during the Marriage.

Cui in Vita, a Writ of Entry that a Widow has against him to whom her Husband alienated, or made over Lands, &c. in his Life-time; which must contain this Clause, *That during his Life-time She could not withstand it*.

Cuinage. See *Cuynage*.

Cuirass, (*Fr.*) a defensive Armour, made of Steel, or Iron-plates beat thin, so as to cover the Body, from the Neck down to the Waste, both behind and before.

Entrasser, a Horse-man armed with a Cuirass.

Cuisse, an Armour for the Thighs.

Cutlage, (in *ancient Deeds*) the laying up of a Ship in the Dock to be repaired.

Cutleys, a sort of religious People that were anciently in *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

Culeus, (*Lat.*) a Measure containing near two Hogheads, being the biggest Measure for Liquors among the *Romans*, and made of Leather, or baked Earth: Also a Sack into which such as murder'd their Parents were put, with a Dog, Ape, Cock and Viper, and thrown into the Sea.

Culex, the Gnat, or Midge, a little Fly.

Culinary, belonging to the Kitchen.

To **Cull**, to pick and chuse, to pick out.

Cullfish, a sort of Fish.

Cullander, a Kitchen-Vessel to drain off Liquor from any thing that is boil'd.

Cullers, Sheep that are pick'd, or drawn out of a Flock, as not being good for Meat.

Cullions, the Testicles, or Stones; also an Herb of the nature of Dog-stones: Among Gardiners, *Callions* or *Stone-roots*, are the round Roots of Plants, whether single, double, or treble.

Cullion-head, the same as a Bastion, Sconce, or Block-house.

Cullis, (*in Cookery*) a strained Liquor made of any sort of dress'd Meat, or other things pounded in a Mortar, and pass'd through a Hair-sieve: These Cullises are usually pour'd upon Messes, and into hot Pies, a little before they are serv'd up to Table.

Cullot, a Cushion to ride Post with.

Cully, a Milk-sop, one that may be easily led by the Nose, or put upon.

To **Cully** one, to make a Fool of him.

Culm, (*old Word*) Smoak, or Soot.

Culmen, (*Lat.*) the top, peak, or Height of a thing, the Ridge of an House, Hill, &c.

Culmen Cæli, (*in Astrol.*) the highest Point of Heaven, that a Star can rise to in any Latitude; commonly taken for the Tenth House.

Culmiferous Plants, (*among Herbalists*) such as have a smooth, joynted, hollow Stalk, which is wrapt about at each Joynt, with a single, long, narrow, and sharp-pointed Leaf; and their Seeds are contain'd in chaffy Husks; as Wheat, Barley, Rie, Oats, and most kinds of Grasses.

To **Culminate**, to rise to the top: Thus among *Astronomical Writers*, the Sun, or a Star is said To *Culminate*, or to be *Culminant*, when it comes to the Meridian of any Place, or to the greatest Height that it can have that Day.

Culmus; (*Lat. in Botanicks*) is properly the Stem, or Stalk of Corn, or Grass, distinguished from that of all other Plants, which is termed *Caulis*.

Culpable, guilty, faulty, blame-worthy.

Culpon that Trout, *i. e.* cut it up, a Phrase us'd by those that are skill'd in the Art of Carving.

Culrach or **Cozlach**, (*in the Practick of Scotland*) one left as a Pledge for the Appearance of a Man from one Court to another.

Culrage, an Herb otherwise call'd *Arse-smart*, or *Water-pepper*.

Culch, the Bottom of the Sea, where Oysters spawn.

To **Cultivate**, (*Lat.*) to manure, till, or husband the Ground; to improve, to manage.

Cultivation, the Act of cultivating, tilling, or improving.

Culture, Husbandry, Tillage, Improvement, good Education.

Culber, (*old Word*) a Dove, or Pidgeon.

Culverin, (*Fr.*) a piece of Ordnance, so named from its Shape, somewhat resembling a Snake; and it is of three sorts, *viz.*

Culverin of the least Size, which weighs 4000 Pounds, and has 5 Inches Diameter at the Bore: It takes up a Charge of 10 lb. Powder, and carries a Ball of 4½ Inches Diameter, and 14 lb.

9 Oun. Weight; its Random-shot being 180 Paces.

Culverin Ordinary, is a great Gun of 5½ Inches Diameter at the Bore, weighing 4500 Pounds, and taking a Charge of 11 Pounds 6 Ounces of Powder, with a Ball of 5 Inches Diameter, and 17 Pounds 5 Ounces Weight.

Culverin Extraordinary, weighs 4800 Pounds, being 13 Foot long, and its Diameter at the Bore 5½ Inches: It has for its Load 12 Pounds 8 Oun. of Powder, and carries a Shot of 5½ Inches Diameter, and 20 Pounds Weight.

Culvertage, an old *Norman* Law-Term, signifying the Escheat, or Forfeiture of a Vassil's Lands to the Lord of the Fee.

Culverstail, (*in Carpentry*) a particular manner of fastening Boards, or any Timber, by letting one Piece into another: Among *Shipwrights*, it is the fixing of the Carling-timbers in the Beams.

To **Cumber**, to stop, to crowd, to trouble.

Cumberlome or **Cumb'ous**, troublesome, inconvenient, unweildy.

Cuminum, (*Gr.*) Cummin, an Herb like Fennel, but less, the Seed of which disperses Wind, and is good in the Cholick; as also for a Tympany, Dizziness in the Head, &c.

† **Cunctation**, (*Lat.*) prolonging of Time, Delay.

Cuneiforme Os, (*in Anat.*) a Bone of the Head, situated in the midtt of the *Basis*, or bottom of the Brain, and so nam'd from its Figure resembling a Wedge.

Cuneiformia Ossa, certain Bones of the *Tarsus* of the Foot, which are counted the fourth, fifth and sixth, and these also take Name from their Shape, as being large above, and narrow below, like Wedges.

Cuneus, a Wedge, one of the six Principles of *Mechanicks*. In some ancient Deeds, it is taken for a Mint, or Place to coin Money in.

Cuniculus, the Coney, or Rabbet, one of the Beasts of Chace: Also a Hole or Passage under Ground.

Cunila, an Herb, of which there are three sorts, *viz.* Savoury, Marjoram with the small Leaf, and Penny-royal with the broad Leaf.

Cunilago, the Herb Flea bane, or Moth-mullein; or a kind of Savoury, or Orgament.

To **Cunn** or **Cond**, (*Sea-Term*) to direct, or guide; as To *Cunn a Ship*, *i. e.* to direct the Person at Helm how to steer her. See To *Cond*.

Cunner, a sort of Fish.

Cunning, Ingenuity, Skilfulness, Subtilty, Craftiness.

A **Cunning-Man**, one skill'd in Astrology; a Diviner, a Conjuror.

Cuntey Cuntey, (*old Law-Term*) a kind of Tryal, which seems to be the same with that of the ordinary Jury, or Tryal by the Country.

Cuntur or **Condoz**, a strange sort of Bird in *Peru*, a Province of Southern *America*, which the Natives worshipped as one of their Deities: Some of these Birds are five or six Ells long, from one end of the Wing to the other, and so furious that several *Spaniards* have been kill'd by them: They have very hard and sharp Beaks, that will pierce a Hide; and two of them will set upon, kill, and devour a Bull: Their Feathers are black and white like those of a Magpy, with a Crest on the Head in shape of a Razor; and when they fly, they make a most terrible Noise. One of the Talons of this Bird is kept in the Treasury of *St. Stephen's* Chappel at *Paris* in *France*.

Cup, a Vessel to drink out of ; also the Pomel of a Bed : Among *Herbalists*, *Cups* are taken for those short Husks, in which Flowers grow ; some being pointed into two, three, four, five, or six Leaves.

To **Cup**, to apply a Cupping-glass.

Cup-shot or **Cup-shotten**, that is in his Cups, over-loaded with Drink, fuddled.

Cupella, (*Lat.*) a Coppel, or Coppel ; a kind of Vessel us'd by *Chymists*.

Cupidity, Concupiscence, inordinate Desire, Sensuality, Lust.

Cupido or **Cupid**, the fabulous God of Love, whom the Ancients us'd to represent like a Boy naked and winged ; having a Veil over his Eyes, carrying a Quiver upon his Shoulder, and holding a Torch in one Hand, and a Bow with some Darts in the other, to give desperate Wounds to the Hearts of Lovers.

Cupola, (*Ital.*) a round Looover, or arched Tower in a Building, made in Form of the Bell of a Watch, or of a Cup turn'd upside down ; as that of *St. Paul's Church, London*.

Cuppel. See *Coppel*.

Cupping-glass, (*in Surgery*) a kind of Glass Vial apply'd to the most fleshy Parts of the Body, with burning Tow, to draw out corrupt Blood, or windy Matter. See *Cucurbitula*.

Cupressus, (*Lat.*) the Cypress-tree.

Cuprum, Copper, a Metal so call'd from the Island of *Cyprus*, some time noted for the best sort of it.

Curable, that may be cured.

Curacy or **Curateship**, the Office of a Curate.

Curate, a Parson or Vicar, one that serves a Cure, or has the Charge of Souls in a Parish.

Curatio, (*Lat.*) a taking care for, or looking to a thing ; Management, Over-sight, Provision ; an Office, Cure, or Charge. In the Art of *Physick*, a right Method of finding out, by Symptoms, and Indications, proper Remedies for any Disease, in order to the Recovery of Health ; Healing, Physicking, a Cure.

Curative Indication, a Sign relating to the Disease to be cured. See *Indication*.

Curator, (*Lat.*) one that has the Charge to oversee and provide things necessary, or that has the Management of a Business ; a Commissioner, Trustee, Guardian, Overseer, Surveyor, &c.

Curatores Alvei Tiberis & Cloacarum, were Commissioners appointed by the Emperor *Augustus*, for cleansing the River *Tiber*, and the Common-Shore of the City.

Curatores Calendarii, certain Officers, who put out the publick Cash to Interest, which was paid at the Calends, or the first Day of the Month.

Curatores Denarium Flaudorum, the Wardens of the Mint, or Overseers for the melting and coining of Money, who were otherwise call'd *Viri Monetales*.

Curatores annuum Tribunalium, the Protectors or Governors of the several Quarters of the City of *Rome*, like the Aldermen of the Wards in *London*.

Curatores Operum Publicorum, were the Overseers or Surveyors of publick Works.

Curatores Viarum extra Urbem, Commissioners for the High-ways, Causeys and Bridges about the City of *Rome*.

Curb, Part of a Bridle : Also a long Swelling beneath the Elbow of a Horse's Hoof, in the great Sinew behind, above the Top of the Horn, which makes him halt and go lame.

To **Curb**, to restrain, or keep under, to give a Check to.

Curculio, (*Lat.*) the Weefand, or Wind-pipe :

Also a little Worm that eats out the Pith of *Corn* ; a Mite, or Weevil.

Curcuma, an *Indian* Root of a Saffron-colour, commonly call'd *Turmeric*.

Cure, the healing of a Distemper, or Wound ; a Remedy : Also a spiritual Living, or *Benefice*, with the Charge of Souls.

Curebulli, tanned Leather ; a Word us'd by *Chaucer*.

Curfew, a Law made by *K. William* the Conqueror, That all People should put out their Fire and Lights at the ringing of the eight a-clock Bell ; which was call'd in *French*, *Coverir le feu*, i. e. covering, or raking up the Fire : Whence, in several Places at this Day, where a Bell is usually rung towards Bed-time, it is said to ring *Curfew*.

Curia, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) an Assembly of Senators, Counsellors, or Priests ; also the Council-house, State-house, or Hall, where they meet ; also one of the thirty Wards of the City of *Rome*. See *Curia*.

In our Common Law, *Curia* signifies a Court of Judicature, and was also sometimes particularly taken for the Company of Tenants that did their Suit and Service at the Court of their Lord.

Curia assisare vult, a Law Phrase made use of to express a Deliberation that the Court intends to take upon any Point, or Points of a Cause, before they proceed to pass Judgment.

Curia claudenda, a Writ that lies against a Man, who being under an Obligation to fence and close up his Ground, refuses, or delays to do it.

Curia Canonicozum, was the Court-lodge, or Manour-house in a Lordship, belonging to some religious Order.

Cur Domini, the Lord's House, Hall, or Court, where all the Tenants, if need requir'd, were bound to give their Attendance every three Weeks ; but more especially at *Lady-Day* and *Michaelmas-Day*.

Curia Domini Regis. See *Christianitatis Curia*.

Curia Militum, a Court anciently held at *Carisbrook-Castle* in the Isle of *Wight*.

Curia Pentictarum, a Court kept by the Sheriff of *Chester* in a Place commonly call'd the *Pentice*, which probably had that Name, because it was held at first under a Pent-house, or Shed cover'd with Boards.

Curia Personæ, the Parsonage, or Parson's Mansion-house.

Curia, the *Roman* People were at first divided into three Tribes, and those Tribes were subdivided into ten *Curie*, or Wards, every one of which had its peculiar *Curio*, or Priest, who took care of the Sacrifices and Feasts proper to each *Curia*.

Curia Generales, (in our Common Law) those general and solemn Courts that were held by the Lord of the Manor twice a Year, viz. on the Festivals of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, and *St. Michael* the Archangel.

Curia Adventus, the Duty of coming to pay Suit and Service at the Court of such a Lord.

Curialitas Scotiæ, the same Tenure in *Scotland*, as that which we call the *Courtesy of England*, which see.

Curio. See *Curia*.

Curio Maximus, the Chief of all the *Curio's*, or Priests of the thirty *Curia*, or Wards of ancient *Rome* ; who was chosen by a general Assembly of those Priests, and afterwards confirmed by the Senate and People.

Curtonia, or **Curialia Sacra**, the Sacrifices of the

the Roman *Curie*, at which every individual Person was bound to be present, like the Parish-masters of the Modern Church of Rome.

Curiosity, over-much Care, a Passion or Desire of seeing, or knowing; also Delicateness, or Niceness; a curious Thing, or Rarity.

Curious, desirous to see and know every thing, inquisitive, prying: Also excellent, rare; neat or fine, delicate or nice, exact, wary.

Curlew, a kind of Water fowl of a gray Colour, with red and black Spots, having a long and crooked Bill.

Curplings, (among Hunters) the little spotted Curls, with which the Burr of a Deer's Head is powder'd.

Curmudgeon, a covetous Hunk, a pitiful, nigardly, close-fisted Fellow.

Curmuck, four Bushels, or half a Quarter of Corn.

Curpalates, (*Gr.*) the Major-domo, or Master of the Household to the Greek Emperours.

Currauto or **Courant**, (*Ital. & Fr.*) a running French Dance: Also a Musical Air which runs in a Mood call'd the *Imperfect of the more*, consisting of triple Time.

Currentcy, (*Lat.*) Currentness, Course; as The Currency of Coin.

Current, that goes, that is established, or received; as *Current Money*, the *Current Price*, a *Current Opinion*, &c.

A **Current**, a running Stream.

Curture, a kind of East-India Barge.

Curriedow, (old Word) a Cutry-favour, or Flatterer.

Currier, one that dresses liquors, and colours tann'd Leather, so as to make it gentle, and serviceable for many Uses.

Curry, Cur-like, doggish, churlish, ill-natur'd.

Curuca, (*Lat.*) a Bird that hatches the Cuckoo's Eggs; an Hedge-sparrow, or a Titling; also a Cuckold, or Wittal.

To **Curry**, to dress Leather, to rub down a Horse, to make Suit to one, to get into one's Favour.

Curry-comb, an Iron-tool to comb, or dress Horses with.

Cutler, (in old Records) a Courier, or express Messenger of Haste.

Curtler or **Curtler**, an Officer, or Clerk belonging to Chancery, who makes out Original Writs for that County, or Shire which is allotted to him. In *Stat. 18 E. 3.* they are called *Clerks of the Course*, and are 24 in number, being a particular Corporation.

Curly, slight, or hasty.

Curst, curst, fierce, shrewd.

Curtness, Fierceness, a crabbed Humour; Severity, Rigour.

Curtail, a Drab, or nasty Slut.

Double Curtail, a kind of Musical Instrument, serving as a Bass to the Haut-bois.

To **Curtail**, to dock, or cut off a Horse's Tail; to dismember, to diminish.

Curtain. See *Curtain*.

Curtation of a Planet, (in *Astron.*) is a little part cut off from the Line of its Interval, or Distance from the Sun.

Curtsey of England. See *Courtesy of England*.

Curtyn or **Curtana**, the Name of K. Edward the Confessor's Sword without a Point; the first Sword that is usually carry'd before the King or Queen Regent of England, at his or her Coronation, as an Emblem of Royal Clemency and Mercy.

Carti-cone, a Term in Geometry. See *Truncated Pyramid and Cone*.

Cartilage, (*Law-word*) a piece of Ground,

Garden plot, or Yard, belonging to, or lying near a House.

Curtilles terra, (among the *Feudists*) Court-Lands, or Lands properly belonging to the Court, or House of the Lord of a Manour.

Curchals, or **Curlesar**, a kind of Weapon.

Curvature, bowing, or bending, Crookedness.

A **Curve**, (in *Geom.*) is a crooked Line.

Curves or **Curvilinear Figures**, those that are bounded by curved, or crooked Lines; as Circles, Ovals, Conick Sections, Spherical Triangles, &c. and these are either *Regular*, or *Irregular*.

Regular Curves, such Curves as the Perimeters of the Conick Sections, which are always curved, or bent after the same regular Geometrical manner.

Irregular Curves, are such as have a Point of Inflection, and which being continued, do turn themselves a contrary Way; as the *Cycloid* and the *Solid Parabola*.

Curbet, a certain Motion, Gate, or Prancing of a managed Horse.

Curvilinear or **Curvilinear**, (in *Geom.*) crooked-lined; as *Curvilinear Figures*.

Curvity, Crookedness.

Curulis Sella, (*Lat.*) a Chair of State made of Ivory, carv'd and plac'd in a Chariot, in which the chief Magistrates of Rome were anciently carry'd.

Calcuta or **Castuta**, a Weed with a red Stalk winding about Herbs, and call'd Dodder, or Withwind.

Cusp, (in *Astron.*) the first Point, or Beginning of every one of the Twelve Houses, in a Scheme, or Figure of the Heavens.

Cuspitarum. See *Frontatum*.

Cuspis, (*Lat.*) the Point of a Weapon, a Spear-head, or Arrow-head; also a kind of Bandage us'd by Surgeons.

Custode admittendo & **Custode amovendo**, are Writs for the admitting, or removing of Guardians.

Custodes, (among the ancient Romans) certain Officers appointed to prevent Deceit, in the delivering of Tickets for the Choice of Magistrates.

Custodes Libertatis Angliæ authorize *Parliamenti*, i. e. Keepers of the Liberties of England by Authority of Parliament; the Style in which Writs, and other Proceedings at Law, run during the Times of Trouble, from the Death of King Charles I. till the Usurpation by O. Cromwel.

Custody, Ward or Keeping, safe Hold or Prison.

Custom, (*Fr.*) Habit, Way, or Fashion; Usage, or Use; the Practice of a Tradesman's Shop: Also a certain Duty paid by the Subject to the King, Queen, or State, upon the bringing in, or carrying out of Commodities, for protecting them in their Trade, &c.

Among our Common-Lawyers and Civilians, **Custom** is counted a Part of the Law, and defined to be a Law, or Right not written, which being established by long Use and the Consent of Ancestours, has been, and is daily practis'd, for the Proof of which, an hundred Years Continuance is at least requisite; and it is either *General*, or *Particular*.

General Custom, is that which is allowed throughout the whole Kingdom of England. A **Particular Custom** is that which belongs to this, or that County, as *Gavelkind* to *Kens*, or to such a Lordship, City, or Town.

Customs and Services, the Name of a Writ of Right. See *Consuetudinibus & Servitiis*.

Custom-house, a particular House or Publick Building in several Cities and Sea port-Towns

of England, especially London, where the King's Customs are received, and all Business manag'd relating to that Affair.

Customable, that is according to Custom.

Customary, accustomed, common, ordinary, usual.

Customary Tenants, such Tenants as hold by the Custom of the Manour; as when a Tenant dying, and the Hold being void, the next of Kin is admitted upon Payment of the Customary Fine of two Shillings for an Acre, &c.

Customed, that has Customers; as *A well Customed Shop*.

Customer, one that buys any thing of another; also an Officer of the *Custom-house*.

Custos, (*Lat.*) a Keeper or Preserver, an Overseer, a Warden or Guardian; a Controller, a Tutor.

Custos Brevium, the principal Clerk belonging to the Court of *Common Pleas*, whose Office is to receive and keep all the Writs, and to put them upon Files, every Return by its self; and at the end of every Term to receive from the Protonotaries all the Records of *Nisi Prius*, call'd the *Postea's*.

Custos Oculi, a Surgeon's Instrument to preserve the Eye from being hurt in some Operations.

Custos Placitorum Coronæ, an Officer mention'd in some old Law-writers, that seems to be the same with him whom we now call *Custos Rotulorum*.

Custos Rotulorum, an Officer that has the keeping of the Rolls, or Records of the Sessions of Peace, and, as some think, of the Commission it self: He is always a Justice of Peace, and of the *Quorum*, in the County where he has his Office.

Custos Spiritualitatis vel Spiritualium, *i. e.* Keeper of the Spiritualities, he that exercises Spiritual, or Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in any Diocess, during the Vacancy of the See; the Appointment of whom by the Canon Law belongs to the Dean and Chapter, but according to our Custom in England, to the Archbishop of the Province.

Custos Temporalium, *i. e.* Keeper of the Temporalities, a Person to whose Custody the Profits of a vacant See, or Abbey were committed by the King, as Supreme Lord: This Officer being as a Steward of the Goods and Profits, was to give Account to the Escheator, and he into the *Exchequer*: His Trust continu'd till the Vacancy was supply'd by a Successor, who obtain'd the King's Writ for the restoring of the Temporalities.

Cutref, (old Word) the Servant to a Man at Arms, or of a Prince's Life-guard, in the Time of *K. Henry VIII.*

To **Cut the Sail**, (in *Sea-language*) is to unfurl it, and let it fall down, *The Sail is well Cut*, *i. e.* well fashioned.

To **Cut a Feather**, a Term us'd by *Sailers*, when a well bow'd Ship so swiftly presses the Water that it foams before her, and in a dark Night seems to sparkle like Fire: In the same Sense, a Ship is also said *To carry a Bone in her Mouth*.

Cut Bastion. See *Bastion*.

Cut-throat, a Murderer, a Villain, or Ruffian; *Cut-throat Place*, an Inn, or Tavern, where People are exacted upon.

Cut-water, (*Sea-term*) that Sharpness of a Ship, which is underneath the Beak-head; so call'd, because it cuts and divides the Water e'er

it comes to the Bow: It is also termed the *Knee* of the Head.

Cutaneous, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Skin; as *Cutaneous Distempers*, *i. e.* those Diseases that affect the Skin; as the Itch, Scab, &c.

Cutcheaneal. See *Cocheneal*.

Cute, new Wine that has not fermented, or work'd.

Cuthbert, (*Sax.* *i. e.* famous Knowledge) a Proper Name of Men, particularly of that Renowned *English* Saint, who was Archbishop of *Canterbury* in the beginning of the *Saxon* Monarchy.

Cuttle, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the Scarf-skin, or thinnest thin Skin which covers the whole Body, and is full of innumerable Pores, or very small Holes, for the Passage of Vapours, Sweat, &c.

Cutis, the inner Skin, which lies under the former, and is somewhat thick, abounding likewise with Pores: It consists of several Filaments, or Strings of the Veins, Arteries, Nerves and Fibres interwoven one with another, and full of Glands, Lympheducts, &c.

Cutlets, (*Fr.* *i. e.* little Ribs) a Term in *Cookery*, a dainty Dish made of the short Ribs of a Neck of Mutton.

Cutted, scolding, brawling, quarrelsome; as *A Cutted Housewife*.

Cutter of the Tallies, an Officer in the *Exchequer*; that provides Wood for the Tallies, and having cut Notches upon them, for the Sum payable, casts the same into the Court, to be written upon.

Cutting the Peck, (a Term us'd by *Reapers*) a cutting the last Handful of standing Corn; which being done, they give a Shout, and fall to Merry-making; it being the end of such a Man's Harvest for that Year.

Cuttings or Slips, (in *Husbandry*) are the Branches, or Sprigs of Trees, or Plants cut, or slipped off to set again; which is done in fine Earth from the middle of *August* to the middle of *April*.

Cuttings off. See *Retrenchment*.

Cuttle or Cuttle-fish, a kind of Sea-fish, which throwing out a black Juice like Ink into the Water lies hid in that Obscurity, and so escapes the Fisher.

Cuts, a sort of flat-bottom'd Boats, formerly us'd in the Channel for transporting Horses.

Cuba, (in old *Latin* Records) a Keeve, or Kever; a Tub or Vessel for Brewing.

Cubet, (*Fr.*) a kind of Dish of an Oval Form.

Cubette, a Cistern for a Dining-room: In *Fortification*, a little Trench, 18 or 20 Foot broad, usually sunk by the Besieged in the middle of a great dry Moat, till they meet with Water; its Use being to keep off the Enemies, and to prevent their Mining.

Cupnage, (in *Star.* *II H.* 7.) the making up of Tin into that Fashion as it us'd to be fram'd, for the better Carriage of it into other Places.

Cyamus, (*Gr.*) the Bean, a sort of Pulse.

Cyanus, a kind of Jasper-stone of an Azure-colour; some take it for a Turcois, others for the Lazul-stone, which being beaten to Powder, makes an admirable Blue: Also the Blue-bottle, or Corn-flower, the Distilled Water of which is good for Inflammations in the Eyes, &c.

Cyathus, a Cup or Glass, with which the Ancients us'd to take Wine out of a larger Vessel, containing an Ounce and a half of Liquor; a lit-

tle Pot, or Glas to drink out of: Also a kind of Weight of ten Drams.

Cyphamus, a sort of Bird that always accompanies the Quails at their leaving the Country.

Cyclaminus or **Cyclaminum**, an Herb, of which there are two sorts, one call'd Sow-bread, and the other our Lady's Seal.

Cycle, (*i. e.* a Circle, or Round) an *Astronomical Term* for a continual Revolution, or rolling about of certain Numbers, which successively go on without any Interruption, from the first to the last, and then return again to the first: These *Cycles* are chiefly three, *viz.* The Solar, the Lunar, and that of Indiction.

Solar Cycle or **Cycle of the Sun**, is a Revolution of 28 Years, for finding out the Dominical, or *Sunday-letters*; which being expired, they all return in the same Order, as before.

Lunar Cycle or **Cycle of the Moon**, otherwise call'd the *Golden Number*, is a Period, or Revolution of 19 Years, invented to make the Lunar Year agree with the Solar: So that at the end of it, the New Moons happen in the same Months, and Days of the Month, and the Moon begins again her Course with the Sun: This Circle is also sometimes call'd *Ennedecateris*, *Circulus Decemnovemalis* and *Metonicus*, from *Meton* of *Athens*, the In-venter of it.

Cycle of Indiction, a Revolution of three *Lustrum's*, or 15 Years, after which those who us'd it began it again. This Cycle was establish'd by the Emperor *Constantine* the Great, instead of the *Olympiads*, A. C. 312. and was so nam'd, as some say, because it denoted the Year that Tribute was to be paid to the Common-wealth. See *Indiction*.

Cycliscus, a little Circle, or round Ball: Also a Surgeon's Instrument, made in form of a Half-moon, to scrape away corrupt Flesh, &c.

Cycloid, (*in Geom.*) a Figure made by the upper end of the Diameter of a Circle turned about a Right Line.

Cycloidal Space, is the Space contained between the Curve, or crooked Line, and the *Sab-sense* of the Figure.

Cyclopaedia. See *Encyclopaedia*.

Cyclophozia Sanguinis, the Circulation of the Blood.

Cyclus, a Circle, or Round; a Cycle, as of the Sun, or Moon.

Cyclus Paschalis, a Table to find out the Festival of *Easter*.

Cydonia Mala, Quinces, a sort of Fruit, so call'd from *Cydon*, a City of *Crete*, or *Candia*.

Cydonites, a Compound made of stew'd Quinces, Pears and Honey; or a kind of Drink made of Quinces.

Cydonium, Quiddany, Conserve, or Marmalade of Quinces.

Cyema, (*Gr.*) the same with *Embryo*.

Cygnus, a young Swan, which being well fatted, makes a noble Dish at great Entertainments.

Cygnus, a Swan: Also the Swan a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, consisting of 35 Stars.

Cylinder, a Roller, or Rolling-stone, a round Stone, or piece of Wood to break Clods of Earth, or to make Garden-walks even and smooth: In *Geometry*, a solid Body, made by the turning of a rectangled *Parallelogram* about one of its Sides; so that it is extended in Length equally round, and its Extremities or Ends are equal Circles: Among *Physicians* and *Surgeons*, a Plaster made up into a long Roll.

Charged Cylinder, (*in Gunnery*) is the Chamber of a great Gun, or that part which receives the Charge of Powder and Shot.

Concave Cylinder, all the hollow Length of a piece of Ordnance.

Vacant Cylinder, that part of the Hollow which remains empty, when the Gun is charg'd; or that part of it which is between the Trunnions, and the Muzzle, or Mouth.

Cylindrical, that belongs to, or is in form of a Cylinder, Cylinder-like.

Cylindroid, (*in Geom.*) a Solid Figure, having Elliptical, or Oval Bases, parallel and alike situated.

Cyrtosis, (*Gr. in Surgery*) Lameness, Crookedness, as when a Leg is put out of Joynt outwardly.

Cyma, a Surge, or Wave; also the young Sprout of Coleworts, or other Herbs; a little Shoot, or Branch: But it is more especially taken by *Herbalists* for the top of any Plant.

Cymarium, a little Wave: In *Architecture*, a Member, or carved Work, whose Figure resembles a rolling Wave, one half of it being *convex* or arched on the out-side, and the other *concave* or hollow on the in-side.

Cymbal, a Musical Instrument, anciently made of two hollow Plates of Copper, or Brass, like a Porringer; but it is now taken for a sort of Wind-musick.

Cymbalaria, the Herb Penny-wort.

Cymbitozme Os. See *Navicularis Os*.

Cymindis, a Night-hawk, an Enemy to the Eagle.

Cyminum, the Herb Cummin. See *Cuminum*.

Cymraecan Language, the *Welsh*, or old *British* Tongue.

Cyna, a Tree in *Arabia*, with Leaves like the Palm tree.

Cynanche, the Squinancy, or Quinsey, an Inflammation of the inner Muscles of the Throat, accompany'd with difficulty of Breathing, and a continual Fever: This Disease is so call'd, because it often happens to Dogs and Wolves.

Cynanchemits, the Herb May weed, or stinking Camomile.

Cynanthropia, a kind of Frenzy, caus'd by the venomous Bite of a Dog, Wolf, &c. So that the Patient shuns the Light, and every thing that is bright, is much afraid of Water, and trembles at the Sight, or Remembrance of it.

Cynara, the Artichoke-plant. See *Cynara*.

Cynchamus, a Bird, somewhat bigger than a crested Lark, and counted a delicate Morsel in *Italy*.

Cynergeticks, Books that treat of the Exercise of Hunting.

Cynical, dog-like, dogged, currish, churlish, crabbed.

Cynicks, a Sect of Philosophers, so call'd, from their churlish Behaviour, and snarling Reflections upon all sorts of Persons: They despis'd all things, especially Grandeur and Riches, with all Arts and Sciences, except Morality.

Cynicus Spasmus, the Dog-cramp, a Convulsion of the Muscles of the Mouth, by which the Face is so drawn awry, that it resembles the Countenance of a grinning Dog.

Cynips, a Fly with long Legs and a Sting; the Dog-fly, Gnat, or Midge; one of the Plagues of *Egypt*.

Cynoborane, an Herb call'd stinking May-weed.

Cyno

Cynocephale, an Herb bearing a Flower like a Dog's Head.

Cynocephalus or **Cynocephalus**, a kind of Ape with a Head like a Dog; the Dog's-headed Monkey, or Baboon.

Cynococcus, Dogs Ordure, or Dung.

Cynocrambe, the Herb Dog's-Mercury, which gently purges serous Humours.

Cynodes Oresis or **Cynozetis**, a Disease, a preternatural ravening Appetite, or an extreme Hunger, accompany'd with Vomiting, or a Looseness.

Cynodelmus, (in *Anat.*) the Band which ties the little Skin of the *Penis* to the *Glands*, or Nut.

Cynodontes, the Dog-teeth, or Eye-teeth, betwixt the Fore-teeth and the Grinders, of which there are two in each Jaw.

Cynoglossus, the Herb Hounds-tongue, good to stop Blood; a Looseness, Rheum, &c.

Cynomazon, a Herb which being put into a piece of Bread, kills Dogs.

Cynomozion, a kind of Weed that grows amidst Corn and kills it; Choke-weed.

Cynompa, the Dog-fly, an Insect; also the Herb Flea-bane.

Cynozetis. See *Cynodes Oresis*.

Cynozobon, the wild Rose, or Sweet-brier Rose: also the Flower of the red Lilly.

Cynosbates or **Cynosbaton**, Eglantine, or Sweet-brier, a Shrub; also the Caper-bush.

Cynosphis, the Herb Dog-stones; also Gander-goose, or Rag-wort.

Cynostura, a Constellation, or Cluster of seven Stars, near the North-Pole, otherwise call'd *Ursa Minor*, i. e. the Lesser Bear; or the Polar Star in the Tail of it, which serves to guide Sailers in their Course.

Cynozolon, a stinking Weed of the Thistle-kind.

Cyon or **Cion**, a Graft, Sucker, or Sprig; a young Tree, or Slip, springing from an old one.

Cyparissæ or **Cyparissæ**, certain fiery Meteors, or Vapours that appear in the Air at Night.

Cyparissias, the greatest kind of Spurge; an Herb.

Cyparillus, the Cypress tree.

Cyperis, an *Indian* Herb like Ginger, which being chew'd has the Virtue of Saffron.

Cyperus, a kind of Rush, white at bottom, and black at top; Galingale: Also an Herb whose Root smells like Spikenard.

Cyper. See *Cyper*.

Cyphoma or **Cyphosis**, (in *Anat.*) a bending backwards of the *Vertebra's*, or Turning-joints of the Back; a being hunch-back'd, or boss'd.

Cypres, a Tree with which Sepulchres were adorn'd, as being the Emblem of Death: Also a sort of fine curled Stuff, partly Silk, and partly Hair, of which Hoods, &c. for Women are usually made; so call'd from the Island of *Cyprus*, from whence they were first brought.

Cyprian, a proper Name of Men, particularly of one of the *Latin* Fathers, and Bishop of *Carthage* in *Africa*, who suffer'd Martyrdom, *A. C.* 250.

Cyprius, the Carp, a fresh-water Fish.

Cyprus, an Island in the *Mediterranean-Sea*, anciently dedicated to *Venus*, and now under the *Turks* Dominion: Also a Shrub, or Bush much like Privet; with the Flowers of which the Inhabitants of that Island us'd to make a very sweet Oil: Also the Drug Camphire.

Cypselus, the Martin, or Martlet; a Bird like a Swallow.

Cyrickseat, (*Sax.*) a certain Tribute, or Duty formerly paid to the Church. See *Church-esser*.

Cyprus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Rush or Bulrush, such as formerly serv'd for the throwing of Churches, and are still us'd in some Places for the same Purpose.

Cytoma or **Cytosis**, Crookedness, a Bunch in the Back, or a Swelling in any other Part.

Cytlars, the Fundament, Breech, or Buttock; also the lowermost Gut call'd *Rectum*, or the Straight Gut.

Cyrolithos, the Sponge-stone, a kind of Stone of a brittle Substance, and whitish Colour, yielding a milky Juice.

Cytopatrick Artery, (in *Anat.*) a Branch of the *Celiack* which passes to the Liver and Gall.

Cytopatrick Ductus, a Conduit, or Passage, which is let into that of the Liver call'd *Hepatic*, and the Gall-bladder.

Cystica, Medicines us'd against Distempers in the Bladder.

Cystica Gemelli, (in *Anat.*) two very small Branches of the *Celiack* Artery, which are dispersed thro' the Gall-bladder.

Cyrtick Vein, a Branch of the *Vena Porta*, which goes up to the Neck of the Gall-bladder, and there divides it self.

Cyrticus Ductus. See *Ductus Cysticus*.

Cystis, a Bladder, especially that of the Urine and Gall: Also the Bag, or Skin that contains the Matter of an Impostume.

Cystis Choledochus, the Gall-bladder.

Cystotomia, a cutting, or opening of the Bladder, in order to take out the Stone lodged in it.

Cythus, a Sea-fish of the Turbot-kind.

Cytinus, the first Bud, or the Flower of the Pomegranate tree.

Cytilus, a kind of Shrub, or Herb good for Cattel's Milk; Hather, or Hadder.

Cyzicus Stater, the Sum of sixteen Shillings four Pence, so call'd from the Island of *Cyzicus*.

Czar, the Title of the Emperour of *Moscow*, who is so styled *qu. Cesar*, which being the Name of the first Emperour of *Rome*, is now become a general Title for those that have attain'd to Imperial Power.

D A.

DAB, a sort of Sea-fish, which is thought to be no other than a young Flounder; also a light blow on the Chaps, or box on the Ear.

Dab-chick, a kind of Water-fowl.

To **Dabble**, to splash, or stir about in the Water, or Dirt.

Dabub, a wild Beast in *Arabia* and *Africa*, which resembles a Wolf in Shape and Bigness; It routs up Graves to prey upon dead Bodies, and perhaps is the same with the *Hyena* of the Ancients.

Dabuze, a sort of Weapon carry'd before the Grand Seignior or Emperour of the *Turks*, which is of the Nature of our Mace.

Dace or **Dare**, a small River-fish, much of the same kind with the Roach.

Dactyodes, (*Gr.*) an Ulcer that continually sends forth Matter.

Dactylus, a Finger; also a Date, the Fruit of the Palm-tree, that grows like a Finger: Also a kind

kind of Shell-fish, or Muscle: Also a Dactyl, a Foot in Greek and Latin Verse, consisting of one long Syllable and two short ones; as Titère.

Daddock, (*q. d.* dead Oak) a Country Word, signifying the Heart, or Body of a Tree that is thoroughly rotten.

Dado, (in *Architect.*) a Term us'd by some Writers for the Die, which is a Member in the Middle of the Pedestal of a Pillar, between its Base and Cornice.

Dæmon. See *Demon*.

Daff, (old Word) a Daffard, or Coward.

Daffodil, a Flower, of which there are a great many Sorts variously diversify'd: The Root of it provokes Vomiting, and the Leaves bruised are good for St. *Anthony's* Fire.

Dag, (old Word) a Leather Latchet; also a Hand-gun.

To **Dag Sheep**, to cut off the Skirts of the Fleece.

Dag-locks, the Wool that is so cut off.

Dagger, a well known Weapon; also a Cross, a kind of Mark in Printing thus express'd (†)

Dagger-fish, a sort of Sea-fish.

To **Daggle**, to dawb the Skirts of one's Cloaths with Dirt or Filth.

Dagon, an Idol of the *Philistines*, said to have the upper Parts like a Man, and the lower like a Fish.

To **Daign**, (*Fr.*) to condescend, to vouchsafe, to be pleased.

Dall, (on board a Ship) a Trough in which the Water runs from the Pump over the Decks.

Daily Motion, (in *Astron.*) the Progress which any Planet makes in twenty-four Hours, by its own proper Motion.

Dainty, delicate, costly, fine, or curious.

Dainties, Delicacies, Kick-shaws, Tid-bits.

Dairy or **Dairy-house**, a Place where Milk and Milk-meats, as Butter, Cheese, Whey, &c. are made, or kept.

Daisy, a Flower, of which there are several sorts; as the White, the all Red, the Red and White, the Green, &c.

† **Datz**, (*Fr.*) a Canopy, or Cloth of State.

Daker-ben, a kind of Fowl.

Dakir of Hides, *i. e.* Ten Hides, or Skins, the twentieth Part of a Last. See *Dicker*.

Dale, a little Valley, or low Place.

Dall Pjati, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) certain Balke, or narrow Slips of Pasture-ground, anciently left between the Furrows in plough'd Land, which, in some Parts of *England*, are still call'd *Dales*, or *Dools*.

Dalliance, Wantonness, Toying.

Dallops, a Word us'd in some Places for Patches, or Corners of Grass or Weeds amidst the Corn.

To **Dally**, to be full of mad, or wanton Tricks; to toy, to play the Fool with; to delay, or trifle.

Dalmatia, a Country bordering upon *Greece*.

Dalmatian Cap, a Flower, otherwise call'd a *Tulip*: from *Tulippa*, a Promontory of that Country.

Dalmatick, a kind of Vestment worn by Priests, and so nam'd from *Dalmatia*, where it was first made.

Dalreidini, the ancient Name of a certain People of *Scotland*.

Dam, the Mother among brute Beasts; as a *Calf* that sucks his *Dam*: Also a Flood-gate, or Stoppage in a River, or Pond.

To **Dam**, to stop, or shut up.

Dama, (*Lat.*) a Fallow-Deer, a Buck, or Doe; also the Mountain-Goat, with Horns hooked at the Top.

Damascus, the chief City of *Syria*, whence we have the best sort of Prunes, call'd *Damask Prunes*, or *Damasines*.

Damask, a kind of fine Silk, Linnen, or Stuff, made of raised Work, wrought into Flowers and other Figures.

Damask-rose, a sort of pale-colour'd Rose.

To **Damask** or **Damasquine**, to work Damask-like; to imprint the Figures of Flowers on Silk, or Stuff; to stamp rude Draughts on waste Paper, &c.

To **Damask Wine**, is to warm it a little, in order to take off the Edge of the Cold, and make it mantle.

Dame, (*Fr.*) a Word us'd in Law-busines for a Lady, and by Country-people, for Mistresses, or Goody.

Dame Simonne, or a *la Dame Simonne*, (in *Cookery*) a particular way of stuffing Cabbage-lettice.

Dames Violets, a sort of Plant.

Damifella, (*Lat.*) a Word us'd in some old Records for a light Damsel, a Miss, a Lady of Pleasure.

Damage, Loss, Hurt, Prejudice, or Disadvantage; any Hindrance that a Man takes in his Estate: In *Common Law*, it is a Part of that Loss, or Prejudice, which the Jurors are to enquire of, and find either for the Plaintiff, or Defendant, in any Civil Action.

Damage Clear, a Duty formerly paid to the Prothonotaries and their Clerks, being a third, sixth, or tenth Part of the Damages recover'd upon a Tryal in any Court of Justice; but this Imposition was taken away by *Stat. 17 Car. 2.*

Damage-feasant, (*i. e.* doing Hurt, or Mischief) a Term us'd when a Stranger's Beasts are in another Man's Ground, and feed there without a Licence, spoiling the Grass, or Corn; in which Case, the Tenant may take, distrain and impound them, as well in the Night as in the Day.

To **Damage**. See to *Indamage*.

To **Damn**, (*Lat.*) to condemn, or adjudge to Hell Torments; to curse, to cry down, to hiss off the Stage.

Damnable, that tends to Damnation, wicked; destructive, mischievous.

Damnata Terra, (among *Chymists*) the same as the *Caput Mortuum*; being only the Mass of Earth, or gross Substance that remains in the *Retorts*, &c. after all the other Principles are forc'd out by the Fire.

Damnation, the Punishment of the Damned; a Sentencing to Everlasting Pains in Hell.

To **Damnify**, to indamage, or damage; to hurt, or prejudice.

Damp, Moisture, Wetness: Also a Vapour that often arises in Mines under Ground, and chokes the Workmen, unless they get away speedily.

To **Damp**, to make damp, or moist; to put a Damp upon, or dishearten; to allay, to chill.

Damsel, (*Fr.*) a young Maiden.

Damsin or **Damsou**, a sort of Plum.

Dan, (*Heb.* Judgment) one of the twelve Sons of *Jacob*, and Father of a great Tribe, which took Name from him.

To **Dance**, to move the Body in Measure and Time, according to the Tune, or Air, that is play'd or sung.

Dancette or **Dancy**, (*Fr.* in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd, when the Out-line of any Bordure, or Ordinary, is notch'd in and out very largely; being the same as *Indented*, only it is deeper and wider: There is also a kind of Bend, call'd a *Double Dancette*; as, *He bears Azure, a Bend Double Dancette Argent.*

Dandelion, (*i. e.* Lion's-tooth) an Herb that provokes Urine, and is much of the same Virtue as Endive.

Dandipat, a small Coin so call'd, and made by King Henry VII. Whence it is taken for a very little Man, or Woman; a mere Dwarf.

To **Dandle**, to shake a Child in the Arms, as Nurses do; to fondle, or make much of.

Dandriff or **Dandjuff**, a kind of Scurf, or small Scales sticking to the Skin of the Head, which look like Bran, from the Saxon Words *Tan*, a Scab; and *Drof*, nasty.

Danes, the People of *Denmark*.

Dane-geld, **Dane-geit**, or **Dane-gilt**, a Tribute, or Tax of twelve Pence for every Hide of Land throughout the Realm, which was laid upon our Saxon Ancestors by the *Danes*, who for some time lorded it here.

Dane-lage, a Term signifying the Laws that were in force in *England*, during the Government of the *Danes*, which Laws more especially took place in fifteen Counties, *viz.* *York*, *Derby*, *Nottingham*, *Leicester*, *Lincoln*, *Northampton*, *Bedford*, *Buckingham*, *Hartford*, *Essex*, *Middlesex*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge-shire*, and *Huntington*.

Dane-wort, a Plant otherwise call'd *Wall-wort*, and *Dwarf-elder*, which bears Flowers like Elder, springing up every Year, and decaying again: 'tis of an opening Quality, purges Choler, Phlegm and Water, helps the Dropsy, Gout, Piles, &c.

Danger, (*Fr.*) Hazard, Jeopardy: In the *Forest-Law*, a Duty paid by the Tenants to the Lord, for leave to plough and sow in the time of Pannage, or Mast-feeding: In some Places it is call'd *Lef-silver*, or *Lyef-silver*.

Dangerous, full of Danger, hazardous.

Dangerous Wound. See *Wound*.

To **Dangle**, to hang, or swing to and fro; to bob.

Dangwallet, (*q. d.* making the Wallet to hang down) an old Word for excessively, or abundantly.

Daniel, (*Heb.* Judgment of God) one of the Prophets of the old Testament; since taken for a Christian Name of Men.

Dank, somewhat damp, or moist.

Danmonii, the People that anciently inhabited those Parts of *England*, which are now call'd *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*.

Danta, a kind of wild Beast like a Mule.

Danubius, (*Lat.*) the greatest River in *Europe*, still call'd the *Danube*, or *Danow*.

Daphne, (*Gr.*) the Laurel, or Bay-tree.

Daphnitis, Laurel of *Alexandria*, or Tongue-laurel; also a kind of *Cassa*.

Daphnoides, an Herb call'd *Loril*, or *Lawy*; also the Herb *Periwinkle*.

Daphnophagi, certain Prophets, or Diviners, in old Times, who were inspir'd after the eating of Laurel, or Bay-leaves.

Dapifer, (*Lat.*) he that carries up a Dish at a Feast, a Sewer; an Officer, like our Steward of the Household, or Clerk of the Kitchen: Afterwards the Title was given to any trusty Servant, especially the chief Steward, or Head-Bailiff of an Honour, Barony, Manor, &c.

Dapifer Regis, (in old Records) the Steward of the King's Household.

Daping, (among *Fisher-men*) a particular Manner of Angling near the Top of the Water.

Dapper, neat, spruce, tight; as *A dapper little Fellow*.

Dapple or **Dapple-gray**, a Colour peculiar to Horses, being a light Gray spotted, or shaded with

a deeper Gray. *Dapple-bay*, a light Bay, spotted with a deeper Colour.

Dar or **Dart**, a sort of Fish commonly found in the River *Severn*.

Darcon. See *Drachmon*.

Dardanels, two strong Castles of *Turkey*, one in *Europe*, and the other in *Asia*, built in the narrowest Part of the Straight call'd the *Hellepont*, in the Room of the ancient *Sestos* and *Abydos*.

Dare, a kind of small River-fish.

To **Dare**, to be so bold as to challenge, to provoke.

Darick, an ancient Coin of two Shillings Value, which had King *Darius's* Image stamp't on it.

Daring glass, a kind of Looking-glass, or Device to catch Larks.

Dark Tent, a Box made almost like a Desk, with Optick Glasses, to take the Prospect of any Building, Fortification, Landskip, &c.

Darkened Room. See *Obscura Camera*.

Darling, a beloved Child, a Favourite, a Crony, or Bolom-friend.

To **Darn** or **Dearn**, to sew after a particular Manner, to mend a Hole in Linnen, &c.

Darnel or **Tockle**, a Weed that grows amidst, and is hurtful to Corn.

Darn'r, a sort of Stuff so call'd from *Doornick*, or *Tournay*, a Town in *Flanders*, where it is made.

Darreighn, (old Word) an Attempt.

Darreiu, a Law Term that signifies last; being a Corruption of the French Word *Dernier*.

Darreiu Continuance, is when the Defendant pleads new Matter, after the Continuance of the Plea.

Darreiu Presentment. See *Affize of Darreiu Presentment*.

Darvis, (*Gr.*) a rubbing off, or fretting of the Skin.

Dart, a Weapon much us'd among the Ancients, made of Wood, arm'd at the End with a sharp-pointed Iron, and thrown with the Hand.

Dartus or **Darton**, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the Second, or inner of the common Coats that immediately cover the Testicles: It arises from the *Membrana Carnosa*, and sticks to the *Tunica Vaginalis*, which lies under it, by many membranous Fibres.

Daruga, an Officer of State among the *Persians*.

Dastard, a Coward, a faint-hearted Fellow.

Dasympma, (*Gr.*) an Unevenness on the Top of the inner Part of the Eye-lids, accompany'd with Redness.

Data, (*Lat.*) a Mathematical Term for such Things, or Quantities, as are suppos'd to be given, or known, in order to find out other Things, or Quantities that are unknown, or sought for: But *Euclid* uses the Word *Data*, (of which he has a particular Treatise) for such Spaces, Lines and Angles, as are given in Magnitude, or to which others may be assigned equal. See *Given*.

Datary, the principal Officer in the Chancery of *Rome*, thro' whose Hands all vacant Benefices pass, except the Consistorial: Also the Charge of that Officer, or the Place, where he executes his Jurisdiction.

Date, the Fruit of the Date-tree, or Palm-tree: Also the Mark that expresses the Day of the Month and Year, when any Writing, Coin, &c. was made.

To **Date**, to set such a Date to.

Dative or **Datife**, (old Law Word) that may be given, or disposed of at Pleasure; as *Whether a Prior shall be Dative and Removeable, or Perpetual, shall be try'd by the Ordinary*.

Dative

Dative Case, (in *Grammar*) the third of the six Cases in the Declension of Nouns, or Pronouns, and so call'd from its being us'd in Actions of giving, or attributing.

Datura, (*Lat.*) a sort of Night-shade, an Herb.

Daucus, (*Gr.*) a kind of wild Carrot.

Daube, (*Fr.*) a sort of Sauce: It is also us'd in *Cookery*, for a peculiar manner of dressing a Leg of Veal; as also of several sorts of Fish and Fowl, according to the *French* Mode.

David, (*Heb.* beloved) the Son of *Jesse*, a most Potent King of *Judah* and *Israel*, next after *Saul*: He was also a great Prophet, and Author of those excellent Compositions call'd the *Psalms*, which he sung to the Harp.

St. David's Day, a Festival kept *March* 1st by the *Welsh* in Honour of their Patron *St. David*, a Person of singular Piety and Learning, and Bishop of *St. David's* in *Pembrokeshire*, who flourish'd in the fifth and sixth Centuries, and dy'd in the 110th Year of his Age. On that Day, the *Welsh-men* usually wear a Leak about them, in remembrance of a famous Victory, which their Ancestors obtain'd against the *Saxons*, after they had set Leaks in their Hats, as a Military Mark of Distinction, according to the Advice of the same Bishop.

David's Staff, an Instrument us'd in Navigation, which consists of two Triangles join'd together, one longer than the other; each having its Base arched, and containing an entire Quadrant of 90 Degrees between them, in the Circle of their Bases.

David's Quadrant, the common Quadrant us'd by *Sea-men* to take the height of the Sun at Noon, with their Backs towards it, to avoid its glaring in their Eyes. See *Back-staff*.

David, (*Sea-term*) a short piece of Timber, at one end of which, in a Notch, a Pulley call'd the *Fish-block*, is hung by a Strap, to hale up the Flock of the Anchor, and to fasten it to the Ship's Bow, or *Loof*: There is also a small *David* in the Ship's Boat, set over her Head with a Shiver, to which is brought the *Buoy-rope*, in order to weigh the Anchor.

To **Daunt**, to frighten, to put out of Heart, to discourage.

Dauphin, (*Fr.*) the Dolphin, a Sea-fish: Also a Title commonly given to the *French* King's Eldest Son, from the Province of *Dauphine*, the last Sovereign Count, or Earl of which, named *Humbert*, sold it to King *Philip* of *Valois*, for a small Sum of Money, but upon Condition, That the Heir Apparent of *France* should always be styl'd the *Dauphin* of *Viennois*; *Vienne* being one of the chief Cities of that Province.

Dauphine, as *A Compote à la Dauphine*, i. e. a particular manner of Stewing Apples as it were for the *Dauphin's* Table.

Daw or **Jack-daw**, a sort of Bird.

To **Dawb**, to besmear, to foul; to sooth up, or flatter, to bribe.

To **Dawn**, to begin to grow light, as the Day does.

Day, a space of Time, which is either *Astronomical*, or *Civil*; and the former is either *Natural*, or *Artificial*.

The **Natural Day**, is the space of 24 Hours, which the Sun takes up in running round the Earth, or the Earth in going about the Sun; comprehending Day and Night: The **Artificial Day**, is the space of Time, from the Sun's Ri-

sing to its Setting, whereto is oppos'd *Night*, which is the Time that the Sun is under the *Horizon*.

The **Civil Day**, only differs from the *Natural* in its beginning, which is various according to the Custom of several Nations. The *Jews* and *Athenians* began the Day with the setting of the Sun, whom the *Italians* still follow, beginning their first Hour at Sun-set: The *Babylonians* began their Day at Sun-rising, the *Umbri*, at Noon; the *Egyptians* and *Romans* at Mid-night, from whom we take our Pattern.

The Parts of a **Political** or **Civil Day**, are 1. After Mid-night. 2. The Cock's-crow. 3. The space between the first Cock's-crow and Break of Day. 4. The Dawn of the Morning. 5. Morning. 6. Noon, or Mid-day. 7. The Afternoon. 8. Sun-set. 9. Twilight. 10. The Evening. 11. Candle-time. 12. Bed-time. 13. The dead time of the Night.

In a *Law-sense*, the Term **Day**, is sometimes us'd for the Day of Appearance in Court, and sometimes for the Return of Writs: Thus

Days in Bank, are Days set a part by Statute, or Order of the Court, when Writs are to be return'd, or when the Party shall appear upon the Writ served.

To be dismissed without **Day**, is to be absolutely discharged the Court: The Party had a Day by the Roll, i. e. he had a Day of Appearance assign'd him.

Day-lilly, a sort of Flower.

Day-net, a kind of Net generally us'd for the taking of Larks, Buntings, Martins, Hob-bies, or any other Birds that play in the Air, and will stoop either to Stalk, Prey, Gig, Glass, &c.

Days-man, a Labourer that works by the Day; as a Thresher, Hedger, &c. In some Northern Parts of *England* *Days-man*, or *Dees-man*, is taken for an Arbitrator, Umpire, or Judge, chosen for the deciding of Differences.

Day-werk of Land, was anciently as much Ground as could be plough'd up in one Day's Work, or one Journey, as the Farmers still call it.

To **Dazzle**, to hurt the Sight with too much Light; to surprize the Mind; to tempt, to decoy, to beguile.

Deacon, (*Gr.*) a Minister, or Servant: It is generally taken for a Clergy man, who in old Times attended on the Bishop, having the Oversight of the Poor, and Charge of the Church Treasure: But his Office now is, to administer Baptism, to read Divine Service in the Church, to assist the Priest at the Lord's Supper, by giving the Cup only, &c.

Deaconess, (in the *Primitive Church*) a Widow admitted to the Order of a Deacon; whose chief Business was to assist at the Baptizing of Women.

Dead-men's Eyes, (in a Ship) a kind of little Blocks, or Pulleys, having many Holes, but no Shivers; wherein run small Ropes call'd *Lanners*, which fasten the Shrowds below to the Chains.

Dead-neap, a low Tide so call'd by *Sea-men*. See *Neap-tides*.

Dead-nettles, a sort of Nettles without Sting.

Dead-pledge. See *Mortgage*.

Dead-reckoning, (at *Sea*) is that Estimation, Judgment, or Conjecture, which the *Sea-men* make of the Place where a Ship is, by keeping an account of her Way by the

Log; by knowing the Course they have steer'd by the Compass; and by adjusting all with Allowance for Drift, Lee-way, &c. according to the Ship's Trim; so that this Reckoning is made without observing the Sun, Moon, or Stars, and is to be rectify'd as often as any good Observation can be had.

Dead-rising, a Term us'd for that part of a Ship which lies aft between the Keel and the Floor-timbers, and next adjoining to the Stern-post, under the Bread-room in a Man of War.

Dead-rope, such a Rope as does not run in a Block, or Pulley, nor is haled up by any other Art, or Device, than by Hand, or main Strength.

Dead-tops, a Disease in Trees: For large Plants, that upon their Removal have had their Tops cut off, are apt to die from the Place they were cut off at, to the next Sprig, or Branch upon them.

Dead-water, (*Sea-Term*) the eddy Water just behind the Stern of a Ship, so call'd, because it does not pass away so swiftly as the Water running by her Sides does: So that if a Ship has a great Eddy following her Stern, 'tis said *She makes much dead Water*.

Deadly feud, (*Law-Term*) unappeasable Hatred, proceeding so far as to seek Revenge, even by the Death of an Adversary.

Deaf-jested, discharged from being a Forest, exempted, or made free from the Forest-Laws.

Dealbation, properly, a pargetting, or whitening over with Lime: Whence it is sometimes taken for the whitening any part of the Body; as Face, Teeth, &c.

† **Deambulation**, a walking abroad, or about.

Dean, an Ecclesiastical Magistrate, so call'd, because he has Power over Ten Canons at the least: In *England*, a dignify'd Clergy-man, who is next under the Bishop, and Chief of the Chapter, in a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church; as *The Dean of St. Pauls, of Westminster, of York, Lincoln, &c.*

Dean and Chapter, a Body Corporate, Spiritual, consisting of many able Persons, as the Dean and his Prebendaries, who together make a Corporation: And as the Corporation may jointly purchase Lands and Tenements, to the Use of their Church and Successors; so every one of them, severally, may purchase for the Use of himself and his Heirs.

Rural Dean, a Curate appointed by the Bishop and Arch-deacon, to have Jurisdiction over other Ministers and Parishes near adjoining; his Office being to call Assemblies of the Clergy, to signify to them the Bishop's Pleasure, to give Induction for the Arch-Deacon, living a-far off, &c.

Dean-Bear or **Michael-Bear**, a sort of Pear about the bigness and shape of the gray Butter-pear; which is ripe the latter end of *September* and *October*.

Deanry, the Jurisdiction of a Dean.

Deanship, the Dignity, or Office of a Dean.

Dearth, great Scarcity, or want of Provisions.

Death, a Separation of the Soul from the Body.

Death-watch, a kind of Insect.

Deauration, (*Lat.*) a gilding, or laying over with Gold: Among *Apothecaries*, the gilding of Pills to prevent ill Taste.

To **Debar**, to shut out, or keep from, to deprive.

To **Debar**. See to *disembark*.

To **Debase**, (*Fr.*) to pull, or bring down, to humble, to disparage, to counterfeit Coin.

Debate, Dispute in Words, Contention, Strife, Quarrel.

To **Debate**, to examine, to bandy or canvas, to dispute.

Debauch, riotous Banqueting and Revelling; hard drinking, inordinate eating.

To **Debauch**, to corrupt one's Manners, to make him lewd, to marr or spoil.

Debauchery, Corruption of Manners, Licentiousness, Lewdness.

De bene esse, (*Lat.*) a particular Law-Phrase; as *To take a Thing De bene esse, i. e.* to allow, or accept of it for the present, 'till the Matter comes to be more fully examin'd, and then to stand, or fall, according to the Merit of the Thing in its own Nature: Thus the Judges often take *Bail de bene esse, i. e.* to be afterwards allowed, or disallowed upon the Approbation, or Exception of the Plaintiff's Attorney.

Debentur or **Debenture**, (*i. e.* they are owing) a kind of Writing that was given to Soldiers during the Civil Wars in the time of King *Charles I.* to secure the Payment of their Arrears. The Word is mention'd in the *Act of Oblivion, 12 Car. 2.* and in many Acts of Parliament since the late Revolution, especially in that which relates to the forfeited Estates in *Ireland*, out of which Soldiers *Debentures* are appointed to be satisfy'd.

Debentures, are also usually given at Court to the Servants in the King's Household, for the Payment of their Salaries, Wages, Board-wages, &c. and the like Bills are us'd in the Exchequer: In Traffick, *Debenture* is the Allowance of Custom paid inward, which a Merchant draws back upon Exportation of those Goods that were formerly imported.

Debet, a Term apply'd to that which remains unpaid after the Stating of an Account.

Debet & Solet, (*i. e.* it ought to be and is usual) certain Words of Form often us'd by Writers of the Common Law; so that, according to the Diversity of the Case, both *Debet & Solet*, or *Debet* alone are inserted in several Writs of Right. Thus when a Man sues for a thing now first of all deny'd him, and which was enjoy'd by himself and his Ancestors, as Suit to a Mill, Common, Pasture, &c. then both *Debet & Solet* must be us'd in the Writ.

To **Debilitate**, (*Lat.*) to weaken, or infeeble.

Debilitation, a debilitating, or making weak. **Debility**, Weakness, Feebleness, Faintness: In a Medicinal Sense, a Weakness that proceeds from Swooning, Fainting, Hunger, or some other Indisposition.

In Astrology, **Debilities**, are certain Affections of the Planets, whereby they are weaken'd, and their Influences become less vigorous; which *Debilities* are either *Essential*, when a Planet is in its Detriment, Fall, or Peregrine; or *Accidental*, when it is in the 12th, 8th, or 6th Houses; or *Combust*, &c. So that by each of those Circumstances, a Planet is more or less afflicted, and said *To have so many or so few Debilities*.

Debilities Essential. See *Essential Debilities*.

Debita

Debito (*Lat.*) a Writ where a Man owes another a certain Sum of Money, upon an Obligation or other Bargain for any thing sold to him.

Debonnaire, (*Fr.*) gracious, courteous, kind-hearted, meek; also that is of a brisk, or sprightly Air.

Deborah, (*Heb.* a Word, or a Bee) *Rebecca's* Nurse: Also a Prophetess who judg'd *Israel*, and sent *Barak* against *Sisera*; thence taken for a Christian Name of Women.

Debothee, (*Fr.*) a debauched, dissolute Fellow, a lewd Wretch, a loose Liver.

Debruised, a Term us'd by *Heralds*, when a *Pale*, &c. is borne upon any Beast in an Escutcheon; for then they say, *The Beast is debruised of the Pale*.

Debt, (*Lat.*) what is due from one Man to another, whether Money, Goods, &c. In a Law-sense, *Debt*, or *Det*, is a Writ that lies upon Default of Payment of a Sum of Money due, by reason of any Account, Bargain, Obligation, &c. which was to be paid at a certain Day.

Debtor, one that is indebted to another.

Decachordon, (*Gr.*) a Musical Instrument, having ten Strings.

Decade, the Number of Ten, as the *Decades of Livy*, i. e. the ten Books of that *Roman Historian*.

Decadency, (*Lat.*) a declining, or falling down; Decay, Ruin.

Decaduchi, (*Gr.*) the ten Governours of the City of *Athens* in *Greece*, after the Tyrants were driven out.

Decagon, (in *Geometry* and *Fortification*) a Figure that has ten Sides, and as many Angles, capable of being fortify'd with ten Bastions; and if the Angles are all equal one to another, 'tis then call'd a *Regular Decagon*.

Decalogue, (i. e. ten Words) the Ten Commandments, or chief Precepts of the Divine Law deliver'd by *Moses*.

Decameron, a Volume of Fables, or Tales, written by *Boccaccio* an *Italian*, and so call'd, because it is divided into ten Parts, or Books.

To **Decamp**, (in the Art of *War*) to rise from the present Place of Incampment, in order to remove to another; to go from the Camp, to march off.

Decampment, a decamping, or marching off.

Decanate or **Decury**, (in *Astrol.*) otherwise call'd the *Face*, is ten Degrees, or one third part of each Sign, attributed to some particular Planet, which being in it, is said To have one Dignity, and consequently cannot be *Peregrine*; tho' if not otherwise strengthen'd, it may be look'd upon like a Man ready to be turn'd out of Doors, having much ado to keep up his sinking Credit.

To **Decant**, to pour out of one Vessel into another.

Decantation, (in *Chymistry*) is a decanting, or pouring off the clear part of any Liquor, by Inclination, or stooping the Vessel on one Side, so that the Liquor may be without any Dregs, or Settlement.

Decanus, (*Lat.*) a Leader in the *Roman Army*, who commanded Ten Soldiers; a Fore-man of the File: Also the Head of a College of Priests; a Dean.

Decanus Christianitatis. See *Christianitatis Curia*.

Decaproti, (*Gr.*) the ten chief Officers of the *Roman Empire*, such as the *Grandees of Spain*, and *Marshals of France* are.

Decarchus, a Commander, Captain, or Ruler over ten Persons, a Tithing-man, or Head-borough.

Decay, Failure, Ruin.

To **Decay**, to fail, to fall; to decrease, to grow worse: to wither, to wear off, to lose one's Strength.

Decease, natural Death.

Deceit, Cheat, a subtil, wily Shift, or Deceit.

Writ of Deceit. See *Forger of false Deeds*.

Deceivable, that may be deceived.

To **Deceive**, to Beguile, to Cheat, or Cozen; to Mock.

December, (*Lat.*) one of the twelve Months of the Year, so call'd, as being the tenth from *March*.

Decempeda, a Perch, or Pole ten Foot long, us'd for the measuring of Land, &c.

Decemprini, (among the *Romans*) the Ten chief Head-boroughs, such as our High Constables are: Also certain general Receivers of Tribute, who stood charged with any thing that might be wanting.

Decem tales, (*Law-Term*) a Supply of ten Men impannelled upon a Jury in the room of others that did not appear, or were challenged as not indifferent. See *Tales*.

Decembiral Laws. See *Laws of the Twelve Tables*.

Decembiri, Ten Magistrates chosen at *Rome*, to govern the Common-wealth instead of *Consuls*, with an absolute Power, which being abus'd by them, they were banish'd, and their State forfeited.

Decembiri Litibus judicandis, were Ten Judges Established to Administer Justice in the Absence of the *Pretors*.

Decembirate, the Office of the *Decembiri*.

Decency, Comeliness, Seemliness, Becomingness.

Decenna & Decenniers. See *Deciners*.

Decennalia Festa, certain Festivals that the *Roman Emperors* in the declining Times of the Empire kept every Tenth Year, by offering Sacrifices to their Gods, and bestowing Largesses upon the People.

Decennial, belonging to ten Years, or that lasts ten Years.

Decennobennalis Circulus. See *Cycle*.

Decent, becoming, seemly, handsome, befitting.

Deception, a Deceiving, or Beguiling, Deceit, Fraud.

Deceptione, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies against a Man that deceitfully does any thing in the Name of another, for one that receives Damage, or Hurt thereby.

To **Decide**, to conclude a Business, to bring it to an Issue, Point, or End; to agree, or make up a Controversy, or Difference.

Decidua, (*Lat.*) a falling down, off, or away: In the Art of *Physick*, a Decay, or Tendency to any Distemper.

Deciduous, that is apt, or ready to fall, a Term apply'd to the Flower and Seeds of Plants: Thus the *Herbalists* say, *In some Plants, the Calix, or Cup is deciduous with the Flower*, i. e. falls off from the Plant with it; but in others it is not.

Decies tantum, (*Lat.* i. e. ten times as much) a Writ that lies against a Juror, who has taken Money for the giving of his Verdict: This Writ is so call'd from the Effect, it being to recover ten times as much as he took, and it also lies against Embracers that procure such Juries.

Decile, (*in Astron.*) one of the new Aspects invented by *Kepler*, which is when two Planets, or Stars, are distant 36 Degrees one from another.

Decima, (*Lat.*) Tenths, or Tithes; a Word us'd by the ancient *Romans*, to signify the tenth part of the Profits of an Estate, Revenues, or Goods, set apart for Sacrifices, Publick Wants, &c.

Decimal Arithmetick, or **The Arithmetick of Decimal Fractions**, is that which relates to the Fractions, or Parts of any Integer, or Whole Number; as Perches, Yards, Inches, &c. reduc'd to Tenths, Hundredths, Thousandths, &c. of their respective Integers.

Decimal Fraction, is that which has for its Denominator 1, with a Cipher, or Ciphers annex'd; as $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$. Which Denominator, for shortness and convenience sake, is most commonly express'd by a Point, or a Comma set on the left Hand of the Numerator: Thus, . 3 is $\frac{3}{10}$, . 32 is $\frac{32}{100}$, and . 116 is one hundred and sixteen Parts of a thing suppos'd to be divided into 1000 such Parts.

Decimal Chain, a Mathematical Instrument, for the Measuring of Land, divided into ten equal Parts.

To **Decimate**, a Term of Military Discipline among the ancient *Romans*, who, to punish whole Legions, when they fail'd in their Duty, made every tenth Soldier draw Lots, and put him to Death, for an Example to others.

Decimation, the Act of Decimating, the Punishing of every tenth Soldier in a Regiment by Lot: Also the Sequestring of a Tenth Part of a Man's Estate, which was practis'd in the Time of the Civil Wars in *England*: The Word may likewise be restrain'd to signify a Tithing, or taking the Tenth Part of any thing.

Decimis Solvendis pro Possessionibus Alienigenarum, a Writ, or Letters Patent, which formerly lay against those that farm'd the Prior's Aliens Lands of the King, for the Parson of the Parish to recover his Tithes of them.

Deciners, Decentiers, or Decennas, (*in our old Latin Records*) such as had the Oversight, and Check of ten Sureties, call'd *Friborghs*, for the Maintenance of the King's Peace: And the Boundary, or Compass of the Deciner's Jurisdiction was termed *Decennâ*. See *Frankpledge and Friborgh*.

To **Decipher**, to explain, or unfold the Contents of a Letter, or other Writing express'd in Ciphers, or secret Characters; to describe, or draw out.

Decision, (*Lat.*) a Deciding, or Ending of a Business, the Concluding of a Matter in Debate.

Decisive or Decisory, that is apt, or proper to decide.

Deck of a Ship, a planked Floor, on which the Guns lie, and the Men walk to and fro: They are distinguished by the first, second and third Deck, beginning from the lowest upwards. Some great Ships have also a Half-deck, which reaches from the Main-mast to the Stern; a Quarter-deck, which is from the Steerage aloft

to the Master's Round-house; and a *Spout Deck* the uppermost of all, lying between the Main-mast and the Mizen; which last is otherwise call'd the *Orlope*.

A Cambering Deck, is that which lies compassing higher in the middle than at each End: **A Flush Deck**, or a *Deck Flush fore and aft*, is when it lies from Stern to Stern, upon a right Line, without any Fall. To raise a Deck, is to put it higher; and to sink the Deck, is to lay it lower.

To **Deck**, to trim, or trick up, to set off.

To **Declaim**, (*Lat.*) to make publick Speeches like an Orator, to inveigh against one, to rail at him.

Declamation, an Oration, or Speech, made upon a particular Subject.

Declamatory, belonging to the Exercise of Declaiming, that is in form of a Declamation.

Declaration, a declaring, making manifest, or shewing: also a Proclamation, or Publick Order: In *Common Law*, a shewing in Writing, the Grief and Complaint of the Plaintiff, or Demandant, against the Defendant, or Tenant, in which the former is suppos'd to have receiv'd some Wrong. Such a Declaration in real Actions, is usually termed a *Count*.

Declarative or Declaratory, that serves to declare.

To **Declare**, to manifest, publish, or shew, to make plain, or known; to denounce, or proclaim; to open one's Mind, or Thoughts, to tell.

Declension, a Term us'd by *Grammarians*, to signify the varying of Cases of Nouns after several manners.

Declension or Declination of a Disease, is when the Distemper being come to its height, sensibly abates, and the Patient is judg'd to be beyond Danger.

Declension of Opinions, is a Loosening of them, a Corruption of Morals.

Declension of a Disease. See *Declination of a Disease*.

Declination, a declining, a bowing down, a decaying; as *The Declination of an Empire*: In *Grammar*, it is the same with *Declension*; which see.

In *Astronomy*, the **Declination** (of any Star, or part of Heaven) is its Distance from the Equator; so that accordingly as it declines either Northward, or Southward, 'tis termed *North*, or *South Declination*.

The **Apparent Declination of a Planet**, is the Distance of its apparent, or seeming Place from the Equator: And the *True, or Real Declination of a Planet*, is the Distance of its true Place from the same Equator.

Declination of the Sun, is the Distance of the Parallel to the Equator, which the Sun runs in any Day from the Equator it self; and on the Globe, this Distance is mark'd on the Meridian.

Declination of the Partners Compass, is its Variation from the true Meridian of any Place.

Declination of a Wall or Plane for Winds, is an Arch of the *Horizon*, comprehended either between the Plane and the prime vertical Circle, if you count it from the East, or West; or else between the *Meridian* and the Plane, if it be counted from the North, or South.

Declination of a Disease. See *Declension*.

Declinator.

Declinator, a Mathematical Instrument, to take the Declination of the Stars.

Declinator, an Instrument made of Pear-tree, or Box, with a Compass and Needle, to take the Declination of Walls for Dialling, &c.

To **Decline**, to avoid, or shun, to refuse; to decay, or abate, to bow downward.

Declining Great Dials. See *Erect Declining Dials*.

Declining, Inclining or Reclining Dials, are those whose Planes neither directly face any of the four Cardinal Points, nor are they either Perpendicular, or Parallel to the Horizon.

Declivis Aquilulus. See *Obliquus Descendens seu Declivis*.

Declivity, the bending, or steepness of a Hill.

Decoction, Physick-broth, a Medicinal Liquor, or Diet-drink, made of Herbs, Roots, Seeds, Drugs, &c. boil'd together.

† **Decollation**, a beheading.

Decomposite, (in Grammar) a Word doubly compounded; as *In-dis-position*: Also a Term us'd by *Apothecaries*, when a Physical Composition is increas'd.

Decoration, an Ornament, Imbellishment, or Set-off; as *The Decorations of the Stage*.

Decortication, a pulling off the outward Bark, or Rind, the peeling, or unhusking of Roots, Seeds, Fruits, &c. or the freeing of them from their Rinds, Husks, or Shells.

Decorum, Decency, good Grace, Order, In *Architecture*, **Decorum** or *Decency*, is a siting all the Parts and Ornaments of a Building, so as they may best become the Station: Thus other Dispositions and Proportions are made use of for a Palace than a Church, and different Prospects are pitch'd upon for several Parts of a Building, according to the Nature of the Places, &c.

Decoy, a Place made fit for the catching of Wild-fowl; a Lure, or Wheedle.

To **Decoy**, to allure, entice, or draw in.

Decoy-duck, a Duck that flies abroad, and fights into Company of wild ones; so that being made acquainted with them, she draws them by her Allurement into the Decoy-place, where they become a Prey.

Decrease, a growing less, the Wane of the Moon.

To **Decrease**, to grow less, to wear away, or decay.

A **Decree**, a Statute, Ordinance, or Order; a Precept, or received Opinion; a Purpose, or Resolution.

The **Decretes of Gratian**, the first Volume of the Body of the Canon-law, which is compos'd of the ancient Canons, and collected from the ancient Councils and Writings of the Fathers.

To **Decree**, to Order, Ordain, or Appoint; to Determine, or Resolve.

Decrement, Decrease, or Waste: In the Universities, *Decrements* are Fees paid by the Scholars, for the spoiling, or damaging of any thing made use of from the College; also Abatements, on account of Battling in the Battery-books at *Oxford*.

Decrementum, (in old *Latin Records*) an Abatement in Rent, or other Dues.

Decrepit, worn out with Age, extreme old and crazy.

Decrepitated, (*Chymical Term*) as Salt decrepitated, i. e. reduc'd to Powder with a great

crackling Noise, by throwing it into an unglaz'd Earthen Pot heated red-hot, and presently cover'd, which is done to free the Salt from superfluous Moisture.

Decreptation, the Act of Decreptating; or Calcining Sea-Salt, or *Sal-gemma* after such a manner.

Decrescent, the decreasing, or waning Moon in the last Quarter.

Decretal, belonging to Decrees; as *A Decretal Epistle*.

Decretals, the second of the three Volumes of the Canon-Law, which contains the Decretal Epistles, or Rescripts of several Popes, and chiefly from *Alexander III.* to *Gregory IX.* by whose Authority it was compil'd.

Decretory, that serves to decree, or decide absolutely; as *A decretory Sentence*.

To **Decry**, to cry down, to speak ill of, to abolish.

Decumbiture, (*Lat.*) a lying down; a Term more especially us'd in the Art of *Physick*, when a Man is so violently seiz'd with a Disease, that he is forc'd to take his Bed. In *Astrology*, it is a Figure made at that Moment when a Disease first invades a Person, or causes him to keep his Bed; or Chamber, or to refrain his Business; by which Figure the Artist finds out the Nature of the Disease, the Parts affected, the Prognosticks of Death, or Recovery, &c.

Decunt, (among the *Romans*) the Weight of ten Ounces, or five Sixths of any whole or entire Thing; as an Inheritance, Estate, &c.

Decupelation, a *Chymical Term*, the same as *Decantation*; which see.

Decuple, tenfold, ten times so much.

Decurio, an Officer in the *Roman Army*, who commanded a *Decuria*, or Band of ten Troopers; whence the Word may be taken for an Alderman of a Ward in a Corporation, a High Constable, or Head-borough, a Tithing-man, &c.

Decuriones Municipales, a Court of Judges, or Councillours, who represented the Senate of *Rome* in the free Towns; their Office being to take care of all that was for the Benefit of the Town, and the Revenues of the Common-wealth.

Decury. See *Decanate*.

Decussation, a cutting across in fashion of the Letter X, or Star-wise: In *Opticks*, the crossing of any two Lines, Rays, &c. when they meet in a Point, and then go on apart from one another.

† **Decussion**, a shaking off, or beating down.

Decussis, (*Lat.* a Coin, or Piece of Money of the Value of the *Roman Penny*, containing ten *Asses*, or seven Pence half-penny *English*;) also ten Pound Weight.

Decussorium, a Surgeon's Instrument, with which the Skin call'd *Dura Mater*, rising pres'd upwards, is join'd close to the Skull: so that the corrupt Matter gather'd between the Skull and the *Dura Mater*, may be let out by a Hole made with a Trepan.

Decus, (*Fr.* i. e. within) a Term at Tennis-play.

Decussatio, (*Lat. Law-word*) an actual committing of Murder, or Man-slaughter; from *Dec*, i. e. a Deed, or Act, and *Bana*, Murder.

De Deonerando pro rata portione, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies, where a Man is distrained for Rent,

Rent, that ought to have been paid by others proportionably.

Devi (*i. e. I have given*) is a Warranty in Law to the Feoffee and his Heirs; as if it be said in a Feoffment, *A. B. has given and granted*, &c. it is a Warranty.

To **Dedicate**, to consecrate, devote, or set apart for Holy Use; to address a Book to some Person of Worth.

Dedication, the Act of Dedicating.

Dedication Day, the Festival at the Dedication of a Church, anciently kept in every Parish, and in some even at this Day, with Solemnity and good Cheer. Most of the old yearly Fairs were settled on that Day, and first arose from the Concourse of People on those Occasions.

Dedicatory, belonging to a Dedication; as an *Epistle Dedicatory*.

Devinus Potestatem, (*i. e. We have given Power*) a Writ by which Commission is given to a private Man for the speeding of some Act before a Judge, or in Court; which is usually granted, when the Party concern'd is so weak, that he cannot travel; and it is call'd *Delegatio* by the *Civilians*.

To **Devolve**, to draw, or gather one thing from another, to infer; to derive a Word from another.

Deductible, that may be deduced, or inferred.

To **Deduct**, to subtract, or take away from a Sum, to abate.

Deduction, the Act of Deducting; also a Conclusion, Consequence, or Inference.

Deed, an Action, or Thing done: In Common Law, Deeds signify Writings that contain the Effect of a Contract or Agreement made between Man and Man; which is termed *Literarum Obligatio* by the *Civilians*. See more in *Fair*. Of these Deeds there are two sorts, *viz.*

Deed Indented, or **Indenture**, a Writing cut with Dents or Notches on the top or side; which consists of two, or more Parts, and wherein 'tis express'd, That the Parties concern'd have interchangeably, or severally set their Hands and Seals to every Part of it.

Deed-poll or **Wolled Deed**, is a single plain Deed, unindented, shewing that only one of the Parties has put his Hand and Seal to it, for the Purpose therein particularly mention'd and express'd.

To **Deem**, to judge, or think.

Deemsters or **Demsters**, a kind of Judges in the Isle of Man, chosen out of the Inhabitants, who decide all Controversies there, without any Process, Writings, or Charge.

Deep, that has Depth, high, great; cunning, secret, difficult.

Deep-sea-lead, the Lead which is hung at the *Deep-sea-line* to sink it down.

Deep-sea-line, a small Line with which Seamen sound in deep Waters, to find Ground, that the Coast they approach to may be known without sight of Land.

Deer, a wild Beast of the Forest.

Deer-fold, (old Word) a Deer-fold, or Park.

Deer-hays, certain Engines, or great Nets for the catching of Deer.

Deesis, (*Gr.*) a Beseeching, or Entreating; a Rhetorical Figure, which is often elegantly made use of in *Oratory* and *Poetry*, upon occasion either of earnest Entreaty, or calling to Witness;

as,

Lydia, dic per omnes te Deos oro.

Horat.

De essendo quietum de Telonio, a Writ which lies for those that are by Privilege freed from the Payment of Toll.

De expensis Militum, a Writ requiring the Sheriff to levy so much a Day for the Expences of the Knight of the Shire serving in Parliament: There is also a like Writ to levy two Shillings a Day for every Citizen and Burgess, call'd, *De expensis Civium & Burgensium*.

To **Deface**, to marr, or spoil; to disfigure, to blot out.

De facto, a Law-Term us'd when a thing is actually done, or done in very Deed.

Defaillance, (*Fr.*) a Defect, or Failing.

Defalcation, (*Lat.*) a defalking, abating, or cutting off in Accounts: The Word properly signifies the pruning of Vines, or other Trees.

To **Defalk**, to cut off, to deduct, or abate.

Defamation, the Act of Defaming, or Slandering, Slander: In a Law-sense, it is when a Man speaks slanderous Words of another, of a Court of Justice, Magistracy, or Title of Land; for which the Party shall be punish'd according to the nature of the Offence.

Defamatory, slanderous, abusive.

To **Defame**, to backbite or speak evil of, to discredit, or slander.

Defatigation, Fatigue, Weariness, a Term more especially us'd in the Art of *Physick*.

Default, (*Fr.*) Defect, or Want; an Imperfection, or Flaw: In Common Law, an Offence in omitting what ought to be done, chiefly Non-appearance in a Court at a Day appointed.

Defeasance or **Defeasance**, (Law-Term) a Condition relating to a Deed, as an Obligation, Recognizance, or Statute, which being performed by the Obligor, or Recognisor, the Act is disabled and made void, as if it had never been done. The difference between a Proviso, or a Condition in Deed, and a *Defeasance*, is that the former is annexed, or inserted in the Deed or Grant, whereas the *Defeasance* is usually a Deed by itself.

Defeat, an Overthrow, or Slaughter of the Enemies Forces.

To **Defeat**, to overthrow, rout, or beat; to disappoint, to make void.

Defecate, (*Lat.*) clear from Dregs.

Defecation, a defecating, refining, or cleansing.

Defect, Failing, Want; a natural Fault, Imperfection, or Blemish.

Defection, a falling away, either from the Church, or State; Apostacy, Revolt.

Defective, full of Defects, faulty, imperfect.

Defective or **Deficient Phouns**, (in *Grammar*) are such as want either a Number, a particular Case, or are indeclinable.

Defective Verb, a Verb that has not all its Tenses.

Defeasance. See *Defeasance*.

Defence, Guard, or Protection; Support, or Prop; Vindication, or Justification: In a Law-sense, that Reply which the Defendant ought to make immediately after the Count, or Declaration is produc'd, and then to proceed either in his Plea, or to imparle: In the Art of War, Opposition, or Resistance.

To

To be in a Posture of Defence, is to be provided, and in a Readiness to oppose an Enemy.

Defence. See *Line of Defence*.

Defences, (in Fortification) are all those Parts that flank other Works, as *Parapets, Casemates, Fulse-brays, &c.* which face and defend those Posts that are opposite to them.

To **Defend,** to stand in Defence of, to protect or support, to uphold, or bear out, to maintain or assert; to justify: Also in our ancient Statutes and Laws, to prohibit, or forbid: In the same Sense, *Chaucer* uses it in these Verses,

*Where can you say, in any manner Age,
That ever God defended Marriage?*

Defendant, (in Common Law) is he that is sued in an Action Personal; as *Tenant* is one who is sued in an Action Real.

Defendemus, (i. e. we will defend) a formal Word in a Feoffment, or Deed of Gift, binding the Donor and his Heirs, to defend the Donee from any Service that may be laid upon the thing given, other than is contain'd in the Donation.

De Defendendo, a Law-Term us'd when any Man kills another in his own Defence; which is allow'd for a sufficient Justification of the Fact.

Defender of the Faith, a Title given by Pope *eo X.* to King *Henry VIII.* for Writing against *Martin Luther*, in Favour of the Church of *Rome*, and continu'd ever since as peculiar to the Kings and Queens Regent of *England*; that of *Most Christian* is given to the French Kings, and *Most Catholick* to those of *Spain*.

Defendere Se, (Lat.) a Phrase in *Dooms-day Record*, signifying to be taxed for a certain Quantity of Land.

Defendere se per Corpus suum, (in our old *Law-Writers*) to offer Combat, Duel, or Camp-fight, as an Appeal, or Tryal at Law.

Defensa, a Park, or Place fenc'd in for Deer, and defended as a Property peculiar for that Use and Service.

Defensatives, (in the Art of *Physick*) such Medicines as divert, or turn away the Humours from the Part affected.

Defensible, that may be defended, capable of Defence.

Defensive. See *Defensivus*.

Defensivus, (in ancient *Latin Deeds*) the Lords, or Earls of the Marches; the Defenders, or Wardens of the Country.

Defensive or Defensitive, that serves to defend, proper for Defence.

Defensives or Defensitive Medicines, (in *Surgery*) are Remedies apply'd outwardly, to prevent an Inflammation, or any other ill Symptom, that seems to threaten any Part, from coming so far as to that Part.

In Defensu, (old *Law-Term*) that part of an open Field for Corn or Hay, upon

which there was no Commoning, or Feeding, was said to be in *Defensu*: Also any Meadow-ground laid in for Hay; or any part of a Wood, where the Cattle were not suffer'd to run, but were inclos'd and fenc'd up, to secure the Growth of the Underwood.

Defensor Civitatis, (among the *Romans*) the most considerable Magistrate after the Consuls and *Duumviri*, whose Office was to protect the People, both in Town, and Country, and to judge of their Differences.

Defensum, (in old *Records*) any fenced Ground; or Inclosure.

To **Defer,** to delay, or put off.

Deference, Submission, Respect, Regard, Condescension, Compliance.

Deferent, (in *Astronomy*) an imaginary Orb, or Circle in the *Ptolemaick System*, which is there supposed as it were to carry about the Body of the Planet; and it is the same with the *Eccentric*.

Defiance, (Fr.) Challenge, Out-braving.

Deficiency, a Defect, Want, or Failing:

Deficient, failing, wanting.

Deficient Pouns. See *Defective Pouns*.

Deficient Numbers, (in *Arithmetick*) are such whose Parts added together, make less than the *Integer*, whose Parts they be; as 8, whose Parts being 1, 2, and 4, make but 7; likewise the Parts of 16 make but 15; and of 45 make but 33.

Defile or Defilee, (Fr. in the *Art of War*) a straight, narrow Lane, or Passage, through which a Company of Horse or Foot can pass only in File, by making a small Front.

To **Defile,** to pollute or corrupt, to dawb or stain, to deflower or ravish: In a *Military* Sense, to march, or go off File by File.

To **Define,** to declare or explain, to determine or decide; to appoint.

Definite, certain, limited, or bounded.

Definition, a short and plain Description of a thing, with its Nature and principal Properties; also a Decision, or Determining of an Affair: In *Logick*, an unfolding of the Essence, or Being of a Thing, by its Kind and Difference: In *Mathematics*, an Explication of the Terms, or Words us'd for explaining the thing treated of.

Definitive, that serves to define, or decide; decisive, positive, express; as a *Definitive Sentence*.

Deflagration, a burning, or consuming with Fire: In *Chymistry*, the enkindling and burning off, in a Crucible, a Mixture of a salt, or of some Mineral Body with a sulphureous one, in order to purify the Salt, or to make a *Regulus* of the Mineral; as in the preparing of *Sal Prunelle* and *Regulus* of *Antimony*. See *Sal Prunelle*.

Deflection, a bending or bowing down, a turning aside or out of the Way. In *Navigation*, the Tendency of a Ship from her true Course, by means of Currents, &c. which divert or turn her out of her right Way.

To **Deflower or Deflower,** forcibly to crop the Flower of *Virginity*, to get a Maiden head, to ravish; to take away the Grace, or Lustre of a thing.

Defubium,

Defluvium, (*Lat.*) a flowing down, a falling off, as of Hair, a Mould'ring: Among *Herbalists*, a Distemper in Trees, whereby they lose their Bark, proceeding from a sharp Humour, that dissolves the Glue with which the Bark is fasten'd to the Wood; and sometimes from too much Drought.

Defluxion, a flowing downwards: In the Art of *Physick*, a falling down of Humours to any part of the Body.

Deforcement, (*Law-word*) a With-holding of Lands, or Tenements, by Force from the right Owner.

Deforceour, **Deforciant**, or **Deforsour**, one that overcomes and casts another out of Possession by Force, and in that respect differs from a Disseisour, who does it without Force.

Deforcatio, (in ancient *Writers*) a Distress, or Seizure of Goods for Satisfaction of a lawful Debt.

Deforbar, a great Officer belonging to the Grand Seignior, or *Turkish* Emperor, in the same Station with our Lord High Treasurer.

To **Deform**, (*Lat.*) to spoil the Form, or Fashion of, to disfigure, to make ugly.

Deformation, a deforming, or making out of Form, a defacing or disfiguring.

Deformed Bastion. See **Bastion Deformed**.

Deformity, Ugliness, Ill-favouredness.

To **Defraud**, to rob or deprive by a Wile or Trick, to cheat or cozen, to deceive or beguile.

To **Defray**, to discharge Expences, to bear the Charges.

Defrutum, (*Lat.*) Must, or a Drink made of New Wine, of which one half, or a third part is boil'd away.

Defst, (old Word) neat, handsome, spruce; jocund, merry.

Defunct, (*Lat.*) deceased, dead.

To **Defy**, (*Fr.*) to challenge, to out-brave.

Degeneracy, a being in a degenerate State, or Condition.

Degenerate, degenerated, grown worse, corrupted.

Degenerate Cancer. See *Cancer*.

To **Degenerate**, to fall from a more noble to a baser kind, to go aside from the Ancestors Virtues; to grow worse, to turn wild, as some Plants and Fruits do.

Degenerous, that degenerates, infamous, base, vile.

Degluttion, a swallowing down, an Action in a Living-creature, whereby Meat chewed in the Mouth, or any Liquor descends into the Stomach by the Motion and Contraction of the Fibres of the Gullet.

Degradation, the Act of Degrading: In the Art of *Painting*, a Term made use of to express the lessening and rendering confused the Appearance of distant Objects in a Landskip; so as they may appear there, as they would to an Eye plac'd at that distance from them.

To **Degrade**, to put one from his Degree; to deprive him of his Office, Dignity, or Title.

Degree, Step, any State or Condition, which is as it were ascending and descending. In *Astronomy*, the 360th Part of the Circumference of any Circle; which is subdivided into 60 Parts call'd *Minutes*, and each of them again into 60 Parts more, termed *Seconds*, and so into *Thirds*, &c. And the Space of one Degree in the Heavens is commonly counted to answer to 60 Miles on Earth.

In *Fortification*, a **Degree**, is a small Part of an Arch of a Circle (every Circle likewise containing 360) which serves to measure the Content of the Angle: So an Angle is said to be of 20, of 50, or of 70 Degrees, &c. In *Physick* and *Chymistry*, **Degree** is taken for the Vehemence or Slackness of the hot or cold Quality of any Plant, Drug, Mineral, or other mix'd Body.

Parodick Degree, (in *Algebra*) the Index, or Exponent of any Power: So in Numbers, 1 is the Exponent, or *Parodick Degree* of the Root, or Side; 2 of the Square, 3 of the Cube, &c.

Degrees of Fire, (among *Chymists*) are reckon'd to be four in number: The first is made only by two or three Coals, and is the most gentle Heat of all: The second is with four, or five Coals, or only just to warm the Vessel sensibly; but so that a Man may endure his Hand upon it for some time. The third Degree is, when there is Heat enough to make a Pot boil that is full of five, or six Quarts of Water: The fourth Degree is as great a Heat as can possibly be made in the Furnace. But all these admit of some Variations according to the particular Circumstances of the Operations, Furnaces, Vessels, Quantity of Matter, &c.

Dehors, (*Fr.*) the out-side of a thing: In *Fortification*, all sorts of separate Out-works, as Crown-works, Horn-works, Half-moons, Ravelins, &c. made for the better Security of the main Place.

To **Dehort**, (*Lat.*) to dissuade, to advise to the contrary.

Dehortation, a dehorting, or dissuading.

To **Desert**, to cast down, to afflict.

Dejection, a being dejected, cast down: dispirited, or put out of Heart: In a *Medicinal* Sense, a Voiding of the Excrements, or Ordure, by the Motion of the Guts, call'd *Peristaltick*; a going to stool.

Deicides, (*i. e.* *God-killers*) a Title given to the *Jews*, who put our Blessed Saviour God and Man to Death.

Deification, the Act of Deifying, or making a God.

To **Deify one**, to make one a God, or adore him as a God.

Dei Judicium, (*i. e.* the Judgment of God) the old *Saxon* manner of Tryal by *Ordeal*, so call'd; because they thought it an Appeal to God for the Justice of a Cause; and believ'd the Decision to be according to the Appointment of Divine Providence. See *Ordeal*.

Diapophisis (Gr.) a Company of Wise Men discoursing at Supper.

Deis, (old Word) the high Table, or upper Table in some *English* Monasteries.

Deism (Lat.) the Belief of those that only acknowledge one God, without Distinction of Persons.

Deist, one that holds such an Opinion.

Deity, Godhead; the Nature or Essence of God; also a Fabulous God or Goddess.

Delapson, a slipping, sliding or falling down: In the Art of *Physick*, a falling or bearing down of the Womb, Fundament, Guts, &c.

Delator (among the *Romans*) an Informer of a Capital Crime, or Conspiracy, who privily discover'd the Matter to the Magistrates.

Delay (Fr.) a Put-off, stay or stop.

To **Delay**, to defer or put off from Day to Day.

Delayed, deferred, put off. Wine is said to be *delayed*, when it is mingled with Water.

Delectable (Lat.) delightful, pleasant.

Delectation, Delight or Pleasure.

Delegate, or **Judge Delegate**, one that is commissioned to execute Judgment in the place of an Ecclesiastical or Civil Judge.

Delegates (according to *Stat. 26 H. 8.*) are Persons delegated or appointed, by the King's Commission, to sit upon an Appeal to him in the Court of Chancery; in three Cases, *viz.* 1st. When a Sentence is given in any Ecclesiastical Cause, by the Arch-bishop, or his Official. 2^d. When Sentence is given in such a Cause, in Places exempt. 3^d. When Sentence is given in the Admiralty, in Suits Civil and Marine, by Order of the Civil Law.

To **Delegate**, to depute or appoint, by extraordinary Commission, certain Judges, to hear and determine a particular Cause.

Delegatio, a Civil Law-Term. See *Deimus Postulatum*.

Delegation, an Appointment of Delegates, or Commissioners, for the taking Cognizance of particular Causes.

Deleterium, (Gr.) any thing that is of a mischievous, poisonous, or deadly Quality.

Deleterij, deadly, destructive; a Word us'd in *Hudibras*.

Delf or **Delle** (old Word) a Mine or Quarry; from the *Saxon*, *delwan* to delve, or dig: In *Heraldry*, a Square borne in the middle of the Escutcheon, an Abatement of Honour, which belongs to one that has revok'd his Challenge, or eaten his Words.

Delf of Coal, Coal lying in Veins under ground before it is digged up.

Delibation, (Lat.) an Assay, a Taste, a Proctance.

Deliberate, prudent, advised, wary.

To **Deliberate**, to weigh in Mind, consider, or think upon, to consult or debate.

Deliberation, The Act of deliberating, considering, &c.

Deliberative, apt to consider or consult.

Delicacy or **Delicateness**, Daintiness, Niceness, Subtly, Ingenuity.

Delicate, dainty, fine, curious, neat, nice, scrupulous, squeamish.

Delicious, that affords delight to the Palate, pleasant to the Taste; sweet, charming.

Deligatio, a binding or tying up: Also that part of *Surgery* which relates to the binding up of Wounds, Ulcers, broken Bones, &c. a Swathe or Bandage.

Delight, Pleasure, Joy, Content, Satisfaction.

To **Delight**, to afford Delight or Pleasure, to take Delight or Pleasure in.

To **Delineate**, to make the first Draught of a thing; to design or describe.

Delineation, the making of a rude Draught; a Description or Representation.

Delinquency, a failing in one's Duty, or offending, Faultiness.

A **Delinquent**, one that has committed a Crime or Fault; an Offender.

Deliquation (in *Chymistry*) the preparing of things melted upon the Fire.

Deliquium (Lat.) a draining, a pouring out, a decanting or making clear; also Defect, Lack, Want, Loss: In a Chymical Sense, it is either a Distillation by the force of Fire; or else a dissolving any calcined Matter, which is hung up in moist Cellars, into a lixivious Humour: Thus when Salt of Tartar is set in a Cellar, or some such cool Place, in an open Vessel, it will run into a kind of Water, which the Chymists call *Oil of Tartar per Deliquium*.

Deliquium Animi, a fainting away, or swooning.

Deliration, a doting or being besides ones self.

Delirious, light-headed, raving, doting, foolish, fottish.

Delirium, Dotage, Raving: Among Writers in *Physick* it is taken for the frantic or idle Talk of People in a Fever; being a Failure in the Imagination and Judgment, occasion'd by a tumultuary and disorderly Motion of the Animal Spirits.

To **Deliver** (Fr.) to give, give out, or put into one's Hands; to free, to set free, or at Liberty; to rescue or save; to rid of, to release, to lay a Woman with Child.

Deliverance, the delivering of a thing into another's Hands; a Release, a setting free, a Ridance, &c.

To **Wage Deliverance** (Law-Phrase) to give Security that a thing shall be delivered.

Delivery, a delivering or giving, the laying of a Woman in Child-birth; also Utterance or speaking out in Discourse.

Clerk of the Deliveries, an Officer whose Duty is to draw up all Proportions or Orders, for delivering any Stores or Provisions whatever at the Tower, or any other of the Queen's Store-houses, and to see them duly executed.

Delphin or **Delphinus** (Gr.) the Dolphin or Grampus, a Fish that swims faster than a Bird or Arrow can fly, and loves Men's Company: Also a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, containing Ten Stars.

Delphinum, Lark-spur, an Herb, the distilled Water of which is good to clear and strengthen the Sight.

Deltoides, (in *Anat.*) a Triangular Muscle that takes Name from its Shape resembling the Greek Letter Δ: It arises from the *Clavicula*, or Chancell-bone, from the upper Process of the Shoulder-blade, as also from the Process of the same call'd *Spinissemus*, and is fasten'd to the middle of the Shoulder-bone; which it lifts directly upwards, or somewhat forwards or backwards.

Deltoion, a Constellation or Cluster of Six Stars, whose Figure likewise resembles the Letter Δ, and which is otherwise call'd *Triangulus Sthenionalis*.

To **Delude**, (Lat.) to play the Fool with, or mock, to deceive or beguile, to chouse, to disappoint.

Delve, as a *Delve of Coals*, i. e. a certain Quantity of Coals digged in the Mine or Pit.

To **Delve** (Sax.) to dig.

Deluge (Fr.) an overflowing of the Earth, either in part, or in the whole, by Water; a general Flood.

Deluged, drowned; as *Delug'd in Tears*.

Delusion (Lat.) Imposture, Deceit, Cheat.

Delusive or **Delusory**, that is apt to deceive or beguile.

Demagogue (Gr. i. e. a Leader of the People) one that heads any Party or Faction; a Ring-leader of the Rabble, a popular and factious Orator.

Demain, Demefne or **Demeans** (*Fr.* Law-Term) that Land which a Man holds originally of himfelf, call'd *Dominicum* by the Civilians, and oppos'd to *Feodum* or Fee, which fignifies thofe that are held of a fuperior Lord: However in *England* there is no Land, (that of the Crown only excepted) which is not held of a Superiour; for all depend either mediately, or immediately, on the Crown: So that when a Man in Pleading would fignify his Lands to be his own; he fays, *That he is or was feized or poffeffed thereof in his Demain as of Fee*; whereby he means, that altho' his Land be to him and his Heirs for ever, yet it is not true Demain, but depending upon a Superiour Lord.

The Word **Demain** or **Demeans**, is alfo fometimes us'd for a Difinction between thofe Lands that the Lord of the Manour has in his own Hands, or in the Hands of his Lefsee, demifed or let upon a Rent, for a Term of Years or Life; and fuch other Lands appertaining to the faid Manour, as belong to Free or Copy-holders; altho' the Copy-hold belonging to any Manour, (according to the Opinion of many good Lawyers) is alfo accounted *Demeans*.

Ancient Demain, a Tenure by which Crown-Manours were held in the time of King *William* the Conquerour, and fomewhat before.

Demand, (*Fr.*) a Petition, or Request, a Suit, a Claim: In a Law-fenfe, a Claim or calling upon one for any thing due: It is alfo more efppecially diftinguifh'd from *Plaint*; all Civil Actions being purfu'd either by Demands or Plaints; and the Purluer is termed *Demandant* or *Plaintiff*.

To **Demand**, to ask, to require, to lay claim to.

Demandant, (*Law-Term*) the Profecutor in a Real Action, fo call'd, becaufe he demands Lands, &c. being the fame as *Plaintiff* in a Perfonal Action.

To **Demean one's Self**, to carry or behave himfelf, to act well or ill.

Demeanour, manner of Demeaning, Behaviour, Carriage.

Demeans. See *Demain*.

† **Dementated**, (*Lat.*) made mad, bereaved of his Wits; bewitched or befotted.

Dementia, (*Lat.*) a fort of Frenzy or Dotage.

Demerit, what makes one worthy of Blame or Punifhment; Desert, ill-deferving.

Demerfion, properly a drowning, plunging, or finking down. In *Chymiftry*, the putting of any Metal into a difolving Liquor.

Demefne. See *Demain*.

Demi, a Word which being us'd in Compofition, or join'd with another Word, fignifies half; as *Demi-Caftor*, *Demi-God*, &c.

Demi-Baftion, a kind of Fortification, that has only one Face and one Flank. See *Baftion*.

Demi-Cannon of the leaft fize, a great Gun that carries a Ball of Six Inches Diameter, and Thirty Pounds Weight; with a Charge of 14 *l.* of Powder, and fhots point-blank 156 Paces: The weight of it is 5400 *l.* the Length from ten to eleven Foot, and the Diameter at the Bore 6½ Inches.

Demi-Cannon Ordinary, is 6½ Inches Diameter at the Bore, and 12 Foot long: It weighs 5600 Pounds, takes a Charge of 17 *l.* 8 Ounces of Powder, carries a Shot 6½ Inches Diameter, and 32 *l.* weight; and the Piece fhots 162 Paces.

Demi-Cannon Extraordinary, is of 6½ Inches Diameter at the Bore, 12 Foot in length, and 6000 *l.* weight: So that it takes a Charge of 18 *l.* Powder, carries a Ball of 6½ Inches Diameter and 36 *l.* weight; its point-blank Shot being 180 Paces.

Demi-Chace Boots. See *Whole Chace Boots*.

Demi-Culverine of the leaft fize, is a Piece of Ordinance of 4½ Inches Diameter at the Bore, from Nine to Ten Foot long; weighing 2000 Pounds, and taking a Charge of 6½ *l.* of Powder: It carries a

Ball of 4 Inches Diameter, and 9 Pounds weight; fhoooting point-blank 174 Paces.

Demi-Culverine Ordinary, is of 4½ Inches Diameter at the Bore, 10 Foot long; and weighs 2700 Pounds, charged with 7 *l.* 4 Ounces of Powder; its Ball being of 4½ Inches Diameter, and 10 *l.* 11 Ounces weight; its point-blank Shot 175 Paces.

Demi-Culverine Extraordinary is of 4½ Inches Diameter at the Bore, 10½ Foot long, and weighs 3000 Pounds: It takes a Charge of 8½ *l.* of Powder, carries a Ball of 4½ Inches Diameter, and 12 *l.* 11 Ounces weight, and fhots point-blank 178 Paces.

Demi-diftance of Polygons (in *Fortif.*) is the Diftance between the outward Polygons and the Flank.

Demi-ditone, a Note in *Mufick*, the fame with *Tierce Minor*; which fee.

Demi-gantlet, (in *Surgery*) a fort of Bandage us'd in the fetting of difjointed Fingers.

Demi-gorge, (in *Fortif.*) is half the Gorge or Entrance into the *Baftion*, not taken from Angle to Angle, where the *Baftion* joins the *Courtin*, but from the Angle of the Flank to the Center of the *Baftion*; or the Angle the two *Courtins* would make, were they thus lengthen'd to meet in the *Baftion*.

Demi-haque, a fort of Gun. See *Haque* and *Harquebufs*.

Demi-lune; See *Half-moon*.

Demi-quaver, a *Mufical Note*; See *Semi-quaver*.

Demi-fank or **Demi-fang**, (*Fr.* Law-Term) that is of the Half-blood; as when a Man having iffue by his Wife, a Son or a Daughter, upon the Deceafe of his faid Wife, he marries another Woman, and has alfo by her a Son or a Daughter; now thefe two Sons or Daughters are commonly call'd *Half-Brothers*; or *Half-Sifters*, or of the *Half-blood*.

Demi-semi-quaver, the leaft Note in *Mufick*, two of which make a *Semi-quaver*, four a *Quaver*, eight a *Crotchet*, &c.

Demi-fertile, (*Lat.* in *Aftro.*) one of the New *Aspects*, when two Planets or Stars are diftant 30 Degrees one from another.

Demigration, a removing or fifting of *Quarters* or *Dwellings*.

Demife, (*Law-word*) a letting or making over of Lands, Tenements, &c. by Leafc or Will: The King's Death is alfo termed in Law, the *Demife of the King*.

To **Demife**, to farm or let.

† **Demiffion**, (*Lat.*) flackening, loofening.

Democracy, (*Gr.*) a Form of Government, where the People bear Rule, the Supreme Power and Authority being lodged in them; a free State, fuch as in *Switzerland*.

Democratical, belonging to fuch a Government.

To **Demolifh**, (*Lat.*) to pull, throw, or take down any thing that is built; to ruin or raze a Building.

Demolition, a demolifhing, pulling, beating or throwing down.

Demon, (*Gr.*) the Ancients call'd certain *Genius's* or *Spirits* that appear'd to Men, fometimes to ferve and fometimes to hurt them, by the Name of *Demons*: But in Holy Scripture, the Word is always taken for the Devil, or a Bad *Genius*.

Demonifack, a Man or Woman poffeffed with the Devil, or with an Evil Spirit.

Demonology, a Treatife of Devils or Evil Spirits.

Demonftrable, (*Lat.*) that may be demonftrated, capable of Demonftration.

To **Demonftrate**, to fhew plainly, to prove evidently or unanswerably.

Demonftration, a demonftrating, fhewing or making plain, an Argument fo convincing, that the Conclusion

conclusion must needs be infallible; a clear Proof. In *Mathematicks*, a Chain of Arguments depending one on another, and founded originally on first and self-evident Principles or plain Propositions raised and proved from them, so as at last it ends in the invincible Proof of the thing to be demonstrated.

In *Algebra*, **Demonstrations**, are evident and undoubted Proofs, to manifest the Truth of such Theorems and Canons as are Analytically found out.

Demonstrative, that serves to demonstrate, or set a thing out of Doubt; that proves it beyond Contradiction.

Demster or **Dempster**; see *Demster*.

Demure, affectedly grave, reserved or bashful.

To **Demurr**, (*Fr. Law-Term*) to put in Doubts or Objections; to delay or put off to a farther hearing. In Chancery, the Defendant *Demurs to the Plaintiff's Bill*, affirming it to be defective in such or such a Point, and demands the Judgment of the Court thereupon, whether he shall be oblig'd to make any farther or other Answer thereto.

Demurrage, (in Traffick) an Allowance to the Master of a Ship by the Merchants, for staying in a Port longer than the time first appointed for his Departure.

Demurrer, a kind of Pause upon a Point of Difficulty in any Action at Law, which requires some time to be taken for the Court, or Judges to consider further of the Matter.

Den, (*Sax.*) a Cave or Lurking-place under Ground: In ancient Records, a low Place, in which Sense it is still retain'd at the end of the Names of several Towns and Villages; as *Bidden, Tenterden in Kent, &c.*

Den and Strond, (old Law-Term) Liberty for Ships to run aground, or come ashore; a Privilege, among others, granted by King *Edward I.* to the Barons of the Cinque-Ports.

Dena or **Dena terra**, (*Lat.*) a Word us'd in *Doomsday Book* for a hollow Place between two Hills.

Denariata terra, the fourth part of an Acre of Land.

Denarii, (in old Records) a general Term for Cash or any sort of ready Money.

Denarii de Caritate, Whitfun-farthings, the customary Oblations formerly made to the Cathedral about *Whitfunside*; when the Parish-Priest, and many of the People, went in Procession to visit the Mother Church.

Denarius, belonging to, or containing the Number of Ten, tenth: Also a *Roman Silver Coin*, to the value of seven Pence half-penny *English*, mark'd with the Letter X, because it was worth Ten *Asses*: Also the seventh part of an Ounce-weight.

Denarius Dei, (*i. e.* God's Penny) Earnest-money anciently so call'd, because the piece of Money laid down for the binding of any Bargain, or Agreement, was given to God, *i. e.* to the Church or the Poor.

Denarius tertius Comitatus, a third part of the Fines and other Profits arising from the County Courts, which was paid to the Earl of the County; the other two parts being reserv'd for the King.

Denarius S. Petri, *Peter's pence*; See *Rome-see*.

Denbera, a Place for the running of Hogs, a low Valley for the Pannage or feeding of Swine.

Dendrachates, (*Gr.*) a kind of Agate-stone, the Veins and Spots of which resemble the Figures of Trees and Shrubs.

Dendrocissus, a sort of Ivy that grows by it self.

Dendroides, a kind of Spurge, full of Branches like a Tree.

Dendrolibanus, the Herb Rosemary.

Dendromalachne, Tree-Mallows; an Herb.

Dendron, a Tree.

Deneb, the Name of a Star otherwise call'd *Cauda Lucida*, or *Lion's Tail*; which see.

Denelage. See *Danelage*.

Denial, a denying or refusing.

Denier, a *French Brass Coin*, worth three Tenths of an *English Farthing*, of which Twelve make a *Sols*. Also a Penny-weight in Silver; thus an Ounce of Silver well purify'd is of 24 *Deniers*.

Denis, a proper Name of Men contracted from *Dionysius*.

Denizen, or **Denison**, (in Common-Law) an Alien or Foreigner enfranchis'd by the King's Charter, so as to be made capable of any Office or Dignity, and of purchasing and possessing of Land: But this Privilege comes short of *Naturalization*; because a Stranger naturalized may inherit Lands by Descent, which a Man made only a Denizen cannot do.

To **Denominate**, (*Lat.*) to give Name to.

Denomination, the Original of a Name, or the Name it self.

Denominatives, (in *Logic*) are such Terms as take their Original and Name from others.

Denominator of a Fraction, (in *Arithm.*) is that part of it which stands under the separating Line, and names the Parts that any Integer or whole Number is to be divided into: Thus in the Fraction $\frac{3}{3}$ is the *Denominator*, which shews that the Integer is to be divided into three Parts; as 2, the *Numerator*, expresses how many of such Parts are to be taken. See *Numerator*.

Denominator of any Proportion, is the Quotient arising from the Division of the Antecedent of such a *Ratio* or Reason by its Consequent: Thus 6 is the Denominator of the Proportion that 30 has to 5; because 30 divided by 5 gives 6 for the Quotient. This is also termed the *Exponent of the Proportion* or *Ratio*.

To **Denote**, to shew by a Mark, to signify.

To **Denounce**, to proclaim or publish, to declare.

Dens, (*Lat.*) a Tooth, a Tush or Tusk, a Fang. The Teeth are of three sorts, *viz.* the *Incisores* or Cutters, which bite off the Morfel; the *Canini* or Dog-teeth, that break it; and the *Molares* or Grinders, that make it small.

Dens Caninus, an Herb so call'd, because the Leaves of its Flowers resemble a Dog's Tooth.

Dens Leonis, the Herb *Dandelion*, good to strengthen the Liver and to provoke Urine.

Dense, Thick, a Philosophical Term oppos'd to *Rare*, or *Thin*. Thus a natural Body is said *To be dense*, when it has more of Matter in proportion to the Space or Room it takes up, than other Bodies have.

To **Densify**, to cut off the Turf of Lands, and when it is dry, to lay it on Heaps and burn it to Ashes: Some derive the Word from *Devonshire*, where this sort of Husbandry is said to have been first in use; which yields a very great Profit, and extremely improves a barren Soil: It is otherwise call'd *Burn-beating*, *q. d.* burning of *Peat*; Turf in many Places being call'd *Peat*.

Density, Thickness, a Quality belonging to compact Bodies. See *Dense*.

Dent, a Notch about the Edges. Also a Term in *Herldry*; as a *Bordure dent* or *indented*, when the Out-line of the Border or Ordinary is indented or notched in and out like the Teeth of a Saw.

Dental, a small Shell-fish, rough on the outside, very smooth within, hollow like a little Pipe, and sharp-pointed on one side, like a Dog's Tooth; whence it has its Name.

Dentarpaga, (*Lat.*) a Surgeon's Instrument for the drawing of Teeth; a Barber's Pincers.

Dented Verge, (among Herbalists) such Leaves of Plants as are notch'd about the Edges; some of them being fine-dented, and others large or deep-dented.

Dentes Sapientiz, (*Lat. i. e.* Teeth of Wisdom) are two double Teeth behind the rest, which spring up about the 20th year or upwards, having till then lain hid in their Sockets: They are so call'd, because Persons are then come to years of Discretion.

Dentiducum, the same as *Dentarpaga*.

Dentifrice, a sort of Powder made use of to rub, cleanse, whiten and fasten the Teeth, and to strengthen the Gums.

Dentils or **Denticles**, (in *Architect.*) a square Member of the *Ionick* Cornice, cut out at convenient distances, and taking name from its Figure, resembling a set of Teeth.

Dentiscalpium, (*Lat.*) a Tooth-picker or Tooth-scraper.

Dentitio, a growing or breeding of Teeth, the pain of breeding them, or the time that Children breed Teeth, which is about the Seventh Month, or later.

Dentix, the Sea-rough with Dogs Teeth, a kind of Fish.

Dento, a Person that has great Teeth, or whose Teeth and Mouth stick out.

Denudation, a laying bare.

Denunciation, a denouncing or proclaiming.

To **Deny**, not to grant or admit of, to refuse, to gainsay or disown, to renounce.

To **Deobstruat**, (a Term in *Physick*) to remove Obstructions or Stoppages, to open the Pores of the Body.

Deobstruentia or **Deoppilantia**, Medicines which are proper for that purpose.

Deodand, (*Law-Term*) a thing given, or rather forfeited to God, to atone for the violent Death of a Man by Misadventure; as if a Cart-Wheel should run over him, or he were kill'd by the accidental Fall of a Tree; then the Cart-wheel, Cart and Horses, or the Tree being a Deodand, is to be sold, and the Money distributed to the poor.

Deonerando pro rata portione, a Writ which lies in favour of one that is distrained for a Rent, which ought to be paid by others proportionably with him.

Deoppilantive Medicines, such as serve to remove Obstructions or Stoppages; the same as *Deobstruentia*.

To **Depaint**, to make a lively Representation of a Story or Passage; to describe, to express or set out in Words.

Depart, a certain Operation in *Chymistry*, so call'd, because the Particles of Silver are made to depart from Gold or some other Metal, when they were before melted together in the same Mass, and could not be separated any other way.

To **Depart**, to go away from a Place, to go out, to decease or die. The Word was also sometimes us'd for to divide or separate; as in *Wickliff's* Translation of *Gen. 1. 4.* *God departed the Light from the Darkness.*

Depart or Departure from a Plea, &c. (*Law-Term*) as when a Man pleads in Bar of an Action, and Reply being made thereto, in his Rejoinder, he shews another Matter contrary to his first Plea, and this is term'd a *Departure from his Bar*; it must also be apply'd to a Plaintiff, who in his Replication shews new Matter from his Declaration.

Departers of Gold or Silver, Artificers that purify and part those Metals from the coarser sort: They are also call'd *Parters* and *Finers*.

Departure, a departing or going away; also Decease or Death; Also a Term in *Navigation*. See *Longitude*.

Departure in despite of the Court, (*Law-Phrase*) is when a Tenant or Defendant appears to the Action brought against him, and having a Day over in the same Term, or being otherwise call'd again, he does not appear, but makes Default; in which Case he shall be condemned.

Depauperation, (*Lat.*) an impoverishing or making poor.

To **Depeach**, (old Word) to acquit.

Depeculation, a robbing of the Prince or Commonwealth; an embezzling of the Publick Treasure.

To **Depend**, to rely upon, to be under or subject to; to hang on, or proceed of.

Dependance or **Dependency**, Subjection, Inferiority, Relation to.

A **Dependant**, one that depends on another.

Dependent, depending.

Deplegmated, (among *Chymists*) cleared from Phlegm or Water: Thus when any Spirit is made pure, by *rectifying* or distilling it over again, and fully depriv'd of all Water and Phlegm, or at least of as much of it as can well be, they say, *such a Spirit is well deplegmated*.

Deplegmation, the Act of deplegmating or separating the Phlegm, or superfluous Water from a Spirit, by repeated Distillations.

Depilation, a pulling off the Hair.

Depilatory, that makes the Hair come off; as a *depilatory Plaster*.

A **Depilatory**, an outward Medicine proper for that purpose.

Deploable, to be deplored or lamented.

Deploation, a deploring, lamenting or bewailing.

To **Deplore**, to lament or bewail, to make grievous Complaint, to bemoan.

Deplumation, a pluming or plucking off the Feathers: In *Surgery*, a swelling of the Eye-lids, accompany'd with the Fall of the Hairs from the Eye-brows.

Deponent, (a Term in *Grammar*) as a *Verb deponent*, i. e. a Verb that has a Passive Termination, and an Active Signification.

A **Deponent**, (*Law-Word*) one that deposes, lays down, or gives Information of any Matter upon Oath, before a Magistrate; a Witness that answers Interrogatories demanded of him in Chancery.

To **Depopulate**, to unpeople, to spoil or lay waste, to ravage or harras.

Depopulation, the Act of depopulating, destroying, or laying waste.

Depopulatores Agrorum, certain Great Offenders mention'd in several Statutes, and so call'd, because by pulling down and ruining Houses, they unpeopled and laid waste whole Towns.

To **Deposit**, to demean or behave one's self.

Depozitio, (*Lat.*) a conveying or carrying out of one Place into another: Also a sort of Banishment in Use among the *Romans*, by which they assign'd some Island, or other Place, for the Party banish'd to abide in; with a Prohibition not to stir out upon pain of Death.

Depozitment, Carriage, Behaviour.

To **Depose**, to give Testimony about any Matter in a Court of Justice, or elsewhere; to give Evidence as a Witness: Also to deprive a Sovereign Prince of his Crown and Dignity, to turn one out of Office.

Depositary, the Trustee or Keeper of a thing in Trust.

To **Deposit**, to trust a thing with one.

Depositio, (*Lat.*) a Deposition, a committing a thing to one's Keeping or Trust; also a depositing or

or depriving of some Dignity: Among Gram-
marians, it is taken for the ending of the Dimen-
sions of a *Latin* or *Greek* Verse; so as to discover
whether it be perfect, redundant or deficient: So
that in this respect they reckon four kinds of Verse,
viz. *Acatalectic*, *Catalectic*, *Brachycatalectic*,
and *Hypercatalectic*; which see in their proper
Places.

Deposition, an Information upon Oath; the
Testimony of a Witness set down in Writing, e-
specially in the Court of Chancery.

Deposum, a thing deposited or committed to
one's keeping, in Trust.

Depravation, a depraving, spoiling or corrup-
ting.

To **Deprave**, to make lewd, to corrupt, to
marr or spoil.

To **Deprecate**, to pray or wish against a thing.

Deprecation, the Act of deprecating, as when
we endeavour by Prayer to divert God's Judg-
ments; a praying against any Calamity, &c.

Deprecative, that serves to deprecate.

To **Depreciate**, to run down the Price of, to
undervalue.

Depravation, a preying upon, a robbing or
spoiling.

Deprehensible, that may be apprehended, conceiv-
ed or understood.

† **Deprehension**, a catching or taking unawares;
a sudden Seizure or Discovery.

To **Depress**, to press, thrust or weigh down, to
humble or bring down.

To **Depress the Pole**, an Astronomical Phrase:
Thus so many Degrees as a Man sails or travels
from the Pole, he is said to *depress* it; because
it becomes respectively as much lower or nearer to
the *Horizon*.

Depression, the Act of depressing, pressing
down, humbling, &c.

Depression of a Planet, (in *Astrol.*) is when
the Planet is in a Sign opposite to that of its Exal-
tation.

Depressor, one that keeps or presses down.

Depressor, or **Depressor Auricularum**, (in
Anat.) a Muscle of the Ear in Beasts, which serves
to depress or let fall the Ear.

Depressor Labii inferioris, a Muscle that lies
between the *Depressores Labiorum Communes*, possesses
that part of the lower Jaw call'd the Chin, and is
inserted into the nether Lip, in pressing it down,
which turns it outward.

Depressor Labiorum, a Muscle that arises from
the lower Edge of the inferior Jaw-bone side-ways,
and ascends directly to the Corner of the Lips.
This with its Partner and the *Quadrati* acting, ex-
press a sorrowful Countenance, in drawing down
the Corners of the Mouth and Cheeks.

Depressor Oculi, a Muscle of the Eye, which
springs from the deepest part of the Orbit; and
passes directly to its Insertion, at the opposite part
of the Ball of the Eye.

Depressor or **Humilis**, is one of the straight
Muscles that move the Globe or Ball of the Eye;
its use being to pull it downwards.

Deprivation, a depriving or bereaving: In a Law-
sense it is when a Clergy man, as a Bishop, Parson,
Vicar or Prebend, is deprived or deposed from his
Preferment, for any Matter in Fact or Law.

To **Deprive**, to bereave or rob one of a thing, to
take it away from him.

Depth of a Squadron or Battalion, (in the
Art of War) the Number of Men there is in the
File; that of a Squadron being always three, and
that of a Battalion generally six, whence 'tis said
that a Battalion is drawn up five or six deep.

Depulsion, a driving, thrusting or beating
away.

Depuration, (in *Physick* and *Chymistry*) a sepa-
rating the pure from the impure part of any thing,
a clearing any mixt Body from the Dregs or more
gross Parts: In *Surgery*, the cleansing of a Wound
from its Matter and Filth.

Deputation, a deputing, appointing or sending
with a special Commission.

To **Depute**, to appoint or send another to act in
one's stead: It is more especially apply'd to a Body
Politick, that sends some of the Members to a
Prince or State, to pay Homage, to make Remon-
strances, to be present at Debates, &c.

Deputy, a Lieutenant, one that is appointed to
govern or act in the place of another: In a Law-
sense, one that exercises any Office or other things
in another Man's Right, whose Forfeiture or Mis-
dememeanour shall cause the Officer or Person for
whom he acts to lose his Office.

To **Dequacc**, (old Word) to dash.

Dereigne or **Dereine**, (Law-Term) the Proof
of a thing which one denies to be done by himself,
so as to defeat and confound the Adversary's Affir-
mation.

To **Deraigne**, to prove or justify; also to dis-
order or turn out of Course.

Deraignment, a deraigning or proving; also a
Discharge of Profession, a Term some time apply'd
to those Religious Persons that forsok their Or-
ders.

To **Dere**, (old Word) to hurt.

Dereliction, (*Lat.*) an utter forsaking or lea-
ving.

Derick, a proper Name of Men, being a Con-
traction of *Theoderick*.

To **Deride**, (*Lat.*) to laugh one to scorn, to
mock, to flout and sneer at.

Derision, deriding, laughing or mocking.

Derivation, properly a draining of Water, or
turning its Course: In *Grammar*, the tracing of a
Word from its Original: In *Rhetoric*, the same
Figure as *Paregmenon*; which see. In the Art of
Physick, *Derivation*, is the drawing of a Humour
from one part of the Body to another.

Derivative, that is derived from another.

To **Derive**, to draw or fetch from the Origi-
nal, to receive from.

Derma, (*Gr.*) the Skin or Hide of a Beast, the
Skin of a Man's Body.

Dern, (old Word) sad, solitary; also barba-
rous or cruel.

To **Derogate**, (*Lat.*) to lessen, to take off from
the Worth of a Thing or Person; to disparage.

Derogation, the Act of derogating, lessening,
disparaging, &c.

Derogatory, that tends to derogate.

Deviles, an Order of Religious Persons among
the *Turks*, who undergo very severe and strict Pe-
nances.

Deruncination, (in *Husbandry*) a cutting off
Trees, Bushes, &c. or any thing that incumbers
the Ground.

Desart, a large and wild part of a Country, a
Tract of Land not tilled or inhabited by Men; a
Wilderness.

Descallas, (*Span.*) a sort of Friars that go un-
shod, or bare-footed.

Descant, (in *Musick*) signifies the Art of Com-
posing in several Parts, and is threefold, *viz.* plain,
figurate, and double.

Platu Descant, is the Foundation or Ground-
work of Musical Composition, and consists altoge-
ther in the orderly placing of many Concords.

Figurate or **Florid Descant**, is that wherein
some Discords are intermix'd with the Concords;
so that it may well be term'd the Rhetorical Part
of Musick, in regard that here are brought in all
the

the Variety of Points, *Syncope's*, Figures, and whatever else is capable of affording an Ornament to the Composition.

Double Descant, is when the Parts are so contriv'd, that the Treble may be made the Bass, and on the contrary the Bass the Treble.

Descant, is also taken for a continu'd Discourse, a Comment or large Paraphrase on any Subject.

To **Descant**, to run descant in *Musick*; to make a thing more plain by enlarging the Discourse, to give one's Thoughts upon a Matter.

To **Descend**, to go, come, step or be carry'd down; to draw one's Original from, or come of a Family; to condescend or stoop to.

Descendable, that can descend.

Descension, a descending or going down: In *Chymistry*, the falling downwards of the Essential Juice, dissolv'd from the distilled Matter.

Descension of a Sign, (in *Astron.*) is an Arch of the *Equator*, which sets with such a Sign or Part of the *Zodiack*, or any Planet therein; being either Right or Oblique.

Right Descension, is an Arch of the *Equator* which descends with the Sign or Star therein, below the *Horizon* of a Right Sphere.

Oblique Descension, is a part of the *Equator* descending or setting with the Sun or Star, or any Point of the Heavens, in an Oblique Sphere.

Descensozium, a Chymical Furnace, to distill with *per Descensum*, i. e. by causing the Vapours to descend or fall downwards.

Descent, a going, or coming down; the steep side of a Hill: Also Extraction or Birth, an issuing from the Fore-father in a continu'd Order of several Generations: Also a Term in Law. See *Descent*.

Descent of heavy Bodies, (in *Philos.*) is the Tendency of them to the Center of the Earth.

In Fortification, **Descents** signify the Holes, Vaults and hollow Places, made by undermining the Ground, particularly in the *Counterscarp* or Covert-way.

Descent into the Moat or Ditch, is a deep digging into the Earth of the Covert-way, in form of a Trench, the Top of which is cover'd with Planks or Wattles close bound together, and well loaded with Earth, to secure the Men against Fire in their Passage into the Moat.

To make a **Descent into an Enemies Country**, is to Land on it with Invading Forces.

To **Describe**, to Write or set down in Writing; to draw the Form of, to Represent, to Explain: In *Geometry*, to draw a Line, a Circle, &c.

Describent, a Geometrical Term, expressing some Line or Surface, which by its Motion produces a plain Figure or a Solid.

Description, the Act of describing, a setting forth the Nature, Property, or Character of a Thing or Person.

To **Descry**, to spy out, or discover afar off.

Desert, Merit or Worth; also a Confectionary Term for a Banquet of Sweet-meats.

To **Desert** (*Lat.*) to leave alone, to forsake, to run away from one's Colours.

Deserter, a Soldier that goes over to the Enemy, or that quits the Service without leave, or that runs away from one Regiment to another.

Desertion, the Act of deserting, forsaking, &c.

To **Deserve**, to be worthy of Reward or Punishment.

Desiccation, a drying-up: In a Physical Sense, a dissolving of.

Desiccative, apt to dry, that is of a drying Quality: as *Desiccative Medicines*.

A **Desiccative**, a drying Plaster or Ointment.

Desider, Desire or Lust, a Word us'd by *Chaucer*, and derived from the *Latin Desiderium*.

Design, Intention or Intent; Purpose, Mind, Resolution; Contrivance or Project; Enterprize or Attempt. Also the first Draught or Sketch of Picture. See *Design*.

To **Design**, to assign, or appoint, to contrive or plot, to purpose or resolve, to draw a Figure or Sketch.

Designation, Designment, Appointment, Nomination.

Designator, (among the *Romans*) a Master of Ceremonies in Funeral Poms, or a sworn Marshal, who order'd all things at Funerals, either relating to the publick Shew, or the Habits of the Mourners; an Undertaker.

Designment, Designing, Intendment or Intention.

† **Desipience**, Foolishness, Indiscretion: also the dotage or raving of a sick Person.

Desire, an Uneasiness of the Mind upon the absence of any thing, the present Enjoyment of which affords Delight; Wish, Longing: Also Request or Entreaty.

To **Desire**, to covet, wish or long for; to entreat or pray.

Desireable, that is to be desired or wish'd for.

Desirous, that passionately desires or wishes for.

To **Desist**, to cease or leave off, to give over.

Deslavy, leacherous, beastly; a Word us'd by *Chaucer*.

Desolate, (*Lat.*) left alone, forlorn; afflicted, aggrieved, full of trouble: Also solitary, uninhabited, ruined, laid waste.

Desolation, a making desolate, a laying waste, by destroying whole Countries with Fire and Sword, utter Ruin and Destruction.

De son tort de mesme, (*Fr.*) are Words of Form us'd in an Action of Trespass, by way of Reply to the Defendant's Plea. As when the Defendant says he did what he is charged with, by the Command of his Master; and the Plaintiff replies, That the Defendant did it *de son tort*, &c. i. e. of his own Wrong, or by his own proper Motion.

Despair, (*Lat.*) a Passion of the Soul which makes it cast off all Hopes: Or it is a Reflection upon the Unattainableness of some Good which produces a different Effect in Mens Minds; sometimes causing Uneasiness or Pain, and sometimes Rest or Unconcernedness.

To **Despair**, to have no Hopes, to be past Hopes, to give over for lost.

Desperado, a desperate, a mad, furious, hair-brain'd Fellow.

Desperate, that is in Despair or despaired of, also dangerous, violent, fierce.

Desperation, a despairing or falling into Despair.

Despicable or **Despisable**, worthy to be despised or slighted; base, sorry, vile, mean.

To **Despise**, to look upon with Disdain, to slight, to set at nought, or make nothing of.

Despise or **Despight**, Scorn, Hatred, Malice, Spite, Grudge.

To **Despoil**, to strip one of his Goods or Estate, to rob him of his Substance.

To **Despond**, to despair, to lose Courage, to be out of Heart.

Despondence, or **Despondency**, a failing of Courage, a being quite disheartned.

Despondent, desponding, despairing.

Desponsatio, (*Lat.* in the Civil-Law) an affiancing or betrothing.

Despote, (*Gr.*) a great Title heretofore among the *Grecians*, signifying as much as chief Lord or Governour of a Country: The Word is still us'd for a Prince or Governour in the *Turkish* Empire; as *The Despote of Valachia*.

Despo-

Despotical or Despotick, absolutely Supreme, Arbitrary; as *A Despotical Government*, which is, when a Prince has gain'd such a despotick absolute Power, that he will no longer be guided or controll'd by the Laws of his Country, but takes upon him to govern by his sole Will and Pleasure.

Despumation, a foaming or frothing. In *Pharmacy* or the Apothecaries Art, it is the clearing or cleansing of any Liquor, by letting it boil or simmer over the Fire, so as to take off the Scum or other Filth.

Dessein; (*Fr.*) Design, Purpose, Resolution, Project; Enterprize, or Attempt: In Painting it signifies two things, either in general the *Design*, or Thought that the Artist had about any great Piece; whether the *Contours* or Out-lines be only drawn, or whether he has proceeded further to put in the Shadows of the Colours: So that if there appear much Masterly Skill and Judgment in the Contrivance, it is usually said, *The Design is Great and Noble*. It is also taken for the just Measures, the Proportions and outward Forms, which those Objects ought to have that are drawn in Imitation of Nature; and in this Sense 'tis one of the parts of Painting, and may be call'd *A just Imitation of Nature*.

Desert or Desert, the last Course at Table; a Service of Fruits and Sweet-meats.

Distillation; See *Distillation*.

To **Destin** or **Destinate** (*Lat.*) to design, appoint, or order.

Destiny, the Disposal of things ordained by Divine Providence, Fate, Death, either Natural or Violent.

Destiny-Readers, Fortune-tellers or Gipsies.

Destitute, deprived, bereaved, forsaken, forlorn.

Destitution, utter abandoning, forsaking, or leaving.

To **Destroy**, to throw down, overthrow or raze; to lay waste or ruin, to marr or spoil; to deface, to kill.

Destruction, destroying, Ruin, Overthrow, Slaughter.

Destructive, apt to destroy or ruin; deadly, mischievous, hurtful.

Desuetude, a desisting from any Custom or Use; Disuse, lack of Custom.

Desultores or Desultorii, (among the *Romans*) Men that us'd to leap from one Horse to another, at the Horse-races of the Games call'd *Circenses*.

Desultory, (*q. d.* leaping) inconstant, wavering, fickle, light.

Det or **Debt**, a Writ that lies for an Action of Debt; See *Debt*.

To **Detach**, (*Fr.* in the Art of War) to make a Detachment, to send away a Party of Soldiers upon a particular Expedition.

Detached Bastion; See *Bastion detached*.

Detachare, (*Lat.* Law-Term) to seize or take into custody another Man's Goods or Person, by Writ of Detachment or other Course of Law.

Detachment, a certain Number of Men drawn out of one or more greater Bodies, in order to be employ'd in the putting of some warlike Enterprize in Execution; as to form a kind of flying Camp, to joyn a separate Army, to relieve a Party already engag'd in Battle, to assist at the Siege of a Place, to enter into some Garrison, &c. Also the Name of a Writ; See *Detachare* and *Attachment*.

Detail, (*Fr.*) the particular Circumstances of an Affair; as *These Advantages need not be offer'd in Detail to your View*.

To **Detain**, (*Lat.*) to keep or withhold, to make one stay; to stop, let, or hinder.

To **Detect**, to lay open, to disclose or discover.

Detection, a detecting, revealing, or laying open, a Discovery.

Detents, (in Clock-work) are those Stops, which by being lifted up, or let fall down, do lock and unlock the Clock in striking.

Detent-wheel or **Hoop-wheel**, is that Wheel which has a Hoop almost round it, wherein there is a Vacancy, at which the Clock locks.

Detention, a detaining, with-holding or keeping; also Imprisonment, Confinement.

To **Deterge**, to wipe, or rub off.

Detergent; See *Astergent*.

Deterioration, a making worse or spoiling.

Determinable, that may be determined, decided or judged.

Determinate, that is determined, limited, or defined, positive.

Determination, determining, Decision, Resolution, Appointment.

To **Determine**, (properly to set or appoint Bounds) to judge or decide, to put an end to, to incline or dispose, to design, resolve, or purpose.

Determined Problem, (in *Geom.*) is that which has but one, or but one certain Number of Solutions; as the following Problem, *viz.* *To describe an Isosceles Triangle on a given Line, whose Angle at the Base shall be double to that at the Vertex or Top.*

To **Deterr**, to fright or discourage one from a thing, to take him off from it by Terrour or Threats.

Deterration, (in *Philos.*) a Removal of the Earth, Sand, &c. from the Mountains and higher Grounds, down into the Valleys and lower Parts, which is occasioned by Rains that wash the Earthy Matter down by degrees; so that the richer and finer Part helps to make up the Bodies of Plants and all Vegetables.

† **Detersion**, a scouring, a wiping or rubbing off.

Deterfive, that is of a scouring, cleansing, or purifying Quality; as *A deterfive Medicine*.

To **Detest**, to abhor or loath.

Detestable, that deserves to be detested, abominable, vile, wretched.

Detestation, a detesting or loathing, Abhorrence.

To **Detrone**, to drive a Sovereign Prince from his Throne or Royal Seat, to depose him.

Detinet, (*Lat. i. e.* he detains) a Writ that lies, where a Man owes to another an Annuity, or a certain quantity of Wheat, Barley, &c. which he refuses to pay: In other Cases, a Writ of this Nature is call'd *Debito*; which see.

Detinue, is a Writ which lies against one, who having Goods or Chattels deliver'd to him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. There is also an Action of *Detinue*, when a Man is sued to deliver up his Trust.

Detonation, a mighty thundering; In *Chymistry*, the thund'ring Noise that is often made by a Mixture, being inkindled in a Crucible or other Vessel, so that the volatile Parts of it rush forth with great Swiftness and Violence: This is also termed *Fulmination*.

To **Detract**, to draw away or take off, to lessen or abate; to slander, disparage, or speak ill of.

Detraction, a detracting, drawing away, &c. Slander, Evil-speaking or Back-biting.

Detractive, that is apt to detract or take off.

Detriment, Damage, Loss, Hurt. At *Lincolns-Inn* it is a Duty of 1 s. 6 d. paid each Term, by every Member of the Society, to the House, for defraying its Charges, and repairing Losses.

In *Astrology*, *Detriment* is the greatest of the Essential Debilities or Weaknesses of a Planet, *viz.* the Sign directly opposite to that which is its House; as the Detriment of the Sun is *Aquarius*, because it is opposite to *Leo*.

Detrimental, that brings damage, prejudicial.

Detrition, (in *Philos.*) an Accident that happens

to any thing by wearing, or rubbing off some of its Particles or small Parts.

† **Detraction**, a cutting off a Limb or Branch.

Detrusor, a thrusting down.

Detrusor Urinæ (in *Anat.*) a Muscle, which by some is reckon'd the first proper Membrane of the Bladder, lying under that which is deriv'd from the *Peritonæum*: Its fleshy Fibres embrace the whole Bladder as it were a Hand, and press it in the discharging of the Urine.

Debitatus, a Word us'd in Doomsday-Record, for one that has no Sureties or Pledges.

Debattation, a laying waite, spoiling, plundering, or making havock of.

Debattaverunt bona Testatoris, a Writ that lies against Executors, for paying of Debts and Legacies without Specialty or Bond, to the prejudice of the Creditors that have Specialties or Bonds, before the Debts upon the said Bonds become due.

Deucalidonians, a People that in old Times inhabited the Western Parts of *Scotland*.

Deventrum, a Writ directed to the Escheator, when, upon the Death of any of the King's Tenants holding in *Capite*, his Son and Heir also dies within Age, to enquire what Lands or Tenements are come to the Crown.

To **Devest** (properly to undoath) to strip, dispossess, or deprive of. In Common-Law, it signifies to turn out of Possession, and is the contrary of *To Invest*.

Devestity, Bendingness or Shelvingness; See *Convexity*.

To **Deviate**, to go from, to swerve, as *To Deviate from the Truth*: In *Grammar*, it is when a Word varies from the Sense of its Primitive or Original.

Deviation, the Act of deviating.

Devise, an Invention or Contrivance, a feigned Story; a cunning Trick: Also a Motto, short Sentence or Conceit, in a Coat of Arms or Picture.

Devil, one of the fallen Angels that were thrown out of Heaven for their Pride; an evil Spirit.

Devil on the Stick, a kind of Wrack or torturing Engine, formerly us'd by the Papists, to wrest a Confession from the *Lollards* or Protestants: It was made of certain Irons, with which a Man's Neck and Legs were wrench'd so violently together, that the more he stirr'd, the straighter they press'd him, and within three or four Hours broke his Back and Body in pieces.

Sea-devil, a strange kind of Monster on the Coasts of *America*, so call'd by reason of its terrible Looks, and black Horns, like a Ram: It has also a bunch on the Head, like a Hedge-hog, Tusshes like a Boar, and a forked Tail; and the Flesh is of a poisonous Quality.

Devils-arse a Peak, a spacious Hole in *Derbyshire*, having a great many Corners, like so many Apartments.

Devils-bit, an Herb, the Root of which is feign'd to have been bitten by the Devil, out of Envy, by reason of its excellent Virtues for the Benefit of Mankind.

Devils Gold-ring; See *Gold-ring*.

Devils-milk, a kind of Spurge, an Herb.

Devilish, belonging to the Devil, wicked, ill, malicious.

Devious (*Lat.*): going out of the way, swerving from.

Devise, whatever is devised or bequeathed by Will, a Legacy.

To **Devise**, to invent, to imagine or fancy, to feign or forge, to plot or contrive, to frame or fashion, to deliberate or consult: In Common-Law *to Devise or Devise*, is to give or make over Lands, Tenements, or Goods, &c. by one's last Will and Testament in Writing.

Devisee, the Person to whom any thing is devised or bequeathed by Will.

Devisor, he that has so bequeathed his Lands or Goods to another.

Deunt (*Lat.*) Eleven Ounces, so call'd, because it wants an Ounce of a *Roman Li*, or Pound: Also Eleven parts of a piece of Ground, or any other entire thing, anciently divided into Twelve Parts: Also a Vessel holding Eleven *Cyathe*, and answering to our Pint and Six Ounces.

Devocazione Parlamenti, a Writ for Recalling a Parliament; as *Ed. 3.* the Parliament being summon'd, was recall'd by such a Writ, before it came to sit.

Devoir, (*Fr.*) Duty, Parts, the Obligation one has to do or say any thing, whether bound by the Law, by Writing, or Civility.

Devoirs of Calais, the Customs due to the King for Merchandize, brought to or carry'd thence, when our Staple was there.

To **Devolve** (*Lat.*) to fall or come from one to another as an Estate does; also to lay a Trust upon one.

Devolutary, one that claims a Benefice fallen into Lapse, or becoming void.

Devolution, a devolving or falling from one to another.

Devotee, or **Devotee**, a Bigot, or Superstitious Hypocrite.

To **Devote**, to Vow or give up by Vow, to set apart for Holy Use.

Devotion, Religious Zeal, Godliness; also vowed Service, Disposal, Command.

To **Devour**, to eat or swallow down greedily; to consume, spend or waste; to read over hastily, or study eagerly.

Devouring, is also a Term us'd by *Heralds*, when any Fishes are represented in a Coat of Arms in a feeding Posture, because Fish swallow all their Meat whole.

Devout, full of Devotion, Godly.

Devians, a kind of hard Fruit that lasts long.

Deuteronomy, the Title of the fifth Book of *Moses* in the old Testament; signifying in *Greek* the Second Law, or the Repetition of the Law.

Deuteropathy, (*Gr.* in the Art of *Physick*) a Disease that proceeds from another Disease; as the Head-ach sometimes does from the Disorder of another Part.

Dew, a Meteor bred of a thin cold Vapour, which for a while swims to and fro in the Air, and then falls down again to the Earth in round Drops.

Dew of Urticel, a Name given by some Chymists to a kind of Phlegm or Water drawn from that Minerale Salt by Distillation in *Balneo Marie*, or with a gentle Heat.

Dew-berry, a kind of Fruit.

Dew-claw (among Hunters) the Bones or little Nails behind the Foot of a Deer.

Dew-grass, a sort of Herb.

Dew-lap, the loose Skin that hangs down under the Throat of an Ox.

Dewce, the Two at Cards or Dice.

Detraus (*Lat.*) ten Ounces, among the ancient *Romans*, or ten Parts of any entire Thing divided into Twelve.

Dexter Aspect (in *Astr.* i. e. a beholding towards the Right Hand) an Aspect contrary to the Natural Order and Succession of the Signs; as *Mars* in *Gemini*, and *Saturn* in the same Degree of *Aries*; where *Mars* is said to behold *Saturn* with a *Dexter Aspect*.

Dexter Epiploick Vein (in *Anat.*) is the second Branch of the *Splenica* or Spleen-Vein, which passes to the *Epiploon* or *Caul* and the *Grat Colic*.

Dexter

Dexter Point or Side, (in *Heraldry*) is the Right-hand Point or Side in an Escutcheon.

Dexterity, Aptness, Nimbleness, Readiness, Industry, Skill, Address.

Dexterous or Dextrous, handy, skilful, cunning.

Dextrarius, a Word us'd in a Charter, *An. 7 Job. N. 38.* for a Light Horse, or a Horse for the great Saddle.

Dez, the Title of the Supreme Magistrate of *Tunis* in *Barbary*.

Dia, a Greek Preposition signifying through, in or between, and often set before the Names of many Medicinal Compositions, to which that of the principal Ingredient is usually joyn'd by Physicians and Apothecaries, as *Diaprunum*, *Diascordium*, *Diasma*, &c.

Diabetes, (Gr.) a Spigot or Fawcet, a Water-passage: Also a continual Passage of the Urine, a Disease when one cannot hold his Water, accompany'd with a violent Thirst, and Consumption of the whole Body.

Diabetical, belonging to, or troubled with a *Diabetes*.

Diabolical, belonging to the Devil, Devilish, extremely Wicked.

Diabolus, (Gr.) the Devil; the Word originally signifies a malicious Accuser or Impacher.

Diaphosis, an eating quite through, a consuming. In *Surgery*, a Solution of the Continuity of the Parts, by the eating out of some of them.

Diacalaminte, a Powder, the main Ingredient of which is the Herb *Mountain-Calamint*.

Diacatholicon, a Medicine or Physical Composition of universal Use, serving as a gentle Purge for all Humours.

Diacatortia, (in the Civil-Law) a Tenure or holding of Lands by Fee-farm.

Diachoresis, the Act or Faculty of voiding Excrements or Ordure.

Diachylon, a Plaster made of the Mucilages or pappy Juice of certain Fruits, Seeds and Roots, whose Office is to ripen and soften.

Diachylon, a kind of Must or Sweet-Wine.

Diacrinia, a Term us'd in *Surgery*, when Bones go back from their Places.

Diacrodium, a Syrup made of the tops of Poppe, Liquorish, Roots, Marsh-Mallows, &c.

Diacope, a cutting or dividing asunder, a deep Wound, especially one made in the Skull by a sharp Instrument.

Diaclyma, a rinsing, washing, or scouring; or whatever is us'd for that purpose: In a Medicinal Sense, a gargling or washing of the Mouth, to cleanse it, or to strengthen the Teeth and Gums.

Diacope, a Rhetorical Figure, the same as *Diafoli*, which see.

Diacorygia, a Medicine made of Goats-Dung, and us'd against Swellings in the Spleen or in the Kernels behind the Ears, call'd *Parotides*.

Diacousticks or Diaptonicks, a Science that explains the Properties of reflected Sound, as it passes through different Mediums.

Diacrisis, a separating, severing or dividing; the Faculty of discerning, Judgment: In the Art of *Physick*, a judging of and distinguishing Diseases, with their respective Symptoms.

Diacromyza, a Medicine made with Onions.

Diacrydium, a Confection made of the Sap of Quinces and Sugar, commonly call'd *Marmelade*; which being compounded with Spices, becomes an Electuary.

Diacre, a great Office among the *Egyptians*, next in Power to the Sultan, or Sovereign Prince.

Diaem, a kind of Linnet-wreath, or Fillet for the Head, anciently worn by Emperours and Kings instead of a Crown.

Diadoche, Succession: In the Art of *Physick*,

the succeeding or progress of a Disease to its Change call'd *Crisis*.

Diadochus, a precious Stone like a *Beryl*.

Diadoxis, a delivering by Hand, Tradition, Distribution: In a Medicinal Sense, a Distribution of Nourishment through all the Parts of the Body.

Diaeresis, (Gr. i. e. dividing) a Poetical Figure, wherein one Syllable is divided into two; as *Ecoluisse* for *Ecoluisse*. In the Art of Printing, it is likewise the Division of a Vowel, commonly mark'd with two Titles or Points; as an *e*, *i*, or *u* *Diaeresis*; to shew that such a Vowel is founded by it self, and not joyn'd with any other, so as to make a *Diphthongue*; as *Aera*, by the Points over the *e* is distinguish'd from *Aera*.

In *Surgery*, **Diaeresis** is a Method for dividing and separating those Parts, which by their Union hinder the Cure of Diseases, such is the Continuity of the Flesh or Skin in *Impostumes*, which are to be open'd to let out the corrupt Matter. In *Anatomy*, it is a consuming or eating out of the Vessels, so that by some sharp fretting Matter, certain Passages are made which naturally ought not to have been: Or when some real ones are widen'd more than ordinary, so that the Humours which ought to be contain'd in the Vessels run out.

Diaeretic, Medicines that corrode or eat.

Diaeta, Diet, Food, a particular way or manner of Life: Among Physicians, a Method in healthy Persons of living moderately; in the Sick, a Remedy consisting in the right use of things necessary for Life.

Diaetetica, that part of *Physick* which cures Diseases by a moderate and regular Diet.

Diagalanga, a Confection of Galangal and certain hot Spices, good against the Wind-Colick, and cold Dittempers of the inward Parts.

Diaglauction, a kind of Medicine for the Eyes.

Diagnosis, a discerning or knowing one from another, a judging of: In the Art of *Physick*, a Knowledge of the apparent Signs of a Distemper, or a Skill by which its present Condition is perceiv'd; and this is said to be threefold, viz. a right Judgment of the Part affected, of the Disease it self, or of its Cause.

Diagnostick, belonging to such Skill, thoroughly knowing or discerning.

Diagnostick Sign, (among Herbalists) is some particular Sign, whereby one Plant may be known or distinguish'd from another.

Diagnostick Signs of a Disease, are those Signs or Symptoms which appear at present.

Diagonal or Diagonal Line, (in *Geom.*) a Line that is drawn across from Angle to Angle in any Figure, and is by some call'd the *Diameter Diagonal*; is also sometimes taken for a particular Parallelogram or long Square, having one common Angle and Diagonal Line with the principal Parallelogram.

Diagonal Scale; See *Scale*.

Diagram, a Sentence, a Decree, a short Draught of a Thing: In *Geometry*, a Scheme or Figure made with Lines or Circles for the laying down or demonstrating of any Proposition: In *Musick*, a proportion of Measures distinguished by certain Notes.

Diagraphical, belonging to the Skill of Printing, or Graving.

Diagraphice, the Art of Printing or Carving on Box.

Diagrydium or Diacrydium, The Plant or Root of *Scammony*, prepar'd by boiling it in a hollowed Quince, which is a very great Purger of Choler, Phlegm and watery Humours: But some prepare it with the Juice of Quince, and others with the Juice of Lemons or of pale Roses.

Diatherapla or **Diatherapte**, a Drink made for Horles of the Roots of Round Birth-wort, Gentian, Juniper-Berries, Bay-berries, Myrrh and Ivory-shavings: This Remedy takes Name from its six Ingredients, and is excellent against all manner of Poison, cures the Biting of Venomous Beasts, helps short Wind, Purifies, &c.

Dial or **Sun-dial**, a well known Instrument to shew the Hour of the Day, which is of several sorts; but the most ornamental and useful, are drawn on large Brass-plates fixed on Pedestals.

Dial-planes, are plain Surfaces on which the Hour-lines are drawn in any Latitude, and may be distinguish'd into Parallel, Perpendicular and Oblique, according to their Position or Situation, with respect to the *Horizon* of the Place where they are made.

Parallel Planes or **Dials**, are such as lie level with the *Horizon*, and on that account are termed *Horizontal Dials*.

Perpendicular Planes, are such as stand erect to the *Horizon*, and such are all those that are set against an upright Wall or Building: These are often call'd *Mural Dials* or *Wall-dials*, and are of two sorts, viz. either direct or declining.

Erect, Direct, South, West, North, or East Planes, are those Walls or Planes, which face any one of the four Cardinal Points of the *Horizon*, and the Dials made upon such a Plane are call'd *Erect, Direct, South, West, North, East Dials*.

Erect South, or North Planes declining East or West, are those Planes which lie open to any Two of the Cardinal Points, as to the South or North and East, or to the South or North and West.

Oblique Planes, reclining from the Zenith, or inclining to the Horizon, are also of two sorts, viz. either Direct Reclining, or Declining and Reclining.

Direct South, West, North, or East Recliners, are those Reclining Planes which lie open to any one of the Cardinal Points of the *Horizon*.

Reclining South or North Planes, declining East or West, are those Planes which face any two of the Cardinal Points South or North and East, or to the South or North and West.

Dialect, a Propriety or Manner of Speech, Pronunciation, &c. in any Language, peculiar to each several Province or Country; as in *Greece* heretofore there were the *Attick, Dorick, Ionick* and *Aelick* Dialects.

Dialectica or **Dialectice**, **Dialecticks** or the Art of Logick, which teaches the true Method of Arguing and Reasoning.

Dialectical or **Dialectick**, belonging to Dialecticks or Logick.

Dialectical Arguments, (according to some) are such Arguments as are barely probable, but do not convince or determine the Mind to either side of the Question.

Dialepsis, a space between, an Interruption or Prevention, a Resolution or Purpose; also a Debating or Reasoning: In *Surgery*, that middle space in Wounds and Ulcers, which is left open for their Cure.

Dialeucon, a kind of Saffron that is white thro' the middle.

Diallage, a Figure in *Rhetoric*, when many Arguments are brought to one effect.

Diallel Lines, (in *Geom.*) are such as cut a cross and cut one another.

Dialling, the Art of making Dials, or of drawing Hour-lines truly on any given Plane, so as thereby to shew the Hour of the Day, when the Sun shines.

Dialling-Globe, an Instrument made of Brass or Wood, with a Plane fitted to the *Horizon*, and

an Index particularly contrived to draw all sorts of Dials, and to give a clear Demonstration of that Art.

Dialling-Sphere, an Instrument made of Brass with several Semi-circles, sliding over one another, on a moveable *Horizon*, to demonstrate the Nature of the Doctrine of Spherical Triangles, and to give a true Idea of the drawing Dials on all manner of Planes.

Dialogismus, (in *Rhetor.*) a Figure when a Man reasons and discourses with himself, as it were with another; both making the Question, and giving the Answer; as *Quid igitur faciam?* Terent.

Dialogue, a feigned Discourse, when several Persons are brought in talking together.

Dialyton, a Rhetorical Figure, when several Words are put together without any Conjunction Copulative. See *Afyndeton*.

Diamargariton, a very restorative Powder, generally mention'd, and taught how to be made in the Dispensatories: It is so call'd from the *Margarita* or Pearl which is the main Ingredient of it, and is of two sorts, hot and cold.

Diameter, (in *Geom. i. e.* measuring-Line) is a Line that passes thro' the middle of any Figure from one Angle, or Corner to another; but this should rather be call'd the *Diagonal*.

Diameter of a Circle, a Line that passes thro' the Center of a Circle, and is bounded at each end by the Circumference; dividing the Circle into two equal Parts.

Diameter of a Conick Section, is a Right Line drawn thro' the middle of the Figure, and bisecting or cutting all the Ordinates into two equal Parts; and if it bisect them at Right-Angles, 'tis call'd the *Axis of the Section*, and often the *Axis*.

Diameter Conjugate, (in the *Ellipsis*) is the shortest *Axis* or *Diameter*.

Diameter, Conjugate (in the *Hyperbola*) is a Line drawn parallel to the *Ordinates*, and thro' the Center or middle Point of the *Transverse Axis*; so that it always is a middle Proportional between the *Latus rectum* and the *Latus transversum*.

Intercepted Diameter. See *Abscissa*.

Diametral or **Diametrical**, belonging to, or that is in form of a Diameter.

Diametrically opposite, that is directly over-against, when two things are opposed one to another right-across, or directly contrary, as one end of a Diameter is to another.

Diamond, the hardest, most sparkling, and most valuable of all precious Stones: Three things give a Diamond its Value, viz. its Lustre or Water, its Weight or Bigness, and its Hardness. The great *Mogul* has one that weighs 269 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carats, worth Eleven Millions, Seven Hundred Twenty Three Thousand, Two Hundred and Seventy Eight Pounds, fourteen Shillings and Nine Pence.

Among Printers, **Diamond** is the Name of a sort of small Letter, or Character; and it is also one of the Figures mark'd on a pack of Cards. In *Heraldry*, it is taken for the black Colour in the Coat-Armour of the Nobility; answering to *Saturn* in the Escutcheons of Sovereign Princes, and *Sabb* in those of the Gentry.

Diamolchum, a Medicinal Powder, whose chief Ingredient is Musk.

Diana, (*Lar.*) the Heathen Goddess of Hunting. **Diana's Tree** or **Philosophical Tree**, a Chymical Operation, whereby a Mixture of Silver, Quick-silver and Spirit of Nitre may be crystallized in shape of a Tree, with little Balls at the end of its Branches representing Fruit.

Dianoa, (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure importing a serious Consideration of the Matter in Hand.

Dianatick Argumentation, (in *Logick*) a particular way of reasoning, which carries on a Discourse from one thing to another.

Diapasma, a Pomander or Perfume; a Composition of Powders, such as the Ancients made use of to dry their Bodies from Sweat, after they came out of the Bath: Also a Medicine made up of dry Powders, to be sprinkled either upon Cloaths to perfume them, or else upon Ulcers or Wounds, &c.

Diapason, (in *Musick*) a Chord including all Tones, which is the same with what is commonly call'd an *octave*, or *Eighth*, because there are but Seven Tones Notes, and then the Eighth is the same again with the First: It is the most perfect Concord, and the Terms of it are as Two to One.

Diapedesis, a Leaping over: In *Anatomy*, the breaking of the Blood-vessels, a sweating or bursting out of Blood through the Veins, occasioned by their Thinness.

Diapente, (in *Musick*) the second of the Conords, whose Terms are as Three to Two. It is otherwise call'd a *Perfect Fifth*, and makes up an *Octave* with the *Diatessaron*: Also a Physical Composition made up of five Ingredients, viz. Myrrh, Gentian, Birthwort, Shatterings of Ivory and Bay-berries, and usually given by Farriers to purge Horses: Also a kind of strong Water, made of five several Simples.

Diaper, (Fr.) a kind of Linnen-cloth wrought with Flourishes and variety of Figures.

Diaper'd or Diapred, (in *Heraldry*) as *A Bordure Diaper'd*, i. e. one that is fretted all over; some such things as *Bordures* us'd to be charged with appearing between the Frets.

Diapering, (in a Picture) is when the Piece after it is quite finish'd, is over-run with Branches or other Work.

Diaphancty, (Gr. in *Philos.*) the Property of a diaphanous Body, i. e. such a one as is transparent like Glass, the Humours of the Eye, the *Tunica*, *Cornea*, &c. For the Pores of such a Body are so ranged and disposed that the Beams of Light can pass freely through them every way.

Diaphanous, transparent, or that may be seen through.

Diaphanicon, an Electuary to purge Phlegm and Cholera, whose chief Ingredient is Dates.

Diaphonia, (in *Musick*) a harsh Sound, a Sound that makes a Discord.

Diaphonicks. See *Diaconicks*.

Diaphora, Diversity, Difference, Contrition or Strife: Also a Rhetorical Figure, when a Word repeated is taken in another Signification than it was at first.

Diaporesis or Diapores, (in the Art of *Physick*) a sending forth all manner of Humours through the Pores of the Body: Sweating.

Diaporetick, discutive, that dissolves or purges by Sweat, &c.

Diaporeticks, Medicines that are proper for that purpose.

Diaphragm, (q. d. a Fence or Hedge set between) a Term us'd by Anatomists for the Midriff, a large double Muscle, which passes a-gross the Body, and separates the Chest or middle Cavity from the Belly or lower one: It is also sometimes call'd *Septum Transversum* and *Diaphragm*.

Diaphragmatics, certain Membranes or thin Skins, the same with the *Pleura*, which cover the inside of the Chest, and give a kind of Partition in the middle, termed *Mediastinum*.

Diapthoria, a Corruption of any Part of the Body.

Diaplastis, a forming, framing or fashioning: In *Surgery* the setting of a Bone that is out of Joint and restoring it to its proper Form.

Diaplastus, an Ointment of Fomentation.

Diapuse, the same as *Diaporesis*; which see. **Diaporesis**, a doubting or being at a stand about a thing: In *Rhetoric*, a Figure when the Subjects to be handled being of equal Worth, the Orator seems to doubt which he ought to begin with.

Diaprasum, an Electuary made of Damask-Prunes and other Simples, proper to cool the Body in burning Fevers.

Diaplasma, a Pause or change of Note in singing.

Diappema; see *Empyema*.

Diapreticks, Medicines that cause Swellings to suppurate or run with Matter, or that open and break Sores, &c.

Diaria Felicitas, (Lat.) a Fever that lasts but one Day; the same with *Ephemera*.

Diarrhoea, (Gr.) a gentle Lask or looseness of the Belly, without Inflammation or Ulceration of the Entrails.

Diarthrosis, (in *Surgery*) a kind of loose jointing of Bones, which serves for sensible Members, where by they are apt to move easily and strongly: Such as in the Arms, Hands, Thighs, Feet, &c.

Diary, (Lat.) an Account of what passes daily, a Journal or Day-book, an Account of every Day's Proceeding in Trade.

Diascription, (Gr.) an Electuary, whereof the chief Ingredient is *Satyrian*, or *Rag-wort*, us'd by those in whom the generative Faculty is less vigorous.

Diascordium, an Electuary of great use in all peccant and infectious Diseases, driving the chief Cause thereof from the Heart: It takes name from the Herb *Scordium*, or *Water-germander*, which is the main Ingredient of it.

Dialenna, a purging Electuary chiefly consisting of *Senna*; good against Quartan Agues, and all other Diseases proceeding from Melancholy.

Diasphenomena; See *Disphenomena*.

Diasbole, a distinction, a dividing, separating, or pulling asunder; a widening, or stretching out: In *Grammar*, an Accent which shews that those Words or Sentences to which it is join'd, are to be separated; and it is thus mark'd (') Also a Figure, whereby a Syllable that is naturally short, is made long: Also a Rhetorical Figure, when between two Words of the same kind some other Word is put, and sometimes two; as *Dil uia uita*, *Dil uide uerba*, *Horat. Dne age, Dne agi*, &c. This Figure is otherwise call'd *Diacopa*, and *Ruffianus* expresses it by this Latin Term *Separatio*.

In *Anatomy* **Diasbole** signifies that Motion of the Pulses, which dilates or widens the Heart and the Arteries, by the Blood flowing in; being contrary to *Systole*, which straightens or draws them together.

Diasphos or Diastyle, (in *Architect.*) a sort of Building, wherein the Pillars stand at such a distance one from another, that the breadth of three of their Diameters is allow'd for *Intercolumniation*.

Diasymus, a drawing or pulling asunder; a reproaching; or tainting: In *Rhetoric*, a Figure, when a Person or Thing is commended by way of Derision; a handsome and smart manner of Jeering.

Diatretica, the Art of preserving Health.

Diateffaron, (in *Musick*) a Chord or Interval, consisting of one greater Tone, one lesser, and one greater *Seminions*: In *Musical Composition* 'tis call'd a *perfect Fourth*, and its Terms of Proportion are as Four to Three.

Among Farriers **Diateffaron** is taken for *Horsel-treacle*; being a Medicine for Horses made of two Ounces of the Powder of *Diapente*, and the same Quantity of clarified or live Honey, work'd together with a wooden Pestle in a hot Spunge-mortar, till it come to a Treacle: Also an Electuary made of *Gentian*, *Berberies* and *Birthwort*, of each two Ounces; all beaten to a very fine Powder, and

work'd in like manner with two Pounds of Honey in a Stone-mortar.

Diatheſis, Dispoſition, or Conſtitution; alſo a Perſon's laſt Will and Teſtament: In the Art of *Phyſick*, the natural or preternatural Diſpoſition of the Body, that inclines us to the Performance of all natural Actions.

Diatyrum, (in *Archit.*) a Screen or Fence of Boards, &c. to keep out the Wind, a Rail or Pale before a Door.

Diatoni or **Diatoni Lapides**, Corner-ſtones, ſuch as in the building of a Wall reach over the whole breadth, Band-ſtones or Perpend-ſtones.

Diatonick, belonging to plain Song.

Diatonick Muſick, one of the three ancient Methods of Singing, and the moſt natural, in regard that it makes eaſy Intervals, which renders it more plain and familiar than the others; See *Chromatick* and *Enharmonic*.

Diatonus Hypacon, the Muſical Note call'd *D-fol-ra*. **Diatonos Melon**, *G-fol-re-ut*.

Diatonum or **Diatonicum**, a kind of Song which proceeds by different Tones, and Semi-tones, either in aſcending or deſcending, being more natural and leſs forced than the other ſorts of Muſick; plain Song.

Diarragacanth, a Compound made of Gum *Tragacanth*, and other Simples, good againſt the heat of the Breſt.

Diatriba or **Diatribe**, an abiding or dwelling in a Place, a Diſputation or continued Diſcourſe; alſo the Place where ſuch Diſputations and Orations were held.

Diatrion Santalon, a Physical Composition mention'd in the *London-Dispensatory*, which is made of three ſorts of Sanders, the White, Yellow and Red; being effectual againſt the yellow Jaundice and Conſumption of the Lungs.

Diatypſis, an Information or Inſtruction, a Deſcription: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure wherein a thing is ſo lively deſcrib'd, that it ſeems to be ſet as it were before our Eyes; as in the Deſcription of *Achilles's* Shield in *Homer*, of *Hercules* in *Heſiod*, and of *Aeneas* in *Virgil*.

Diaulon, a kind of Race amongſt the Ancients, two Furlongs in length, at the end of which they return'd back along the ſame Courſe.

Diazoma, a Girdle or Waſte-belt; alſo a broad Footſtep on the Stairs of an Amphitheatre: In *Anatomy*, the ſame with the *Diaphragm* or *Midriff*.

Dibappa, Purple twice dy'd.

Dibble, a ſetting Tool, a forked Stick with which Herbs are ſet in a Garden, eſpecially Beans; alſo a kind of Bruſh for a Hat.

Dica, (Gr. among the Ancients) a Proceſs, Cauſe or Action at Law. In our old Records, a Tally for Accounts by Number of Marks, Cuts or Notches.

Dicacity, (Lat.) Talkativeness, Drollery, Buffoonry.

Dicaslogia, (Gr.) a maintaining or pleading of one's Cauſe: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, whereby the Juſtice of a Cauſe is ſet forth in as few Words as may be.

Dichalka, an ancient Coin, the fourth part of an *Obolus*.

Dichophya, a fault in the Hair when it parts and diſ-joyns too much.

Dichoreus, a Foot in Greek or Latin Verſe, conſiſting of four Syllables, of which the firſt is long, the next ſhort, the third long, and the laſt ſhort; it being compounded of two *Choreus's*; as *com-prohate*.

Dichotomia, a cutting into two Pieces; a dividing a Speech or Diſcourſe into two Parts.

Dicker of Leather, is ten Hides or Skins, and twenty Dickers make a *Laſt*: Of Gloves, ten Pair

Of Neck-laces, ten Bundles, each Bundle containing ten Neck-laces.

Dicra ferri, (Lat. in Doomsday-book) a certain quantity of Iron, which probably might conſiſt of ten Bars.

Dicretum, (Gr.) a Galley that has two Oars in a Seat or Bank, a Galley-ſoiſt.

Dicrotus, a Pulse that beats twice.

Dicramen, (Lat.) a thing written by another's Inſtruction, a Preſcript or Rule: But it is more eſpecially taken for a Leſſon or ſhort Diſcourſe, which a School-Maſter dictates or pronounces to his Scholars.

Dicranum or **Dicranus**, Dittander or Dittany, an Herb of ſingular Virtue for driving out Poiſon, and haſtning Womens Delivery.

Dictates, Precepts, Commands, Rules, or Inſtructions: as *The Dictates of Reaſon, Conſcience, &c.* To **Dictate**, to rehearſe, to tell one Word by Word what he is to write, to indite, to teach or ſhew, to inſpire with.

Dictator, (among the old Romans) a Sovereign Commander; who had abſolute Authority for the time being, both in War and Peace, with Power of Life and Death: This Magiſtrate was never choſen, but upon ſome great Occaſion, and his Command was to laſt but half a Year; although the Senate might continue it.

Dictature or **Dictatorſhip**, the Office and Dignity of a Dictator.

Dictionary, a Collection of all the Words of a Language, or of the Terms of Art in any Science, explained and digeſted in Alphabetical Order.

Dicium, (Lat.) a Word, a Saying, a Proverb; an Order or Command.

Dictum de Kenelworth, an Edict or Ordinance containing an Agreement between King *Henry III.* and his Barons, about the Eſtates forfeited in that Rebellion, and ſo call'd, becauſe it was made at *Kenelworth-Caſtle* in *Warwickſhire*.

Didactical or **Didactic**, (Gr.) that ſerves to teach or explain the Nature of Things; doctrinal, inſtructive.

Didapper, a Bird otherwiſe call'd a *Dab-chick* or *Diver*.

To **Didder**, to ſhiver or ſhake with cold.

Didrachmum, (Gr.) an ancient Coin containing two *Drachma's*, to the Value of Fifteen Pence of our Money.

Didymi, Twins; alſo the Teſticles of a Man.

Die, (in *Archit.*) the middle of a *Pedestal*, viz. that part which lies between the *Baſis*, and the *Cornice*; ſo termed from its ſhape reſembling that of a Die us'd in Play: It is alſo call'd *Dado* by the *Italians*.

Diem Clauſt extremum, a Writ that lies for the Heir of him that holds Land of the Queen, either by Knights-ſervice, or Soccage, and dies under or at full Age: This Writ is directed to the *Excheator* of the County, to enquire of what Eſtate he was poſſeſs'd, who is the next Heir, and of what Value the Land is.

Diers-Weed, a ſort of Herb. See *Dyers-weed*.

Dies, (Lat.) a Day: The ancient Romans made ſeveral diſtinctions of Days, viz.

Dies Comiciales, Days of the Meeting of the People, mark'd in their Calendar or *Almanack* with the Letter C.

Dies Comperendini, Days of Adjournment, Twenty in Number, which were granted by the *Pretor* or Judge to the Parties, after a hearing on both ſides, either to inform more fully, or to clear themſelves.

Dies Iuſti, Pleading-Days, during which the *Pretor* was allow'd to adminiſter Juſtice.

Dies feſti, Holy-days, upon which the People were

were employ'd in offering Sacrifices, or following their Diversions.

Dies Intercisi or **Enterocisi**; so call'd, because one part of them was spent in performing Sacred Rites, and the other in the Distribution of Justice; being marked in the Calendar with these two Letters E. N.

Dies Iusti, thirty Days that the Romans usually granted to their Enemies, after the proclaiming of War against them, and before they enter'd their Territories, or proceeded to any Act of Hostility.

Dies Lustrici. See *Lustrici Dies*.

Dies Defasti, certain unlucky Days, wherein no Law-matters were heard, nor any Assemblies of the People call'd.

Dies Paxiaries, Days during which it was permitted to engage the Enemy.

Dies non paxiaries aut arsi, fatal and unlucky Days, upon which the Romans forbore fighting any Battel, by reason of some Loss they had suffer'd in those Days.

Dies Senatorii, Days that the Senate or Chief Council met, about the Affairs of the Commonwealth.

Dies Stati, the last Days of Adjournment in Law-suits.

In Doomsday-Record *Dies* is us'd for the Charge of one Day's Reception or Entertainment of the King.

Dies Critici. See *Critical Days*.

Dies datus, (in Common-Law) a Respite given by the Court to the Tenant or Defendant.

Dies Juridici or **Legal Days**, are all Days in Bank, Continuance, Essoin-days and others, given during the Term, to the Parties in Court.

Dies non Juridici, Days on which no Pleas are held in any Court of Justice, viz. all *Sundays* in the several Terms; as in Easter-Term, the *Festival of our Lord's Ascension*; in Trinity Term, that of *St. John Baptist*; in Michaelmas-Term, those of *All-Saints* and *All-Souls*; and in Hilary-Term, that of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*.

Dies Martis, the Day of Congress or Meeting between the *English* and *Scotch*, formerly appointed to be held every Year on the Marches, or Borders, to adjust all Differences, and preserve the Articles of Peace.

Dies Vacui. See *Vacui Dies*.

Diesis, (*Gr.* in *Musick*) is the Division of a Tone below a Semi-tone, or an Interval made up of a lesser or imperfect Semi-tone: So that when Semi-tones are placed, where there ought to be Tones, or when a Tone is set, where there should be only a Semi-tone, this is call'd *Diesis*. Among Printers it is taken for a Mark, otherwise call'd a *Double Dagger*.

Enharmonicall Diesis, is the Difference between the greater and the lesser Semi-tone. These *Dieses* are the least sensible Divisions of a Tone, and are mark'd on the Score, in form of *St. Andrew's Cross*.

Diet, Food, Nourishment, a particular way of Living: Also a general Meeting of the Estates in *Germany*, *Poland*, &c.

To **Diet** one, to give him his Diet, or Food: In a Medicinal Sense, to keep one to a strict and regular Diet.

Dietra, a Word us'd in some old *Latin* Law-Records for a Day's Work; and *Dietra rationabilia*, for a reasonable Day's Journey.

Dietetical, belonging to a limited and moderate Diet; such as is prescrib'd for the Preservation or Recovery of Health.

Dieu et mon Droit; (*Fr.*) the general Motto of the Arms of the Kings or Queens Regent of *England*, signifying, *God and my Right*.

Dieu son Act, (*i. e.* the Act of God) a particular Law-Phrase, it being a Maxim, That the Act of God shall prejudice no Man: So that if a House be beat down by a Tempest, the Lessee shall not only be free from the force of an Action of Waste, but also has a Right to take Timber to rebuild the House.

Dizeugmenon, (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, in which several Clauses of a Sentence have relation to one Verb, as *Quorum ordo humilis, fortuna sordida, natura turpi a ratione abhorret*: It is otherwise call'd *Epizeugmenon*, and in *Latin* by *Aquila Romanus*, *Dijunctum*.

Dizeugmenon nete, (in *Musick*) the Note call'd *E-la-mi*. **Dizeugmenon paranete**, *D-la-fol-re*.

Diffamation. See *Defamation*.

Disfarreatio, (*Lat.*) a Solemnity anciently us'd among the *Romans* at the Divorcement of a Man from his Wife; being the contrary of *Confarreatio*.

To **Differ**, to vary, to be unlike, to disagree or fall out.

Difference, a Differing, Variety, Diversity, Distinction; also a Controversy, Dispute, or Quarrel.

Difference, (in *Logic*) signifies an Essential Attribute, belonging to any *Species*, that is not found in the *Genus*, and is the universal Idea of that *Species*. Thus *Body* and *Spirit* or *Soul* are two *Species* of Substance, which contain in their Ideas something more than is in that of Substance: For in a *Body* we find Impenetrability and Extension, in a *Spirit* the power of thinking and reasoning; so that the difference of a *Body* is impenetrable Extension, and the difference of a *Spirit* is Cogitation or Thought.

In *Mathematicks* **Difference** is the Remainder when one Number or Quantity is subtracted from another.

Difference of Ascension, a Term in *Astronomy*. See *Ascensional Difference*.

Difference of Longitudes, (of two Places on the Earth) is an Arch of the Equator comprehended between the Meridians of those Places.

Differences, (in a Coat of Arms) are certain Additions, which serve to distinguish one Family from another, or Persons of the same Family from each other: These some take to be either Ancient or Modern; the former being the Borders of all kinds, but the modern ones are the *Crests*, *Fleurons*, *Labe*, *Mullet*, *Marslets*, &c.

To **Difference**, to make a difference between, to distinguish.

Different, that differs, unlike, various, divers.

Difficult, uneasy, troublesome, crabbed, hard to be pleas'd, or to be understood.

Difficultly, Uneasiness, Hardness, Trouble; a Rub, Cross or Hindrance; a difficult Case, Point or Question.

Diffidence, Distrust, Mistrust, Suspicion, Jealousy; Misgiving, Doubting.

Diffident, distrustful, suspicious, jealous, fearful.

Difflation, a blowing or puffing away: Also a Term us'd by some Chymists, when Spirits raised by Heat are blown with a kind of Bellows into the opposite *Camera* or Arch of the Furnace, and there found congealed.

Diffluence, a Looseness, a flowing to, and fro.

Difform, a Word us'd in opposition to *Uniform*, and signifying, That there is no manner of Regularity in the former Appearance of a thing: It is more especially apply'd by Herbalists, to distinguish the Flowers of some Plants. See *Uniform Flowers*.

To **Diffuse**, to spread here and there.

Diffusion, a scattering, or shedding abroad: In *Philosophy* it is usually taken to express the dispersing of the subtil *Effluvia* of Bodies into a kind

of Atmosphere quite round about them! Thus the Light is diffus'd by the Rays of the Sun issuing all a-round from that wonderful Body of Fire; and thus the Magnetical Particles are diffus'd every where round about our Earth in Parts adjacent to it.

Diffuse, that spreads it self far, or is of a great Extent; as *A diffusive Charity*.

To **Dig**, to break or open the Ground with a Spade, Mattock, &c.

To **Dig a Badger**, (in the Hunters Language) is to raise or dislodge him.

Digamma, (*Fr.*) the Letter F so call'd by Gram- marians, because it seems to resemble the double Gamma thus mark'd in Greek (*Γ*)

Digastricus or **Biventer**, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle so nam'd from its double Belly, which arises from the Process call'd *Mammiformis* or *Mastoides*, and is inserted at the inferior part of the lower Jaw, which it draws downward.

Digerentia, (*Lat.*) Digestives, Medicines that digest or ripen.

Digest or **Digests**, the first Volume or Tome of the Civil-Law, so nam'd, because the Compiler has digested or put all things with every Book and Title in its proper natural Place and Order. It is also call'd *Pandectis* from the Greek Words *Pan*, all, and *decomai*, to receive; as containing all that the Emperour *Justinian* caus'd to be collected or drawn out of 150000 Verses of the old Books of the Law. This Volume of the *Digests* is divided into Seven Parts, and they again into Fifty Books.

To **Digest**, to dissolve in the Stomach, to dispose or set in Order; to examine, scan, or sift a Business; to bear or suffer, to brook or put up an Affront: In *Physick* and *Surgery*, to bring to Maturity or ripen; to cleanse a Sore: In *Chymistry* to set a soaking or infusing over a gentle Fire.

Digester, a Vessel so call'd by its Inventor Mr. *Papin*, which is a kind of close *Balneum Mariae*, and serves for dissolving Bones into a Jelly, &c.

Digestible, that may be digested.

Digestion, the digesting or dissolving of Meats by the Heat of the Stomach, so as to change them into the Juice call'd *Chyle*.

Chymical Digestion, is when a mixt Body is set to infuse or steep in some proper *Menstruum*, or Liquor fit to dissolve it, over a very gentle Fire; so that it may, as near as possible, have the same effect as a Natural Heat.

Digestive, that helps the Digestion.

A **Digestive**, a Digestive Medicine; of which there are two sorts, *viz.* *Internal* or *External*. The former are usually prescrib'd to prepare the Body by Purgation, which they do by making the Humours fluid, thinning or drawing clammy or rough Substances, tempering such as are sharp, &c.

External Digestives, are such as ripen a Swelling, or breed good and laudable Matter in a Wound, and prepare it for Mutilation or cleansing.

To **Dight**, (old Word) to deck or set off.

Digit, the quantity of an Inch in Measure. In *Astronomy*, a twelfth part of the Diameter of the Sun or Moon, a Measure which is us'd to express the quantity of an Eclipse. In *Arithmetic* a Character that denotes a Figure. As V is put for 5, X for 10, L for 50, &c.

Digits or **Onodes**, also signify any Integer or whole Number under Ten; as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, &c.

Digitals, (*Lat.*) Finger-Herb, Bell-flower or Fox-glove, very good in the Falling-sickness and King's Evil: Also the greater Scogreen or Mouse-tail.

Digitatum Folium, (among Herbs) the Leaf of a Plant, which either is made up of many Simple Leaves set together in one Foot-stalk, as in Cinquo-foil, Vetches, &c. Or else when there

are many deep Gashes or Cuts in the Leaf; as in those of Strawberries, Hops, &c.

Digitorum Lentos, See *Extensor Digitorum Communis*.

Digitus, a Finger or Toe, a Digit, a Finger's Breadth or Length.

Digladation, a Sword-playing, Fencing, Fighting or Scuffling.

Digne, worthy, genteel, neat; a Word us'd by *Chances*.

To **Dignify**, to advance to a Dignity, especially in the Church.

Dignitary, one that is promoted to any Preference in the Church; as a Dean, Arch-Deacon, Prebendary, &c.

Dignity, Merit, Worth, Importance; Nobleness, Greatness, high Station, degree of Honour, Quality.

Ecclesiastical Dignity, a Term us'd in several Statutes, and defin'd by the Canonists to be an Administration join'd with some Jurisdiction and Power.

In *Astrology*, **Dignities** are the Advantages a Planet has upon account of its being in a particular place of the *Zodiac*, or in such a Station with other Planets, &c. by which means its Influences and Virtue are encreas'd.

Dignities Essential. See *Essential Dignities*.

To **Digress**, to go from the Subject in Hand.

Digression, a digressing, that part of a Discourse or Treatise, which does not relate to its main Scope or principal Design.

Diambus, (*Gr.*) a Foot in Greek or Latin Verse, that consists of four Syllables, and is compounded of two *Iambicks*, so that the first and third are short, the second and last long, as *Amanitas*.

To **Disjucate**, to judge between two Parties, to discern or distinguish.

Disjudication, the Act of disjudicating or judging.

Dike, a Ditch or Furrow; a Causey.

Dike-Grave, an Officer in the Low-Countries, that has the Oversight of the Dikes and Banks, and secures the Coasts from the overflowing of the Sea.

Dike-Kevee, an Officer of the same Quality, whose Business is to take care of the Dikes and Drains in *Deeping-Fenns* in *Lincoln-shire*, and elsewhere.

† **Dilaceration**, (*Lat.*) a rending or tearing asunder.

Dilapidation, (properly a scattering of Stones) a consuming, riotous spending, or squandering away: In *Common-Law*, a wasteful destroying, or letting of a Building run to ruine and decay, for want of Reparation; as a *Parson* guilty of *Dilapidation*.

Dilatable, that may be dilated or widen'd.

Dilatation, a dilating, widening or enlarging. In a Philosophical Sense, it signifies a Thing's taking up more Space than it did before. Among *Anatomists*, it is when any Passages or Veins in the Body are distended or stretched out too much; as Veins that swell with melancholy corrupt Blood in the Temples, Legs, &c.

Dilatatores Alarum Nasi, are small thin Muscles that have a double rank of Fibres crossing each other, not unlike the *Intercostal* Muscles: They pull up the *Alae* or sides of the Nose, and dilate or widen the Nostrils.

Dilatator or **Dilator**, a Surgeon's dilating Instrument, hollow on the inside, to draw hard Iron, &c. out of a Wound: Also an Instrument with which the Mouth of the Womb may be dilated.

To **Dilate**, to widen or grow wide, to stretch, to rasiy or grow thin as the Air does, to enlarge upon a Subject.

Dilas

Dilatoy, making delays, full of Shifts and Put-offs, tedious.

Dilemma, (*Gr.* in *Logic*) an Argument that catches and convinces both ways, otherwise call'd *Argumentum conatum*, or a horned Syllogism; wherein both Propositions are so well fram'd, that neither can well be deny'd: Such a one may be brought against a Person, who speaks ill of another, and yet keeps him Company, *If he be a good Man, why d'ye bespatter him? if naught, why do you converse with him?*

Diligence, (*Lat.*) great Care, Carefulness.

Diligent, careful, watchful, laborious, painstaking.

Dill, an Herb somewhat like Fennel.

Dilligout, a kind of Potage formerly made for the King's Table on the Coronation-Day.

Dilling, a Child born when the Parents are old; a Darling or beloved Child.

Dilogia, (*Gr.*) a Figure in *Rhetorick*; when a doubtful Word signifies two things.

Dilucidation, (*Lat.*) a making clear, or plain; an Explanation of a Matter.

Diluentia, (*Lat.* among Physicians) such Medicines or Drugs as serve to dilute or thin the Blood.

To **Dilute**, to temper or allay, to mingle with Water: It is also much us'd by the Writers of Chymistry and Pharmacy, and in that Sense signifies to dissolve the Parts of a dry Body in a moist or liquid one; for when the Body is so dissolv'd, they say 'tis *diluted*.

Dilution, the Act of diluting, tempering, dissolving, &c. a cleansing, purging, or washing.

Dilutum, (*Lat.*) an Infusion. *Dilutum Vinaceum*, Wine of a second pressing made of the Husks.

Dimachy; (*Gr.* among the Ancients) a sort of Dragoons that maintain'd a double Fight, on Horseback and on Foot.

Dimension, (*Lat.*) the just Measure or Proportion of any Thing. In *Geometry*, Length, Breadth and Thickness, or Depth, are termed the *three Dimensions*: Thus a Line is said to have one Dimension, viz. Length; a Surface two, viz. Length and Breadth; and a Solid or Body has all three Dimensions. In *Algebra*, it is apply'd to the Powers of any Root in an Equation; which are call'd the Dimensions of that Root; as in a Biquadratic Equation, the highest Power has *four Dimensions*, or *its Index is 4*.

Dimetiz, the ancient Name of the People inhabiting that part of *Wales*, which comprehends the Counties now call'd *Caermarthen-shire*, *Pembrok-shire* and *Cardigan-shire*.

Dimeter Jambick. See *Jambick*.

Dimetric, the same with *Diameter*.

Dimittation, a Skirmishing or Fighting.

Dimidietas, (in old *Latin* Records) the Moiety, or one half of a thing.

To **Diminish**, to lessen, to impair, to abate, to grow less; to decrease or decay, to fall or sink.

Diminution. See *Diminution*.

Diminution, a diminishing or lessening; A abatement, Decrease. In *Architecture*, the lessening of a Pillar by little and little from the Base to the Top. In *Heraldry*, a defacing or blenching of some particular Point of the Escutcheon, by the laying on of some Stain or Colour. In *Musick* the diminishing or abating somewhat of the full Value or Quantity of any Note.

Diminutive, that diminishes or makes less.

A Diminutive, (in *Grammar*) a Word that diminishes the force of the Original, whence it is deriv'd; as from *Tabula* a Table, comes *Tabellula* a Tablet or little Table.

Dimissioy, that is sent; as *Dimissory Letters*.

When one that stands for Holy Orders, has a Title in one Diocess, and is to be ordain'd in another; the proper Diocesan grants his *Letters Dimissory*, directed to another Bishop, and importing that the Bearer may be ordain'd to such a Cure within his Jurisdiction.

Dimitry, a fine sort of Fustian.

Dimple, a little dent or pit in the Cheeks, or in the bottom of the Chin.

Dinah, (*Heb.* Judgment) *Jacob's* Daughter ravish'd by *Hamor* a Prince of the *Hevites*.

To **Ding**, to throw or dash against, to bruise or batter.

† **Dingle**, a narrow Valley between two steep Hills.

Dinica, (*Gr.*) Medicines against Dizziness.

Dintus, a Whirl-wind, a whirling round or turning about: Also a giddiness or swimming of the Head, a Disease otherwise call'd *Vertigo*.

Dint, an Impression or Mark, the force or bent of a Discourse.

Diaboton, (*Gr.*) a Scruple, the third part of a Dram.

Diocesan, a Bishop to whom the Care of a Diocess is committed: or an Inhabitant within the Bounds of a Diocess.

Diocesan Synod. See *Synod*.

Diocess, the Circuit, Extent or Bounds of a Bishop's Spiritual Jurisdiction: Of these Diocesses there are 22 in *England*, and 4 in *Wales*.

Diogenes, a famous Philosopher, who liv'd in a Tub, and for his churlish Disposition was call'd the *Cynick*.

Dionysia, the Feasts of *Bacchus*, otherwise termed *Bacchanalia* and *Orgia*: a merry Time like our *Carnaval* or *Sprovetide*.

Dionysias, a precious Stone, having red Spots, and suppos'd to be efficacious for the preventing of Drunkenness.

Dionysionymphas, a certain Herb, which being bruise'd in Water, smells of Wine, yet resists Drunkenness.

Dionysius, a Surname given to *Bacchus*, the fabulous God of Wine, from *Dias*, i. e. *Jupiter* his Father, and *Nisa* a Town of *Asia*, where he was nurs'd by the Nymphs: Also the Name of two Tyrants of *Sicily*, and of several other Eminent Men.

Diopter, the Index or Ruler of an Astrolabe or such like Instrument.

Dioptre (*Gr.*) a Quadrant to take the distance and height of a Place, by looking thro' little Holes therein; the Sight-hole of any Mathematical Instrument, a Prospective Glass: Also a Surgeon's Instrument, otherwise call'd *Speculum Matricis* and *Dilatatorium*, with which the inside of a Womb may be enlarged, for the taking out of a dead Child, or the viewing any Ulcers that are in it.

Diopticks, a part of Opticks which treats of the different Refractions of the Light, passing thro' transparent Mediums; as the Air, Water, Glasses, &c.

Dioptost, (*Gr.*) a correcting or amending. In *Surgery*, an Operation, whereby crooked or distorted Members are made even, and restor'd to their original and regular Shape.

Dioptros, the Herb Stone-crop.

Diota, a kind of Vessel or Jar for Wine, with two Handles; a Drinking-pot with two Ears, a College-cup: Also a Chymical double Vessel us'd in distilling by Circulation.

Diphys, the Drops of Brass or other Metals that sticks to the bottom of the Furnace like the Ashes of burnt Wood: It is of a very drying Quality, and cures sore Ulcers.

Diphthong, (in *Grammar*) two Vowels founded together.

together, a Sound made up of two Vowels in one and the same Syllable; as *e, ai, a, oi, &c.*

Diplasmus, (*Gr.*) a doubling: Among the Writers in *Physick*, a redoubling of Diseases: In *Anatomy*, a pair of Muscles in the Arm, which serve to turn it about.

Diple, a Mark in the Margin of a Book, to shew where a Fault is to be corrected.

Diploe, a being double; Craft, Subtilty. In *Anatomy*, the lower thin Plate or Shell of the Scull: Also a Cluster of small Vessels that nourish the Scull-bones, and make the distinction of the first and second Tablature: Also a kind of double Vessel us'd in Chymical Operations.

Diploma, a Royal Charter, or a Prince's Letters Patent: Also the Licence of a Physician or Surgeon to practise their Art, or of a Divine to exercise the Ministerial Functions: In *Anatomy*, the same as *Diploe*, or the Scull-plate; and it is sometimes taken by Surgeons for a folded Cloath.

Dipondium or **Dipondius**, (*Lat.*) a Weight of two Pounds; also a piece of Money; Penny half-pe ny.

Dipping-Needle, a Device that shews a particular Property of the *Magnetick Needle*, that besides its Polarity or Verticity, which is its Direction towards the North, in an Horizontal Position, it has also a Direction of Altitude or Height above the Horizon; so that when duly poised about an Horizontal Axis, it will always point to a determinate degree of Altitude or Elevation above the Horizon, in this or that Place respectively.

Dipsacum or **Dipsacus**, (*Gr.*) Teazel or Fullers-thistle, an Herb, the Roots of which, boyl'd in Wine, cure Ulcers of the Fundament call'd *Rbagades*, *Warts*, &c. Also a Distemper when one cannot hold his Water, which is so call'd from the great Thirst that attends it, and is the same with *Diabetes*.

Diplas, a kind of Viper or Adder, whose biting causes a most unquenchable Thirst; the burning or fiery Serpent.

Dipteron, (*in Architect.*) a Building that has a double Wing or Isle. The Ancients gave that Name to such Temples as were surrounded with two Ranges of Pillars, making two Porticoes or Porches, which they call'd Wings; but we commonly call them *Isles*, from the *French* Word *Alles* of the same Signification.

Dipteron, (*in Grammar.*) a Noun that has but two Cases; as *Suppetia*, *Suppetia*.

Diptychs, folded Tables, a pair of Writing Tables: Also a kind of Church-Register, out of which the Names of Famous Men were formerly rehears'd at the Altar; those of the Living being written on one side, and those of the Dead on the other.

Diradation, (*Latin in Philos.*) a spreading abroad of Beams of Light; also a plashing or setting of Vines in form of Sun-beams.

Diræ, the Furies of Hell, whom the Poets represent with fiery Eyes, a fierce Countenance, and their Heads dress'd with Serpents; holding Iron-chains in their Hands, and Scourges with burning Torches, to punish the Guilty.

Diræ or **Diræful**, cursed, damnable, fierce, cruel, hideous, deadly.

Direct, straight, right. In *Astronomy* and *Astrology*, a Planet is said to be direct, when by its proper Motion it goes forward in the *Zodiack*, according to the Succession of the Signs; as from Ten Degrees of *Taurus* to Twenty, and thence into *Gemini*.

Direct, Erect, East or West Dials, are those whose Planes lie directly open to the East or West Points of the Heavens, or parallel to the Meridian of the Place.

Direct, Erect, South, or North Dials. See *Prime Verticals*.

Direct Erect Planes. See *Di-d-Planes*.

Direct Inclining or Reclining Planes. See *Dial-Planes*.

Direct, South or North Inclining or Reclining Dials, are those whose Planes incline to the *Horizon*, or recline from the *Zenith*, and lie directly open to the South or North.

Direct Ray, (*in Opticks*) is the Ray which is carry'd from a Point of the visible Object directly to the Eye, through one and the same *Medium*.

Direct Sphere, the same as *Rights Sphere*. See *Sphere*.

Direct Vision. See *Vision*.

To **Direct**, to rule, guide, govern or manage; to level or aim, to bend, to turn, to steer, to shew or give Instructions.

Direction, a directing or over-seeing; Management, Intruction or Order; Aim or Mark. In *Astrology*, it is a real Motion perform'd by that of the Sphere call'd *Primum Mobile*, whereby the Sun, Moon, or any Star, or part of Heaven, which was a Man's Significator at his Birth, or is said to effect any thing concerning him, is carry'd to another Star or part of Heaven, signifying likewise something referring thereto, and as it were expecting the same to compleat an Effect.

Line of Direction, (*in Mechan.*) is the Line of Motion that any Natural Body observes according to the Force impress'd upon it; and which is directed or determin'd to move such a way.

Number of Direction, (*in Chronol.*) is a Number consisting of Thirty five, which contains the Term of years between the highest and lowest falling of any of the moveable Feasts.

Direction-word, (*in the Art of Printing*) a Word set at the bottom of a Page directing or shewing the first Word of the next Page.

Director, a Guide, Overseer, or Manager.

Director, that serves to direct or guide.

The **Director**, a Form of Publick Prayer, &c. set forth by the Assembly of Divines, and brought in Use by the Long Parliament; instead of the Common-Prayer Book of the Church of *England*; but it only continu'd in force about two years, and was voted down *Novemb. 26. 1644*.

Dirruption, a robbing, spoiling or ransacking; a pillaging or plundering.

Dirge, certain Prayers or Service for the Dead, us'd by *Roman* Catholics: Also a mournful Ditty or Song of Lamentation, sung at a Funeral, from the *Teutonick* Word *Dyrke*, to commend or praise.

Diribitor, (among the *Romans*) a Pay-master or Distributer of Money, whose Business it was to pay the Soldiers at their Muster: Also an Officer in the Publick Elections, who marshall'd the Tribes into their *Classes* or Orders, and distributed the Tables among them, when they gave their Votes: Also a Judge or Umpire for the determining of Causes.

Diribitorium, a Place where Soldiers were muster'd and receiv'd their Pay; or the Place where the *Diribitores* attended when the People met to chuse Magistrates: Also a Place where the Grooms and Pages were kept apart from the rest of the Family.

Dirigent, (*in Geom.*) the Line of Motion along which the *Deficient* Line or Surface is carry'd in the *Genesis* or Production of any plain or solid Figure.

Disability, a being unable, incapable or unfit: In a Law-sense, when a Man is so disabled, as to be made incapable to inherit, or to enjoy a Benefice, which otherwise he might have done; and this may happen four several ways, viz:

1. Disability.

1. **Disability by the Act of the Ancestors;** as if a Man be attainted of Treason or Felony, by such Attainder his Blood is corrupt, and thereby himself and his Children disabled to inherit.

2. **Disability by the Act of the Party himself;** as if one Man make a Feoffment to another, that then is sole, upon Condition that he shall enfeoff a third before Marriage; and before Marriage or the Feoffment made, the Feoffee takes a Wife; he has, by that Act, disabled himself to perform the Condition; and therefore the Feoffer may enter and out him.

3. **Disability by Act of Law,** is properly, when a Man, by the sole Act of the Law, is disabled, and so is an Alien: Therefore, if a Man born out of the King's Dominions will sue an Action, the Tenant or Defendant may say, That he was born in such a Country, out of the King's Ligeance, and demand Judgment if he shall be answer'd; for the Law is our Birth-right, to which an Alien is a Stranger, and upon that Account disabled to take any Benefit thereby.

4. **Disability by the Act of God,** as to be *non compos mentis*, or *non sane Memoria*, i. e. not in his Wits, or not of a sound or disposing Memory; which so disables a Man, that in all Cases where he gives or passes any Thing or Estate out of him, after his Death it may be disannulled and made void.

To **Disable**, to make unable or incapable of, to render unfit for Service.

To **Disabuse**, to undeceive.

Disadvantage, (*Fr.*) Prejudice, Loss, Damage, Hindrance.

Disadvantageous, that tends to Disadvantage, prejudicial, inconvenient.

Disaffected, (*Lat.*) bearing no good Will to, dissatisfied with.

Disafforested. See *Deafforested*.

To **Disagree**, (*Fr.*) not to agree, to fall out, to be at Variance or Strife.

Disagreeable, that does not please, or is offensive; unsuitable, unpleasant.

To **Disallow**, not to allow or countenance, to dislike.

To **Disalt**, an old Law Word, for to disable.

To **Disannul**, (*Lat.*) to annul absolutely, to repeal; to abolish or make void.

To **Disappear**, to appear no longer, to vanish away, to go out of sight.

To **Disappoint**, to deceive, to fail or break one's Word, to overthrow or spoil a Design.

Disappointment, a disappointing or failing; a cross Accident, Trouble or Mischance.

To **Disapprove**, not to approve, to dislike; to condemn, to blame, or find fault with.

To **Disarm**, to take away one's Arms or Warlike Stores; as *To disarm a Soldier, a Ship, &c.* Among Hunters, Deer are said *To be disarm'd* when their Horns are fallen.

† **Disarrayed**, (*Fr.*) put into Confusion or Disorder.

Disaster, ill Luck, great Misfortune; properly such as is deriv'd from the evil Influence of the Stars.

Disastrous, unfortunate, unlucky, fatal.

To **Disavow**, to disown, to deny.

To **Disband**, to put out of the Band or Company; to turn out of Service.

Disbelieve, Mistrust, Doubt.

To **Disbelieve**, not to believe or give credit to, to distrust or doubt of.

To **Disburden**, to take off the Burden; to unload or ease.

To **Disburse**, to spend or lay out Money.

Disbursement, a disbursing or laying out.

Discalceated, (*Lat.*) wearing no Shoes, unshod; as *Discalceated Friars*.

Discalendured, put out of the Calendar.

To **Discamp**. See *To Decamp*.

Discharge, (in old *Latin* Records) the unloading of a Ship, by taking out the Cargo or Goods.

To **Discard**, to lay out at Cards; to turn or discharge from Service.

Discent, (in Common Law) an Order or Means whereby Lands or Tenements are deriv'd to any Man; as *To make one's Discent from his Ancestors*; i. e. to shew how and by what means the Land in Question came to him from his Ancestors, and this Discent is either Lineal or Collateral.

Lineal Discent, is convey'd downwards, in a right Line, from the Grandfather to the Father, from the Father to the Son, from the Son to the Nephew, &c.

Collateral Discent, is springing out of the Side of the whole Blood, as Grandfather's Brother, Father's Brother, &c.

† **Disceptation**, (*Lat.*) a disputing or debating.

To **Discern**, to put a Difference between, to distinguish, to perceive.

Discernible, that may be discern'd.

Discernment, the discerning Faculty, Discretion, Judgment.

Discernible, (in *Philos.*) that may be torn in pieces or separated.

† **Discession**, a departing or going away.

Disceus or **Disciformis Cometa**, (*Lat.*) a Comet or fiery Meteor in the Air, resembling the Shape of a round Dish or Platter: The chief of this kind is call'd a *Solar Comet*, from the likeness of its Rays to those of the Sun; as also *Rosa* and *Chrysem*, from its bright silver Colour, mixt with a golden or amber one.

Discharge, (*Fr.*) a Release, an Acquittance for Money paid, a dismissing or sending away; a Volley of Shot, a driving out, or purging of Humours.

To **Discharge**, to release, free or ease, to clear, or acquit, to put out of Office or Service; to pay or make Payment of Money; to disburden or empty itself into the Sea, as a River does.

Dischevelled. See *Dishevelled*.

Disciple, (*Lat.*) a Scholar or Learner.

Disciplinable, capable of Discipline, teachable, apt to receive Instruction.

Disciplinants, an Order of religious Men that scourge themselves.

Disciplinarians, Sectaries that pretend to a stricter Discipline and Purity than their Neighbours.

Discipline, Instruction, Learning, Education; strict Order, Management: Also Correction or Scourging, such as is us'd in Monasteries.

To **Discipline**, to bring under a Discipline, to instruct, to rule or order; to correct, scourge, or whip.

To **Disclaim**, to quit Claim to; utterly to refuse, renounce or disown the having any Concern or Interest in a thing.

Disclaimer, (in Common Law) a Plea containing an express Denial or Refusal: So a Tenant denying himself to hold of such a Lord, is said *To Disclaim*, and if a Man deny himself to be of the Kindred of another in his Plea, he is said *To disclaim his Blood*.

To **Disclose**, to discover, reveal, or open; to put forth as a Hen does her Chickens; to bud, blow, or put out Leaves: In *Falconry*, the Term *Disclosed* is likewise apply'd to young Hawks that are newly hatch'd, and, as it were, put forth from the Shells.

To **Discolour**, to alter, spoil, or take away the Colour of a thing; to tarnish.

† To **Discomfit**, (*Fr.*) entirely to defeat, rout, or overthrow in Battle.

Discomfiture, Rout, Defeat, Overthrow, Slaughter.

To **Discomfort**, to afford no Comfort, to afflict, cast down, or put out of Heart.

To **Discommend**, (*Lat.*) to dispraise or blame.

Discommendation, the Act of discommending; Shame, Disgrace.

Discommodity, Inconveniency.

To **Discompose**, to disorder, disquiet, or trouble.

Discomposure, Confusion, Disorder, Trouble.

Disconsolate, deprived of Consolation; comfortless, afflicted.

Discontent or **Discontentment**, a not being content; Trouble, Sorrow, Faction.

Discontented, displeas'd, troubled, offended.

Discontinual Proportion. See *Discrete Proportion*.

Discontinuance or **Discontinuity**, an Interruption or breaking off.

Discontinuance of Plea or Process, (in Common Law) is when the Instant is lost, and cannot be regain'd, but by a new Writ to begin the Suit afresh.

Discontinuance of Possession, has this Effect, that a Man may not enter upon his own Lands or Tenements alienated, whatever Right he has to them, but must bring his Writ, and seek to recover Possession by Law.

To **Discontinue**, to leave or break off for a time, to give over: In a Law Sense, *To be discontinued*, is to be finally dismiss'd the Court.

Discord, Disagreement, Variance, Debate, Strife.

Discords, (in *Musick*) are certain Intervals of Sounds, which being heard at the same time, are harsh and offensive to the Ear; yet, when orderly taken and intermixt with Concords, they make the best Musick. These Discords are the Second, Fourth and Seventh, with their Octaves; that is to say, all Intervals except those few which precisely determine the Concords, are *Discords*.

Discordant, untunable, jarring, as *A discordant Voice*.

To **Discover**, (*Fr.*) to reveal, to make manifest or known, to lay open, to find out, to spy.

Discovery, a discovering, finding out, &c.

Discount, Abatement.

To **Discount**, to deduct, abate, or set off from an Account or Reckoning: In the way of Trade, it is to set off in Consideration of Payment in ready Money; which is usually what the Interest comes to; as if I owe an hundred Pounds, payable at the end of six Months, upon present Payment of the same, I am to have the Interest of a hundred Pounds for six Months discounted to me, *i. e.* I am but to pay ninety-seven Pounds.

To **Discountenance**, to put out of Countenance, to give a Check, or put a Stop to.

To **Discourage**, to bring down one's Courage, to dishearten, to put out of Conceit.

Discouragement, discouraging or putting out of Heart.

Discourse, Speech, Talk, Conversation, Reasoning: In a *Logical* Sense, it is that rational Action of the Mind by which we form any new Judgment from others before made, or whereby we can infer or conclude one thing from another.

Discourteous, unkind, uncivil.

Discourtesy, Displeasure, an ill Turn.

Discous or **Discoidal Flowers**, (among *Herbalists*) such whose *Flosculi* or little Leaves are set together so close, thick and even, as to make the Surface of the Flower plain and flat like a Dish.

Discredit, Disgrace, Reproach.

To **Discredit**, to make one lose his Credit, to disgrace.

Discreet, (*Lat.*) wise, sober, considerate, wary.

Discrepant, varying or differing from.

Discrete, parted, severed.

Discrete or **Disjunct Proportion**, (in *Arithm.*)

is when the *Ratio* or Reason between two Pairs of Numbers is the same; but there is not the same Proportion between all the four Numbers: Thus if these Numbers, 6, 8, :: 3, 4. be consider'd, the *Ratio* between the first Pair 6 and 8, is the same as that between 3 and 4, and therefore these Numbers are proportional; but 'tis only directly or disjunctly; for 6 is not to 8, as 8 is to three, *i. e.* the Proportion is broken off between 8 and 3, and is not continued all along; as in these following, which are *continued Proportionals*, viz. 3, 6, 12, 24::

Discrete Quantity, is such as is not continued and joyned together; as *Number*, whose Parts being distinct, cannot be united into one *Continuum*: For in a *Continuum* there are no actual determinate Parts before Division, but they are potentially infinite.

Discretion, discerning Judgment, discreet Management, Wisdom, Wariness; also Pleasure or Will.

To **Live at Discretion**, (a Military Phrase) to have free Quarters. To *surrender at Discretion*, is to yield without Articles or Terms.

Discretive, that serves to separate, as *A Conjunction discretive*; a Term in *Grammar*.

Discretive Propositions, (in *Logick*) are those where various Judgments are made and denoted by the Particles *but*, *notwithstanding*, or Words of the like Nature, either express'd or understood: As, *Fortune may deprive me of my Wealth, but not of my Virtue: They that cross the Sea change only their Country, but not their Disposition.*

Discretorium, (*Lat.*) a Word us'd by some Writers of Anatomy, for the *Diaphragm* or *Midriff*.

Discrimen, Diversity, Difference, Debate or Doubt, Danger or Hazard: In *Surgery*, a kind of Baudage for letting Blood in the Forehead and Temples.

To **Discriminate**, to put a Difference between, to distinguish.

Discrimination, the Act of discriminating or distinguishing: In *Rhetorick*, *Discrimination* is the same Figure with *Paradiastole*; which see.

To **Discure**, to discover; a Word us'd in *Chaucer*.

Discursive, running to and fro.

Discus, (*Lat.*) a Dish or Platter for Meat: Also a kind of Quoit which Gamesters antiently us'd in their Exercises; being a round piece of Metal or Stone about a Foot broad, with a Hole in the Middle: also a round consecrated Shield made to represent a memorable Deed of some Hero of Antiquity, and hung up in a Temple of the Gods.

Among *Herbalists*, **Discus** is taken to signify the middle, plain and flat Part of some Flowers; because its Figure resembles the antient *Discus*: of this kind are Camomile, Daisy, Marigold, Sunflower, Tansy, &c.

Discus or **Disk**, (in *Astron.*) the round Face of the Sun or Moon, which being really Spherical or in Shape of a Ball; nevertheless, by its great Distance from the Earth, appears to us plain, or like a Dish.

Discus or **Descus**, (in old Records) a Desk or reading Shelf in a Church.

To **Discuss**, to examine, scan or sift, to search or enquire into; to shake off those Difficulties with which a Matter is embarrass'd or perplexed. Thus 'tis said, *such a Point was well discuss'd*, when it was well treated of and clear'd up.

Discussion, a discussing, strict Examination or Enquiry; the clear treating or handling of any particular Problem or Point. In a Medicinal Sense, *Discussion* signifies a dispersing the Matter of any Tumor or Swelling in the Body, and is defined by Surgeons to be a Discharge of some thin Matter gather'd together in any Part by insensible Evaporation.

Discussibe,

Discussive, apt or proper to discuss, dissolve, or disperse Humours, or the Matter of a Sore.

Discussiva, (*Lat.*) discussive Remedies.

Disdain, (*Fr.*) Scorn proceeding from Pride or Aversion.

To **Disdain**, to despise, scorn, or set light by.

Disdiapason, (*Gr.*) a Term in *Musick*, denoting a double Eight or Fifteenth.

Diseased, troubled with a Disease or Sicknes.

To **Disembark**, to go off from on Ship-board, to Land; to take Goods to Land out of a Ship; to quit an Enterprize or Undertaking.

To **Disembogue**, (*Span.*) to roll or discharge itself into the Sea, as a great River does at such a Place, after it has run so many Leagues: Also when a Ship passes out of the streight Mouth of some Gulph, it is termed *Disemboguing*.

To **Disengage**, to free from an Engagement; to fetch, get, or take off.

To **Disesteem**, (*Lat.*) to have no Esteem for, or regard to, to slight.

Disfavour, a being out of Favour, Discourtesy, an ill Turn, Disfigurement.

To **Disfigure**, to spoil the Figure or Shape of, to make ugly.

Disfigure that Peacock, *i. e.* cut it up, a Term us'd in carving at Table.

Disfigurement, a Disfiguring, a Blemish.

To **Disforest**, to displant or cut down the Trees of a Forest.

To **Disfranchise**, to turn out of the Number of Citizens or free Denisons; to take away one's Freedom or Privilege.

To **Disgarnish**, to take away the Garnish; as *To disgarnish a Dish*: In the Art of War, *to disgarnish a Place*, is to take away a great Part of its Garrison and Ammunition; to leave it unprovided, to drain it from Soldiers.

To **Disgorge**, to cast or throw up by vomiting; to empty itself, or run swiftly into the Sea, as some Rivers do.

Disgrace, Dishonour, Disfavour, Reproach.

To **Disgrace**, to turn out of Favour, to put to Shame.

Disgrading or **Degrading**, (*Law Word*) the deposing of a Clergy-Man from Holy Orders, who being delivered to his Ordinary, could not clear himself of the Offence whereof he was convicted by the Jury. There is also the *Disgrading of a Lord, Knight, &c.* which is twofold, *viz.* either *Summary*, by Word only; or *Solemn*, by stripping the Party degraded of those Ornaments which are the Ensigns of his Order or Degree.

Disguise, (*Fr.*) a counterfeit Habit, a Pretence, Colour, or Cloak.

To **Disguise**, to put into another Guise or Fashion; to alter, to conceal, to cloak, or dissemble.

Disgust, (*Lat.*) Distaste, Dislike.

To **Disgust**, to distaste, to dislike, or be averse from.

Disg-water, a Bird otherwise call'd *Wagtail*.

Dis Harmony, want of Harmony, Discord, Jarring.

To **Dishearten**, to put out of Heart, to discourage.

Disinherit, an old Law Word for disinheriting.

Disinherit, one that disinherits, or puts another out of his Inheritance.

Dishevelled. See *Dis-hevelled*.

Dishonest, void of Honesty, unchaste, lewd, knavish; unjust, unhandsome, base.

Dishonesty, a being dishonest, Knavery, Lewdness.

Dishonour, loss of Honour, Disgrace, Shame; Disparagement, Reproach.

To **Dishonour**, to disgrace, debase, or disparage.

To **Dis-inchant**, to set free from an Inchantment, to break a Charm.

Disingenuity, want of Ingenuoufness or Sincerity, Dissimulation.

Disingenuous, false-hearted, unfair, uncivil.

Disinhabited, void of Inhabitants, desolate.

To **Disinherit**, to deprive one of his Inheritance.

To **Disintangle**, to disengage, to rid out of, or free from; to unravel.

Disinterested or **Disinterested**, void of Self-interest, impartial, unbiassed.

To **Disinterr**, to dig up, or take a dead Body out of the Grave.

To **Disinthrone**, to unthrone, or put out of the Throne or royal Seat.

To **Disinvite**, to recal an Invitation, to forbid one to come that was before invited.

To **Disjoin**, to separate, part, or loosen; to wrap, not to lie close.

To **Disjoin**, to put out of Joynt, to divide an Estate into Parcels.

Disjunct Proportion. See *Discrete Proportion*.

Disjunction, the Act of disjoining, Separation, or Division.

Disjunctive, that separates; as *A Disjunctive Particle*, a Term in *Grammar*.

Disjunctive Propositions, (*in Logick*) are those wherein the disjunctive Particle (*or*) is found; as *Either the Sun moves about the Earth, or The Earth about the Sun; Men are guided either by Interest or Fear*.

Disjunctum, a disjunctive Proposition, which from two Contraries, by denying one proves the other; as in the preceding Examples, and in this, *Either he is alive, or else he is dead*: Also a Rhetorical Figure, the same with *Diezeugmenon*. Which see.

Dislocated, (*in Surgery*) put out of its right Place, or Joynt; as a Limb or Bone may be.

Dislocation, a being dislocated, the slipping or forcing of the Head of one Bone out of the Cavity or Hollow of another; which disables the Part from performing its natural Motion.

To **Dislodge**, to put or turn one out of his House or Lodging, to remove a Camp. Among Hunters; *To dislodge Beasts or Game*, is to raise them from their Lodging or Harbour.

Disloyal, (*Fr.*) unfaithful to a Sovereign Prince, or to a Husband; traitorous, treacherous, deceitful, false.

Disloyalty, an Act committed against Fidelity and the Law; Unfaithfulness, Treachery, false Dealing, Villany.

Dismal, terrible, dreadful, hideous, lamentable.

To **Dismantle**, (properly to take off the Mantle or Cloak) to beat or pull down the Walls or Fortifications of a City, Town, &c.

Dismayed, astonished, terrified, or put in a Fright.

To **Dismember**, (*Lat.*) to cut off the Members or Limbs; to disjoint, to divide, or cantle out.

Dismember that Hern, *i. e.* Cut it up, a Term us'd by skilful Carvers.

Dismes, (*Fr. Law Term*) Tithes, or the tenth part of Fruits, Cattle, &c. allotted Ministers: Also the Tenths of Spiritual Livings yearly given to the Prince: Also a Tribute levy'd of the Temporality.

To **Dismiss**, (*Lat.*) to send or put away, to discharge.

To **Dismiss a Cause**, (*in Chancery*) is to put it quite out of the Court, without any further Hearing.

Dismission, the Act of dismissing or sending away.

To **Dismount**, to unhorse; as *To Dismount the Cavalry*; to alight from on Horse-back; to take away, or remove.

To **Dismount a Piece of Ordnance**, (in *Gunnery*) is to take or throw it down from the Carriage; also to break, disable, or make it unfit for Service.

Disobedience, (*Lat*) Undutifulness, Frowardness.

Disobedient, undutiful, froward, stubborn.

To **Disobey**, to withdraw one's Obedience, to act contrary to Order.

Disobligation, a disobliging, Displeasure, Offence.

To **Disoblige**, to do an ill Office to, to displease or affront.

Disorder, Confusion, Lewdness, Excess or Riot; Trouble or Discomposure of Mind.

To **Disorder**, to put out of Order, to confound, to discompose, to vex.

Disorderly, Disorderly, irregular, extravagant, immoderate, unruly.

To **Disown**, not to acknowledge for one's own, to deny.

† **Dispansion**, a spreading abroad.

To **Disparage**, to decry, or speak ill of, to set at nought or slight.

Disparagement, a disparaging or undervaluing: In a Law-sense it is taken for the matching or disposing of an Heir or Heiress in Marriage, under his or her Degree, or against Decency.

Disparates, (in *Logic*) a sort of Opposites that are altogether unlike one another; as *A Man, a Stone, a Horse, a Wolf*.

Disparity, Inequality, Unlikeness, Difference.

To **Dispark**, to take away the Pales or Inclosure of a Park.

Disparpled or **Disperpled**, (in *Heraldry*) loosely scattered, or shooting itself into several Parts.

Dispart, (in *Gunnery*) is the difference between the thickness of the Metal at the Mouth and Breech of the Piece.

To **Dispart a Cannon**, is to set a Mark on the Muzzle-Ring, or thereabouts, to be of an equal Height or Level with the Top of the Base Ring, so that a Sight-Line taken between them, will be parallel to the *Axis* of the concave Cylinder or hollow Length of the Piece, for the Gunner to take Aim by it at the Mark he is to shoot.

Dispatch, (*Fr.*) the speedy doing of a Thing; Riddance.

To **Dispatch**, to hasten, to rid or speed, to fend away in haste; also to kill or put to Death speedily.

Dispatches, Letters dispatch'd or sent abroad about publick Affairs.

Dispaupered, (*Lat. Law Term*) put out of the Capacity of suing *in forma pauperis*, or without paying any Fees; which Privilege is sometimes taken away from a Person admitted thereto, when the same Party, during the Suit, has any Lands or Personal Estate fallen to him, or otherwise at the Discretion of the Court. See *Pauper*.

To **Dispel**, to drive away.

To **Dispend**, (old Word) to spend or lay out Money.

Dispensable, that may be dispensed with.

Dispensation, the Charge of laying out Money for another, Distribution, Management; a performing the Office of a Dispenser or Steward: Also a Licence or Permission, an Indulgence from the Pope: Also a Term us'd by Apothecaries, when the particular Simples of a Composition are set in order, lest any of the Ingredients should be forgotten.

In *Divinity*, **God's high Dispensation**, is the giving of the *Levitical Law* to the *Jews*, the *Gospel* to the *Gentiles*, the sending his Son for the Redemption of Mankind, &c.

Dispensatory, a Book set forth by able Physicians, to direct Apothecaries in the dispensing and ordering of every Ingredient, as to the Quantity and Manner of making up their Compositions.

To **Dispense**, to distribute, or dispose of; to admi-

nister, bestow or manage. To **Dispense**, ~~with~~ no exempt or excuse, to free from the Obligation of a Law,

Dispenses, (old Word) Expences, Charges, or Layings out.

To **Dispeople**, to unpeople, to lay waste, or destroy the People of a Country.

To **Disperse**, to spread abroad or scatter.

Dispersion, a dispersing or scattering into several Parts; as *The Dispersion of the Jews*.

To **Dispart**. See to *Dispart*.

Dispendonomena or **Dispendonomena**, (*Gr.*) a Punishment antiently us'd in *Persia*, where the Tops of two Trees were drawn down together, and the Offender being bound to each of them by the Legs, was miserably torn to pieces.

To **Dispirit**, to pull down one's Spirit; to dishearten or discourage.

To **Displace**, to turn out of his or its Place, to remove, to turn out of an Office.

To **Displant**, to pluck or root up that which was planted.

Display, a particular Explication.

To **Display**, to spread wide, to unfold, to set forth to Advantage, to make a shew of, to declare or explain at large.

Displayed, spread unfolded, &c. Also a Term in *Heraldry*, apply'd to an Eagle when represented on an Escutcheon in an upright Posture, and with the Wings spread abroad.

Displeasant, displeasing, unpleasant.

To **Displease**, not to please, to offend, trouble or vex; to be unacceptable or disagreeable.

Displeasure, Affront, Discourtesy, shrewd Turn; Discontent, Dissatisfaction, Anger.

Dispolation, (*Lat.*) a bursting or breaking asunder with a great Noise or Sound; the discharging or letting off a Gun.

Dispolation, a spoiling, robbing or rifling.

Dispondzts, (in *Grammar*) a double Spondee, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin Verse*, consisting of four long Syllables; as Orators.

To **Dispone**, (old Word) to dispose.

Disport, Divertisement, Pastime, Recreation.

To **Disport one's self**, to divert one's self, to take his Pleasure.

Disposal or **Dispose**, the power of disposing, Command, Management.

To **Dispose**, to order or set in order; to prepare, to fit or make ready. To *dispose of*, to do what one pleases with.

Disposition, the Act of Disposing, Order, Situation, State; Inclination or Aptness; Habit, or Temper of Mind or Body. In a *Medicinal Sense*, it is defin'd to be an Habit whereby we are well or ill disposed to perform an Action: In *Architecture* it is the just placing of all the several Parts of a Building according to their proper Order.

Disposition or **Method**, is also that Action of the Mind, by which we range various *Ideas*, Judgments and Ratiocinations upon one and the same Subject, in that Order which is most proper for the explaining of it.

Dispositio, a Disposer or Setter in Order: In *Astrology*, the Planet that is Lord of the Sign, where another Planet happens to be; which it is therefore said to dispose of.

To **Dispossess**, to turn or put out of Possession, to deprive.

Disposure, a Disposing, Disposal.

Dispraise, Censure, Blame, Reproach.

To **Dispraise**, to disparage, find fault with, or blame.

Disprofit, Damage, Loss, Prejudice.

Disproof, a disproving.

Disproportion, a not answering or holding Proportion; Inequality.

Disproportionable or **Disproportionate**, that bears no Proportion to, unequal.

To **Disprove**, to prove the contrary.
Disputable, (*Lat.*) that may be disputed.
Disputant, a Disputer, one that holds a Disputation.
Disputation, a disputing, reasoning, or debating; a publick Exercise in the Schools, upon any Subject or Point relating to a particular Art or Science.
Disputative, apt to dispute, contentious, quarrelsome, troublesome.
Dispute, Debate, Contest, Quarrel, or Difference.
 To **Dispute**, to hold a Disputation; to debate, reason, discourse, or treat of; to quarrel or wrangle.
 To **Dispute a Thing**, to contend or strive for it, to quarrel about it.
 † **Disquammation**, a taking off the Scales.
Disquiet, Unquietness, Trouble.
 To **Disquiet**, to disturb one's Quiet or Rest, to make uneasy; to trouble, to vex, or perplex.
Disquisition, diligent Search, strict Enquiry or Examination of a Thing, a particular Enquiry into the Nature, Kinds and Circumstances of any Problem, Question or Topick.
 To **Disrank**, to put out of Rank or Order.
Disrationare or **Disrationare**, (in old *Latin* Records) to justify or make good the Denial of a Fact, to traverse an Indictment; also to clear one's self of a Crime. See *Deraign*.
 To **Disregard**, to have no regard to, to despise or slight.
 To **Disrelish**, not to relish well, to disapprove or dislike.
Disreputation or **Disrepute**, ill Name, Discredit.
Disrespect, want of Respect, Incivility, Slight.
 To **Disrespect**, to shew no Respect, or to be uncivil to.
 To **Disrobe**, to take or pull off one's Robe, to strip.
Dissalted, clear from Salt, made fresh.
Disatisfaction, Discontent, Disgust, Displeasure.
Disatisfactory, that gives no Satisfaction, offensive, displeasing.
Disatisfied, not satisfied, displeased, discontented.
 To **Dissect**, to cut open a dead Body.
Dissection, a cutting asunder or in pieces; the anatomizing or cutting up of the Body of any living Creature.
 To **Disseise**, (*Fr. Law Word*) to dispossess, to turn out of Possession.
Disseisee, a Person that is put out of his Lands, &c.
Disseisin, an unlawful dispossessing of a Man of his Land, Tenement, or other intmoveable or incorporeal Right.
Disseisin upon Disseisin, is where the Disseisor is disseised or put out of Possession by another.
Disseisor, he that so puts another out of Possession.
Disseisors, a Woman that puts another Person out of his or her Land or Inheritance, &c.
 To **Dissemble**, (*Lat.*) to pretend or feign, to conceal or cloak, to disguise or counterfeit.
 To **Disseminate**, to spread about; as *to disseminate Errors*.
Disseminare Vacuum. See *Vacuum*.
 † **Dissemination**, a sowing or scattering up and down; a spreading all about.
Disension, Discord, Division, Variance, Strife.
Dissent, Contrariety of Opinion.
 To **Dissent**, to disagree or differ in Opinion.
Dissentaneous, disagreeing, contrary. In *Logic* those things are said *To be dissentaneous*, which are equally manifest among themselves, yet appear more clearly when taken separately.

Dissenter, one that is of a different or contrary Opinion: But the Term *Dissenters* is more especially apply'd to the Non-conformists, that refuse to comply with the Discipline of the Church of *England*.
Dissentory, (old Word) a kind of Stiff.
Disseptum, (*Lat.*) Walls about a House, an Inclosure: It is also sometimes taken by Anatomists for the Diaphragm or Midriff.
Dissertation, a Discourse, Debate, or Treatise upon any Subject.
 To **Disserve one**, to do him a Prejudice.
Disserve, an ill Office or Turn, an Injury or Prejudice.
 † **Dissidence**, a disagreeing or falling out, Discord, Disagreement.
Disserved, separated, divided, parted, or put asunder; as *A Province disserved by a River*.
Dis-hevelled, (*Fr.*) that has the Hair hanging loose.
Dissimilar, (*Lat.*) unlike, that is of a different Kind or Nature.
Dissimilar Leaves, (among *Herbalists*) are the two first Leaves of any Plant, at its first shooting out of the Ground; so call'd, because they are usually of a different Form from the common Leaves of the grown Plant.
Dissimilar Parts, (in *Anat.*) are those that may be divided into various Parts different from one another; or are made up of several *similar Parts*: Thus the Hand consists of Flesh, Bones, Nerves, Muscles, Veins, &c. whose Portions are neither of the same Nature or Name. These are otherwise termed *compound* and *organical Parts*, and opposed to *similar Parts*; which see.
Dissimilitude, Unlikeness: Whence a Form of Speech is so call'd, in which several Things of a different Quality are compar'd one with another; as *The Stork in the Air knows her appointed Times; also the Turtle, the Crane and the Swallow, &c. but my People know not*—*Prov.*
Dissimulatio, (*Lat.*) dissembling, making as tho' that were which is not. Also a Rhetorical Figure the same as *Ironia*.
Dissimulation, a dissembling, disguising, or counterfeiting; a concealing what a Man has in his Heart, by making a Shew of one thing and being another.
 To **Dissipate**, to disperse or scatter, to drive away, to remove, to dissolve; to consume, waste, or spend.
Dissipation, a dissipating, consuming, wasting, &c.
 † **Dissociation**, a separating of Company, a putting asunder.
Dissoluble, that may, or is apt to be dissolv'd.
 To **Dissolve**, to pierce thro' a solid Body and divide its Parts, to soften, to melt, to break off, to spoil the Force of. In *Chymistry*, to change some hard Matter into a liquid Form, by means of a certain Liquor fit for that Purpose.
 A **Dissolvent**, a Medicine to dissolve Humours: In a Chymical Sense, any Liquor that is proper for dissolving a mixt Body, and usually term'd a *Menstruum*.
Dissolving Medicines. See *Discussion* and *Dissuffere*.
Dissolute, debauched, riotous, lewd, given over to a loose Life.
Dissolutio, (*Lat.*) a dissolving or loosing; also a Figure in *Rhetorick*, the same as *Dialyton*; which see.
Dissolution, a dissolving or separation of Parts; an abolishing or breaking off: Also *Dissoluteness*, Debauchery, Lewdness, Riot or Excess. Among Apothecaries, &c. the mingling and dissolving of
 Electuaries

Electuaries or Powders in a Decoction, or in simple Water: In *Chymistry*, the turning of hard Bodies into Liquors.

Dissonance, (in *Musick*) a disagreeable Interval between two Sounds, which being continu'd together offend the Ear; a Discord in Tunes or Voices: Whence it is figuratively taken for a Contrariety or Difference in Opinion, &c.

Dissonant, untunable, jarring, disagreeing.

To **Disswade** or **Disswade**, to advise to the contrary, to divert or put one off from a Design, &c.

Disswasion, the Act of disswading.

Disswasive, that serves to disswade.

A **Disswasive**, a Discourse, Argument, or Reason proper for disswading.

Disyllable. See *Disyllable*.

Distaff, a well known Instrument us'd in Spinning. The Crown of *France* never falls to the *Distaff*, i. e. is never inherited by Women.

Distance, (*Lat.*) the Space between one thing and another, whether in point of Time, Place or Quality: In *Navigation*, the Number of Degrees, Leagues, &c. that a Ship has sail'd from any proposed Point; or the Space in Degrees, Leagues, &c. between any two Places.

Distance of the Bastions, (in *Fortif.*) is the Side of the exterior or outward *Polygon*.

Distance of Polygons, is the Line made from the Flank, and its Prolongation to the exterior *Polygon*.

Distanced, set at a convenient Distance; outstrip'd or left behind in a Race.

Distant, being far asunder, differing.

Distaste, Dislike.

To **Distaste**, to give Distaste, to take Offence, to displease, to dislike.

Distemper, Disease, Sickness, Indisposition; the Troubles or Disorders of a Kingdom or State: Also a kind of Painting, when the Colours are mixt with Size, Whites of Eggs, or any such proper glewy Substance, and not with Oil or Water: In which Case the Piece is said *To be done in Distemper*, as the admirable *Cartons* are at *Hanpton-Court*.

To **Distemper**, to put out of Temper, to trouble.

To **Distend**, to stretch or stuff out.

A **Distension**, a distending or stretching out: In a *Medicinal* Sense, it is when any Parts of the Body are puff'd up, widen'd or loosen'd, as the Guts by Wind, &c. whence Oppressions and Pains are often occasion'd.

To **Determine**, to bound one Place from another; to divide, separate, or part.

To **Dis throne**. See *Desthron*.

Distich, (*Gr.*) a pair or couple of Verses in a Poem, containing a compleat Sense.

Disticchia, a double Row of Hairs on the Eye-lids.

Disticum Hordeum, the lesser sort of Barley, having a double Row of Grains in the Ear.

To **Distill**, (*Lat.*) to drop or run down by little and little: In a *Chymical* Sense, to draw off some of the Principles of a mixt Body, as the Water, Oil, Spirit, Salt, or Earth, in proper Vessels, by means of Fire.

To **Distill per Ascensum**, is when the Matter to be distill'd is above the Fire, or when Fire is put under the Vessel that contains the Matter.

To **Distill per Descensum**, when the Matter to be distill'd is below the Fire, or when Fire is plac'd over the containing Vessel, so that the moist Parts being made thin, and the Vapour which rises from them not being able to fly away upwards, it sinks down, and distills at the Bottom of the Vessel.

Distillable, that may be distilled.

Distillation, a distilling or dropping down. A-

mong some Writers that treat of *Physick*, a flowing of Humours from the Brain: In *Chymistry*, a drawing out of the moist Parts of Bodies, by Virtue of Heat, which are first dissolv'd into a Vapour, and then thicken'd again by Cold.

Distillations, are also those watrish Vapours, that the Sun draws up into the Air, and which, when the Sun is set, fall to the Earth again; the same that we commonly call *Dew*.

Distinct, different, separate from another, clear, plain.

Distinct Base, (in *Opticks*) is that precise Distance from the *Pole* of a *Convex-Glass*, in which Objects beheld through it appear distinct and well defin'd; so that 'tis the same with what is otherwise term'd the *Focus*.

Distinct Vision. See *Vision*.

Distinction, a noting the difference of Things, Separation; a distinguishing or marking by Points.

Distinctive, that serves to make a Distinction; as *A Distinctive Mark*.

To **Distinguish**, to discern, to note or mark; to put a Difference between, to divide or part: Also to make eminent, to raise above the common Level, by one's Wit, Valour, Learning, &c.

Distinguishable, that may be distinguish'd.

To **Disport**, to wrest aside, to pull awry.

Disortion or **Disortion**, a pulling awry, a wresting or wringing several ways. In *Surgery*, it is when the Parts of an animal Body are ill plac'd or ill figur'd.

To **Distract**, (properly to draw or pull asunder) to interrupt, perplex or trouble; to make one mad, or put one out of his Wits; to rend or divide.

Distracted, a wandering or perplexity of Mind; Distractedness, Madness, Frenzy.

To **Distrain**, to attach or seize upon one's Goods for the satisfaction of a Debt, &c.

Distress, the Act of Distraint: In Common Law it is defin'd to be a Compulsion, whereby a Man is forc'd to appear in Court, or to pay a Debt or Duty deny'd: Also a great Straight, Adversity or Calamity.

Distressed, brought into Distress, reduc'd to Extremity or Misery.

To **Distribute**, to divide, part, or share; to bestow or deal among several Persons, to dispose or set in order.

Distributio, (*Lat.*) Distribution: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when we apply to every thing its peculiar Property; as Wantonness to the Eyes, Robbery to the Hands, &c. In *Logick*, a resolving of the Whole into Parts.

Distribution, the Act of distributing, dividing, sharing, &c.

Distribution of the Chyle, (in an animal Body) is when that Juice, after a due working in the Stomach and Guts, soaks into, and through the glandulous Coat of the Intestines, passes thro' the *Lacteal* Veins, and its proper Channel, along the Side of the Chest; and at last falls into the Subclavian Vein, that it may circulate with the Blood and receive its Colour.

Distributive, that serves to distribute.

Distributive Justice, that Justice which is administer'd by a Judge, Arbitrator, or Umpire, who, in executing his Office, may be said to give every Man his own.

Distributive Pronoun, (in *Grammar*) is such a one as betokens a reducing into several Orders or Distinctions, as *Singuli*, *Bini*, *Terni*, &c.

Districtia, (*Gr.*) a double Row of Hair on the Eye-lids.

District, (*Lat.*) a particular Territory, the Extent of a Jurisdiction.

Distractiones, (in ancient Writers) Distrains or Distresses, *i. e.* Goods seiz'd and kept till Payment and full Satisfaction be made.

Districtus, a District, a Place of Jurisdiction: In a Law Sense, it is sometimes taken for the Circuit, within which a Man may be forc'd to make his Appearance.

Distringas, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, or other Officer, requiring him to distrain for a Debt to the King, &c. or for his Appearance at a Day.

Distrust, Suspicion, Jealousy, Misgiving.

To **Disturb**, to interrupt, to let, or hinder; to trouble, vex or cross; to disorder, or put in confusion.

Disturbance, a disturbing, Trouble, Vexation, Disorder, Tumult or Uproar.

Disunion, Division, Disagreement, Odds.

To **Disunite**, to divide or set at Variance, to separate or disjoin.

Disusage or **Disuse**, a disusing, a being out of use.

To **Disuse**, to forbear the use of, to leave off; to break one's self of a Use or Custom.

Disyllable, a Word that consists only of two Syllables, as *Bounty*.

Ditch-burr or **Clot-burr**, a sort of Herb.

Dithyramb or **Dithyrambus**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Hymn antiently sung in Honour of *Bacchus* the God of Wine; a jovial Song full of Transport and Poetical Fury.

Dithyrambick, belonging to such Composures; as a *Dithyrambick Poet*.

Ditone, (in *Musick*) a double Tone, or the greater Third, an Interval which comprehends two Tones. The Proportion of the Parts that make the *Ditones*, is as 4 to 5; and that of the *Semitones*, as 5 to 6.

Ditrocheus, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, which consists of two *Trochees*, as *Cantillena*.

Dittander or **Dittany**, an Herb of a cleansing Quality and sharp Taste, otherwise call'd *Peppervort*.

Ditto, (*Ital.*) the aforesaid, or the same; a Word much us'd in Merchants-Accounts, and Relations of foreign News, to express the same Commodity or Place with that immediately before mention'd.

Ditology, (*Gr.*) double Reading, such as several Texts of Scripture will admit of.

Ditty, a Song that has the Words set in *Musick*.

Divan, a great solemn Council or Court of Justice among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

Divapozation, (*Lat.* in *Chymistry*) a driving out of Vapors by means of Fire.

Divarticated, spread wide from another; set asunder, or at a distance; straddling.

Divartication, a divarticating or wide spreading.

To **Dive**, to duck, or go under Water; to scan, sift, or enquire narrowly into a Business.

Diver, a Person that dives; also a Water-Fowl, otherwise call'd a *Didapper*.

Diverberation, (*Lat.*) a striking or beating.

Divergence-Point. See *Virtual Focus*.

Divergent or **Diverging**, Rays (in *Opticks*) are those Rays which going from a Point of a visible Object are dispersed, and continually depart one from another, accordingly as they are removed from the Object.

Divers, sundry, several, many.

Divers or **Diverse**, unlike in Circumstances, various, different, contrary: In *Logick* those things are said to be diverse, which have no Opposition to one another, but only differ in Circumstance.

To **Diversify**, to make diverse, to vary, to alter.

Diversion, a turning aside, or driving another way; Recreation or Pastime.

Diversity, a being divers or different, Unlikeness, Variety.

To **Divert**, to lead or turn aside, to take off, to pass over to a thing; to misapply or imbezzle: Also to delight or make chearful.

Diverting, pleasant, agreeable, delightful.

To **Divertise**, the same as to *Divert* in the last Sense, to afford Diversion, to recreate.

Divertisement, Diversion, Pastime, Sport, Pleasure.

Dives, (*Lat.*) rich, wealthy; the proper Name of the rich Man in the Gospel-Parable.

To **Dive**. See *To Devest*.

To **Divide**, to sever, part, or put asunder, to distinguish; to disunite, to set at variance, or at odds; to distribute, or share.

Dividend, a Share of the yearly Salary, equally and justly divided among the Fellows of a College in the University: Also an equal Share of the Profits of a Joint-Stock in a Company or Corporation: In *Arithmetick*, it is a Number given to be divided by another into certain equal Parts.

Dividenda, a Word us'd in old *Latin* Records for an Indenture; whence *Dividend* in the *Exchequer* seems to be one part of an Indenture.

Dividers, a Mathematical Instrument, like a pair of Compasses, usually made of Steel, and confin'd by a Screw to be more steady in small Operations.

Divisale, (in *Arithm.*) is a Number in the Rule of *Division*, comprehending Part of the *Dividend* distinguish'd by a Point, whereof the Question must be ask'd, how often the *Divisor* is contain'd in it.

Divinale, (old Word) a Riddle.

Divination, the Art of Divining, a guessing or telling of things secret, or that are to come.

Divinatio Virgula. See *Virgula Divinatoria*.

Divine, belonging to God, godly, heavenly; excellent, admirable.

A **Divine**, a Professor of Divinity.

To **Divine**, to foretel, to discover by guess.

Diviner, a Soothsayer, a cunning Man, a Conjurer.

Divinistre, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for a Divine or Doctor of Divinity.

Divinity, the divine Nature and Essence, the Deity or Godhead: Also that noble Science which has God, and the Things reveal'd by him, for its Object; the Knowledge of divine Mysteries.

Divisa, (in ancient Deeds) a Devise or bequeathing of Goods by last Will and Testament; also a Devise, Sentence, or Decree.

Divisa, Divises or Bounds, the Borders or Limits of Division between Countries, Parishes or Lands: Hence the *Devises* or *Divises*, a Town in *Wiltshire*, took Name from its Scituation in the Borders of the *West-Saxon* and *Mercian* Kingdoms.

Divisibility, (in *Philos.*) a being divisible, the Capacity of suffering a Division into several Parts, or that Disposition of a natural Body whereby it is conceiv'd to have Parts into which it might be actually divided, or, at least, in the Mind.

Divisible, that may be divided.

Division, a dividing or severing, the distributing of any Whole into its proper Parts: Also Separation, a going into Parties; Discord, Variance, Odds.

Divison, (in *Arithm.*) is that Rule by which we discover how often one Number is contain'd in another; or it shews how to divide a proposed Number into as many equal Parts as you please. In *Geometry*, it changes the *Species* or kind of a Quantity; as a Surface divided by a Line gives a Line, a Solid by a Line produces a Surface, &c.

In *Musick*, **Divison** is the dividing of a Tune into

into many small Notes, as *Quavers*, *Semiquavers*, &c. And *To run Division*, is to play on an Instrument, or to sing after such a Manner.

In *Species* or *Algebra*, **Division** is a reducing the Dividend or Divisor to the Form of a Fraction, which Fraction is the *Quotient*: Thus, if *a* were to be divided by *b*, it must be plac'd thus, $\frac{a}{b}$; and that Fraction is the Quotient; tho' some write it thus $b \overline{) a}$ or $a \div b$.

Division Logical, is an Oration or Speech, explaining a Thing part by part.

Division Geometrical or **Division in Lines**, is otherwise call'd *Application*, the Design of which, in the Construction of plain Problems, is this, *viz.* a Rectangle being given, as also a Right-Line to find another Right-Line, so that the Rectangle contained under it, and the Right-Line given, shall be equal to the Rectangle first given; which *Erection* or *Construction* is call'd the Application of a given Rectangle to a Right-Line given; and the Right-Line, arising by such Application, is term'd the *Parabola* or *Geometrical Quotient*.

Division Physical, is a Separation of the Parts of Quantity; so that what was before one continued Body, is sever'd into many Parts.

A **Division**, (in the Art of Printing) is a small Rule or Line set betwixt two Words; as a *Corn-field*, a *Field-battle*, a *Pocket-book*, &c. In Military Discipline, it is a certain Body of Men in a Company of Horse or Foot, led up by a particular Officer.

Divisor, (in *Arith.*) the dividing Number, or that by which the *Dividend* is to be divided, *i. e.* the Number which shews into how many equal Parts the *Dividend* must be divided.

Divisor Common. See *Common Divisor*.

Divisors Just. See *Just Divisors*.

Divorce or **Devoice**, (in Common Law) is a Separation of two Persons, actually marry'd together, one from the other, not only with respect to Bed and Board, but also all other Conditions belonging to the Bond of Wedlock, which is only allow'd upon a Nullity of the Marriage, by reason of some essential Impediment; as Nearness of Kin within the Degrees forbidden, Pre-contract, Impotency, Adultery, &c.

Bill of Divorce, a Writing, which, according to the old *Levitical* Law, a Woman divorc'd was to receive from her Husband upon that Occasion.

Divorcement, the Act of Divorcing.

Diuretic, (*Gr.*) a Separation of the Urine by the Reins, or a voiding of it through the Bladder, &c.

Diuretical, or **Diuretick**, that provokes or causes Urine.

Diureticks, those Medicines, which by thinning, parting and dissolving the Blood, carry down the *Serum* or Urine through the Reins into the Bladder.

Diurnal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Day, daily: In *Astrology*, those Planets or Signs are said *To be Diurnal*, which contain more active than passive Qualities; as on the contrary, those that abound in passive Qualities are term'd *Nocturnal*.

Diurnal Arch, is the Arch or Number of Degrees, that the Sun, Moon, or any Star, describes between its Rising and Setting.

Diurnal Motion of a Planet, is so many Degrees and Minutes, &c. as any Planet moves by its Motion in 24 Hours.

Diurnal Motion of the Earth, (in the *Copernican* System) is that Motion whereby it turns about its own *Axis*, and which causes the interchangeable Succession of Day and Night.

A **Diurnal**, a Register for setting down things daily done; a Journal, or Day-book.

Duration, Duration, Lastingness; especially the long Continuance of any Being.

† **Divulgation**, a divulging, publishing or spreading abroad.

To **Divulge**, to publish, to set or spread abroad.

Divulsion, a pulling violently away or asunder.

Dizzard, a silly sottish Fellow.

Dizziness, Giddiness or swimming of the Head. See *Vertigo*.

De-lasolere, the Name of the Fifth Note in each of the three Septenaries or Combinations of Seven in the *Gam-us*, or ordinary Scale of Musick; only in the lowermost Septenary *La* is wanting; and *Re* in the uppermost.

Dobeter or **Doubler**, a great Dish or Platter.

Dobuni, an antient People of *Great Britain*, who liv'd in those Parts which are now call'd *Oxfordshire* and *Glocestershire*.

Doced or **Douced**, (old Word) a Musical Instrument commonly call'd a *Dulcimer*.

Doctimus or **Doctimus**, (*Gr.*) a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verse or Prose, consisting of five Syllables; a Short and two Long, a Short and a Long, as *ămícōs tēnēs*.

Docible or **Docile**, (*Lat.*) teachable, apt to learn.

Docility, Teachableness, Tractableness, tractable Temper.

Dock, a great Pit, Pond or Creek by the Side of an Harbour, made convenient to work in, with two large Flood-gates; so that it may be kept dry till a Ship be built or repair'd therein; and then being open'd, let in the Water to float and launch her; and this is call'd a *Dry-Dock*. A *Wet-Dock* is any Place where a Ship may be hal'd into the Ooze, out of the Tides way.

Dock, a kind of Herb, whose Root is good against the *Yellow Jaundice*, *Itch*, and other breakings out.

Dock, call'd *Patience*, a sort of Sorrel, the Leaves of which are now and then mixt with those of common Sorrel.

Dock-Drylapathum or **Sharp-pointed Dock**, an Herb, whose Roots brew'd in Ale or Beer, are excellent for the Scurvy.

Among Hunters, **Dock** is taken for the fleshy part of a Boar's Chine, between the middle and the Buttock; also the Stump of a Beast's Tail.

To **Dock**, to cut off the Tail: In Sea-Language, a Ship is said *To have dock'd herself*, when being brought on oazy Ground, she has made herself a Place to lie in.

Dock-cresses, a sort of Herb.

Docked, as strong-docked, *i. e.* that has strong Reins and Sinews, lusty, stout.

Docket, a little Bill ty'd to Goods or Wares, and directed to the Person and Place they are to be sent to: In a Law Sense, a small piece of Paper or Parchment, containing the Heads of a larger Writing: Also a Subscription at the Foot of Letters Patent, made by an Officer call'd the *Clerk of the Dockets*.

Doctor, (*Lat. i. e.* Teacher) one that has taken the highest Degree at an University in any Art or Science, as *A Doctor of Divinity*, *Law*, *Physick*, *Musick*, &c.

Doctors Commons, a College near *St. Paul's Church London*, first founded by *Dr. Henry Harvey* Dean of the Arches, for the Professors of the Civil Law, and so call'd, because they formerly liv'd there in a Collegiate Manner, lodging and dining together.

Doctoral, belonging to a Doctor.

Doctress, a Female Doctor, a Woman that practises Physick.

Doctrinal, relating to a Point of Doctrine, instructive.

Doctrine,

Doctrine, Learning, Knowledge, Maxims, or Tenets.

Document, an Instruction or Lesson, an Admonition or Warning, an Example or Instance.

† To **Documentize**, to instruct.

Docus, (*Gr.*) a Beam or piece of Timber; also a kind of fiery Meteor like a Beam.

Dodder (old Word) unhorned; also lopped as a Tree, having the Branches cut off.

Dodder, a Weed that winds about other Herbs.

Doderadactylum (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the first of the small Guts, so nam'd by the Ancients, as if it were of the length of twelve Fingers; but it is most usually call'd *Duodenum*; which see.

Dodecaedron (in *Geom.*) one of the five regular Bodies; being a Solid comprehended under, or bounded by Twelve equal and equilateral *Pentagons*.

Dodecagon, a regular *Polygon*, consisting of twelve equal Sides and Angles; which may be fortify'd with the same Number of Bastions.

Dodecapharmacum, a Medicinal Composition, consisting of twelve Simples or Ingredients, as *Unguentum Apostolicum*, or the Apostles Ointment.

Dodecatemora, (in *Astron.*) the Twelve Signs *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, &c. so call'd, because every one of them is the twelfth Part of the *Zodiack*.

Dodecarthos, a kind of Herb with Leaves like *Letuce*; also a secret Banquet that the Emperor *Augustus* made, consisting of twelve Guests of both Sexes.

Dodkin, a small Piece of Money, which some think to be of the same Value as our Farthing.

Dodo, the Monk-swan of *St. Maurice's* Island, a Bird having a great Head, cover'd with a Skin resembling a Monk's Cowl.

Dodrans (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) nine Ounces, nine Parts of Twelve, or three Parts of Four, with respect to any entire thing so divided; also a full Span from the Thumb's-end to the top of the little Finger.

Dog (*Heb.* *Careful*) King *Saul's* chief Herdsman, who betray'd *David*.

Dog, a well known Creature.

Dog-hyter or **Smelt-hyter**, a Shrub.

Dog-days. See *Canicular Days*.

Dog-draw (in the *Forest-law*) a Term us'd when any Man is found drawing after a Deer, by the Scent of a Hound which he leads in his Hand: This is one of the four Circumstances, wherein a Forester may arrest the Body of an Offender against Vert or Venison; the other three being *Back-behind*, *Bloody-hand* and *Stable-stand*; which see.

Dog-fennel, a Plant that has dark green Leaves, and broad white Flowers at the Top of the Branches, without Scent.

Dogs-bane, an Herb so call'd, because it kills Dogs.

Dogs-grass, a Plant common in Gardens and plough'd Fields, good to provoke Urine, and waste the Stone.

Dogs-Mercury, a sort of Herb.

Dogs-stones, a kind of *Satyrian* or *Rag-wort*, an Herb of great Virtue in provoking Venery, and otherwise call'd *Adders-grass*, perhaps because *Adders* or *Vipers* use to lurk about it.

Dogs-tooth or **Dogs-tooth Thiolet**, another sort of *Satyrian* half a Foot high, with a single Flower of a White, Purple, Red, or Yellow Colour, set with six Chives rooted long and white, like a Dog's Tooth.

To **Dog one**, to follow one close, in order to know where he is going.

Doge of Venice or Genoa, the Duke or Chief Magistrate of either of those Commonwealths.

Dogged, that is of a doggish Humour, fullen, surlly, crabbed.

Dogger, a kind of small light Ship of about eighty Tun Burden, with a Well like a Cullender in the Middle, wherein live Cod-fish are put to bring them to the Shore or River's Mouth.

Dogger-fish, Fish formerly brought in such Vessels to *Blackney-Haven*, and elsewhere.

Dogget, See *Docker*.

Dogget or **Rhyme-dogget**, pitiful Poetry; sorry paltry Verses.

Dogma (*Gr.*) a Decree, a received Opinion; a Maxim or Tenet.

Dogmatica Medictna, the rational Method of practising Physick, such as was us'd by *Hippocrates* and *Galen*: Whence those Physicians are call'd *Dogmatical*, who, upon the Principles of School-Philosophy, reject all Medicinal Virtues that they think not reducible to manifest Qualities.

Dogmatical or **Dogmatick**, a relating to a *Dogma*, instructive; also peremptory or positive, wedded to his own Opinion.

Dogmatici (*Lat.*) Physicians that confirm their Experience by Reason.

Dogmatick Philosophy, that sort of Philosophy, which being grounded upon sound Principles, positively assures a thing, and is opposed to *Sceptick*.

Dogmatist, one that dogmatizes, a dogmatical Teacher; brings in any new Sect or Opinion, a Broacher of strange Doctrines.

To **Dogmatize**, to speak positively or peremptorily, to give Precepts or Instructions; to teach new Opinions, or dispute the Truths of Religion.

Doit or **Doitkin**, a small base Coin in the Low-Countries, of less Value than our Farthing, prohibited by *Stat. 3. H. 5.* Whence the Phrase, *He is not worth a Doit, or a Doitkin.*

Doke, a Word us'd in *Essex*, and *Suffolk*, for a deep Ditch or Furrow.

Dol (*Welsb*) a low Meadow by a River's side; whence the Town of *Deal* in *Kent* took its Name.

Dolabra (*Lat.*) a Carpenter's Ax, a Chip-Ax, a Cooper's Addz, a great Planer; also the Pontifical Ax with which the *Roman* Priests us'd to knock down Beasts offer'd in Sacrifice.

Dole (*Sax.*) a Part or Portion. The Word still signifies a Share, a distributing or dealing of Alms, a liberal Gift of a Nobleman to the People.

Doles or **Dols**, certain Balks or Slips of Pasture left between the Furrows in plow'd Lands.

Dole-fish, that Fish which the Fishermen, employ'd every Year in the North Seas, usually receive for their Allowance.

Dole-meadow, a Meadow wherein divers Persons have a Share.

Doleful (*Lat.*) woeful, mournful, lamentable, sad.

Dolgbote (*Sax.* Law-word) a Recompence made for a Wound or Scar.

Dolichurus (*Gr.*) that has a long Tail. *Dolichurus Versus*, a long-tail'd Verse, having a Foot or Syllable too much.

Dolichus, a Space of Ground containing 12 Furlongs, or 24, according to *Suidas*; also the *French-bean* or *Kidney-bean*, a sort of Pulse.

Dollar, a foreign Coin; The *Zealand*, or common *Dollar*, is worth 3 s. Sterling, the *Specie-Dollar* 5 s. The *Dollar* of *Riga* 4 s. 8 d. Of *Lunenburgh* and *Brigaw* 4 s. 2 d. Of *Hamburg* 3 s. 2 d.

Dolling (old Word) warming.

Dolorous (*Lat.*) painful, sorrowful, woeful, grievous, sad.

† **Dolour**, Pain, Grief, Sorrow, Affliction, Torment, Anguish.

Dolphin (*Gr.*) a Sea-fish with a round arched Back, the Flesh of which is like that of an Ox: Also the Name of a Northern Constellation. See *Delphin*.

Dolphin or **Dauphin**, a Title given to the French King's Eldest Son, whose Coat of Arms is set out with Dolphins and *Flowers-de-luce*. See *Dauphin*.

Dolphins (in *Gunnery*) the Handles that are made to some pieces of Ordinance. See *Maniglions*.

Dolt, a meer Sot, or Block-head.

Doltish, stupid, sottish, dull.

Dolven (old word) buried, from *Delve* to dig.

Dolyman, a kind of *Turkish* Garment.

Domboc (*i. e.* Book of Judgment) a Statute-Book belonging to the *Englisch Saxons*, in which the Laws of their Kings were contain'd.

Dome (*Ital.*) a Town-house or chief Meeting-place of a City or Town: In *Architecture*, a vaulted Roof or Tower of a Church, or any such great Building; a Cupulo, as that of *St. Paul's Church London*, *St. Peter's at Rome*, &c. Among Chymists, a kind of arched Cover for a Reverberatory Furnace.

Dome, is also a *Saxon* Word for Doom or Judgment: Whence *Falling of Domes*, a *Scotch* Phrase, which signifies a reversing of Judgment, or making void Decrees.

Domes-man or **Dooms-man**, a Judge or Person appointed to doom or determine Suits at Law, or Differences: Also a Confessor or Priest that hears Confessions.

Domestick (*Lat.*) belonging to the Household or Family; as *A domestick Servant*, *Chaplain*, &c.

Domitil, a Dwelling-house, a place of Habitation or Abode.

Domigerium (in ancient *Latin* Writers) *Damage*, *Danger*.

Domina, Dame, Lady, a Title formerly given to those honourable Women that held a Barony in their own Right of Inheritance.

Domination, Dominion, Empire, Sovereignty, Lordship, Rule, Authority.

Dominations, is also one of the Nine Orders of Angels.

To **Dominate**, to govern, to bear rule or sway, to be Lord and Master, to insult, vapour, or lord it over.

Domini, as *Anno Domini* (*i. e.* in the Year of our Lord) an Expression commonly us'd to denote the Computation or Date of Time from the Birth of our Lord and Saviour *Jesus Christ*.

Dominica or **Dies Dominicus**, the Lord's day, which takes Name from our Blessed Saviour's Resurrection, and is commonly call'd *Sunday*.

Dominica in *Kamis Palmatum*, Palm-Sunday, so call'd from the Palm-branches, and other Green Boughs formerly distributed on that Day, in Remembrance of our Lord's solemn riding to *Jerusalem*.

Dominical Letter, one of the first seven Letters of the Alphabet, with which the *Sundays* throughout the whole Year are mark'd in the *Almanacks*.

Dominicans, an Order of Friars, founded by one *Dominick* a *Spaniard*, about *A. D.* 1206.

Dominicum (*Lat.*) the Blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Dominicum or **Terræ Dominicales**, a Law-Term signifying Demain or Demesne, *i. e.* Lands not let out to Tenants, but kept for the Lord's own Use and Service. See *Demain*.

Dominicum antiquum Regis, the King's ancient Demesne, or such Royal Manours as were reserv'd to the Crown, for maintaining of the King's Household, and not disposed of to Barons or Knights to be held by any feudatory or military Service.

Dominion, Government, Rule, Authority, Jurisdiction; the Extent of a Kingdom, or State.

Dominium (*Lat.*) Dominion, Lordship, Empire, Principality, Ownership: In some of our ancient Writers, Right, or Legal Power; also a Lordship or Manour.

Domino, a kind of Hood worn by the Canons of a Cathedral Church; also a Mourning Veil for Women.

Dominus, a Lord or Master, a Ruler, a Landlord: This Title in ancient Times being set before the Name of a Person, denoted him a Knight or a Clergy-man; yet it was sometimes given to a Gentleman of Quality, tho' not a Knight, especially if he were Lord of a Manour.

Domicellus (*q. d.* little Lord) a Title heretofore given to the Natural Sons of the *French* Kings.

Domo reparanda, a Writ for one against his Neighbour, by the Fall of whose House, going to Decay, he fears some Damage may come to his own.

Domus, a House, a Lodging, a Dwelling-place.

Domus Conversorum, the ancient Name of the House where the Rolls are kept in *Chancery-Lane*, *London*, so call'd, because it was inhabited by *Jews* that were converted to Christianity.

Don, a *Spanish* Word for Lord or Master.

Donaria (*Lat.*) certain Gifts and Presents made by the *Romans* to their Gods, and hung up in their Temples, also the Temples where those Gifts were offer'd.

Donation, a Publick Act whereby one may make over to another the Property of all or part of his Estate, a Deed of Gift, a Grant.

Donatists, a Sect of Hereticks raised by *Donatus* Bishop of *Carthage*, *A. C.* 358. They held the Son of God to be less than the Father, and the Holy Ghost to be inferiour to the Son, and affirm'd the True Church to be only in *Africa*.

Donativum or **Donative**, a Largess or Benevolence in Money or Corn, which the Emperors bestow'd upon Soldiers, to gain their good Will and Votes in time of Need: The Word is still us'd for a Dole, free Gift, or Present, made by a Prince, or Noble-man.

In a Law sense, a **Donative** is a Benefice merely given and collated by the Patron to a Clerk, without Presentation to the Bishop, and without any Institution or Induction by the Bishop's Order.

Donax (*Gr.*) a sort of Reed or Cane, of which Arrows were made; also a kind of Sea-Fish.

Donee (*Lat.* Law word) the Person to whom Lands or Tenements are given.

Dongeon or **Danjon** (*F.*) a Tower or Platform in the midst of a Castle; a Turret or Closet rais'd in the very top of a House. In *Fortification*, a large Tower or Redoubt of a Fortref, where the Garrison may retreat in case of Necessity, and capitulate with greater Advantage.

Donour (*Lat.*) a Giver, a Benefactor: In a Law sense, one that gives Lands, &c. to another. See *Fioffer*.

Donum, a Gift, a Reward, a Present: In old Records, any sort of Endowment, Right, or Property in Goods, &c.

Dools. See *Doles*.

Doom (*Sax.*) Sentence or Judgment.

Dooms-day, the Day of Judgment in the future State.

Doomday-Book, a Tax-book, made in the time of King *Edward* the Confessor, or, as others say, of *William* the Conqueror, and still kept in the Exchequer, wherein all the Lands thro' *England* are register'd, with the Names of those that then had them in Possession.

Dooms-man, a Judge. See *Domes-man*.

Doe, the Drone-bee, an Insect: Also a Term us'd at *Westminster-School*, for leave to sleep a while.

Dorado (*Span. i. e.* gilded over) a Fish otherwise call'd the *Sea-bream*, or *Amber-Fish*, the Head of which in the Water is green, and the Body as yellow as Gold: It is as good Meat as a *Trout* or *Salmon*, and is usually catch'd with a piece of White Linnen fasten'd to an Hook.

Dorcus (*Gr.*) the *Roe-buck*, a wild Beast very common in *Scotland*; also a proper Name of Women.

Dorce, a Sea-fish, otherwise call'd *St. Peter's Fish*.

Doxes or **Black-Clocks**, a sort of Insects that are great Destroyers of all kind of Corn, whilst it lies dry in the Ground, and before it sprouts.

Dorias's Wound-wort, a large Herb with broad Leaves, so call'd from one Captain *Dorias*, who made Use of it to cure himself and his Soldiers, when Wounded.

Dorick Dialect. See *Dialect*.

Dorick Mood (in *Musick*) one of the five Moods or Tones in use among the Ancients, which consisted of slow-run'd Notes, and was proper for stirring up Persons to Sobriety and Piety; so call'd from one of the Provinces of *Greece*, where it was first invented.

Dorick Order (in *Architec.*) one of the Five Orders, which likewise took Name from the *Dorians*, wherein the simple Columns or Pillars without Pilasters are $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 8 Modules high; but if they have Pilasters, their Height reckoning Base and Chapter must be 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Modules. However it is observable, That tho' a Module in all the other Pillars be a Diameter divided into 60 equal Parts, yet in this Order the Module is to be accounted but as the Semi-Diameter, and is therefore of 30 such Parts.

Dormant (*Lat. i. e.* being a-sleep) a Term us'd by Heralds when a Lion is borne in any Coat of Arms in a sleeping Posture. Money is also said *To lie Dormant*, when it is not put to Use or improved in Trade.

Dormant Tree (among Carpenters) a great Beam that lies a-cross an House, and is by some call'd a *Summer*.

Dormant Writing, a Deed that has a Blank to put in the Name of any Person.

Dorner or **Dorner Window**, a sort of Window made in the Roof of a House.

Dormitory or **Dorter**, a Sleeping-place, or Bed-chamber, especially in a Monastery. See *Dorter*.

Dormouse, a sort of Wild-Rat that is nourish'd in a Tree, and sleeps all the Winter in the hollow of it.

Dorwick, a kind of Stuff us'd for Curtains, Carpets and Hangings, so call'd from *Doornick*, or *Tournay*, a City in *Flanders*, where it was first made.

Doron (*Gr.*) a Gift or Present; also a kind of ancient Measure, the same as *Palest*. Which see.

Dorsicum, an Herb like Wolf-bane in shape, but not in Qualities; for it is said to be a Sovereign Cordial, and to resist the Poison both of venomous Creatures and Drugs.

Dorothy, a proper Name of Women, signifying the Gift of God.

Dorp or **Thorp**, a Country-Town, or Village.

Dorset or **Dosset**, a sort of Pannier or great Basket, to carry Things on Horse-back.

Dors Latissimus. See *Latissimus Dorsi*.

Dors Longissimus, a Muscle which arises from the Spine of the *Os Illium*, and the upper part of the *Sacrum*, as also from all the Spines of the *Vertebra* of the Loins, and in its Ascent is inserted to the transverse Processes of the same *Vertebra*: This

great Muscle, as it marches over the last Rib, divides it self into two, of which the innermost next the Spine still retains its Name, but the outermost is call'd *Sacrolumbalis*.

Dorsiferous or **Dorsiferous Plants**, such as are of the Capillary kind, without Stalks, and bear their Seeds on the back-side of their Leaves: These are also term'd by some Herbalists *Epiphylla*, or *Epiphyllisperma*; and by others *Hypophyllisperma*. See *Capillary Plants*.

Dorsum (*Lat.*) the Back, or hinder part of the Chest; also the back or out-side of the Hand or Foot.

Dort or **Dordrecht**, an ancient and rich City of *Holland*, famous for the Synod or great Assembly of Calvinistical Divines held there, *A. D.* 1618.

Dorter, **Dortot**, or **Dorture**, the common Room or Place, where all the Friars of one Convent sleep together, and lie all Night.

Dose (*Gr.*) the set quantity of a Potion or other Medicine given or prescribed at once by a Physician to his Patient.

Dosel or **Dosel**, a rich Canopy under which Princes sit; also the Curtain of a Chair of State.

Dosens or **Dozens**, a sort of straight Cloaths made in *Devonshire*.

Dostners. See *Deciners*.

Dosology (*Gr.*) a Discourse concerning the Dose or Quantity of Herbs or Drugs, *i. e.* how much of every one ought to be taken at a Time, as well in compounded as in simple Medicines.

Dosale or **Dosale** (in old *Latin* Writers) Hangings, or Tapestry.

Dosser. See *Dorser*.

Dossil, a kind of Tent, to be put in Wounds.

Dotage, a dotting, a being stupid or dull.

Dotard, a dotting Fellow.

To Dote, to grow dull, foolish, or senseless; to lose one's Senses. **To dote upon**, to be extremely fond of.

Dote assignanda (*Lat.*) a Writ directed to the Escheator, and lying for the Widow of the King's Tenant in chief, who makes Oath in Chancery, that she will not Marry without the King's leave.

Dote unde nihil habet, a Writ of Dower that lies for a Widow against the Tenant, who bought Land of her Husband in his Life-time; of which he was possessed only in Fee simple or Fee-tail, in such sort as the Issue of them both might have inherited it.

Dotbien (*Gr.*) a Felon, Whitlow or Boil; but it is more especially taken by some Writers for a kind of hard Swelling or Push, as big as a Pidgeon's Egg, attended with grievous Pain, proceeding from thick Blood.

Dotting Tree (in *Husbandry*) a Tree almost worn out with Age.

Dotkin or **Dodkin**, a small *Dutch* Coin, the Eighth part of a *Stiver*. See *Doit* or *Doitkin*.

Dotterel, a kind of Bird so call'd from its dotting Foolishness, in imitating the Actions of the Fowlers, till it be catch'd in the Net: Of these Birds there is great store in *Lincolnshire*.

Douane, (*Fr.*) a Custom-house or Place where any Duty is paid for Merchandizes, &c. that at *Lyons* in *France* being more especially known to Traders by this Name.

Double, twofold, twice as much, or twice the Value; also dissembling, deceitful or treacherous.

A **Double** (a Term in Printing) the mistake of a Compositor, that sets the same thing twice: Also a *French* Brass-coin worth two *Deniers*.

To Double, to make double, or fold up: Among Hunters, when a Hare keeps in plain Fields, and winds about to deceive the Hounds, it is said *she Doubles*: In *Military Discipline*, **To double** is to put

two Ranks into one, or two Files into one; accordingly as it is express'd by the Word of Command.

Doubles, Folds; in a Law-sense, the Dupliates of Letters Patent.

Double Bastion. See *Bastion*.

Double Descant. See *Descant*.

Double Eccentricity. See *Eccentricity*.

Double Horizontal Dial, a kind of Dial invented by Mr. *Oughtred*, and made of Brass, with a double *Gnomon* or Cock, one to shew the Hour on the outward Circle, and the other to shew the same Hour in the *Stereographic Projection* drawn on the Plate. This Instrument not only finds the Meridian Hour, &c. but also the Sun's Place, Rising and Setting, Declination, Amplitude, *Azimuth* and Diurnal Arch, with many useful Propositions.

Double Flower (in *French*; *La Double Fleur*) the Name of a very beautiful, large and flat Pear, which is best for *Compotes*, and therein exceeds any other Pear.

Double Belltooy, a sort of Herb.

Double Plea, a Plea in which the Defendant alleges for himself two several Matters, against the Plaintiff, in bar of the Action; whereof either is sufficient for that purpose; But this is not to be admitted in the Common-Law; and Sir *Thomas Smith* gives this Reason, because the Tryal is by Twelve illiterate Men, whose Heads are not to be troubled with over many things at once.

Double Quarrel (in *Law*) is a Complaint made by a Clerk or other Person to the Archbishop of the Province, against an Inferior Ordinary, for delaying Justice in some Ecclesiastical Cause; as to give Sentence, to institute a Clerk presented, &c. And this seems to be so termed, because it is most commonly made both against the Judge and the Party, at whose Petition Justice is delay'd.

Double Tenaile or **Flanked Tenaile**. See *Tenaile*.

Double Vessel (in *Chymistry*) is when the Neck of one Bolt-head, or Matrass is join'd and well luted into the Neck of another. And this is us'd for the Circulation of Spirits, in order to their being exalted and refin'd to the highest Degree; as also for the opening or subtilizing of any mixt Body, by a long Digestion.

Double Vassce. See *Vassce*.

Doubler, a large Platter.

Doublet, an old fashion'd sort of Garment: Among Lapidaries, a false Stone or Jewel, consisting of two Pieces join'd together. *Doublets* is also the doubling of a Hare, when she winds up and down, to avoid the Dogs; also a Throw at Dice-play, when two Dice come up with the same Point or Points.

Doublets (in *Heraldry*) the Linings of Robes, Mantles of State, or other Garments.

Doucet, a kind of Custard.

Doucets or **Doucets** (among Hunters) the Stones of a Deer or Stag.

Doucine (*Fr.* in *Architect.*) is an Ornament of the highest part of the Cornice, or a Moulding cut in form of a Wave, half convex and half concave.

Dove, a Female Pidgeon.

Doves-foot, an Herb, a kind of Cranes-bill, good for the *Wind-colick*, *Stone* and *Gravel*, Wounds inward and outward, *Ruptures*, &c.

Doves-tail Joint, a sort of Joint us'd by Carpenters and Joiners, and so call'd for its resembling that Figure.

Doughty (old Word) valiant, stout, undaunted, resolute.

Douillet (*Fr.*) soft, tender, nice: Whence in *Cookery*, a particular manner of dressing a Pig, is call'd *au Pere Donillet*.

Doulabel (*i. e.* a sweet and fair) a proper Name of Women.

To **Dow**, an old *English* Word for to give; as *To whom for evermore my Heart I dow*, Chaucer.

Dowager, a Widow endowed or that enjoys her Dower: a Title chiefly apply'd to the Widows of Princes, Dukes, Earls and other Persons of Honour; as *The Queen Dowager*, *a Countess Dowager*, &c.

Doway, a Town of *Flanders*, noted for an *English* Seminary or Nursery of Priests establish'd by the Procurement of *William Allen* of *Oxford*, *A. D.* 1568.

Dowry, a swarthy gross Woman.

Dower (in Common-Law) signifies two things, viz. That Portion which the Wife brings to her Husband; Secondly and more commonly, that which she has of her Husband, after the Marriage is ended, if she outlive him.

Dowles, a sort of Linnen-cloth so call'd because it is made at *Dowlens* a Town of *Picardy* in *France*.

Down, the finest Feathers of Geese, with which Beds, Pillows, &c. are stuff'd: Also a soft woolly Substance growing on the tops of Thistles, and other Plants.

Downs, hilly Plains, or Hills consisting of Sand or Gravel: Also a part of the Sea, lying near the Sand-banks on the Coast of *Kent*, where Ships usually ride.

Downy, full of, or partaking of the Nature of Down; as *Downy Fruits*, or *Leaves*, a *Downy Beard*, &c.

Dowry, a Marriage Portion brought by a Wife to her Husband, from the old *English* Word, *To Dow*, *i. e.* to give; but it is often confounded with *Dower*; Which see.

Dowse, a blow on the Chaps.

Dowzemere, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for fair Weather.

Doxology (*Gr.*) a Verse or short Hymn of Praise, anciently appointed in the Church, to be said in Divine Service after the Prayers and Psalms; as the *Gloria Patri*, *i. e.* Glory be to the Father, &c. The Conclusion of the Lord's Prayer, viz. *For thine is the Kingdom, the Power and the Glory*, &c. which is sometimes left out, is also term'd the *Doxology*.

Doty, a She Beggar, a Trull, a Punk.

To **Doze**, to make or to grow dull, heavy, or sleepy.

Dozel or **Dassel**, a sort of Tent for a Wound without a Head.

Dzab, a common Whore, a dirty Slut.

Dzaba or **Dzabe** (*Gr.*) an Herb growing a Cubit high, and having a Tuft like Elder at the Top; Yellow Cress.

Dzabler (in a Ship) a small Sail set on a *Bonnet*, as the *Bonnet* is on a *Course*; and only us'd when the *Course* and *Bonnet* are not deep enough to cloath the Mast. See *Bonnet*.

Dzarena (*Gr.*) the Female or She-dragon; also the Fish *Quaviver*.

Dzachma, a Drachm or Dram, a *Greek* Coin equal to Seven Pence Half-penny of *English* Money: Also a kind of Weight compos'd of two Scruples, and each Scruple of two *Oboli*: but with us it is taken for the eighth Part of an Ounce, and contains three Scruples. See *Dram*.

Dzachmon or **Dzacon**, an *Hebrew* Gold Coin, being half the Shekel, and of Fifteen Shillings Value.

Draco, (*Lat.*) a Dragon, a kind of Serpent; a Fish call'd a *Quaviver* or *Sea-Dragon*: Also the Herb *Tarragon*, often us'd in Sallets, to correct the Rawsness of other cold Herbs: Also the Ensign in shape of a Dragon peculiar to the several Companies of *Roman* Soldiers, as the Eagle was to the whole Legion or Regiment. See *Draconarium*. Also a Northern Constellation consisting of Thirty Three Stars.

Dzaco Arboz or **Dzaconis Sanguis**, a Tree that

that yields the Gum call'd *Dragon's-blood*. Which see.

Draco Regius, the Standard, or Ensign borne in War by one of our former Kings, having the Figure of a Dragon upon it.

Draco Volans, a kind of Meteor that appears long and winding, and in Shape somewhat resembles a flying Dragon.

Draco's Laws, certain rigid Laws antiently made at *Athens* in *Greece* by one *Draco*; whence any severe Punishment for a slight Offence is termed *Draco's Law*.

Draconarius (among the *Romans*) the Standard-bearer of their Foot-Companies of Soldiers, the Head of which drawn in Silver, and the rest of the Body of Taffery, was stuck up at the Top of a Pike, fluttering in the Air like a Dragon; and out of it hung down great Bands, with Tufts of Silk at the End.

Draconites, or **Draconitis**, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone taken out of a Dragon's Brain.

Dracontia, or **Dracontium**, Dragon-wort, or Dragons; an Herb of a binding Quality, and sharp Taste, good in Coughs, Rheums and Convulsions.

Dracontias, the Dragon-stone.

Dracunculus, (*Lat.*) a little Dragon. Also an Herb, having a Stalk speckled like a Serpent, and a Root twisted like a Dragon's-Tail; Dragon-wort or Dragons. Also a kind of Ulcer that eats even thro' a Nerve itself. Also a long sort of Earth-worm, which frequently grows to *Indians* Legs.

Dracunculus Boxtensis, the Herb *Tarragon*.

Draff, Wash for Hogs.

Drage, a Hook. Also a Fox's Tail, so termed by *Hunters*. Also a sort of Grain: See *Dragium*.

Drage, are also Pieces of Timber so join'd together, as floating upon the Water, they may bear a Boat-load of Wood, or other Wares down a River.

To **Drage**, to draw by Force, to draw after one, as a long Garment does. Also to fish for Oysters.

Dragnet, a Draw-net, or Sweep-net.

Dragan, or **Tragacanth**, a sort of Gum distilling from an Herb of the same Name, in *English* call'd *Goat's-horn*.

To **Dragle**, to draw, or trail in the Dirt.

Dragium, (in old *Latin* Records) *Drag*, a coarser sort of Bread-Corn.

Dragma, (*Gr.*) a Handful, a Gripe: It is more especially us'd by Physicians and Apothecaries for a Handful of Herbs, &c.

Dragnis, is as much as may be taken up with three Fingers.

Dragoman, or **Draggerman**, an Interpreter made use of in the Eastern Countries, for the more easy managing of Commerce and Trade.

Dragon, a sort of Serpent, that with Age grows to a monstrous Bigness. Also a Name of a Constellation, or Company of Stars: See *Draco*. The Word in Holy Scripture is often apply'd to the Devil.

Flying Dragons, certain fat and clammy Vapours, thinner in the middle, and thicker at each end, which being mov'd with an extraordinary Swiftnes, seem to fly in the Air like Dragons.

Dragon-fly, a sort of Insect.

Dragon's-blood, the Gum or Rosin of a Tree, call'd *Anchuse*, of a deep red Colour, which is brought from *Africa*, and other Parts.

Dragon's-head, (in *Astron.*) is a Point where the Orbit of the Moon cuts that of the Sun, and the *Ecliptick Line*, in ascending from the South to the North: So that the Moon being therein, is said to have North Latitude; and it is thus marked δ : Among Heralds, *Dragon's-head* is taken for the Tene, or Tawny Colour in the Escutcheons of Sovereign Princes.

Dragon's-tail, is a Point opposite to the *Dragon's-head* in the *Ecliptick*, which the Moon cuts, as she

descends from the North to the South, so as to begin her South Latitude; being usually distinguish'd by this Character ψ . In *Heraldry* it signifies the Murrey Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes. And in *Chiromancy* the same as *Restrict Line*: Which see.

Dragon's-stone, a sort of precious Stone.

Dragon-wort, or **Dragons**, an Herb otherwise call'd *Serpentary* and *Vipers-bugloss*.

Dragoon, or **Dragooner**, a Soldier that fights sometimes on Horse-back, and sometimes on Foot. A Musqueteer mounted, by which means he is enabled to keep pace with the Horse, and to do the Service of the Foot.

Drain, a Water-course or Sink. In *Fortification* a Trench cut to clear a Moat, or Ditch of Water.

To **Drain**, to draw away Waters by Ditches, Furrows, Conduits, &c.

Drainable, that may be drained.

Drake, a Male-Duck. Also a sort of great Gun.

Drake's-root, a kind of Plant.

Dram, or **Drachm**, (*Gr.*) the just Weight of Sixty Grains of Wheat. Among *Apothecaries* it is the eighth part of an Ounce, containing three Scruples; and in *Averdupeis* Weight, the sixteenth part of an Ounce.

Dramatick, relating to Acts, especially those of a Stage-Play, belonging to the Stage.

Dramatick Poem, a Composure design'd to be acted by several Persons upon a publick Stage; in order to set before the Eyes of the Spectators a lively Representation of Humane Actions: Of this sort are Comedy, Tragedy, &c.

Drans, (in antient *Latin* Deeds) a Drain or Water-course, to draw away Water from wet Places.

Drap, (*Fr.*) Cloth, Woollen-cloth. Whence *Drap de Berry*, a kind of thick Cloth, first made in the Country of *Berry* in *France*.

Draper, one that sells Linnen or Woollen Cloth.

Drapery, a Cloth-Market. In *Painting* and *Carving*, a Work in which the Cloathing of any Humane Figures is represented: So that when the Garments hang easy and natural, and yet appear strong, the *Drapery* is said to be very good.

Draucus, (in some old *Latin* Writers) Grains, or the Refuse of Malt after Brewing, still call'd in some Places, *Drains* and *Draff*.

Draustica, (*Gr.*) *Draustick Remedies*, i. e. such as operate or work speedily and effectually.

Draught, the Resemblance of a thing drawn with a Pencil, or otherwise; the Copy of a Writing. In *Navigation*, the Quantity of Water that a Ship draws when she goes afloat, or the Number of Feet under Water, when laden, according to which she is said to be of more or less Draught. In Military Affairs *Draught* signifies a Detachment of Soldiers. And in Trade, an Allowance made in the weighing of Commodities. See *Clough*.

Draughts, a kind of Game, play'd on a Draught-board. Among Husband-men, Harnes for Horses to draw with.

Draught-Compasses, a sort of Compasses with several moveable Points, to make fine Draughts of Maps, Charts, Architecture, Fortification, Dialing, &c.

To **Draw**, to pull or pull out, to lead on, to trace with a Pencil, &c. Among Sailors a Ship is said To draw so much Water, according to the Number of Feet she sinks into it. Thus if fifteen Foot from the bottom be under Water, or if she sink into the Water so many Foot perpendicular, she is said To draw fifteen Foot Water.

Draw-bridge, a Bridge made after the manner of a Floor, to be drawn up, or let down (as Occasion serves) before the Gate of a Town or Castle.

Draw-gear, any Harnes or Furniture of Cart-horses for drawing a Waggon, or other Carriage.

Draw

Dram-latches, a sort of mighty Thieves so term'd in several old Statutes, and otherwise call'd *Roberdismen*.

Draw-net, a kind of Net for taking the larger sort of Fowl.

Drawing, (among *Painters* and other Artists) the Representation of the Form or Shape of any Bodily Substance, by an exact Observance of the Proportion of what is to be so imitated or represented: It comprehends Picture by the Life, Histories, Landskips, Perspective, &c. *Drawing*, is also a Term us'd by *Hunters*, when they beat the Bushes, &c. after a Fox.

Drawing amiss, is when the Hounds or Beagles hit the Scent of their Chace contrary, so as to hit it up the Wind, when they should have done it down; in which Case 'tis said, *They draw amiss*.

Drawing on the Slot, is, when the Hounds touch the Scent, and draw on till they hit on the same Scent.

Drawing-Pen, an Instrument made with a pair of Steel-chaps, and govern'd by a Screw, to draw Lines finer or thicker; as also to draw Five or Six Lines together, for Musick-books, &c.

Drawing-Table, an Instrument with a Frame, to hold a Sheet of Royal Paper, for Draughts of Ships, Fortifications, Buildings, Gardens, &c.

Draught, a sort of Herb.

To **Drawl out one's Words**, to speak dreamingly.

Dray, a kind of Cart us'd by Brewers, for the carrying of Barrels of Drink; also a Sled drawn without Wheels.

Dread, great Fear.

Dredge or **Dreg** (Country Word) Oats and Barley mingled together.

Dredgers, Fishers for Oysters, a Term us'd in the Law of the Admiralty.

Dreery (old word) lamentable, sorrowful, dismal.

Dreg, a sort of Grain in *Essex*: In *Staffordshire* there is also a kind of Malt made of Oats mix'd with Barley, and commonly call'd *Dreg-malt*.

Dreint (old Word) drowned.

Dreit-Dreit (*Fr.*) an old Law-word signifying a double Right, that is a Right of Possession and that of Dominion.

Drench, a Physical Potion for a Horse.

To **Drench**, to give such a Drench; also to Bathe or Soak.

Drenches or **Drenges** (Law-term) a sort of ancient Tenants in Chief, such as at the Conquest being put out of their Estates, were restor'd; because they did not oppose King *William* either by their Persons or Counsels; the free Tenants of a Manour.

Drengage, the Tenure by which those Drenches held their Lands.

Drepantis (*Gr.*) a Sea-Swallow.

To **Dretch**, (old Word) to dream, to tarry.

To **Dribble**, to let one's Spittle drop out of the Mouth; to slubber.

Dribblet (old Word) a small Portion: It is still us'd for a little Sum of Money owing.

Drift, Purpose, Scope, Aim. In Sea-language, any thing that floats upon the Water; as *Drifts of Ice*, &c. A Boat is also said To go a-drift, when it has no Body to Row or Steer her.

Drift of the Forest, is an exact View or Examination what Cattel are in the Forest, that it may be known, whether it be over-charged or not, and whose the Beasts be.

Drift-land. See *Drofland*.

Drift-sail, (in a Ship) a Sail which is only us'd under Water, and veer'd or let out right a Head, by Sheet-ropes, to keep the Ship's Head right upon the Sea, in a Storm, or when she drives too fast in a Current; upon which account it is generally

made use of by Fisher-men, especially in the North Seas.

Drill, a Baboon or over grown Ape, also a sort of Boring-tool us'd by Stone-cutters, Turners, &c.

To **Drill**, to bore Holes with a Drill, to draw in or entice. *To drill one on*, to amuse one, to baffle or sham him with false Pretences.

Drinkham or **Drinklean**, a certain Quantity of Drink, provided by Tenants for the Entertainment of the Lord, or his Steward: It is otherwise call'd *Scor-ale*.

Drip, a Term in *Architecture*. See *Corona* and *Larmier*.

Dripping, the Fat that drops from Meat, as it is roasting. *Dripping* or *Dropping*, is also a Term us'd in *Falconry*, when a Hawk mutes directly downwards in several Drops, not yerking it straight forwards.

To **Drive**, to guide or lead; to put on or force; to pass forward as a Coach, Cart or Waggon does: Among *Mariners*, a Ship is said To *drive*, when an Anchor being let fall, will not hold her fast, but that she falls away with the Tide or Wind: Also when a Ship is *a-hull*, or *a-try*, with her Sails taken in, the Sea-phrase is, *That she drives to the Leeward*, or *is with the Shore*, according to the way she makes.

Drive-bolts, (in a Ship) are long Iron-pins us'd for the driving out other Bolts, Nails, Pins, &c.

To **Drivel**, to let the Spittle fall on one's Chin; to Slubber, Slaver, or Foam.

Driver, one that drives; also a Cooper's Tool. To **Drizzle**, to fall in small Drops, as the Rain does.

Drizzly, full of small Drops or Dew.

Droden, (amongst our *Saxon* Ancestors) signify'd a Grove or Woody Place, where Cattel were kept, and the Keeper of such Place was call'd *Droflman*.

Droffen, **Dru**, **Druft** and **Drusten**, are Words us'd in *Doomsday-Book*, for a Thicket of Wood in a Valley.

Drofland or **Drufland**, a yearly Payment anciently made by some Tenants to their Landlords, for driving their Cattel through the Manor to Fairs and Markets.

Droit, (*Fr.*) Right, Equity, Justice: It is also us'd in the same Sense in Common-Law, as *Of meer Droit* and *very Right*, *Droit Advowson*, &c. Also a kind of Measure. See *Perit*.

Droll, a merry Companion, or Buffoon, a Libertine or Loose Liver: Also a sort of Farce or Mock-Play.

To **Droll**, to play the Droll, to Jest or Joke.

Drollery, Drolling, a merry pleasant Way of Speaking or Writing.

Dromas, (*Gr.*) the Dromedary, a kind of Camel with two Bunches on the Back; said to be very swift, to travel above a Hundred Miles in one day, and to abide three Days Journey without Drink.

Dromo, a Caravel or swift Barks that scours the Seas; also a sort of Fish of great swiftness.

Dromones, **Dromi**, or **Dromundæ** (in our old Writers) certain Ships or Vessels of a large size, made for great Burden and swift Sailing.

Drone, a kind of Fly or Wasp without a sting; whence it is figuratively taken for a Humdrum, a slothful Fellow.

Dronklew, (old Word) given to Drink.

To **Droop**, to fade as Flowers do, to be afflicted, to languish, or grow faint.

Drop, the smallest Quantity that can be of Water or any other Liquor: In *Architecture*, an Ornament on the Pillars of the Dorick Order, underneath the *Triglyphs*, representing Drops or little Bells.

Droy-wort, an Herb counted good against the

Straw

Strangury, and the *Stone* in the Kidneys or Bladder.

Dyopar, a sort of Ointment us'd by the Ancients to take away Hair.

Dyopar or **Dyopacimus**, a Medicine made of Pitch and Oil, with other Ingredients, which helps such as are troubled with frequent Vomiting, Colick and Rawness of Stomach; as also all such Parts as do not grow for want of Nourishment.

Dropping. See *Dripping*.

Dropsical, troubled with, or subject to the *Dropsy*.

Dropsy, a Disease, the Settlement of a watery Humour, either throughout the whole Body, or else in some Part of it; as the Belly, Head, Breast, Hand, Foot, &c.

Drosomeli (*Gr.*) Honey-dew, or Manna.

Dross, the Scum of Metals.

Drossy, belonging to, or full of Dross.

Droba (in old *Latin* Records) a Drove, Drift-way, or common Road for driving Cattle.

Drovy (old Word) troubled.

Drought, excessive Thirst or Dryness; an over-dryness of the Earth and Air, a long time of dry Weather.

Drowsy or **Drowsy**, inclined to sleep, sleepy, sluggish.

Dru (*Sax. i. e.* Subtil) a proper Name of a Man: In *Doomsday-Record*, a Thicket of Wood.

To **Drub**, to beat the Soles of the Feet with a Stick, a Punishment us'd in *Turkey*: Also simply, to cudgel, or bang one soundly.

Drudge, one that is appointed to do all mean Services; a great Pains-taker in any Employment.

To **Drudge**, to toil and moil, to slave; also to fish for Oysters after a particular manner.

Drudger or **Drudger**, an Oyster-fisher.

Drudgery, Drudging, Slavery.

Druggeria or **Druggeria** (in old *Latin* Records) a place of Drugs, a Druggiter's Shop.

Druggerman. See *Dragoman*.

Drugs, all sorts of Simples for the most part dry, especially such as are brought from far distant Countries, being serviceable in Physick, as also to Painters, Dyers and other Artificers. The Word is also apply'd to sorry Commodities of little Value, that lie upon a Merchant's Hands.

Drugger, a sort of Woollen-Stuff.

Druggist or **Druggster**, a Seller of, or Dealer in Drugs.

Druids, certain Priests and Philosophers of great Esteem among the *Britains* and *Gauls*; so nam'd from the *Greek* word *Drys*, an Oak, because they us'd to live amidst the Woods and Forests.

Drum, a well known Warlike Musical Instrument, or the Man that beats it; Also a fine Sieve, made use of by Confectioners, to sift powder'd Sugar, &c.

Drupe (*Lat.*) unripe Olives, or rather Olives growing black with Ripeness, and ready to drop off from the Trees.

Drupe (old Word) Sobriety, Modesty.

Druilla (*Lat.*) the proper Name of several Eminent Women.

Dry, that has no Moisture or Juice, parched, thirsty; empty, flat; reserved, stingy: In *Philosophy*, Bodies are call'd *Dry*, when the Pores contain'd between their more firm Parts are not fill'd with any visible Liquor.

Dry Dock. See *Dock*.

Dry Exchange (a Term in Usury) when something is pretended to be exchange'd on both sides, yet nothing really passes but on one side.

Dry Goat. See *Mat*.

Dry Nurse, a Nurse who having lost her Milk,

brings up a Child by Hand, or tends a Woman that lies in.

To **Dry-shave**, to chawse, gull, or cheat notoriously.

Dry-stitch (in *Surgery*) is when the Lips of a Wound are drawn together, by means of a piece of Linen-cloth stuck on each side with strong Glue, or some Composition that is of a binding Quality.

Dryades (*Gr.*) certain Nymphs of the Woods, or Wood-Fairies, so call'd from *Drys*, an Oak; because their Life was feign'd to be included in Trees.

Dryinus, the Oak-serpent.

Dryites, a precious Stone found in the Roots of Trees.

Dryophonon, an Herb like Oak-fern.

Dryophyte, a kind of Frog.

Dryopteris, an Herb call'd *Osmund Royal*, Oak-fern or Petty-fern.

Dryox-hypocistis, a sort of Mistletoe that grows on Oaks.

Dual (*Lat.*) belonging to Two, as *The Dual Number* in the *Greek Grammar*, i. e. that Number which signifies two Persons or Things; and no more.

Duatum, **Doarium** or **Docarium** (in ancient Deeds) the Dower or Joynture of a Wife, settled on her in Marriage, to be enjoy'd after her Husband's Decease.

To **Dub** a Knight, is to confer the Order of Knighthood upon one.

Dubing of a Cock, a Term us'd by Cock-Masters for the cutting off a Cock's Comb and Wattles.

Dubious (*Lat.*) doubtful, uncertain.

Dublin, a large, rich and populous City, the second in the *British* Isles, and the chief of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Ducal, belonging to a Duke.

Ducapè, a sort of Silk us'd for Womens Garments.

Ducat or **Ducket**, a foreign Coin of Gold or Silver, so call'd from its being usually stamp'd in the Territories of a Duke; as the *Ducat de Banco* at *Venice*, worth 4 Shillings 4 Pence Sterling, that of *St. Mark*, 2 s. 10 d. Of *Rome*, 5 s. 6 d. Of *Messina*, 4 s. 9 d. Of *Palermo*, 4 s. 10 d. Of *Naples*, 4 s. 2 d. Of *Valencia* in *Spain*, 4 s. 10 d. Of *Saragossa*, 4 s. 11 d. Of *Barcelona*, 5 s. 4 d. Of *Lisbon* in *Portugal*, 4 s. 6 d. A *Ducket* of Gold is valued at 9 s. 6 d.

Ducatoon or **Duckatoon**, another sort of Foreign Coin: That of *Holland* and *Flanders* amounts to 6 s. 3 d. 3 5ths Sterling, and that of *Lucca* in *Italy*, to 4 s. 6 d.

Ducenarii (*Lat.*) the Receivers of the Hundredth Penny; a Tax some time paid to the *Roman* Emperors.

Duces tecum, is a Writ commanding one to appear at a Day in the Chancery, and to bring with him some Evidence, or other Thing, which that Court would view. There is also another kind of *Duces tecum* directed to the Sheriff, upon Return, that he cannot bring his Prisoner, without danger of Death, he being *adeo languidus*, i. e. so weak; then the Court grants a *Habeas Corpus* in the Nature of a *Duces tecum licet languidus*.

Duck, a well known Water-fowl.

To **Duck**, to dive, to stoop, to bow.

Duck up, a Word us'd at Sea by the Steers-man; when the Main-sail, Fore-sail or Sprit-sail hinder his sight, so that he cannot steer by a Land-mark, &c. for then he cries, *Duck up the Clo-lines of those Sails*, i. e. hale them out of the way: The Term is also more especially made use of when a Shot is to be made

made with a Chace-piece, which would otherwise be hinder'd by the Clue of the Sprit-sail.

Ducks-meat, an Herb that swims on the Top of standing Waters, good against all Inflammations and Swellings of any Part, which proceed from Heat.

Ducker, or **Doucker**, a kind of Cock, that in Fighting will run about the Clod, almost at every Blow he gives.

Ducket. See *Ducat*.

Ducking at the Pain-yard, a Punishment us'd at Sea, when a Malefactor having a Rope fasten'd under his Arms, about his Waste, and under his Breech, is hoisted up to the end of the Yard, and thence violently let fall into the Sea two or three several times after one another: If the Offence be great, he is also drawn underneath the Ship's-Keel; which is termed *Keel-raking*.

Ductile, that may be easily drawn, hammer'd, or beat out into thin Plates.

Ductility, a being ductile, an easy yielding Extension and spreading of the Parts of any Metal under the Hammer, &c. which is most remarkably the Property of Gold.

Ductus, (*Lat.*) a leading, guiding or drawing, a Guidance or Draught; also a Conduit-pipe for the Conveyance of Water.

Ductus Sigmoides (in *Anat.*) certain Bladders of Fat. See *Sacculi adiposi*.

Ductus Alimentalis, the Gullet, Stomach and Bowels, so call'd by Dr. *Tyson*; all which make but one continued Canal or Duct.

Ductus Aquosi, the Channels of the Veins that carry the watery Humour call'd *Lympha*.

Ductus Biliaris or **Ductus Hepaticus**, a Channel which with the *Ductus Cysticus* makes the *Ductus Communis Choledochus*, that passes obliquely to the lower end of the Gut *Duodenum*, or beginning of the *Jejunum*. See *Choledochus Ductus* and *Porus Biliaris*.

Ductus Chyliferus, is a Vessel that arises about the Kidney on the left Side, and ascending along the Chest, near the great Artery, ends at the Subclavian Vein on the left Side: Its Use is to convey the Juices call'd *Chyle* and *Lympha* from the lower Parts to the Heart. This Duct is also sometimes call'd *Ductus Communis Lympharum*, because the Lymphatick Vessels discharge themselves into it, and very often *Ductus Thoracicus*.

Ductus Cysticus, is a Pipe that goes from the Neck of the Gall-Bladder to that part where the *Porus Biliaris* joins it, and is of the bigness of a Goose-quill.

Ductus Lacrymator, a Passage by which the Water that moistens the Eyes, is convey'd into the Nose.

Ductus Pancreaticus, is a little Channel which takes Rise from the *Pancreas*, or Sweet-bread, running along the middle of it, and is inserted to the Gut *Duodenum*, not far from the Passage that conveys the Bile or Choler. It carries a Juice which it discharges into the *Duodenum*, to ferment and volatilize the Meat from the Acid Ferment of the Stomach, and the mixture of the Gall.

Ductus Roxiferus, a Channel so nam'd by the learned *Bisius*, being the same as the *Ductus Chyliferus*.

Ductus Salivares or **Salivarii**, are Passages which proceeding from the *Maxillary Glandules* or *Parotides*, pass as far as the Jaws and sides of the Tongue; where they send forth the Juice commonly call'd *Spittle*.

Ductus Thoracicus. See *Ductus Chyliferus*.

Ductus Urtungianus, is the *Ductus Pancreaticus*, a Canal which is often so call'd from *Virtunianus*, who first found it out.

Ductus Umbilicalis, the Naval-Passage be-

longing to a Child in the Womb. See *Funiculus*.

Ductus Urinarius, the Urinary Passage, the same with *Ureter* and *Urethra*.

Dudgeon (old Word) Stomachfulness, Disdain, Grudge: Whence the Phrase, *To take a Thing in Dudgeon*, i. e. to take it heinously, or in ill part.

Dudgeon-dagger, a little Dagger.

Duel, a single Combat between two Persons, at a certain Place and Hour appointed, in pursuance of a Challenge: In a Law-sense, a Fight between two Men for the Tryal of the Truth, the Proof of which seem'd to be on the Conqueror's Side. This kind of Tryal is now disus'd, tho' the Law be still in force.

Duella (*Lat.*) the third part of an Ounce, containing Eight Scruples, or two Drams and two Scruples.

Duellist or **Dueller**, one that fights a Duel.

Duellists, a Name given by Mr. *Boyle* to the two Principles of those Philosophers, who would needs explain all the *Phænomena* or Appearances of Nature, from the Doctrine of *Alkali* and *Acid*, and the supposed Enmity there is between them; so that whenever they meet, they do as it were engage and fight a *Physical Duel*.

Dug, the Tet of a Cow or other Beast.

Dug-tree, a kind of Shrub.

Duke, the highest Title of Honour in *England*, next to the Prince of *Wales*; in *Latin*, *Dux*, a *duciendo*, i. e. from leading; because these Noblemen were anciently either Generals and Leaders of Armies during the Wars, or Governours of Provinces in time of Peace. A Duke is created by Patent, girding with a Sword a Mantle of State, a Cap and Coronet of Gold set on his Head; and a Verge or Rod of Gold put into his Hand.

There are also *Sovereign Dukes* in some Foreign Countries, who have absolute Power within their respective Territories; as the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, the Dukes of *Savoy*, *Mantua*, *Modena*, &c.

Dukedom or **Dutchy**, the Dominions and Territories of a Duke; as the *Dukedom of Burgundy*, the *Dutchy of Deux Ponts*, &c.

Dulcamara (*Lat.* i. e. bitter-sweet) an Herb call'd *Windy-night-shade*.

Dulcation, a certain Proposition found out by *Pythagoras*: upon which Account he offer'd an Ox in Sacrifice to the Gods, in Token of Thankfulness, and call'd it *Dulcarnon*: Whence the Word is taken by *Chancer*, and other old *English* Writers, for any hard knotty Question, or Point.

To **Beat Dulcarnon**, to be at one's Wits ends.

Dulcification (*Lat.*) the Act of dulcifying or making sweet.

To **Dulcify**, to sweeten or make sweet. In *Chymistry*, to wash off the Salt from any Metal, or other mix'd Body that was calcin'd with it, with warm Water; in which the Salt is dissolv'd, and the Matter sweeten'd. Also when equal Parts of Spirit of Wine, and any *Acid Menstruum*, such as Spirit of Salt, Nitre, Vitriol, &c. are digested together for three or four Days time, the Chymists term it *dulcifying the Acid Spirit*, and after that it is call'd *Spiritus Salis, Nitri, Vitrioli Dulcis*, &c.

Dulcimer, a kind of Musical Instrument.

† **Dulcitude**, Sweetness.

Dulcoration, a making sweet, the same as *Dulcification*.

Dulocracy, (*Gr.*) a Government where Slaves and Servants domineer.

Dulwich-College, a noted Hospital at *Dulwich* in *Surrey*, founded by one *Allen*, some time an Actor of Stage-Plays, for a Master or Warden, 4 Fellows, 10 poor Men and Women, and as many poor Boys, with a Chaplain, Schools-Master and Usher; the Revenues settled, for that purpose being 900 Pounds per Annum.

Dum

Dum fuit infra ætatem, a Writ of one that before he came to his full Age made a Feoffment or Donation of his Lands in Fee, or for term of Life, or in Tail, to recover them again, from him to whom he convey'd them.

Dum non fuit compos Mentis, a Writ that lies against the Alienee or Lëffëe, for one who not being of sound Mind, did alien or make over any Lands or Tenements in Fee-simple, Fee-tail, for term of Life, or for Years.

Dumb Signis or **Degrees**. See *Mute Signis*.

Dump, a sudden Astonishment, a melancholy Fit.

Dun, that is of a brownish Colour: In Horses, a light Hair-colour next to a White, and *Moufe-dun*, is a Moufe-colour.

To **Dun**, to come often, and press one to pay a Debt.

Dun-neck, a sort of Bird.

Duna, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Bank of Earth cast up, the side of a Ditch.

Dunch, (old Word) deaf.

Dung, Soil, Ordure, Filth.

Dung-fork, a Husbandman's Tool, with three Tines or Iron-spikes, for the better casting of Dung, &c.

Dung-meers, are Places or Pits where Soils, Dungs, Weeds, &c. are mix'd, and lie and rot together for some time, for the Improvement of Husbandry.

Dungeon, the most loathsome, darkest and closest part of a Prison; the Condemn'd Hole, where Malefactors are put a little before they are brought forth to Execution.

Dunio, (in old *Latin* Writers) a sort of base Coin less than a Farthing; a Double.

Dunmow, a Town in *Essex*, wherein was a Priory, famous for a pleasant Custom of giving a Flitch, or a Gammon of Bacon, to such marry'd Couples, as did not repent of their Match within a Year and a Day, nor made any Transgression or Offence each to other in Word or Deed; upon their solemn Oath taken kneeling on two Stones at the Church-door, before the Prior or Convent.

Dunstan, (*Sax.* most high) a proper Name, particularly of a Person much esteem'd for his Piety and Learning by King *Atbelstan*, and several other succeeding *Saxon* Monarchs, under whom he bore a great sway, and held for a long time the Archiepiscopal See of *Canterbury*.

Dunum or **Duna**, a Word us'd in *Doomsday-book* for a Down, or hilly Plain; which Termination (in some, a little varied into *Don*) is found in the Names of many of our Towns; as *Ashdown*, *Cleydon*, &c.

Duodecimo, (*Lat.*) a Book is said to be in *Duodecimo*, or in Twelves, when it consists of Twelve Leaves in a Sheet.

Duodena, (in old Records) a Jury of Twelve Men.

Duodenum, (in *Anat.*) the first of the thin Guts, about twelve Fingers breadth long, which is continu'd to the *Pylorus*, or lower Orifice of the Stomach, and ends at the first of the Windings under the *Colon*: This Gut differs from the *Jejunum* and *Ileum*, in that it is straighter, and its Coats thicker.

Duplicarius or **Duplicarius Miles**, (among the *Romans*) a Soldier that had double Allowance, Pay, or Wages for his good Service.

Duplicate, a second Letter Patent, granted by the Lord-Chancellor, of the same Contents with the former; also any Transcript or Copy of a Writing.

Duplicate Proportion or **Ratio**, (in *Arithm.*) must be well distinguish'd from *Double*: For in a Rank of Geometrical Proportions, the first Term to the third is said to be in a *Duplicate Ratio* of, the

first to the second, or as its Square is to the Square of the second: Thus in 2, 4, 8, 16; the *Ratio* of 2 to 8 is a Duplicate of that of 2 to 4; or as the Square of 2 to the Square of 4; so that *Duplicate Ratio* is the Proportion of Squares; as *Triplicate* is of Cubes. See *Triplicate Ratio*.

Duplicatio, (*Lat.*) a Term in the *Civil-Law*; answering to Rejoinder in the *Common*.

Duplication, a doubling, the folding of any thing back on itself. In a *Law-sense*, an Allegation brought in to weaken the Pleader's Reply: Also a Rhetorical Figure, the same with *Anadiplosis*: In *Arithmetick*, the multiplying any Number by Two.

Duplication of the Cube, is when the side of a Cube is found, which shall be double of a given Cube.

Dupondium, (*Lat.*) two Pound weight; also half an Ounce, or the Weight of 4 Drams in Drugs.

Durable, that is of a long Continuance, lasting.

Dura Mater, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the outward Membrane or Skin that encloses the Brain. See *Mater dura*.

Durance, Imprisonment, Confinement.

Duration, Continuance. In a *Philosophical* Sense, it is the *Idea* we have of the Continuation of the Existence or Being of any thing; and 'tis the same thing with Time, when the latter is mathematically and absolutely consider'd: But Time, according to the *common* Notion, is the Measure of this Duration, taken from the Motion of the Heavenly Bodies, &c.

Duration of an Eclipse, (in *Astron.*) is the Time the Sun or Moon remains eclipsed or darken'd in any Part.

Durden, (in ancient Deeds) a Copse, or Thicket of Wood in a Valley.

Durefs, (*Lat.*) an old Word for Hardship: But it is still us'd in *Common-Law*, for a Plea made by way of Exception, for one who being cast into Prison at a Man's Suit, or otherwise hardly us'd by Beating, Threats, &c. is forc'd to seal a Bond to him, during his Restraint: For the Law holds such Specialty to be void, and *Durefs* pleaded shall defeat the Action.

Durgen, a little thick and short Person; a Dwarf.

Durham, the chief City of the Bishoprick, or County of the same Name in the North of *England*.

Durham College, a College in *Oxford* repair'd by Sir *Tho. Pope*; and dedicated to the holy Trinity.

Durarriges, an ancient People of *Great Britain*, who dwelt in that Part which we now call *Dorsetshire*.

Dusky or **Dusky**, somewhat dark.

Dusty-foot, an old *Law-word* for a foreign Trader, travelling Merchant, or Pedlar, that has no settled Habitation. See *Pie-powder*.

Dutchess, a Duke's Wife.

Dutchy, the Territory of a Duke. In *England*, a Seignory or Lordship establish'd by the King under that Title, with several Privileges, Honours, &c. as the *Dutchy* of *Cornwal*, *Lancaster*, &c. See *Dukedom*.

Dutchy Court, is a Court wherein all Matters relating to the Dutchy or County-Palatine of *Lancaster* are decided by the Decree of the Chancellor of that Court: The other Officers belonging thereto, are the Attorney, Receiver-general, Clerk, Messenger, &c. besides some other Assistants.

Duty, any thing that one is oblig'd to do. In the way of Trade, Money paid for Custome of Goods, to be apply'd to the King's own Use, as that of Tunnage, Poundage, &c. In *Military* Affairs, the Exercise of those Functions that belong to a Soldier, especially where an Enemy is not to be directly engag'd; for in that Case, it is call'd *Going upon Service*.

Duumvirate, (*Lat.*) an ancient *Roman* Magistracy, the Office of the *Duumviri*, or two Persons in equal Authority.

Duumviri Capitales, certain Judges in criminal Causes, appointed at *Rome*, and other free Cities, having great Authority and Power; for they took

care of the Prisons, like our Sheriffs, were Members of the Publick Council, and had two Lictors, or Ax-bearers walking before them.

Duumviri Municipales, two Magistrates, who were in the free Towns, what the *Consuls* were at Rome: They also had Officers that walked before them, carrying a small Switch in their Hands; and some of them assum'd the Privilege of having Lictors bearing Axes and Bundles of Rods.

Duumviri Navales, two Commissaries for the Fleet, created A. U. 542. when the Romans were at War with the *Sannites*: The Duty of their Office was to take care of the fitting of Ships, and ordering the Seamen.

Duumviri Sacrorum, two Commissioners appointed at Rome by King *Tarquinius Superbus*, whose Business was only to keep the three Books of Verses, which he bought of an unknown Woman, and were thought to have been written by the *Sibyl of Cumæ*; as also to consult those Sacred Volumes in some Cases, about what was to be done for the Good of the State.

Duale, an Herb, otherwise call'd Sleeping, or Deadly Night-shade.

Dwarf, one that is extremely little and low in Stature, whether Male or Female. At *Okeham* in *Rutlandshire*, was born a Dwarf, scarce 18 Inches high when a Year old, and when 30, only about 3 Foot and 9 Inches; so that the Court coming in Progress that way, he was serv'd up in a cold Pie at the Duke of *Buckingham's* Table.

Dwarf-trees, certain Trees so call'd from the Lowness of their Stature, which are of special Advantage for Table-fruit, whether Pears, Apples, Plums, Cherries, &c.

To **Dwindle** or **Dwindle away**, to decay, or waste; to shrink, or consume to nothing.

Dwindled, (old Word) consumed.

Dye. See *Die*.

Dyers-weed, an Herb with long narrow Leaves of a dark blewish green Colour, us'd by Dyers and others, to make a yellow Colour; Its Root cuts tough, and digests raw Phlegm, thins gross Humours, dissolves hard Swellings, and opens Stoppages.

Dyna, a kind of East-India Coin, worth about Thirty Shillings of our *Englisch* Money.

Dynasty, (Gr.) supreme Government, Seignior, or Lordship, especially among the ancient *Egyptians*. Also a List of the Names of several Kings that have reign'd one after another in a particular Kingdom.

Dysæsthesia, (in the Art of *Physick*) a Difficulty or Fault in Sensation, or the Faculty of perceiving things by the Senses.

Dyscrasie, an Uneasiness in moving or stirring.

Dyscrasia, a Distemper proceeding from the unequal Mixture of Elements in the Blood or Nervous Juice; or an Intemperature when some Humour or Quality abounds in the Body.

Dyscoia, Dulness of Hearing.

Dyselces, troubled with Ulcers that are very hard to be cur'd.

Dysentery, the Bloody-flux, a Looseness with Gripings in the Belly, voiding bloody corrupt Matter, and even skinny Pieces of the Bowels, often attended with a continual Fever and Drought.

Dysepulotica, great inveterate Ulcers beyond Cure.

Dysis, the Seventh House in an Astrological Figure, sometimes so call'd; the Word in *Greek* signifying the Sun-set, or the West.

Dysos, that sends forth an ill Smell, Stinking, as Excrements, Orduce.

Dyspepsia, a decay or want of Appetite, proceeding from an ill Disposition, or diminished Action of the Stomach.

Dyspathia, an impatient Temper; or a languishing under some grievous Disease, or Trouble of Mind.

Dyspepsia, a Difficulty of Digestion, or Fermentation in the Stomach and Guts; so that the Nourishment is often turn'd into a sharp Humour, and smells ill.

Dysphonia, a Difficulty of Speech, occasion'd by an ill Disposition of the Organs.

Dysphoria, an impatient Restlessness in suffering, or bearing.

Dyspnoea, Difficulty of breathing, Hardness or Straightness of Breath, Purfiness.

Dystherapeuta, Diseases difficult to cure.

Dysphymia, a Distemper, or Indisposition of the Mind.

Dystichia, a double Row of Hair on the Eye-lids.

Dystotia, a Difficulty of bringing forth, or a preternatural Birth.

Dystrichiasis, a continual falling down of Tears, caus'd by the pricking of Hairs in the Eye-lids, which grow under the natural Hairs.

Dysuria, a Difficulty of making Water, accompany'd with a scalding Heat, proceeding from an ill Disposition of the Organs, or from a Stoppage of them by the Stone, Gravel, or slimy Humours; or else from an Inflammation or Exulceration of the Neck of the Bladder.

E A.

Ead or **Caith**, (*Sax.*) a proper Name of Women, signifying Happiness.

Cadelman or **Abelman**, a *Saxon* Word for a Noble-man.

Edgar, (*i. e.* happy Power) a proper Name of Men. See *Edgar*.

Caith. See *Eddish*.

Cadulph, (*Sax.*) happy Help.

Cadwin. See *Edwin*.

Cager, (*Fr.*) sharp, sow'r or tart of Taste; sharp-let, or hungry; vehement, or earnest.

The **Cager**, the Tide, Current, or swift Course of a River.

Eagle, the biggest and strongest of all Birds of prey.

Eagle-stone, a sort of Stone found in the Nest of Eagles.

Eaglet, a young, or little Eagle.

Calberman or **Golderman**, among the *Saxons*, was the same as Earl with the *Danes*; and now we call them Aldermen, who are Assistants to the chief Magistrate of a City or Town-Corporate.

Calred, (*i. e.* all Counsel) a proper Name of Men.

To **Can** or **Peau**, to bring forth young, as Ewes or Female Sheep do.

Car, the Instrument of Hearing.

To **Car**, to shoot out Ears as Corn does.

To **Car** or **Are**, to till, plough, or fallow the Ground.

Car-wig, an Insect which in some Years proves injurious to Fruit, by great Numbers of 'em feeding on and devouring them.

Carling, (aboard a Ship) that part of the Golt-rope, or Rope wherein the Sail is low'd, which is left open at all the four Corners of the Sail, being round in shape of a Ring. The two uppermost of these Earings are put over the Yard-arms, to fasten the Sail to the Yard; and into the lower Earings the Tacks and Sheats are seized, or as the usual Phrase is, *are there bent unto the Clew*.

Carites, (Gr.) the Blood-stone.

Carl, (*Sax.*) a Nobleman, next in Dignity to a Marquis, who is created by the Circumference or girding on of a Sword, a Mantle of State, having three

three Guards of Furrs; put upon him by the Queen herself, with a Cap and Gold-coronet on his Head, and a Charter in his Hand.

Carl Marshall, See *Marshal*.

To **Earn**, to get by one's Work, Labour, or Employment; it is also used in some Countries for to glean.

Earnest, industrious, diligent, eager, vehement, important, weighty.

Earnest, **Earnest Money**, or **Earnest Penny**, a piece of Money given in Hand to bind a Bargain.

Earning (Country-word) Rennet to turn Milk into Cheese-curds.

Earth, one of the four Elements: Also the last of the five Chymical Principles, being that which remains after all the other Principles are drawn out, by Distillation, Calcination, &c. This is usually termed *Terra Damnata*, and *Caput Mortuum*.

To **Earth**, to go under Ground, to run into a Lurking hole, as a Fox or Badger does.

Earth-bags, us'd in Fortification. See *Canvas-bags*.

Earthnut, a Root growing somewhat deep in the Ground, in Shape and Taste like a Nut, from which arise a few fine Leaves, with a Stalk and Umbel of White Flowers like Saxifrage, or Meadow Parley, but lesser.

Earthing, (in *Husbandry*) the covering of Vines, or other Trees and Herbs with Earth. Among *Hunters*, a Term us'd for a Badger's Lodging, as *To dig the Badger*, is to dislodge him.

Earthy, belonging to the Earth.

Earthquake, a violent shock or shaking of the Earth, occasion'd by Fire or hot Vapours pent up in the Bowels or hollow parts of the Earth, which force a Passage, and often produce dreadful Effects; as the destroying of Cities, overturning or swallowing up Mountains, &c.

Earthy, partaking of the Nature or Quality of Earth.

Earthy Triplicity, (in *Astrology*) the Signs *Taurus*, *Virgo* and *Capricorn*, so called from their Nature and Influence, as partaking of Earthly Qualities, viz. Coldness and Driness.

Ease, Rest, Pleasure, Comfort.

To **Ease**, to give Ease or Rest, to assuage: In Sea-language, it signifies to slacken, to let go slacken or to let loose: For when the Mariners would have any Roop slack'd, they say Ease it, as, *Ease the Bowling*, *ease the Sheet*, &c.

To **Ease a Ship**, is to slacken the Shrowds when they are too stiff: And to *Ease the Helm*, is to bear or let the Ship fall to the *Leeward*.

Easel, a wooden Frame, upon which a Painter sets his Cloath, either higher or lower, at pleasure; as the Picture is a Drawing.

Easement, easing, Refreshment; also an House of Office, or Privy: In Common-Law, a Service which one Neighbour has of another, by Charter or Prescription without Profit; as a Passage thro' his Ground, a Sink, or such like.

Easter, a solemn Festival appointed in Remembrance of Christ's Resurrection, and so call'd from *Eoster*, an ancient Goddess of the Saxons, whose Feast they kept about the same Time, viz. in *April*, which was thence called *Eoster-Monath*.

Easter-Offering. See *Oblation*.

Easter-pence. See *Christmatis Denarii*.

Easterlings, People that live on the East of *England*, particularly Merchants of the *Hanse-Towns* in *Germany*: Whence *Easterling-money*, that which we commonly call *Sterling*, or *Current Money*, from a certain Coin that King *Richard I.* caus'd to be stamp'd in those Parts, and which was held in great Request for its Purity.

Eat-dee, a small Bird which delights to feed on Bees.

Eaves-dropper, one that privily listens at the Eaves, Windows, or Doors of a House, to make Strife and Debate among Neighbours; a Pick-thank or Tale-bearer.

Ebb, the going out of the Tide, distinguished by Seamen into several Degrees; as *Quarter-ebb*, *Half-ebb*, *Three-quarter-ebb*, and *Low-water*, or *dead Low-water*: Whence the Word is figuratively taken to signify the lowest Point of a Fortune or Condition.

To **Ebb**, to flow back as the Sea does. See *Tide*.

Ebberman. See *Hebberman*.

Ebdomadarius, (in old *Latin* Records) the Ebdomy or Weeks-man, an Officer in Cathedral Churches, appointed weekly; to oversee the Performance of Divine Service, and to set out the particular Office of every Person attending in the Choir, what part he is to bear that Week, in reading, singing, praying, &c.

Ebensteele, a Tree that grows in *India* and *Ethiopia*, having neither Leaves nor Fruit; but the Wood is Black as Jet, very hard, and so weighty, that the least Chip of it sinks, which is called *Ebony* and serves for many Uses.

Eberemorth or **Eberemurder**, (*Sax.*) bare, or downright Murder, which could not be attoned for by any Fine. See *Aberemurder*.

Ebionites, a Sect of Hereticks that had one *Ebion* for their Ring-leader, and appeared about A. C. 71. They denied the Divinity of Christ, and rejected all the Gospels, but *St. Matthew's*.

Ebiscus, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Marsh-mallows*.

Ebonist, one that works, or deals in Ebony. See *Eben-tree*.

Ebjack, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for the *Hebrew* Tongue.

Ebriety (*Lat.*) Drunkenness.

Ebullition, a boiling, bubbling, or rising up in Bubbles. Among *Chymists*, the great boiling or struggling, which arises upon the mingling together of an *Acid* and an *Alkalizate* Liquor: Whence any inward violent Motion of the Parts of a Fluid, occasioned by the struggling of Particles of different Natures, is called by this Name.

Ebulum or **Ebulus** (*Lat.*) the Herb *Wall-wort*; *Dane wort*, or *Dwarf-elder*.

Ecbasis (*Gr.*) a going out, an Event; also a Rhetorical Figure call'd Digression.

Ecbolas, a Fig-tree that casts her Fruit.

Ecbolia, **Ecbolica**, **Ecbolinae**, or **Ecbolades**, Medicines that help Womens Delivery in hard Labour, or fetch away a Dead Child; also such as cause Abortion or Miscarriages.

Eccathartica, purging Medicines.

Eccathisma, a Bath of hot Water, in which the Sick Patient is to sit down.

Eccentricity, (in the *Ptolemaick Astron.*) is that part of the *Linea Apudum*, which lies between the Center of the Earth, and of the *Eccentric*, i. e. that Circle which the Sun is supposed to move in about our Earth, and which has not the Earth exactly for its Center.

Eccentricity, (in the new *Elliptical Astron.*) is either Simple or Double: *Simple* or *Single Eccentricity*, is the Distance between the Center of the *Ellipsis* and the *Focus*, or between the Sun and the Center of the *Eccentric*. *Double Eccentricity*, is the distance between the *Foci*, or Navel-points in the *Ellipsis*, and is equal to twice the *Single Eccentricity*.

Eccentric Circles or **Eccentrics**, are Circles that have not the same Center: Of which kind several Orbits were invented by ancient Astronomers, to solve the Appearances of the Heavenly Bodies. The *Eccentrics* of the Planets are also call'd *Deferents*, because they seem to carry the Bo-

dy of the Planet round in their Circumferences.

Eccentric Equation (in the old *Astron.*) is an Angle made by a Line drawn from the Center of the Earth, and another drawn from the Center of the *Eccentric*, to the Body or Place of any Planet. 'Tis the same with the *Prosthapheresis*; and is equal to the Difference between the Sun's or Planet's Real or apparent Place, counted in an Arch of the *Ecliptick*.

Eccentric Place of a Planet, is that very point of the Orbit, where the Circle of Inclination, coming from the Place of a Planet in its Orbit, falls on it at Right Angles.

Eccho, the Reflection of a Sound or Voice.

Ecchyloma, a Chymical Extract.

Ecchymoma, or **Ecchymosis**, an appearing of Marks or Spots in the Skin, which proceeds from Blood got out of the Veins; a Contusion or Bruise.

Ecclesia, a Church or Congregation of People to worship God, or the Place set a-part for that Use. In some old Records, a Sculpture or Image of a Church, which in former times, was often cut out or cast in Metal, and kept as a sacred Treasure or Relick.

Ecclesiastes, (*i. e.* the Preacher) the Title of one of King Solomon's Books contained in the Canon of Holy Scripture.

Ecclesiastical, belonging to the Church.

Ecclesiastical Advocate, See *Advocate*.

Ecclesiastical Censures, See *Censures*.

Ecclesiastical Dignity, See *Dignity*.

Ecclesiastical Persons, See *Regular* and *Secular Clergy*.

An **Ecclesiastick**, a Church-man, or Clergy-man.

Ecclesiasticus, a pious and profitable Book in the *Apocrypha*, written by *Jesus* the Son of *Sirach*.

Ecceps, a cutting off. In *Surgery*, the cutting off any Member or part of the Body.

Eccepotica, Medicines that are of a lenitive or asswaging Quality.

Ecceurcritica, are Signs to judge of a Distemper, from particular Excretions, or Discharges of Humours, &c.

Ecceuris, a voiding of Humours, Excrements, or Ordure.

Ecclusus, (among the Ancients) an Attorney or Proctor of a Corporation, to maintain its Rights; a Recorder.

To **Ecche**, (old Word) to increase, to add to, or help out.

Echeneis, (*Gr.*) a little Fish that sticking to the side of a Ship, is said to stop its Course; the Sea-Lamprey.

Echeteæ, a sort of stinging Grasshoppers.

Echidna, the Viper, a Serpent.

Echinton, an Herb call'd *Vipers-Buglos*.

Echinate Seeds, (among *Herbalists*) such as are prickly, or rough.

Echinomelocacias, an *Indian* Plant, otherwise named *Melocarduus*.

Echinometra, the bigger sort of Sea-Urchin; a Spelt-fish.

Echinopus, a kind of prickly Herb.

Echinus, the Urchin, or Hedge-hog; the Sea-Urchin, a Fish: Also the Pill or rough prickly Shell of Chestnuts. In *Architecture*, a Member or Ornament first placed on the Top of the *Ionick* Capitals, taking Name from the Roughness of its Carving, which resembles the prickly Rind of a Chestnut: This Ornament is now made use of in Cornices of the *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Composit* Orders, being carved with Anchors, Darts, and Ovals or Eggs. Whence 'tis termed *Ove* by the *French* and *Opolo* by the *Italians*; but the *English* Workmen commonly call it the *Quarter-round*.

Among *Herbalists* **Echinus** is taken for the prickly Head, or Cover of the Seed or Top of any Plant, so call'd from its likeness to the thorny Coat of a Hedge-hog.

Echion or **Echium**, Wild Borage, *Vipers-Buglos*, or *Vipers-herb*.

Echite, an Herb like *Scammony*.

Echites, a precious Stone of a darkish green Colour, somewhat resembling a Viper; also a kind of Climbers, an Herb.

Echo, A Nymph of the Air, who dying for the Love of *Narcissus*, was feigned by the Poets, to be chang'd into that Voice or Sound, which is reflected back from Caves or hollow Places, and commonly call'd an *Eccho*.

Echoicus Versus, a Verse that returns the last Syllable like an *Eccho*; as *grata malis lis*.

Ecligma, a kind of Medicine to be licked or sucked in, against Distempers of the Throat and Lungs, being a liquid Composition thicker than a Syrup, and thinner than an Electuary.

Eclipse, (*i. e.* waning or failing) an Eclipse of the Sun happens when we are depriv'd of its Light, by the Interposition, or coming in of the Moon's Body between it and our Sight; as the *Eclipse of the Moon*, is the taking of the Sun's Light from the Moon, and is occasioned by the Interposition of the Body of the Earth between it and the Sun. The Word is also used in a figurative Sense, as *During the unhappy Eclipse of the Monarchy*.

Central Eclipse of the Moon, is when not only the entire Body of the Moon is covered by the Shadow, but also her Center passes through the Center of that Circle which is made by a Plane, cutting the Cone of the Earth's Shadow at Right-Angles, with the *Axis* or with that Line which joyns the Centers of the Sun and the Earth.

Partial Eclipse, is when either of the Luminaries, or noble Lights of the Sun or Moon are only darkened in part.

Total Eclipse, is when they are wholly Eclipsed or darkened, although the Sun's Eclipse is not properly Universal, but varied greater or lesser according to the Diversity of the Climate.

To **Eclipse**, to obscure or darken, to draw a Vail over.

Eclipsis, (*Gr.*) a failing, want: In *Grammar*, a Figure when a Word is wanting in a Sentence; also an Eclipse of the Sun or Moon: In a Medicinal Sense, a failing of the Spirits, a fainting or swooning away, a Qualm.

Ecliptick, or **Ecliptick Line**, is a great Circle of the Sphere supposed to be drawn thro' the middle of the *Zodiack*, and so named because the Eclipses of the Sun and Moon always happen under it: 'Tis also sometimes called *Via Solis*, or the Way of the Sun, because the Sun in his yearly Course never departs from this Line, as all the other Planets do more or less; from whence the *Zodiack* has its Breadth. See *Zodiack*.

In the new Astronomy, the **Ecliptick** is that Path or Way amidst the fixed Stars, which the Earth appears to describe to an Eye placed in the Sun, as in its yearly Motion it runs round the Sun from West to East; and if this Circle be divided into Twelve equal Parts, they will be the Twelve Signs, each of which is distinguished by some Constellation, or Cluster of Stars.

Ecl. gut., (*i. e.* a choice Piece) the Title of *Virgil's* Pastoral Poems; a Shepherd's Song, or Rural Ditty.

Eclipsis, a loosing, releasing, or dissolving: Also a Term us'd by Physicians, when the Strength is somewhat decay'd for want of sufficient Warmth and Spirits in the Body.

Ecnephius, a Storm that breaks out of a broad, dry Cloud.

Ecnepheus, an exclamation. In *Rhetorick*, a pathetic Figure, whereby the Oratour expresses the vehement Transport of his own Mind, and stirs up the Affections of those to whom he speaks; as *Oh false Hopes! Vain Pleasure!*

Ectroza, a jutting or bearing out in a Building.

Ecthrastica, Medicines that are proper for Obstructions, or Stoppages.

Ecthrasis, (in *Rhetor.*) a plain declaration or interpretation of a thing.

Ecthrasis, (in the Art of *Physick*) a removing or taking away of Stoppages in any part of the Body.

Ecthrasis, a Distemper in which the Patient fetches his Breath thick.

Ecthrasis, a rising or springing up, a budding or sprouting forth: In *Anatomy*, that part where the Guts take rise from the lower Orifice of the Stomach call'd *Pylorus*: In *Surgery*, any Process or Knob that is joyn'd with, or sticks to a Bone; the same as *Apophysis*.

Ecthrasia, a Juice pressed out, or the remaining Dregs of any thing that is squeez'd: Also a Fracture of the Skull, when the broken Parts press upon the *Meninges*, or Skins of the Brain.

Ecthrasmus, a straining, wringing, or squeezing out; also a very great protuberance or bunching out of the Eyes.

Ecthrasis, Astonishment, Consternation, great Fright; a Distraction of Mind, proceeding from some sudden outward Disturbance: Also blasting, or a numbing in any part of the Body.

Ecthrastis, the faculty of breathing out. See *Expiration*.

Ectoma, Luxation, or a being out a Joynt, as when the Bones are got out of their natural Place, but not broken.

Ectosis, a falling or slipping down; also the same as *Ectoma*.

Ectostica, Medicines that are of a thickening Quality.

Ectostoma or **Ectostis**, the same with *Empyema*, which See.

Ecthrismus, a Pulse that observes no Method or Order.

Ectoma, the growing of Flesh in any Part.

Ectasy or **Ectasy**, properly the removal of a thing from the State wherein it was to another; a Trance or Rapture of Spirit, a Swoon: In a Medicinal Sense, a sort of Frenzy, or Disturbance of Mind.

Ectasis, Extension or Stretching out. In *Grammar* a Figure whereby a short Syllable is extended or made long.

Ecthrasma, (in *Surgery*) an Ulceration that proceeds from a violent pressure on the Surface of the Skin.

Ecthrasis, a pressing, squeezing, or dashing out: In *Grammar*, the cutting off of a Vowel or Consonant, especially the Letter (*m*) in *Greek*, or *Latin Verse*, at the end of a Word, when the following Word begins with a Vowel, or (*h*) as *βέλαμ ἰζω* for *βέλαμ ἰζω*; *Div' incido*, for *Divum incido*.

Ecthrasmata, certain Pimples or breakings out in the Skin; as the Small Pox, Meazles, &c.

Ecthrasmus, a Disturbance and Swelling of the Blood; also Sprightliness or cheerfulness of Mind.

Ecthrastica, Medicines that consume Callous Parts or proud Flesh, and pull out Hairs, &c.

Ecthrasme, a cutting off: In *Surgery*, the cutting off any Limb or part of the Body.

Ecthrasium, a fault in the Eye-lids, when they are turn'd downwards, or when the lower is shorter than the upper, so that they cannot close one with another.

Ecthrasium, an Image or Picture made according

to the Patern, a Copy taken from the Original

Eczemata, fiery, red and burning Pimples which are painful, but do not run with Matter.

* **Eccacy**, (*Lat.*) a greedy eating, or devouring

Edder, a Fish somewhat like a Mackerel;

Eddish or **Eadish**, the latter Pasture, the Grass that comes after Mowing or Reaping. It is also call'd *Etch*, *Earsh*, and *Eegrass*.

Eddy, the turning round in a Stream.

Eddy-side, is when the Water at any Place, runs back contrary to the Tide or Stream, and so falls into the Tide or Current again.

Eddy-water, (among Sea-men) is that which falls back as it were on the Rudder of a Ship under Sail; the dead Water.

Eddy-wind, is a Wind check'd by the Sail, by a Mountain, Reach, or any other thing that makes it recoil or turn back again.

Eder (*Sax.*) a Hedge.

Eder-breche, the Trespass of Hedge-breaking.

Edgar, (*i. e.* happy Power) the proper Name of a King of *England*, the Eleventh from *Egbert*, and one of the greatest of the *Saxon* Monarchs in Power, Success and Renown.

Edge, the sharp end of any Weapon, Knife, &c. a Brink, Border, Hem, or Skirt; the Corner of a Stone, Table, &c.

To **Edge**, to make an Edge or Border; also a Country-word for to Harrow.

Edge-hill, a Hill in *Warwickshire*, noted for the first pitch'd Battle fought between the Forces of King *Charles I.* and those of the Parliament.

Edible, that may be eaten, or good to eat; as *An edible Root*.

Edict, (*Lat.*) a Proclamation, a Publick Ordinance or Decree; a Letter of Command from a Prince or State.

Edification, an edifying, building up, or improving in Faith; Instruction.

Edifice, a Building, or House.

To **Edify**, to build up in Faith, to instruct, to improve in Godliness, Knowledge and good Manners.

Edile, (among the *Romans*) an Officer appointed to oversee the Building of Temples, and private Houses. See *Ediles*.

Edinburg, the Principal City of the Kingdom of *Scotland*.

Edition, (*Lat.*) a setting forth, or publishing; but it is commonly taken for the Printing, Publication, or putting out of a Book.

Editor, the Publisher of a Book.

Edmund, (*Sax.* happy Peace) a proper Name of which there were three eminent Kings of this Nation, *viz.* 1. a King of the East *Angles*, who being murder'd by the *Danes*, his Body was translated to *St. Edmundbury* in *Suffolk*, and gave Name to that Town. 2. A *Saxon* Monarch the Eighth from *Egbert*.

3. The Fourteenth King of that Race, Sirnam'd *Ironsides*, a very Warlike, Hardy and Valiant Prince, victorious in many Battels against *Cannus* the *Dane*: But he was forced at last to yield to a sharing of the Kingdom, and soon after was treacherously killed by Earl *Edrick*.

Edom, (*Heb.* red, or earthy) the Sirname of *Esau*; from whom descended the *Edomites*, a great and Warlike People, with whom the *Israelites* had Wars a long time.

To **Edutate**, (*Lat.*) to bring or train up, to instruct.

Education, Instruction, Nurture, the bringing up or breeding of Children and Youth.

To **Edulcorate**, properly to sweeten or make sweet; a Chymical Term for the clearing of any Matter from the Salts it may be imbody'd or mix'd with, by washing it thoroughly in common Water.

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Concoction, the Act of Edulcorating, the Washing of things that are calcined or burnt to Powder from their Salts to make them sweet: Also the sweetening of Medicinal Portions with Sugar, Honey, or Syrups.

Edward, (*Sax.* happy Keeper) a proper Name, born by Nine *English* Kings; three before the Conquest, and six since; many of whom have the first Rank in the Register of Fame.

Edwin, (*i. e.* happy Conquerour) of this Name there were two Sovereign Princes, *viz.* the first a King of the *Northumbrians*, the fifth from *Ida*, and the other the tenth of the *Saxon* Monarchs from *Egbert*.

Eel, a well known Fish, of which there are chiefly four sorts, *viz.* the *Silver-Eel*, a greenish Eel call'd a *Grey*, a blackish one with a broad flat Head; and lastly an Eel with reddish Finns.

Eel-fares or **Eel-vares**, a Word us'd in some old Statutes, for a Fry or Brood of Eels.

Eel-potw, a kind of young Eel.

† **Effable**, (*Lat.*) that may be expressed or uttered.

Effect, any thing made, procured, or brought to pass: Intent, Design; Performance, Success; also Consequence, End, Issue; the chief point of a Matter.

Effects, are also the Goods, or Concerns of a Merchant.

To **Effect**, to perform, to bring to pass, to put in Execution.

Effectious (in *Geom.*) a Word us'd in the same sense with the *Geometrical* Construction or forming of Propositions; and often for Problems or Practices, which when they may be deduced from; or founded on some general Propositions, are call'd the *Geometrical Effectious* thereto belonging.

Effective, that brings to effect, real.

Effector, the Author, Contriver, or Performer of a thing.

Effectless, that is of no Effect.

Effectual, that necessary produces its Effect, powerful, forcible, prevailing.

Effeminacy, Womanish softness.

Effeminate, Woman-like, wanton, delicate, nice.

To **Effeminate**, to make womanish or wanton, to soften by Voluptuousness.

Effervescence or **Effervescency**, a boiling over, a growing very hot, a sudden transport of Anger or Rage. In a Physical Sense, an inward Motion of Particles of different Natures and Qualities tending to sudden Destruction.

Among Chymists **Effervescence**, is taken to express a greater Degree of Motion and Struggling of the small parts of a Liquor, than is understood by the Word *Fermentation*; so that it implies a violent Effuliation or bubbling up, with some degree of Heat, and is the usual Term for the Effect of pouring an *Acid* Liquor on an *Alkalizate* one; as Oil of Vitriol on Oil of Tartar, *per Deliquium*; for a very great Disturbance, Struggling, Heat and Boiling will immediately arise, which is call'd a great *Effervescence*.

Efficacious, that can do or prevail much; effectual, powerful.

Efficacy or **Efficaciousness**, Ability, Operation, Force, Virtue, Strength.

Efficiency, the Power or Faculty to do a thing.

Efficient, producing its Effect, accomplishing, bringing to pass, causing.

Effigies, Image, Shape, Likeness, the Picture or Representation of a Person, &c.

Efflorescence or **Efflorescency**, (properly a blowing as a Flower does) a springing forth or flourishing greatly, a flourish of *Rhetorick*; also the encrease of a Disease.

Effluence or **Efflux**, a Philosophical Word for a flowing or running out.

Effluvioms or **Corpulcular Effluvioms**, are such very small parts as are continually flowing out of all mixt Bodies, the number of which is vastly great: The extreme subtilty and fineness of them in many Bodies is also transcendently remarkable, as being able for a long time together, to produce sensible Effects, without any apparent or at least considerable diminution of the bulk or weight of the Body that sends them forth.

Among Writers in the Art of Physick, **Effluvioms** are more especially taken for Vapours that pass through the Pores or invisible Holes of the Skin.

Efflux. See *Effluence*.

Effluxion, a flowing out; the Term is more especially apply'd to Women, when they bring forth an imperfect Birth.

Effort, (*Fr.*) strong Endeavour, a great straining, forcible Attempt.

Effractor, (*Lat.* in the *Roman* and *Common-Law*) a Burglar that breaks open Doors or Walls to steal; a House-breaker.

Effrontery, (*Fr.*) Impudence, Brazen-fac'd; Boldness, or Sauciness.

Effuso Sanguinis, (*Lat. i. e.* shedding of Blood) the Fine or Penalty impos'd by the old *English* Laws for Blood shed or Murder, which the King granted to many Lords of Manours.

Effusion, a pouring out, spilling or shedding; as *A great Effusion of Blood*. In *Chymistry*, a pouring out the Liquor by Inclination, or stooping the Vessel on one side, when the Matter by its Weight, is fallen to the bottom of it.

Eft, (old Word) again.

Eft or **Evet**, a venomous Creature like a Lizzard.

Eft-loons, (old Word) ever and anon, often, presently.

Egbert, (*Sax.* ever Bright, or Famous) a proper Name, the most eminent Bearer of which, was that renowned King of the *West-Saxons*, who by subduing several Kingdoms of the Heptarchy, was the first that laid the Foundation of the *English* *Saxon* Monarchy.

Egers, (Country word) the Spring or first-blown Tulips.

Egestion, a casting forth, a voiding: In the Art of Physick, the discharging of Meat digested thro' the *Pylorus*, or lower Mouth of the Stomach, into the rest of the Entrails.

To **Egg on**, to provoke, stir up, set on, or spur forward.

Eggestions, (Law word) Cattel taken in to graze or to be fed by the Week or Month. See *To Agist*.

Eglantine, a Shrub full of Prickles, which is also call'd *Sweet-brier*.

Egregious, (*Lat. i. e.* chosen out of the Flock) choice, singular, excellent, rare; also notorious or manifest.

Egress or **Egression**, a going forth; as *To have free Egress and Regress*.

Egressio. See *Epanodos*.

Egret, a Bird of the Heron-kind with red Legs.

Egula, (*Lat.*) a kind of Brimstone, anciently used for the making of Wooll white.

Egyptians, the Natives or Inhabitants of *Egypt*, a Country of *Africa*: Also the same as *Gipsies*, who according to our Statutes, are a kind of shifting Rogues that stroll about the Countries in Disguise, blacking their Faces and Bodies, and framing to themselves an unknown Language; so that under pretence of telling Fortunes, curing Diseases, &c. they abuse the ignorant common People, and live by pilfering, filching and stealing.

Egyptian Thorn, a Shrub the same with *Acacia*.

Ehud,

Eglon, (*Heb.*: praising) a Judge of *Israel*, who kill'd *Eglon* King of *Moab*.

Eia, (*Sax.*) an Island, an *Eit* or *Ait*: Whence the Termination of *Ramus-eia* or *Romsey*, *Sebp-eia* or *Shopy*, and many other *Engliff* Islands.

Ejaculation, (*Lat.*) a short Prayer pour'd forth from the bottom of the Heart, with fervent Devotion; the Word properly signifies a casting forth, or darting afar off.

Ejaculatory, that spurts out.

Ejaculatory Vessels, (in *Anat.*) certain Vessels that serve to discharge the *Semen* in the Act of Copulation.

To **Eject**, to cast or throw out.

Ejection or **Ejectment**, the Act of ejecting or throwing out. In a Medicinal Sense, it is the same with *Egestion*; which see.

Ejectione Curatorie, a Writ which lies properly against one that casts out a Guardian from any *Lords*, whilst the Heir is under Age: It is also call'd *Ejectment de Gard* in *French*.

Ejectione Firme, a Writ lying for the Lessee for Term of Years, that is cast out before his Term expired, either by the Lessor or a Stranger.

Ejetum, (in old Records) a Jetson or Wreck of Goods thrown out of a Ship.

The Eight or **Ept**, (*i. e.* the Island) anciently call'd *Alney*, an Island in *Glocestershire*, made by the River *Severn*; where a single Combat was fought by King *Edmund*, surnam'd *Ironside*, and *Cannus* the Dane, to decide their Right to the Kingdom.

Eigne, (*Fr.*) a Law-word for the Eldest or First-born.

Cinexia, Eldership; a Term in Common-Law.

Eyre. See *Eyre*.

Eist, an old *Engliff* Word for Vinegar.

† **Ejulation**, (*Lat.*) a yelling, pitiful crying, or wailing.

Ejulari, a wild Beast call'd a Crier, which resembles a Gray-hound in Shape and Size, and makes a noise like the crying of a young Child.

To **Eke out**, to make larger by adding another Piece.

Elaborate, (*Lat.*) done with Exactness and Pains, perfectly and curiously wrought and compos'd.

Elaboratory. See *Laboratory*.

Elacate or **Elacatena**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Tunny, a Sea-fish.

Elza, the Olive, a sort of Fruit.

Elzomeli, a kind of fat Gum, thicker than Honey, that drops from the Olive-trees in *Syria*.

Eleophyllon, Olive-Phyllon, or Maiden-Mercury; an Herb.

Elcolaccharum, Oil and Sugar mix'd together, or an Oil whose Parts are separated by Sugar: Also Sugar imbody'd with some Drops of distill'd Oil, so as to make the Oil more easy and agreeable to be swallow'd by the Patient.

Elcthetium, a Place where the Ancients kept Oil and Wax mingled, to anoint the Wrestlers.

Elam, (*Heb. i. e.* a young Man) the Father of the *Elamites*, a great People.

Elami, the Name of the sixth ascending Note of each Septenary or Order of Seven Notes in the Scale of *Musick*, only in the uppermost Septenary *mi* is wanting, and the Note is call'd *E-la*.

Elaphobolium, (*Gr.*) Wild, or Mountain-Rutley.

Elaphobolion, a Month among the ancient *Greeks*, answering to our *December*, and so nam'd from the Sacrifices then offer'd to the Goddess *Diana*, styl'd *Elaphobolos*, *i. e.* the Stag-shooter.

Elaphosticon, a Wild Parsnep, or Wild Carret.

Elaphus, a Stag, Hart, or Hind.

Elaps, the Stag Snake, a kind of Serpent, so call'd from its Swiftnes.

Elapsed, (*Lat.*) gone or slipped away; as *The time is elapsed*.

† **Elapson**, a sliding forth, or away.

Elasticity, (in *Philos.*) a Power to return to its first Place or Condition, as a Stick that is forcibly bent.

Elastic or **Elastical**, that has or belongs to such a Quality, that recoils with a kind of Spring or Force.

Elastic Body, is that which being press'd yields for a while to the Stroke, yet can afterwards recover its former Figure by its own natural Power; and if it can do this with the same Force as that which press'd upon it, 'tis said *To be perfectly elastical*. In this respect it is distinguish'd from a *Soft Body*, *i. e.* that which being press'd, yields to the Stroke, loses its former Figure, and cannot recover itself again.

Elastic Force, originally signifies the Force of a Spring when bent, and endeavouring to unbend itself again: This Quality is attributed by Philosophers to the Air, &c. In the Art of *Physick*, it is taken for the Endeavour of *Elastic*, or springing Particles, when compress'd or crowded into a little room, to spread and roll themselves out again: Whence this Term is often us'd to denote such an Explosion or Throwing out of animal Spirits, as is frequent in Cramps, or Convulsions.

Elate, (*Gr.*) the Fir-tree, also a kind of Palm-tree.

Elate, (*Lat.*) puffed up, transported, lofty, proud, haughty; as *A Man of an Elate Mind*.

Elatersits, a Name given by *Mr. Boyle* to such as hold the Doctrine of *Elatarium*, or Spring and Weight of the Air, which he maintains against *Linus*.

Elatarium, the Elasticity or springing Faculty of the Air, &c. Also the Juice of wild Cucumbers made up into a thick Consistence, being a strong Purge for Cholera and Phlegm: It is also taken by some, for any Medicine that purges or loosens the Belly.

Elatine, a Weed growing amidst Corn, and commonly call'd Running Buck-Wheat, or Bind-Corn; *Lluellin*.

Elatites, a kind of Blood-stone, more especially good for Burns.

Elb, the Name of one of the great Rivers in *Germany*.

Elb, (old Word) Age, Eldership.

Elbshole, a Hole in *Derbysire*, remarkable for its Deepness, it having been plumb'd to the Depth of 800 Fathoms, and yet no Bottom could be found.

Elder, more aged, or farther advanc'd in Years.

Elder Battalion, (in the Art of War) that Battalion which was first rais'd, and has the Post of Honour according to its standing.

Elder Officers, Military Officers are accounted elder than others, not by their Age, or the Time they have serv'd in the Wars, but by the Date of their Commissions, and accordingly they are to take their respective Posts.

Elder or **Elder-tree**, a well-known Shrub, whose Leaves, Bark, Berries, &c. are of very great use in *Physick*. In some Countries, the Udder of a Cow, or other Beast, is also call'd an *Elder*.

Ele, an old Word for Help.

Eleano, (*Sax.* all fruitful) a proper Name of Women.

Elezar, (*Heb.* the Help of God) the Son of *Aaron*, and his Successor in the Priestly Office.

Elecampaie, (*Lat.*) an Herb otherwise call'd Horse-heal, whose Root is counted very good for the Lungs.

Elet, chosen, appointed; as *The Lord Mayor The*

The **Elect**, (a term in Divinity) the elected Saints, the Faithful, such as are chosen and appointed by God to be Inheriters of everlasting Glory.

To **Elect**, to chuse, or make choice of.

Electica, (*Gr.*) the same as *Attrahentia*: which see.

Election, (*Lat.*) an **Electing**, or **Chusing**, **Choice**: In a Law-sense, 'tis when a Person is left to his own free Will, to take or do any thing to another, which he pleases: So if *A.* covenants to pay *B.* a Pound of Chocolate or Tobacco before *Whitsontide*, it is at the Election of *A.* at all times before *Whitsontide* which of them he will give; but if he does not pay it before the said Festival, then it is at the Choice of *B.* to have Action for which he thinks fit.

Elections, (among *Astrologers*) are certain Times or Opportunities pitch'd upon, according to their Observations, as most fit for the undertaking of a particular Business or Enterprize.

Election de Clerk, a Writ granted out of the Chancery for the Choice of a Clerk, appointed to take and draw up Statutes-Merchant.

Elective, that is done by, or depends upon Election or Choice; as *An Elective Kingdom*.

Electoz, a Chuser.

Electozs of the Empire, certain Princes of *Germany*, who have a Right to chuse their Emperour, according to the Ordinance or Decree made for that purpose, by the Emperour *Charles IV.* These Electors at first were Seven in Number, that is to say, Three Spiritual, viz. the Bishops of *Mentz*, *Trier*, and *Colen*; Four Temporal, viz. the Prince *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, the Duke of *Saxony*, the Marquess of *Brandenburgh*, and the King of *Bohemia*, for a casting Voice: Afterwards the Duke of *Bavaria*, having the upper *Palatinate* given him, was admitted as an Eighth Elector, and a Ninth was lately added, who is the Duke of *Hanover*.

Electozal, belonging to an Elector.

Electozate, the Dignity, or the Territories of an Elector of the *German Empire*.

Electozels, an Elector's Wife.

Electricity, (among *Naturalists*) is the Quality that Amber, Jet, Sealing-wax, &c. have of attracting or drawing all sorts of very light Bodies to them, when the attracting Body is rubbed, or chafed.

Electrum, (*Gr.*) a kind of precious Gum call'd *Amber*.

Electuatum Theriacum, (*Lat.*) a sort of Cordial for consumptive and weak Horses, made of Syrup of Violets, Lemmons and Roses mingled with *London-Treacle*.

Electuary, a Medicinal Composition made of several Ingredients, with Syrup, or Honey, to the Consistence of a Conserve.

Electuary of Diatessaron. See *Diatessaron*.

Electuary of Hermes, a Composition made of the Grains of *Kermes*, *Juniper-berries*, *Bay-berries*, *Cubebs*, *Elecampane-roots*, &c. which is good for Rheums, Colds, loss of Appetite, Dulness and Leanness in Horses.

Eleemosyna, (*Gr.*) Alms, Pity. Whence the Law-Phrase, *Dare in puram & perpetuam Eleemosynam*, i. e. to give in pure and perpetual Alms, or in Frank-Almonie; as Lands in former times were given to religious Uses, and so discharg'd from Military Service, and other secular Burdens.

Eleemosynaria, the Place in a Monastery, where the common Alms were laid up, and thence distributed by the Almoner to the Poor: It was also sometimes taken for the Almoner's Office, to which certain peculiar Rents were allotted.

Eleemosynarius, the Almoner, or Officer, who receiv'd the Eleemosynary Rents and Gifts, and

duly dispos'd of them to pious and charitable Uses.

Eleemosynary, belonging to Alms, or that is voluntarily and freely given by way of Alms.

Elegance or **Elegancy**, (*Lat.*) Fineness of Speech, Politeness or Neatness of Language.

Elegant, handsome, neat, fine, spruce, gay, curious, delicate, eloquent.

Elegiac, belonging to Elegy.

Elegiac Verse, a sort of *Greek* or *Latin Verse*, otherwise call'd *Pentameter*; seldom or never us'd of it self, but set by turns with the *Hexameter*: It consists of a *Spondee* or a *Dactyl* in the first Place, of a *Choriambus* or a *Molossus* in the second; then of a *Dactyl* and a *Choriambus*; which two last Feet are always certain; as

Ad vada Meandri concinit albus olor.

Elegiambick Verse, a kind of Verse us'd in *Horace's Poems*, call'd *Epods*.

Elegingraphus, a Writer of Elegies.

Elegit, (*Lat.*) a judicial Writ which lies for him that has recover'd Debt or Damages in the King's Court, against one not able to make Satisfaction, commanding the Delivery of half the Party's Lands or Tenements, and all his Goods, except Oxen and Beasts for the Plough, to be held till the whole Debt and Damages be satisfy'd.

Elegy, a mournful Poem, a Funeral Song, a lamentable Ditty.

Eleisphacum or **Eleisphacos**, the Herb *Sage*.

Elementary, (*Lat.*) belonging to Elements.

Elements, are the simplest Bodies that can be, neither made of one another, nor of any thing else, but of which all things are made, and into which they are at last resolv'd; being four in Number, viz. *Fire*, *Air*, *Earth*, and *Water*. It is also often us'd for the first Principles or Grounds of any Art or Science; and thus the Propositions of *Euclid* are termed his *Elements*, because they contain the first Principles of *Geometry*. The Letters of the Alphabet are likewise call'd *Elements*, as also the Bread and Wine prepar'd in the blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Among *Naturalists*, the Word is generally taken in the same Sense as Principles; and by the *Elements* and *Principles*, or as they sometimes call them, the *Elementary Principles* of a natural or mix'd Body, they mean those simple Particles, or very small Parts, out of which such a Body is made up, and into which it may be resolv'd.

In *Geometry*, a Point, Line, and Surface, are termed *The first Elements of Magnitude*.

Elements Chymical. See *Principles chymical*.

Elemi, a sort of transparent Gum or Rosin, which issues from a *Cedar-tree* in *Ethiopia*; being of a whitish Colour, and mix'd with yellow Specks.

Elembus, (*Gr.*) a sophistical Argument, a Confutation; also an *Index*, or Table in a Book, referring to Places: Also a kind of long Pearl like a Pear, which the *Roman Ladies* wore in their Ears.

Elemtical, convictive, that serves to convince, or confute.

Elenge, (old Word) strange.

Eleos, (*Gr.*) a kind of Night-Bird with crooked Claws that catches Mice and Moles.

Elephant, the biggest, strongest, most intelligent and most teachable of all four-footed Beasts.

Elephantia, **Elephantiasis**, or **Elephas**, the Leprosy, which makes the Skin rough like that of an Elephant, with red Spots gradually chang'd into black and dry parched Scales or Scurf. In this Disease, (according to *Galen*) the Lips grow thick, the Nose swells, the Ears decay, the Jaws are red, and

and the Fore-head set with Tumours or Bunches like Horns.

Elephantiasis Arabum, a Swelling in the Legs and Feet, a-kin to the *Varix*, which proceeds from Melancholy and Phlegmatick Blood, so that the Feet resemble those of an Elephant in shape and thickness; and this sort of Swelling often happens to Beggars that wander much.

Elephantus or **Elephas**, the Elephant, an *Indian* Beast; or the Leprosy a Disease.

To **Elevate**, (*Lat.*) to raise, or raise up, to exalt or lift up; to make chearful or merry, as Wine does.

Elevated, raised. In *Astrology*, a Planet is said To be elevated above another; when one being stronger, weakens the Nature and Influence of the other.

Elevation, the Act of elevating, raising or lifting up; as *The Elevation of the Host*: In *Chymistry*, it is the causing of any Matter to rise up in Fumes or Vapours, by means of Heat.

Elevation of a Mortar-piece or **Cannon**, (in *Gunnery*) is the Angle which the chace of the Piece, or, the *Axis* of the Horary Cylinder makes with the Plan of the *Horizon*.

Elevation of the Pole, (in *Astron.* and *Geogr.*) is the Height or Number of Degrees that the Pole in any Latitude, is raised, or appears above the *Horizon*.

Elevation of the Pole, (in *Dialling*) is the Angle which the *Style*, or upper end of the Cock that cast's the Shadow on the Dial-plane makes with the *Substylar* Line.

Elevato, (*Lat.*) a Person that helps, or lifts up: Whence those Muscles that serve to draw the Parts of the Body upwards, are termed *Elevators*, or *Elevating Muscles*, by Anatomists.

Elevato Labii Inferioris, is a Muscle which with its Partner, lies within the lower Lip and draws it upwards: They arise from the lower part of the Gums of the lower Jaw, that belong to the *Dents Incisors*, and descend directly to their Implantations in the lower part of the Skin of the Chin.

Elevato Labii Superioris, a Muscle that springs from the fore-part of the fourth Bone of the upper Jaw, immediately above the *Elevator Labiorum*, and descending obliquely under the Skin of the Upper Lip, joyns with its Partner in a middle Line from the *Septum Narium*, to its end in the *Sphincter Labiorum*.

Elevato Labiorum, is a Muscle which lies between the *Zygomatikus* and the *Elevator Labii superioris proprius*, and takes rise from the fourth Bone of the Upper Jaw.

Elevato Oculi, a Muscle of the Eye, which arises near the Place where the Optick Nerve enters the Orbit, and is inserted to the *Tunica Scleroticus*, on the upper and fore part of the bulb of the Eye under the *Adnata*. This Muscle is call'd *Superbus*, or the Proud, from its moral signification, it being one of the common Marks of a haughty Disposition to look high; and therefore its opposite Muscle is termed *Humilis* or the Humble.

Elevato or **Elevatorium**, a Surgeon's Instrument with which the Scule-bone when sunk, is raised up again: It is also made use of to draw Bullets, or Hail-shot out of the Flesh.

Electon. See *Kyrie Eleeson*.

Eleusina Sacra, the Sacred Rites of *Eleusina*, ordain'd by the Inhabitants of the City *Eleusis* in *Greece*, in honour of the Goddess *Ceres*: These Mysteries were kept very secret, no Men being admitted to them, but only Women, who took all immodest Liberties among themselves.

Eleutheria, certain Festivals solemnly kept every fifth Year, in honour of *Jupiter Eleutherianus*, i. e. the Protector of Liberty: These Feasts were appointed by the *Greeks*, after the signal Defeat of Three Hundred Thousand *Persians*, whom *Mardonius* General to King *Xerxes* brought against them.

Elf, a Fairy, or Hobgoblin, a Dwarf.

Elf-arrows, Flint stones sharpen'd and jagged on each side like Arrow-Heads, made and us'd in War by the ancient *Britains*, of which some have been found in *England*, and greater store in *Scotland*; where the People gave them that Name, and imagine they dropt from the Clouds.

El, (*Heb.* the offering or lifting up) a Judge of *Israel*, and Father of *Hophni* and *Phinehas*, two wicked Priests.

Elakim, (i. e. God arises) the Son of *Hilkiah*; also *Josiah's* Son whom *Pharaoh Nechoh* made King in his Father's stead.

Eligible, (*Lat.*) fit to be elected or chosen.

Elihu, (*Heb.* he is my God) the Son of *Barachel*, and one of *Job's* Friends.

Elijah or **Elias**, (i. e. God the Lord) a great Prophet who foretold a Famine among the *Israelites*, did many strange Miracles, and was at last carry'd up into Heaven in a fiery Chariot.

† **Elimation**, (*Lat.*) a filing off or polishing.

Eliphaz, (*Heb.* the Endeavour of God) one of those that argu'd with *Job* in his Sickness.

Elisa, (i. e. the Health of God) the Son of *Shaphat*: He was anointed Prophet by *Elijah* to supply his Place, and become no less eminent than his Predecessour, for the number and greatness of his Miracles.

Elision, (*Lat.*) a squeezing, or striking out: In *Grammar*, the cutting off of a Vowel in Verse, at the end of a Word.

Elixation, a seething or boiling: it is more especially taken for the boiling of any thing for a Medicinal Use in a proper Liquor, to the end that the Matter may impart its Virtue to the Liquor 'tis boiled in.

Elixir, (*Arab.* i. e. strength) a Name that *Chymists* have given to many Infusions or Tinctures of mixt Bodies prepar'd in Spirituous *Menstruums*; and by the Term *Elixir*, they would express a very precious Liquor, or a Quintessence; as *Elixir Proprietatis*, *Elixir Salutis*, &c.

Elixir Proprietatis, is a Tincture of *Myrrh*, *Aloes* and *Saffron* drawn by Spirit of Wine, and Spirit of *Sulphur*: It strengthens the Heart, helps Digestion, purifies the Blood, and works by Sweat.

Elizabeth, (*Heb.* the Oath of God) a proper Name of a Woman: Among those of this Name, besides the Person so eminent in Holy Scripture, our Queen *Elizabeth* of Glorious Memory, is not to be forgotten.

Elk, a strong Swift Beast as high as a Horse, and shap'd like a Hart, with two very large Horns bending in a plain Edge towards the Back, and the Fore-Legs without Joints like an Elephant; so that they sleep leaning on Posts, or Trees, and fight not with their Horns, but Fore-feet. They are found in the Forests of *Prussia*, but more commonly in *Lapland* and *Canada*.

Elk, a Word us'd in *Stat.* 32. *H.* 8. for a kind of Yew, proper to make Bows.

Ell, a Measure containing Three Foot and Nine Inches: At *Bruges* in *Flanders*, it is equal to 1. 64. *English* Measure. At *Antwerp* 1. 667. At *Amsterdam* in *Holland* 1. 695. And at *Paris* in *France* 0. 95.

Ellebozum. See *Hellebore*.

Elleipsis, (*Gr.*) Omission, leaving out, or passing

by, Defect: In *Grammar*, a Figure, whereby some part of a Discourse is left out, or cut off; as in the *Latin* Expression *Paucis te volo*, in which the Words *Verbis alloqui*, are left out, or to be understood: Also a Rhetorical Figure, when some Word is wanting to make up the Sense; as

Quid plura —————

In *Geometry*, *Ellipsis*, is a plain Figure commonly call'd an Oval; or a crooked Line including a Space longer on one side than the other, and drawn from two Center-points, each call'd the *Focus* or *Navel*; being one of the three Sections of a Cone. See *Oval*.

Elliptical Compasses, a pair of Brass-Compasses, to make any Ellipsis or Oval Figure, by drawing the *Index* once round.

Elliptical Dial, a sort of Dial made of Brass or Silver, with a folding Joint, and the *Gnomons* or Cocks to fall flat; fitly contriv'd so as to take up little Room in the Pocket.

Ellops, (*Gr.*) a choice Fish, which some take to be the same as a Sturgeon.

Elm, a Tree of which there are four or five sorts; the chief being the Common or Mountain-Elm, the *French Elm*, and the *Dutch* or *Witch-Elm*: The Timber is of singular use where it may lie continually dry or wet, and therefore proper for Water-works, Mills, Pumps, Pales, Ship-planks, &c.

Elminches or *Helminthes*, are little Worms bred in the Guts, especially that call'd *Rectum* or the lowermost straight or great Gut.

Elm, a Measure of three Foot and one Inch.

Elocution, (*Lat.*) proper Speech, handsome Utterance, Delivery, or Expression.

Elodes or *Helodes*, (*Gr.*) full of Fens or Bogs, marshy: Also a sort of Fever, accompany'd with a violent and perpetual Sweating.

Elogy, a Testimonial to one's Praise or Commendation.

Elohim, (*Heb.*) one of the Names of God in the Bible, express'd in the Plural Number, either to denote his Majesty, or the Mystery of the Holy Trinity; as in the Beginning of *Genesis*; *Elohim bara*, i. e. God created. There is also *Eloah* in the Singular Number.

Elot, my God; a Word us'd in the New Testament.

To *Elain*, (*Fr.* Law-word) to remove, put, or send a great way off; as *If such as are within Age be Eloined, so that they cannot sue Personally, their next Friends shall be admitted to sue for them.*

Elongation, properly a prolonging or lengthening: In *Surgery*, a sort of imperfect disjoyning, when the Ligament of any Joynt is stretch'd, but not so far as that the Bone is quite out of its Place.

In *Astronomy* and *Astrology*, *Elongation* signifies the Removal of a Planet to the farthest Distance it can be from the Sun, as it appears to an Eye placed in the Earth. The two Points wherein the *Epicycle* intersects or cuts the *Deferent* are call'd the Points of the greatest *Elongation*.

To *Elope*, (*Law-Term*) to leave one's Husband, and follow or dwell with an Adulterer.

Elopement, the Act of Eloping, for which a marry'd Woman, unless she be voluntarily reconcil'd to her Husband, shall lose her Dower or Marriage-Portion; neither shall the Husband be compell'd to allow her any Alimony or Maintenance.

Eloquence, (*Lat.*) the Art of well-speaking, a Rhetorical Utterance, which delivers things proper to persuade.

Eloquent, that has a Gift, or good Grace of speaking or Delivery; well spoken.

† *Elucidation*, a making bright, clear, or plain; a Comment, or Gloss.

Elucubration. See *Lucubration*.

To *Elude*, to shift off, to wave, to get clear off: *Elul*, (*Heb.*) the Month of *August* among the *Jews*.

Elvers, a sort of Griggs; or small Eels which at a certain time of the Year swim on the top of the Water, about *Bristol*, and are skimm'd up in small Nets: By a peculiar way of dressing, they are bak'd in little Cakes, fry'd, and so serv'd up to Table.

Elves, Scare-crows to affright Children.

Elvish (old Word) froward.

Elusory, that serves to elude, or shift off; cheating, deceitful.

Elysian Fields, a certain Paradise of delightful Fields or Meadows, with fine Walks, &c. into which the Heathens held that the Souls of just Men pass'd after Death; the Word *Elysium* being of an *Hebrew* or *Phenician* Original, and signifying a Place of Delight and Joy.

Elythoides, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the second proper Coat which immediately wraps up, or Covers the Testicles, and is otherwise call'd *Vaginalis*, or the Vaginal Tunicle.

† *Emaceration*, (*Lat.*) a wasting or making lean; also a soaking, or fowling.

To *Emaciate*, to make lean.

Emanation, a flowing or issuing from; as *These are the Emanations of the Royal Justice*: Also a Term in *Divinity*, us'd to express the proceeding of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son.

To *Emancipate*, (in the *Roman Law*) to make free, or give one his Freedom; to set at Liberty a Son, Nephew, or other Person under his Jurisdiction.

Emancipation, the Act of emancipating or setting free; properly a Legal freeing of Children from their Father's Tuition before a Magistrate: Also an Alienation or Surrendry of an Estate.

Emanuel. See *Immanuel*.

Emargination, (in *Surgery*) a taking away the Scurf that lies about the Brims of Wounds or Sores.

To *Emasculate*, to take away the force of Manhood, to Geld, to weaken or inflexible.

To *Embale*, to make up into a Bale or Pack.

To *Embalm*, to dress a dead Body with Balm, Spices, Gums, and other Drugs, in order to keep it, for a considerable time, from Putrefaction; to perfume.

Embamma, (*Gr.*) a kind of Sauce.

Embaphium, a Saucer or small Vessel in which Medicines, or other things are put or measured.

Embargo. See *Imbargo*.

To *Embark*, to go on Ship-board, to enter upon a Design.

To *Embarras*, (*Fr.*) to pester or trouble, to incumber or clog.

Embarrassment, Crowd, Confusion, Disorder, Incumbrance, Perplexity.

To *Embate*. See *To Imbate*.

Embatis, (*Gr.*) a going in, an Entrance: In a Medicinal sense, a sort of Bath.

Embassadour,

Embassadour, (*Fr.*) a Commissioner appointed to go for, and represent the Person of a Prince or State in a foreign Country. See *Ambassadour*.

Embassadrets, an Embassadour's Wife or Lady.

Embassage or **Embassy**, the Commission which a Prince or State gives to an eminent Man of Parts and Skill, to treat with another Prince or State about matters of Importance.

Embataz, Ships that only serve to carry Passengers, Passage-boats.

Embater, the Hole, or Sight of a Cross-bow.

Embateuticon Jus, (among the Civilians) a kind of Law, by which People might keep things pawn'd to them, in their own Possession.

Embattel'd or **Crenelle** (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when the out-line of any Ordinary is drawn, so as to resemble the Battlements of a Wall or Castle.

To **Embellish**, (*Fr.*) to beautify, or grace; to set off, or set out.

Embellishment, an Embellishing, a Set off.

Ember-Weeks, Four Seasons in the Year more especially set a-part for Prayer and Fasting, and of great Antiquity in the Church, viz. the first Week in *Lent*, the Week after *Pentecost*, or *Whitsuntide*, the Week following the 14th Day of *September*, and that following *December* 13th.

In every one of these Seasons there are three Days most solemn; viz. *Wednesday*, *Friday*, and *Saturday*, which are termed *Ember-days*, from the Word *Ember*, i. e. Ashes; because in old Times, the Fasters us'd to sprinkle themselves with Ashes; or from the Custom of eating nothing on those Days all Night, and then only a Cake bak'd under the *Embers*, which was thence called *Ember-bread*.

To **Embezel** or **Embezzele**, to waste or spoil, to pilfer or pilfer.

Emblem, (*Gr.*) a Representation of some Moral Notion, by way of Device, or Picture; as the *Lion* is an Emblem of Generosity, a *Ball* of Inconstancy, the *Ant* of Industry, &c.

Emblematical or **Emblematick**, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Emblems.

Emblements, (Law-Term) the Profits of Land that has been sowed. It is also sometimes more largely taken for the Natural Productions of the Ground; as *Grass*, *Fruit*, *Hemp*, *Flax*, &c.

To **Embody**. See *To Imbody*.

Emboline, (*Gr.*) a Shrub growing in *Asia*, the Leaves of which steep'd in Drink, are good against Poison.

Embolon, (in *Astron.*) the putting in, or adding of a Day in Leap Year, the same as *Intercalation*.

Embolistical Lunation or **Embolistical Month**, is when the Lunations which happen every Successive Year, Eleven Days sooner than in the fore-going, amount to Thirty Days, and make a New Additional Month, to render the Common Lunar Year equal to the Solar.

Embolus, a Bar of a Door, a Spoke, a Pin, a Wedge: Also a Term us'd by Natural Philosophers for the Sucker of a Pump, or Syringe, which when the Pipe of the Syringe is close stop'd, cannot be drawn up but with the greatest Difficulty; and when forced up by man's Strength, on being let go, will return again with great Violence.

To **Emboss**. See *To Imboss*.

To **Embowel**, to take out the Bowels.

To **Embrace**, (*Fr.*) to compass, hug, or take about in one's Arms; to lay hold of an Opportunity, to favour an Opinion.

Embracour or **Embracour**, (in Common-Law) he that, when a Matter is on Trial, comes for Reward to the Bar, being no Lawyer, and speaks in favour of one of the Parties, or endeavours to corrupt, or over-awe the Jury.

Embracery, the Offence of an Embracour; in tampering with the Jury, &c. the Penalty for which is Twenty Pounds, and Imprisonment at the Justice's Discretion.

Embrasure, (in *Architect.*) an Inlargement made on the inside of a Gate, Door, or Window, or in the opening of a Wall, to give more Light; or for the greater Conveniency of the Building.

In Fortification, **Embrasures** are the Gaps or Loop-holes left open in a *Parapet*, or Breast-work, to let the Mouth of the Cannon through, in order to Fire into the Moat, or Field.

Embrocation, (from the *Greek* Word *Embroche*, i. e. a watering or wetting) a Terms us'd by Physicians, for a kind of Fomentation, in which the warm Liquor is let distill Drop by Drop, or very slowly upon the part of the Body to be fomented: Also a gentle rubbing, or an applying of Linnen or Woollen dipt in Oil, or any other asswaging Liquor, to the Place affected.

To **Embroil**. See *To Imbroil*.

To **Embrue**. See *To Imbrue*.

Embryo, (*Gr.*) a Child in the Mother's Womb, after its Members come to be formed, but before it has its perfect Shape: Whence figuratively, any thing not brought to Perfection, is said *To be in Embryo*.

Embryozetes or **Embryotriastes**, an Instrument with which Surgeons break the Bones of a dead Child, that it may the more easily be taken out of the Womb.

Embryotomy, an Anatomical Dissection of an Embryo, or young Child that is newly form'd.

Embryotus, a Surgeon's Instrument or Hook, with which a dead Child may be drawn out of the Womb.

Embuscatum Parmo, (*Lat.*) Boscage, or bushy Marble of *Jerusalem*, a sort of Marble digged out of *Mount Sinai* in that City, of a White Colour inclining to Yellow: It has this wonderful Property, that after whatever manner it is cut or divided, Shrubs and Bushes appear therein curiously wrought by Nature, and of a blackish Colour, which soon disappear, if the Stone be set over Fire.

Eme, (old Word) the Emmet, or Ant; an Insect.

Emendals, an old Word still us'd in the Accounts of the *Inner Temple*, where so much in *Emendals* at the Foot of an Account, signifies so much in Bank, in the Stock of the House, for the Supply of all extraordinary Occasions.

Emendare (*Lat.*) to amend, correct, or make better; also an old Law-Term, to make amends for any Crime or Trespas: Whence a Capital Crime, not to be atton'd for by a pecuniary Mulf, or Fine paid in Money, was said *To be inemendable*.

Emendatio, an Amendment. In old Law-Records it is taken for the Power of correcting Abuses according to set Rules or Measures; as *Emendatio Panis*, the Power of Alnage, or looking to the Assize of Cloath, that it be of the just Ell, or due Measure: And *Emendatio Panis & cerevisie*, the Assizing of Bread and Beer, or the Power of overseeing and correcting the Weights and Measures of them.

Emendation, Amendment, Correction.

Emerald, (*Span.*) a precious Stone of a Green Colour, the hardest next to the Ruby: Among Heralds, the Green Colour in the Coats of Noblemen. See *Vert*.

To **Emerge**, (*Lat.* in *Philos.*) when any Natural Body in specie lighter than Water, being violently thrust down into it, rises again, it is said *To Emerge* out of the Water, and this is the most proper Signification of the Word.

Emergency, a thing that happens suddenly, an unexpected Circumstance of Affairs.

Emergent, that rises, appears, or comes out; as *An emergent Occasion*, i. e. Business of Consequence happening on a sudden. In *Astronomy*, a Star is said *To be emergent*, when it is getting out of the Sun-beams, and ready to become visible.

Emeril or **Emery**, a sort of Stone found in Mines of Copper, Iron and Gold, very hard and heavy; which serves to burnish Gold, and cut all manner of precious Stones but Diamonds: Also a Glazier's Diamond to cut Glais.

Emersion, (*Lat.*) properly an issuing, or coming out from under Water: It is a Term more especially us'd by Astronomers, when a Star which has lain hid for some time, under the Sun beams, begins to appear again: It is also taken for the Sun or Moon's coming out of an Eclipse.

Emetrical or **Emetick**, (*Gr.*) that provokes, or causes to Vomit.

Emetick Medicines or **Emeticks**, Medicines that with their pricking Particles, draw together the Fibres of the Stomach upwards, and so throw out at the Mouth, whatever is offensive to the Stomach.

Emetick Tartar, is Cream or Crystal of Tartar powder'd and mingled with a quarter part of *Crocus Metallorum*, and then the Mixture is to be boil'd for Eight or Nine Hours in an Earthen Pan, in a sufficient quantity of Water: Afterwards the hot Liquor is strain'd through a Woollen Cloath, and about half of it being gently evaporated, the rest is left to cool, and will shoot into Crystals.

Emieu, a kind of Fowl. See *Cassowary*.

Emicitation, (*Lat.*) a shining, or appearing aloft; a springing, or rising up.

Eminence or **Eminency**, passing, or standing above others; Excellency, high Degree or Quality; also a Title usually given to Cardinals. *Eminence* is also a little Hill or rising Ground. In *Fortification*, an Height that overlooks and commands the Place under it.

Eminent, high, overtopping, great, renowned.

Emir, (among the *Turks*) a Lord, especially any one descended from the false Prophet *Mahomet*.

Emissarius or **Emissarius equus**, a Word us'd by *Plautus*, *Matthew of Westminster* and others, for a Stallion Horse, or Steed.

Emissary, a trusty Person of quick Parts, sent privately to sound or sift another, to get Intelligence, or to spy out the Actions or Post of an Enemy.

Emission, a sending, casting, hurling, or shooting forth.

To Emit, to send, dart, or shoot forth.

Emma, a proper Name of several Women; particularly of King *Edward* the Confessor's Mother.

Emmenagoga or **Emmenagogues**, Medicines that stir up the *Menses*, or Courses.

Emmenia, Womens Monthly Courses, or Terms.

Emmet, an Insect, otherwise call'd an Ant or Pillure; the Pains this little Creature takes to lay up Corn against Winter, makes it generally taken for the Emblem of Industry.

Emmoton, (*Gr.*) a liquid Medicine to be squirted into Ulcers.

Emollient, (*Lat.*) mollifying, softening, or assuaging; as *An emollient Decoction*.

Emollientia, Emollients, or softening Medicines, i. e. such as with a moderate Heat and Moisture dissolve those Parts which before Ruck close together; and dispersing others, make them loose and soft.

Emolument, Profit got by Labour and Cost; Benefit, Advantage. The Word properly signifies Gain arising from the Grift of a Corn-mill.

Emotion, a stirring, or moving forth; Disturbance, Disorder, or Trouble.

Empalement, (according to *Dr. Grey*) is the outmoit Part of the Flower of a Plant, encompassing the *Foliation* of the Attire. 'Tis designed to be a Guard and Band to the Flower, where it is weak and tender; and therefore such Plants as have Flowers with a firm and strong *Basis*, as Tulips, &c. have no Empalement, nor need any.

To Empannel, (*Law-Term*) is to set down the Names of the Jury-men in a Parchment-Schedule, or Roll of Paper, call'd the *Pannel*, which is done by the Sheriff, after he has summon'd them to appear for the performance of such Publick Service as Juries are usually employ'd in.

Emparance, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) a Petition, or Motion made in Court, for a Day of Respite, to consider what is best to be done; or for the Defendant to put in his Answer to the Plaintiff's Declaration. In the Civil-Law, it is call'd *Petitio Induciarum*.

Empasma, (*Gr.*) a Composition of sweet Powders, to take away a Sweat, and cause Itching. See *Catapasma*.

Empattemnt, (according to some) is the same as *Talus* in *Fortification*; which See.

Emperour, (*Lat.*) an absolute Sovereign Prince, who bears Rule over many large Countries.

Empetron, (*Gr.*) the Herb *Sampshire*, or as some say, *Saxifrage*.

Emphasis, a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a tacit Signification is given to Words, or when more is signify'd than express'd; a Weight or Stress laid upon a Word in the speaking of it.

Emphatical or **Emphatick**, utter'd with a Grace, significant, forcible. Thus when any thing is spoken with great Earnestness or Concern, we say, *I was spoken very Emphatically*, or with a great *Emphasis*.

Emphatical Colours, (according to the old Natural Philosophers) are those *Apparent Colours*, as they otherwise term them, which are often seen in Clouds before the Rising, or after the Setting of the Sun, or those in the *Rain-bow*, &c. And these, because they are not permanent or lasting, they will not allow to be true Colours.

Empheuteus, a Planting, Grafting, or Imping: In the *Roman Law*, the Renting of Land, upon condition to Plant it.

Empheuteuta or **Empheuteutes**, such a Tenant of Land; a Copy-holder.

Empheuteuticus Ager, Land improved, let out to Farm, Hire, or Rent.

Empheuticks, Medicines that by their *Clamminess* stop up the Pores of the Skin.

Empheuticus, a Stopple, a Bar or Bolt: Also a wringing, or grinding Pain of the Guts, as in the *Wind colick*.

Empheutis, an Obstruction, or Stoppage in any Part of the Body.

Empheutema, a blowing into, or that which is brought in by blowing.

In *Surgery*, an Inflammation proceeding from Heat, or otherwise: Also a kind of Swelling, wherein Wind is contained, with a little slimy *Phlegm*.

Empheutis Thermon or **Calor Inatus**, is the innate Heat, or heat first suppos'd to be produc'd in a *Fetus*, or Child in the *Womb*, from the Parents *Semen*, which afterwards, when Respiration is begun, and the *Fetus* subsists of itself, decays and ceases by Degrees. Many Philosophers and Physicians call this Heat an *Innate* and *Natural Spirit*, and make it consist of three Parts, viz. of a *Primogonial Moisture*, an *Innate Spirit*, and Heat.

Empire, (*Lat.*) the Dominions, or Jurisdiction of an Emperour; also Power, or Authority.

Empirica Medicina or **Empirice**, (*Gr.*) Quack- ing or pretending to cure Diseases by Guess, with- out

out Reason, a practising Physick without enquiring either into the Nature of the Disease, or of Medicines proper to be made use of to cure it ; but depending altogether on the Authority of experienced Medicines, which are often apply'd too Univerſally in all Manner of Caſes and Circumſtances.

Empirical, belonging to an Empirick, or Quack.
Empiricifm, the Profession, or Practice of an Empirick.

Empirick, a Phyſician by bare Practice, that applies general Medicines after a bold and heedleſs rate ; a Quack-ſalver, a Poſt-Doctour, a Mountebank.

Emplogia, the Palfey, a Diſeaſe.

Emplaſticks. See *Emplattomena*.

Emplaſtrum, a Plaſter, or Salve outwardly apply'd to the Skin, ſpread upon Linnen-cloth, Leather, &c. and made of divers things, as Oil, Wax, Pitch, Roſin, Swines-greaſe, the ſlimy Juice drawn from Gums, Seeds, Roots, &c.

Emplattomena or **Emplaſtica**, are Salves, or Sticking Plaſters, which to cloſe and ſhut up the Pores of the Body, that Sulphureous Vapours, &c. cannot paſs.

Emplecton Opus, Work well knit and couched together ; properly when the Stones of a Building are ſo laid, that the Front and Back which are in fight be ſmooth, but their inside rough, that they may take the better hold of one another.

To **Employ**, (*Fr.*) to ſet one at Work, or upon ſome Buſineſs, to uſe or make uſe of, to beſtow Time or Pains.

Employ or **Employment**, Work, Buſineſs, Trade, Place or Office.

Empneumatofis, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) an alternate dilatation or widening of the Cheſt, whereby the outward Air is continually breathed in, and communicated to the Blood by the Wind-pipe and Lungs.

Empontemia, the beſtowing of Pains and Charge about a Thing, to improve or make it better : In the Roman Law, the Right and Covenant of Tenancy for the holding of Land.

Empoſe, *ical* or **Empoſetick**, belonging to Merchandize.

Empoſium, a Mart Town : Among Anatomifts, it is often taken for the *Common Senſorio* in the Brain.

Empoſy, a Mart-Town, a place for Fairs and Markets ; an Exchange.

Emppeſa, an Emperour's Wife.

Empyimed, a Term uſ'd by Hunters, when a Hart forlakes the Herd.

Empyze, an old Word for Enterprize.

Empyolboronox, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a continual Contraction, or drawing together of the Muſcles of the Neck towards the Fore-parts : A ſtiffneſs of the Back-bone when it is bent forwards, as *Opifthotonox*, when tis bent backwards.

Empyion, (*Lat.*) a buying or purchaſing.

Empyſa, (*Gr.*) a Hobgoblin, or Spirit that goes upon one Leg.

Empyema, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) a gathering together of Corrupt Matter, about the Breſt and Lungs : Alſo an Operation to diſcharge all ſorts of Matter, with which the Miſtriſs is loaded, by making a Perforation or opening in the Breſt.

Empyreum Cœlum, the Heaven of Heavens, or higheſt Heaven, the Eleventh Sphere above the *Primum Mobile*, or firſt Mover, in which is the Throne of God ; the Reſidence of Angels, and the Eternal Manſion of Saints or Glorify'd Spirits ; ſo call'd from its fiery Brightneſs.

Empyrean or **Empyrean**, belonging to the higheſt Heaven ; as *Two Empyrean Orbs*.

Empyreumata, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) little feveriſh Remains, after the *Criſis*, or Turn of a Di-

ſeaſe : Alſo that thick ſlimy Matter which ſettles at the bottom of diſtilled Waters. *Empyreuma*, alſo ſignifies that taſte and ſmell of the Fire, which in Diſtillations happens to ſome Oils, Spirits, and Waters, from their being drawn off by too great a Degree of Heat.

Emrod or **Emry**, a Glazier's Diamond!

Emrods. See *Hæmorrhoids*.

Emrole, a kind of Flower.

To **Emulate**, (*Lat.*) to vie with one, and ſtrive to match or Maſter him ; to envy another's Excellency or Worth.

Emulation, the Act of emulating, or imitating with a Deſire to excell ; Contention, Envy.

Emulgent, (*i. e.* milking out or ſtoking) a Term in *Anatomy*, as the *Emulgent Veſſels*, *i. e.* two large Arteries and Veins, which ariſe, the former from the deſcending Trunk of the *Aorta*, or great Artery, the latter from the *Vena Cava* : They are both inserted to the Kidneys ; ſo that the *Emulgent Arteries* carry the Blood with the Humour call'd *Serum*, to them, and the *Emulgent Veins* bring it back again, after the *Serum* is ſeparated from it by the Kidneys.

Emulſion, a kind of Phyſick-drink made of Fruits and Seeds of the Form and Colour of Milk, to be uſ'd in ſuch caſes as require eaſing or aſſwaging Medicines.

Emunctories, certain Kernally Places in an Animal Body, by which the Principal Parts diſcharge their Excrements, or Superfluities ; as the Glandules that lies under the Ears for the Brain, under the Arm-pits for the Heart, and under the Groin for the Liver, &c.

To **Enable**, to make able ; or capable.

Enach, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) Satisfaction for any Crime, or Fault.

To **Enact**, (*Law-word*) to eſtabliſh an Act, to ordain, or decree.

Enation, (*Gr.*) a Medicine that ſerves to ſtanch or ſtop the Blood, cloſing the Paſſages of the Veſſels by its binding, cooling, or drying Quality.

Enareoma, that which hangs as it were a little Cloud in the middle of diſtilled Waters or Urines, eſpecially when the Diſeaſe is breaking away.

Enallage, a changing, or exchanging. In *Grammar*, a Figure, whereby there is a Change either of a Pronoun ; as when a Poſſeſſive is put for a Relative ; as *Suus* for *Ejus* ; or of a Verb, when one Mood or Tenſe is put for another.

Enaluron, the Herald's Term to expreſs a Bordure charged with any kind of Birds : Thus they ſay, *He bears Argent, a Bordure Azure, charged with an Enaluron of Martlets* ; meaning that there are Martlets all round the Border.

Enamel, a ſort of Compoſition uſ'd by Painters, Goldſmiths, Glaziers, and other Artificers.

To **Enamel**, to ſet off with Enamel, to Paint after a particular Way, with little Spots or Flowers, to engrave with Fire.

Enamoured. See *Inamoured*.

Enantiſis or **Antenantioſis**, (*Gr.*) contrariety : In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when that is ſpoken by a contrary, which is intended ſhould be underſtood, as it were by Affirmation ; as *There was Strength againſt Nimbeneſs, Rage againſt Reſolution, Pride againſt Nobleneſs*.

Enargia, a Rhetorical Term, for Evidence, or Clearneſs of Expreſſion.

Enarration, (*Lat.*) a plain Declaration, or Interpretation ; a Recital or Rehearſal.

Enarthroſis, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a kind of Joynting, when the Cavity, or Hollow Part which receives is deep, and the Head of the Bone that's let in, is ſomewhat long ; as in the Joynting of the Thigh-bone with the *Iſchion*, or Huckle-bone.

Encaenia, certain yearly Feſtivals, anciently kept

kept on the Days that Cities were built: Also one among the Jews, call'd *The Feast of the Dedication of the Temple*, and observ'd by our Saviour. Among Christians, the Consecration or Wake-days of our Churches.

To *Encamp*. To *Incamp*.

Cantharis, a Swelling, or piece of Flesh that grows out of the inner Corner of the Eye.

Carbuncle, a precious Stone, having in it the Figure of an Heart.

Caracra, (in *Architect.*) Flowers, or Fruit-work cut out on the Chapiters of Pillars.

Carathisma, (in the Art of *Physick*) a kind of Bath for the Belly, the same as *Infusus*.

Caracina, a Brand, or Mark made by Burning: a Burning in; a Wheal, or Pustle caus'd by a Burn: Also an Ulcer in the Eye with a filthy Scab, which often follows a Fever.

Caraculus, an Enameller that Engraves with Fire.

Caraculire or *Caraculica*, Encausticks, the Art of Enamelling, making Images, or Painting with Fire.

Caraculum, a kind of Picture wrought with Fire; also Enamel, or Varnish us'd for that purpose.

Caracinte, (*Fr.*) Compass, Inclosure. In *Fortification*, the whole Compass of a Place, either lin'd and compos'd of Bastions, Courtins, &c. or otherwise.

Caraciphalos, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) whatever is contain'd within the Compass of the Skull.

Caracalabris, a kind of Table, set up by the Roman Priests, upon which the Beast kill'd in Sacrifice was stretch'd out, to view its Inwards.

To *Caracant*. See To *Inchant*.

Caracarpis, (*Gr.*) an Engraving or Cutting into: In a Medicinal Sense, a Scarifying, or Lancing the Flesh.

Caraceson, (*Fr.*) a Word much us'd in Law-Books, and signifying the Occasion, Cause, or Reason, for which any thing is done.

Caracirensis, (*Gr.*) the Act of undertaking, or setting about any thing. *Caracirensis Anatomica*, a Readiness or Skillfulness in Anatomizing, or dissecting a dead Body, when an Anatomist shews the Parts of it dext'rously and expeditiously.

Caraciridion or *Caraciridium*, a manual, or small Volume, that may be carried about in one's Hand, a Pocket-book: Also that part of the Oar, which a Water-man holds in his Hand, the Handle of a thing; also a Dagger.

Caracipista, thin Ointments.

Caracymoma, a flowing of the Blood, whereby the outward Parts become Black and Blue; as in the Scurvey, Blood-shot Eyes, &c. Also a sudden and quick Motion of the Blood; as in Anger, Joy, &c.

Caracypsa, an Instrument with which Liquors are dropt into the Eyes, Nostrils, or Ears.

To *Caracircle*. See to *Incircle*.

Caraciticks, (in *Grammar*) are certain Particles, commonly join'd to the end of a Word, and call'd upon account that they cause the Accent to incline towards themselves, as *que, ne, ve*, in *Latin*.

To *Caracircle*. See To *Incircle*.

Caracysma, (*Gr.*) a Clyster, or Glisten.

Caracolpe, Winds arising out of Creeks, and Nooks.

Caracomiast, a Maker of Encomiums.

Caracomiastick, a Copy of Verses in one's Praise, or belonging thereto.

Caracmiatum, a Speech, or Song, in Commendation of a Person; Praise.

To *Caracompasa*, to surround, or stand about.

Caracope, (*Gr.*) an Incision, Cut, or Gash: In *Surgery*, a Cutting, or Lancing of any Part of the Body, as in a Gangrene.

Caracounter, (*Fr.*) Meeting, Fight, Casual Conspiration.

To *Caracounter*, to meet, to engage in Fighting.

To *Caracourage*, to give Courage, or Hearson, to Countenance; to incite or stir up, to promote or prefer.

Caracouragement, that which serves to encourage, a Gift, Recompence, or Reward.

Caracranium, (*Gr.*) the hinder part of the Brain; the same as *Cerebellum*.

Caracraschelus, the Anchovy, a sort of Fish.

To *Caracreate*. See To *Increase*.

To *Caracroach*, (*Fr.*) to intrench upon, or attempt to invade, to abuse.

Caracroachment, the Act of Encroaching, *Usurpation*: In a Law-sense, *Encroachment*, or *Accroachment*, is an unlawful gaining upon the Rights, or Possessions of another; as if two Grounds lying together, one presses too far upon the other; or when as if a Tenant owes two Shillings Rent-service to the Lord, and the Lord takes three.

To *Caracumber*. See To *Incumber*.

Caracyclopadia, (*Gr.*) the whole Circle or Compass of Learning, which comprehends all Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Caracrysted Humours. See *Tumours*.

Carac for end, a Phrase us'd by Seamen, when a Rope runs all out of the Block or Pulley; and when a Cable runs all out at the Hole call'd the *Howse*, they say, *The Cable is run out End for end*.

To *Caracdamage*, (*Fr.*) to do Damage to, to hurt.

To *Caracanger*. See To *Indanger*.

To *Caracdear*, to make dear and beloved.

Caracdearment, an Endearing, a great cause of Affection.

Caracderagon, (*Gr.* in *Geom.*) a plain Figure of Eleven Sides and Angles.

Caracditis, a shewing or declaring: In the Art of *Physick*, an Indication of Diseases, shewing what is to be done; as a *Plethory*, or too great fulness of Blood, directs to the opening of a Vein.

Caracdechia, a Philokophical Word for Continence, or Lattiness. See *Entelechia*.

Caracdemical, *Caracdemial*, or *Caracdemious Disease*, a Distemper that affects a great many in the same Country, the Cause of it being peculiar to the Country where it reigns; as the Flux to *Ireland*, the Scurvy to *Holland*, intermitting Feavers to the Inhabitants of our marshy Places, &c. It is also sometimes called *Morbus Varunculus*, &c. *Caracdemmis*.

To *Caracdeu*, (among Falconers) is when a Hawk so digests her Meat, that she not only discharges her Gorge of it, but also cleanses her Pannel.

To *Caracdeu*, to Compose, Pen, or deliver the matter of a Letter, or other Writing.

Caracdeuement or *Caracdeuement*, (in Common-Law) a Bill, or Declaration in form of Law brought against one for some Offence, either Criminal or Penal unto Jurors, and by their Verdict found and presented to be true before an Officer, or Court that has Power to punish such an Offence: It is always at the Suit of the King, and differs from an *Accusation* in this Respect, that the Proferer is no way ty'd to the Proof of it, except there appear Conspiracy.

Caracdeu, an Herb us'd in Sallets and Potage in the Autumn and Winter-seasons: The distilled Water of it is very much us'd in Feavers and Inflammations; by reason of its cooling Quality.

Caracdeuse, (in *Heraldry*) the eighth part of a *Pale*, or the fourth of a *Pallet*, as *He bears*, or an *Endorse Gules*.

To

To **Endorse**. See To *Indorse*.

Endorsed, when two Lions are born Rampant, and turning their Backs to each other, the Herald says, *They are endorsed*, but if their Faces be towards each other, it is termed *Combatant*.

To **Endow**, to bestow a Dower, or Marriage-Portion; to settle Rents or Revenues, for the maintenance of a College, Hospital, &c.

Endowment, natural Gift or Quality: In a Law-sense, the giving, or taking of a Dower to a Woman: Also the setting out or severing of a sufficient Portion for the maintenance of a Vicar, when the Benefice is appropriated; and such a Vicarage is call'd a *Vicarage Endowed*.

Endowment de la plus belle part, (*Fr.*) a Law-Phrase us'd when a Man dying possessed of some Lands held in Knights-service, and others in Socage, the Widow has her Dower out of the Socage-Lands, as being *la plus belle part*, i. e. the fairer Part.

Enzymis, (*Gr.*) a kind of course Shag Mantle which Runners and Wrestlers anciently us'd to cast about them after Exercise, also worn by others in cold Weather; a *Scotch Plad*, or *Irish Robe*.

To **Endue**, (*Lat.*) to qualify, to supply or furnish with.

To **Endure**. See To *Indure*.

Enema, (*Gr.*) a Glistler.

Energetical, full of Energy, emphatical, forcible.

Energetical Bodies, or **Particles**, (among Naturalists) such as are eminently active, and which produce manifest Operations of different Natures, according to the various Circumstances, and Motions of those Bodies or small Parts.

Enervamenti Dæmoniaci, Men that are possess'd with unclean Spirits.

Energy, effectual Working, Efficacy, Force: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure wherein great Force of Expression is us'd: In a Medicinal Sense, a stirring about, or Operation of the Animal Spirits and Blood.

To **Enervate**, (*Lat. q. d.* to spoil the force of the Nerves or Sinews) to take away one's Strength and Vigour, to weaken, or infeeble, to soften, or make wanton.

Enervation, the Act of enervating, weakening, or making feeble. In *Surgery*, a Weakness about the Nerves and Tendons.

Enemes, (old Word) made new.

Enepa, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) the principal part of an Inheritance, which goes to the eldest Son.

Enfans Perdus, (*Fr. i. e.* lost Children) the Forlorn Hope in an Army. See *Forlorn Hope*.

To **Enfebble**. See To *Infeeble*.

To **Enfeoff**. See To *Infesoff*.

Enfilade, (*Fr.*) a Ribble-row of Rooms, Doors, &c. a long Train of Discourse: In the Art of War, the Situation of a Post that can discover and scour all the Length of a straight Line; which by that means is render'd almost defenceless.

To **Enfilade** or **Enfile**, the *Courain Rampart*, &c. is to scour or sweep the whole Length of such a Work with the Shot.

To **Enforce**. See to *Inforce*.

To **Enfranchise**, (*Fr. Law-word*) to make one a Free-man, or a free Denison, to incorporate a Man into a Society, or Body Politick.

Enfranchisement, the Act of enfranchising, making free, &c.

To **Engage**, to perswade, or draw in, to oblige or bind, to mortgage or pawn; to take upon one's self, or pass one's Word, to Encounter or Fight.

Engagement, a Promise, Obligation, or Tie; a Combat, or Fight.

Engelbert, (*Germ. i. e.* bright Angel) a proper Name of some Men.

To **Engender**, (*Fr.*) to get or beget, to breed, to create or cause.

Engine, in general, is any Mechanick Instrument, made up of Wheels, Screws, or Pulleys, &c. in order to lift, cast, or bear any Weight, or to produce any considerable Effect which cannot be so easily performed by the bare Application of Mens Hands; as Engines to raise Water, or put out Fire, Cranes, Draw-beams, &c. The Word is also figuratively taken for an Artifice, Device, or Contrivance.

Warlike Engines, such as are made use of for the battering and taking of strong Places.

Engineer or **Ingenieur**, a Person well skill'd in the Art of Contriving, Building and Repairing of Forts, and other Works; also experienc'd in the Method of Attacking and Defending all sorts of Posts.

Engistoma, (*Gr. in Surgery*) a Fracture of the Skull, wherein the Bone sinks to the inner Membrane, or Skin of the Brain, and presses upon it: Also the Name of an Instrument us'd in such Cases.

England, the most happy Country in *Europe*, upon many Accounts, more especially with respect to its situation, temperateness of its Air, Richness of Soil, &c. Its Name is derived from the *Angles*, a People of *Denmark*, who with the *Futes* and *Saxons*, subdu'd and settled themselves in this Island. See *Saxons*.

Englecery, **Englechery** or **Englechire**, an old Law-Term that only signifies the being an *Englishman*, and formerly us'd in Opposition to *Francigena*; which last Word denoted any Foreigner: So that according to *K. Canutus's* Law, a Fine was laid upon the Country, for the private Murder of such a one, and every Man so kill'd was accounted *Francigena*, unless *Englecery* was proved, i. e. due Proof were made that he was an *Englishman*. This Law for the Abuses and Troubles occasioned by it, was utterly abolished by *Stat. 14. Ed. 3.*

English, belonging to *England*; as *The English Tongue*: Also the Name of a kind of Printing-Letter.

English Serpentry, an Herb. See *Bisort*.

Engonast or **Engonastis**, one of the Northern Constellations containing about 48 Stars, and so named from its Figure, wherein *Hercules* is represented leaning on his Right Knee, and endeavouring to bruise a Dragon's Head with his Left Foot.

Engonios, (in *Anat.*) the bending of the Arm or Leg.

Engouted, a Term in Heraldry, when a Hawk's Feathers have black Spots in them.

To **Engraft**. See To *Ingraft*.

Engrailed, a Term in Heraldry, when a Bordure, &c. is made by a Line notched and shap'd like a Scollop, so that the little Arches turn outwards from the middle of the Escutcheon; for if they turn the other way, 'tis called *Invelled*.

To **Engrave**, to cut any Figure, or Representation in Wood, Copper, or other Metal.

To **Engross**. See To *Ingross*.

Engiscope, (*Gr.*) the same with a *Microscope*; being an Instrument to view small Bodies distinctly, and so call'd, because it brings the Eye much nearer to those small Bodies, so as to make them appear to have larger Parts and Dimensions than they had before. See *Microscope*.

To **Enhance**, to advance, or to raise the Price.

Enharmonic or **Enharmonic Musick**, (*Gr.*) the last of the three kinds of Musick in use among the Ancients abounding with *Dieses*; a particular manner of turning the Voice, and disposing the Intervals with such Art, that the Melody becomes more moving. See *Cromatick* and *Diaconick*.

Enharmonic

Enharmonical Diels. See *Diels*.

Enhydos, (*Gr.*) an Adder, or Water-snake; an Otter.

Enhydos, a sort of round Stone smooth and white, wherein as one shakes it, somewhat seems to move to and fro.

Enigma or **Enigma**, a Riddle, an obscure Allegory, in which the natural Sense of the Words cannot be immediately perceived: an intricate Sentence, a difficult Question or Proposition.

Enigmatical, belonging to, or full of Riddles, or dark Speeches; mystical, hard to be understood.

Enigmatist, one that makes or proposes Riddles, or hard and obscure Questions.

Enurin Sal, a Term us'd by Chymists, for that which they otherwise call a *Neutral Salt*, which partakes both of the Nature of an *Acid* and an *Alkali*; as common Salt, Nitre, Allum, &c.

To **Enjoy**, to have the Use or Profit of, to have at one's Disposal, to possess.

Enjoyment, enjoying, possessing; Possession, Pleasure, Joy.

To **Enjoya**, to bid, order, charge, or command.

To **Enlarge**. See *To enlarge*.

To **Enliven**, to light, or give light to; to clear or make clear.

To **Enliven**, to put Life into, to make lively or brisk.

Enmity, (*Lat.*) Hatred, Grudge, Variance, Strife, falling out.

Ennead, (*Gr.*) the Number of Nine.

Enneadecaterides, (in *Astron.*) a Revolution of Nineteen Years, otherwise call'd the *Lunar Cycle*, or *Golden Number*; which See: Or, *Cycle of the Moon*.

Enneagon, (in *Geom.* and *Fortif.*) a regular Figure of Nine equal Sides, and as many Angles, which may be fortify'd with the same Number of Bastions.

Enneaphyllon, an Herb that has Nine long Leaves.

Enneatical, belonging to the Number of Nine; as *Enneatical Days or Years*, i. e. every Ninth Day of a Sickness, or Ninth Year of a Man's Life, which is thought to bring some great Alteration in the Disease, or change of Fortune.

Enneemeris, (*Gr.*) one kind of the Figure *Casura* in a *Greek* or *Latin Verse*, after the Fourth Foot in the Ninth Syllable of the Verse, which odd Syllable ending the Word, helps to make the next Foot with the following Word; as in this Verse.

Ille latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho.

Where are found all the Four Branches of the *Casura*, viz. *Triemimeris*, *Penthemimeris*, *Heptemimeris*, & *Enneemimeris*.

To **Ennoble**, (*Lat.*) to make Noble, to render more renowned.

Enoch's Pillars, two Pillars said to be set up by *Enoch*, the Son of *Seth*, one of Brick, and the other of Stone, upon which the whole Art of Astronomy was engrav'd.

Enodation, (*Lat.* in Husbandry) an unknitting, or cutting away the Knots of Trees: Also an explaining, expounding, or unfolding of a Matter.

Enozmity, Heinousness, high Misdemeanour.

Enozmous, that is out of Rule or Square, exceeding great, heinous, grievous.

To **Enpleet**, an old Law-word, for to implead; as *May exleet*, and *be enpleated in all Courts*.

Enquest or **Inquest**, the Inquisition or Enquiry into matter of Fact made by the Jury in all Causes, both Civil and Criminal, in order to the giving of their Verdict; according to which Judgment

passes; for the Judge says, *The Jury finds the fact thus; and the Law is thus*.

To **Enquire**. See *To Inquire*.

To **Enrage**, to put in a Rage, to make one mad, or provoke him.

To **Entoll**. See *To Inroll*.

Ens, (*Lat.*) a Philosophical Term for a Being, whatever has any kind of Existence, or Being: This the School-men call *Ens reale*, or *Ens positivum*, to distinguish it from their *Ens rationis*, which is only an imaginary thing, a Creature of the Brain, and exists only in the Understanding.

Ens Primum, (according to *Paracelsus*) is the most efficacious Part of any natural mixt Body, Vegetable, Animal, or Mineral, which he pretends to have been able to separate from them, and with it to effect prodigious things, for the renewing and restoring of Youth.

Ens Ueneris, is a Sublimation of equal Parts of the Powder of *Cyprus Vitriol*, calcined or burnt to a dark Colour, and of *Sal Armoniack*, into the form of a Yellow Flower; and this Operation is so call'd from some Particles of *Venus*, or *Copper*, which are thereby carried away from the *Vitriol*.

Ensample, (old Word) an Example, Model, or Pattern.

To **Enscorse**, (old Word) to intrench. See *Inscorse*.

To **Enseam** or **Enslaim**, to purge a Hawk, or Falcon of her Glut, and Grease.

Enseled, (among Falconers) a Hawk is said *To be Enseled*, when a Thread is drawn through the upper-Eye-lids, and made fast under the Beak, to take away the Sight.

Ensisformis Cartilago or **Murconata**, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) is the lowest Part of the *Sternum*, or Breast-bone, so nam'd from its sharp-pointed Triangular Shape, resembling the Edge of a Sword.

Ensign, an Officer in a Foot Company of Soldiers that bears the Standard or Colours; or the Standard it self: Also the Colours that are set up, or hung out in a Ship: In *Heraldry*, an Escutcheon in which are painted the Trophies of Honour, or Coat Armour of a particular Family.

Ensigns of Royalty. See *Royalty*.

Ensigne, (*Fr.*) a Word us'd in some of our ancient Writers, for Bleeding, or Blood-letting; also blooded, or let blood.

To **Enslave**. See *To Inslave*.

To **Ensnare**. See *To Insnare*.

To **Ensus**, (*Fr.*) to follow, to proceed, or spring from.

Entablature or **Entablement**, (in *Architect.*) properly a flooring, or roofing with Boards: It is more especially taken for the Architrave, Frize and Cornice of a Pillar, being in Effect the outmost end of the Flooring, which is either supported by Pillars, or by a Wall, if there be no Columns.

Entail, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) a Fee-Tail, or Fee-entailed, scanted, or shorten'd; by which means the Heir is limited, and ty'd up to certain Conditions.

To **Entail an Estate**, is to make it over after such a manner.

Entalium, (*Lat.*) a kind of Sea-shell of about a Finger's length, scollop'd without, and smooth on the in inside.

To **Entangle**. See *To Intangle*.

Entelechia, (*Gr.*) a Word us'd by *Aristotle*, to express the Humane Mind or Soul, as being the perfection of Nature, and the Principle of Motion. The ancient Commentators on *Aristotle*, interpret it by the Word *Actus*, meaning a kind of *Substantial Form*, by which Action is produced in the Body. But the modern Philosophers take it for a sort of continued and perpetual Motion, and fit Modification

tion of Matter, qualifying the whole to be able to perform such Acts as are proper to it.

Entendment, (in Common-Law) the true sense or meaning of a Word, or Sentence! Thus a thing that is in doubt shall be sometimes made out by Entendment. See *Intendment*.

To **Enter**, to go into, to set down in Writing; especially to Note down Goods, &c. in a Book of Accounts. Among Carpenters, to let the Tenon of a piece of Timber into the Mortise of another.

To **Enter a Hawk**, a Term us'd by Falconers; when she first begins to kill.

Enterick, (*Gr.*) the Entrails, the inward Parts of the Body, the Bowels.

Enterenchyta, a Clyster-pipe, which is also call'd *Siphon* and *Syringa*.

To **Enterere**. See To *Interfere*.

Enterfering, a Disease in Horses, which causes such a Beast to go so narrow behind with the hinder Feet; that he frets one Foot against another; whence there arise hard mattery Scabs which make him go lame.

Enterling. See *Ent'ring*.

Entermeiter, (among Falconers) a Hawk that changes the Colour of her Wings by degrees.

Enterocoele, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) the fall of the Entrails, especially of the Gut call'd *Ileum*, through the widen'd Processes of the *Peritoneum*; into the Groin or outward Skin that covers the *Scrotum*: It is otherwise call'd *Hernia Intestinalis*.

Enterociplocoele, a kind of Rupture, when the Gault and the Guts fall down both together into the *Scrotum*, or *Cod*.

Enterology, a Discourse or Treatise of the Bowels.

Enteromphalus or *Hernia Umbilicalis*, a Rupture, when the Entrails bunch out at the Navel; which is common among great-belly'd or teeming Women.

To **Enterpenn**, (a Term in *Falconry*) as *The Hawk Enterpenneth*, i. e. has her Feathers wrapt up, snarled or intangled.

Enterpleader, (*Fr.* in *Common-Law*) the debating of a Point that accidentally happens, before the Principal Cause can have an end: In the Civil Law, it is termed *Cognitio prejudicialis*. See To *interplead*.

Enterprize, an Undertaking, Attempt or Design; especially in the Art of War.

To **Enterprize**, to undertake, to take in Hand, to attempt.

To **Enterretain**, to maintain, keep or lodge; to receive or accept of, to Treat.

Entertainment, an entertaining, receiving, &c. Treatment, good Welcome.

Enterwiew, (a Term in *Falconry*) by which is meant the second Year of an Hawk's Age.

Entemata, Grasses stuck into the Clefts of Trees: Also Medicines apply'd to Green Wounds, to stop the Blood and Course of Humours.

To **Entzell**. See To *Intbrall*.

To **Enthrone**. See To *Inthrone*.

Enthusiasm, (*Gr.*) Enaticism, a making shew of Divine Inspiration.

Enthusiast, one that pretends to be so inspired, or is transported with imaginary Revelations.

Enthusiastical or *Enthusiastick*, belonging to, or favouring of Enthusiasm.

Entymema, (*Gr.*) any Act, Conception, or Idea of the Mind: Also a Rhetorical Figure, when the concluding Sentence consists of Contraries.

In *Logic*, **Entymeme**, is a Syllogism perfect in the Mind, but imperfect in the Expression; because some part of the Propositions is suppress'd, as being so clear and common, that it may be easily

supply'd by the Understanding of those to whom it is made: *As every Right-lined Triangle has all its Three Angles just equal to two Right ones, therefore it will be so in an Isosceles*; where the Proposition, *That an Isosceles is a Right-lined Triangle*, is sufficient as being sufficiently known, and consequently it were needless to insert it.

To **Entice**, to draw in cunningly, to attempt.

Enticement, the Act of enticing, Allurement.

Enticery or *Inticery*, (*Fr.*) in Law, word signifying Enticement, or the Whole; as it is distinguished from *Miety*, or the Half.

Entire, whole, compleat, perfect, fully, absolute, sincere.

Entire Percutents, (in *Heraldry*) are Lines that run the longest way of the Shield's Position, without touching the Center.

Entire Pertransient, a Line which crosses the middle of the Shield or Escutcheon, and runs diametrically the longest way of its Position.

Entire Tenancy, (in *Common Law*) is usually oppos'd to *Several Tenancy*, and taking for a sole Possession in one Person, whereas the other imports a joint or common Possession in more.

To **Entitle**. See To *Intitla*.

Entity, (*Lat.*) a Philosophical Word for a Being; or the having a Being.

Entoite, (*Fr.* in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when a Bordure is charged with all sorts of things that have no Life, except Leaves, Fruits and Flowers; such as Bezants, Plates, Ogresses, &c.

Entombed. See *Intombed*.

Entrails, the Inwards, Bowels, or Guts.

Entrance, Entry or going in, Admittance, Beginning.

To **Entrap**. See To *Intrap*.

To **Entreat**, to beg earnestly, or beseech; to court with fair Words: Also formerly, to treat of, or handle.

Entreaty, Supplication, Request.

Entremes, (old Word) intermingled.

Entrichomata, (*Gr.*) the utmost edge of the Eye-lids, from whence the Hair grows.

Entriker, (old Word) deceived.

Ent'ring a Ship, (in a *Sea-fight*) signifies as much as Boarding; and the safest way to do it is in the Bow.

Ent'ring-Ladder, is of two sorts; one of Wood fasten'd to the Ship's sides, which is us'd in a Harbour, or in fair Weather, for Persons to go in and out of the Ship: The other is made of Ropes, with small Staves for Steps, and is hung out of the Gallery, to get into the Boat, or to come a board the Ship from thence; when the Seas runs so high that the Boat cannot be brought to the Ship's side without danger of staving her.

Ent'ring-Rope, a Rope ty'd by the Ship's side to hold by, as one goes up the Ent'ring Ladder or Wales.

Entrusion or *Intrusion*, (a *Law-Term*) a violent and unlawful Entrance upon Lands or Tenements void of a Possessor, by one that has no manner of Right to them.

Entrusion de Gard, a Writ that lies where an Infant within Age enters into Lands, and holds his Lord out; in which Case the Lord shall not have the Writ de *Commun. Custodia*, but this.

To **Entrust**. See To *Intrust*.

Entry, entering or coming in, Passage; also the entering or setting down of Goods in the Custom-House. In a *Law-Term*, the taking Possession of Lands or Tenements; It is also us'd for a Writ of Possession. See *Ingressus*.

Entry ad Communem Legem, is a Writ that lies where a Tenant for Term of Life, Tenant for Term of another's Life, Tenant by the Cour-

tesy, or Tenant in Dower, aliens or makes over Lands and dies, then the Party in Reversion shall have this Writ against whomsoever is in Possession.

Writ ad Terminum qui preterit, a Writ lying for a Lessor, in case Land being let to a Man for another's Life; he for whose Life the Lands are leased dies, and the Lessee or Tenant holds over his Term.

Writ in Casu Consumiti, a Writ which he in Reversion shall have against a Tenant for Life, or in Courtsey, who aliens in Fee.

Writ in Casu Mortuo, a Writ that lies in like manner for one in Reversion, when a Tenant in Dower alienes in Fee, or for Term of Life, or for another's Life.

Writus Causa Patrimonii prelocuti or **Writus for Marriage in Speech**, a Writ that lies where Lands or Tenements are given to a Man, upon condition that he take the Donour to Wife within a certain Time; and he does not marry her within the time appointed, or espouses another, or otherwise disables himself from performing the said Condition; then the Donour and her Heirs, shall have this Writ against him, or whosoever else is in the said Lands.

Writus per le cui et post, a Writ that lies where a Man is disseised, or turn'd out of his Freehold, and the Disseisour, aliens or dies in possession, and his Heir enters: Then the Disseisee, or his Heir, shall have this Writ against the Heir of the Disseisour, or the Alienee of the Disseisour.

Writus sine casu Capitali, a Writ lying where an Abbot, or such as has Covent or Common Seal, aliens Lands or Tenements of the Right of his Church, without the consent of the Covent or Chapter, and dies; then the Successour shall have this Writ.

Among Hunters, **Writus** are taken for those Places or Thickets through which Deer are found lately to have pass'd; whereby their greatness is guessed at, and then the Hounds or Beagles are put to them for the View.

To **Writus**, to twist, or wind about.

Writus, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) the joynting of the Shoulder with the Arm.

† **Writus**, (*Lat.*) declared, made plain, thoroughly scanned or sifted.

Writus, properly a taking out the Kernel; the explaining or unfolding of a difficult Matter.

Writus, (*Fr.*) a Cover for any thing: In *Fortification*, a Work of Earth rais'd either in the Ditch of a Place, or beyond it; sometimes in form of a plain *Parapet* or *Breast-work*, and sometimes like a little *Rampart*, with a *Breast-work* to it. These Envelopes are otherwise call'd *Counter-guards*, *Conferves*, *Lunettes*, *Silons*, &c.

To **Writus**, to cover, to wrap or fold up in Linnen, Paper, &c. to surround, to hem in or beset; to muffle up.

To **Writus**, to infect with Poison, to corrupt; as *To envenom with bad Doctrine, false Principles, &c.*

To **Writus**, (*Fr.*) to encompass, surround, or stand about.

Writus or **Writus Campana**, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Elecampane*, the Root of which is good in shortness or difficulty of Breathing, old Coughs, and several other Distempers.

To **Writus**, to number, or reckon up.

Writus, on enumerating or numbing, a summing up of several Particulars.

Writus, an uttering or pronouncing, a Maxim or Proposition: In *Logick*, it is taken for a Proposition, which simply affirms or denies.

Writus, (*Fr.*) an able Person of a lower Degree than an Ambassadour, sent from one Sovereign

Prince or State to another, upon Publick Affairs: Also the Conclusion of a Ballad or Song.

Writus, a Term in Traffick. See *Writus*.

To **Writus**, (*Law-word*) to take Place or Effect; to be of force or available; as *A Release made to a Tenant for Term of Life, shall writus to him in the Reversion.*

Writus, a Term apply'd by Heralds to all Breviures of Coats that are charged with the Figures of Beasts.

Writus, an Uneasiness of Mind, or Grief arising from the view of another's good Qualities, or Prosperity.

Writus, (*Gr.*) an Otter, a Water-snake.

Writus, (*Gr.*) a Dream.

Writus. See *Writus*.

Writus, (*Gr.*) a Word us'd in some Writers of Physick, for a Fever that Continually grows stronger.

Writus, (*i. e.* additional Supply) a Term us'd in *Astronomy*, for a certain number of Days by which the common Solar Year exceeds the Lunar, which excels is 11. in regard that the Lunar Month consisting but of 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ Days, makes but 354 Days in a Year, whereas the Solar Year has 365. For the Equation of which Year's differing thus 11 Days, certain Days are yearly supply'd by the **Writus**, never exceeding 30 (because the Days between one Change of the Moon and another, never go beyond that Number) until a Thirteenth Month be added, by which means every Third Year becomes *Embolimical*, or a Lunar Leap year.

Writus of the Year, is the Moon's Age at the beginning of every Year, *i. e.* the time between the first Minute of the first Day of *January*, and the last New Moon of the fore-going Year.

Writus, an importing or bringing in; also the examining of, or discoursing with one by cross Questions, or interrogatories: Also a Rhetorical Figure wherein like things are compared.

Writus, (*in Anat.*) the same as *Preputium*, or the Fore-skin of a Man's Yard.

Writus, a Truckle in a Crane or other Engine.

Writus, (*i. e.* a redoubling) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a Sentence begins and ends with the same Word; as *Severe to his Servants, to his Children severe*. This Figure is call'd *Inclusio* in *Latin*; but in the Art of Physick, *Epanadiplosis* is taken for the frequent redoublings or returns of Fevers.

Writus, (*i. e.* Repetition) a Rhetorical Figure in which the same Word is repeated for enforcement sake, especially after a long Parenthesis; as *It is known that thou hast done this, it is known*.

Writus, (*i. e.* Reference) a Figure wherein the same Word begins several Sentences or Clauses; as

Ver adeo frontis, Ver utile sylvis.

Writus, (*i. e.* Return) a Figure when the same Sound or Word is twice repeated in several, or in the same Sentence, in an inverted Order; as

Nec sine sole suo lux, nec sine luce sua sol.

Also a Figure when we return to that which once we quitted: It is call'd in *Latin*, by *Ruffinians*, *Everfio*, or *Egressio*.

Writus, Amendment or Correction, a restoring to the former State. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when some fore-going Words or Expressions appearing too weak are recal'd, as it were for the better correcting of the Speech, and read'ring it more emphatically; as

O clementia, su potius patientia mira!

Epaphaleſis, a Term in *Phyſick* for a repeated Blood-letting.

Epas: See *Hepar*.

Epasmata, Swelling of the Glandules, or Kernels behind the Ears call'd *Parotides*.

Epaule, (*Fr.*) a Shoulder: In *Fortification*, the Shoulder of a Baſtion, being the Space contained in the Angle, made by the joyning together of the Face and Flank; whence that Angle is often call'd, *The Angle of the Epaule*.

Epaulement, a Shouldering Piece, or Covert; a Side-work made either of Earth thrown up, of Bags or Baskets full of Earth, or of Faggots loaded with Earth: It is also taken for a Demi-Baſtion, and ſometimes it ſignifies a Square *Orillon*, which is a Maſs or heap of Earth almoſt Square, and ſurround'd with a Wall, to cover the Cannon of a *Cafemate*. See *Orillon*.

Epaurēſis, (*Gr.*) an Encrease, a Figure in *Rhetorick*.

Epenthēſis, (*i. e.* Interpoſition) a Grammatical Figure, when a Letter or Syllable is put in or added in the middle of a Word, as *Religio* for *Religio*, *Induperator* for *Imperator*, &c.

Epertanus, (*Lat.*) the Smelt, a ſort of Fiſh.

Eperegeſis, (*Gr.*) a plainer Interpretation of what was mention'd before.

Epha, an *Hebrew* Measure containing 9 Gallons, or about a Buſhel; according to others, Seven Wine Gallons and Four Pints.

Ephebeum or **Ephebiūm**, (*Gr.*) a Place where young Men us'd to Wreſtle and Exerciſe themſelves. In *Anatomy*, the Space from the *Hypogaſtrium*, or lower part of the Belly, to the Privy Parts.

Ephebia, Striplings Age, at the entry of Fifteen Years.

Ephebon, the Herb Horſe-tail.

Ephectia, a Bloody ſubſtance brought up in ſpitting of Blood; alſo a Shell or Cruſt that is brought over Ulcers.

Epheſis, a Spot or Freckle that uſually proceeds from Sun-burn.

Ephepera or **Epheperis**, a Wind-fly, a kind of Worm, which being chang'd to a Fly, lives not above a Day.

Ephepera or **Ephepera Febris**, a continued Fever that laſts but one Day.

Epheperies, certain Registers or Aſtronomical Tables calculated to ſhew the daily Motions of the Planets, with their Aſpects, Places and other Circumſtances throughout the Year. Theſe Journals are generally made uſe of by Aſtologers, to draw Horoſcopes, or Schemes of the Heaven.

Epheperis, a Register or Day-Book, a Journal: Among Aſtronomers, ſuch a one as contains Obſervations relating to the Heavenly Bodies, eſpecially ſhewing their Place at Noon.

Epheperite, a maker of *Ephemerides*, Almanacks, &c.

Epheperon or **Epheperum**, a kind of Plant that dies the ſame day it ſprings, *Liriconſancy* or *May-Lilley*; *Meadow-Saffron*: Alſo a Beaſt about the River *Hypanis* that lives but one day.

Epheſtis, a ſort of Garment us'd to be worn over Armour.

Epheſus, a City of the Leſſer *Asia*, ſtill call'd *Efeſo*, and famous for the Stately Temple of *Diana*, counted one of the Seven Wonders of the World, which took up above 200 Years in building, all *Asia* contributing to its Expence; the Pillars were all of Marble, and 70 Foot high: This prodigious Fabrick was burnt by *Eroſtratus*, the ſame Night that *Alexander* the Great was born.

Epheſæ, certain Judges at *Athens* in *Greece*, who try'd Cauſes of Man-ſlaughter, as the *Areopagites* did thoſe of wilful Murder: Theſe Magiſtrates being Fifty in Number, were to be as many Years old, and of approved Integrity.

Epheſtes, a Diſeaſe call'd the *Night-mare*, or *Hag*, when the Patient being a ſleep, fancies his Wind-pipe to be oppreſ'd by ſome Weight lying upon it, and his Breath to be ſtopt: This Diſeaſe is alſo call'd *Incubus*; which See.

Epheſtoſis, a ſweating or diſcharging Humours through the Pores of the Skin.

Epheſtium, a Saddle, the Harnes of a Horſe; an Houling or Horſe-cloath: In *Anatomy*, the ſame as *Sella Equina* or *Turcica*, being a part of the *Oſ Sphenoides* or Wedge-like Bone, in which the Pituitary Glandule is plac'd.

Epheſus, a kind of Linnen-garment Worn by the High Prieſt, and other inferiour Prieſts among the *Jews*.

Epheſus, (*Gr.*) certain Magiſtrates or Overſeers of the Common-wealth among the ancient *Lacedæmonians*, who were eſta bliſh'd to bridle the Authority of their Kings.

Epheſus, (*Heb.* fruitful or encreasing) the Second Son of *Joſeph*, and the Father of the *Ephraimites*, who together with the Children of *Manaſſeh* were reckon'd among the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

Epheſus or **Epheſus**, (*Gr.*) a continued Fever proceeding from cold Phlegm, wherein Heat and Cold is felt at once in every part of the Body: It was riſe at *London*, in the Month of *March*, A. D. 1688.

Epheſus, Sea-Veſſels that are only us'd to carry Paſſengers; Paſſage-boats, or Transport-ſhips.

Epheſus or **Epheſus**, a Soldier ſerving at Sea, or on Ship-board.

Epheſus, (*i. e.* a caſting or putting in) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, whoſe repetition of the ſame Word, at the beginning of ſeveral Sentences, has reſpect to the Matter; whereas in *Epheſus*, it has regard chiefly to the Style.

Epheſium, a Medicine outwardly apply'd to the Wriſt, like a Plaifter or Pultice, to drive away intermitting Fevers.

Epheſus, a ſoul Sore, or cruſty Ulcer, that ſometimes happens to the Black of the Eye.

Epheſium, a Funeral Song, or Copy of Verſes in praiſe of the Dead.

Epheſus, (*i. e.* common) that is of both Kinds or Sexes as *The Epicene Gender* in Grammar, a Gender which contains both Sexes under one Termination, whether Maſculine or Feminine; as *Hic Paſſer*, a Sparrow, either Cock or Hen; *hec Aquila*, an Eagle, &c. which is chiefly in the Names of thoſe Creatures, whoſe different Sex it is hard to diſtinguiſh.

Epheſus, Medicines that take away the force of and moderate ſharp Humours.

Epheſus, an Attempt or Endeavour: In *Logic*, an Argument for the proving or clearing of any Matter, eſpecially ſuch a one as conſiſts of many Propoſitions depending one upon another, whereby at laſt ſome particular Point is made out; a kind of *Sorites*, which See.

Epheſus, an attempting, ſetting about, or endeavouring; alſo an Argumentation or Reaſoning: Among Surgeons a dexterity or readineſs in Anatomizing or Diſſecting Animal Bodies; the ſame with *Enchireſis*.

Epheſus, (in the ancient Theaters) the laſt part of the Interlude, or a Flourish of Muſick after the Play was done.

Epheſus, belonging to, or conſiſting of Heroick or Hexameter Verſe; as *An Epick Poem*.

Epick Poet, one that writes such Verses.

Epicks, Epick Poetry.

Epilintæ, Earthquakes that move side-long.

Epicolitæ Regionēs, (in *Anat.*) those Parts which lie upon the Gut *Colon*, so call'd by Dr. *Glisson*.

Epitaphos, Deafness.

Epitaxis, a mingling together or tempering: In a Medicinal Sense, a voiding of ill Humours in the Blood by Degrees.

Epitaxis, Approbation, Estimation, Judgment: Among Physicians, &c. it is taken for a judging of a Disease.

Epitæius, a Famous Stoick Philosopher, born at *Hierapolis* in *Phrygia*, who was so much esteem'd, that his Lamp, tho' but of earthen Ware, was sold for 3000 *Attick* Groats, i. e. about 92 Pounds of *English* Money.

Epicure, a sensual Man, one that gives himself wholly to Pleasure. See *Epicurus*.

Epicurean, a Follower of *Epicurus*'s Sect.

Epicurean Philosophy, the Natural Philosophy first taught by *Epicurus* and *Democritus*, and afterwards deliver'd in Verse by *Lucretius*: It is much the same with the present *Mechanical Philosophy*, which See.

Epicurism, the Doctrine of *Epicurus*; also the Practice of an Epicure, or voluptuous Person.

To **Epicurize**, to live like an Epicure.

Epicurus, (i. e. a Helper) a noted *Athenian* Philosopher, who held Pleasure, or rather *Indolency*, that is a being free from Pain, to be the chiefest Good; whence by Mistake, all voluptuous Persons are call'd *Epicures*.

Epicycle, (in *Astron.*) a little Circle whose Center is in the Circumference of a greater; or a small Orb which being fix'd in the *Deferent* of a Planet, is carry'd along with its Motion; and yet with its own peculiar Motion, carries the Body of the Planet fasten'd to it, round about its proper Center: Such an *Epicycle* is attributed by ancient Astronomers to all the Planets except the Sun, and serves for solving their Appearances in the *Ptolemaick* System.

Epipema, the same with *Superfetation*; or a conceiving again, before the first Young is brought forth.

Epidemical or **Epidemick**, common among the People, publick, universal.

Epidemical Disease, is one that proceeds from a common Cause, and spreads it self over several Countries at divers times; such are the Plague, Malignant Feavers, Small Pox, &c.

Epidermis, (in *Anat.*) the Scarf skin, the outward Skin or Coat, which serves as it were for a Covering to the main-Skin of a Man's Body. See *Cuticle*.

Epidesis, a binding: In *Surgery*, the binding up of a Wound, to stop the Blood.

Epidesmus, a Ligature, Bandage, or Swathe for a Wound or Sore.

Epidydmis or **Epidydmidæ**, (in *Anat.*) a Body of Vessels, whose Figure resembles crooked Veins, swollen with ill Blood; its greater Globe or Bunch being fastened to the back of the Testicles, and the lesser to the Vessel that carries the Seed. These are otherwise call'd *Parastatae*, as also *Supergeunals* in *Latin*.

Epigeum, (in *Astron.*) the lower part of the Circle in which a Planet moves, next to the Earth.

Epigastrick Artery, (in *Anat.*) is said by some to be a Branch of the *Iliack* Artery, and distributes it self among the Muscles of the *Epigastrium*.

Epigastrick Veins, the Flank-veins.

Epigastrium, the Fore-part of the *Abdomen* or

lower Belly, whose upper part is call'd *Hypochondrium*, the middle part *Umbilicalis*, and the Lowermost *Hypogastrium*.

Epigenæa, that which is added to any thing over and above: In a Medicinal Sense, that which happens to a Disease like a Symptom.

Epiglottis or **Sublinguium**, (in *Anat.*) the fifth Cartilage or Gristle of the *Larynx*, the cover of flap of the Wind-pipe.

Epigonatis, the Pattle or Whirl-bone of the Knee.

Epigram, a short and witty Poem, playing upon the Fancies or Conceits that arise from any kind of Subject.

Epigrammatist, a Maker of Epigrams.

Epigraphe, an Inscription or Title set on a Statue, &c.

Epilepsia or **Morbus Catuncus**, the Falling-sickness, so call'd because the Persons troubled with it fall down on a sudden: It is otherwise termed *Morbus Hercules*, because it is hard to be cured; as also *Comitialis*, *Sacer*, *Lues Deifica*, &c. This Disease is a Convulsion of the whole Body that hinders or puts a stop to all Animal Actions, and proceeds from a disorder in the Brain.

Epilepsia Intestinalis, a Convulsion arising from things that fret the Bowels, which often happens to Children.

Epilepsia Puerozum, Convulsions with which Infants are frequently seiz'd.

Epileptica, Medicines against the Epilepsy or Falling-sickness.

Epileptical or **Epileptick**, troubled with that Disease.

Epilemica, Medicines good against the Pestilence or Plague.

Epilogismus, a Computation, a reckoning, or casting up, a deliberating or weighing in Mind: In some Writers, the Vote or Opinion of Physicians, when consulted about a Cure.

Epilogue, a Conclusion or closing of a Speech; also a Speech made at the end of a Play.

Epimellis, the Medlar, a kind of Fruit.

Epimonia, certain Presents anciently sent from *Africa* to *Rome* every Month; a Soldier's Monthly Pay; also Womens Monthly Courses.

Epimnidium, a sort of Onion.

Epimone, Continuance, Stay, Perseverance: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure whereby the same Cause is contin'd and persisted in, much after one form of Speech: Also when to move Affection, the same Word is repeated; as *Sic, sic juvat ire sub unibras*, *Virg.*

Epimythium, the Moral of a Fable.

Epimythion, a Song of Triumph after a Victory.

Epinyctives, Pimples that send forth Matter, and are painful, especially in the Night: Also a Sore in the Eye, that dulls the Sight, and makes the Corners of it water.

Epiparacrysinus, a Term us'd by Physicians, when a Patient is seiz'd with more Fits in a Fever than are usual.

Epipedometry, (in *Mathem.*) signifies the measuring of Figures that stand on the same Base.

Epiphænomena, Signs which appear afterwards in Diseases.

Epiphany, Appearance properly from above, Manifestation; a Word now peculiarly apply'd to the Festival celebrated, *Jan. 6.* and commonly call'd *Twelfth-day*, on which Christ was made manifest in the Flesh to the *Gentiles*, by the appearing of a miraculous Star in the East, which conducted the Wise Men to the Place of his Nativity.

Epiphonema, (i. e. Exclamation) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, being a smart close at the end of a Narration or Argument, or a pressing and lively Reflection.

Section on the Subject treated of ; as

Tante molis erat Romanam condere gentem!

Or this,

So inconstant is the Favour of Princes?

Epiphora, Attack, Assault, or Onset; also a Sentence added to the fore-going Discourse: Also a Rhetorical Figure in which a Word is repeated at the end of several Sentences, but differs from *Epistrophe*, in this Point, that it has respect chiefly to the matter: In *Logick*, a Conclusion or Consequence drawn from the Assumption in a Syllogism.

In a Medicinal Sense, **Epiphora**, is taken for a violent flowing of Humours into any part, especially the watering or dropping of the Eyes, occasion'd by a thin Rheum, which is commonly call'd *Involuntary Weeping*, and continually flows from the Corners of the Eyes: Also an Inflammation of that Part, and more largely an Inflammation of the whole Body: Also the fall of Water into the Cod; as in some kind of Ruptures.

Epiphyllousperous Plants, (among Herbalists) are such as bear their Seed on the back part of their Leaves; being the same with *Capillaries*, which See.

Epiphysis, a growing to, Encrease: In *Surgery*, it is us'd when one Bone grows to another, by a simple and immediate Joyning; but with some kind of entrance of one Bone into the Cavity or Hollow of another.

Epiplasma, a Pultice, the same as *Cataplasma*.

Epiplexis, an upbraiding or taunting, a chiding, or rebuking; Rebuke, Reproof: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, which by an elegant kind of upbraiding, endeavours to convince, and is otherwise call'd *Epitimesis*.

Epiploce, a folding in, a plating or interweaving: Also a Rhetorical Figure that expresses a gradual rising of one Clause of a Sentence out of another, much after the manner of *Climax*; as *Domum ejus expugnavit, expugnata domo familiam extraxit, abstractam cruciavit*.

Epiplois dextera, (in *Anat.*) is a Branch of the *Cœliaca Arteria*, which runs through the Right-side of the inner or hinder Leaf of the *Omentum* or Caul and the Gut *Colon* that is next to it.

Epiplois postica, a Branch of the *Cœliack Artery*, that springs out of the lower end of the *Splenicæ* and runs to the hinder Leaf of the Caul and the *Colon* joined thereto.

Epiplois sinistra, a Branch of the *Cœliack Artery*, which is bestowed on the lower and left Side of the Caul.

Epiplocele, a kind of Rupture, when the Caul or thin Skin that covers the Bowels falls into the outward Skin of the *Scrotum*.

Epiplocormisæ, fat big-belly'd Men that have huge Cauls.

Epiplocephalum, a Navel-rupture, when the Navel starts, by reason of a swollen Caul that is fallen down, or the Entrails bearing too hard upon it.

Epiploon, the Caul, a Cover spread over the Bowels in shape of a Net or Fowler's Bagg, and abounding with Blood-Vessels; its Use being to cherish the Stomach and the Guts with its Fat. It is also call'd *Omentum* and *Reticulum*.

Epipozoma, a kind of hard Brawn in the Joynts.

Epitactitium, a sort of Dropsy. See *Anasarca*.

Epitichon, the Share bone.

Epitropacy, Church-government by Bishops.

Episcopal, belonging to a Bishop.

Episcopalcs Clavulæ, (in *Anat.*) two Membranes or thin Skins, in the Pulmonary Vein, that hinder the Blood from flowing back to the Heart;

They are otherwise termed *Mitrales* and *Sigmoides*; which See.

Episcopalia, (in old Records) the Synodals; Pentecostals, and other Customary Dues payable by the Clergy to the Bishop of their Diocess: These Impositions were also call'd *Onus Episcopale*, and were by special Privilege remitted to those free Chappels that were built upon the King's *Demesne*, and exempt from Episcopal Jurisdiction.

Episcoparians, those of the Episcopal Party.

Epilemasia, (a Term in *Physick*) the very instant of Time that a Disease first seizes a Person.

Epilion, the lower part of the Belly that ends in the Privities.

Episore, (*i. e.* entrance or coming in) a separate Relation or Action which a Poet or Historian inserts and tacks to his principal Subject, to supply his Work with variety of Events: Thus the Story of *Dido* is a pleasing Epifode in *Virgil's Æneads*.

Epispasticks, Medicines that serve to draw Blisters.

Epispæria, (in some Anatomical Writers) certain Windings and Turnings in the outer Substance of the Brain, for the more secure Passage of the Blood-vessels.

Epistagma, a Prince's Commission under Hand and Seal.

Epistathmi, Officers that appoint Lodgings for a Prince's Train, Harbingers.

Epistle, a Letter that is sent.

Epistler, he that reads the Epistles, in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church.

Epistolæ or **Epistolary**, belonging to Epistles, or Letters.

Epistolares, certain Secretaries to the Roman Emperours, under the principal Secretary of State, who was styl'd *Magister Scripæ Epistolarum*; which See.

Epistomia, (in *Anat.*) the utmost gapings and meetings of Vessels.

Epistomium, a Cock or Spout in a Conduit, a Tap or Spiggot; a Cork or stopple for a Vessel; a Bung: Also the stop in a pair of Organs, where by the Sound is made high or low.

Epistrophe, a turning, or Alteration, a going back: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure wherein several sentences end in the same Word; as *Ambition seeks to be next to the best, after that to be equal with the best, then to be chief and above the best*.

Epistropheus, (in *Anat.*) the second *Vertebra* or Joynt of the Neck, so call'd from turning; because the Head turns upon it, as also *Cardo* in *Latin*, on the same Account.

Epistylum or **Epistle**, (in *Architect.*) a mass of Stone, or piece of Timber laid upon the Capital of a Pillar: The ancient *Greeks* often made use of this Word to signify what we call the *Architrave*, which is the first Member of the *Entablature*, and is usually broken into two or three Divisions termed *Fasciæ*, *i. e.* Swathes, Fillets, Bands, or Lists.

Epitaph, an Inscription or Writing set on a Tomb.

Epitasis, a Stretching or Straining, Intenseness, Vehemence; an amplifying or enlarging on a Subject: Also the busiest part of a Comedy or other Stage-play, before Things are brought to the full State and Vigour.

Epithalamium, a Nuptial Song or Poem, which anciently us'd to be rehearsed at Weddings, in Praise of the Bride and Bridegroom; wishing them a fruitful Issue, and all things conducing to a future happy Life; also now and then wantonly glancing upon the Pleasures of the Marriage-bed.

Epithematton, a Plaister, Salve, or Ointment, to be laid upon a Sore.

Epithyme,

Epitheme, a liquid Medicine apply'd to an outward Part of the Body, to cool and comfort the inward, especially the Heart, Stomach and Liver.

Epithet, (*i. e.* that is put to, or added) a Grammatical Term for a Word that expresses the nature or quality of another Word to which it is joyn'd; as *A generous mind, an unruly Passion*, where the Terms *Generous* and *Unruly* are the Epithets expressing the Qualities of the *Mind* and *Passion*.

Epithymon, a Weed that grows about the Herb Time; *Dodder*: Also the Flower of Time.

Epitimesis, a checking or rebuking. See *Epilexis*.

Epitogium, a Tabard, a Garment worn loose over another; a Habit or Hood that Students were after they have taken their Degrees in an University.

Epitome, an Abridgment, or short Abstract.

To **Epitomize**, to abridge, or shorten; to express the substance of any Discourse or Treatise in fewer Terms.

Epitrium, an Instrument to wrest or stretch Cords, a Pin or Peg in a stringed Musical Instrument: Also a device to force up Water out of a Well; a Squirt.

Epitritus, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, consisting of four Syllables, of which the Grammarians reckon four kinds. The first is compounded of an *Iambus* and a *Spondeeus*, as *Salutantes*, where the first Syllable is short, and all the rest long: The second is made out of a *Trochee* and a *Spondee*; as *Conciati*, where the first Syllable is long, the second short, and the two last long: The third is compounded of a *Spondee* and an *Iambus*; as *Communicans*, where the two first Syllables are long, the third short, and the last long. The fourth consists of a *Spondee* and a *Trochee*; as *Incantare*; where the three first Syllables are long, and the last short; to which may be added a Fifth, which is made up of a double *Pyrrhichius* as *Arabia*; where all the syllables are short.

Epitrichasmus, a running over with great Swift-ness. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, wherein we speedily run over several things, either for Brevity's sake; as *Caesar confinium cepit, urbe potiebatur, Pompeium sequebatur*: Or else to amaze those we speak to; as *State viri, quae causa vae? quive estis in armis? Quove tenetis iter?* Virg.

Epitrope, a committing of Business to one's Management, Permission: Also a *Rhetorical* Figure, when we seem to allow one to do what he will, and yet think nothing less; as

I sequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas. Virg.

Epitropus, a Commissioner, a Bailiff or Farmer; a Proctor or Factor.

Epitrum, a kind of Sallet among the Ancients made of Olives, with Vinegar, Cummin, Fennel, Rue and Mint; also a Cheese-cake.

Epizeugmenon. See *Diezugmenon*.

Epizeuxis, a joining together. In *Rhetorick*, a repetition of the same Word, in the same Sentence or Verse, no other word coming between; as

Abi Coridon, Coridon, What Madnes has thee mov'd?

Epneumatosis, Expiration, the Act or Faculty of breathing out, a Term in the Art of *Physick*.

Epocha or **Epoch**, (in *Chronol.*) a solemn date of Time, counted from some memorable Action or Event; as the Creation of the World, *Noah's* Flood, the Birth of our Lord, &c. from the *Greek* Word *Epecho*, *i. e.* to stop or stay, because the Measures of Time are thereby stay'd or deter-

min'd: These *Epocha's* or *Ara's* are different according to the Custom of several Nations, and among them the four following ones are chiefly remarkable, *viz.*

The **Julian Epocha**, taking Name from *Julius Caesar's* Reformation of the *Roman* Calendar; which was done Forty five Years before *Christ's* Nativity, in the 708th Year from the Building of *Rome*, and in the 731 Olympiad.

The **Ethiopic** or **Abassine Epocha**, so nam'd from its being in use among the *Abassines* and *Egyptians*: This Epocha begun *Aug. 29. A. C. 284*, and in the first Year of the Emperour *Dioclesian's* Reign; whence some call it the *Dioclesian Epocha*, and others the *Ara of the Martyrs*, because it bore Date with a very severe Persecution.

The **Turkish** or **Arabick Epocha**, which they call the *Hegera*, takes its Rise from the Impostor *Mahomet's* flight from the City of *Mecca* in *Arabia*; which happen'd *July 16. A. C. 622*.

The **Persick** or **Jesdegerdick Epocha**, takes its Date either from the Coronation of the last *Persian* King *Jesdegerdis* or *Jesdagerdis*, as some say; or rather from its being conquer'd by *Ottoman* the *Saracen*, which was *June 16. A. C. 632*.

Epote, one of the Members of that sort of *Lyrick* Poetry of which *Pindar's* Odes consist; the other two being *Strophe* and *Antistrophe*, which in every Ode answer each other; whereas one Epode answers to another in several Odes: also a Title of one of *Horace's* Books after his Odes.

Epomis, a Hood, such as University-Students and Livery-men wear. In *Anatomy*, the upper part of the Shoulder, otherwise call'd *Acromium*.

Epomphalum, a Plaster or other Medicine apply'd to the Navel, when it starts or bunches out.

Epops, the Hoop, a sort of Bird.

Epostracismus, a kind of Sport or Play, with Oyster shells or such like thrown into the Water, commonly call'd *A Duck and a Drake, and a White Penny-cake*.

Epsema, a Decoction of new Wine, till half be boil'd away.

Epstom, a Town in *Surrey*, famous for its Mineral Waters, which have been in so great Request of late Years, as to cause a considerable increase of Buildings, for the Entertainment of Gentlemen resorting thither, for their Health or Pleasure.

Epulis, (*Gr.*) a Lump of flesh growing about the Gums, which reaches the farthest Teeth, and is so large, as sometimes to hinder the opening of the Mouth.

Epulons, (*Lat.*) certain Officers among the *Romans*, whose Business was to furnish Banquets for *Jupiter*, and the other Gods, at their Publick Sports, or at the Birth of Emperours.

Epuloticks, (*Gr.*) Powders or other Medicines that dry up Ulcers or Sores, or that serve to bring them to an Escar; the same with *Cicatriza*.

Epulum, (*Lat.*) a solemn Banquet or Holy Feast among the *Romans*, prepared for their Gods, whose Statues were commonly laid on Beds, and were serv'd as if they were hungry: Whence the Word is taken for a Noble Entertainment, a great Treat; a Meal.

Equable Motions, (*Lat. in Philos.*) such Motions as always continue the same Degree of Velocity or Swift-ness, and are neither halten'd nor stop't in their Course: But if the Swift-ness of several Bodies be promoted or hinder'd, and it be exactly and uniformly the same in all; such Bodies are said to be equally accelerated or retarded.

Equal, like, just.

To **Equal**, to make equal, to answer, to be agreeable to.

Equality,

Equality, a being equal or like, Agreeableness, Likeness: In *Mathematicks*, the exact agreement of two things in respect of Quantity.

To **Equalize**, to equal, to make Shares equal.

Equanimity, evenness of Mind, Contentedness, a calm and quiet Temper upon all Events of good or bad Fortune.

Equanum, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Alifander*, or *Louage*.

Equation, (in *Algebra*) a mutual comparing of two equal Quantities, or Things of different Names or kinds: As when the value of three Shillings is compar'd to thirty six Pence; which Equation may be thus express'd in Symbols, or Characters. *viz.* $3 s. = 36 d. i. e.$ Three Shillings are equal to Thirty six Pence.

Algebraical Equations, are of two kinds; *viz.* 1. Pure or Simple. 2. Affect'd or Compounded, which are explain'd at large in *Kersey's Algebra*, p. 63. & *sequ.*

In *Astronomy*, **Equation** is taken for the proportioning or regulating of Time, or the Difference between the Time mark'd out by the Sun's apparent Motion, and the Time that is measured by its real or middle Motion, according to which Watches and Clocks are to be adjusted.

Equation of Optical Prosthaphæresis, (in the *Ptolemaick System*) is the Angle made by two Lines drawn from the Center of the *Epicycle*, to the Centers of the World and of the *Eccentric*.

Equation of Physical Prosthaphæresis, is the difference between the Motions of the Center of the *Epicycle*, in the *Equant*, and in the *Eccentric*.

Equation of Total Prosthaphæresis, is the difference between the Planet's mean and true Motion, or the Angle made by the Lines of the true and mean Motion of the Center.

Equator, or **Equinoctial Line**, which Sea-men, by way of Excellency, call *The Line*, an imaginary great Circle, that divides the Heaven or Globe of the Universe into two equal Parts, *North* and *South*; so call'd; because when the Sun passes through it, the Day and Night become of an equal length in every part of the Earth. See *Equinoctial* and *Equinox*.

Eques, (*Lat.*) a Horse-man, a Man of Arms, a *Roman* Knight of a middle Order, between the *Comital* and *Peerage*.

Eques Suratus, the *Latin* Term for a Knight in *England*, because anciently none but Knights were allowed to guild their Armour and other Warlike Furniture.

Equæria, certain Places or Seats in the *Roman* Theater, for the Gentry to sit in.

Equestrian, belonging to a Horse-man, Cavalier, or Knight.

Equiangular, that has equal Angles, or Corners.

Equicural, that has equal Legs or Sides; as *An Equicural Triangle*.

Equiculus or **Equus Pinos**, (*i. e.* the little Horse) one of the Northern Constellations, consisting of four Stars.

Equidistant, that is of an equal Distance.

Equilateral, that has equal Sides.

Equilateral Triangle. See *Triangle*.

Equilibrium, equal Ballance, equality of Weight, and Poise, when the Ballance hangs neither on one side nor on the other: Thus two Weights in a pair of Scales being equal, are said to be in *Equilibrio*.

Equimultiples, are Numbers or Quantities multiply'd by one and the same Number and Quantity: Or such Numbers or Quantities as contain their *Submultiples*, an equal Number of Times; as 12 and 6 are Equimultiples of their respective *Submultiples* 4 and 2.

Equinoctial, (in *Astron.*) belonging to the Circle call'd the *Equinoctial* in the Heavens, and the *Equator* on the Earth.

Equinoctial Dial, a Dial whose Plane lies parallel to the *Equinoctial*.

Equinoctial Line. See *Equator*.

Equinoxes, the precise Times in which the Sun enters the first Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, when the Days and Nights are of equal Length, as about *March* 10, and *September* 12; the former being termed the *Vernal*, and the other the *Autumnal Equinox*.

Equinus Barbatus, (*Lat.*) *i. e.* the bearded Horse, a kind of Comet. See *Hippoes*.

To **Equip**; to provide of Necessaries; to furnish; to set forth, to set or fit out.

Equipage, the Provision of all things necessary for a Journey or Voyage; as Attire, Furniture, Attendance, Horses, Cloaths, &c.

Equiparates, (*Lat.* in *Logick*) things compared; or made equal.

Equipollence, another Logical Term us'd, when several Propositions signify one and the same thing, tho' they express it after different manners; as *Some Man is Learned, not every Man is Learned*.

Equipollent, being of equal Force, Value or Signification.

Equitia, (*Lat.*) certain Games in Honour of *Mars*, anciently celebrated at *Rome* in the Month of *March*, in *Mars's* Field, with Horse-races, like our *Jests* or *Turnaments*.

Equisetum, Horse-tail, a Herb of a very binding Quality, much us'd to cure the Whites in Women, and Fluxes of Blood.

Equifuga, the Horse-fly; an Insect.

Equitable, just, righteous, reasonable.

Equitatura, (in some old *Latin* Records) a Liberty of Riding, or of carrying Grift and Meal from a Mill on Horseback: *Miles cum Equitatura*, a Knight with his Horse, Arms, and Furniture.

Equity, the Vertue of treating all Men according to the Rules of Right Reason and Justice: The Word in Law, has a double and contrary Sense; for one enlarges and adds to the Letter of the Law, extending the Words of it to Cases unexpressed, yet having the same Reason: Whereas the other abridges and takes from it; so that the latter is defin'd to be the Correction of the Law, generally made in that Part wherein it falls.

Court of Equity, the same as the Court of Chancery, in which the severity of other Courts, and the Rigour of the Common Law is moderated; and where Controversies are suppos'd to be determined according to the exact Rules of Equity and Conscience.

Equivalent, a Term which serves to express the Agreement in Nature, Quality, or Circumstances between several things propos'd.

Equivalent, being of equal Worth or Value.

An **Equivalent**, as *To give an Equivalent*, *i. e.* to produce something of equal Value with another.

Equivocal, (a Term in *Logick*) having a doubtful or double Signification; or whose Sense and Meaning may be taken several ways.

Equivocals or **Equivocal Terms**. See *Univocal Terms*.

Equivocal Generation, (in *Philos.*) the Production of Plants or Herbs without Seed, or of Living Creatures without being begotten by Parents in the natural way of Copulation between Male and Female.

Equivocal Signs, (in *Surgery*) See *Univocal Signs*.

Equivocal Word, (in *Grammar*) a Word which comprehends more significations than one, or that serves for different Notions. See *Homonymous*.

To **Equivoate**, to speak doubtfully, to say one thing and mean another.

Equivocation or **Equivoque**, an equivocating, a double meaning. **Equilicus**,

Equitens or **Equiens**, (*Lat.*) a Colt, or little Horse; also a kind of Rack, or Torturing-Engine in use among the *Romans*; a Strappado, or wooden Horse, such as Soldiers are made to ride upon for Misdemeanours.

Equus, a Horse, also a Sea-fish.

Equus Alatus, the fabulous winged Horse called *Pegasus*, one of the Northern Constellations, consisting of Twenty Stars.

Equus Cooperius, (in old Records) a Horse set out with a Saddle and other Furniture.

Er, (*Heb.* a Watch-man) the first born Son of *Judah*, who marry'd *Tamar*, and for his Wickedness was brought to an untimely End.

To **Eradicate**, (*Lat.*) to pluck up by the Roots, to root out, to destroy utterly; as *To eradicate a Disease, a Vice, &c.*

Eradication, the Act of Eradicating, rooting out, &c.

Eranarches, (*Gr.*) an Assessment, or Tax-gatherer.

Eranthemum, the Herb *Camomile*.

Eranus, a Tax, a Contribution or Club; also the Stone call'd a *Turquoise*.

Erased, (*Lat.* i. e. scraped or torn out) a Term in *Heraldry*, us'd when any thing is forcibly torn off from its proper Place, and contradistinguished from *Couped*, which signifies a thing clean cut off.

Erasment, a blotting, or dashing out.

Erasmus, (*Gr.* amiable or lovely) a proper Name of Men.

Erasians, a Sect of Hereticks, set up by one *Erasmus* a Physician, who held that the Power of Excommunication resided in the Civil Magistrate.

Erats, the Name of one of the Nine Muses, who rul'd amorous Poesy.

Erastobenes, a noted Historian, Poet, Philosopher and Astronomer; who upon account of his great Learning, was styl'd *Plato Minor*, and was especially eminent for his Skill in the Mathematicks.

Erchembald, (*Geom.*) a proper Name of Men, signifying a bold or speedy Learner.

Erchinthus, (*Gr.*) Chick-pease, a sort of Pulse.

Erect, (*Lat.*) raised, upright.

Erect declining Dials, Dials whose Planes are not directly opposite to any of the Four Cardinal Points, but decline from the Meridian or Prime Vertical Circle.

Erect flowers, are those that grow upright, without hanging the Head.

To **Erect**, to raise or set up, to build.

To **Erect a figure**, (in *Astrol.*) to divide the Twelve Houses a-right; putting down the proper Sign, Degree, and Minute on each Cusp, with the Planets in their proper Places; so that the Figure may truly represent the Positions of the Heavenly Bodies at that Moment of Time for which it is design'd.

Erection, an erecting or raising, a making to stand upright.

Erectores Penis, (in *Anat.*) a pair of Muscles that arise from the outward knob of the *Os Ischium*, and help to cause the Erection of the Yard.

Eremita, (*Gr.*) an Hermit, a Dweller in a Wilderness.

Eremitical, belonging to a Desert, or leading a Hermit's Life.

Eremitorium, (in our ancient Writers) an Hermitage, or desert Place for the Retirement of Hermits.

Eremodictum, (*Gr.* in the *Roman Law*) a Non suit or Default of Appearance at the day appointed.

† **Ereption**, a snatching, or taking away by force.

Ergata, (*Gr.*) an Engine call'd a Capstain, a Wind beam or Draw-beam; a Crane.

Erta, the sweet Broom, Heath or Ling.

Erigeron, a sort of Medicine for the Eyes; also a Wash for the Mouth.

Ericeus or **Ericius**, (*Lat.*) the Urching or Hedgehog, a wild Beatt: Also a Warlike Engine made of Iron, and full of sharp-pointed Spikes or Nails; a Port-cullis.

Eriganus or **Eriganus**, a River in *Italy*, commonly call'd the *Po*, and made a Southern Constellation, consisting of Twenty Eight Stars.

Eringeron, (*Gr.*) the Herb *Groundsel*, which being outwardly applied, is good for an Inflammation of the Paps, the King's Evil, &c.

Erinaceus or **Erinaceus**, (*Lat.*) a Hedge hog. **Eringo**, a sort of Plant, otherwise called *Sea-holly*, the Roots of which being candy'd, are excellent Sweetmeats, good against the Plague, Consumption, &c.

Eriopylon, (*Gr.*) a kind of Wooll that comes off Trees; Cotton.

Eriphia, an Herb which some call *Hollow-root*, or *Holy-wort*.

Erisma, an Arch, Buttress, Shore-post, or Prop to hold up a Building that is otherwise like to fall.

Erichace a kind of Wax, or Honey; a red Juice in the Honey-combs of Bees.

Eritacus, the *Robin Red breast*; a Bird.

Eritales, the Herb *Prick-madam*, *Sengreen*, or *Horse-leek*.

Ermine, a little Northern Weasel, whose Furr is very costly, and only fit for Princes or Persons of great Quality to wear. In *Heraldry*, a Representation of that sort of Furr; so that the Field or Ground of a Coat being *Argent*, i. e. of a White Colour, and the powdering *Sable* or *Black*, it is call'd *Ermin*; but if *Black* be powder'd with *White*, it is *Ermines*; if a *Ground Or* or *Gold* colour'd be powder'd or spotted with *Black*, it is *Erminois*; and if to a *White Ground* powder'd with *Black*, a *Red Hair* be added, it is termed *Ermenites*.

Ermine-street or **Erminage-street**, one of the Four noted *Roman Highways* in *England*, which begins at *St. David's* in *West-Wales*, and leads to *Southampton*.

Ernes, an old Word for *Promises*: Also the loose scatter'd Ears of Corn left on the Ground after the Cocking of it; whence to *Earn* in some Places, is to *Glean*.

Ernest, (*Germ.* serious or severe) a proper Name of Men.

Erodentia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that gnaw and prey upon the Flesh, with their sharp Particles.

Erodius, a kind of Bird that sweats Blood in the time of Treading; a *Ger-falcon*, an *Heron*, a *Moor-Hen*.

† **Erogaion**, a spreading, or laying out.

Erogenecton, (*Gr.*) an Herb that causes Love.

Erosion, (*Lat.*) a gnawing, eating away, or consuming.

Erutema or **Erutelis**, (*Gr.*) Interrogation or Question: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when by asking many Questions we aggravate a Business, especially in Matters that might be positively affirmed; as *Fuistine illo in loco? dixistine hac ita esse gesta?*

Erotylos, a kind of precious Stone like a Flint.

To **Err**, (*Lat.*) to go out of the way, or mistake.

Errand, a Message.

Errant, wand'ring, going up and down: In a Law sense, it is apply'd to Justices that go the Circuit; and to Bailiffs travelling at large.

Ernights Errant, a sort of Romantick Knights, feign'd to wander about the World in search of new Adventures.

Errata, Faults escaped in Printing.

Erratick,

Erratick, wand'ring.

Erraticum, (in old Law Records) a Waif or Stray, an errant or wand'ring Beast.

Erubines, (*Gr.* in *Physick*) Medicines put up the Nostrils to cleanse the Head of Phlegmatick slimy Humours, without making the Patient sneeze.

Erroneous, subject to Error, false.

Errones or **Erratick Stars**, the Planets so call'd in Contradistinction to the fixed Stars, by reason of their having each a peculiar Motion, and several Aspects one to another, which by such Motion, they daily change.

Errour, Mistake, Oversight, Folly: In a Law-sense, it signifies a fault in Pleading, or in the Process: Whence the Writ brought for Remedy of this Oversight is call'd a *Writ of Errour*; being that which lies to redress false Judgment given in any Court of Record.

Clerk of the Errours, an Officer of the Common-Pleas, whose Business it is to copy out and certify the Tenour of the Records of a Cause or Action, upon which the Writ of Errour is brought into any of those Courts.

Ers, bitter Vetch, a kind of Pulse.

Erbangina, (*Lat.*) a sort of Weed that winds about Corn; Orebank, Choke-weed.

Eruca, the Cater-pillar, Palmer or Canker-worm, an Insect; also the Herb Rocket or Winter-cress.

Eruclation, a belching forth, a breaking of Wind off the Stomach.

Erudition, an Instructing or bringing up in good Literature; Learning, Scholarship.

Ervilia, *Ervilium* or *Ervum*, (*Lat.*) a sort of the lesser Pulse like Vetches or Tares.

† **Eruclation**, a Weeding, or pulling out of Weeds.

Eruption, an issuing or breaking forth with Violence.

Erewhile, (old Word) a while ago, lately.

Eryngium, (*Gr.*) the Herb Eringo, Sea-holm, or Sea-holley. See *Eryngo*.

Erysimum, Hedge-mustard, the Syrup of which is an excellent Remedy for Coughs and other Distempers of the Lungs.

Erysipelas, a Swelling of a bright yellowish Colour inclining to red, (whence it has its Name) which is usually attended with a pricking Pain, but not beating, and a Symptomack Fever.

Erysipelatodes, a Swelling like the former, the Skin being of a darker Colour, and the Symptoms more gentle; a *Bastard Erysipelas*.

Erysipelatous, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of an *Erysipelas*; as *Erysipelatous Tumours*.

Erythace, the Honey-suckle Flower.

Erythacus, the Rot in Red-breast; a Bird.

Erythinus or **Erythinus**, a Sea fish all over Red except the Belly which is white; the Rotchet or Sea-Roach.

Erythemata, Red Spots like Flea-bites, common in Pettential Feavers.

Erythodanum, an Herb having a Red Root; Magdet made use of by Diets.

Erythrides Membrana, (in *Anat.*) a Red Skin of the Testicles; the first of the proper Coats.

Erythropus, (*i. e.* Red-foot) the Runner, a sort of Water-towl.

Erythros, a Shrub call'd Sumach, the Leaves of which Carriers use in the Dressing of Leather.

Erythraon, a kind of Pheasant, or Bustard.

Esaia. See *Isaiah*.

Esaraddon, (*Heb.* Binding, Cheerfulness) the Son of *Senacherib*, and his Successour in the Kingdom of *Assyria*.

Esau, (*Heb.* doing or working) the Son of *Isaac*: He sold his Birth-right to his Brother *Jacob* for a Mess of Potage, and was by him supplanted of

his Father's Blessing; nevertheless he became a great Prince, and Father of a very populous Nation.

Escantatuta, (in old Records) the cutting off of Branches or Boughs in a Forest.

Escalade, the furious Storming of a Place, carry'd on with Ladders to mount upon it, without a formal Attack. See *Scalado*.

Escambio, (*Ital.* in Traffick) a Licence granted for the making over of a Bill of Exchange to a Man beyond Sea.

Escape, (*Fr.*) Flight.

To **Escape**, to make one's Escape, to get away or out, to avoid or shun: In a Legal Sense, when one that is Arrested comes to his Liberty, before he be delivered by Order of Law; or it is a violent or privy getting out of some Lawful Restraint.

Escapium, (in old *Latin* Records) what comes by Accident, Chance, or Hap.

Escara or **Eschara**, (*Gr.*) an Escar, a Crust, Shell or Slough brought over an Ulcer, or rais'd with a Searing-iron, also a kind of Herb.

Escarotick or **Escharotick**, a Plaister, a Searing-iron, actual Fire, or the like, that brings a Sore to a Crust.

Eschanderia, (in old *Latin* Records) the Chandlary or Chandry, the Office where Candles are laid up and delivered out for Family uses.

Escheat, (in Common Law) any Lands or Profits that fall to a Lord within his Manour by Forfeiture, or the Death of his Tenant without Heirs: It is also sometimes taken for the Place or Circuit within which the King or other Lord has Escheats of his Tenants; Also the Name of a Writ for the Recovery of Escheats.

To **Escheat**, to fall after such a manner to the chief Owner.

Escheator, an Officer who takes notice of the King's or Queen's Escheats in the County, and certifies them in the Exchequer: But this Office depending chiefly on the Court of Wards, is now in a manner out of Date.

To **Escheat**, to avoid or shun.

Eschatio Poza, a pairing of the Turf of Moorish Sedgy Ground for burning. *Rog. Hoveden Annal.*

Escouade, (*Fr.* in the Art of War) the Third part of a Foot Company so divided, for the more convenient Mounting of Guards and Relieving one another: It answers to a Brigade of Horse.

Escroll, (Law-Term) a Deed or Instrument deliver'd to a Third Person, to be the Deed of the Party, upon a future Condition.

Escuage, (*Fr.*) a kind of Knight Service, call'd Service of the Shield; a Tenure or Manner of holding Land, whereby the Tenant was bound to follow his Lord into the *Scotch* or *Welsh* Wars at his own Charges.

Esculents, (*Lat.*) Plants for Food; as Artichokes, Carrets, Turneps, Parsneps, Cabbage, &c.

Esculus, (*Lat.*) the Beech, or Mast-tree.

Escutial, a famous Monastery built by *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, and dedicated to *St. Laurence*; it is situate near a Village of the same Name, not far from *Madrid*.

Escutcheon, (in *Heraldry*) the Coat or Field on which any Arms are born; from the *Latin* Word *Scutum*, signifying a Shield.

Escutcheon of Pretence, an In-escutcheon or small Escutcheon, which a Man that has married an Heiress, may bear over his own Coat of Arms, and in it the Arms of his Wife.

Escketoers, (in old Statutes) Robbers, or Destroyers of other Mens Lands or Estates.

Esckippon, an old Law-word for Shipping or Passage by Sea.

Chucry, (*Fr.* Law-Term) the Right of chusing first in a divided Inheritance, which belongs to the eldest Copartner.

Cloy, (*Lat.*) a great Fish in the River *Rhine*; a *Lax*.

Cspalters, Trees planted in a curious Order against a Frame, for the bounding of Borders or Walks in Gardens or Plantations, or for the security of Orange trees, Lemmon-trees, Myrtles and other foreign Plants; and in Greens in the Summer Season.

Csparacet, a kind of St. Foin Grass.

Cspaltare, (in old *Latin* Records) to expediate or Law Dogs, which was done either by cutting off the Three Fore-claws of the Right Foot, or by cutting out the Ball of the Foot; that so they might be disabled from Hunting or Running hard in the Forest.

Csperberius or **Csparverius**, a Word us'd in the Forest Law for a Hawk.

Cspicurnantia, the Office of Spigurnel or Sealer of the King's Writs.

Cspianade, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) properly the *Glacis* or *Slope* of the Counterscarp; but it is now chiefly taken for the void Space between the *Glacis* of a Citadel and the first Houses of a Town.

Csplees, (a Law-Term) the full Profits that the Ground yields; as the Hay of Meadows, the Feeding of Pastures, the Corn of plough'd Lands, &c.

Cspousals, (*Fr.*) Wedding, Marriage, the Ceremony used upon that Occasion.

To **Cspouse**, to Betroth, Wed, or take in Marriage; to embrace or maintain an Opinion, Cause, Party, &c.

Cspingsold, a certain Warlike Engine for the Casting forth of great Stones.

To **Cspy**, (*Fr.*) to perceive or discover, to watch or observe.

Csqulinus, one of the Seven Hills upon which the City of *Rome* was built, call'd also *Exquilinus*, because *Romulus* mistrusting the *Sabines*, let Centries upon it for his Guard.

Csquire, (*Fr.*) was Anciently one that attended a Prince or Noble-man in War, bearing a Shield, Lance, or other Weapon before him: But the Word now signifies a Gentleman that bears Arms, and is only a Title of Dignity next below a Knight.

Csqires, are also created by the King, by putting about their Neck a Collar of S S, and bestowing on them a pair of Silver-spurs.

Csqires of the King's Body, certain Officers belonging to the Court.

Csqartum, **Csqartum**, or **Asqartum**, (in the Forest Law) Wood-lands broke up or Plough'd. See *Asqart*.

Csqay, (*Fr.*) Proof, Tryal, Attempt; a short Discourse upon a Subject.

Csqay of a Deer, a Term us'd by Hunters for the Breast or Brisket of a Deer.

To **Csqay**, to make an Essay, to Try.

Csqe. See *Posse*.

Csqebarius, a Soldier who Rode in a Warlike Chariot called *Essedum*, but Fought on Foot; a Custom among the Ancient *Britains* and *Gauls*.

Csqence, (*Lat.*) the Nature, Substance, or Being of a Thing: In *Geometry*, the Essence of a Circle is, that its *Radii* or *Semidiameters* be all equal; the Essence of a Square is, that it have Four Right-angles and as many equal Right-lined Sides.

In *Chymistry*, **Csqence**, is a Spirit drawn out of certain Substances, the Balsamick Part of any thing separated from the thicker Matter.

Csqence of Amber-grease, an Extract of the more Oily Parts of Amber-grease, Musk and Civet, in Spirit of Wine.

Csqendi quietum de Telonio, a Writ that lies for the Citizens and Burgeses of any City or Town that has a Charter or Prescription to free

them from Toll throughout the whole Kingdom, if the same be any where exacted of them.

Csqenes, certain Philosophers among the Ancient *Jews*, who separated themselves from the rest of the People; and led a kind of Monastical Life.

Csqentia Quinta, Quintessence, a Medicine made of the most powerfully Working and Active Particles of its Ingredients. See *Quintessence*.

Csqential, belonging to the Essence, Natural, necessary.

Csqential Debilities, (in *Astrol.*) are when the Planets are in their Detriment, Fall, or Peregrine. See *Debilities*.

Csqential Dignities, Certain Real Advantages, by which Planets are fortify'd or strengthen'd, as when they are in their proper Houses, or in their Exaltation.

Csqential Properties, such Properties as necessarily depend on the Nature or Essence of any thing: Thus in *Geometry*, 'tis the essential Property of every Right-lined Triangle, to have the Sum of its Three Angles equal to Two Right ones.

Csqential Salt of a Plant, is Chymically prepar'd by Pounding the Plant in a Mortar, so as to get its Juice; which being strain'd and set for some time in a Cellar, or other cool Place, the Salt will shoot out into Crystals every Way; the means of drawing it thus, being easy and natural.

The **Csqentials of Religion**, the Fundamental Articles and Points of it.

Csqere, little Pulses or Wheals somewhat Red and hard, which soon infect the whole Body with a violent Itching, as if one were stung with Bees, Wasps, or Nettles.

Csqoin, (in Common Law) an Excuse alledged for one that is summon'd to appear and answer to a Real Action, or to perform Suit at a Court Baron, upon some just Cause of Absence; as Sickness, a being beyond Sea, &c.

To **Csqoin**, to Excuse a Person so Absent.

Csqerk of the Csqoins, an Officer of the Common Pleas, who keeps the *Essoin-Rolls*, delivers them to every Officer, and receives them again when they are Written.

Csqentia de malo lecti, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for sending Four Lawful Knights to view one that has *essoind* or *excus'd* himself, *de malo lecti*, i. e. as being sick a bed.

To **Csqestablish**, to make Stable, Firm, or Sure, to settle, or fix; to set, appoint, ordain, or make.

Csqestablishment, Establishing, Settlement, or Settling.

Csqestablishment of a Dower, (Law-Phrase) the Assurance of a Dower or Portion made to the Wife by the Husband or his Friends, about the time of Marriage.

Csqstandard, (*Fr.*) the standing Measure of the King or Common-wealth, to the scantling of which all Measures throughout the Land are to be fram'd: Also a Banner or Ensign. See *Standard*.

Csqstate, the Posture or Condition of Things or Affairs; Revenues or Means, Degree or Rank: In a Law sense, it signifies that Title or Interest which a Man has in Lands or Tenements.

The **Three Estates of the Realm**, are the Three distinct Orders in the Kingdom of *England*, viz. the King or Queen, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons.

Csqesteem, (*Lat.*) Value, Respect, Account, Regard, Reputation.

To **Csqesteem**, to Value, to have an Esteem or Value

Value for ; to believe, to think, to judge, to look upon ; to suppose, to reckon.

Ether, (*Heb.* Secret or Hidden) *Mordecai's* Kinswoman, who being advanced to be *Ahasuerus's* Queen, in the room of *Vashti*, sav'd the Jews from a Destruction which was plotted against them.

Ethiomenes, (*Gr.* in Surgery) a winding Inflammation, that knaws and consumes the Parts; a Gangrene, or Disposition to Mortification.

+ **Estimable**, worthy to be esteemed, being of Value.

Estimate or **Estimation**, Prizing or Rating, the set Price or Value. See *Estimatio Capitis*.

To **Estimate**, to Value, Prize, or Rate; to appraise, or set a Price on.

Estival, belonging to the Summer.

Estival Orient. See *Orient*.

Estival Occident. See *Occident*.

Estival Solstice, or **Summer Solstice**. See *Solstice*.

Etoppel, (*Fr.* Law-Term) an Impediment, Hindrance or Bar of an Action, growing from a Man's own Fact, that has or otherwise might have had his Action.

Etowers, (Law Term) Nourishment, Maintenance; particularly that Sustainance, which a Man accus'd of Felony, is to have for himself and Family out of his Lands or Goods during his Imprisonment: Also certain Allowances of Wood, to be taken out of another Man's Woods or Ground.

Etoufade, (in Cookery) a particular way of Stewing Meat, or other things in an earthen Pan.

Ettrade, the one half of an Alcove or Bed-Chamber, rais'd with Boards and richly Furnished, and adorn'd for the Reception of Persons of Quality.

To **Ettrange**, (*Fr.*) to draw away the Affections, to take off from.

Ettrangement, the Act of Ettranging.

Ettrangers, (Law-Term) Foreigners that are born beyond Sea: Also they that are not Privies or Parties, to the levying of a Fine, or making of a Deed, &c.

Ettrap, (in Common-Law) a Beast not wild, found in any Lordship, and not own'd by any Man; which being cry'd in the neighbouring Market-Towns, if it be not claim'd by the Owner in a Year and a Day, it falls to the Lord of the Manour.

Etreat, a Law-word for the Duplicate or true Copy of an Original Writing; particularly of Amerciaments or Fines, set down in the Rolls of a Court, to be levied of the Bailiff, or other Officer of any Man for his Offence.

Clerk of the Etreats, a Clerk belonging to the Exchequer, who every Term receives the Etreats out of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, and writes them out to be levied for the King.

Etrectiatus, (in old *Latin* Records) straighten'd, or blocked up.

Etregbards, Boards, Deal, or Firr, brought from the Eastern Parts for Wainscoting, and other Uses.

To **Etstrepe**, (Law Term) to make Spoil in Lands or Woods to the Prejudice of him in the Reversion.

Etstrepement or **Etstrepeament**, Spoil made by a Tenant for Term of Lite, upon any Lands or Woods, to the Damage of the Reversioner: Also the Name of a Writ, to forbid the making such Waste, during a Law-suit between two Parties.

Etula, (*Lat.*) the Herb Spurge.

Eturine Salts, Salts that are of a fretting and eating Quality; which abound in the Air of Places

situate near the Sea-Coasts, and where great Quantities of Coals are burnt.

Etape, (*Fr.*) a Staple or publick Store-house, a Staple Town. In the Art of War, an allowance of Provisions and Forrage for Soldiers during their March thro' a Country, either to or from Winter-Quarters.

Etapter, one that makes an Agreement with a Country or Territory, for furnishing Troops in their March with Provisions and Forrage.

Etate probanda. See *Etate probanda*.

Etching, a particular way of Engraving with a Needle on a Copper-plate, covered over with a ground of Wax; *Aqua fortis* being afterwards poured on, to eat into the Strokes drawn on the laid Ground.

Etetual, (*Lat.*) that is without beginning or end, or that had a Beginning, but is to last for ever; everlasting, endless.

Eternity, Everlastingness, a Continuance that Time cannot measure.

To **Etternize** or **Etternalize**, to make Eternal.

Etetia, (*Gr.*) certain mild Northerly Winds, which arise constantly every Year with the Dog-Star, and blow for six Weeks together, to cool the Air from the Heat of that Season.

Etcheling or **Etcheling**, (*Sax.* Noble or Excellent) a Title peculiar to the Prince or next Heir to the Crown, among our *Saxon* Ancestours.

Etthelwald, (*i. e.* nobly bold) the Name of two Kings of this Nation; the first was King of the *Mercians*, and the Tenth from *Crida*; the other of West *Saxon* Race, was the Third of the *English* Monarchs from *Egbert*.

Etthelbert, (*i. e.* nobly bright) of this Name there were several of our *English* Kings, *viz.* one of *Kent*, the Fourth from *Hengist*. One of the *East-Angles*, who was treacherously Kill'd by *Offa* the *Mercian*: And two of the *Northumbrians*, the last of whom some rather call *Ethelred*.

Etthelred, (*i. e.* Noble Peace) of this Name we only find one King of the *Northumbrians*, the Son of *Ethelrick*, who was slair by *Cedwald* King of the *East-Angles*.

Etthelred, (*i. e.* Noble in Council) a Name answering to the *Greek* *Cleobulus*; of which there have been several of our *English-Saxon* Princes, *viz.* One King of the *Mercians*, the Seventh from *Crida*; and two of the *Saxon* Monarchs; one the Fourth from *Egbert*, and the other, whom some call *Etheldred* as a different Name, signifying noble Terrour, or Terrour of the Nobles, the Thirteenth from *Egbert*.

Etthelstan or **Atthelstan**, (*i. e.* Noble Gem) Of this Name there was a most renowned King, the Seventh of the *Saxon* Monarchs from *Egbert*: He overcame the *Scots*, and reduc'd the rebelling *Northumbrians* to their Oedience.

Etthelwald, (*i. e.* Noble Keeper) a proper Name of Men among the *Saxons*.

Etthelwin, Noble Purchaser.

Etthelwold, Noble Governour.

Etthelwolp, (*i. e.* Noble Helper) the chief of this Name was the Second of our *Saxon* Monarchs; a Prince of very great Worth, both for Piety and Valour, and he Son of King *Egbert*.

Etthereal, (*Fr.*) belonging to the Air, See *Ether* and *Ethereal*.

Etthereal Oil, (among Chymists) a very fine or exalted Oil, or rather Spirit, which soon takes Fire; as Oil of *Turpentine*, &c.

Etthicks, Moral Philology, a Science that shews those Rules and Measures of Humane Actions that lead to true-Happineels, with the means to put them in Practice; also Treatices on that Subject.

Ethmoidalis, in *Anat.*) a Suture or Seam that surrounds a Bone of that Name, and separates it from the Bones which are about it.

Ethmoides, the Bone which resembles a Sieve, plac'd above the inner part of the Nose, and full of little Holes, to receive the ferous Humours that fall from the Brain: It is also called *Os Cribriforme* in *Latin*.

Ethnarchus, a Lord General, or chief Governour of a Nation.

Ethnick, belonging to the Gentiles or Heathens, Heathenish.

Ethologus, one that expresses other Mens Manners by Voice or Gesture; a Mimick.

Ethology, a Discourse or Treatise of Manners: In *Rhetorick*, the Art or Skill of counterfeiting or shewing the Manners of others.

Ethopœta, a Rhetorical Figure, in which there is a Representation of the Manners and Passions of Men, either to their Praise or Reproach.

Ethiopick Epocha. See *Epocha*.

Etymologist, one skill'd in searching out the true Interpretation of Words.

Etymological, belonging to *Etymology*.

† To **Etymologize**, to give an Account of the Derivation of Words.

Etymology, that part of Grammar which shews the Original of Words, for the better distinguishing and establishing of their true Signification.

Etymon, the Original of a Word.

To **Evacuate**, to empty or leave empty, to discharge or void.

Evacuation, an emptying or voiding: In *Physick*, a discharging of superfluous Humours and Excrements out of the Body.

To **Evade**, to escape, to shift off, to avoid the force of an Argument.

Evau or **John**, a proper Name, of the same Signification as *John*.

Evangelical, (*Gr.*) belonging to the Gospel, Gospel-like.

Evangelists, the sacred Writers who were the Pen-men of the Gospel; Four in number, *viz.* St. *Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke* and *John*.

Evangelium, (*i. e.* Good Tidings) the Gospel, or the Declaration of that inestimable Benefit which Christ has conferr'd on Mankind, in freeing them from Eternal Death by his own meritorious Passion.

Among the Ancients, the Word **Evangelia** in the Plural Number, signify'd Procellions and Prayers made in Joy of Good Tidings, or Rewards given to those that brought them: But it is now taken for those Books of the New Testament, which contain an Account of the Life, Miracles, and Doctrine of our Blessed Saviour.

Evanes, (*Lat.* in *Philos.*) fading, frail, that will soon perish; an Epithet that some give to Colours, which are not of a very long continuance; as those in the Rainbow, Clouds before and after Sun-set, &c. These are also call'd *Fantastical* and *Emphatical Colours*; which See.

To **Evaporate**, to dissolve into Vapours, to steam out.

To **Evaporate** to a **Pellicle**, (a Chymical Phrase) to containe a Liquor by a gentle Heat, till a kind of Film or thin Skin is perceived to swim on the top of it.

Evaporation, an evaporating, breathing, or steaming out: In *Physick*, a discharging of Humours through the Pores of the Body; also the dissolving some part of Juices, &c. till they become of a better Consistence: In *Chymistry*, a dispersing the superfluous Moisture of any Liquid Substance, by means of a gentle Fire, without lessening the quantity of the Matter contain'd in the Liquor.

Evasson, Escape, or Flight; Shift or Trick.

Eucharist, (*Gr. i. e.* Thanksgiving) the Blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Eucharistical, belonging thereto.

Euchroa, a good Colour and Temper of the Skin.

Euchylos, (among Physicians) one that abounds with good Juices or Humours; it is also apply'd to Victuals that afford good Nourishment.

Euchymia, an excellent temper of the Blood, and other Humours or Juices in the Body of a Living creature.

Eucrasia, a good Temperature of the several parts of the Body.

Eudamon, (*i. e.* the good Genius or Spirit) the Eleventh House of a Celestial Figure, so call'd by Astrologers, upon account of its good and prosperous Significations; as store of Friends, attainment of Hopes, &c.

Eudes, a proper Name of Men, from the *Saxon* Word *Hud*, *i. e.* Keeper.

Eudæon, the Thread or Cork that is ty'd to a Glister-pipe; also a Scupper-hole in a Ship.

Eudæpunctes, one that sweats kindly.

Eve, the Wife of *Adam*, from the *Hebrew* Word *Chava* to *Live*; also the Day before a Festival or Holy-day.

Eve and **Tree**, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) Servants whole Predecessours have been Servants to any Man and his Predecessours.

Eve-churr, or **Churr-worm**, a kind of Insect.

Eveck, a sort of Beast like a wild Goat,

Evetica, (*Gr.*) that part of *Physick* which shews how to get a good Habit of the Body.

Evection, (*Lat.*) a carrying forth. In *Astronomy*, *Evection* or *Libration* of the Moon, is an Inequality in her Motion, by which at or near the Quarters, she is not in that Line which passes through the Center of the Earth to the Sun, as she is at her *Syzygies* or *Conjunction* and *Opposition*.

Evectiones, (in the *Roman* Law) are Licenses to use Stage-horses, Post-warrants, &c. also Cockets at the Custom-house, for the exporting or carrying out of Goods.

Eveless, (*Gr.*) that is troubled with Ulcers easy to be cur'd.

Even Number, (in *Arithm.*) a Number which may be divided into two even or equal Parts, without any Fraction; as 6 and 8, into 3 and 4.

Evenly even, is that which an even Number measures by an even Number; as 32, because 8 an even Number measures it by 4, which is also an even Number.

Evenly odd, is that which an even Number measures by an odd one; as 30, which 2 or 6 being even Numbers, measure by 15 or 5, that are odd Numbers.

Evenings, (in old Records) the Delivery at Even or Night of a certain portion of Grass, Corn, Under-wood, &c. as a Gratuity to a Tenant, who perform'd his wonted Service of Cutting, Mowing, or Reaping for his Lord.

Event, (*Lat.*) Adventure, Chance, Hap, Issue, Success, End.

To **Eventilate**, properly to Winnow, or Fan: In a Law-sente, to estimate, prize, or value an Estate or Inheritance.

Eventilation, the Act of Eventilating, Winnowing, &c. a strict examining, canvassing or sifting of a Business or Question; a Debate.

Eberard, (*Germ.* well reported) a proper Name of Men, answering to *Eudoxus* in *Greek*; others write it *Eberard*, *i. e.* excellent Disposition.

Everson, an Over-throwing or Over-turning; Ruin, Destruction, or Overthrow. In *Rhetorick*, the same Figure as *Epanodus*, according to *Ruffinians*.

† **Ever**

† **Investigation**, a finding or seeking out.

Obet. See *Eft.*

Queria, (*Gr.*) a good sound Habit of Body.

Quilacton, a kind of Herb good to breed Milk, Milk-wort.

Quenia, Nobleness of Birth, Nobility, Gentility; also an excellent sort of Grapes.

Quenius or **Quene**, (*i. e.* of Noble Descent) a proper Name of Men, particularly of that Generous Prince of *Savoy*, and experienc'd General, whose Valour and Skill in Military Affairs is become transcendently remarkable.

Quenon or **Quigum**, the Womb so call'd by way of Comparison with fruitful Ground.

Quition, (*Lat.*) a convincing by force of Argument, or Law; a thorough Conviction, or Proof.

Quidence, the being evident, Clearness, Plainness, Demonstration: In a Law-sense, any Proof by the Testimony of Men, Records, or Writings; also a Witness that makes Proof against a Malefactor or Prisoner at the Bar of a Court of Justice.

To **Quidence**, to make evident, to prove.

Quidences, Instruments, Deeds, or Authentical Writings of Contracts, Agreements, &c. that are Seal'd and Deliver'd.

Quident, manifest, apparent, clear, plain.

Quill, ill, Mithchief; also the King's Evil, a Disease, so call'd by way of Eminency.

To **Quince**, (*Lat.*) to overcome, bear down, or prove by Argument: Among the Civilians, to Convict and Recover by Law.

Quitable, that may be eschewed, avoided, or shun'd.

Quilogram, (*Gr.*) an Elogy, a praising or speaking well of.

Quimides, the Furies of Hell, whom the Ancient Heathens look'd upon as the Executors of the Vengeance of the Gods against Wicked Men. See *Dira*.

Quimotos, a Stone, which laid under the Head disturbs the Fancy and causes strange Dreams.

Quinians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held that Faith alone was acceptable without good Works.

Quinuch, a Man that is gelded or depriv'd of his Genitals: In the Bible, the Word is sometimes us'd for a Chamberlain or great Officer in a King's Court.

Quinuchion, a kind of broad Lettice, which by reason of its extreme Coldness, is thought to be very forcible in allaying the Heat of Lust.

Quocatio, (*Lat.*) a calling forth or calling upon, a Term that the *Romans* us'd upon a suddain calling out to Battle Man by Man; a Summons: In *Grammar*, a Figure of Construction, a reducing of the Third Person to the First or Second; as *Ego tua delicia istue veniam*.

Quodes or **Quosmia**, (*Gr.*) Fragrancy or Sweet Smell; also a Term in *Physick*, when the Excrements or Ordure have a sweet Scent.

Quolution, (*i. e.* rolling) an Algebraical Term us'd by some Writers, for the Extraction of Roots out of any Powers, and directly contrary to *Involution*.

In the Art of War, **Quolutions** are doublings of Ranks or Files, Wheelings or other Motions, made by a Body of Soldiers, that change their Posture or Form of drawing up; either to attack the Enemy, or to receive their Onset more Advantageously.

Quonimus, (*Gr.*) the Spindle-tree, or Prick-timber, the Berries of which are us'd for a Vomit and Purge.

Quopatorium, Hemp-agrimony, or Liver wort, an Herb of great Virtue against Rheums, Coughs, Stoppages, &c.

Quopatia, an easiness in suffering.

Quopstia, a good and easy Concoction or Digestion.

Quopetalos, a precious Stone of four Colours, viz. fiery, Blue, Vermilion, and Green; also a kind of Laurel.

Quophemismus, Good Name, Reputation, honourable mention or setting forth one's Praise: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, whereby a foul harsh Word or Speech is chang'd into another that may give no Offence; as *Edmenides* for *Furies*.

Quoponia, (*in Grammar*) a graceful Sound, a smooth running of Words.

Quopozbia, the *Libyan Ferala*, a Tree or Shrub first found by King *Juba*, and so call'd from the Name of his Physician *Euphorbus*.

Quopozbium, the gummy Juice or Sap of that Tree, much us'd in *Physick* and Surgery.

Quopozia, the well bearing of the Operation of a Medicine, *i. e.* when the Patient finds himself eas'd or reliev'd by it.

Quopozagia or **Quopoziasis**, the Herb Eye-bright, of singular efficacy in strengthening the Eyes, and repairing a weak Sight.

Quopozates, an *Asian* River, one of the most noted of the World, now call'd *Phrat* or *Phorat*.

Quopozosynum, the Herb Burrage or Buglos, so nam'd, because drunk in Wine, it clears the Heart.

Quopoznea, a right Natural Faculty of fetching one's Breath.

Quopozia, a readiness in preparing Medicines, or the easiness of their Working.

Quopozista, Remedies that may be easily had; concerning which *Galen* wrote a useful Book.

Quopozus, a narrow Sea between *Euboea* and *Boeotia*, now call'd *Il Golpho di Negroponte*, which ebbs and flows seven Times in twenty four Hours. The Canals of Water which surrounded the *Circus* at *Rome*, where Sea-fights were represented, were also called *Euripi*.

Quopozaquillo, (*Lat.*) the North-East Wind, a boisterous stormy Wind.

Quopozanster, a South East Wind.

Quopozclydon, (*Gr.*) the same as *Euroaquilo*, a violent and tempestuous North-East Wind, which usually happens about the beginning of Winter, and is by some call'd *The Seaman's Plague*.

Quopoznotus, a South East Wind.

Quopozope, one of the Four Parts of the World; separated from *Asia* by the River *Tanis* or *Don*; and said to take Name from *Europa* the Daughter of *Agenor* King of *Phenicia*, whom *Jupiter* carried away in the shape of a Bull.

Quopozotas, a precious Stone of a black Colour; and having a kind of Mould upon it.

Quopozurus, the East Wind.

Quopozythmia, the true Measure observ'd in Dancing after Musick: Among Oratours, a Graceful Motion and Carriage of Body: In *Architecture*, the exact Proportion between all the Parts of a Building: In the Art of *Physick*, an excellent natural Disposition of the Pulse.

Quopozarces, one that is well fleshed.

Quopozebes, Religious, Godly: Also a Stone of which in *Hercales's* Temple at *Tyre*, a certain Seat was made, where the Devil-gods us'd to appear.

Quopozenia, a Crisis or Judgment of a Disease, excellently well made.

Quopozestia, a good Appetite.

Quopozianchnos, one whose Entrails or Bowels are found and in good Temper.

Quopozustia, a proper Name, from the *Greek Eustathius* or *Eustichius*, *i. e.* standing firm.

Quopozomachus, a good Stomach, also Meat proper for it.

Quopozylos or **Quopozyle**, (*in Architect.*) a kind of Building wherein the Pillars are placed at a most convenient Distance from one another; the *Intercolumniations* or Spaces between each, being just

two Diameters and a Quarter of the Pillar; except those in the middle of the Face, before and behind, which are in Distance three Diameters.

Cutaria, a handsome ordering or disposing of things.

Cuterpe, one of the Nine Muses, the Inventress of the Flute, and other Musical Instruments.

Euthanasia, a gentle quiet Death; or an easy Passage out of this World.

Euthopia, a due Nourishment of the Body.

Euthypros, a going upright.

Eucoros, fruitful and bringing forth with Ease.

Eucoros, strong and lusty.

Eucrophia, the same with *Euthropia*.

Eurychians, a Sect of Hereticks, whose Ring-leader was one *Eurychus*, A. C. 443. Their chief Tenet was, That there is but one Nature in Christ.

Eulsion, (*Lat.*) a plucking, pulling, or a drawing out.

The **Euxine**, (*Gr.*) as *The Euxine-Sea*, now commonly called the Black-Sea, which is one of the Boundaries of *Europe* on the East.

Euzomos or **Euzomon**, the Herb Rocket, so call'd because it gave a good Taste in the *Greek Potage*.

Ew, a Female Sheep.

Ew is blissem, (among *Shepherds*) signifies that she has taken Tup or Ram; as *Ew is riding*; imports she is Tipping.

Magnum, (in old *Latin Records*) Toll paid for Water passage.

Ewibice, (*Sax.*) Spouse-breach, Adultery, from *Ewe* Marriage and *Brice* breaking; a Term us'd in the Laws of King *Edmund*: Whence our *English Words* to Woe, a Wooer.

Ewer, a kind of Vessel to hold Water, to be pour'd into a Basin.

Eracibatio, (*Lat.*) a provoking, galling, or grieving a-new: In *Rhetorick*, the same Figure as *Sarcasmus*: In the Art of *Physick*, the sharp Fit of a Disease.

Eract, perfect, punctual, precise, strict, nice, diligent.

To **Eract**, to require more than is due, to ask above the just Value, to demand rigorously.

Eractio, an unreasonable exacting, or demanding: In a Law sense, Wrong done by an Officer, or one pretending to have Authority, that takes Reward or Fee for what the Law does not allow.

Eractness, Care, Carefulness, Diligence; a punctual Observation of the smallest Circumstances.

Eractor, (*Lat.*) a Gatherer of Taxes and Tolls.

Eractor Regis, the King's Exactor or Tax-gatherer.

Eractis, (*Gr.*) a taking away, or drawing out. In *Surgery*, a drawing out of the Body, whatever is noxious or hurtful; as Bullets, Arrows, &c.

To **Eraggerate**, (*Lat.*) to heap up, amplify, or enlarge in Words.

Eraggeration, an exaggerating, amplifying, or aggravating.

† **Eraggitation**, a stirring up, or moving.

Eractum, (*Gr.*) a Weight among the Ancients, consisting of Four Scruples, a kind of Weight appointed to be a Standard, to prevent Fraud.

To **Eralt**, (*Lat.*) to raise or lift up, to extol or praise highly.

To **Eralt a Mineral**, (in *Chymistry*) to refine it and encrease its Strength.

Eraltation, an exalting or lifting up. In *Chymistry*, an Operation, whereby a thing being chang'd in its natural Quality, is rais'd to a higher Degree of Virtue: In *Astrology*, it is an Essential Dignity of a Planet, next in Virtue to being in its proper House.

Eralted; raised, or lifted up; also sublime, great, excellent; as *exalted Virtue*.

Eramblosis, (*Gr.*) an Abortion, or Miscarriage.

Eramen, (*Lat.*) a Tryal, a Proof, particularly of one that is to be admitted to Holy Orders, or to any Employment.

Eramination, an examining or searching out, a Tryal.

To **Eramine**, to search or enquire into, to weigh and consider; to canvass, scan, or sift.

Eraminers in Chancery, two Officers who examine upon Oath, Witnesses produc'd on either Side in that Court, and sometimes the Parties themselves that are engag'd in a Suit.

Erample, a Pattern, Model, or Copy; an Instance, or President to prove a thing; the making good of any Rule by a Proof: In *Logick*, the conclusion of one singular Point from another.

Eranguious, being without Blood, bloodless.

Erastomosis, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) an opening the ends of Vessels, as Arteries, Veins, &c.

† **Erantation**, (*Lat.*) a depriving of Life, an astonishing, dilmaying, or disheartening.

Erannual Roll, a Roll in which Fines that could not be levy'd and desperate Debts, were formerly enter'd, in order to be yearly read to the Sheriff, to see what might be got in.

Eranthemata, (*Gr.*) the Measles or Small-pox; certain Wheals, Pusshes, or Breakings out in the Skin of the Head, like those that appear on the Body.

Erarch, a Vice-roy, or great Officer, heretofore under the Emperours of *Constantinople*, who managed the Affairs of *Italy*, and was styl'd *The Exarch of Ravenna*, from the Place of his Chief Residence.

Erarchate or **Erarchy**, the Office or Dignity of an Exarch.

Erarthema, (in *Surgery*) a disjointsing, as when a Bone is put out of its proper Place. See *Luxation*.

Erarticulation, (*Lat.*) a putting out of Joint after the same manner.

To **Erasperate**, (properly to make sharp) to incense or provoke, to anger or vex.

Erasperation, an exasperating, or provoking to Anger.

Erautozati, (among the *Romans*) were Soldiers discharged from going to the Wars.

† **Erautozation**, a putting out of any Office or Service, a Cathiering or Discarding.

Erambiatoz, (in old Records) an Exchanger of Land, probably such as we now call Brokers, that deal upon the Exchange between Merchants.

Erabation, a making hollow.

† To **Ererate**, to make blind, to put out one's Eyes.

Ereration, a blinding, or making blind.

To **Erceed**, to go beyond, to surpass.

Erceeding or **Ercessive**, that exceeds, immoderate, extravagant.

To **Erceel**, to out-do, to be eminent or singular in any respect.

Ercellence or **Ercellency**, Eminency, Preheminence, singular Advantage: *Excellency* is also a Title of Honour given to Ambassadors and others.

Ercellent, that excels, admirable, notable, singular, extraordinary, choice, rare.

† **Ercellity**, Height, Loftiness.

Ercentrical or **Ercentrick**, that moves in a different Center. See *Excentrick*.

To **Ercept**, to take out of the Number of others, to put out of the ordinary Rule, to object against.

Erceptio, (*Lat.* in *Physick*) the imbodying, or mixing of dry Powders with some sort of Moisture: Thus Electuaries are made, and several Powders are mingled with Honey, Syrup, Wine, &c.

Erceptio

Exception, an excepting, a Clause restraining a Generality in some particular Point: In the Civil and Common Law, it is a Bar or Stop to an Action, and is either dilatory or peremptory.

In *Grammar*, **Exceptions** are certain Distinctions of Words, which differ in the manner of their Declining from some general Rule.

Exceptionable, that may be excepted against.

Exceptionis, Captious, that is apt to take Exception or Offence.

Exceptive, that serves to except.

Exceptive Propositions, (in *Logick*) are those where a thing is affirmed of the whole Subject, except some one of the Inferiours of the Subject, by adding a Particle of Exception; as *The Covetous Man does nothing well, but when he dies.*

To **Excerpt**, to pick or cull out; as *To excerpt fine Notions out of a Book.*

Excerption, a culling or chusing out.

Excess, an exceeding, that which exceeds or is superfluous in any thing; also Riot, Debauchery, looseness of Manners, Intemperance.

Excellibe, exceeding, that goes beyond the due Bounds, or Measure, Immoderate.

Exchange, a changing or trucking one thing for another: In Traffick, it commonly signifies Coin given for Coin, *i. e.* the giving a Sum of Money, in one Place, for a Bill ordering the Payment of the like Sum in another Place; also a Place where Merchants meet to concert their Affairs.

In a Law-sense, where a Man is seiz'd or possess'd of certain Land, and another is seiz'd of other Land; if they by Deed indented, or otherwise, exchange their Lands, so that each of them shall have other Lands to him so exchanged in Fee, Fee-tail, or for Term of Life; this is call'd an *Exchange*, and is good without Livery or Seizin.

So that **Exchange** in Common Law is as much as *Permutation* with the Civilians: It is also us'd in another peculiar sense, for the Compensation or Satisfaction, which the Warranter must make to the Warrantee, Value for Value, if the Land-warranted be recover'd from the Warrantee.

The **King's Exchange**, the Place appointed for the Exchange of Bullion, Gold, Silver, or Plate, &c. for the King's Coin, which is now only settled at the *Mint* in the Tower of London.

Royal Exchange. See *Royal*.

Exchange-Brokers, Men that give Information to Merchants, &c. how the Exchange of Coin goes, and of fit Persons to exchange with. See *Brokers of Exchange*.

Exchangers, they that return Money beyond Sea, by Bills of Exchange, &c.

Exchequers (*Fr.*) a Court of Record, in which all Causes relating to the Crown Revenues are handled: Also the Place where the King's Cash is receiv'd and paid, properly call'd *The Receipt of the Exchequer*: Also the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of York, where all Last Wills and Testaments made in that Province, are to be prov'd.

Excipulum, (*Lat.*) an Instrument to take, lay hold of, or catch any thing; also a kind of Chymical Vessel.

Exciseable, that may be charged with the Duty of Excise.

Excise, an Imposition or Charge laid by Act of Parliament upon Beer, Ale, Cyder, and other Liquors during the King's Life.

Excision, (*Lat.*) a cutting off, or breaking down, a razing, or destroying: In *Surgery*, the cutting off any Member or part of the Body.

† **Excitation**, a stirring up, a causing of some Effect, a Provocation.

To **Excite**, to provoke, stir up, or egg on; to

cause; to quicken, to encourage or abet.

Excitement, the same as *Excitation*.

To **Exclaim**, to cry out, to call aloud:

Exclamation, an exclaiming or crying out, an Out-cry: Also a Figure in *Rhetorick*; as *Now I speak to thee, O Africanus.*

To **Exclude**, to debar, shut out, or keep from:

Exclusa or **Exclusagium**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Sluce for Water damm'd or pent up.

Exclusion, an excluding, barring, or shutting up.

Exclusioners, a Name given in the time of King Charles II. to those Members of Parliament that were for excluding his Brother from the Crown.

Exclusive, that has the Force of excluding; as *Sovereigns have an Exclusive Voice in the Election of Popes.*

Exclusive Propositions, (in *Logick*) such Propositions as signify that a Predicate so agrees with its Subject, as to agree with that alone, and no other: Thus, *Vertue only makes Nobility, nothing else renders a Man truly Noble.*

† To **Excogitate**, to invent, or find out by thinking.

Excogitation, an Invention, or Device.

Excommunication, an old *French* Law-word for Excommunication.

To **Excommunicate**, (*Lat.*) to turn out of the Communion of the Church.

Excommunication, among the ancient Heathens, was an excluding of Men from partaking of the sacred Mysteries, and cutting them off from Communicating with others of the same Religion: Among Christians, it is a Sentence pronounc'd by an Ecclesiastical Judge against an obstinate Offender, debarring him from the Sacraments, as also sometimes from the Communion of the Faithful, and all Civil Privileges.

Excommunicato capiendo, a Writ issuing out of Chancery, and directed to the Sheriff for the apprehending of one who stands obstinately Excommunicated Forty Days, and for the laying of him up without Bail or Mainprize, till he be reclaimed.

Excommunicato deliberando, a Writ to the Under Sheriff, for the Delivery of an Excommunicate Person out of Prison, upon the Ordinary's Certificate of his Conformity to the Jurisdiction Ecclesiastical.

Excommunicato Recipiendo, a Writ whereby Persons Excommunicate being Imprison'd for their Obstinacy, and unlawfully set at Liberty, before they have given Caution to obey the Authority of the Church, are commanded to be sought for and laid up again.

Excoriated, (in *Surgery*) that has the Skin flead, or tretted.

Excortiation, is when the Skin is rubb'd or torn off, or else eaten or tretted away from any Part of the Flesh.

Excortication. See *Decortication*.

Excreantia, a spitting out with retching or hauking.

Excrement, Ordure, Dregs.

Excrements of the Body, (properly so call'd) are whatever is separated from the Food after Digestion, and is to be thrown out; as Spittle, Snot, Sweat, Ear-wax, Urine, Dung, &c.

Excrementitious, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Excrements.

Excrecence or **Excrecency**, that which sticks to, or grows upon another thing, as the spungy Substance call'd *Jews ear* upon the *Elder-root*, *Cats-tail* upon a *Nut-tree*, &c. In *Surgery*, it is superfluous Flesh that grows upon any part of the Body; a fleshy Swelling; as a *Wart*, a *Wen*, &c.

Excretion, (in the Art of *Physick*) a separating and

and voiding of Excrements, or Excrementitious Humours from the Aliments and Mass of Blood, &c.

Excretion Bonea, a Disease that happens to Horses, when a kind of Substance grows in the Bone of the Leg, &c. occasion'd by a Shackle, or the Galling of a Lock, or else by the undue Application of Causticks, or burning Corrosives.

† **Excruciation**, a tormenting, a putting to Pain.

To **Exculpate**, to clear of a Fault, to justify or excuse; as *Good meaning will never exculpate blind and Superstitious Devotion.*

Excremati, (among the Romans) those that had no Seat in the Benches of the Amphitheater, but were standing in the Corners of it, to see the Games.

Excursion, an Invasion or Inroad, a Sally; also a Digression, or going from the Subject in a Discourse or Speech.

Excusable, that may be excus'd.

Excusatory, that serves to excuse.

Excuse, a Reason whereby we endeavour to justify some Offence or Fault committed; a Pretence, or Cloak.

To **Excuse**, to admit one's Excuse, to justify, to dispense or bear with.

Excussio, (*Lat.*) a shaking or casting off. In the Roman Law, a strict Enquiry into the Debtor's Estate; a detaining of his Goods till full Payment were made.

Execrable, abominable, cursed, odious, hateful.

Execration, a detesting, abhorring, or loathing; a dreadful Oath, Imprecation or Curse.

To **Execute**, to do, effect, or perform, to put to Death by Authority.

Execution, the executing or doing of a Thing, Performance; the Capital Punishment of a Malefactor: In Common Law, the last Performance of an Act, as of a Fine, to get absolute Possession of the Things therein contain'd; or of a Judgment, for the seizing of Persons, Goods, or Lands.

Executione facienda, a Writ commanding the Execution of a Judgment.

Executione facienda in Withernam'um, a Writ that lies for the taking of his Cattel, that formerly convey'd another's Cattle out of the County; so that the Bailiff impower'd by the Sheriff, to replevy the Cattel so convey'd away, could not execute his Charge.

Executioner, the Hangman, or Finisher of the Law.

Executoz, one that performs any Action: In a Law-sense, it is taken for one who is appointed by a Last Will and Testament to dispose of the deceased Parties Estate, according to the Contents of that Will.

Executoz de son tort, (*Fr. i. e.* Executor to his own Prejudice) one that takes upon him the Office of an Executor by Intrusion, not being ordain'd by the Testator, nor for want of that appointed by the Ordinary to Administer.

Executoz or **Executive**, that serves to execute; as *The executive Power.*

Executrix, a Female Executor, a Woman impower'd to dispose of an Estate, according to another's last Will.

Exedrae, (*Gr.*) certain Falls with many Seats, where the Philosophers, Rhetoricians, and Men of Learning anciently sat, when they met for Discourse or Disputing.

Exedum, an Herb good against Drowlines.

Exegesis, an Explication: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, wherein that which was at first somewhat darkly deliver'd, is afterwards in the same Sentence render'd more clear and intelligible; as *Time at one Instant seem'd both short and long: Short in the Pleasure of calling to Mind; long in the Stay of his Desires.*

Exegesis Numerosa aut Linealis, (in *Algebra*) the Numeral or Lineal Solutions, or Extraction of Roots out of adaffected Equations, first invented by *Vieta*.

Exegetical, explanatory, that serves to explain or unfold.

Execlismus, (in *Surgery*) a breaking of Bones from the Surface downwards.

Exemplar, (*Lat.*) a Sampler, Pattern, or Model.

Exemplary, that serves for an Example or Pattern, worthy of Imitation.

Exemplificati'o, a Demonstration of a thing by an Example; also a Draught or Copy of an Original Record.

Exemplification of Letters Patent, a Duplicate or Copy of such Letters, made from the inrolled Originals, and sealed with the great Seal of *England*; which Exemplifications are as effectual to be shew'd or pleaded as the Originals themselves.

Exemplificati'o, a Writ granted for the exemplifying of an Original.

To **Exemplify**, to clear, prove, or confirm by an Example or Instance; to Copy out a Deed or Writing.

Exempt, free from, privileged.

An **Exempt**, a Life-Guard free from Duty: In *France*, an Officer in the Companies of the Guards, who Commands in the Absence of the Captains and Lieutenants.

To **Exempt**, to free, or discharge.

Exemption, Immunity, Privilege, Freedom: In a Law-sense, a Privilege to be free from Service or Appearance.

To **Exenterate**, a Word us'd by Philosophers for to Draw or Bowel.

Exenteration, a taking out the Bowels, or Guts.

Exequies, Funeral Rites or Solemnities.

Exercent, that makes Exercises or Practices, as *A Doctor of Law exercent.*

Exercise, Labour or Pains, Practice or Use; application to any particular Study, Profession or Calling; the function or performance of an Office. Among Physicians 'tis defined to be a Motion, whereby the Body is stirred in Order to Health.

In the Art of War, **Exercise** is the practice of all those Motions, Actions and Management of Arms a Soldier ought to be well vers'd in, to be fit for service.

To **Exercise**, to inure or train up to, to use or employ, to practice; to bear an Office, to harrass or tire.

Exercises, the Task of Boys at School, or of young Students in an University.

Exercitation, frequent exercising; a vehement and voluntary Motion of the Body, undertook for getting or preserving Health: Also a kind of Critical commenting upon Authors, an ingenious Discourse upon any subject.

Exergasia, (*Gr. i. e.* Polishing) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when one thing is often repeated, but with other Terms, Sentences and Ornaments; as *She was the Object of his Thoughts, the Entertainment of his Discourse, and the Contentment of his Heart.*

To **Exeri**, (*Lat.*) to thrust out, or put forth, to shew; as *Now Exert your Strength and Courage.*

Exer'tion, the Act of Exerting, Production, Operation.

To **Exfolia'e**, (in *Surgery*) to rise up in Leaves or Splinters, as a broken Bone does.

Exfrediate, (old Law-Term) to break the Peace, to commit open Violence, from the *Saxon* Word *Frede* or *Frith*, *i. e.* Peace.

Ex gravi Querela, a Writ that lies for one, to whom any Lands or Tenements within a City, Town or Borough are devis'd by Will, and who is kept from the Possession of them by the Devisor's Heirs,

Exhalas

Exhalation, a Fume or Vapour rais'd up from the Surface of the Earth, or Water by the heat of the Sun, or that of Fire under Ground; of which Meteors are bred, as Mists, Fogs, Hail, Snow, Rain, &c. In the Art of *Physick*, it is a subtil spirituous Air, that breaths forth out of the Bodies of Living-Creatures: In *Chymistry*, an Operation whereby the more Volatile or Airy Parts of Substances are rais'd and dispers'd by means of Heat.

To **Exhale**, to cast, or send forth a Fume or Vapour; to breath out, or steam.

To **Exhaust**, to draw quite out, drain or empty; to waste, spend, or consume.

Exhaustions, as *The Method of Exhaustions*, which is much in use among the ancient Mathematicians; as *Euclid*, *Archimedes*, &c. See *Indivisibles*.

Exhebenus, (*Gr.*) a kind of White Stone, with which Goldsmiths polish Gold.

Exultum or **Exultum**, (in old *Latin* Records) a New Year's Gift, a Present, a Token.

† To **Exheritate**, to disinheret; to deprive one of his Inheritance.

An **Exhibit**, a Term us'd in Chancery, when a Deed, Acquittance, or other Writing, is brought to be prov'd by Witness; and the Examiner writes on the Back, *That it was shew'd to such a one at the Time of his Examination*.

To **Exhibit**, to produce or shew, to present or offer.

Exhibition, an exhibiting, shewing, &c. The Word was also formerly taken for an allowance for Meat and Drink, such as the Appropriators of Church-livings made to the depending Vicar: And the Settlements of Benefactors for the Maintenance of University Scholars, not depending on the Foundation, are now call'd *Exhibitions*.

To **Exhilarate**, to delight, cheer up or make merry.

Exhilaration, the Act of exhilarating, comforting, or cheering.

To **Exhort**, to encourage, to incite or stir up; to counsel, advise, or persuade to.

Exhortation, an exhorting, encouraging, or soliciting.

Exhortatio or **Exhortatio**, that serves to exhort.

† **Exiccation**, a drying up.

Exigency or **Exigency**, Need, Necessity, Occasion.

Exigency or **Exigent**, a Pinch or Straight, an Occasion, an Expedient.

Exigentary of the Common Bench, the same as *Exigent*; which See.

Exigent, a Writ that lies where the Defendant in an Action Personal cannot be found, nor any Thing within the County to be distrained: It is directed to the Sheriff to call the Party, five County-days successively, to appear under Pain of Outlawry: This Writ lies also in an Indictment of Felony, requiring the Party's Appearance to answer the Law, under the same Penalty.

Exigent or **Exigentary**, an Officer in the Common-Pleas Court; of whom there are Four in Number, who make out Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions in which Process of Outlawry lies.

Exile, (a Term in *Philos.*) fine, thin, subtil: Also Banishment, or a Person that is Banish'd.

To **Exile**, to send one into some Place far distant from his Native Country, under a Penalty if he return, either for a set Time, or for Life; to Banish.

Exility, (in *Philos.*) Slenderness, Smallness.

Exilium, (*Lat.*) Exile, Banishment: In our Old Law-Records, a Waste, or Destruction of Lands, Houses, Woods, &c. Also an Injury done to a Man's Estate by altering the Tenure or

Condition of it; by ejecting, advancing, remitting, &c.

Eximious, excellent, notable; singular, choice, rare.

Eximition, (in *Philos.*) a making void, or empty; a bringing to nothing: In the Art of *Physick*, the same as *Evacuation*.

Exilios, (*Gr.*) a Term us'd in *Surgery*, when the Thigh-bone is out of Joynt.

To **Exist**, (*Lat.*) to be, or have a Being.

Existence, a Being, defin'd to be that which a Thing is formally, or intrinsically, tho' separated from its Causes; so that *Essence* is the Thing it self, and *Existence* the manner of the Thing.

Existimation, a Thinking, or Judging; an Opinion.

Exit, Going forth, Departure: It is commonly taken for the going out of an Actor in a Stage-Play; and for one *To make his Exit out of the World*, is as much as to die.

Exitial, bringing Danger or Destruction, Mischievous, Deadly.

Exitus, (*Lat.*) a going forth, the end of a Business, Death: The Word is often us'd in our old Law-writings, and in some Epitaphs for Issue, Child, or Children; also for Issues, Revenues, Rents, or Profits.

Ex micro motu, are formal Words in a Charter, by which the Prince signifies, That he does what is contain'd in the Charter of his own Will, without the Suggestion, Sollicitation, or Request of any other Person.

Exochas, (*Gr.*) a Pimple, or Wheal in the Fundament.

Exocetus, the Sleeper, a Sea-fish, so call'd, because it goes on Land to sleep.

Exodium, an Interlude, or Farce, at the End of a Tragedy, to make People laugh.

Exodus, a going, or departing out; the Title of *Moses's* second Book, in the Beginning of which is describ'd the Departure of the *Israelites* out of *Egypt*.

Exomis, a Jacket, or sleeveless Jerkin, a Student's Hood, a Freeman's Livery-Gown.

Exomphalos, a Protuberance, or starting out of the Navel, common to Infants; a Dropsy, or Rupture in the Navel.

To **Exonerate**, to unload or disburden, to discharge or ease.

Exoneratione Statu, a Writ that lay for the Ward or Heir of the King's Tenant under Age, to be disburden'd of all Suit, &c. to the County, Hundred, Leet or Court Baron, during the time of his Wardship.

Exophthalmia, (*Gr.*) a bunching of the Eye out of its natural Position.

† **Exoptation**, (*Lat.*) an earnest wishing.

Exorable, easy to be intreated, that may be prevailed upon by Reason, Prayers, or Entreaties.

Exorbitancy, a thing done out of Measure, Square or Rule; Irregularity, Extravagance.

Exorbitant, extravagant, excessive; irregular, immoderate.

Exorcismi, (*Gr.*) an Abjuration or Conjuring, for the laying of Spirits, or casting them out.

Exorcist, one that casts out Devils, a Conjurer.

To **Exorcize**, to Conjure out, or lay Evil Spirits.

Exortium (*Lat.*) a Preface or Preamble: In *Rhetorick*, an Oration or Speech, in which the Orator prepares the Minds of the Auditors for that which is to follow: The other Four Parts are the *Proposition*, *Narration*, *Confirmation*, and *Peroration*; which See in their proper Places.

Exornation, an adorning, or setting off.

Exostosis, (in *Surgery*) the swelling or bunching of a Bone out of its natural Place, caus'd by the settling of a Corrupt Humour in its proper Substance.

Exostica, (*Gr.*) a Wooden Engine, whereby Things acted within behind the Stage, were shewn to the Spectators, by the turning about of a Wheel: Also a Bridge thrust out of a Turret by Pullies, to the Walls of a Town, in order to get into it: The Word is now us'd for a Petard, to break open a Gate or Portcuilice.

Exotick, (*Gr.*) foreign, outlandish, brought out of a strange Country.

Exoticks, foreign Plants not growing naturally in our *English* Soil.

To **Expand**, (*Lat.*) to stretch out, to open, to spread out or abroad.

Expandu, (in *Heraldry*) displayed, or set out.

Expansion, an opening, displaying, or spreading abroad: In a Metaphysical Sense, it is defin'd by *Mr. Lock*, to be the Idea we have of *Lasting Distance*, all whose Parts exist together: Among Naturalists, it is often taken for the swelling or increase of Fluids or Liquors, when stirr'd about by Heat.

Ex parte, (*Lat. i. e.* of the one Part) as *A Commission ex parte* in Chancery, *i. e.* a Commission taken out and executed only by one side, whereas a *Joynt Commission* is by Consent and Agreement of both.

Ex parte talis, a Writ that lies for a Bailiff or Receiver, who having Auditors assign'd to take his Account, cannot obtain reasonable Allowance.

To **Expartiate**, to enlarge on a Subject.

To **Expett**, to look for; to tarry, stay, or wait for; to hope, or fear what may happen.

Expectance or **Expectation**, an expecting, a looking or longing for; Hope or Fear of things to come.

Expectant Fee, (in Common Law) Land given to a Man and to the Heirs of his Body, the Remainder to him and his Heirs; in which Case, there is a Fee-simple Expectant, after the Fee-tail.

To **Expectorate**, to discharge or spit Phlegm out of the Breast.

Expectoration, the Act of expectorating; the raising and casting forth of Phlegm, or other Matter out of the Lungs.

Expedient, convenient, necessary, needful or fit to be done.

An **Expedient**, a Way, Device, or Means.

Expediatae Arbores, (in the Forest-Law) Trees rooted up, or cut down to the Roots.

To **Expeditate**, to cut out the Balls of Dogs Feet, or the Three Claws of the Fore-foot, on the right Side, to hinder their Pursuit of the King's Game; which is otherwise call'd *Lawing of Dogs*. See *Espeaktare*.

Expedite, ready, being in a Readiness, quick, nimble.

To **Expedite**, to dispatch, or rid.

Expedition, a setting forth upon a Journey, War, or other Business; especially a Military Enterprize, or Adventure.

Expeditionary, an Officer at the Pope's Court for Dispatches.

Expeditious, that tends to dispatch, quick.

To **Expel**, to drive out or chase forth, to thrust or turn out.

Expencc, Cost or Charges.

To **Expend**, to spend or lay out Money.

Expenditor, the Steward or sworn Officer, who oversees the Repair of the Banks or Water-courses in *Romney Marsh*.

Expenis Militum levandis, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for levying the Allowance for Knights in Parliament.

Expenis Militum non levandis ab hominibus de Dominico, nec a Paribus, a Writ to forbid the Sheriff, from levying any Allowance for the Knights of the Shire, upon those that hold in Ancient Demesne, &c.

Expensive, that causes Expence, chargeable; costly.

Expertence, long Proof or Tryal upon Sight, or Observation; Knowledge, or Skill got by Use and Practice.

To **Expertence**, to try, or find by Experience.

Expertenced, essayed, tried; well skilled, or versed.

Experiment, Essay, Tryal, Proof.

To **Experiment**, to make an Experiment, to try.

Experimental grounded upon Experience.

Experimentum Crucis, such an Experiment as leads Men to the true Knowledge of the Nature of the Thing they enquire after; in the same manner as a Cross set up where several Ways meets, serves to guide Travellers in their right Course.

Expert, that has much Experience, cunning, skilful;

† **Expetible**, worth seeking after, desirable.

Expiable, that may be atoned for.

To **Expiate**, to purge by Sacrifice, to atone or make Satisfaction for.

Expiation, an Expiating, an Atonement, which was anciently made by having recourse to Temples, Altars, Prayers, &c.

Expitatory, that serves to expiate, or make an Atonement.

Expitacion, an expiring or breathing out; the end of an appointed Time: In a Physical Sense, the contracting, drawing together, or straightning of the Chest, so as the Air and Vapours may be driven out by the Wind-pipe.

To **Expire**, to breath one's last, to give up the Ghost or die; to be out or come to an end, as Time does.

To **Expplain**, to make plain or clear, to unfold or open.

Expplanation, an explaining or making plain.

Expplanatory, that serves to explain, or give light to.

Explicative, that fills up; a Term in Grammar, as *An Expletive Particle* or Conjunction, which serves to make up the Sentence.

Explication, an explaining, or unfolding; an Exposition, or Interpretation.

Explicit, plain, clear, exprefs, formal, as *In Explicit Terms*.

Explicitia, **Explicitia**, or **Exleta**, (in old *Latin* Records) the Rents or mean Profits of an Estate, in Custody or Trust.

To **Exploze**, (properly to hiss off the Stage) to decry or cry down, to reject with Scorn; to dislike absolutely.

Exploit, (*Fr.*) a brave Warlike Action, a noble Deed or feat.

Explozation, a spying, a diligent searching out.

Explozator, (*Lat.*) a Scout, a Spy, or Privy Searcher; the Word is also sometimes us'd in our Ancient Authors for a Huntsman.

Explozator Generalis, a Scout-Master General.

Explozatorium, a Surgeon's Instrument commonly call'd a *Probe*.

Explosion, an exploding, casting off, or rejecting. Among Naturalists, an Action of the Animal Spirits, whereby the Nerves are suddenly drawn together, when some Particles of a different kind are mix'd with the Spirits, by which they are violently expanded, or spread forth and driven into confusion, like the parts of fired Gun-powder.

That violent Heat and bubbling up which arises from the mixture of some contrary Liquors is also call'd *Explosion*; as when Spirit of Nitre and that of

of Wine, Oil of Vitriol, and Oil of Turpentine, or Oil of Vitriol and *Sal Armoniack* are mingled together.

Exponent of the Ratio, or Proportion between two Numbers or Quantities, is the Quotient arising, when the Antecedent is divided by the Consequent: Thus 6 is the Exponent of the Ratio that 30 has to 5.

Also a Rank of Numbers in Arithmetical Progression, beginning from 0, and plac'd over a Rank of Numbers in Geometrical Progression, are call'd *Indices* or *Exponents*; on which is founded all the Reason and Demonstration of Logarithms: There are also Exponents of Powers in *Algebra*. See *Indices*.

To **Export**, to bear, carry, or convey out.

Exportation, an Exporting, or conveying out, especially of Goods from one Country to another.

To **Expose**, to set forth, to set or lay abroad in View; to Venture, or Hazard.

Exposition, an Expounding or Interpreting.

Expositor, an Expounder or Interpreter.

To **Expostulate**, to Argue or Reason the Case by way of Complaint, about an Injury receiv'd.

Expostulation, the Act of Expostulating.

Expostulatory, that serves to Expostulate.

To **Expound**, to Explain or Unfold.

Express, Plain, Clear, Manifest.

An **Express**, a Messenger sent on purpose about a particular Errand; a Courier that carries Letters of Advice about News, &c. or the Tidings brought by him.

To **Express**, to declare in Word or Writing, to pronounce or utter; to portray or represent.

Expressed or **Express**, Declared, Represented, &c. also pressed, wringed, strained or squeezed out.

Expressed Oils, those that are prepared by squeezing out the Oily Juice of Fruits or Seeds; as Oil of Olives, of Sweet and Bitter Almonds, &c.

Expressio, (in *Rhetorick*) the same Figure as *Ethopoea*.

Expression, a Manner or Way of Pronouncing, or Uttering; also the thing express'd or utter'd, a Phrase or Word: In *Physick* and *Chymistry*, a Pressing or Squeezing out the Juices or Oils of Plants, either by Hand or by a Press; and thus Oils so prepared are called *Oils by Expression*, as those made by Fire are Termed *Stillatitious Oils*.

Expressive, that is proper to express.

Expobation, an Upbraiding or Twitting; a Reproach.

Expromissor, (in the *Roman Law*) a Surety or Bail, one that promises or undertakes for another.

† **Expugnatio**, a Conquering, or Getting by Force of Arms.

Expulsion, Expelling, Thrusting, Turning, or Driving out.

Expulsive, that has a Power to Expel or Drive out.

Expulsive Faculty, (in *Physick*) that by which the Excrements are forc'd out or voided, being perform'd by the Animal Spirits, which cause the Motion of the Guts call'd *Peristaltick* to that purpose.

To **Expunge**, to put or blot out, to abolish or deface.

Expurgatory, that has the Virtue to Purge, Cleanse, or Scour.

Expurgatory Index, a Book set forth by the Pope, containing a Catalogue of those Authors and Writings that he thinks fit to Censure, and forbid to be read by *Roman* Catholics.

Exquisita Angina. See *Angina*.

Exquisite, (properly much searched) Curious, Choice, Fine, Rare, Dainty; also exact, or carried on to the utmost Height.

Extra, (*Lat.*) the Entrails or Bowels of an Animal Body.

Extras, that is in being, or to be seen; as *The Works of Xenophon* now extant.

Extacy, (*Gr.*) a Trance, Swoon, or Rapture of Spirit; a Depravation or Defect of the Judgment and Imagination, common to distracted and Melancholly Persons. See *Ecstasy*.

Extatical or **Extatick**, belonging to an Extasy; as *Extatical Visions*.

Extemporal or **Extemporary**, (*Lat.*) done or spoke in the very Instant of Time, without Study or thinking before hand, as *An extemporary Composition*, *Verse*, &c.

Extempore, all on a sudden, immediately, forthwith; as *He made that Speech Extempore*.

To **Extend**, to stretch out, to make longer, to enlarge; to reach or go so far: In a Law-sense, to value the Lands and Tenements of one that has forfeited his Bond; at such a Rate, as by the Yearly Rent, the Obligator may in Time be paid his Debt.

Extendi facias, a Writ commonly call'd a *Writ of Extent*, a Writ whereby the Value of Land, &c. is commanded to be made and levied in divers Cases.

Extensible, that may be extended.

Extension, an Extending, Stretching out, or enlarging.

Extensive, that serves to extend; that extends or reaches far.

Extensor Carpi Radialis, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Wrist, by some call'd *Bicornis* and *Radialis Externus*, which has two Beginnings, and seems to be two distinct Muscles.

Extensor Carpi Ulnaris, another Muscle of the Wrist, which acting with the *Ulnaris Flexor*, moves the Hand side-ways towards the *Ulna*; but if the *Radialis Flexor* and *Extensor* act, they move it towards the *Radius*.

Extensor Digitorum Communis, seu *Digitorum Tertio*, a Muscle of the Fingers, which takes rise from the outward knob of the Shoulder-Bone, and is divided into Three Portions that are let into the upper Parts of the First, Second, and Third Bones of the Fore, Middle, and Third Fingers.

Extensor Indicis or *Indicatus*, a Muscle which arising from the middle of the outward part of the *Ulna*, joyns with the Tendon of the *Extensor Communis*, and is inserted with it to the upper Part of the third Bone of the Fore-finger; its Use which answers its Name, being to stretch out the Fore-finger.

Extensor primi Internodii Ossis Pollicis, a Muscle of the Thumb, which arises from the upper part of the *Ulna*, and is let into the upper part of the first Bone of the Thumb.

Extensor secundi Internodii Ossis Pollicis, a Muscle of the Thumb, which arising from that part of the *Radius* next the *Ulna*, passes under the same *Involucrum* or Cover with the Tendons of the *Extensor primi*, &c. and is implanted in the upper part of the second Bone of the Thumb.

Extensor tertii Internodii Ossis Pollicis, a Muscle of the Thumb, which has its rise immediately below the beginning of the *Extensor primi Internodii*, and is let in to the upper part of the Third Bone of the Thumb: When this Muscle acts, it stretches out the Thumb, and brings it somewhat backward.

Extensor minimi Digiti, a Muscle which arises partly at the End of the outward Process of the Shoulder-bone, and partly from the upper part of the *Ulna*: It is inserted to the upper part of the Third Bone of the little Finger, which it stretches out according to the Import of its Name.

Extensor Pollicis Pedis brevis, a Muscle of the great Toe, that arises from the fore-part of the Heel-bone, and is let in to the upper part of the second Bone of the great Toe, which it stretches or pulls upwards.

Extensor Pollicis Pedis longus, a Muscle of the great Toe, which takes its Rise from the fore-part of the *Fibula*, and is likewise implanted in the upper part of the second Bone of the great Toe.

Extent, the Extending or Reaching of a thing in Length, Breadth, Depth, Compass, Space, &c. In Common Law an *Extent* Signifies 1. a Writ or Commission to the Sheriff for the valuing of Lands or Tenements; 2. the Sheriff's Act upon that Writ; 3. the Estimate or Valuation of such Lands; which when done to the utmost Value, was said *To be to the full Extent*.

To Extenuate, to lessen, to take off from the Hainousness of a Crime or Fault.

Extenuation, the Act of Extenuating, Lessening, &c. Also an Undervaluing, a Figure in *Rhetorick* opposite to *Hyperbole*, whereby things are diminish'd and made less than they really are: In a Medicinal Sense, it is taken for a Leanness of the whole Body.

Extergent Remedies. See *Abstergent*.

Exterior, more outward.

Exterior Polygon. See *Polygon Exterior*.

Exterior Talus. See *Talus*.

To Exterminate, (properly, to drive or cast out of the Bounds) to destroy utterly, to root out, or cut off.

Extermination, an Exterminating or Destroying.

Exterminator, a Destroyer.

External, that is on the out-side, outward.

External Angles. See *Angles External*.

External Digestives. See *Digestives*.

Externus Auris vel Luxator Extornus, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle that arises from the outward and upper edge of the Auditory Passage, and is inserted to the long Process of the Membrane or Skin, call'd *Malleus*.

† **Extertion**, a Wiping, or Rubbing out.

† **Eximulation**, a Pricking forward, a stirring up, or egging on.

Extinct, Dead, or Ceasing to be.

Extinction, a quenching or putting out, being most properly apply'd to Fire or Heat: In *Chymistry*, it is the quenching of Red hot Minerals in some Liquor, to abate their sharpness, or to impart their Virtue to the Liquor.

To Extinguish, to Quench, Smother, or put out any thing that Burns, to appease or stint, to destroy or abolish: In a Law sense, to redeem a Rent.

Extinguishment, an Extinction, or Extinguishing: In Common Law, it is an effect of Consolidation; as when a Man has a Yearly Rent out of any Lands, and afterwards Purchases the same Lands, both the Property and Rent are Consolidated or United in one Possessor, and therefore the Rent is said *To be Extinguish'd*. See *Suspension*.

To Extirpate, to pluck up by the Roots, to root out or destroy.

Extirpation, an Extirpating, or utter Destroying: In *Surgery*, the Cutting off a Part by reason of a Cancer, or Blasting; tho' in other Cases, the Term *Amputation* is more proper.

Extirpator, one that Extirpates or Destroys, as an *Extirpator of Heresies*.

Extirpatione, a Writ that lies against one, who after a Verdict found against him for Land, &c. spitefully overthrows any House upon it.

Extispicium, a kind of Sooth-saying among the Ancient *Romans*, when by looking into the Entrails of Beasts Sacrific'd, they foretold things to come.

Extocare, (in old *Latin* Records) to stock up or grub Wood-land, and reduce it to Arable or Meadow.

To Extoll, to raise or advance by Commendation, to praise greatly, to cry up.

To Extort, to wrest, wring, or get out of one by Force, Threat, or Authority.

Extortion or Extortion, an unlawful or violent Wringing of Money, or Money-worth from any Man, as when an Officer takes more than his ordinary Dues or Fees; the exaction of unlawful Usury, winning by unlawful Games, and all taking more than is due.

Extortioner, one that practices Extortion, a griping Usurer.

Extract, a Draught or Copy of a Writing; also Birth or Pedigree: In *Chymistry*, it is that pure unmix'd and efficacious Substance, which by the help of some Liquor, is separated from the grosser and more unactive Earthy parts of Plants, &c. as Extracts of Rhubarb, Gentian, Wormwood, &c.

To Extract, to draw out, to Copy out: In a Chymical Sense, to separate the more pure part from the grosser.

Extracta Curia, (in old Records) the Issues or Profits of holding a Court, which arise from the Customary Fines, Fees and Dues.

Extraction, an extracting or drawing out; also a being descended from such and such a Family. Among *Chymists*, the drawing forth of an Essence or Tincture from a mixt Body, by means of some convenient Liquor, as Spirit of Wine, &c.

Extraction of Roots, (in *Mathem.*) the Method of finding out the true Root of any Number or Quantity given. In *Arithmetick*, the unravelling of a Number, (which being multiply'd once or more times by it self, is call'd a Power) in order to find out its Side or Root.

Extraction of the Quadrate or Square Root, is when having a Number given, we find out another Number, which being multiply'd by it self produces the said given Number.

Extraction of the Cube Root, is that by which out of a Number given, another Number is found, which being first multiply'd by it self, and then by the Product, becomes equal to the given Number.

Extraction of the Biquadrate, or double Square Root, is the untwisting of a given Number, to find another, which being multiply'd by it self, and the Product likewise multiply'd by it self, may make the Number first given.

Extractor, a Surgeon's Instrument to lay hold on the Stone, in the Operation of cutting for the Stone.

Extractum Panchymagogum, a Collection of the purer Substances of several Purgative and Cordial Medicines, to purge out all Humours.

Extraneous, (a Term in *Anatomy* and *Surgery*) that is of a foreign kind; as *An Extraneous Body*.

Extrajudicial, done out of the ordinary course of Law; as when Judgment is given in a Court, on which the Cause is not depending, or where the Judges has no Jurisdiction.

Extramundane, (a Philosophical Term) being without the World; as *Extramundane Space*, i. e. the infinite empty void Space, which is suppos'd by some to reach beyond the Bounds of the Universe, and in which there is really nothing at all.

† **Extraneous**, that is of another Country, Foreign, strange.

Extraordinary, that is beyond or contrary to common Order and Fashion, unusual, uncommon.

Extra-Parochial, that is out of the Bounds of any Parish, privileged or freed from the Duties of a Parish.

Extra-Parochial Lands, such Lands as are newly left by the Sea, and consequently belonging to no Parish.

Extra

Extra:tempora, (a Term in the *Roman* Chancery) Licence or Leave from the Pope, to take Holy Orders at any time, besides the Canonical Seasons.

Extrabagance or **Extrabagancy**, Impertinence, Folly.

Extrabagant, absurd, foolish, idle, silly; rambling, or disorderly; excessive, expensive, prodigal.

Extrabagantes, certain Constitutions or Ordinances of Princes, so call'd, because they are not contain'd in the Body of the Civil Law: Also particular Decrees of Pope *John XXII.* and some other Popes added in like manner to the Canon Law.

† To **Extrabagate**, to talk foolishly, fillily, or idly; to rave, or dote.

To **Extrabalate**. (a Term in *Surgery*) to go out of its proper Vessels, as the Blood and Humours do, when by some Accident they flow besides the Veins, Arteries, &c.

Extrat. See *Estreat*.

Extreme, last, or utmost; very great, exceeding.

Extreme and mean Proportion. (in *Geom.*) is when a Line is to be divided, that the whole Line is to the greater Segment, as that Segment is to the other.

Extreme Reason. See *Reason*.

Extreme Unction, a solemn anointing of a Sick Person at the point of Death; one of the Seven Sacraments of the *Roman* Church.

An **Extreme**, the utmost Bounds or point of a Thing; as *To go from one Extreme to another*.

Extremity, the end, heni, skirt, edge, brink, or border of a Thing: Also great Distress, Misery, Necessity; the worst or lowest Condition, the utmost Rigour, &c.

To **Extricate**, to disentangle or disengage, to deliver or get out of.

Extrinfecal, that is on the out-side, outward.

† **Extrusion**, a thrusting or driving out.

Exuberance, a swelling or bunching out.

Exuberation, a swelling forth, or rising up in the Flesh; or the starting out of a Bone.

Exuberous, swelling forth, or bunching out; as *An exuberous Body*.

Exuma, (in old Records) Relicks of Saints.

Exuberance or **Exuberancy**, an overflowing, or over-abounding; Superabundance, great Plenty.

Exuberant, abounding, plentiful.

Exudation, a sweating out.

To **Exulcerate**, to make a Sore, to eat the Skin, to gall or fter; to grow, or to turn to an Ulcer.

Exulceration, an exulcerating, or turning to an Ulcer; a Solution of Continuity, which proceeds from some gnawing Matter, and in soft Parts of the Body, is attended with a loss of their Quantity.

To **Exult**, to leap and skip for Joy, to rejoice exceedingly.

Exultancy or **Exultation**, a leaping or dancing for Joy, a Triumphant or Rejoycing.

Exumbilication, a starting out of the Navel.

Exundation. See *Inundation*.

Exuperation, an excelling, or surpassing.

Exurion, a burning.

Exutensimus, (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, in which there is an Extenuation, or speaking contemptibly of a Person or Thing; as *Antiochus has no other Arms to defend himself with, but his Pen and Ink*.

Exubix, (*Lat.*) Cloaths put, or left off; Spoils taken from an Enemy, Pillage, Booty: Also the Skin, Fell, or Hide of a Beast; the Slough or old cast Skin of a Snake or Adder: The Word is also us'd by some modern Naturalists, for those Shells, and other Bodies that are often found in the Bowels of the Earth, and which were left there at the Universal Deluge; being properly so call'd, because they are the real Spoils of once Living-Creatures.

Ex, (old Word) an Egg; also an Island in *Doomsday* Book.

Eye, the wonderful Instrument of Sight. Among Herbalists, it is taken for that part of a Plant, where the Bud puts forth, and sometimes for the Bud it self. In *Architecture*; the middle of the *Voluta* or Scroll of the *Ionick* Chapter, which is cut in shape of a little Rose.

In Sea Affairs, the Hole wherein the Ring of the Anchor is put into the Shank, is call'd the *Eye of the Anchor*; and the Compass or Ring which is left off the Strap-rope, to which any Block or Pulley is fasten'd, is likewise termed *The Eye of the Strap*.

To **Eye-bite**, to bewitch by a certain evil Influence of the Eyes.

Eye-bright, an Herb very good for the Eyes; Brain and Memory.

Eye-flap, a little piece of Leather that covers the Eye of a Coach-horse.

Eyels, (in *Falconry*) a young Hawk newly taken out of the Nest, and not able to prey for herself.

Eye, an Islet or small Island, which is now commonly call'd an *Eyght* or *Ait*. See *Ait*.

Eyrat, (in old Records) an *Eyrie*, Brood, or Nest of young Birds.

Eyre or **Cire**, (*Law-Term*) the Court of Justices Itinerant, or going their Circuit, from the *French* Word *Erre*, a Journey.

Eyre of the Forest, the Justice-Seat or Court, which us'd to be held every Three Years by the Justices of the Forest, journeying up and down to that purpose.

Eyrie, a Brood, or Nest; a Place where Hawks build and hatch their Young.

Eyth or **Eth**, (old Word) easie.

Ezechias. See *Hezekiah*.

Ezechiel, (*Heb.* strength of God) an eminent Prophet among the *Jews*, whose Book of Prophecies is included in the Canon of the Holy Scriptures.

Ezechiel's Reed, a Measure of Six Cubits, or Ten Foot Eleven Inches.

Ezra, (*Heb.* an Helper) a famous *Jewish* Scribe; to whom King *Artabshast* or *Artaxerxes* gave leave to return to *Jerusalem*, and settle there with a great Number of his Country-men.

F A

Fa, one of the Notes in *Musick*;

Faba, (*Lat.*) the Bean, a well known and nourishing sort of Pulse; the distill'd Water of its Flowers, provokes Urine, and is much us'd for Beautifying the Face.

Fabaria, the Herb *Oryzin*, good for Ruptures; Fluxes, &c. and for taking away the Spots of the Skin.

Faber; a Handicrafts-man, properly that works in Iron, or other hard Materials; a Smith: Also a kind of Sea-fish, so call'd, because its Bones and Prickles resemble a Smith's Tools; the *Doree*, or *Dorn*.

Fabian, a proper Name, the chief of which was *Fabianus* Bishop of *Rome*, who suffered Martyrdom under the Emperour *Decius*.

Fable, a Story made on purpose for Instruction; being an Image fit to represent the Truth; also a feigned Tale, or meer Falshood.

Fabrick, a Building.

Fabrick Lands, (*Law Term*) Lands given for the Rebuilding, Repairing, or Maintaining of Cathedrals, or other Churches.

Fabulous, feigned, full of Fables or invented Tales.

Facade, (*Fr.*) the Out-side, or Fore-front of a great Building.

Face, Visage, Looks or Countenance, Presence, or Sight; State or Condition of Affairs, Appearance,

ance or Shew; also Confidence or Boldness: In *Architecture*, a flat Member that has a great Breadth and a small Projecture or Jutting out: It is also taken for the Front or outward Part of a great Building, which immediately presents itself to View: In *Astrology*, the third part of every Sign, attributed to some Planet. See *Decanate*.

Face of a Bastion, (in *Fortif.*) is either of the two foremost sides towards the Field, reaching from the Flanks to the Point of the Bastion where they meet.

Face of a Place, the Distance between the Points of two neighbouring Bastions, which comprehends the Coartain, the two Flanks, and the two Faces of the Bastions that look one towards another.

To **face**, to stare or look in the Face; to look toward such a side, or to turn to it; also to line, as *To face a pair of Sleeves*.

Face to the Right, or **To the Left**, (in Military Discipline) to turn the Face and whole Body that way.

Faceless, a kind of Pulse,

Facetious, (*Lat.*) wittily, merrily, or pleasant; Jovial, comical.

Facies Hippocratica, a Distemper, when the Nostrils are sharp, the Eyes hollow, the Temples low, the laps of the Ears drawn together, the Skin about the Forehead hard and dry; the Complexion pale, of a leaden Colour or Black.

Facil, easy to be done, easy of Belief or Address.

To **facilitate**, to make facil or easy.

Facilitation, a facilitating, or making easy.

Facility, easiness, Readiness, or Quickness.

Facinorous, villanous, wicked, hainous.

Fact. See *Fake*.

Fact, Act, Action, or Deed; in *Arithmetick*, the same as *Product*.

Fata Armoijum, (in old *Latin* Records) Feats of Arms, Jests, or Tournaments.

Faction, a Party or Sect, a Company or Band of Men.

Factions, that follows a particular Faction or Sect, seditious, mutinous.

Facitious, (in *Philos.*) made by Art; as *A Fallitious Concrete*. See *Concrete*.

Factor, an Agent for a Merchant beyond Sea, one that buys and sells Goods, as a Trustee for other Merchants: In *Arithmetick*, both the Numbers given to be multiply'd are term'd Factors, because they constitute, or make the Product.

Factorage, **Provision**, or **Commission**, the Wages allow'd to a Factor, *i. e.* so much for every Hundred Pound Value of the Proceed of Goods bought or sold by the said Factor, which is more or less, according to the Distance of the Factory, or Place of Trade.

Factory, a Place beyond the Seas, where Merchants Factors reside for the Conveniency of Trade; or a Company of Factors.

Facetotum, (*Lat. i. e.* Do-all) one that manages all Affairs in a Family: Among *Printers*, a kind of Border, in the middle of which any Letter or Character may be put in, or taken out at pleasure.

Facula, a little Torch: Among Modern Astronomers, *Faculae*, are certain Bright or Shining Parts, which they have sometimes observed upon, or about the Surface of the Sun.

Faculty, the power or ability of performing any Action; Virtue, Talent; Aptness, Readiness: Also a Body of Doctors in any Science; as the Faculties of Divinity and Physick; also a particular Profession or Mystery.

In a *Physical* Sense, the Ancients usually reckon Three sorts of Faculties, *viz.* the *Natural*, *Vital*, and *Animal*.

Natural Faculty, is that by which the Body is nourish'd and increas'd, or another engender'd like

it; being distinguished into Three Parts, *viz.* *Nutrition*, *Growth*, and *Generation*.

Vital Faculty, is that which preserves Life in the Body, and performs the Functions of the Pulse and Respiration.

Animal Faculty, is that whereby the Soul executes the Office of *Imagination*, *Reasoning*, *Sense*, and *Motion*.

In a Legal sense, **Faculty** is a Privilege or special Power, granted to a Man by Indulgence or Dispensation, to do that which by Common Law he cannot do; as to eat Flesh in Lent, to Marry without Banes, to hold two or more Church Livings, &c.

The **Court of Faculties**, a Court under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for granting such Dispensations; the chief Officer of which is called, *The Master of the Faculties*.

To **staddle**, to dandle, cherish, or make much of a Child.

Fathom. See *Fathom*.

Faces, (*Lat.*) Dregs, Lees or Grounds, the Settlement of any Liquor, Dross of Metal, &c. Also the Excrement of the Body, Ordure, Dung, Filth: 'Tis also taken for the gross substance that settles after Fermentation, or remains after Distillation.

Facula, small Dregs, or flying Lees: Also the Dust that sinks in the pressing of some Plants; as in *Briony*, *Aron*, &c. Also a sort of White Powder, made of certain green, washed and prepared Roots, which being beat together with a little Water, and strain'd, will sink to the bottom of the Vessel, and is to be lightly dried.

Faggot, (*Fr.*) a Bundle of Sticks, or Wood for Fuel. In times of Popery, it was also taken for a Badge, or the Figure of a Faggot embroider'd on the Sleeve of the upper Garment, worn by those who had recanted what was then called Heresy.

In Military Affairs, **Faggots** are Men hir'd to Muster, by Officers whose Companies are not full, to cheat the State of so many Mens pay.

Faggot of Steel, (in *Traffick*) the Quantity of 120 Pound Weight.

To **faggot one**, an Expression us'd by Robbers for to bind one Hand and Foot.

Fagopyrum or **Fagopitricum**, (*Lat.*) Buckwheat, or Beach-wheat; a kind of Grain.

Fagus, the Beech-tree, the Leaves of which bruised, are good to dissolve hot Swellings.

To **fail**, (*Fr.*) to offend or do amiss, to mistake or be out, to disappoint; to faint, to give over, to break, as a Tradesman may do.

Failing of Record, (Law Phrase) is, when in an Action; the Defendant having a Day given to prove a Matter by Record, he fails or else brings in such a one as is no Bar to the Action.

Faint or **Faint Action**, a feigned Action at Law, *viz.* such as tho' the Words of the Writ be true, yet for certain Causes, there is no Title to recover thereby; whereas in a false Action, the Words of the Writ are false.

Faint Pleater, a false or deceitful manner of Pleading, to the Prejudice of a Third Party.

Faint Vision, a Term in Opticks. See *Vision*.

Fait Pleading, a Writ upon the Statute of *Marlborough*, whereby it is provided, that no Fines shall be taken of any Man for not pleading fairly, or to the purpose.

A **Fair**, a solemn or greater Sort of Market.

Fairy, a Hobgoblin or Phantome.

Fait, (*Fr.*) Fact, Act, Deed, or Action: The Word is us'd in our Common Law for a Deed, or Writing sealed and delivered, to testify and prove the Agreement of the Parties whose Deed it is.

Faith, Belief, Credit, Trust; Promise, Word: Among

Among Divines, one of the Principal Christian Vertues, a real Belief of the Truth of the Gospel, and of the means of Salvation by Christ alone.

Faithful, Trusty, True, Honest, Sincere.
The **Faithful**, (in Divinity) Believers who are endued with Saving Faith, God's Elect or chosen People.

Fake or **Fack**, (Sea-Term) one Circle or Roll of a Cable or Rope quailed up round; so that when a Cable is *veered*, or let out by Hand, it is demanded *How many Fakes are left*, i. e. how much of the Cable is left behind unweered.

Falcated, (Lat. in Astron.) the Moon or any other Planet is said To *appear Falcated*, when the Inlighten'd Part shews it self in the shape of a Sicke or Reaping-hook.

Falcatura, (in old Records) a Term us'd for one Day's Mowing or cutting Grasse, perform'd by an Inferior Tenant as a Customary Service to his Lord.

Falchion, a kind of short Sword, turning up somewhat like a Hook.

Falchian Law, a remarkable Law made by *Falchius* a Roman Tribune, that Men should dispose by their last Will, but of three parts of their Estate, and were bound to leave the other fourth Part to their Lawful Heir.

Falciuetus, (Lat.) the Scyth-bill'd Heron; a Bird.

Falco, a *Falcon*; also one whose great Toes are crooked and bent inward.

Falcon or **Faucon**, a large sort of Hawk: Also a piece of Ordnance 2½ Inches Diameter at the Bore, 7 Foot long, and weighing 750 Pounds: It takes a charge of 2½ Pounds of Powder, and carries a Ball 2½ Inches Diameter; its Point-blank Shot being 130 Paces.

Falcon Gentle, a Bird so call'd from her familiar Courteous Disposition; but she is withal valiant, strong, and better able to endure streffs of Weather than any other Hawk.

Falcoet, one that Tames, Manages, and looks after Hawks.

Falconet, a small piece of Cannon, whose Diameter at the Bore is 2½ Inches, Length 6 Foot, and Weight 400 Pounds: Its Charge is 1½ Pound of Powder; its Ball 2½ Inches Diameter, and 1 Pound 5 Ounces Weight; and its Point-blank Shot 90 Paces.

Falva, (in old Records) a Sheep-fold.

Falvage, an Ancient Privilege, which several Lords reserv'd to themselves of setting up Folds for Sheep, in any Fields within the Manours, for the better Manuring of them: In some Places, it is call'd *Fold course*, or *Free-fold*, and in some Ancient Charters, *Fold soca*.

Falvata, a Flock of Sheep, as many as were usually shut up in one Cote, Penn, or Fold.

Falvey or **Faltee**, a Duty paid by some Tenants, for Liberty to Fold their Sheep upon their own Land.

Falstool, a kind of Stool plac'd on the South-side of the Altar, at which the Kings or Queens of England kneel at their Coronation.

Falting, a kind of course Cloth.

Falstool, the Bishop's Seat or Throne within the Chancel; from the Barbarous Word *Falda*, signifying a Fold, or Place shut up.

Falera, a Disease in Hawks, perceived when their Talons grow White.

Falernum or **Falernian Wine**, a Rich sort of Wine Anciently made at *Falernus*, a Country of *Campania* in Italy; Mulcadine.

Falasia or **Falazia**, (in old Records) a Steep Shore-Bank, or Hill by the Sea-side; from the French Word *Falaise*, of the same Signification.

Fall, (in *Athol*.) an Essential Debility, or

Weakness of a Planer, when it is opposite to the Place of its Exaltation: In Sea-affairs, that part of the Rope of a Tackle which is haled upon, is call'd *The Fall*: Also a Rope made use of at the Helm, when the Sea is Rough. See *Sea-yoke*.

A Ship is said to have a **Fall**, or several Falls, when one part of the Deck is rais'd higher, or some parts have Risings more than others.

A Ship is said to **Fall off**, when being under Sail, She does not keep so near the Wind as is appointed.

Fallacious, (Lat.) Deceitful, Crafty, Uncertain.

Fallacy, Deceit or Craft: In *Logick*, a Proposition fram'd with an Intention to Deceive, and otherwise Termed a *Sophism*.

Fallible, that may Fail, or Err.

Falling of Domes. See *Dome*.

Falling-Cottl, a Disease which sometimes happens to Horses, being no other than the *Falling-sickness*, which proceeds from ill Blood, and Cold thin Phlegm gathered together in the Fore-part of the Head.

Falling-Sickness, a Disease so call'd, because the Perions troubled with it are suddenly cast upon the Ground, and suffer a Convulsion of the whole Body.

Fallopian Tubes, (in *Anat.*) two slender Vessels on each side of the Womb, which take Name from their first Discoverer *Fallopian*; and whose Use is to afford a Passage to the more subtil Part of the *Genitura Masculina*, into the Parts call'd *Ovaria*.

Fallow, being of a Palish Red Colour, like that of a Brick half burnt; as *A fallow Deer*.

Fallow Field or **Fallow Ground**, Land lay'd up, or that has laid untilled for a considerable time: To **Fallow**, to prepare Land by Ploughing, long before it is Plough'd for Seed; to do this twice, is to *Twisfallow*, and to do it thrice, is to *Trisfallow*.

Fallaw-smitter, a Bird; See *Oenanthe*.

Falnotum or **Falhelnotum**. See *Folknote*.

Falogue, a small Sea-Vessel. See *Felucca*.

Falle, (Lat.) Untrue, Lying, Forged, Feigned or Counterfeit; Treacherous or Unfaithful; Mischievous, or Malicious.

Falle Action. See *Faint Action*.

Falle Attack, an Attack, which in Besieging a Place, is not carry'd on so vigorous as the rest; being intended only to give a Diversion to the Besieged, and divide the Garrison.

Falle Bay, (Fr. in *Fortif.*) a Space about Two or Three Fathom Broad round the foot of the Rampart on the out-side, border'd with a Parapet or Breast-work; the design of it being to defend the Moat: It is otherwise call'd *Chemin des Rondes Basse Enceinte*, and *Counter-Breast-work*.

Falle-claim, (in Common Law) is where a Man claims more than his due.

Falle Conception, (in *Midwifry*) a Lump of Shapeless Fleth, or Matter bred in the Womb.

Falle Imprisonment, a Trespass by Imprisoning a Man without a Lawful Cause; also the Name of a Writ brought upon such a Trespass.

Falle Keel, (in Sea-affairs) a Second Keel sometimes put under the first to make it deeper, when the Ship Rolls too much by reason of the shallowness of her Keel.

Falle Muster, (in Military Discipline) is when in the Review of a Foot-Company, or Troop of Horse, such Men pass as are not actually Listed among the Soldiers.

Falle Position. See *Position*.

Falle Quarter, (among Farriers) is a Rift, Chink or Crack commonly on the in-side, and sometimes on the out-side of a Horse's Hoof, which

as an unsound Quarter, seeming like a piece put in, and not all entire.

Falſe Stern, (in Sea-affairs) is when a Ship's Stern being too flat, another is fasten'd to it; which makes her rid more Way, and bear better Sail.

Falſifiable, that may be Falſified.

Falſification, a Falſifying, Counterfeiting, or Forging.

To **Falſifie**, to Forge, or Counterfeit, to break one's Word: In a Law-ſenſe, it is ſometimes taken for to prove a thing to be Falſe.

To **Falſify a Thruſt**, (in Fencing) is to make a feigned Paſs.

Falſity, Falſehood, Untruth, Flam.

Falſo Judicio, a Writ that lies for falſe Judgment given in the County, Hundred, Court Baron, or others that are no Courts of Records.

Falſo Retorno Brevis, a Writ, which lies againſt the Sheriff, for making falſe Returns of Writs.

To **Falter** or **Faulter**, to Stammer in one's Speech, to Stumble; to fail in one's Deſign, to commit Miſtakes. Thrallers are alſo ſaid to **Falter**, when they Thrall, or Beat over the Corn again.

Falx, (*Lat.*) a Hook or Bill, a Scith or Sickle: In *Anatomy*, one of the Proceſſes made by the doubling of the Membrane, or Skin of the Scull, call'd *Dura Mater*, which divides the Brain into the Right and Left Parts, and alſo ſeparates it from the *Cerebellum*: It takes Name from its reſembling a Sickle or Reaping-hook.

To **Famble**, to Falter, or Stammer in Speech.

Fame, Report, Reputation, Renown.

Fames, (*Lat.*) Hunger, or a deſire of Food.

Fames Canina, a Canine Appetite, or extreme Hunger. See *Cynodes Oresis*.

Familia, a Family or Houſehold, a Lineage: The Word is ſometimes taken by our Ancient Writers, for a Hide or Plough'd Land, a Space of Land containing as much as one Plough can Till in a Year.

Familiar, Intimately acquainted with, Free, Common or Uſual; Plain, Eaſie, or Natural.

A **Familiar**, or **Familiar Spirit**, a Spirit, or Devil ſuppos'd to attend upon Sorcerers, Witches, &c. to Execute their Commands.

Familiarity, Familiar Way, or Friendſhip; intimate Correſpondence.

To **Familiarize one's ſelf**, to make one's ſelf Familiar, to grow Familiar, or Contract a Familiarity with.

Familiſt, one that belongs to the Sect, call'd *The Family of Love*.

Family, a particular Corporation conſiſting of a Husband, Wife, Children and Servants, a Houſehold; alſo Houſe, Stock, or Parentage.

Family of Love, a ſort of Hereticks, that ſprung up about the Year 1550, and had one *Henry Nicholas* of *Amſterdam* for their Ring-leader; their chief Tenet being, That Chriſt is already come in his Glory to Judge, &c.

Famine, a general Scarcity of Corn, Fruits and other Proviſions.

To **Famish**, to Starve, or cauſe to be Starv'd; to Perish with Hunger.

Famous, Renowned, much Spoken of.

Fan, an Inſtrument, to gather Wind for the Winnowing of Corn; alſo a well known piece of Furniture us'd by Women to Cool themſelves, or to keep off the Heat of the Sun, &c.

Fanam, an *Indian* Coin worth Three Pence of our *Engliſh* Money.

Fanatical, belonging to Fanaticism; as *A fanatical Conception*.

Fanaticism, pretended Inſpiration, the Tenets or Opinions of Fanaticks.

Fanatick, Inſpired, poſſeſſed, frantick, mad. A **Fanatick**, one that pretends to Revelations and Inſpirations, a Religious Coxcomb.

The **Fanaticks**, a Reproachful Title, commonly given to Quakers, Muggletonians, Anabaptiſts, and other Sectaries that diſſent from the Church of *England*.

Fancy. See *Phantafy* and *Imagination*.

Fane, a Weather-cock, which turns about as the Wind changes, and ſhews from what Quarter it blows.

Fangot, an uncertain Quantity of ſome Wares, as of Grogrum and Mohair-yarn, from one Hundred Weight and a half to two Hundred and a half: Of raw Silk, from 1 to 2½ C.

Fanion, (*Ital.*) a Banner carry'd by a Servant belonging to each Brigade of Horſe and Foot, at the Head of the Baggage, to keep good Order, and prevent Confuſion in the March.

Fannatio or **Penſis Fannationis**, (in old *Latin* Records) the Fawning-time, or Fence-Month in Foreſts, 15 Days before *Midſummer*, and as many after.

Fannatum Frumentum, Wheat, or Bread-corn clean'd up, or fan'd with a Wind-fan or Knee-fan.

Fannel, a kind of Scarf-like Ornament, worn about the Left Arm of an Officiating Maſs Prieſt. See *Maniple*.

Fantalm, an Apparition or Ghoul; as *A dreadful Fantalm*.

Fantaltical or **Fantaltick**, Conceited, Humourſome, Whimical, Odd.

Fantaltical Colours. See *Emphatical Colours*.

Fantaly or **Fancy**, Imagination, Humour; Crotchet, Maggot, Whim.

Fantome, a Hobgoblin or Spright, a vain Apparition, an idle Conceit.

Faunatio or **Fconatio**, (in the *Forest-Law*) a Fawning, Calving, or bringing forth Young, as Does or Hinds do.

Faquits, certain Counterfeit Devoto's in the *Indies*, that voluntarily undergo moſt horrid and incredible Penances.

Farandman, (in the *Practick of Scotland*) a Merchant-ſtranger, to whom Juſtice ought to be done with all Expedition.

Farce, (*Fr.*) a Mock-Comedy, or Droll; alſo a kind of Pudding, a Hedge-podge. In *Cookery*, a Compound made of ſeveral Meats and Herbs, chopt ſmall and well ſeaſon'd with Spice, in order to ſtuff any Joynt of Meat, Fowl, Fiſh, &c.

Farced, Crammed, ſtuffed with a Farce.

Farctimalis Tunica, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Coat belonging to a Child in the Womb, which receives the Urine from the Bladder, and is ſo call'd, becauſe in many Beaſts, 'tis of the ſhape of a Gut-pudding; but in Man, and ſome few other Living-creatures it is round. See *Allantoides*.

Farctin or **Farcty**, a loathſome Diſeaſe in Horſes, which begins firſt with hard Knots and Wheals, and at laſt by ſpreading it ſelf, will overrun the Beaſt's whole Body, filling the Skin with ſwelling running Ulcers.

Farctin or *Waters Farctin*, a Swelling under a Horſe's Belly and Chaps, cauſ'd by his Feeding in Low Watery Grounds, or in Pits and Holes, where the Graſs grows above Water; which is licked up with the Graſs.

Farde, (*Fr.*) Paint us'd by Women to Beautify their Faces; alſo a Diſguiſe, Pretence, or Diſimulation.

Fardel, a Bundle, or Packet.

Fardel of Land, the fourth part of a Yard land; altho' others will have two Fardels to make a *Nook*, and four *Nooks* a *Yard-land*.

Fardingale,

Fardingale, a Whale-bone Circle, that Ladies formerly wore on their Hips, and upon which they ty'd their Petticoats.

Farding-deal or **Farundel of Land**, the fourth part of an Acre.

Fare, Diet, Cheer, or Commons, as *Good or Slender Fare*: Also Money paid for passing by Water or in a Hackney Coach; or the People that are so convey'd: Also a Watch-Tower at Sea; as *The Fare of Messina*. See *Phare*.

Farfara, the Herb Colts-foot, or Foal foot.

Farfaria, the Herb Betony.

Farfarium or **Farfarus**, the White Poplar-tree; or as others say, the Herb *Colts-foot*, which has Leaves like it white underneath.

Farinaceous, belonging to Meal, mealy.

Farlen or **Farley**, a Duty of Six Pence paid to the Lord of the Manour of *West-Slapton* in *Devonshire*; a *Farlen* in some Western Parts, being distinguished as the best Good, from *Heriot*, the best Beast.

Farm or **Ferm**, the chief Messuage or House, in a Town or Village, whereto belongs a considerable Estate; let for Term of Life or Years, at Will: The Rent reserv'd upon such a Lease is also call'd *Farm*, and the Tenant or Lessee, *Farmer*.

Farrago, (*Lat.*) a mixture of several Grains sown in the same Plat of Ground, or afterwards mingled together; *Bollimong*, *Maslin*.

Farreatio, (among the *Romans*) a joyning in Marriage with the Ceremony of a Cake. See *Confarreatio*.

Farrier, one whose Employment is to shoe Horses, and cure them when they are diseased or lame.

To **Farrow**, to bring forth Pigs as a Sow does.

Farlang, a *Persian* Word for a League, containing about three *English* Miles.

To **Farthel**, (*Sea-Term*) the same as to Furl, i. e. to take up the Sails and bind them close to the Yards.

Farthelling-Lines, small Lines made fast to all the Top sails, Top-gallant-sails, and the Miffen Yard-arms.

Farthing, a Copper-Coin, the least piece of *English* Money, and the fourth part of a Penny: Also anciently the fourth part of any Coin; hence Quarter-Rials, or pieces of Gold that pass'd for 2 s. 6 d. being the fourth part of a Rial current at 10 s. were call'd *Rial-Farthings*.

Farthing of Gold, an ancient Coin suppos'd to be in Value the fourth part of a Noble, viz. 1 s. 8 d. in Silver, and in Weight the sixth part of an Ounce of Gold. i. e. 5 s. in Silver.

Farthing of Land, a certain considerable Quantity of Land, different from *Farding-deal*.

Farundel. See *Farding-deal*.

Falces, (*Lat.*) Axes fasten'd to long Staves, with a Bundle of Rods which were anciently carry'd before the great *Roman* Magistrates; also the Office and Dignity of such a Magistrate.

Fascia, a Swath or Swadling-band; a Swath or long Band of a convenient Breadth us'd by Surgeons, a Fels in *Heraldry*. In *Architecture*, one of the Bands that make up the Architrave, being three in Number; also a range of Stones, to divide the Stories in a Building.

Fasciæ, (in *Astron.*) certain Rows of Spots in the Planet *Mars*, which look like Swaths or Fillets wound about his Body.

Fascia lata, or **Fascialis latus**, a Muscle that moves the Leg; the same with *Membranofus Musculus*; which See.

Fascialis, the Name of another Muscle of the Leg. See *Sartorius*.

Fasciatio, (in *Surgery*) a binding of Swaths about a Limb, in order to its Cure.

Fasciculus, a little Bundle, or Packet. In the Prescriptions of Physicians, it signifies an Armful of Herbs, &c.

Fascinated, bewitched.

Fascination, an enchanting, bewitching, or charming.

Fascines, (*Fr.*) Faggots, or Bavins: In *Fortification*, Branches of Trees or small Wood, bound about at the end and middle; which are mixt with Earth to fill up Ditches, make Breast-works of Trenches, &c. Some of them are dipt in melted Pitch or Tar, and being set on Fire, serve to burn the Enemies Lodgments, or other Works.

Fashion-pieces, (among *Shipwrights*) two pieces of Timber, which make up the breadth of the Stern or after-end of the Ship, and are the outermost Timbers of the Stern, on each side thereof excepting aloft, where the Counters are.

Fashionable, that is according to the Fashion; modish.

Fashioner, as *The King's Fashioner*, or Taylor.

Fashionist or **Fashion-monger**, one that follows Fashions, or Modes of Apparel.

Fashions, a Horse Disease, the same as *Farcin*; which See.

Fast, (*Sea-Term*) a Rope to fasten a Ship, or Boat.

Fasti, (*Lat.*) the *Roman* Calendar, in which were set down all Days of Feasts, Pleading, Games, Ceremonies and other publick Business throughout the Year: Also certain Table Books on which were written the Names of the Consuls, and the most memorable Things transacted in the Commonwealth.

Fasti Dies, were certain Days, during which the *Romans* were allowed to sue at Law, and the *Pretor* or Judge to pronounce these three Words, *Do, Dico, Addico*. See *Leet*.

Fastidious, that loaths or cannot brook, squeamish or queasy; also coy, scornful, or disdainful.

Fastidium Tibi, a loathing of Meat, a Disease; the same as *Anorexia*.

Fastigium, the top or height of any thing: In *Architecture*, the Ridge of a House, the highest Pitch of a Building; also a kind of Ornamental Member. See *Fronton*.

Fatness, Firmness; also a strong Hold or a Place not to be come at for Bogs.

Fat, full of Fat or Grease; fertile, fruitful: In *Sea-Language* the same with broad: Thus if the Tucking in, or Tuck of a Ship's Quarter be deep, 'Tis said *She has a fat Quarter*.

Fat, **Fate**, or **Uat**, a great wooden Vessel; commonly us'd for the measuring of Malt, which contains a Quarter, or Eight Bushels: Also a large Brewing-Vessel made use of by all Brewers to run their Wort in: Also a Leaden Pan or Vessel for the making of Salt at *Droitwich* in *Worcestershire*.

Fat of King-glass, a Quantity from Three Hundred Weight and a quarter, to four Hundred Weight: Of unbound Books, half a Maud or four Bales: Of Wire, from 20 C to 25 C Weight: Of Yarn, from 210 to 221 Bundles.

Fatal, (*Lat.*) belonging to Fate, deadly, unlucky.

Fatality, a being liable to Fate, the necessity of an Event, whereof the Cause is unknown, and which the Ancients usually attributed to Destiny.

Fate, a perpetual and unchangeable Disposition of Things following one upon another; God's Providence; or Decree; Death, either natural, or violent; any Calamity, or Misfortune.

The **Fates** or **Fatal Sisters**. See *Parca*.

Fated, order'd, or appointed by Fate.

Father, he that has begot a Child, either Male or Female: The Bishops of the Primitive Church

are also styl'd *Fathers*; and the Superiours of Convents or Monasteries among the *Roman-Catholicks*: The same Title is also given to Persons venerable for their Age; and especially to Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of *England*; as *The Right Reverend Father in God, Thomas, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*.

To *Father a Thing upon one*, to impute it to him.

Father-fish, a kind of Fish.

Fathom or *Fathom*, a Measure of Six Foot, generally taken for the space comprehended by the utmost stretching out of both Arms: By this Measure all Cables and other Ropes at Sea are measur'd, and the Depth of the Sea is Sounded; as also all sorts of Works in Fortification, and especially among the *French*: The *Hebrew* Fathom contain'd 7 Foot 3 Inches.

Fathom of Wood, (in *Husbandry*) a parcel of Wood set out, the Sixth part of a Quantity call'd a *Coal-fire*.

To *Fathom*, to measure by Fathoms, to found the depth of Water at Sea; to discover one's Intention, or Design.

Fatidical, (*Lat.*) foretelling what is to come.

To *fatigate*, to weary or tire, to harrass.

Fatigus, (*Fr.*) Toil, Hardships; also Weariness, or being tired.

Faucet, a Tap or Peg; also a kind of Pipe or Flute, us'd in former Times.

Faulchion. See *Falchion*.

Faucon. See *Falcon*.

Faucus or *Frumen*, (*Lat.*) the upper part of the Gullet. See *Pharynx*.

Faugh Ground or *Ground lying Faugh*, is that which has lain a Year, or more unploughed.

Faulconer or *Fauldner*. See *Falconer*.

To *Faulters*. See to *Falter*.

Faunalia Sacra, certain Feasts kept among the *Romans*, December 5. in Honour of the God *Faunus*, during which the Country-People leaving Work, diverted themselves with Dancing and other Merriments.

Favonius, the Western Wind, which blowing in the Spring, cherishes the Growth of Plants, &c. and is favourable to Mariners.

Favours, Kindness, good Office, or Benefit done to any Person: It is also oppos'd to Rigour, especially in matters of Justice, Approbation, Esteem, good Will of a Superiour; the Credit or Interest an Inferiour has with a great Personage: Also a small Present made by a Lady, a Knot of Ribbons, worn at a Wedding or other Solemnity.

To *Favour*, to shew Favour, to assist or Countenance; also to resemble, or be like another Person.

Favourable, apt to favour, good, gracious, kind, obliging.

Favourite, one that enjoys the good Will of his Prince, of his Superiour, or of his Mistress; a Minion, or Darling.

Fausen, a sort of large Eel.

Fautem, (in old *Latin* Records) a Musical Pipe or Flute.

Fausse-bray, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a second Wall or Rampart, below the first which runs round about the Place, for the Defence of the Moat. See *Falfe-bray*.

Fauter, (*Lat.*) a Favourer, Abettor, or Maintainer.

Fabus, an Honey-comb; also an Ulcer, mattery Sore or Scab. See *Achor*.

Faux-bourg, (*Fr.*) the Suburbs of a City, the Buildings and Streets without the City-walls.

Fawn, a Buck or Doe of the first Year, so call'd by Hunters.

To *Fawn*, to bring forth Young, as a Deer does.

To *Fawn* or *Fawn upon*, to gloze or glaver, to flatter or sooth up.

Fay, (old Word) Faith.

Faytours, Vagabonds, idle Fellows, or loose Livers; a Word us'd in the Old Statute, 7 R. 2.

Feabs or *Feaberies*, a Country-Word for Goose-berries.

Feal, (*Fr.*) the Tenant by Knights Service us'd to swear to their Lord, to be *Feal and Leal*, i. e. Faithful and Loyal.

Fealty, Loyalty, Fidelity, or Faithfulness: In Common Law, an Oath taken at the Admittance of every Tenant, to be true to the Lord of whom he holds his Land.

Fearn. See *Fern*.

Feasible, (*Fr.*) that may be done.

Feat, finical, odd.

A *Feat*, a notable Action, or Deed; as *Famous Feats of War*, *Feats of Activity*, &c.

Feather, as *To cut a Feather*, a Sea-Phrase us'd when the Ship makes the Water foam before her.

Feather-top-grass, a kind of Herb.

Feathered Boiling of Sugar, (among Confectioners) is when after several Boilings, the Artift blows thro' the Holes of the Skimmer, or shakes the *Spatula* with a back stroke, till thick and large Bubbles flying up on high, the Sugar is become *Feathered*; and when after frequent Tryals, he perceives those Bubbles, to be thicker and in greater Quantity, so that they stick together, and form as it were a Flying Flake, then the Sugar is said *To be greatly Feathered*.

Feaver, an inordinate Motion and too great Heat of the Blood, attended with Burning, Thirst, and other Symptoms: Feavers may be divided into two sorts, viz. Continual or Intermittent.

Continual Feaver, is that whose Fit is continued for many Days; having its times of Abatement, and of more Fierceness; altho' it never intermits, or leaves off.

Intermittent Feaver, commonly call'd an *Ague*; has certain times of Intermision, or ceasing; it begins for the most part with Cold or shivering, ends in Heat, and returns exactly at set Periods.

Feazing, (Sea-Term) the Ravelling out of a Cable, or any great Rope, at the Ends.

Febzifuge, (*Lat.*) a Medicine that will Cure an Intermittent Feaver, or Ague.

Febzis, a Feaver, or Ague.

Febzis Ungarica therodes, or *Lues Pannonica*, a Pestilential Feaver, common in *Hungary*.

Febzuary, the second Month of the Year, so call'd by *Numa Pompilius* King of *Rome*, a *Februis*, i. e. from the expiatory Sacrifices that were then offered up for the purifying of the People.

Feziales, Heralds at Arms, a College of twenty Persons of Quality among the ancient *Romans*, well skilled in State-Affairs, whose Office it was to make Peace, or proclaim War, and the chief of this College was call'd *Pater Patratus*.

Feculency, a being full of Dregs.

Feculent, belonging to Lees or Dregs, full of Dregs, dreggy.

Fecundity, Plenty, or Fruitfulness.

Federal, belonging to a Covenant; as *A federal Holiness*, i. e. such as is attributed to young Children born of Christian Parents, and newly baptiz'd, as being included within the Covenant of Grace.

Fee, Reward, or Wages given to one for the Execution of his Office: Also that Consideration which is given to Lawyers, or Physicians, for their Counsel and Advice in their respective Professions.

In Common Law, *Fee*, signifies all those Lands which

which are held by perpetual Right : According to *Henry Spelman's* Definition, it is a Right which the Vassal has in Land or some immovable Things of his Lord's, to use the same, and take the Profits of it hereditarily, rend'ring to his Lord such feudal Duties and Services as belong to Military Tenure ; the meer Propriety of the Soil always remaining to the Lord.

Fee Absolute or **Fee Simple**, is that of which we are possess'd in those general Words, *To Us and Our Heirs for ever*.

Fee Conditional or **Fee-tail**, is that whereof we are possess'd, *To Us and Our Heirs* with Limitation, i. e. the Heirs of our Body : and this *Fee-tail* is either *General*, when Land is given to a Man and the Heirs of his Body ; or *Special*, where a Man and his Wife are possess'd of Lands, to them and the Heirs of their Bodies.

Fee Expectant. See *Expectant Fee*.

Fee-farm, Land held of another in Fee, that is for ever to himself and his Heirs, for a certain yearly Rent, more or less ; as to a Half, Third, or Fourth part of the Value.

Fee Simple. See *Fee Absolute*.

Fee-tail. See *Fee Conditional*.

Feeble, weak Part, blind Side ; as, *Every Man has his Feeble* ; also the small of a Sword.

To **Feign**, to pretend, to dissemble, to make a shew of, to counterfeit ; to contrive, devise, or forge.

Feint, Disguise, false Shew ; as *The Troops made a feint of passing the River, but march'd another Way* : Also a Term in Fencing, when an Offer is made at one Part, and a real Pass at another.

Felch, (in old *Latin* Records) a small Bundle, or Arm-bul, as of Herbs, Flowers, &c.

Fel, (*Lat.*) the Gall, one of the Humours of the Body.

Fel Tere, the lesser or common Centaury, so call'd because it is very bitter.

Fel Vitri, Sandever, the Dross or Scum of melted Glass.

Felicitated, made happy ; as, *His Reign was felicitated by the subduing of his Enemies*.

Felicity, Happiness, Blessedness.

Felis, (*Lat.*) a Cat, a well known Creature.

Felis Zibethi, the Civet-cat, which breeds the Perfume call'd Civet, in a little Bag about the Groin.

Fell, (old Word) cruel, outrageous ; also the Skin of a Beast.

Fellmonger, one that deals chiefly in Sheepskins, and parts the Wooll from the Pelts, which is either dress'd to make Leather for Gloves, or made into Parchment.

Fellwort, an Herb. See *Gentian*.

To **Fell**, to strike, or cut-down.

Fellable, that may be fell'd ; as, *A fellable Tree*.

Fellon, a kind of Wheal, or Blister on the Finger.

Fellows or **Fellies of a Wheel**, pieces of Wood joyn'd together to make the Circle.

Fellowship, Company, Communion, Partnership ; the Place of one that is Member of a College in a University.

Rule of Fellowship, (in *Arithm.*) that Rule by which in Accounts among divers Merchants or others, their several Stocks together, with the whole Gam or Loss, being propounded, the Gain or Loss of each particular Man may be discover'd.

Felo de se, (*Lat.* Law-Term) one that commits Felony, by laying violent Hands on himself ; a Self-murderer.

Felonwort, an Herb. See *Bitter-sweet*.

Felony, (in Common Law) any Offence that is in Degree next to Petty Treason, and comprehends

divers Particulars, as Murder, Theft, killing of a Man's self, Sodomy, Rape, wilful firing of Houses, &c. which are all punish'd with Death, except *Petty Larceny*.

Felt, stuff us'd by Saddlers in stuffing their Saddles, and by Hatters in making Hats ; also a Hat made of such Stuff.

Felucca, (*Ital.*) a sort of Sea-Vessel, or Barge-**Feme Covert**, (*Fr.* Law-Term) a marry'd Woman, who is also said to be under *Covert Baron*.

Feminine, (*Lat.*) that is of the Female kind.

Feminine Gender, (in *Grammar*) a Term apply'd to those Nouns that are declin'd with the Feminine Article *Hae*, which chiefly belongs to the Names of Women or Female Creatures.

Femorius, a Muscle of the Leg. See *Crureus*.

Femur or **Femen**, (in *Anat.*) the Thigh, the Part from the Buttocks to the Knee, so call'd because it supports or bears up the Body. Among Grammarians, *Femen* is taken for the hinder fleshy Part of the Thigh, and *Femur* for the other on the out-side.

Fen, a Marsh, or boggy Ground.

Fen-cricket, a kind of Insect.

Fence, a Hedge, or Inclosure.

Fence-month, the Month wherein Deer begin to fawn, and during which it is unlawful to Hunt in the Forest. It begins about *June* 9th, and continues to *July* 9th.

To **Fend**, a Sea-word for to defend ; as, *Fending the Boat*, i. e. saving it from being dash'd against the Rocks, Shore, or Ship's Sides.

Fender, an Iron-device, set before a Fire-grate, to keep in the Coals, Cinders, &c.

Fenders, (in Sea-affairs) pieces of old Cables, Ropes, or Wooden-Billets, hung over a Ship's Side, to keep other Ships from rubbing against her : Boats have the same, as also little short Staves likewise call'd *Fenders*, which serve to keep the Boat from beating and Staving against the Ship's Sides.

Fender-bolts, Iron-pins with long and thick Heads stuck into the outermost Bends or Wales of a Ship, to save her Sides from Bruises and Hurts.

Fenestra, (*Lat.*) a Window : In *Anatomy*, two Holes in the Barrel of the Ear next the Drum ; one call'd *Ovalis*, and the other *Rotunda*.

Fenuel, a sweet-scented Herb, effectual against the Stone, and to provoke Urine ; the Root of it is opening, and the Leaves good to clear the Eyes.

Fennel's Apple or **Annis Apple**, a sort of Apple that has a little smack of those Herbs from whence its Name is taken, and keeps till *February* or *March*.

Fennigreek or **Fenugreek**, an Herb so call'd, because it grows in great abundance in several Parts of *Greece*.

Fenny, full of Fens, or Marshes.

Fenny-stones, a Plant somewhat of the same Quality as *Cynorchis*, or Dog-stones.

Fend or **Fend**, a Law-Term, the same as *Fee* ;

Feodal, of, or belonging to a Fee ; as *Feodal Tenure*, i. e. the holding of Lands or Tenements of another ; so as to owe Service, or pay Rent, or both to a Superiour Lord.

Feodaltas (in old *Latin* Records) Fealty, or Homage paid to the Lord by his feodal Tenant.

Feodary, **Feudary**, or **Feudatory**, an Officer belonging to the Court of Wards and Liveries, who was to be present with the Escheator, at the finding of any Office, to survey and value the Land of the Ward, &c. But the said Court and this Officer are now quite taken away.

Feodatory, a Tenant that held his Estate by Feodal Service.

Feodum, (*Lat.*) Land held in Fee of a Superiour Lord. See *Demaine*.

Feodum Latum, a Lay-fee, or Land held in Fee from a Lay Lord by common Services in opposition to the Ecclesiastical holding in *Frankalmone*.

Feodum Militis or *Militate*, a Knight's Fee, which by the usual Computation is 480 Acres; 24 Acres making a *Virgate*, 4 *Virgates* a *Hide*, and 5 Hides one *Knights Fee*.

Feoffee, (Law-Term) he that is infeoffed, or to whom a Feoffment is made.

Feoffment, (in Common Law) the Gift or Grant of any Honours, Castles, Manours, Lands, Messuages, &c. to another in Fee-simple, i. e. to him and his Heirs for ever, by the Delivery of Seisin or Possession of the Thing given; whether the Gift be made by Deed or Writing, and when it is in Writing 'tis call'd a *Deed of Feoffment*.

Feoffment in Trust, is the devising, or making over of Lands, &c. by Will to Trustees, for the Payment of Debts, Legacies, &c.

Feoffor, he that infeoffs or makes a Feoffment to another. The Difference between a Feoffor and a Donour is, that the former gives in Fee-simple, and the other in Fee-tail.

Feoym, (among our *Saxon* Ancestours) was a certain Portion of Vistnals and other Necessaries, which the Tenants of Out-lands usually gave to the Thane or Lord; whence we still retain the Terms *Farm* and *Farmer*.

† **Feracity**, (*Lat.*) Fruitfulness.

Feral, deadly, dismal, mournful.

Feral Signs, (in *Astrol.*) are *Leo*, and the last part of *Sagittarius*, so call'd, not only upon account of the representing the Figure of wild Beasts, but also because they have some kind of Savage Influence: and give fierce and cruel Disposition to those that are born under them.

The Moon is also said to be *Feral*, when she is separated from one Planet, and applies to no other while she continues in the same Sign.

Ferona, (*Ital.*) a kind of Ship, or Boat.

Ferdella Terra, (in *Latin* Records) a Fardel, or ten Acres of Land.

Fer de moulin, (*Fr.* in *Heraldry*) a Bearing, whose Figure represents the Iron-ink of a Mill.

Ferofare, (*Sax.*) a Privilege to be free from going to War.

Ferdinando, a proper Name of Men; of which there were two Emperours of *Germany*, two Kings of *Arragon*, five of *Castile*, two of *Naples*, and one of *Portugal*.

Ferduitt, (*Sax.*) an Acquittal of a Murderer in the Army; also a Mulct or Fine of 120 Shillings anciently impos'd, for not bearing Arms in a Military Expedition.

Fete, (old Word) a Companion.

Fetia, (among the *Romans*) a Holy-day or Resting-day: The Word is also us'd in the Language of the Church, for any Day of the Week; as *Feria Prima*, Sunday, *Feria Secunda*, Monday, &c.

Fetia, Holy-days, Days vacant from Labour and Pleading, of which the *Romans* had two kinds, viz. the *Publick Fetia*, common to all the People in general, and the *Private ones*, only kept by some particular Families.

In our old Records, *Fetia* is also taken for a Fair, at first occasion'd by the Resort of People to the Dedication-Fests of the Churches.

Fetia Conceptiva, (among the *Romans*) were Holy-days appointed every Year upon uncertain Days, at the Discretion of the Pontiffs or High-Priests.

Fetia Imperativa, (i. e. commanded or extraordinary Holy-days) were kept according as the Occasions of the Common-wealth requir'd; as to give Thanks to the Gods for some signal Favours, to appease their Wrath, &c.

Fetia Latina, were certain Festivals celebrated by the *Roman* People, upon account of a solemn League they made with the *Latins*.

Fetia Stativa, were set Holy-days mark'd in the Calendar, which always fell out upon the same Day.

Fetio, a Word us'd in *Logick*, when the first Proposition of a Categorical Syllogism, is an Universal Negative, the second a particular Affirmative, and the third a particular Negative; as *No foolish Authors are to be commended; Some Poets are foolish Authors, Therefore some Poets are not to be commended*.

Fetison, another Logical Term, when the Propositions are answerable to *Fetio* in the first Figure; as, *No Severity pleases, Some Severity is good, Therefore something which is good does not please*.

Ferity, (*Lat.*) Savageness, Brutishness, Wildness, Fierceness, Cruelty.

Fetling, (in old Records) the fourth part of a Penny; also the Quarter of a Ward in a Borough.

Ferlingata, **Ferlingus**, or **Ferthingus Terra**, the fourth part of a Yard-land.

Ferm or **Farm**, a House, or Land, or both taken by Indenture of Lease or Lease-Parole. See *Farm*.

Ferment, (*Lat.*) Leaven or Yest, that which rises or puffs up by Leavening.

To **Ferment**, to rise or puff up after such a manner; to work as Beer, Cider, or other Liquors do, so as to clear it self from Dregs or Impurities.

Fermentation, a Fermenting, or swelling with Ferment, an easy slow motion of the inward Parts of a mixt Body; as when Leaven or Yest ferments, makes thin and lightens Bread or Wort, &c. In the Art of *Physick*, it is taken for any gentle Motion of the Parts of the Blood or Juices in the Body occasion'd by something which helps to clarify, exalt, and make them more subtil; so as to reduce them to a healthful and natural State.

Among Chymists, **Fermentation** is a kind of Ebullition or bubbling up, rais'd by the Spirits that endeavour to get out of a Mixt Body; so that meeting with gross earthy Parts, which oppose their Passage, they swell and make thin the Liquor until they find their way out.

Fermitona, (in ancient Deeds) the Winter-season of Deer.

Fern or **Fearn**, a wild Plant very common in dry and barren Places, and distinguish'd into Male and Female.

Fernigo, (in old *Latin* Records) a Heath, or waste Place where Fern grows.

† **Ferocity**, Fierceness, Cruelness, Curstness, Surliness.

Ferrel or **Ferrule**, a Piece of Iron or Brass, to bind the end of a Cane or Walking stick.

Ferret, a little Creature like a Weasel, made use of for the catching of Rabbits.

Ferret or **Ferret Ribbon**, a sort of Ribbon made of half Thread, and half Silk.

To **Ferret**, to search out narrowly; to vex, or teaz.

Ferriage, the ferrying or passage over a River, or the hire of a Ferry-boat.

Ferruginous, that is like rust of Iron, or of an Iron-colour; that has in it somewhat of the Nature or Quality of Iron, as those Waters have which are otherwise call'd *Chalybeate*, such as those of *Tunbridge-Wells*, &c.

Ferum, (*Lat.*) Iron, a Metal.

Ferumen, Steel, or Iron harden'd; Solder.

Ferumination, a soldering, a fastening together properly in Iron: Among Chymists, a soldering together of Metals.

Ferure, the shoeing of Horses.

Ferry

Ferry, the Place from whence People, Horses, Coaches, &c. are convey'd in a Boat over a River.

Fers, the Queen at Chess-play.

Ferschet, (*Sax.*) Fare-scot, the Ferriage or customary Payment for ferrying over, or crossing a River.

Fertile, (*Lat.*) fruitful; plentiful.

Fertility or **Fertileness**, Fruitfulness, Plentifulness.

To **fertilize**, to make fertile, fruitful, or plentiful.

Fervency or **Fervour**, Earnestness, Heat, or great Zeal.

Fervent or **Fervid**, hot, full of Fervour, vehement or eager, zealous.

Ferula, (*Lat.*) an Herb growing in *Africa*, call'd Fennel Giant.

Ferula or **Ferular**, a Palmer, or flat Stick with which Boys are chastis'd at School.

Ferule, (in *Surgery*) Splents or light Chips made of Firr, Paper glu'd together, or Leather, &c. and us'd about the binding up of loosen'd or disjointed Bones after they are set again.

Fervour. See *Fervency*.

Fervour of the Partur, a Distemper when the whole substance of the Womb is extreme hot; accompanied with a Pain and Heaviness of the Loins, Loathing, Suppression of Urine, &c. the Patient being continually desirous of Copulation, and at the same time afraid of it by reason of Pain.

Ferule. See *Ferrel*.

Fesse, (in *Heraldry*) an Ordinary representing a broad Belt, or Girdle of Honour, anciently worn by Knights at Arms: It takes up the middle of the Escutcheon, and contains in Breadth one third Part of it.

Fesse-point, the very middle Point of an Escutcheon.

To **fetter**, to putrefy or wrangle, as a Sore sometimes does.

Festination, a hastening, or making speed.

Festing-men, (among our *Saxon* Ancestours) such Persons as were Pledges for others, and bound for their Appearance or Forth-coming, who should transgress the Laws.

Festing-Penny, a Word us'd in some Northern Parts of *England*, for Earnest given to Servants, when hir'd or retain'd, from the *Saxon*, *Festnian* to fasten or confirm.

Festino, a Term made use of by Logicians, when the first Proposition of a Syllogism is an Universal Negative, the second a particular Negative, and the third a particular Affirmative; as *No Wickedness is excusable, Some Faults are not Wickedness, Therefore some Faults are excusable*.

Festibal, a Solemnity or Day of Rejoicing, kept in honour of some extraordinary Occasion.

Festivity, Mirth, Rejoycing, Pleasantness; also a Festival Time.

Festivous, jocund, jovial, merry.

Festoon, (*Fr.*) a Garland or Border of Fruits and Flowers, especially in engraven or imbossed Works; which serves for an Ornament in Architecture, &c.

Felucago, (*Lat.*) wild Oats.

Felucous, (among Herbalists) having a tender Branch or Sprig.

Fetch or **fish**, a Pulse, of which there are several sorts.

Fetid, smelling ill, or stinking.

Fetile, (old Word) handsome, spruce.

Fetlock, a Horse's Ankle-joint.

Fetters, Irons to bind the Feet of Malefactors, or the Legs of Cattle; figuratively taken for Bondage or Slavery.

To **fettle to**, to go about, or enter upon a Business.

Feud, (*Geom.*) deadly Hatred, or Enmity: In the North Parts of *England* and *Scotland*, it is taken for a Combination of Kindred, to revenge the Death of any of their Family, on the Murderer and all his Race.

Feud-bote, a Recompence for engaging in a Feud or Faction, and the Damages that happen thereupon.

Feudal. See *Feodal*.

Feudary or **Feudatary**. See *Feodary*.

Feude, a Law-Term for a Tenure or Manner of holding Lands: The *Civilians* defines it to be a Grant of Lands, Honours, or Fees, made to a Man upon Condition, That he and his Heirs, do acknowledge the Giver and his Heirs, to be their Lord and Sovereign, and shall do such Service for the said Tenure, to him and his, as is covenanted between them, or is proper to the Nature of a Feude.

Feudes, a Volume of the Civil Law, so called, because it contains the Customs and Service, that the Subject or Vassal does to his Sovereign Prince or Lord, for the Lands or Fees that he holds of him.

Feuillantins, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) small Tarts of the breadth of the Palm of one's Hand filled with Sweat-meats.

Feuille-mort. See *Fille-mort*.

Feverfew, an Herb of a cleansing and opening Quality, counted excellent for all Diseases of the Mother, and good against Feavers.

Feuteter. See *Veltrarius*.

Few or **Few-term**, a kind of Tenure in *Scotland*, whereby Lands are held of the King, Church, Barons, or others; paying a certain Duty called *Feuda firma*.

Fewel or **Fuel**, any thing that is fit to burn, or to make a Fire.

Fewmets or **Fewmisting**, (among Hunters) the Dung of a Deer.

Fez, one of the most considerable Kindoms of that part of *Africa* call'd *Barbary*, the King of which is also Sovereign of *Morocco*.

Faz-fasut, the seventh or last Note of the three Septenaries of the Scale of *Musick*, called the *Gam-ut*; being also the Cliff Note of the Bass, or lowest Part.

Fiants or **Fuants**, (*Fr.*) the Dung of a Badger or Fox, and of all Vermine.

Fibers or **Fibres**, the Threads or Hair-like Strings of Muscles, Veins, Plants, Roots, &c.

Fibza, (*Lat.*) a Fiber.

Fibza Auris, the lower Part of the Ear.

Fibullæ, the smallest Threads of which Fibers consist.

Fibzous, full of Fibers.

Fibula, (*Lat.*) a Hook, Buckle, or Clasp: In *Architecture*, a Nail, Peg, Key, or Brace: Also a particular way of sowing up the Lips of a Wound, in use among the Ancients: Also the lesser Bone of the Shank, which seems to joyn the Muscles of the Leg like a Button or Clasp.

Ficaria, the Fig-tree; also the Herb *Fig-wort*, or *Pile-wort*.

Ficedula, a Bird like a Nightingale, feeding on Figs and Grapes.

Fichant Flank. See *Flank*.

Fichant Line of Defence. See *Line of Defence*.

Fichant.

Fick'e, light, inconstant, wavering.

Fidale. See *Filkale*.

Fistile, (*Lat.*) Earthen, or made of Earth.

Fiction, an Invention or Device, a Lie or feigned Story, a Cog or Cheat.

Fictitious, feigned, fabulous, counterfeit.

Ficus, (*Lat.*) a Fig, or a Fig-tree: Also certain outward Swellings in the Fundament and other Parts

Parts which resemble Figs; the Hemorrhoids, or Piles: They are sometimes called *Mariscæ* and *Sycoses*.

Fidd or **Fule**, (in *Gunnery*) a little Oakham shap'd like a Nail, put in at the Touch-hole of a Gun, and cover'd with thin Lead, to keep the Powder dry in the Piece.

In Sea-Affairs, a **Fidd** is an Iron or wooden Pin made tapering and sharp at the End, to open the Strands of the Ropes, when they are to be splic'd or fasten'd together: The Pin in the Heel of the Top-mast, which bears in upon the Chest-trees is also call'd a **Fidd**.

Fidd-hammer, a Tool being a Fidd at one End, and a Hammer at the other, with a Head and Claw, to drive in, or draw out a Nail.

Fidelity, (*Lat.*) Faithfulness, Loalty, Integrity, Honesty.

Fidejussor, (in the Civil Law) one that is a Pledge or Surety for another, especially in a Money-matter.

To **Fidge about**, to be continually moving up and down, and never sit still.

Fidula, a little Lute, a Gittern, a Fiddle: Also a Northern Constellation or Company of Stars otherwise called *Lyra*.

Fiduciary, a Trustee, one that is intrusted by another.

Fief, (*Fr.*) Fee or Feodal Tenure: Lands and Tenements, which the Vassal holds of his Lord by Fealty and Hommage, and for which he owes Service or pays Rent; also a Manor or Noble Inheritance.

Field, a piece of Ground for Tillage, a Meadow: In *Heraldry*, the whole Surface of an Escutcheon or Shield, supposed to be over-spread with some Metal, Furr or Colour, and containing the Charge, if there be any.

Field-sate, a sort of Bird.

Field-Officers. See *Officers*.

Field-piece, a Cannon proper to be us'd in the Field of Battle.

Fiend, a Fury, or evil Spirit.

Fierabras, (*Fr. i. e.* fierce at Arms) a Hector, or Bally.

Fieri factas, a Judicial Writ, which lies for one that has recover'd in an Action of Debt or Damages, commanding the Sheriff to levy the Debt or Damages of his Goods of whom the Recovery was had.

Fier Meteors. See *Meteors*.

Fier Triplicity, (in *Astrol.*) those Signs of the Zodiac that surpals the rest in fieri Qualities, viz. Heat and Dryness; as *Leo*, *Aries*, and *Sagittarius*.

Fife, a sort of Wind-Musick, sometimes us'd in a Company of Foot-Soldiers.

Fissul, a certain old Measure of Corn.

Fifteenth, a Tax which formerly us'd to be rais'd by the Parliament, and laid upon every City or Borough throughout the whole Realm; so call'd, because it amounted to the Fifteenth part of what the City or Town was valued at, or to a Fifteenth Part of every Man's Goods and Personal Estate.

Fifth, a Term in *Musick*. See *Diapente*.

Fig, a well known Fruit: Also a Disease in Hortes, being a kind of Wart arising in the Frull or Frog of the Foot, and sometimes over the whole Body.

Fig-pecker, a sort of Bird that eats Figs.

Fig-wort, an Herb.

Figary, a Freak, or Frolick.

Figery la, (*Lat.* in *Chymistry*) such things as serve to fix Volatile Substances, i. e. keep them from flying away.

Fights, (in Sea-Affairs) the Waste-cloaths that hang round about the Ship in a Fight, to hinder the

Men from being seen by the Enemy: Also any Place wherein Men may cover themselves, and yet use their Fire-arms.

Close Fights, those Bulk-heads before, or in the hinder part of the Ship, which are put up for Men to stand secure behind, and fire on the Enemy in case of Boarding.

Fightwaite, (*Sax.*) a Mallet or Fine of 120 s. anciently impos'd for making a Quarrel to the disturbance of the Peace.

Figment, a Fiction, or feigned Tale.

Figural or **Figurative Numbers**, such Numbers as do or may represent some Geometrical Figure, and are always consider'd in relation thereto; being either *Linear*, *Superficial*, or *Solid*; which See in their proper Places.

Figure Descant. See *Descant*.

Figure ion. See *Ethopia*.

Figurative, belonging to, or spoken by a Figure.

Figurative Speeches, are particular Ways of expressing our selves, wherein we make use of an improper Word, which Custom has apply'd to another Subject.

Figure, shape, Fashion; Representation, Appearance.

Figures in Discourse, are extraordinary ways of speaking, very different from those that are ordinary and natural, and they are either Grammatical, or Rhetorical.

Grammatical Figures, are us'd in Construction, when we depart from the common and ordinary Rules, as by omitting some Word, and leaving it to those to whom we speak, to supply it, &c.

Rhetorical Figures, serve either to express the Commotions or violent Transports of the Mind in our Passions or eager Discourses; or else to adorn our Speech, or to move the Audience more pathetically.

In *Logick*, **Figure**, is a due disposing of the middle Term of a Syllogism, with the two Extremes, and according to this triple Disposition a Figure is threefold: The first Figure is, when the middle Term is the Subject of the Major, and the Predicate of the Minor Proposition; the second is, when it is the Predicate in both Premises; the third is, when it is the Subject in both.

In *Physicks* or *Natural Philosophy*, **Figure**, is the Surface or bounding Extremes of any Natural Body: In *Arithmetick*, **Figures** are the Nine Digits or Numeral Characters; as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, to which is added the Cypher 0.

In *Geometry*, **Figure** is a Space circumscribed or limited by one or more Extremities or utmost Bounds, and those Figures are either *Rectilineal*, *Curvilineal*, or *Mixt*.

Rectilineal Figures, are those that have their Extremities all Right-lines; as *Squares*, *Triangles*, *Polygons*, &c.

Curvilineal Figures, are such as have their Extremities crooked; as *Circles*, *Ovals*, &c.

Mixt Figures, those that are bounded partly by Right-lines and partly by crooked ones; as a *Semi-circle*, *Segment of a Circle*, &c.

Plain Figures or **Plain Surfaces**, are such as are bounded only by Right-lines.

Regular Figures. See *Regular*.

In *Astronomy*, **Figure**, is taken for a Scheme or Draught of the Face of Heaven at some set Time.

To **Figure**, to represent, to Flower or draw Figures upon.

Figuretto, a kind of Stuff so called from the Flower, or other Figures which are wrought upon it.

Filaceous, (*Lat.*) full of Filaments, i. e. small

Small Threads or Strings about the Roots of Plants.

Filacer, an Officer in the Common-Pleas Court, so call'd because he files those Writs on which he makes Proceſs: There are Fourteen of these Officers in their several Divisions or Counties, and their Business is to make out all Original Proceſſes, Real, Personal and Mixt, &c.

Filacium, (*Latin* Law-Term) a File, a Thread or Wire on which Writs and other Deeds in Courts and Offices are filed up, for the more safe keeping of them: Whence *Custodes Filaciorum*, File-keepers in our Courts of Justice are styl'd Filacers.

Filago, a sort of *Cud-wort* or *Cotten-Weed*, an Herb.

Filaments, little thin slender Rags like Threads, which sometimes appear in Urine. The small Fibers or Threads, which make up the texture of the Muscles or other Parts of any Living Creature or Plant, are also sometimes call'd by this Name.

Filanders, a sort of Worms small as a Thread, and about an Inch long; that lie wrapt up in a thin Skin in the Reins of a Hawk; also Nets, or Gins for wild Beasts.

Filberds, the best sort of small Nuts:

To **Filch**, to steal cunningly.

File, a Tool to polish Iron, &c. a Thread or Wire upon which loose Papers are filed up together. In *Heraldry*, the same as *Label*, a straight Line from which issue several Points. 'Tis usually the mark of Distinction which the Elder Brother bears in his Coat during his Father's Life; altho' it be sometimes born as a particular Charge in a Coat-Armour.

In Military Discipline, **File** is the straight Line or Row, made by Soldiers standing one behind or below another; which is the depth of the Battallion or Squadron.

To **double the Files**, is to put two Files into one, which makes the Ranks look thin.

To **File off**, to fall off from Marching in a large Front, and March in Length by Files.

File-Leaders, the Men that compose the Front, or first Rank of a Battallion, being the first of every File.

Filet, (*Fr.*) a small Thread, or String: In *Architecture*, a little square straight Member, which appears in the Ornaments and Mouldings, and is otherwise call'd *Listel*.

In *Cookery*, **Filets**, are any sort of Butchers-meat, Fowl, or Fish cut into Slices and dress'd in a Ragoo.

Filets mignons, large Slices of Beef, Veal, or Mutton, spread over with a Rich Farce, well roll'd up, and cover'd with Bards or thin Slices of Bacon; in order to be bak'd in a Stew-pan between two Fires, and serv'd up with a good Cullis or Ragoo.

Filial, (*Lat*) belonging to a Son.

Filiation, Sonship, or Descent from Father to Son.

Filialis, properly a little Son: In our Writers, it is sometimes taken for a Grand-son, and sometimes for a Nephew.

Filipendula, *Drop-wort* or *Red Saxifrage*, an Herb, the Root of which in a Decoction provokes Urine and expels Gravel.

Filius ante Patrem, (*i. e.* the Son before the Father) an Expression apply'd by Herbalists, a sort of *Loose Strife* or *Saffron-Pulsatilla* and other Plants, whose Flowers come out before the Leaves;

Filix, *Fern* or *Brake*, the Root of which is good for Bruises, and of singular Virtue in curing the Rickets.

Filiate or **Fitale**, (*Sax.*) a kind of Entertainment made by Baniffs, for those of their Hundreds, for their Gam. It is also call'd *Sothale* or *Srotale*.

Fillet or **Fucille-mort**, (*Fr.*) the Colour of a dead Leaf.

Fillet or **Fill-hoste**. See *Thiller*.

Fillet, an Hair-lace, a Band of Cloth; also a Book-binder's Ornament on the Cover of a Book; also a Joynt of Veal commonly so call'd.

In *Heraldry*, **Fillet** is a fourth part of the Ordinary call'd a *Chief*, and is plac'd in the chief Point of the Escutcheon: In *Architecture*, 'tis an Ornament which differs from the *Astragal* only in this respect, that it is flatter.

Filly-foal, a Mare-coal;

Filtn, a thin Skin within the Body; dividing several parts of the Flesh, or any near Member one from another: In Plants, that thin woody Skin, which separates the Seed in the Pods, and keeps them a-part:

Filofella, a kind of coarse Silk, Ferret-silk, or Flurt-silk.

To **Fillet** or **Filtrate**, to strain thro' a Bag, Felt, brown Paper, &c.

Filtration, the Act of filtrating, or straining: Among Chymists, the passing a Liquor through a Woollen Cloth, or through a Coffin of brown Paper; in order to purify and free it from Dregs.

Filtrum or **Felzum**, (*Lat.*) a Strainer, through which Liquors are pass'd to clarify; a Wine-sack that draws Wine from the Lees: In our old Records, a covering for the Head made of coarse Wool cotton'd together; a Felt hat.

Filum Aquæ, (in Ancient Deeds) a Stream, or course of Water.

Fimishing, (among Hunters) the dunging of any sort of wild Beasts.

Fimbria, (*Lat.*) the Skirt or Hem of a Garment; a Fringe, Welt, or Guard; the Border; End, Edge, or List.

Fimbriated, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when an Ordinary is border'd or edg'd round with a different Colour; as *He bears Or, a Cross Patee fimbriated Gules*.

Among Herbalists, the Leaves of Plants are said *To be fimbriated*, when they are jagged, and have as it were a kind of Fringe about them.

To **Fit a Chevin**, to carve, or cut up a Chevin or Chub-fish.

Finable, liable to be fined; or amerced;

Final, that ends or is last, that concludes or makes an end.

Final Cause, (in *Logick*) that Cause for which a Thing is what it is. In *Divinity*, *Final Causes* are such great, wise and good Ends as Almighty God the Author of Nature, had in creating and proportioning, in fitting and disposing, in continuing and preserving all the several Parts of the Universe.

Finance, (*Fr.*) a Fine, a certain Summ of Money paid to the *French King*, for the Enjoyment of some Privilege or other.

Finances, the Treasure, or Revenues of that Prince.

Financier or **Financer**, an Officer in the Finance; a Receiver of the King's Revenues.

Finary, the second Forge of an Iron-mill, where the Pigs are wrought into gross Iron, and prepar'd for the Chafery.

To **Find the Ship's Train**, (in Sea-Language) to discover how the will Sail best.

Finders, (in old Statutes) the same Officers that we now call Searchers, employ'd about the discovery of Goods carry'd out or brought in, without paying Custom.

Fine, handsome, neat, spruce; excellent, pure:

A **Fine**, a Penalty or Amends made in Money, for an Offence against the King and his Laws, or against the Lord of a Manour: Also a Summ of Money paid for entrance upon Lands or Tenements

1st by Lease : Also a formal Conveyance of Lands, &c. by acknowledging a perfect Agreement before a Judge, in Order to secure the Title to them, to cut off Intails, and to make them over to others with more certainty.

Fines for Alienation, were certain Fines paid to the King, by his Tenants in Chief, for Licence to alien, or make over their Lands to others.

To **Fine**, to set a Fine or Penalty upon, or to pay a Fine ; also to purge, or clear from Dregs.

Finé Force, (*Fr. Law. Term*) an absolute, unavoidable Necessity or Constraint ; as when a Man is forc'd to do, what he can no way avoid, he is said *To do it de Fine Force, i. e.* upon pure Force.

Fine annullando levato de Tenemento quod fuit de antiquo Domenico, a Writ to the Justices, for the disannulling or making void a Fine levy'd of Lands holden in ancient Demesne to the prejudice of the Lord.

Fine capiendo pro Terris, &c. a Writ lying for one that upon Conviction by a Jury, having his Lands and Goods seized for the King's Use, and his Body imprison'd, obtains Favour for a Sum of Money, &c. to be let at Liberty, and recover his Estate.

Fine levando de Tenementis tentis de Rege in Capite ; a Writ directed to the Justices of the Common-Pleas, and empowering them to admit of a Fine for Sale of Lands holden *in Capite*.

Fine non capiendo pro pulchre placitando, a Writ to forbid Officers of Courts, to take Fines for fair Pleading.

Fine pro redisseisina capienda, &c. a Writ that lies for the Release of one laid in Prison for a *Redisseisyn*, upon a reasonable Fine.

Finers. See *Finours*.

Finery, a being fine or spruce, Gallantry ; also a sort of Forge in the Iron-works.

Finew, Mouldiness, or Hoariness.

Finewed, grown Mouldy.

Finger-fern, a sort of Plant.

Fingers-breadth, a Measure of two Barley-corns in Length, and four laid Side to Side.

Finical, spruce, neat ; affected, or conceited.

Fintré, (*Lat.*) to finish, or end : In our old Records, to Fine, or pay a Fine upon Composition.

To **Finish**, to end, or make an End, to put the last Hand to.

Finite, that has an End, that has appointed Limits or Bounds set to its Power, Extent, or Continuance.

Finitor, the same as the *Horizon*, or great Circle, which separates the Upper Hemisphere, or half of the Globe from the Lower ; so call'd because it finishes or bounds our Sight, View, or Prospect.

Finours of Gold or Silver, are those that purify and separate those Metals from others that are courser, by Fire and Water : They are also call'd *Parters*, and *Departers* in some Statutes.

Fir, the Fir-tree ; also Deal, or the Wood of that Tree.

Firdstole. See *Fridstole*.

Firdwite, (*Sax.*) a Fine or Penalty, anciently impos'd on Military Tenants, for their Default in not appearing in Arms.

Firdwrthi or **Ferowrthi**, Military Men, such as are worthy to bear Arms, to be Muster'd or Inroll'd to appear upon any Occasional Expedition.

Fire, one of the four Elements. See *Ignis*.

Actual and Potential Fire. See *Ignis Actualis, &c.*

Running Fire, (in the Art of War) is when Men drawn up for that purpose, Fire one after another, so that it runs the whole length of the

Line, or round a Town, &c. which is us'd upon Occasions of publick Rejoycings.

To **Fire**, to set on Fire, to discharge Fire-arms.

Fire-bare, (*Sax.*) a sort of Beacon which us'd to be set on the highest Hill in every Hundred, throughout the Kingdom of *England*.

Fire-boot or **Firebote**, an allowance of Wood, to maintain competent Firing for the Use of the Tenant.

Fire-cross, two Fire-brands fasten'd Cross-ways on the Top of a Spear, a Signal formerly us'd in *Scotland*, to give Notice of a sudden Invasion.

Fire-drake, a fiery Meteor sometimes flying in the Night like a Dragon ; also a kind of Artificial Fire-work.

Fire-Daister, a Person that makes the Fuzes for Bombs, Granados, and other Fire-works.

Fire-Deal. See *Ordeal*.

Firkin, a sort of Measure, the fourth part of a Barrel ; containing 8 Gallons of Ale, Soap, or Herrings ; 9 Gallons of Beer, and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallons of Salmon, or Eels.

Firkin-man, one that trades with a Brewer for small Beer, to furnish his own Customers.

Firma, (in *Doomsday Record*) a Custom or Tribute anciently given towards the Entertainment of the King of *England* for one Night. In the Practick of *Scotland*, it is a Duty, which the Tenant pays to his Land-lord : Also a Firm, Farm, or Rent usually paid for Lands or Tenements let by Lease.

Firmament, (In *Astron.*) the eighth Orb, according to the *Ptolemaick* System, or the Heaven of the fixed Stars : But more properly, 'tis that Space which is stretch'd out, or arched over us above in the Heavens.

Firmaratio, (in old *Latin Records*) Firming, or holding to Farm ; the *Firmary's* or Farmer's Right to the Lands and Tenements let to him *ad Firmam*.

Firmatio, (in the *Forest-Law*) the Season for Does ; as opposed to Buck-season.

Firmed or **full Firmed**, (in *Falconry*) well fledged, or well covered with Feathers.

Firmness, a being firm, solid or hard ; Steadiness, Constancy, Resolution : In a Philosophical Sense, it is describ'd by Mr. *Boyle*, to consist chiefly in this, That the Particles composing such Bodies as we call *Firm* or *Solid*, are pretty gross, and are either so much at rest, or so entangled one with another, that there is a mutual Cohesion or sticking together of their Parts ; and that they cannot flow from one another, as the Parts of fluid Bodies can.

Firfruits, the Profits of every Spiritual Living for one Year, in ancient Times given to the Pope, throughout all Christendom ; but by *Stat. 26. H. 8.* translated to to the King here in *England*.

Firft Power. See *Primum Mobile*.

Firth, a Bug-bear, or frightful Apparition, as it is expounded in *Sommer's Glossary* ; perhaps from the old *Saxon* Word *Fyrhto*, *i. e.* Terrour or Astonishment.

Fiscal, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Fiscus*, *i. e.* the Publick Treasure, Revenue, or Exchequer of a Prince or State.

Filgig. See *Fiz-gig*.

Filh, (in *Sea-Affairs*) is any Piece of Timber or Plank made fast to the Masts or Yards, to succour or strengthen them when they begin to fail, or in danger of breaking.

Filh, is also a Tackle hung at the end of a piece of Timber call'd the *Davit*, by the Block or Pulley, wherein there is a Runner, with a Hook termed the

the *Fish hook*; to hitch, or lay hold on the Flock of the Anchor, by which means it is hal'd up to the Ship's Bow or Chain-wale.

Fish-block, a peculiar Block or Pulley, which belongs to the Fish, and thence takes its Name.

Fish-garth, a Wear, or Dam in a River, for the taking of Fish, especially in the Rivers *Ouse* and *Humber*.

Fishing, the Art or Trade of Fishing.

Fishing of the Mast, (Sea-Phrase) the Nailing of a Fish, or piece of Timber to the Mast with Spikes, and wounding, or wrapping it hard round about with Ropes.

To **fish up and down**, to go hastily and madly, from one Place to another.

Fistile Sarcum, (*Lat.*) Slate, or Tile-stone.

Fistula, a Cleft, or Opening; a Slit, Rift, or Chop: In *Surgery*, a kind of Fracture, or breaking of a Bone, that happens in the Length of it.

Fistula, is also a Term us'd by some Naturalists, to signify certain Interruptions, that serve to distinguish the several *Strata* or Layers, of which the Body of our Terrestrial Globe is compos'd: And these are intersected or cut through again by others, which by reason of their Situation, are call'd *Perpendicular Fishes*.

Fistulium, (*Lat.*) the *Fistick-Nut*. See *Pi-
Ancia*.

Fistula, a Pipe to convey Water, a Pipe or Flute, a Musical Instrument: Also a sort of deep Ulcer, narrow, callous or hard, like Brawn, and of difficult Cure.

Fistula Lachrymalis, is when the Hole in the Bone of the Nose; call'd *Punctum Lachrymale*, is grown brawny and hard from an Ulcer of the *Caruncula*, or small fleshy Kernels at the greater Corners of the Eyes; by which means there happens a continual trickling down of Tears.

Fistula Pulmonis, the same as *Asperia Arteria*, or the Wind-pipe.

Fistula Sacra, that part of the Back-bone, which has Holes in it.

Fistula Urinaria, the Urinary Passage in a Man's Yard.

Fistular, **Fistulary**, or **Fistulous**, belonging to a Fistula.

Fistular Flowers, (among *Herbalists*) those that are compounded of many long, hollow, small Flowers like Pipes, all divided into large Jaggs at the end.

Fitch or **Fitchole**, a Pole-cat; also the Skin or Farr of it.

Fitch or **Wetch**, a sort of Pulse.

Fitcher, a Term in *Heraldry*, when the lower part of a Cross is sharpen'd into a Point; as, *Azure a Cross potent fitcher*.

Fitchite or **Fitchite**, (*Sax.*) a Fine laid upon one for Fighting, or breaking the Peace.

Fitters, as *To cut into Fitters, i. e.* into little Pieces.

Five-finger, a Fish resembling a Spur-rowel, which gets into Oysters when they open, and sucks them out.

Five-foot or **Star-fish**, a sort of Sea-Insect, shap'd like a Star, with Five Branches, in the middle of which is a Mouth that has Five Teeth.

To **fix**, (*Lat.*) to slick, to fasten, or settle; to set, or appoint.

Fixa, (in *Chymistry*) are such things as cannot be exalted, or rais'd up by Fire.

Fixation, a fixing, &c. Among *Chymists*, a making any volatile Substance to endure the Fire and not fly away, either by repeated Distillations or Sublimations, or by adding somewhat that is of a fixing Quality.

Fixed Line of Defence, (in *Fortif.*) a Line that is drawn along the Face of a Bastion, and ends in the *Courtin*.

Fixed Pitte, Salt-peter melted in a Crucible, and made to Flame, by throwing in a Spoonful of Powder of Coals, and this is repeated, till no Flame nor Noise arise: Afterwards 'tis cool'd, powder'd, dissolv'd in Water, and then evaporated into a fine White Salt.

Fixed Signs, (in *Astro.*) are *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Scorpio*, and *Aquarius*; so call'd because the Sun passes them respectively in the middle of each Quarter, when that particular Season is more fixed and settled, than under the Sign that begins or ends it.

Fixed Spirit, a Chymical Term. See *Spirit*.

Fixed Stars, the Stars of the several Constellations, which tho' carry'd about daily from East to West by the *Primum Mobile*, and back again by the slow Motion of the Firmament; yet because they do not move of themselves, but always keep the same Place, they are justly counted, in respect of the others, fixed and unmoveable.

Fixity or **Fixtness**, (among *Chymists*) is an opposite Quality to *Volatility*.

Fizgig, a sort of Toy for Boys to play with; also a gadding or strolling Gossip; also a kind of Dart, with which Mariners strike Fishes as they are swimming.

Fizzle or **Foist**, to break Wind backwards without Noise, to let a silent Fart.

Flabby, soft and moist.

† **Flaccid**, (*Lat.*) flagging, drooping, withering.

Flag, (in *Sea-Affairs*) an Ensign or Banner usually set out in the Tops of Ships, and serving as a Badge, as well to distinguish Nations as Officers and Commanders: So the chief Admiral of a Fleet or Squadron has his Flag in the Main-top, the Vice-Admiral in the Fore-top, and the Rear-Admiral in the Mizen-top, with the Crosses, or Colours of their respective Nations.

To **Lower** or **Strike the Flag**, to pull it down upon the Cap; which in Fight is a Token of Yielding, and otherwise of great Respect.

To **Deave out the Flag**, is to wrap it about the Staff.

Flag or **Sedge**, a sort of Rush; also the upper part of a Turf par'd off to burn. Among Falconers, Flags are the Feathers next to the principal Feathers in a Hawk's Wing.

To **Flag**, to bring or bear down, to cower, or balk; to wither and decay; to grow limber.

Flag-Ship, a Vessel commanded by one of the General Officers, that has a Right to carry a Flag.

Flag-staves, the Staves which are set upon the Heads of the Top-gallant-Masts, and serve to let fly, *i. e.* shew abroad the Flags.

Flag-worm, a kind of Insect, so call'd because it is found and bred in flaggy Ponds, or Sedge Places, hanging to the Fibers or small Strings that grow to the Roots of the Flags, and ate usually found in a Yellow or Reddish Husk or Case.

Flagelet or **Flageolet**, (*Fr.*) a Musical Instrument: a kind of Pipe.

Flagellantes, (*Lat.*) a sort of Hereticks, that went up and down, scourging themselves, and begins Alms; they were so call'd from the *Latin* Word *Flagella*, to Scourge or Whip.

† **Flagitation**, an earnest Entreaty, or Desire.

Flagitious, ungracious, full of Mischief, very wicked, lewd, villanous.

Flagon, a sort of Pot.

Flagrancy, (*Lat.* properly a being all in a Flame) ardent Desire; Earnestness.

Flagrant, very hot, eager or earnest; notorious, infamous.

Flail an Instrument to thresh Corn with.

To **Flair** or **Flare**, to sveal, or melt away fast, as a Candle does when blown by the Wind: Among *Shipwrights*, the Work is said to *Flair over*, when a Ship being Hoisted in near the Water; a little above that, the Work hangs over some what too much, and is laid out broader aloft than the due Proportion will allow.

Flam, an idle Story, a Sham or put off.

Flambo, (*Fr.*) a kind of Torch or Taper.

Flame, (*Lat.*) the most subtil part of Fire, ascending upwards in form of a Pyramid: In a figurative Sense 'tis said, *Such a one burns with an innocent Flame for such a Virgin; Such a one by false Reports has put all the House in a Flame.*

Vital Flame, a kind of subtil gentle kindled Heat which some suppose to be in the Heart of Living-Creatures; so that for its Preservation, they judge the Air taken in by Breathing, to be necessary, as it is to the keeping in of ordinary Flame.

Flamet or **Flammant**, a large and fine Fowl, as big as a wild Goose, having the Legs and Neck very long, with so exquisite a Scent and quick Sight, that it is hard to be shot; insomuch that the Fowler is forc'd to get the Wind of them, and to creep along in an Ox-hide till he be within Gun-shot.

Flamines, certain *Roman* Priests, appointed by *Numa Pompilius*, and so call'd from the *Filum* or little Thread-band or Coif they wore on their Heads.

† **Flammant**, a kind of large Water-fowl. See *Flamet*.

Flammeolum, (*Lat.*) a little Vail or Scarf of a flame-colour, such as Brides, or new-marry'd Women wore among the *Romans*: Also a Flag or Banner; also an Herb of the spurge kind.

Flammula, a little Flame or Blaze, also the Herb *Trinity* or *Hearts-ease*.

Flanch, (in *Heraldry*) an Ordinary made of an Arch-line, which beginning at the Corner of the Chief, compasses with a swelling Imbossment, and ends in the Base of the Escutcheon; as *He bears Ermin two Flanches Vert.* See *Flask*.

Flanders, the Chief of the Ten Provinces of the Low-Countries remaining under the King of *Spain's* Dominion, which gives Name to the rest.

Flank, the Side properly of Horses and Oxen: In the Art of War, the Side of an Army or Battalion from the Front to the Rear; as *To Attack the Enemy in Flank*, i. e. to discover and fire upon them on one side.

In *Fortification*, **Flank** is that part of a Bastion, which lies between its Face and the *Courtin*, serving not only to defend the *Courtin*, but also the Face of the opposite Bastion.

Flank of the Courtin, is that part of the *Courtin*, between the Flank and the Point, where the Fichant Line of Defence ends.

Flank Covert, otherwise call'd the Lower or Retired Flank, is that the outward part of which advances to secure the innermost; which advanced Part, if it be rounded, is call'd an *Orrillon*.

Flank Fichant, is that from whence a Piece of Ordnance playing, fixes its Bullets in a direct Line in the Face of the opposite Bastion.

Flank Oblique or **Second Flank**, that part of the *Courtin*, where the Men can see to scour the Face of the opposite Bastion; being the Distance between the Lines Fichant and Razant.

Flank Razant, the Point from whence the Line of Defence begins, from the joyning of which with the *Courtin*, the Shot razes the Face of the next Bastion.

Flank Retired, the same with the Covert Flank, being only the Platform of the Casemate, which lies hid in the Bastion. See *Flank Covert*.

Simple Flanks, are Lines which go from the Angle of the Shoulder to the *Courtin*, and whose chief Use is for the Defence of the Moat and Place.

To **Flank**, to discover and fire upon the Side, to play upon the Enemy both in Front and Rear.

To **Flank a Place**, to strengthen it with Flanks; to dispose a Bastion or other Work, after such a manner that there shall be no Part of it but what is defended; so as from thence one may play upon Front and Rear.

Flanked Angle, the Angle made by the two Faces of the Bastion, which forms the Point of the Bastion.

Flank'd or Double Tenaille. See *Tenaille*.

Flanking Angle. See *Angle*.

Flanking Line of Defence. See *Razant Line of Defence*.

Flanks, (among *Farriers*) a Wrench, Crick, Stroke, or other Grief in the Back of a Horse; also a kind of Pleurisy, proceeding from his being over-run with too much Blood.

Flannel, a kind of Wollen-Stuff made in *Wales*.

To **Flare.** See *To Flair*.

Flash, a sudden Spurt.

Flash of Flames, an old Expression for a Sheaf of Arrows.

Flask, a Box generally made of Horn, to hold Gun-powder; also a Bed in the Garriage of a Piece of Ordnance: Also a sort of Bottle, such as *Florence Wine* is usually sold in.

In *Heraldry*, **Flask**, is an Ordinary consisting of an Arch-line drawn from the Corner of the Chief to the Base Point, but not so much bent in as the *Flanch*, both which are always born by Pairs; as *The Field is Or, two Flasks Azure*.

Flasket, a great sort of Basket.

Flat Bastion. See *Bastion*.

Flat-bottom'd Boat. See *Mont*.

Flat Crown. See *Corona*.

Flat Key. See *Cliff*.

To **Flat in a Sail**, (*Sea-Phrase*) to hale in the Fore sail flat by the Sheat-ropes, as near to the Ship's Side as may be; which is done when a Ship will not fall off from the Wind.

Flats,

Flats, Shallows in the Sea; also Shelves or Sand-banks.

To **Flatter**, (*Fr.*) to praise excessively, to cooak, tooth up, or wheedle, to caress or fawn upon; to conceal the Truth from one, to keep him in the dark.

Flattery, fawning, wheedling, false Praise.

Flauent, (*Lat.*) windy, that causes or breeds Wind.

Flatuosity, Windiness.

Flatuous, windy, or full of Wind.

Flatus, (*Lat.*) a puff, blast, or gale of Wind: In a Physical Sense, disorderly Motions stirr'd up in the Body by Wind let in, or by windy Meats.

Flannes, Milk-meats, or Dainties made of Creams; a Word us'd by *Chaucer*.

To **Flaunt**, to spread as a piece of Linnen does that is too stiff starch'd; to strut it, to take State upon one, to make a vain-glorious Shew of one's self.

Flavour, a pleasant Relish, peculiar to some sorts of Meats, Wine, &c.

Flaw, a defect in precious Stones, Metals, &c. a Fault, a Chink, a blast of Wind; also a little Skin that grows at the Root of one's Nails.

Flawm, a kind of Dainty made of fine Flower, Eggs and Butter.

Flax-weed or **Load-star**, a kind of Herb.

Flea-bane, an Herb that destroys Fleas.

Flea-biten Colour, (in Horses) is White spotted all over with sad reddish Spots.

Flea-wort, an Herb so call'd, because the Seed of it resembles a Flea, both in Colour and Bigness.

Flack, (*Country-word*) a Gate set up in a Gap.

Flam, a Surgeon's Instrument to Lance the Gums; or a Farrier's Tool to let a Horse Blood.

Flebing, (*old Word*) Slander.

Flecken or **Fleckt**, full of Spots or Speckles: In *Heraldry*, arch'd like the Firmament.

Fleeta, (in *old Latin Records*) a fleg'd or feathered Arrow, a fleet Arrow.

Fledge or **Fledged**, that begins to be well-cover'd with Feathers, fit to fly out of the Nest.

Fledwit, (*Sax.*) a Law-Term, signifying a Discharge, or Freedom from Fines, where an Out-law'd Fugitive comes to the Peace of his own accord.

To **Fleer**, to cast a Saucy, or Disdainful Look.

Fleet, swift, as *Fleet Dog*.

A **Fleet**, a certain Number of Ships sailing together, either upon account of War or Merchandize: Also a Famous Prison in *London*, so call'd from the River near which it stands.

To **Fleet**, to remove from Place to Place; also to skim Milk.

Fleeting, passing; or fading away.

Fleemed, (*old Word*) daunted, or frighted.

Flemens-strict or **Flymenas-strict**, (*Sax.*) a Word us'd in *old Charters*; the relieving of a Fugitive; or one that has fled out of his Country.

Flemens-strict or **Flemens-strict**, the Chattels or Goods of Fugitives, according to *Stat. to. H. 4.*

Flemens-wite, or **Flehenwite**, a Liberty to challenge the Chattels, or Fines of one's Servant that is a Fugitive.

Flesh of Living-Creatures, is defin'd by *Ana-*

tomists, to be a simlar, fibrous part, soft and thick, which with the Bones serves to strengthen the Body.

Spurious Flesh. See *Spurious*.

Among *Herbalists*, **Flesh** is all that Part or Substance of any Fruit which is between the outer Kind or Skin and the Stone; or between the Skin and the Core; or that part of any Root which is fit to be eaten.

Fleta, (in *old Records*) a Flete, or Place where the Float or Tide comes up; whence *Fleet-bridge*, *Fleet-ditch*, and *Fleet-Prison* in *London*.

Fletcher, a Maker of Arrows.

Fleurette, (*Fr.* in *Heraldry*) flowered, or set off with Flowers.

Flextibility, (*Lat.*) aptness to bend, or be pliant.

Flexible, that may be bowed or bent, pliant, tender; apt to be perswaded, or entreated.

Flexor Carpi Radialis, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Wrist, which arises from the inward Protuberance, or Knob of the Shoulder-bone, and is let into the upper part of the *Os Metacarpi*, which bears up the Fore finger.

Flexor Carpi Ulnaris, a Muscle of the Wrist, which arises from the same Knob of the Shoulder-bone with the *Flexor Radialis*, as also from the upper and outward part of the *Ulna*: It is partly inserted into the fourth Bone of the *Carpus*, and partly into the *Os Metacarpi*, which bears up the Little-finger.

Flexor Secundi Internodii Digitorum Pedis, See *Perforans Pedis*.

Flexor Tertii Internodii Digitorum Pedis, See *Perforans*.

Flexor Tertii Internodii, or **longissimus Pollicis**, a Muscle of the Thumb, which is observ'd to have a two-fold Beginning, *viz.* the upper from the outward Knob of the Shoulder-bone, and the lower from below the upper part of the *Radius*: proceeding thence till it be implanted in the upper part of the third Bone of the Thumb.

Flexor Pollicis Brevis, a Muscle of the great Toe, which takes rise from the upper part of the *Os Cuneiforme Medium*, and is let into the *Ossa Sesamoidea* of the Great Toe.

Flexor Pollicis Pedis Longus, a Muscle of the Great Toe, which is a direct Antagonist to *Extensor Longus*: It arises opposite to it, from the back part of the *Fibula*, and is inserted to the upper end of the second Bone of the Great Toe.

Flexor Primi et Secundi Ossis Pollicis, a large fleshy Muscle, arising from the Bones of the *Carpus* and *Os Metacarpi* of the Middle-finger; whence it passes to its Insertion partly to the *Ossa Sesamoidea* of the second Internode, and partly to the first Bone of the Thumb.

Flexure, a crooking, bending, or bowing.

Flehtwite or **Flitwite**, (*Sax.*) a Penalty of Fine, anciently impos'd upon account of Contentions, Quarrels, or Brawls.

To **Flicker**, to fleer, to laugh wantonly or scornfully.

Flide-thrift, or **Slide-thrift**, otherwise call'd *Shove-groat*, the Game that is now known by the Name of *Shovel-board*.

Flimsy, limber, slight.

To **Flitch**, to quit, to start, or give over; to play fast and loose.

Flip, a sort of Drink, made of Ale, Brandy, and Sugar, much esteem'd by Sailors.

Flippant, nimble of Tongue, full of Talk ; Jovial, Brisk.

Flirts, (*Lat.*) a kind of wild Goat, otherwise called *Oryx*, whose Hair grows the contrary way, and turns towards the Head.

To **Flirt**, to Banter, or Jeer.

Flitter, a Rag, or Tatter.

Flitter-mouſe or **Beat-mouſe**, an old Word for a Bat ; a kind of Bird.

Flitting, a removing from one Place to another ; 'Tis properly apply'd to a Horſe, which being ty'd to a Stake, eats up all the Graſs round about, within the Compaſs of the Rope.

Flit-weed, an Herb of a drying and binding Quality, which grows by Hedge-fides and in Highways.

Flo, (old Word) an Arrow, or Dart.

Floaſt of a **Fiſhing-line**, the Cork or Quill that ſwims above Water.

Floats, pieces of Timber join'd together with Rafters overthwart, which ſerves to convey Burdens down a River with the Stream.

To **Floaſt**, to ſwim upon the Water, to be in Suſpence.

Floating, all ſuch things as are floating on the top of the Sea, or great Rivers ; a Word more eſpecially uſ'd in the Commiſſions of Water-Bailiffs.

Floating, (in *Husbandry*) the drowning, or watering of Meadows.

Floating of Cheeſe, is the ſeparating of the Whey from the Curd.

Floating-bridge, a Bridge made in form of a Work in *Fortification* call'd a Redoubt, conſiſting of Two Boats cover'd with Planks, which ought to be ſo ſolidly fram'd as to bear both Horſe and Cannon.

Flood or **Figurate Deſcant**, a Term in *Muſick*. See *Deſcant*.

Flood. See *Flood*.

Flook or **Flooke** of an **Anchor**, is that broad and peaked Part, with its Barb like an Arrow-head, which takes hold on the Ground.

Flooz in a **Ship**, ſtrictly taken, is only ſo much of her Bottom as ſhe reſts upon when brought on Ground : Therefore thoſe Ships that have long and broad Floors, lye on Ground with moſt ſafety, and are not apt to *Seel*, *i. e.* to fall on the one Side ; whereas others that are narrow in the Floor, cannot be grounded without Danger of being overthrown, or at leaſt of wronging their Sides.

Florealis, certain Feſtivals kept by the *Romans*, in Honour of the Goddeſs *Flora* ; during which, common Strumpets uſ'd to Dance Naked.

Flozamour, a Flower, otherwiſe call'd the *Flower of Love*, *Paſſevelours*, *Purple*, *Velvet-Flower*, and *Flower-Gentle*.

Flozee or **Flozey**, a kind of Blue Colour uſ'd in *Painting* or *Limning* ; being the Scum of boiled *Glaſtum*, or *Woad* dry'd and beaten to Powder.

Florence, (*Lat. i. e.* Flouriſhing) a Proper Name of Women : Alſo a kind of Gold-Coin current in *England* under King *Edward III.* being the Fiftieth Part of a Pound Weight of *Standard-Gold*, and worth 6 *s.* a Piece : Alſo the Name of the chief City of *Tuſcany* in *Italy*.

Flozences, a kind of Cloath, mentioned in *Stat.* 1. *R.* 3.

Flozentine, a ſort of bak'd Pudding, or Tart.

Flozentine or **Landſkip-Marble**, a kind of

Marble, in which the Figures of Mountains, Rivers, Towers, Houſes, and even whole Cities are naturally Reſented.

Flozes, (*Lat.*) Flowers, or Bloſſoms : In *Chymiſtry*, the more ſubtil parts of a Subſtance ſeparated from the groſſer by Sublimation.

Flozet, (*Fr.*) a kind of Ferret or courſe Silk.

Flozio, (*Lat.*) full of Rhetorical Flowers ; as *A Florid Diſcourſe* or *Stylo*.

Flozida, a Country of Northern *America*, bordering on *Virginia*, ſo nam'd becauſe it was firſt diſcover'd on *Palm Sunday*, which the *Spaniards* call *Faſcua de Flores*.

Flozin, a Gold-Coin firſt coin'd by the *Florentines*, with a Flower upon it. The *Florin of Palermo* is worth 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Sterling : Of *Francfurt* 4 *s.* 11 *d.* : Of *France* 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Floziſt, one that delights and has Skill in Flowers.

Flozus, a ſort of Bird that feeds on Flowers : See *Anthus*.

Flozy, (in *Heraldry*) when the Out-lines of any Ordinary, are drawn as if trimm'd with or in the Form of Flowers ; as *A Croſs-flory*.

Flos, (*Lat.*) a Flower, a Bloom, or Bloſſom.

Flos Aris, (in *Chymiſtry*) **Bras-flower**, a Compoſition that conſiſts of ſmall Grains of *Bras*, like *Millet-feed*, which are ſeparated from its Body, when hot *Bras* is quench'd in Water.

Flos Arumentozum, **Blew-bottles**, a kind of Flower.

Flotſon or **Flotzam**, (*Sea-Term*) any Goods loſt by Shipwrack, which lie floating or ſwimming on the top of the Water : Theſe with *Jerſon*, or Goods caſt out of the Ship, being in danger of Wrack, and beaten to the Shore ; *Lagan* or *Liagan*, *i. e.* thoſe that lye at the bottom of the Sea ; and *Shares*, *i. e.* Goods to be proportionably divided among many ; are all given to the Lord Admiral, by his Letters Patent.

Flotten Milk, **ſleet**, or **skim Milk**.

Flood, an overflowing of Water ; the Tide.

Flood or **Young Flood**, a *Sea-Term*, uſ'd when the Water begins to riſe.

Flook. See *Flook*.

To **flounce**, to toſs, or roll about in the Water ; to be in a tois, or fume with Anger.

Flounder, a ſort of flat *Sea-fiſh*.

Floundring, ruſſing, or making a Noiſe with its Fall.

Flouriſh, (*Lat.*) an Ornament in Writing, *Rhetoric*, *Muſick*, &c. a Flower-work in *Architecture* ; a Vaunt, Boaſt, or Brag.

To **flouriſh**, to proſper, to be at one's Prime ; to be in Repute, Vogue, or Eſteem.

To **flout**, to mock, or jeer.

At Flows Tide and **half Tide**, an Expression uſ'd by *Sea-men*, ſignifying it will be half Flood by the Shore, before it begins to flow in the Channel.

Flowers of Plants, (according to *Dr. Grew*) commonly have theſe three Parts, *viz.* the *Empalement*, the *Foliation*, and the *Attire* ; which See in their proper Places.

Among *Cymists*, that fine mealy Matter, which in Sublimations, is carry'd up into the Head of the Veſſel call'd *Aludel*, and ſticks to it in form of a fine Powder, is call'd *Flowers* or *Flores*.

Flower of Sulphur or **Whimſtone**, is made by putting the ſulphur groſſy powder'd into a *Glaſs-veſſel* ſet over an open gentle Fire, and having put another Earthen Veſſel over it, the Fire will ſublime

sublime or raise up the Flowers, and make them stick to the upper Vessel.

Flower-de-luce, a Flower of which there are several sorts. In *Heraldry*, it is the distinguishing Mark for the Sixth Brother of any Family; it is also born as Coat-Armour.

Flower-gentle. See *Floramour*.

Flowerage, the setting of several sorts of Flowers together in Husks, and hanging them up with Strings.

Flowk-wort, a sort of Herb.

Flown-beats. See *Sheats*.

To **Fluuate**, (*Lat.*) to be troubled in Mind, to waver; to be at an Uncertainty, or in Suspence.

Fluctation, a fluctuating, floating, or wavering.

Flue, the Down, or soft Hair of a Rabbit; also little Feathers, or Flocks that stick to Cloaths.

Fluellin, an Herb otherwise called *Speedwell*, good for Ulcers of the Breast and Lungs, and for expelling Poison.

Fluency or **Fluentness**, readinens of Speech, nimbleness of Tongue.

Fluent, ready or eloquent in Speech, full of Discourt.

Fluid, that easily flows, or runs, as Water does.

Fluid Body, is defin'd by some Naturalists, to be that whose Parts easily give Place, and move out of the Way, on any force put upon them; by which means they easily move one over another.

Fluidity or **Fluidness**, aptness to flow, or run: As it is consider'd in a Philosophical Sense, it seems to consist in this, That the Parts of any Natural Bodies, being very fine and small, are so dispos'd by Motion and Figure, as that they may easily slide over one another's Surfaces, all manner of Ways.

Fluke, a sort of an Insect; also part of an Anchor. See *Flook*.

Flummery, a wholesome Jelly made of Oatmeal.

Flux, (*Lat.*) a Flux, Course, or Stream.

Flux Albus or **Flux Uterinus**, the Whites, a Dikemper in Women; a voiding of Corrupt Humours from the Womb.

Fluxes, Womens Flowers, or Monthly Courses: Also Spars, a sort of Stones found in Mines and Quarries, which at first sight resemble Gems; being of divers Colours and Shapes.

Flush, a Red Colour in the Face; also a Term us'd in a Game of Cards when all are of a Suit.

Flush fore and aft, (in Sea-Language) is when the Decks of a Ship are laid level or even from Head to Stern, without any Falls or Risings.

Flushed or **Fleshed**, put in Heart, encouraged, or egged on; as *He was flush'd with his late Successes*.

Flustred, somewhat disorder'd with Drink, Fuddled.

Fluta, a kind of Lamprey, a Fish about *Sicily*, that floats on the top of the Water.

Flute, a Musical Wind Instrument: Also a sort of Sea-Vessel of about 300 Tun, built on Purpose for Carriage of Goods.

Fluted, channelled, or wrought in form of a Gutter.

Flutings, (in *Architecture*) the Channels, Furrows, or Gutters of Pillars, &c. so call'd

because they are hollow'd, like a Flute or Pipe.

To **Flutter**, to try to fly, to fly about, or up and down.

Flux, (*Lat.*) a Looseness of the Belly; also Flood, or Tide.

Flux and Reflux, the ebbing and flowing of the Tides at Sea, or of any River.

Flux-Powders, (in *Chymistry*) certain Powders prepar'd to promote the dissolving of the harder Metals, and to melt Oars, in order to discover what Proportion of Metal they contain.

Fluribility, an aptness or disposition to flow, or run.

Fluring. See *Salivation*.

Fluxion, a flowing of Humours or Rheum: In *Surgery*, 'tis defin'd to be that which raises a Tumour or Swelling all at once, or in a very short time, by the fluidity of the Matter: In *Geometry*, *Fluxions* signify a new Improvement of that Science, upon the Doctrine of Indivisibles, or *Flowing Quantities*.

Flurus, (*Lat.*) a Flux or Flowing.

Flurus Chylosus, the same as *Cæliack Passion*, a Purging, when the Meat is thrown out, and does not make any of that Humour call'd *Chyle*.

Flurus Hepaticus, a Flux in which black shining Blood, and as it were parch'd, is driven out of the Guts through the Fundament: It is also sometimes taken for a Flux, wherein serous, sharp Blood is voided.

Fly, a well known Insect, of which there are several sorts: In Sea-Affairs, that Part of the Mariner's Compass on which the 32 Points of the Wind are describ'd.

To **Fly gross**, (in *Falconry*) is said of a Hawk, when she flies at the great Birds, as Cranes, Geese, &c. To **Fly on Head**, is when the Hawk missing her Quarry, betakes her self to the next Check; as Crows, &c.

Let up the Sheats, (Sea-Phrase) i. e. let the Sails go out a-main.

Fly-boat, a Vessel of no great Burden; but swift and light, built for Sailing.

Fly-catcher, a little Creature in the Island of *Nevis* in *America*, having four Legs, and a great variety of Colours: It does no Mischief, but clears all Places of Flies, and such like Vermin; being so tame and familiar, as to come upon the Table to pursue its Game.

Flying-Arm, or **Flying-Camp**. See *Camp*.

Flying-Bridge. See *Bridge*.

Flying-Dragons. See *Dragons*.

Flying-Fish, a sort of Fish that have Wings like Bats; and sometime to avoid being made a Prey by the greater Fish, fly Twenty Foot above Water, a Hundred Paces in length, and then fall again into the Sea: They are like large Herrings, and thought good Meat by hungry Sea-men.

Flying-Winnton, a part of a Clock, having a Fly or Fan, thereby to gather Air, and so to curb the Swiftness of the Clock's Motion, when the Weight descends in the striking Parr.

Flying-Tiger, an *American* Insect spotted like a Tiger; having Six Wings and as many Feet: It feeds on Flies, &c. and spends the Night in singing upon a Tree.

Foal. See *Fole*.

Fob one off, to give one the trouble of attending to no purpose.

Focage, (*Lat.*) Hearth money. See *Fuage*.

Focale.

Focale, (in old Records) Fire-Wood, or Fuel.

Focile or **Focilbone**, a Term in Surgery, as

Focile Radius, the greater Bone of the Arm, peculiarly call'd *Ulna*, or the greater Bone of the Leg nam'd *Tibia*.

Focile Radius, the lesser Bone of the Arm, known by the Name of *Radius*, or the lesser Bone of the Leg, term'd *Fibula*.

† **Focillation**, a comforting, cherishing, or nourishing.

Focus, (*Lat.*) a Hearth, or Fire-place: In a Physical Sense, a certain Place in the Mesentery and other Parts, from whence the Ancients deriv'd the Original of Feavers.

In *Geometry*, there are two **Foci** or **Focus's**, *s. e.* two Navel-Points in an Ellipsis or Oval, which serve for the drawing of that Figure, and from whence, if two Right Lines be drawn to any Point of the Circumference, the Summ of them is equal to the transverse or longer *Axis*.

Focus of a Parabola, is a Point in the *Axis*, within the Figure; distant from the *Vertex* or Top, one fourth part of the *Parameter* or *Latus Rectum*: 'Tis call'd the **Focus**, as being the Point, in which the Sun's Rays will be united, when reflected from a *Parabolick Concave*, so as to set Fire on Natural Bodies, whence by some it is termed, the *Burning-Point*.

Focus, (in *Opticks*) or the **Focus** of a *Speculum* or *Glass*, is the Point of Convergence or Concourse, where the Rays meet and cross the *Axis*, after their Refraction by the *Glass*.

Focus Virtual. See *Virtual Focus*.

Fodder, any kind of Meat for Horses, or other Cattel: In the Civil Law, it is a Prerogative that the Prince has to be provided of Corn, &c. by his Subjects, for his Horses in any Warlike Expedition.

Fopper or **Fopper of Lead**, a Weight of Lead containing Eight Pigs, every Pig 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ Stone: In the Book of Rates, it is said to be Two Thousand Pound-Weight: At the Mines, it is Twenty Two Hundred and a half; and among the Plummers at *London*, Nineteen Hundred and a Half.

Foddercostum, (in old *Latin* Records) Provision of Fodder or Forrage, made by Custom, to the King's Purveyors.

Fovina, a Quarry or Mine: In *Anatomy*, the Labyrinth or lesser Pit in the Bone of the Ear.

Fœmina, a Woman, the Female in brute Beasts and Plants: In *Chymistry*, it signifies Sulphur or Brimstone.

Fœniculum, Fennel, an Herb, the Seed of which strengthens the Stomach, takes off Nauseousness, and relieves the Lungs.

Fœnum, Hay.

Fœnum Græcum or **Fœnigræcum**, the Herb Fenigreek; the Flower of whose Seed serves to mollify, ripen, and dissolve; and asswages Pain.

Fœsa, (in old Records) Herbage, Grass.

Fœtor, a Stink, or ill Smell: Among *Physicians*, it is taken for a stinking Breath, which proceeds from Filth about the Teeth and Gums, &c.

Fœtus, the young of all kind of Creatures, especially *Humane*; but in a stricter Sense, it is a

Young Child, whose Parts are perfectly formed in the Womb.

Fog, a thick Mist: In some Places it is taken for Grass that grows after Autumn, and remains in Pasture till Winter.

Fogage, (Forest Law-Term) rank Grass not eaten in Summer.

Foil, an Instrument to Fence withal; a Fall in Wrestling that is not clearly given; an Ornament or set off.

To **Foil**, to overthrow, or overcome; also to set off to advantage.

Foile. See *Foliolate*.

Foiling, (among Hunters) the footing and treading of all Deer, that is on the Grass and scarce visible.

To **Foin**, (in *Fencing*) to make a Pass or Thrust at one.

Foins, a kind of Furr black at the top on a whitish Ground, and taken from a little Ferret or Weasel of the same Name.

† **Foison**, (*Fr.*) Plenty, Abundance.

Foist, a Pinnace, or little Ship with Sails and Oars.

To **Foist**. See *To Fizzle*.

To **Foist in**, to put a thing in preposterously, to forge, to stuff in or cram.

Folcland, or **Folkland**, (*Sax.*) the Land of the common People, in the time of the *Saxons*, such as was held only under certain customary Rents and Services, at the Will of the Thane or Lord; Copy-hold Land, distinguished from *Bockland* or *Charter-Land*.

Folcmote or **Folkmote**, is taken for two kinds of Courts, one now call'd the *Country-Court*, and the other the *Sheriff's Turn*: Also a general Meeting of the People to consult about, and order State-Affairs: Also an Assembly of Court sometime held in the City of *London*, where all the People or Citizens did complain of the Mayor and Aldermen for Misgovernment.

Fold-course or **Free-fold**. See *Faldage*.

Fold-net, a sort of Net with which small Birds are taken in the Night.

Fole, a young Colt.

Fole-bit and **Fole-foot**, two sorts of Herbs.

Foliage, the branched Work in Tapestry, Painting or Carving: In *Architecture*, a kind of Ornament, us'd in Cornices, Friezes, Chapters of Pillars and other Members; some of which represent the Leaves of the Herb *Brank*, *Ursin*, or *Bears-foot*, and others those of several sorts of Trees; as the Oak, Laurel, Olive, Vine, &c.

Foliatanes, a certain Religious Order of Men.

Foliolate, as *To foliate Looking glasses*, *s. e.* to spread over a kind of Composition that will stick close to the Back of the *Glass*, and there reflect the Image: This is call'd the *Foile*, and usually made of Quick-silver, mixt with some other Ingredients.

Follatton, (according to *Dr. Grew*) is one of the parts of the Flower of a Plant; being a Collection of those fine colour'd Leaves that make up the Compass of the Flower; which sometimes serves to secure and guard the Fruit that succeeds, as in Apples, Pears, &c. and sometimes stands within it, as in Apricocks, Cherries, &c.

Follo, a Book is said *To be in Folio*, when it is of a large Volume, consisting of Sheets only once doubled, or making but two Leaves a-piece: In the Art of Printing, it is the Figure

Figure set at the top of every Page: In Merchants-Accounts, a Leaf, or two Pages of the Ledger-Book.

Folkland. See *Folcland*.

Folliculus, (*Lat.*) a little Bag, or Satchel: Among *Herbalists*, the Seed-vessel; the Husk, Case, or Cover, which some Fruits and Seeds have over them; as that of the *Alkakengi*, *Predicularis*, &c.

Folliculus Felle, the Gall-Bladder, a little Bag fastened to the hollow part of the Liver, so as to receive the Gall, which in process of Time, empties it self into the Gut *Duodenum*.

Fomahant, a Star of the first Magnitude in the Sign *Aquarius*, whose Longitude is 329 Degrees, 17 Minutes, and Latitude 21 Degrees, 3 Minutes.

Fomen, (old Word) Enemies Foes.

To Foment, (*Lat.*) to cherish, or comfort, by applying Warm and Liquid Remedies; to keep, maintain or nourish, to encourage or abet.

Fomentation, a fomenting, the bathing of any Part of the Body with a convenient Liquor; which is usually a Decoction of Herbs, Roots, Flowers, Seeds, &c. boil'd in Water, Wine, or Milk: Also the applying of Bags stuff'd with Herbs, and other Ingredients, which is call'd *A dry Fomentation*.

Fomentum, (among Physicians) any thing laid to the Body, to cherish and warm it, whether dry or wet.

Fond or Fund, a Bank or Stock of Money; a considerable Summ laid up for a particular Use.

To Fondle, to cocker, pamper, or make much of.

To Fonne, to be foolish; a Word us'd by *Chaucer*.

Fons Solis, (*Lat. i. e.* the Fountain of the Sun) a Spring in *Africa*, near the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*, which at Midnight is as hot as boiling Water.

Font, the fixed Basin, or Place in a Church where the Sacrament of Baptism is administer'd; also a Cast, or compleat Set of Printing Letters.

Fontalis, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Fountain, or Spring; also the Herb *Pond-weed*.

Fontanalia or Fontinalia, the Feast of Fountains, heretofore solemniz'd at *Rome*, by crowning the Springs and Wells with Garlands of Flowers, Lamps, &c.

Fontanella, or Fonticulus, a little Well, or Spring: In *Surgery*, an Issue or little Ulcer, made in found parts of the Body, to let out bad Humours, and to Cure, or prevent Diseases: In *Anatomy*, the mould or root of the Nose.

Foot, a part of the Body, the bottom of a Hill, Tree, Wall, &c. Also a Measure of Twelve Inches: In *Fortification*, the sixth part of a Fathom, and the fifth of a Geometrical Place: Absolutely taken, it also signifies all those Bodies of Men that serve in the Wars on Foot.

Foot of a Verse, (in *Grammar*) a certain Number of Syllables, Two, Three, or more, which serve for the measuring of such a Verse. Among the *Greeks* and *Latins*, those of Two Syllables are the *Spondee*, *Trochee*, *Iambus*, &c. those of Three, the *Dactyl*, *Molossus*, &c. those of Four, the *Choriambus*, *Spertitus*, &c. which See in their proper Places.

In the Art of War, **To be on the same Foot**

with another, is to be under the same Circumstances in point of Service.

To Gain or Lose Ground Foot by Foot, is to do it regularly and resolutely, defending every Post to the utmost; or forcing it by dint of Art and Industry.

Foot-bank or Foot-step, (in *Fortif.*) a Step about $1\frac{1}{2}$ Foot high, and 3 Foot wide; rais'd with Earth, under a Parapet, or Breast-work; upon which the Men get up to Fire over it.

Footgeld or Foutgeld, (*Sax.*) is an Amendment or Fine, for not cutting out the Balls of great Dogs Feet in a Forest; and *To be quit of Footgeld*, is a Privilege to keep Dogs in the Forest unawed, without Punishment or Control.

Foot-hooks. See *Futtocks*.

Foot-busks, are short Heads, out of which Flowers grow.

Foot-pace, a Cloth, Mat, &c. spread round, before, or on the side of a Bed or Chair of State, &c.

Fop, a fantastical, or impertinent Fellow.

Foppery, Foolery, Fantasticalness.

Foppish, foolish, ridiculous, impertinent, finical.

Forage. See *FORAGE*.

Fogagium, (in old *Latin* Records) Straw; or Stubble after the Corn is Threshed out.

Fozamen Alchium, (in *Anat.*) a large Hole in the Hip-bone, about whose Circumference, the Muscles call'd *Obturator Externus* and *Internus* take their rise.

Fozamen Lachrymale. See *Lachrymale Punctum*.

Fozbalca, (in old Records) a Fore-balk or Balk lying forwards, or next the Highway.

To Fozbear, to spare, to suffer, to let alone, or leave off; to shun or avoid: In Sea-language, it is to hold still any Oar of a Boat upon the Word of Command.

Fozbicina or Fozbicula, the Ear-wig, an Insect.

Fozce, (*Fr.*) Violence, Constraint, Necessity; Strength, Might, Power, Weight: In Common Law, it signifies unlawful Violence us'd to Persons or Things, and is either *Simple* or *Compound*.

Simple Fozce, is that which is so committed, that it has no other Crime joyn'd to it; as when one enters by force upon another Man's Possession, without doing any other unlawful Act.

Simple or Compound Fozce, is that Violence which is committed with such a Fact, as of it self only is Criminal; as if any by force enter into another Man's Possession, and kill a Man, or ravish a Woman there.

In *Mechanicks*, **Fozce** signifies whatever is the original Cause of any Motion of Bodies; as Weight, Men, Horses, Water; Wind, &c. with respect to the Body or Weight to be moved.

Fozces or Military Fozces, an Army or considerable Body of Soldiers.

To Fozce, to oblige or take by Force, to Ravish.

To Fozce Wool, to clip off the upper and more hairy part of it.

Fozceps, (*Lat.*) a pair of Tongues, Pincers, or Nippers: Also a Surgeon's Instrument, with which Dead and Corrupt Parts, Splinters and other things besides, or against Nature, are seiz'd to be Cut off, or pull'd out.

Fozcible

Foible, strong, or prevailing; violent.

Foible detaining or holding of Possession, (in Common Law) is a violent Act of Resistance by armed Men, or any terrifying Action in the same Place, or elsewhere, by which the lawful Entry of Justices or others, is barr'd or hinder'd.

Foible Entry, a violent, actual Entry into any House, Land, &c. so as to offer Violence to any there, and put them in fear of being hurt, or furiously drive any out of the Possession.

Ford, a shallow place in a River, where one may go over a-foot.

Forda, (*Lat.*) a Cow with Calf, or a Milch-Cow: In our old Records, a Ford or shallow, made by damming or penning up the Water.

Fordable, that may be forded, or waded over.

Fordicalla or Fordicidia, a Festival kept by the Romans, April 15. on which they offered in Sacrifice, a Cow with a Calf call'd *Forda*.

Forditha, (in old Records) Herbage, or Grass growing on the Edge or Bank of Dikes or Ditches.

To **Fordoe**, (old Word) to kill.

Fordol, Fordolio or Fordalis, a Butt or Head-land that shoots upon other Grounds.

To **Fordbat or Fordarre**, (Law-Term) for ever, to deprive.

To **Fordbode**, to Divine or Foretell.

Fordbolts, (Sea-Term) certain Iron Pins in a Ship, made like Locks, with an Eye at each end, into which a Fore-lock of Iron is driven, to prevent starting out.

To **Fordcast**, to consider before hand, to foresee.

Fordcastle of a Ship, that part where the Fore-mast stands, which is separated from the rest of the Floor by a Bulk-head.

Fordclosed, (Law-Term) barred and utterly excluded.

Fordcourse, the Fore-sail of a Ship.

Fordfoot, (Sea-Term) when one Ship lies or sails a-cross another Ship's Way, she is said to lye or sail with the other's Fore-foot.

Fordgeers, Purveyors going before the King or Queen in Progress.

Fordign, Strange, Outlandish, not agreeable to the purpose or matter in Hand: In a Law sense, it is often taken for a Foreigner, or Stranger.

Fordign Answer, (in Common Law) such an Answer as is not tryable in the County where it is made.

Fordign Apposer or Dyposter, an Officer of the Exchequer, by whom all Sheriffs and Bailiffs are *apposed* or examined, about the Summs of Money, or Fines received by them; and other Matters relating to the Pipe-Office.

Fordign Attachment, an Attachment of Foreigners Goods, found within a Liberty or City, in the Hands of a third Person, for the satisfaction of some Citizen, to whom the said Foreigner owes Money.

Fordign Matter, is Matter done, or tryable in another County.

Fordign Plea, a rejecting of the Judge as incompetent, because the Matter in Hand was not within his Precinct.

Fordign Service, such Service whereby a mean Lord holds over of another, without the Compass of his own Fee: Or else that which a Tenant performs either to his own

Lord, or to the Lord Paramount, out of his Fee.

Fordign Voucher. See *Voucher*.

Fordjudged the Court, is when an Officer of any Court is turn'd out of the same for some Offence, or for not appearing to an Action by Bill filed against him.

Fordjudge, a Judgment, by which a Man is deprived of, or put by the Thing in Question.

Fordknight and Pain Knight, (Sea-Term) Two short thick pieces of Wood carv'd with the Figure of a Man's Head, and fast bolted to the Beams upon the second Deck.

Fordland or Fordenels, a Promontory, or Point of Land jutting out into the Sea: In *Fortification*, a small space of Ground, between the Wall of a Place and the Moat.

Fordlocks, the Hair of the Head before: In Sea-affairs, little flat Wedge-like pieces of Iron, us'd at the ends of Bolts, to keep them from flying out: They likewise serve to keep fast down the Cap-squares of the Carriages for Guns; and these last are also call'd *Forelock-keys*.

Fordlotn, (among Hunters) is when a Hound going before the rest of the Cry, meets Chace, and goes away with it.

Fordmast, that Mast or piece of Timber which is seated in the Fore-castle or Fore part of the Ship: on which is born the Fore-sail and Fore-top-sail Yards: Its length is usually $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of the *Main-mast*.

Fordenels. See *Foreland*.

Fordpiled, excepted, a Term often us'd in Conveyances.

Fordreach, (Sea-Term) when Two Ships Sail together, or one after another, that which Sails fastest, is said To *Fore-reach upon the other*.

Ford-sail, the Sail of the Fore-mast.

To **Fordshorten**, (a Term in Painting) when a Head or Face in a Draught is made to appear shorter before.

Fordskin, the Skin that covers the Head of the *Penis*, or Yard.

To **Ford-speak**, to bespeak, to bewitch.

Ford-staff or Cross-staff, an Instrument us'd at Sea, for observing the Sun, Moon, or Stars, with one Face towards the Object. See *Cross-staff*.

Ford-stall. See *Forstal*.

To **Ford-stall**, is to buy, or bargain for Corn, Cattel, or other Merchandize, as it is coming to be sold towards any Fair, Market, Port, or Harbour, in order to sell the same again at a higher Price.

Ford-staller, he that so fore-stalls the Market: Also one that lies in wait to stop Deer broke out of the Forest, and hinders them from returning thither.

Ford-stell, a great Wood priviledged to hold the King's Game, defined to be a safe Harbour or Abiding place for Deer, or any sort of Beasts that are wild, and delight in Woods.

Ford-stetter, the Keeper of a Forest, a sworn Officer appointed by the King's Letters Patent to walk the Forest, to watch the Vert and Venison; attaching and presenting all Trespasses against both, within his own Bailiwick, or Walk.

Ford-steter in Fee, one that has that Office to him and his heirs.

Ford-slang, (*Sax.*) Pre-emption, the taking of Provisions in Fairs, or Markets, before the King's Purveyors

Purveyors are served with necessaries for his Majesty.

Foisset, (*Fr.*) a Default, a Penalty, or Fine.

To **Foisset**, to lose an Employment, Estate, Goods, &c. for neglect in doing one's Duty, or for some Crime committed.

Foissetable, liable to be forfeited.

Foisseture, the transgressing of a Penal Law, or rather the effect of it.

Foisseture of Marriage, a Writ that lies for the Lord against his Ward, or Tenant under Age by Knight-Service, who refuses a convenient Marriage offer'd him by his Lord, and Marries another, without the said Lord's Consent.

To **Foisset**, (old Word) to forbid, as *Heaven foisset that*.

Fuiler, (*Lat.*) a pair of Sheers; an Iron-hook, or Cramp-iron to take hold of a thing: Also an Instrument to pull out Teeth.

Fucula, a little pair of Sizzers, a forked Claw, as that of a Lobster; also the Ear-wig, an Insect.

Fugabulum, (in Antient Deeds) For-gavel, a small reserved Rent in Money; a Quit-rent.

Forge, (*Fr.*) a large Furnace, where the Iron-ore is melted when taken out of the Mines, the Word is commonly apply'd to those Places where Smiths heat their Iron, that it may be wrought with the Hammer.

To **Forge**, to Hammer, or work as a Smith does; to fashion, or shape; to contrive, or frame; to invent, or devise, to counterfeit.

Forget of false Deeds, (in Common-Law) one that deceitfully makes and publishes false Writings; or the Writ that lies against such an Offender, which by some is call'd, *A Writ of Deceit*.

Forgery, that which is forged, Falshood, false Tale, Imposture, Cheat.

Forgia or **Forgia ferraria**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Smithy, or Smith's Forge.

Forgheda, a Herd-land, Fore-land, or Head-land.

Forsinsecum Pane-tium, (Law Term) a Manor which lies without the Town, or Bars, and is not included within the Liberties of it.

Forsinsecum Serbitium, the payment of Aid, Scutage, and other extraordinary Impositions of Knight-Service, oppos'd to *Intrinsecum Serbitium*, which signify'd the common and usual Duties, within the Lord's Court and Liberties.

Fork-sib, a kind of Thorn-back, so call'd from its forked Tail.

Forked Heads, (among Hunters) are all Deers Heads which bear two Croches on the top, or that have their Croches doubled.

Forsletten, (old Word) abandoned, or forsaken.

Forsloyn, desperate, or despairing; dejected, or cast down by some disappointment; forsaken, or left comfortless.

The **Forsloyn** or **Forsloyn Hope** in an Army, Men detach'd from several Regiments, or otherwise appointed, to give the first Onset in Battle, or at an Attack upon a Place Besieged; so call'd upon account of the great Danger they are expos'd to.

Form, (*Lat.*) Shape, Figure, Fashion, Manners; Way.

In *Philosophy*, **Form** is the second Principle which being joyn'd to Matter, makes up all Natural Bodies: Or, *The form of a Natural Body*, is the Essential, particular or distinguishing Modification of the Matter of which it is compos'd, whereby it receives such a peculiar manner of Existence or Being.

Among Hunters; **Form** is the Seat of a Hare.

To **Form**, to frame, or make, to Fashion or mould, to contrive or devise:

Formal, belonging to Form or Fashion; according to Form; also punctual, precise, affected.

Formal Cause, (in *Logick*) is that which gives an inward Essence or Being to Substance and Accidents.

Formalist, a Follower of Forms, or Modes; a formal, or complimentary Person.

Formality, a Form in Law, Ceremony, outward Shew, Preciseness, Affection. *Formalities*, are also Robes worn on solemn Occasions, by the the Magistrates of a City, Corporation, &c.

To **Formalize**, to play the Formalist.

Formation, a forming, framing, or fashioning.

Formed Stones, (among *Naturalists*) such Bodies as being either pure Stone, or Sparr, are found in the Earth, so formed that their outward Figure and Shape very much resembles that of Cockles, Muscles, Perewinkles, and other Sea-shells.

Formedon, a Writ at Common Law, lying for one that has a Right to Lands or Tenements, by Virtue of an Entail, and so call'd because it contains the form of the Gift; being of Three sorts, *viz.* *Formedon in the Descender, in the Reverter, or in the Remainder*.

Formee, a Term sometimes us'd in *Heraldry*; for the Cross *Patee*. See *Patee*.

Formers, (Sea-Term) round Pieces of Wood which are fitted to the Bore of a great Gun, and serve to hold the Cartridges that contain the due Charge of Powder: Also the hollow Tin or Latten-Cases, in which the Cartridges are carry'd about the Ship in the time of a Fight.

Formeth or **Seateth**, a Term in Hunting apply'd to a Hare, when it Squats in any Place.

Formica, (*Lat.*) the Ant, Emmet, or Pismire an Insect: Also a kind of Wart, hard, black, and broad at the bottom, and painful when Cut, like the stinging of a Pismire: Also a kind of Mange, which in Summer very much annoys a Spaniel's Ears: Also a Distemper that commonly seizes on a Hawk's Beak, and will eat it away, if not timely prevented.

Formidable, to be feared, frightful, dreadful.

Formula, (*Lat.*) a Form in Law, an Ordinance or Rule; also a Physician's Prescription, or Bill appointing Medicines to be prepar'd by an Apothecary.

Formulary, a Book of Forms, a President for doing any Thing, especially in Law matters; a Writing that contains the form of an Oath to be taken upon certain Occasions, &c.

Formacalia, (*Lat.*) the Feast of Ovens, kept by the *Romans*, in remembrance of those Ancient Ovens in which Wheat was bak'd, before the Way

of grinding Corn, and making Bread was found out.

Fornagium, (in old Records) a Fee taken by a Lord of his Tenants, bound to bake in his Oven, or for liberty to use their own; also Chimney or Hearth-money.

Fornication, the Act of uncleanness between single Persons; so call'd because usually committed in Stews, under Vaults or Arches, in *Latin*, *Fornices*.

Fornicator, a Haunter of Stews, a Whoremonger.

Fornix, an Arch, or Vault; also a Brothel-house, or Stews: In *Surgery*, the brawny Substance of the Brain, so call'd because it seems to support, or bears up its bulk like an Arch.

Forrage, (*Fr.*) Provision of Hay, Straw, Oats, &c. for Horses and other Cattel, especially in the Wars.

To **forrage** or **to forage**, to Ride about the Country to get Forrage.

To **forlake**, to leave, or quit.

Forschet, (*Sax.* in old Records) the outer or fore-part of a Furlong; a skirt or slip of Ground that lies next the High-way.

Fosses, Water-falls.

Fosset, a little Trunk or Coffer.

Foslagen, (old Word) slain, or kill'd.

Fospreak (old Word) an Advocate, or one that pleads in another's behalf.

Fospital, (*Law-Term*) a being quit of Amerciaments or Fines, and Cattel arrested within one's Land.

To **fostwear**, to swear falsely.

Fostwork or **fostwat** (old *English*) overlaboured and Sun burnt.

Fort, (*Lat.*) a Castell, or Strong-hold of small Extent; a Work intrench'd on all Sides, to secure or make good any Spot of Ground, or the Pass of a River; to defend the Lines of a Siege, &c.

Fort-Royal, a Fort that has 26 Fathoms for the Line of Defence.

Field-fort. See *Fortin*.

Star-fort, a kind of Redoubt made of re-entering and saliant Angles, which commonly have from five to eight Points.

Fortifiable, that is capable of being fortified.

Fortification or **Military Architecture**, an Art which teaches how to strengthen or secure a Place with Ramparts, Breast-works, Moats, &c. to the end that a small Body of Men within that Inclosure, may be able to defend themselves for a considerable time, against a great Army; so that the Enemy cannot attack them without suffering great Loss: The Word is also taken to signify all the Works that serve to cover or defend a strong Place.

Regular Fortification, is that which is built on a regular *Polygon*, or many-sided Figure, the Sides and Angles of which, are all equal and distant about a Musket's Shot one from another.

Irregular Fortification, is that where the Sides and Angles are not all uniform, equidistant, or equal one to another.

Durable Fortification, that which is made to continue a long while.

Temporary Fortification, that which is rais'd upon some extraordinary Occasion for a short time; such are all sorts of Works cast up for the seizing or maintaining of a Post or Passage; as also Batteries, Trenches, Redoubts, &c.

To **fortify**, to strengthen, or make strong to fence; to secure a Place after a Regular manner with Ramparts, Ditches, and other Bulwarks.

Fortin, or **field-fort**, a small Fort of different Extent or Figure, according to the Situation, or Nature of the Ground: The use of such Forts being only to guard some Passage or dangerous Post, to strengthen a Line of Circumvallation, &c.

Fortility, (in old Statutes) a fortify'd Place, a Castle or Bulwark; as *Within the Towns and Fortilities of Berwick and Carlisle*.

Fortitude, Valour, Courage, or Stoutness of Mind; one of the Cardinal Vertues by which a Man acts according to the Rules of Reason, even in the midst of the greatest Adversities.

In *Astrology*, **Fortitudes**, are certain Advantages that Planets have to make their Influences more strong, by being so or so placed, qualified, or affected.

Fortlet, (old *Law-Term*) a little Fort, a place of some Strength.

Fortress, a Place fortify'd either by Art or Nature, a strong hold.

Fortuitus, that happens, or comes by Chance; accidental.

Fortunate, happy, lucky.

Fortune, a Goddess, whom the Heathens look'd upon, as the Rule of all Events both good and bad. The Word is now taken for Adventure, Hope, or Chance; also Estate, Goods, Credit, Advantage, Settlement in the World, &c. Whence Wealth, Honour, Preferment, with other inconstant and perishable Comforts of this Life, are said to be *The Blessings of Fortune*.

Fortunes, (in *Astr.*) the Two benevolent Planets, *Jupiter* and *Venus*, so call'd by reason of their kind and friendly Nature.

Fortuny, a kind of Tournament, or running a tilt on Horse-back with Lances; a Sport much us'd in old Times.

Forum, (*Lat.*) a Market-place at *Rome*, where Things were sold; as *Forum Olorium*, the Herb-Market, *Forum Piscarium*, the Fish-Market: Also a Place where the People met about Business, and where Matters of Judgment were pleaded and decided, as in our *Westminster-Hall*.

Fortry, (in ancient Deeds) a long slip of Ground.

Foswelked, (old Word) dried.

Foswined, (old Word) withered.

Foss, (*Lat.*) a Trench, Moat, Ditch, or Pit.

Foss-way, one of the Four principal Highways of *England*, made by the *Romans*, and so call'd from its being Ditched in on both Sides: It leads from *Cornwall*, through *Devonshire*, by *Coventry*, *Liechester*, *Newark*, &c. and so to *Lincoln*.

Fossa Magna, (in *Anat.*) the inward hollowness of the *Vagina*, or Neck of the Womb.

Fossatorum Operatio, (in old Records) Foss-work, or the service of Labouring formerly done by Inhabitants and Neighbouring Tenants, for repairing and maintaining the Ditches round a City or Town; for which some paid a Duty call'd *Fossagium*.

Fossatum, a Trench, a Place intrenched, or moated about: In our *Law-Records*, it also signifies a Ditch, or Place fenced with a Ditch, or the Trench of a cut River.

Fossellum,

Fossellum or **Fossellum**, a small Ditch, or Trench.

Follet or **Foyler**, a little long Coffin, or Chest.

Fossile, that is, or may be digged out of the Ground, as *fossile Salt*.

Fossile Wood. See *Subterraneous Wood*.

Fossils, all sorts of Bodies whatever that are dug out of the Earth; generally so call'd by Writers in Natural Philosophy.

To **Foster**, to nourish, cherish, or bring up.

Foster-Land, Land appointed, set out, or given, for the finding of Food or Victuals for one or more Persons; as in Monasteries for the Monks, &c.

Fother or **Fodder**, a Weight of about a Ton, or Twenty Hundred; which is a Wain, or Cart-load.

Fother of Lead, (according to *Skene*) is 128 Stone. See *Fodder*.

Foumel, a Weight of Lead of Ten Stone, or Seventy Pounds.

Fotus, (*Lat.*) a nourishing, or keeping warm; also a fomentation or Bathing of a Part.

Fovea, a deep Hole in the Ground to catch wild Beasts; a Den or Cave. In some of our old Records it is taken for a Grave to bury the Dead in. Among *Astrologers*, the fourth House of a Figure of the Heavens; the same as *Imum Cali*.

Fovea Cordis, (in *Anat.*) a Hollowness in the Breast above the Heart, the Pit of the Stomach, otherwise call'd *Scorbiculus Cordis*, and *Amicardium*.

Fougade or **Fougasse**, (*Fr.*) a kind of Mine made like a Well; Eight or Ten foot wide, and Ten or Twelve in breadth, charg'd with Barrels or Bags of Powder, to blow up a Work, a Lodgment, or a Post that is like to be lost.

Foul, full of Dirt, filthy, nasty, ill-favoured, base. In Sea-Language, when a Ship has been long untrimm'd, so that Grass, Weeds, Barnacles, or Periwinkles grow or stick to her Sides; she is said to be *Foul*. A Rope is also said to be *Foul*, when it is entangled in it self, or hinder'd by another, so that it cannot run, or be haled.

Foulwater, (Sea Term) a Ship is said To make *Foul Water*, when being under Sail she comes into such shoal or shallow Water, that she raises the Sand, Mud, or Ooze in her Course, tho' her Keel does not touch the Ground.

Foulsage, (a Word us'd in *Norfolk*) the liberty of Folding or Penning Sheep by Night.

Fouls, (*German.*) a proper Name of Men.

To **found**, to build, or cause to be built, to settle; to establish, or ground; also to cast Metal.

Foundation, the lowest part of a Building, which supports the whole Pile, the Ground-work of a Thing; the raising of a publick Building for pious Uses, or the Building it self so settled.

Founder, one that builds, or endows a Church, College, Hospital, &c. or leaves yearly Revenues for the Reading of Prayers, Preaching a Sermon, &c. Also an Artificer, whose Business is to melt Metals, or to cast them in Moulds, &c.

To **founder**, to over-ride, or spoil a Horse with hard working, or to be so disabled: In Sea-affairs, a Ship is said To *founder*, when by an

extraordinary Leak, or by any great Wave breaking in, she is so filled with Water, that she cannot be freed of it, and sinks under its Weight.

Foundling, a Child found exposed, or left destitute.

Foundring in the Feet, a Disease in Horses, that comes by hard Riding, or sore Labour, or by great Heats and Colds, causing malignant Humours to settle in the Feet, with a great Numbness and pricking in the Hoof.

Foundring or **Chest-foundring**, a Disease in a Horse, discover'd by his often coveting to lie down, and standing straddling with his Fore-legs. *Foundring in the Body*, may also befall a Horse, when the Meat not being well digested breeds ill Humours, which spread all over its Limbs, and at last oppress the whole Body; so that he cannot go, or bend his Joynts, and being once laid, cannot rise again; neither can he stand or stand without great Pain.

Founes, (old Word) Devices.

Fountain, a Place where Water breaks out, and springs forth in Drops from the Earth; also the Source or spring-head of a River.

Fourche, (*Fr.*) a Fork, or Pitch-fork, a forked shoot of a Tree. In Common Law, a Delay, the prolonging or putting off an Action. In *Heraldry*, a *Crest fourche*, is a Cross forked at each end.

Foutier, an Under-Harbinger, or Messenger.

Fourneau, a kind of little Oven, or Scove. In the Art of War, the Chamber of a Mine, being a hollow made under some Work that is to be blown up, and commonly charg'd with about a Thousand Weight of Powder.

Fourneau Superficiel. See *Caiffon*.

Fourth, a Term in Musick. See *Dianthos*.

Fourgrib. See *Paatzehd*.

Fowler, one that goes a fowling, i. e. to catch Fowl or Birds; also a piece of Ship-Artillery, or otherwise call'd a *Pastorara*.

Fox, a well known Beast of Chace, call'd a *Cub* the first Year, a *Fox* the second, and an *Old Fox* the third.

Fox-gloves, an Herb of a bitter Taste, and cleansing Quality.

Fox-tail, a sort of Herb.

Foxes-Coil. See *Alopecia*.

Foy, as To give or pay one's *Foy*, i. e. to Treat his Friends upon going out of Town, or taking a Journey.

To **Foyl**, (in *Husbandry*) to Fallow Land in the Summer or Autumn.

Foyling, (among Hunters) the Foot-steps of a Stag on the Grass, or Leaves.

† **Fracid**, (*Lat.*) rotten-ripe, hoary and putrified.

Fraction, (i. e. Breaking) Dissention, or Strife among Parties. In *Arithmetick*, a broken Number, being a proportionable part of any Integer, or whole Thing. Such a Fraction consists of two Parts, a *Numerator*, and a *Denominator*, which are separated by a little Line; the former being above that Line, and the other below it; as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, &c. Where some Whole is supposed to be divided into 2, 3, or 4, equal Parts, and then that 1, 2, or 3, such Parts are to be taken.

Fractions, are either Proper or Improper, as also Single or Compound.

A **Proper Fraction**, is less than the whole; the Numerator being less than the Denominator; such are those but now produc'd; also $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, &c.

An

An **Improper Fraction**, has a Numerator greater, or at least equal to the Denominator, as $\frac{6}{4}$; the former being equal to 1, and the other to 1 Integer, or whole Thing: So that they are whole or mixt Numbers only put into the Form of Fractions, in order to be added, subtracted, multiply'd or divided, &c.

A **Single Fraction**, is that which consists of one Numerator and one Denominator, as $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{5}{7}$.

A **Compound Fraction**, or a Fraction of a Fraction, has more Numerators and Denominators than one, and may be discover'd by the Particle of *set* between them; as $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$.

Fractions of the same Denomination, are those whose Denominators are equal; as $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{4}{3}$.

Decimal Fractions. See *Decimal Arithmetick*.

Fracture, (*i. e.* breaking, or bursting) a Term in *Surgery* for the breaking of a Bone; a Solution of Continuity in the hard or bony parts of the Body.

Frænulum, a little Bridle: In *Surgery*, a skinny String under the Tongue, which in new-born Children (said to be tongue-tied) sometimes spreads too far towards the tip of it, and is to be cut asunder.

Frænulum or **Frænum** **Denis**, a Membrane or thin Skin, which ties the Fore-skin to the lower part of the *Glans*, or Nut of the Yard.

Fragaria or **Fragum**, the Straw-berry, a Fruit of a cooling and moistening Quality; the distilled Water of which comforts the Heart, purges the Blood, and Cures Ulcers of the Mouth.

Fragil, apt to break, brittle; frail, or weak.

Fragility, Brittleness.

Fragment, a broken part, or piece of any Thing.

Fragrancy, sweetness of Smell.

Fragrant, that is of a pleasant Smell, sweet-scented.

Freight or **Freight**, the Burden, Lading, or Merchandize a Ship carries; also the Money paid for such Carriage.

Frail, brittle, weak, feeble.

A **Frail**, a Basket of Rushes, or such like Materials, to pack up Figs, Raisins, &c. Also a certain quantity of Raisins, about 75 Pounds.

To **Frain**, (old *Scotch* Word) to ask, or desire.

Fraise, (*Fr.*) a Straw-berry; also a Kid's, or Calve's Chaldron.

In *Fortification*, **Fraisses** are pointed Stakes about Six or Seven Foot long; driven about a third part into the Wall or Rampart of a Place near the Foot of the Parapet or Breast-work: They are stuck in somewhat sloping; with their Points downwards, that Men may not stand on them; their Use being to prevent Surprizes, Scalado's, and Desertion.

To **Fraise** a **Battalion**, (in the Art of War) is so to line it every way with Pikes, that it may stand the Shock of a Body of Horse.

Frame, Form, Figure, Make, an Engine to put about any thing: Among Artificers, the Out-work of a Clock or Watch, consisting of the Plates and Pillars, and containing in it the Wheels, with the rest of the Work.

To **Frame**, to form, to create, to build, to contrive.

Frampolesence, a Privilege enjoy'd by the Tenants of the Manour of *Writtle* in *Essex*, to have the Wood growing on the Fence, and as many Trees or Poles as a Man can reach from the top of the Ditch, with the Helve of his Ax for the repairing of his Fence.

Franc, a *French* Livre, worth 1 s. 6 d. Sterling.

Franchise, Liberty, Freedom; a particular Immunity or Privilege belonging to a City or Corporation: In Common Law, a Privilege or Exemption from an ordinary Jurisdiction; also sometimes a Freedom from Tribute.

Franchise Royal, is where the King grants to a Man and his Heirs, that they shall be free from Toll, and such like Impositions.

Franci or **Franks**, a certain People anciently inhabiting a part of *Germany*, who enter'd *Gallia* or *Gaul*, under the Conduct of *Pharamond*, and conquered a great part of the Kingdom; whence it was afterwards call'd *France*.

Francien, a *French*-man, a Foreigner. See *Engle. v. v.*

Francis, a proper Name from the *German* Word *frank*, *i. e.* free; answering to *Eleutherius* in *Greek*, and *Liberius* in *Latin*. For the nicety of Distinction between the Man's Name and the Woman's, 'tis generally thought fit to write the former *Francis*, and the other *Frances*.

St. Francis-Pear, a sort of Pear, good only for baking or preserving.

Franciscans, an Order of Friars, founded by *St. Francis* of *Affsi* in *Italy*. A. D. 1198. They are enjoyn'd Chastity, Poverty, and Obedience, and observe many other strict Rules of Life and Conversation.

Franching, an old Law-word for a Freeholder.

Francolin, a sort of Red-legged Bird, fit for Hawking; a Heath-cock, Snite, or Rail.

Frangible, (*Lat.*) that may be broken.

Frangula, the Black Alder-tree.

Frank, free, open-hearted, generous, bountiful.

A **Frank**, a Place to feed a Boar in.

Frank-Almshouse, (*Law-Term*) a Tenure, or manner of holding such Lands or Tenements as are bestow'd upon People that give themselves up wholly to the Service of God, for pure and perpetual Alms.

Frank-Bank or **Free-Bench**, that Estate in Copy hold Lands, which the Wife, being espous'd a Virgin, has after her Husband's Decease for her Dower.

Frank-Chace, a Liberty of free Chace, in a Circuit adjoining to a Forest, by which all Men, though they have Land of their own within that Compass, are forbidden to cut down Wood, &c. without the View of the Forester.

Frank-fee, that which is in the Hand of the King or Lord of the Manour, being Ancient Demesne of the Crown; whereas that which remains in the Hands of the Tenants, is Ancient Demesne only: Or else *Frank-fee* is a Tenure in Fee Simple, which a Man holds at the Common Law to himself and his Heirs, and not by such Service as is requir'd in Ancient Demesne.

Frank-ferme, is Land, or Tenement, wherein the Nature of the Fee is chang'd by a Feoffment, or grant in Fee Simple, out of Knight-Service, for certain yearly Services, so as to be free'd from

from Homage, Worship, Relief, and all other Services that are not contain'd in the *Feoffment*.

Frank-fold, is where the Lord has Power to Fold or Pen up his Tenant's Sheep within his Manour, for the Tilling or Improving his Land.

Frank-law, is taken for a free enjoyment of all those Privileges, which the Law allows a Man that is not found guilty of any hainous Offence.

Frank-Marriage, a Tenure in Tail Special, by which a Man and his Wife have Land given to them and the Heirs of their Bodies, and shall do no Fealty or Homage to the Donour till the fourth Degree.

Frank-Pledge, a Pledge, or Surety for Free-men; an Antient Custom observed in England, for preserving the Publick Peace; whereby a certain Number of Neighbours were bound one for another, to see every Man of their Pledge forth-coming; to answer any Transgression with which he should be charg'd.

The Circuit of this *Frank-Pledge* was call'd *Decenna*; because it usually consisted of Ten Households, and every particular Person thus bound for himself and Neighbours, was styl'd *Decennier*, *Deciner* or *Dofiner*.

Frank-Tenement. See *Free-hold*.

Frankfurt, the chiefest Mart Town in *Germany*, and one of the Imperial Cities in the Circle of the *Rhine*.

Frankincense, a sweet-sented Gum, issuing from an *Arabian* Tree of the same Name, like the Laurel in Leave and Bark. It is us'd in Phylick, as also for the perfuming of Rooms, Garments, &c.

Frantick, that has the Frenzy; Mad, or Distracted.

Frateria, (in old *Latin* Records) a Fraternity, Brother-hood, or Society of Religious Persons; who were mutually bound to pray for the Health, &c. of their Living Brethren, and the Souls of those that were Dead.

Fraternat, belonging to a Brother, Brotherly; as *Fraternat Union*, or *Love*; &c.

Fraternity, a Brother-hood; the Relation of one Brother to another; also a Company of Men enter'd into a firm bond of Society or Friendship.

Fratticelli, a Sect of Hereticks that had one *Harrnan* for their Ring-leader, *A. D.* 1304. They Preach'd up Community of Goods among Christians, and that it was unlawful for them to be Governours one over another.

Fratricide, Brother-Slaughter; the Killing of a Brother; or one that kills his Brother.

Fraud, Deceit, Guile; Cheat, Cofenage.

Fraudulency, Deceitfulness; Craftiness; Knavery.

Fraudulent, inclined to, or done with fraud; deceitful.

Freyinella, (*Lat.*) Bastard, or White Dittany, a Plant with very beautiful Flowers, good against Stoppages, Stone and Strangury.

Freyinus, the Ash-tree, whose Seed, powder'd and taken in Wine, forces Urine, and is good for the Droply.

Frey, Fight, Scuffle, Quarrel.

To Frey, to fret as Cloth or Stuff does by rubbing, or over-much wearing.

Among Hunters, a Deer is said *To Frey her Head*, when she rubs it against a Tree, to renew it, or to cause the Pills of her new Horns to come off.

Freak, a Whimsy or Maggot; and idle Conceit.

Fream, (in *Husbandry*) Arable, or Plough'd Land worn out of Heart, and laid Fallow till it recover.

To Fream, a Term apply'd by Hunters, to a Boar that makes a Noise in Rutting-time.

Frederick, (*Germ.* Rich Peace) a proper Name, of which there have been Three Emperours of *Germany*, and as many Kings of *Denmark*.

Fredithold, (*Sax.* very free) a proper Name of Women.

To Free, to set, or make free, to deliver: In Sea-affairs, the Pump *free*s the Ship, when it throws out more Water than comes in by Leakage: On the contrary, when the Men cannot discharge the Water as fast as it Leaks in, their usual Phrase is, *The Pump cannot free her*: The bailing or lading Water out of a Boat, is likewise call'd *freeing the Boat*.

Free-bench. See *Frank-Bank*.

Free-booter, a Soldier that makes Inrodes into an Enemy's Country for Cattel, or any other Commodity; a Soldier that serves for Plunder without Pay: Also a Pirate, or Rover at Sea.

Free-hold, a certain Quantity of Ground beyond, or without the Fence; as of Two Foot and a Half, &c. which is claimed in some Places.

Free Chappel, (as some say) is a Chappel founded within a Parish, over and above the Mother-Church, to which it was free for the Parishioners to come, or not to come: Or rather, *Free Chappels* are those of the King's Foundation, exempted or freed from the Jurisdiction of the Ordinary: See *Chappel*.

Free-stoll or **Fridstoll**, (*Sax. s. e.* the Stool of Peace) a certain Stone-Chair plac'd in a Church near the Altar, to which Offenders us'd to fly for Sanctuary: Of these there were many in *England*; but the most famous was that which King *Athelstan* set up at *Beverley*, in Honour of *John* of *Beverley*, Archbishop of *York*.

Free-hold or **Frank-Tenement**, (in Common Law) is that Land or Tenement, which a Man holds in Fee, Fee-tail, or at least for Term of Life: It is also sometimes taken in Opposition to Villenage.

Free-hold in Deed, is the actual Possession of Lands or Tenements in Fee, &c.

Free-hold in Law, is the Right that a Man has to such Lands or Tenements, before his Seizure or Entry upon them.

Freeholdets, they that enjoy a Freehold, so call'd because they hold Lands or Tenements Inheritable, by a perpetual Right to them and their Heirs for ever.

Free-stone, a kind of Stone dug up in several parts of *England*, that works like Alabaster, and is of excellent use in Building, &c.

Free-Warren, the power of granting or denying Licence to any, to Hunt or Chase in such or such Lands.

Freeze, a sort of Woollen-cloth, probably so call'd, because it was first invented or made by the *Frisons*: Also a Term in *Architecture*. See *Frize*.

In *Gunnery*, the same as the Muzzle-ring of a Cannon; all the Rings near the Mouth are also sometimes call'd the *Freezes*.

Freezing Mixture, (among Naturalists) that which is mixt together, in order to cause other Bodies to freeze or congeal into Ice; as all sorts of Salt, Spirit of Wine, Oil of Vitriol, &c. mingled with Snow.

Freezland Horse. See *Chevaux de Frise*.

Friend, (old Word) strange.

Fremund, (*Sax.* free Peace) a Proper Name.

French-beans or **kidney-beans**, a sort of Pulse.

French-men, a Word anciently us'd to signify every Foreigner or Out-landish Man.

French-Parigold, a kind of beautiful Flower.

French-Box. See *Leues Venera*.

Frendless-man, a Word us'd by our *Saxon* Ancestors for an Out-law'd Person; perhaps because upon his being debarr'd from the King's Peace and Protection, he was deny'd all help of Friends after certain Days.

Frensy or **Frenzy**, a sort of Madnes, or Dotage.

Frequency, (*Lat.*) the frequent, or often repeating of a thing.

Frequent, that happens often, usual, common, ordinary.

To **frequent**, to haunt; or visit often, to go, or resort often to; to converse, or keep-Company with.

Frequentative, (in *Grammar*) a Term apply'd to such Verbs as denote the repetition of an Action.

Fresca, (in old Records) Fresh Water, Rain, or a Land-flood.

Frescades, (*Ital.*) shady cool Walks, Bowers, or other Refreshments in the heat of Summer.

Fresco, as *To walk in Fresco*, i. e. to take the fresh Air. *To Drink in Fresco*, to Drink cool Liqueurs.

To **paint in Fresco**, to Paint upon bare Walls, Cielings, &c. before the Plastering be dry, that the Colours may sink in.

Fresh-Dissuin, (Law-Term) that Dissuain, which a Man may seek to defeat of his own Power, without the help of the King or the Judges.

Fresh-tine, that which was levy'd within a Year past.

Fresh-force, a Force done within Forty Days.

Fresh-gale, (in Sea-Language) is when a Wind blows immediately after a Calm.

Fresh-man, a Novice, or young Student in a University, College, &c.

Fresh-shot, (among Sea-men) is when any great River falls into the Sea, so that it is fresh Water for a Mile or Two at the Mouth of that River; which sometimes happens accidentally, by the sudden descent of Land-waters, and it is accordingly call'd *A great*, or *A small Fresh-shot*.

Fresh-suit, (in Common Law) is such an earnest following of an Offender, as never ceases from the time of the Offence committed or discover'd, till he be apprehended, or seiz'd.

Fresh-suit **with in the View**, impowers the

Officers that pursue Trespassers in the Forest, to seize them, even without the Bounds of it.

Fresh-water Soldier, a raw unexperienced Warriour; also an Herb so call'd.

Fret, a Fume, or heat of Passion; also a particular Stop in a Musical Instrument, such as are usually distinguished by Strings or Wires ty'd round it at certain Distances.

In *Heraldry*, **fret** is a Bearing, wherein several Lines run crossing one another, which is sometimes made up of Eight Pieces, and then 'tis expres'd to be so; but if it consist of more, it is termed *Frette*. See *Diaper'd*.

Fretted, that has the Skin rubb'd off. *Viols*, *Lutes*, and other Instruments are said to be *fretted*, when they have their several Frets or Stops marked upon them.

Friable, (*Lat.*) that may be easily crumbled, broken, or divided into small Parts, by rubbing.

Fribbling, captious, impertinent, trifling; as a *Fribbling Question*.

Friborg, **Friburg**, or **Friburg**, (*Sax.*) a Surety for the Peace or good Behaviour; the same in the *Saxon* Times as the *French* Frank-Pledge since the Conquest. See *Frank-Pledge*.

Fricandos, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a sort of *Scotch* Collops made of thin slices of Veal, well larded and stuff'd; which are afterwards to be dress'd in a Stew-pan, close cover'd over a gentle Fire.

Fricalles or **Frically**, a Dish of fry'd Meat, as of Chickens, Rabbits, *Scotch* Collops, &c.

Frication or **Friction**, (*Lat.*) Rubbing: In *Physical* Prescriptions, a rubbing or chafing any part of the Body either dry, with the Hands or Linnen-cloths, or moist with Waters, Oils, Ointments, &c.

Friday, the sixth Day of the Week, anciently set a-part by our *Saxon* Ancestors, for the Worship of the Goddess *Friga*; which See.

Good Friday, the *Friday* next before Easter, appointed by the Church to be kept Holy, in remembrance of Christ's Passion.

Friendly Society, one of the Offices settled in *London*, for the Insuring of Houses from Casualties by Fire: The Reward or Consideration-Money paid for Insuring, to the Value of 100 l. in this Office, is 1 s. 4 d. per Annum for Seven Years. The Device of it is a Sheaf of Arrows, and the Number of Houses insur'd since, A. D. 1684. is 12500.

Frier, (*Fr.*) a Monk or Religious Person: Of these there are Four principal order or Branches, viz. First, *Minors*, *Franciscans* or *Grey Friars*. Second, *Augustines*. Third, *Dominicans*, or *Black Friars*. Fourth, *Carmelites* or *White Friars*; which See in their proper Places.

In the Art of Printing, a **frier**, is a Sheet or Page so ill worked off at *Preis*, that it can hardly be read.

Friga, a certain Idol Worshiped by the *Saxons* in old Times, under the form of an *Hermaphrodite*.

Frigat, (*Fr.*) a small Man of War, built somewhat lower and longer than others, for swift Sailing; and not having above Two Decks.

† **Frigefaction**,

Fridge(action, (*Lat.*) a cooling, or making cold.
Frigeratory, a Place to make or keep things cool.
Frigid, cold, impotent, slight.
Frigid Zone. See *Zone*.
Frigidarium, a Place in the Baths at *Rome*, to cool the People; a cold Bath, or a Bath of cold Water.
Frigidity, Coldness, Inability for the Sports of *Venus*.
Frigorifick Particles, (in *Philos.*) small Particles of Matter essentially cold, which entering and piercing other Bodies, produce in them that Quality which is called cold.
To Frill, (in *Falconry*) as the Hawk *frills*, i. e. trembles, or shivers.
Fringilla, or **Frigilla**, (*Lat.*) the Chaffinch, or Spink, a Bird.
Fringillarius, or **Fringillarius**, the Sparrow-Hawk, an Hobby or Musker.
Friperer, one that scours and trims up old Apparel to sell again; a Broker.
Fripery, the Place where such Friperers drive their Trade; a Street of Brokers, as *Long-lane* in *London*: Also Stuff of little Value, Lumber, Trumpery.
To Frisk, to leap or jump up and down.
To Frisk, (in *Traffick*) to sell Goods at time, or upon Trust.
Frit, Salt, or Ashes fry'd or bak'd together with Sand.
Fritb, anciently signify'd a Plain between Woods, and in *Chaucer* a Wood: Also all Hedge-wood except Thorns. The *Saxons* made use of the Word to express Peace or Liberty; but it is now taken especially in *Scotland*, for an Arm of the Sea, or Mouth of a great River.
Fritsburgh. See *Friburgh*.
Fritsbrech, (*Sax.*) the breaking of the Peace.
Fritsboken, or **Fritsbocne**, a Liberty, Privilege, or Power of having Frank-pledge.
Fritillary, (*Lat.*) a sort of Flower which is often very finely chequer'd, and resembles the shape of a Dice-box, whence it has its Name.
Fritolous, that is of no Account or Value; vain, slight, sorry, pitiful, trifling.
Fritze, or **Freetz**, (in *Architect.*) a part of the Entablature, between the Architrave and the Cornice.
To Frizzle, to curl or crisp.
Frodoziel, or **Freomoztel**, (old Law-Term) an Immunity, or free Pardon, granted for Murder or Man-slaughter.
Frog, a creeping Creature, of which there is a sort in *Virginia*, eight or ten times as big as any in *England*, that make a Noise like the bellowing of a Bull: Also a kind of Fish; also the Frush of a Horse's Foot.
Frog-bit, an Herb much of the Nature of, if not a kind of Water-Lily.
Frog-grass, or **Lead-grass**, an Herb.
Frog-lettice, another kind of Herb.
Froile, a sort of Pancake, made of Flower, Eggs and Bacon.
Frolick, a Whim, a merry Prank.
Frolicksome, or **Frolick**, full of Frolicks, merry, jocund.
Fronduosity, a being full of green Leaves. In *Architecture*, a Representation of Leaves, just under the Architrave.
Frons, (*Lat.*) the Fore-head, the upper part of the Face.
Front, The Fore-part of a thing, or of a Building, Room, &c. In Perspective, the Orthographical Projection of an Object upon a Parallel Plane: In *Fortification*, the Face of a Work, or that part which is comprehended between the Points of any two neighbouring Bastions.
In the Art of War the **front** is the foremost Rank of a Battalion, Squadron, or other Body of Men.

To front every way, is when the Men are fac'd to all sides.

Front-line, a Term in Perspective. See *Line of the Front*.

Front-stall, a part of a Horse's Bridle.

Frontal Bone, the Bone of the Forehead.

Frontale, (*Lat.*) a Frontlet or Forehead-cloth; the Front-stall of a Horse-bridle: Also an outward Medicine apply'd to the Forehead in Distempers of the Head.

Frontalis, (in *Anat.*) a pair of Muscles that draw up and wrinkle the Skin of the Forehead; taking Rise from the upper Part of the *Os Frontis*, near the *Coronal Suture*.

Frontatum, a Term us'd by Herbalists to signify, That the Leaf of a Flower call'd *Petalium* grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps is bounded by a Right-line. 'Tis taken in Opposition to *Cuspidatum*, which expresses, that the Leaves of a Flower end in a Point.

Frontiers, the Limits or Borders of a Country or Province.

Frontinack, a kind of rich luscious Wine made at *Frontinac*, a Town near *Montpellier* in *France*.

Frontis Os, or **Coronale**, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Bone of the Skull almost of a round Figure, which joyns the Bones of the *Sinciput* and Temples, by the *Coronal Suture*, as also those of the Upper Jaw, by the *Transversal Suture* and the *Os Sphenoides*, or Wedge-like Bone by the *Sphenoidal Suture*.

Frontispiece, the facing, or Fore-front of a Building; also an Emblem or Picture set before the Title of a Book, to shew the Design of it.

Frontlet, an Attire for the Forehead, a kind of Forehead-cloth formerly worn by Women.

Fronton, (in *Architect.*) a Member that serves to compose an Ornament, raised over Cross-works, Doors, Niches, &c. sometimes making a Triangle, and sometimes part of a Circle: It is otherwise call'd a *Pediment*, and *Faustum* by *Vitruvius*;

To frote, (old Word) to rub.

The **frounce**, a Disease in a Hawk's Tongue, also certain Warts or Pimples in a Horse's Palate: See *Camery*.

Frow, a Dutch Word for a Woman.

Froward, peevish, cross, surly, stubborn, saucy.

Frower, an Edge-tool, us'd in cleaving Lathes.

Frozen Zones. See *Zones*.

Fructiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Fruit; as some Trees are *fructiferous*, some not. 'Tis also apply'd by the Lord *Bacon* and others to such Experiments in Natural Philosophy, as bring Gain or Profit to those that make them.

To fructify, to make fruitful, to bring forth Fruit, to prosper or thrive.

Frugal, thrifty, sparing, temperate, sober.

Frugality, Thriftiness, Sparingness in Expences, good Husbandry, Temperateness, Soberness.

Fruggin, a Fork to stir about the Fuel in an Oven.

Fruit, the Product of the Earth, Trees, Plants, &c. Also a Desert or Banquet of sweet-meats: Also Profit taken of Goods, Rent, Revenue; Benefit; Advantage.

Fruitage, all manner of eatable Fruit; also branched Work, or the Representation of Fruit in Carving or Painting.

Fruitery, A Place for the keeping of Fruit; a Fruit house or Fruit-loft.

Fruitful Signs, (in *Astrol.*) are *Gemini*, *Cancer*, and *Pisces*, so called, because if the Moon and Principal Significators be in any of those Signs and strong; there's no doubt the enquiring Party will have Issue.

Fruitti n, (*Lat.*) Enjoyment.

Frumen, the upper part of the Throat, also a kind of Pulse.

Frumenta, or **Frumentaceous Plants** (among Herbalists) such Plants as have their Culm or Stalk pointed, and their Leaves like Reeds; bearing their Seed in Ears like common Corn; these are the larger sort of Culmiferous Plants, and otherwise call'd *Cereales*.

Frumentatores, or **Frumentarii**, (among the Romans) were Officers who brought Corn for Cities or Armies, or receiv'd that which some Provinces furnish'd the Common-wealth with: Also Purveyors for the Army, who distributed every Day, a certain Quantity of Corn to each Soldier.

Frumentum, all manner of Corn or Grain for Bread; especially Wheat and Rye.

Frumenty, or **Furmity**, a kind of Potage made of prepared Wheat, Milk, Sugar, Spice, &c.

Frumgild, (in the Saxon Laws) a Payment made to the Kindred of a slain Person in Recompence of the Murder.

Frumstoll, a Mansion-house, or chief Seat of a Manour.

To **Frumpe**, to flout or jeer; to taunt or snub.

Frustra Terra, (in old Latin Records) untill'd waste Ground.

Frustr, or **Frog**, a part of a Horse's Foot next the Heel.

Frustrare Terram, (in ancient Deeds) to break up new Ground.

Frustrata Domozum, House-breaking by Thieves.

Frustrata Terra, Land newly broken or lately plough'd up.

Frustraneous, that is in vain, or to no purpose.

To **Frustrate**, to deceive or disappoint, to make void.

Frustration, a frustrating, deceiving, or disappointing: In *Astrology*, it is a kind of Debility or Weakness, which happens to a Planet, when it is coming towards Conjunction with another, but before they are joynd, one of them becomes retrograde; by which means the Design is frustrated.

Frustum, (*Lat.*) a Fragment, a broken Piece, a Gubbet: In *Mathematicks*, a Piece cut off, or separated from a Body; as the *Frustum of a Cone or Pyramid*, i. e. a part or piece of it usually cut off by a Plane Parallel to the Base. In Gauging there are also *Frustum's* of Conoids, Spheroids, &c.

Fruiter, a Shrub, a Sprout; also an Herb with a great Stalk.

Fruitation, the sprouting or shooting forth of young Sprigs.

Fruiticose Stalks, (among Herbalists) those that are of a hard woody Substance.

Fry, the Spawn of young Fish, a Multitude or Company.

Fryth. See *Fritb*.

Fuage, or **Focage**, (*Fr.*) Hearth-money, an Imposition of Twelve-pence for every Fire-hearth, formerly laid upon the Dukedom of *Aquitaine* by *Edward* the Black Prince.

Fub, as a fat *Fub*, i. e. a little plump Child.

Fucus, (*Lat.*) red Alkanet or Elkanet, an Herb us'd in Dying, with which Women painted their Faces; a Disguise or Cheat; also the Drone-bee, an Insect.

To **Fuddle**, to overcharge with Drink, to make one drunk.

Fuel. See *Fewel*.

Fuer, (*Fr.* Law-term) flying or escaping by Flight: *Fuer en fait* is when a Man does actually fly or run away: *Fuer en Ley*, is when being call'd in the County, he appears not till he be outlaw'd.

Fuga, (*Lat.*) Flight, running away, Banishment, a Race or Course; shunning or eschewing.

Fuga Demonum, the Herb *St. John's Wort*.

Fuga Vacui, Nature's Endeavour to avoid a *Vacuum*; a Notion of the *Peripateticks* and some other

ancient Philosophers, who held, That Nature abhors such a *Vacuum*, or empty Space, as is void of all Body.

Fugalia, Feasts kept in the Month of *February* by the *Romans*, in Remembrance of the Liberty restor'd to the Common-wealth, after the Kings were driven out of *Rome*.

Fugile, an Imposthume in the Ears.

Fugitive, one that flies out of his Country; a Deserter or Run-away.

Fugitive's Goods (in a Law-sense) the Goods of one that makes his Escape from Justice, upon Felony, which being found after the Flight are forfeited to the King, or to the Lord of the Manour.

Fugue, or **Chace**, (in *Musick*) a Point consisting of several Notes, begun by some one single Part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth and sixth Parts, according to the Nature of the Composition, repeating the same or such like Notes: So that the several Parts answer or come in one after another in the same manner; the leading Parts flying as it were before those that follow.

Double Fugue, is when two or more different Points move together in a Fugue, and are chang'd by turns one with another, by the several Parts.

Fulbert (*Germ.* full bright) a proper Name of Men.

Fulcrum, (*Lat.*) a Stay or Prop; also a Term in

Mechanicks. See *Hypomochlion*.

To **Fulfil**, to accomplish or perform.

Fulgency, Glisteringness or Brightness.

Fulgid, bright, shining.

Fulguration, a lightning or flashing of Fire in the Clouds, which appears before the Thunder: In *Chymistry*, an Operation, by which all Metals except Gold and Silver, are meteoriz'd, or reduc'd into Vapours and Fumes by means of Lead put in the Coppel, and the vehement Heat of a well kindled strong Fire.

Fulica, (*Lat.*) a Sea-fowl like a Coot; a Moorhen, or Fen-duck.

Fuliginous, sooty or full of Smoak; as *fuliginous Vapours*.

Fuligo, Reech or Soot of the Chimney; also a Milt, Darkness, Blackness: In a Physical Sense Sulphureous, foul and thick Vapours breath'd out at the Mouth, or thro' the Pores of the Body.

Fullage, Money paid for the fulling of Cloth.

Fuller, one that fulls, mills, or scours Cloth.

Fullers Earth, a congeal'd Substance mixt with Nitre, which makes it scour like Soap: It is digg'd out of Pits about *Brickhill* in *Beaufordshire*, and thence carry'd to most parts of the Kingdom: Being dissolv'd in Vinegar it disperses Pimples and Pusles, checks Inflammation, and cures Burns.

Fullers-wood, or **Fullers-thistle**, an Herb.

Fulmart, a kind of Pole-cat.

To **Fulminate**, (*Lat.*) to thunder out; as *To fulminate an Excommunication*.

Fulminating Powder. See *Aurum fulminans* and *Pulvis fulminans*.

Fulmination, a Crack or Clap of Thunder. In *Chymistry*, it is when Metals or Minerals heated in the Crucibles make a great crackling Noise. See *Detonation*.

Fulmineum Telum, or **Fulminans Lapis**, the Thunder-stone, a kind of hard Stone, commonly suppos'd to fall out of the Clouds with a Clap of Thunder.

Fulsome, noisome, loathsome, distastful, nasty, filthy

Fumagium, (in old Latin Records) Fumage, Dung, or manuring with Dung: Also Smoak-farthings, or customary Payment from every House that had a Chimney or Fire-hearth.

Fumaria, or **Fumus Terra**, Fumitory or Earth-smoke, an Herb that purges Cholera and purifies the Blood; being also much us'd in the Leprosy, Itch, *French-Pox*, and other Diseases.

Fumathoes, or **Fumadoes**, Pilchard garbaged, salted and dry'd in Smoke; so call'd in *Italy* and *Spain*,

Spain, where they are carry'd in great Quantities.

To **Fumble**, to handle or go about a thing unskilfully or awkwardly, to towze or rumble.

To **Fume**, to smoke, steem, or raise up in a Fume or Vapour; to chafe, or be in a Fret.

Fumets, or **Fewmets**, the Ordure or Dung of Hart, &c.

To **Fumigate**, (Chymical Term) to make one mixt Body receive the Fume or Smoke of another.

Fumigation, a perfuming with the Smoke of Sweet-wood, or other Matter, either for qualifying the Air, or helping some kind of Distempers; in *Chymistry* a fumigating or smoking, an Erosion, or eating away of Metal by Smoke or Vapour.

Fumitory, an Herb of a biting Quality, and hot in the first Degree. See *Fumaria*.

Fummer, or **Fulmart**, a Pole-cat.

Fumous, or **Fumy**, apt to fume up, that sends Fumes into the Head, heady.

Function, the performance or exercise of any Office or Duty; a particular Calling or Employment: In a Physical Sense, the same as Action; an effective Motion produc'd in any part of a Living Creature, by the proper Aptitude or Fitness of such a Part for the uses appointed by the Author of Nature.

Fund. See *Fond*.

Funda, (*Lat.*) a Sling, an Instrument made of Ropes to cast forth Stones with a great Violence; also a Satchel or Purse; a Casting-net.

Fundament, one's Back-side, Breech, or Buttock.

Fundamental, that serves for the Foundation or Ground-work; principal, chief.

Fundamental Diagram, a Projection of the Sphere in a Plane, &c.

Fundamentals, fundamental Principles, main Points of any Art or Science.

Fundator, a Founder, especially of a Church, College, Hospital, or other Publick Building; which Title in the old Religious Houses was equivalent to *Patron*.

Funditores, (among the *Romans*) the Slingers, who were a part of their Militia, trained up to cast Stones or Darts out of a Sling.

Fundus, Land or Ground, with a House belonging to it; a Close, a Bottom.

Fundus Plantæ, (among Herbalists) the bottom of a Plant or Herb, where the Stalk and Root just meet and joyn.

Funeral, belonging to a Burial, as *Funeral-Sermon*, *Ticket*, *Torch*, &c. Also Substantively taken for the Burial it self, especially if accompany'd with Pomp and Ceremony.

Funeral Oblations. See *Oblations*.

Funerary, that relates to a Funeral or Burial; as *Funerary Expences*.

Fungites (*Lat.*) the Mushroom-Stone, a kind of Stone so call'd from its shape.

Fungous, full of holes, like a Mushroom or Sponge, light and spongy.

Fungus, a Mushroom or Toad-stool, growing from Trees and Shrubs, or immediately out of the Earth: In *Surgery*, a soft spongy Flesh, that grows upon Wounds or Sores; also a spongy Swelling upon Tendons bruis'd or weaken'd by some Hart.

Funicular *Diopthesis*, that which *Francis Linus* duces against the Spring and Weight of the Air, so as to explain the rising and falling of the Quick-silver in a Barometer or Water-glass, by means of a *Funiculus*, or little String at the Top, being of a very fine thin Substance, which is continually drawing it self up or is stretch'd out more, according to the different Temperature of the outward Air.

Funicularis. See *Catenaria*.

Funiculus, a small Rope, Cord or Line; also an ancient *Egyptian* Measure of 60 Furlongs, in length about 6 *English* Miles.

In *Anatomy* **Funiculus** is taken for the Navel-string of a young Child, a skinny Channel which reaches from the Navel to the *Placenta* in the Womb, its use being to convey the Mother's Blood by the Veins therein to the Child for its Nourishment, and to carry back that which is unfit for this purpose to the *Placenta*, by the Arteries. It is otherwise call'd *Ductus Umbilicalis*, *Laqueus*, and *Intestinum*.

Funk, a strong rank Smell, particularly that of stinking Tobacco.

Funnel, an Instrument to convey Liquors into a Vessel; also the upper part of a Chimney.

Fur (*Lat.*) a Thief or Robber: Also a kind of Insect call'd a Thief, which gets into Bee-hives and devours the Honey; it is bigger than a Bee or Drone, and of a darker Colour.

Furacity, an Inclination to Steal or Pilfer; Thievishness, Thievery.

To **Furbish**, to polish or make bright.

Furbisher, one that furbishes Swords, &c. a Sword-Cutler.

Furbote, **Fyrbote**, or **Fite-bote**, (*Sax.*) a Liberty granted by the Lord to his Tenant, to take Underwood for Fewel and other Uses in his Family.

Furca, (*Lat.*) a Fork, a Pitch-fork: Also a kind of forked Gibbet that Slaves and other Malefactors among the *Romans* carry'd to the place of Execution, upon which they were often Nail'd, and sometimes Whipt to Death.

Furca & Fossa, (in old Records) a Jurisdiction for punishing Felons, *i. e.* Men by Hanging, and Women by Drowning.

Ad **Furcam & Flagellum**, a Law-Phrase, signifying the meanest servile Tenure or manner of holding Land, when the Bond-man was at his Lord's Disposal for Life and Limb.

Furcale Os, **Furcula superior**, or **Furcella**, (in *Anat.*) the upper Bone of the *Sternum*, or Breast-bone otherwise call'd *Jugulum*.

Furche or **Fourche**, (*Fr.* in Heraldry) a kind of Cross in a Coat of Arms that is forked at each end.

Furcendal, **Fardingel**, or **Feting of Land**, the fourth part of an Acre, which in *Wiltshire* is still call'd a *Furdingale*, and in some other Parts a *Furthindale*.

Furandel, or **Fruudel of Corn**, contains two *Gawms* or Gallons, *i. e.* the fourth part of a Bushel.

Furfuration, the falling of Dandriff or Scurf from the Head, when it is comb'd.

Furfures, Scales that fall from the Head, and sometimes from other parts of the Body, which happens when the *Cuticula* or Scarf-skin is separated from the *Cutis*, or real Skin.

Furious, full of Fury, raging, mad, frantick; fierce.

To **Furl**, (*Sea-Term*) to wrap up and bind any Sail close to the Yard.

Furling-Lines, small Lines made fast to the Top-sails, Top-gallant-sails, and Miffen Yard-Arms, to furl up those Sails.

Futlong, a Measure which in most places contains forty Poles or Pearches in length, being the eighth part of a Mile.

Furlough, a License granted by a superiour Officer in War to an inferiour Officer or Soldier, to be absent for a while from his Charge.

Furmetry. See *Fruumenty*.

Furnace, a Kiln for Brewing and other Uses, of these the Chymists have several sorts, as the *Reverberatory*; which see.

Robeable Furnace, a Furnace, whose shape is like that of the Reverberatory, and which is usually made of a Paste consisting of three parts of Powder of broken Pots, and two parts of Clay, well temper'd together with Water.

Furnace, or **Furnace for Fusions**, is so call'd because the Wind comes with force to blow the Coals, in order to *fuse* and melt the Matter in the Vessels call'd Crucibles or Coppe's.

Furnage, a Fee paid to the Lord of the Manour by his Tenants, for baking their Bread in his common Oven; also the usual Profit allow'd to private Bakers.

To **Furnish**, (*Fr.*) to find, provide or supply; to give or afford.

Furniture, whatever is requisite for the furnishing of a Houle, &c. Among Taylors the Skirt, Hanging sleeves, and other under-work belonging to a Child's Coat, &c.

Furniture of a Dial, Lines that are drawn on it for Ornament, as the Parallels of Declination, Length of the Day, Points of the Compass, the *Babylonish* and *Jewish* Hours, &c.

Furnivals, an ancient Family, Lords of *Fernham* in *Buckinghamshire*, who hold their Lands by this Tenure, *viz.* to find the King upon his Coronation-Day a Glove for his Right Hand, and to support his Right Arm while he holds his Scepter.

Furnivale Inn. See *Inns of Chancery*.

Furnus, (*Lat.*) a Furnace or Oven, especially such a Furnace or Place where Fire is kept for Chymical Uses.

Furo, the Fitchet or Fitchow, a little Wild Beast.

Furule, (*Fr.*) a kind of little Meteor appearing amidst the Sails of a Ship, especially upon an approaching Storm, and by some call'd *St. Hermes's Fire*.

Furoz, (*Lat.*) Fury, Madnes, Rage.

Furoz Uterinus, (*i. e.* Womb-fury) a strange Distemper, which provokes Women to transgress the Rules of common Modesty, without restraint.

Furz, the Skin of certain Wild Beasts, which are of several sorts, as Calaber, Foins, Genets, Lucerns, Martons, Manevers, Sables, &c. which see in their proper places.

In Heraldry **Furrs** are us'd in the doublings of the Mantles belonging to a Coat of Arms, and sometimes in the Coat it self, being generally of two Colours.

Furting, (in Sea-Affairs) is a laying on double Planks on a Ship's sides after she is built, which is termed *Plank upon Plank*; but more properly it is a ripping of the Planks, and putting new Timbers upon the former Timbers, and on them other Planks, which is done to make a Ship bear the better Sail.

Furrow, a Trench or Drain in Land, either left by the Plough, or otherwise made.

Furtive, (*Lat.*) done by Stealth or Privily, secret.

Furunculus, a little Thief; also a kind of Weasel; also a Boil, a Swelling as big as a Pigeon's Egg, puffed up and painful, especially when it begins to ripen and putrefy; a kind of mild Carbuncle.

Fury, Rage, Madnes, Frenzy, violent Passion, Fierceness.

Furies of Hell, feign'd by the Poets to be the Daughters of *Acheron* and *Night*, nam'd *Alecto*, *Megera*, and *Tisiphone*, whose Office was to torment the Minds of lewd Transgressours; whence 'tis said of a terrible Scolding Woman, *That she is a meer Fury*.

Furz, a well known prickly Shrub, which us'd in Physick opens Stoppages of the Liver and Spleen, helps the Jaundice, provokes Urine, and cleanses the Kidneys from Gravel and Stone bred therein.

Fusarole, (in *Architect*) a small round Member, cut in form of a Collar, with somewhat long Beads, under the *Echinus* or Quarter-round of some Pillars.

Fuse, a Term in Gunnery. See *Fidd*.

Fule, **Fulee** or **Fusel**, a Pipe fill'd with Wild-fire, or some such Composition, and put into the Touch-hole of a Bomb or Granado to fire it.

Fulee, or **Fusil**, a kind of short Musket, or light Gun, with a Fire-lock.

Fulee, or **Fuly** of a *Warch*, that part about which the Chain or String is wound, and which the Spring draws; in larger Works going with Weights 'tis call'd the Barrel, and is made in form of a Cylender.

Fusibility, (*Lat.*) aptness or easiness to be melted.

Fusible, or **Fusile**, that may be melted.

Fusil, a kind of Spindle anciently us'd in Spinning: In *Heraldry* a Rhomboidical Figure, more slender than a Lozenge, and somewhat resembling such a Spindle.

Fusileer, a Foot-Soldier armed with a Gun call'd a *Fusil* or *Fulse*, which is generally slung: The Artillery is guarded with a Regiment of Fusileers.

Fusilly, (in *Heraldry*) is when the Field of an Escutcheon is divided throughout into Fusils; as be *bars Fusil*, *Sable*, and *Ermin*.

Fusion, a fouding or melting: In *Chymistry* it is the melting of Metals or Minerals by the force of Fire, so as to make them put on the form or appearance of a fluid Body.

Fust, (in *Architect*) the Shaft, Trunk, or Body of a Pillar.

Fustian, a kind of a Stuff made of the Down of a certain Fruit growing in *Egypt*; also Bombast, nonsensical Discourse, or affected Style in Writing.

Fustick a sort of Wood brought from *Barbadoes*; *Jamaica*, &c. and us'd by Dyers.

Fusty, that has a rank smell, stinking.

Futtle, (*Lat.*) a Vessel with a wide Mouth and narrow Bottom, us'd in the *Roman* Sacrifices to hold the Lustral Water for the Purifications; so call'd because it spilt what was put into it if it were set on the Ground.

Futillity, Emptiness, Lightness, Vanity, Silliness.

Futtocks, (Sea-Term) the compassing Timbers in a Ship that make the Breadth of it, and are scarf'd upon the Ground-Timbers; those below next the Keel are call'd the *Ground-Futtocks*, and the other the *Upper-Futtocks*.

Future, (*Lat.*) that shall or will be, about to be hereafter.

Future Tense, a Term in *Grammar*. See *Tenses*.

Futurition, (in *Philos.*) a future Existence or Being.

Futurity, the Time that is to come, or the future State of Things.

Fuze, a Pipe for a Bomb. See *Fuse*.

To **Fuzz**, to ravel or run out, as some sorts of Stuff and silk do.

Fyeringa, (*Sax.*) a Military Expedition, or a going out to War at the King's Command, which, upon refusal or neglect, was punish'd with a *Firde-nite*, or Fine, at the King's Pleasure.

Fy-elctun, (old Word) Light'ning.

Gaal, (*Heb.* Abomination) the Son of *Ebed*, who marr'd up the *Sechemites* against *Abimelech*, and took the City of *Sechem* by Storm.

To **Gab**, (old Word) to prate or lye.

Gabarage, that which *Irish* Goods are wrapped in.

Gaberdine, a Shepherd's course Frock, or Cloak, made very strong and thick to bear out the roughest Weather.

Gabberies, Mockeries, Gibes, wily Deceits.

To **Gabble**, to talk fast, to prate or prattle, to chat or chatter.

Gabel, (*Fr.*) an Excise in *France* upon Salt: In our old Records, Charters, &c. it is taken for a Rent, Custom, Duty or Service yielded or done to the King, or to some other Lord.

Gabonnado.

Cabionnado, a Bulwark or Defence made with Gabions.

Cabions, or **Cannon-Baskets**, (in *Fortif.*) great Baskets 5 or 6 Foot high, and about 4 Foot Diameter at top and bottom, which being fill'd with Earth are plac'd upon Batteries, Breast-works, Lodgments, &c. to secure Men against the Enemy's Fire.

Cable-end (in *Architect.*) the Head or Top front of a House or Building; some take it for the Front-piece or fore-part.

Cablocks, Artificial Spurs made of Brass, Iron, or Silver, and fix'd on the Legs of such Cocks as want their natural Spurs: Some call 'em *Gaffs*.

Cabantobirt, an ancient People of *Great Britain*, who inhabited some part of *Yorkshire*.

Cabriel, (*Heb.* the Strength of God) an Angel mention'd in the Holy Scriptures, and thence taken for a proper Name of Men.

Cad, (*i. e.* a Troop or Band) the Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*, and Father of one of the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*; also a Prophet, who convers'd with King *David*.

Cad, or **Geometrical Pearch**, a Measure of Ten Foot, and in some Places but Nine Foot.

Cad of Steel, a small Bar or piece of Steel to be heated in the Fire, and quench'd in any sort of Liquor.

To **Cad up and down**, to roam, rove, or range about.

Cad-fly, or **Cad-ber**, a kind of Insect that stings Cattle.

Cadling, (old Word) Straggling.

Caff, an Iron Hook to pull great Fishes into a Ship; also an artificial Spur for a Cock. See *Gablocks*.

Caffle, part of a Cross-bow.

Cafold-gild, (*Sax.*) the Payment of Tribute or Custom; it is also sometimes taken for Usury.

Cafeland or **Cafuland**, Land liable to Tribute or Tax.

Cagates, (*Gr.*) Jet, a Stone which when rubb'd smells like Brimstone, and takes fire immediately; so call'd from *Gaga*, a City of *Lycia* in the lesser *Asia*, where there was good store of it.

Gage, a Rod to measure Casks with; a *Ship's Gage* is so many Foot of Water as she draws, or so many Foot as she sinks in the Water: In a Law-sense *Gage* signifies a Pawn or Surety.

To **Gage**, or **wage Deliverance**, is to give Security that a thing shall be deliver'd.

To **Gage**, or **Gange**, to measure with a Gage, in order to find the Capacity or Content of any Vessel that holds Liquors, Powders, Meal, &c.

To **Gage a Ship afloat**, (among Seamen) is to stick a Nail into a Pike or Pole, and put it down by the Rudder, till it catch hold under it, so as to know by that means how much Water the Ship draws.

Weather-gage, when one Ship has the Wind, or is in the Weather of another, she is said to *have the Weather-gage* of her.

Gager, **Gauger**, or **Gawger**, an Officer having Authority to give a mark of Allowance to all Tuns, Pipes, Hogsheds, Barrels, &c. of Wine, Ale, Beer, Oil, Honey and Butter, before they be sold in any place.

To **Gaggle**, to cry like a Goose.

Gaging, or **Gauging**, the Art of measuring solid Bodies, especially those concave Solids or hollow Vessels, which are in use among Brewers, as Tuns, Backs, Hogsheds, Barrels, &c.

Gaging-rod, an Instrument to measure Vessels of any sort of Liquor, commonly made with three Joints, and a Semicircle to take Diameters.

Gaiety, (*Fr.*) Gallantry, Cheerfulness, Pleasantness, good Humour.

Gaillac, or **Galliac**, Wine, a sort of *French* Wine, so call'd from *Gaillac*, a Town of *Languedoc*, where it is made.

To **Gain**, to get or win, to obtain or carry.

Gainage, or **Wainage**, a Word anciently us'd to signify all Plough-tackle, and necessary Implements of Husbandry; in a Law-sense, the Profit arising from the Tillage of Land held by the meaner sort of Soke-men.

Gainery, or **Gainure**, (*Law-Term*) Tillage or Husbandry; the Profit thence arising, or of the Beasts us'd therein.

To **Gainstay**, to speak against, to withstand in Words, to deny.

Galactites, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone, so call'd because it is as white as Milk: Also a sort of Earth call'd *Milk-marle*, good to breed Milk in Womens Breasts.

Galatophori Ductus, (in *Anat.*) certain Vessels, which (according to some Modern Authors) convey Milk and the Humour call'd *Chyle* from the Guts, to the Glandules or Kernels of the Breast.

Galades, a sort of Shell-fish, commonly call'd *Long Oysters*.

Galanga, a Plant brought from *China* and the *East-Indies*, whose Root is almost of the same Shape and Quality with Ginger.

Galaxy, (*Gr.* in *Astron.*) a broad white Circle in the Sky call'd *The Milky-Way*, made by the Light reflected from a great number of small Stars: Also a Stone of Milk-white Colour. See *Milky Way*.

Galbanetum, (*Lat.*) a Medicinal Composition made of *Galbanum*.

Galbanum, a kind of strong-scented Gum issuing out of a Plant call'd *Fennel-Giant*, which grows in *Syria*.

Galbula, a Bird call'd a Witwall or Woodwall.

Galbulus, the Nut or little round Ball of the Cypress-tree; also a kind of Bird the same as *Galgulus*.

Gale, a blast of Wind; also a kind of Herb: Among Sea-men, when the Wind blows gently, so that the Ship may bear her Top-sails a-trip, *i. e.* hoisted at the Highest, it is call'd a *Loose-gale*; when the Wind is very high, it is termed a *fresh*, *kiff*, or *strong Gale*. In fair Weather when there is but little Wind, that Ship which finds most of it, and sails fastest, is said *To Gale away from the other*.

Galea, (*Lat.*) a Helmet or Head-piece, a Pain in the Head so call'd, because it takes in the whole Head like a Helmet: Also a Term of Art us'd when the Head of an Infant newly born, is cover'd with part of the Membrane, or Skin call'd *Anneos*: Also a Chymical Vessel upon which a Retort is plac'd.

Galeate flowers. See *Cucullate flowers*.

Galega, Goats-rue, an Herb excellent against the Plague.

Galeges, or **Galages**, commonly call'd *Galloshoes*; a kind of Shoo, in use among the ancient *Gauls*, from whom the Word is deriv'd.

Galena, (*Gr.*) a sort of Oar in Mines that affords Silver and Lead.

Galen, a famous Physician of *Pergamus*, who flourished under the Emperor *Commodus*, and wrote many excellent Books, which are still extant.

Galenicall, or **Galenicall Physick**, that which is grounded on the Principles of *Galen*, and often oppos'd to the Chymical Method of Practice.

Galenist, one that embraces the Grounds of that Art, fetch'd from *Galen*.

Galcon. See *Gallion*.

Galeopsis, (*Gr.*) *Hungary* or blind Nettle, stinking dead Nettle; the Juice of which with Vinegar is good for the Piles, takes off Warts, and dissolves hard Swellings.

Galeos, a Fish like a Lamprey.

Galeotes, a kind of Lizzard, an Enemy to Serpents.

Galarticulate flowers. See *Cucullate flowers*.

Galerita,

Galerita, (*Lat.*) the crested Lark, a Bird; also the Sea-Lark, a Fish.

Galeus Rhodius, a sort of Sturgeon.

Galgulus, a Bird, which if one see that has the Yellow Jaundice, the Person recovers and the Bird dies.

Galingale, a sort of Water-flag.

Galliot. See *Gallior*.

Gallium, or **Gallium**, Cheese-rennet, or our Lady's Bed-straw; the Herb or the Powder of it stops Bleeding, and is good for Cancerous Ulcers.

Gall, one of the Humours of the Body.

To **Gall**, to fret or rub off the Skin; to teaz or vex; to annoy or dammage.

Gall-nut, a kind of Fruit that grows on an Oak, us'd in Dying, and to make Ink. See *Galls*.

Galla, (*Lat.*) the Gall-nut or Oak-apple.

Galla Polchata, a sweet-smelling Confection, made and sold by the Apothecaries.

Gallant, (*Fr.*) fine, spruce, civil, accomplish'd; couragious, brave.

A **Gallant**, a Lover, an Admirer of the Female Sex; a Spark, a Beau, especially one that keeps Company with a marry'd Woman.

To **Gallant**, to court a Woman in the way of a Gallant.

To **Gallantize**, to play the Gallant.

Gallantry, or **Gallantness**, courteous Behaviour, Genteelness, genteel or courtly Way; Courtship; also Bravery, remarkable Courage, or Valour.

Galleass, a great double Galley.

Galleypalpens, or **Galleypalpen**, a sort of Coin brought in by the *Genoese* Merchants, who traded hither in Gallies; and forbidden by *Stat.* 3. *H. 5.* See *Galley-men*.

Gallery, (*Fr.*) a kind of Balcony that surrounds a Building; or a Passage leading to several Apartments of a great House. In a Ship, it is that beautiful Frame, which is made on the out-side of the Stern, and to which there is a Passage out of the Captain's sleeping-room, or great Cabin.

In *Fortification*, **Gallery** is a cover'd Walk across the Ditch of a besieged Town, already fill'd with Faggots and Bains: 'Tis made of Timber fixt in the Ground; the sides of it are Musket-proof, consisting of a double row of Planks lin'd with Iron-plates; and the Top is loaded with Earth or Turf, to secure the Miners from the Enemy's Fire.

The Term **Gallery**, is also us'd for the Branch of a Mine, *i. e.* a narrow Passage under Ground, leading to the Mine that is carry'd on under any Work design'd to be blown up.

Gallery-ladder in a Ship. See *Ladders*.

Galley, a kind of Sea-Vessel with Oars, much us'd in the Mediterranean Sea.

Galley-foist. See *Foist*.

Galley-men, certain *Genoese* Merchants formerly so call'd, because they usually arriv'd in Gallies, landed their Goods at a Place in *Thames-street* nam'd *Galley-key*, and traded with their own small Silver Coin call'd *Galley-half-pence*.

Galley-worm, an hairy Insect, whose Legs on each side seem to resemble the Oars of a Galley.

Galliac. See *Gaillac*.

Galliard, (*Fr.*) a kind of merry Dance.

Gallicane, (*Lat.*) belonging to *France*, or the *French* Nation, as the *Gallicane Church*.

Gallicism, an Expression according to the Propriety of the *French* Tongue.

Gallistrifa, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd Yellow or White Rattle.

Galligaskins, a sort of wide Slops or Breeches, that take Name from the *Gascoons* or Inhabitants of *Gascony* in *France*, who first brought them in use.

Gallimatofry, a Hotch-potch made up of several sorts of Meat minc'd together; a kind a Hash:

'Tis so called either because it was given to *Galley*, slaves, or first invented by the *Gauls*.

Gallian, (*Lat.*) an Hen, a well known Fowl.

Gallina Africana, the Guinney-hen.

Gallinago, a Wood-cock: *Gallinago Minor*, the Snipe or Snite.

Gallinula, a little Hen.

Gallinula Chlozopus, the Moor-hen. *Gallinula Erythropus*, the Runner. *Gallinula Serica*, the Velvet-runner.

Gallion, or **Galleon**, a large sort of Galley, having four Decks, and only using Sails; such as the *Spaniards* make use of in War, and to convey the Yearly Stock of Bullion or Plate from their Dominions in the *West-Indies*.

Galliot, a small Galley.

Gallium. See *Galium*.

Gallon, an *English* Measure containing two Pot-tles or four Quarts. The *Irish* Gallon contains 224 solid Inches for Wine or Brandy.

Galloon, a kind of Silk or Ferret-Ribbon, us'd for binding the Edges of Garments, &c.

Gallop, the swiftest Pace of a Horse: Whence a Man is said *To ride a Gallop to the Gallows*, when he is eager in taking lewd Courses.

Gallo-pavo, (*Lat.*) the Turkey-cock.

Gallothes, or **Gallotheses**, a sort of Leathern Case, which some wear in Winter over their Shoes, to keep them clean, and their Feet from the Wet.

Gallows, a Frame of Wood upon which Malefactors are hang'd; also a wicked Rascal that deserves to be executed; also a part of a Printing-press.

Galls, certain rough wild Fruits that grow upon Mast-bearing Trees, especially Oaks in *Bohemia* and *Spain*, on whose Trunks and Boughs they often stick without Foot-stalks: They are of a very binding Quality, so as to draw together loose Parts, streng-then weak ones, and stop Fluxes.

Gallus, (*Lat.*) a Cock, a well known Fowl.

Gallus Gallinaceus, the House or Roof-cock.

Gallus Indicus, the Turkey-cock.

Galnes, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) signifies any kind of Satisfaction for Murder or Manslaughter.

To **Galpe**, (old Word) to belch.

Galveda, or **Gelatina**, a Jelly usually made of the gristly parts of Living-creatures, as of Calves-feet, &c.

Gamازهز, (*Arab.*) certain Images or Figures of things curiously wrought by Nature.

Gamaliel, (*Heb.* God's Reward) a *Jewish* Rabin, who was Tutor to *St. Paul*.

Gambado's, (*Ital.*) a kind of open Boots made of Leather, for a Man to put his Legs into when he rides instead of Stirrups; from the *Indian* Word *Gamba*, a Leg.

Gamberia, or **Gambria**, (in old *Latin* Writers) a Military Boot or Defence for the Legs.

Gambols, certain Sports or Tumbling Tricks in use about *Christmas*-time, from the same Original *Gamba*; because they that shew Feats of Activity, have occasion to toss up their Legs.

Gammon-Essence, (in *Cookery*) is made of thin Slices of Gammon of Bacon dress'd in a Stew-pan with a Ragoo, and afterwards strain'd through a Hair-sieve; to be put into all sorts of Messes in which Gammon is used.

Gammot, a kind of Incision-Knife.

Gamsut, the first Note in the Scale of Musick; also the Scale it self commonly so call'd. See *Scale of Musick*.

To **Ganch**, to throw one from a high Place upon sharp Hooks or Iron-spikes; a particular way of executing Malefactors us'd in *Turkey*.

Gander, a Male Goose.

Gander-gosses, an Herb.

Ganet, a sort of Bird.

Gang, a Company, a Crew, taken for the most part in a bad Sense: In Sea-Affairs *Gangs* are the several Companies of Mariners belonging to a Ship, and employ'd in executing their respective Watches, Works, &c. especially those that are appointed to Man the Long-boat, Barge, or Shallop, and are commonly call'd the *Boatswain's-Gang*, or *Cockswain's-Gang*.

Gang-flower, a certain Flower which flourishes in Procession, so nam'd from the old Word to *Gang*, i. e. to go, because at that Time Solemn Processions are made for surveying the Bounds of Parishes.

Gang-way, (Sea-Word) all the several Ways, Entrances or Passages from one Part of a Ship to the other, so that whatever is put in any of those Passages is said to be *put and laid in the Gang way*.

Gang-week, the next Week but one before *Whitsunday*, so nam'd from the old Word to *Gang*, i. e. to go, because at that Time Solemn Processions are made for surveying the Bounds of Parishes.

Ganges, a very great River that rises out of the *Scythian Mountains*, and runs thro' the midst of *India*.

Gangtators, or **Gaugtators**, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) Officers whose Business is to examine Weights and Measures, mark Cloth, &c.

Ganglion, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) a Tumour or Swelling void of Pain that arises upon the Tendons and Nervous Parts, proceeding from a Fall, Stroke, or otherwise; also a Sprain, the spraining of a Nerve or Sinew.

† **Gangrel**, a tall ill-shap'd Fellow.

Gangrene, or **Gangreen**, a beginning of Putrefaction or Mortification of a Member, a dreadful Symptom attended with a Cadaverous or Carcass-like Stench, an Inflammation, and such intolerable Pain, as if a burning Coal were laid on the grieved part, which rises up to a great Swelling, and appears generally of a dusky or blackish Colour; whence gross Errors and destructive Doctrines are said to be the *Gangrenes of true Religion*.

Gantlet, or **Gauntlet**, an Iron-Glove, a sort of Armour for the Hand.

Gantlop, or **Gantlope**, as to run the *Gantlope*, an usual Punishment among Soldiers, the Offender being to run with his Back naked thro' the whole Regiment or Company, and to receive a Lash with a Switch from every Soldier: It is deriv'd from *Gant*, a Town of *Flanders*, where this Punishment was invented, and the *Dutch* Word *Lope*, i. e. Running.

Ganymedes, the Son of *Tros*, King of *Troy*, whom *Jupiter*, (according to the Fable) taking the form of an Eagle, carry'd away into Heaven, for his admirable Beauty, and made him his Cup bearer; whence *Ganymed* is figuratively taken for an Ingle, or Boy hired to commit Sodomy.

Gabl, or **Jail**, (*Fr.*) a Prison.

Gaol-delivery, the clearing of a Prison, when the Condemned Prisoners are carry'd away to Execution, and such as are acquitted at their Tryal are set at Liberty.

Gap, an open Place in a Hedge or Wall, &c.

Garagay, the *Mexican* Kite that devours the Crocodile's Eggs.

Garamanties, (*Gr.*) a kind of Carbuncle, a precious Stone.

Garatronium Parmoz, a sort of Marble-stone, of a Gold Colour on a Purple Ground, with Lines resembling *Arabick* Letters: It is us'd in *Asia* among the Ornaments for the Body; Hasts for Knives, and Sword-hilts are also made of it.

Garb, Dress, or Attire, Carriage, or Behaviour. Wine that is of a quick or sharp Taste is also said to have a good *Garb*. In *Heraldry* White-sheaves are call'd *Garbs*, and signify Plenty or Abundance.

Garba Sagittarum, (in old Records) a Sheaf of 24 Arrows, otherwise termed *Shaffa Sagittarum*.

Garbage, the Tripe, Fat, Entrails, &c. of Cattel, any sort of Refuse.

Garbel, or **Garboard**, a Plank next to the Keel of a Ship.

To **Garble**, to cleanse from Dross and Dirt, as Grocers do their Spices; to pick or cull out.

Garbler of Spices, an Officer of great Antiquity in the City of *London*, who is impower'd to enter any Shop, Ware-house, &c. to view and search Drugs, Spices, &c. and to garble and cleanse them.

Garbles, the Dust, Soil, or Filth; so separated.

Garbling of Bow-staves, (in old Statutes) the sorting or culling out the Good from the Bad.

Garboard-Plank, (in Sea Affairs) the first Plank of a Ship fast'ned on her Keel on the outside.

Garboard-stake, the first Seam next to the Keel. See *Sirake*.

† **Garboil**, Tumult, Uproar, Disorder, Trouble.

Garbifer, (in the Practick of *Scotland*.)

Garco, or **Garrio**, (in old Records) a Poor Servile Lad, or Boy-Servant.

Garb, or **Guard**, (*Fr.*) Protection, Defence, especially that Care which is taken for the Safety of a Prince, &c. as the Life-guard, or Yeomen of the Guard; also the Hilt of a Sword, the Hem of a Garment, &c. In a Law-sense Guardianship, or Management of Children under Age, or Idiots. See *Guard*.

Writ of Garb or Ward, a Writ relating to Guardianship, or Wardship.

Garde-manger, a Store-house, or Cellar for Meat, or other Provisions; a Buttery.

Garde-stobe, a Wardrobe, or place to keep Cloaths in; also an Herb otherwise call'd *Poets-Rosemary*.

† **Garde-biant**, a Wallet for a Soldier to put his Victuals in.

Gardecant, or **Gar-du-cord**, is that which stops the Fusee of a Watch when wound up, otherwise call'd *Gar-du-gut*, and *Guard-cock*.

Garden, a Plot of Ground belonging to a House, or otherwise, curiously manur'd and furnish'd with variety of Plants, Flowers, Fruits, &c.

To **Garden a Hawk**, (in *Falconry*) is to put her on a Turf of Grais to cheer her.

Gardeyne, an old *French* Law-Word for *Gardian*, or *Warden*.

Garde, ne de l'Estemery, *Warden of the Stanneries*. See *Stanneries*.

Garde, ne del' Eglise, a *Church-Warden*; of whom there are two chosen of every Parish, to have the keeping and Care of the Church-Goods, to settle Rates, and Provision for the Poor, &c. See *Church-Warden*.

Garcian, or **Guardian**, one that has the Custody or Charge of any Person or Thing, especially he that has the Care of bringing up or protecting such People as are not of sufficient Discretion to guide themselves and their own Affairs, as Children and Idiots.

Garcian, or **Guardian of the Spiritualities**, he to whom the Spiritual Jurisdiction or Government of any Diocess is committed during the Vacancy of a Bishop's See.

Guardian of the Peace. See *Conservator of the Peace*.

Garcian, or rather **Warden of the Cinque-Ports**, a principal Magistrate that governs those Havens in the East part of *England*, which are commonly call'd the *Cinque-Ports*, i. e. the five Ports or Harbours, who there has the same Jurisdiction that the Lord High Admiral of *England* has in other Places. See *Cinque Ports*.

Caré, a kind of courtie Wooll, full of Hairs, such as grows about the Pizzle or Shanks of Sheep.

To **Caré**, (old Word) to cause, as he *gared him to die*.

Gargatecu,

Gargaveon, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the same as the *Epiglottis*, or Cover of the Wind-pipe.

Gargarism, a liquid Medicine to wash or cleanse the Throat and Mouth, by holding the head backward, and gargling the Liquor to and fro in the Palate, without swallowing.

Gargantua, the Name of a great Giant or Monster, from the *Spanish* Word *Gargantua* a Throat.

Garret, a Distemper in Cattle, that cause their Eyes and Lips to swell, and Blisters on their Tongues.

Gargison, an old Term us'd by Hunters for the chief part of the Heart in a Deer.

Gargle, the Gullet of the Throat.

To **Gargle**, to wash the Mouth and Throat with any convenient Liquor.

Garish, gorgeously cloath'd; gaudy or gay.

Garland, an Ornament for the Head made of Flowers in form of a Crown. In Sea Affairs, a Collar of Rope wound about the Head of the Main-mast to keep the Shrowds from galling.

Garlick, a sort of Plant.

Garnetium. See *Granary*.

Garnitures, (in ancient Writers) Garniture, Furniture, Ammunition or Implements of War.

Garnet, (Sea-Term) a Tackle with a Pendant-rope coming from the Head of the Main-mast, and a Block or Pulley strongly fasten'd to the Main-stay, to hoist all the Casks into a Ship, and such Goods as are not over weighty.

Garnishment, (in old *Latin* Records) any manner of garnishing, or trimming of Cloaths, or wearing Apparel.

Garnish, (*Fr.*) a Fee which Prisoners give their Keepers at their Admittance into Prison: Also Money spent upon their Fellow Prisoners.

To **Garnish**, (in *Cookery*) to set out a Dish with proper Furniture. To *Garnish the Heir* is to warm the Heir; a Law-term.

Garnisher, a Term us'd in the Sheriff's Court at *Guild-hall*, for the Party in whose Hands another Man's Money is attached within the Liberties of the City of *London*.

Garnishment, a Warning given to any for his Appearance, for the better clearing of the Cause, and informing of the Court.

Garniture, Furniture, the trimming of a Suit with Ribbons, precious Stones, &c. as a *Garniture of Diamonds*.

Garre, a kind of Disease that happens to Hogs.

Garriſon, A Place where Forces are put into Winter-quarters; or the Soldiers themselves that defend any Town, fortify'd Place, or strong Hold.

Garulity, (*Lat.*) Talkativeness, Prating, Babbling, or Chattering.

Garlumme. See *Gerfuma*.

Garter, or *Order of the Garter*, a Noble Society of Knights call'd Knights of the Garter, first founded by *K. Edward III.* for his many signal Victories, particularly one wherein (as it is said) the King's Garter was us'd for a Token: This Order consists of 26 Martial and Heroical Noble-men, of whom the King of *England* is the Sovereign, and the Garter which every Companion is oblig'd daily to wear, is blew, adorned with Gold and precious Stones, with this Motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y pense*, i. e. Evil to him that Evil thinks. See *Knights of the Garter*.

Garter, is also the Name of the principal King at Arms, created by *K. Henry V.* whose Office is to order and dispose the Coat armour of the Knights of the Garter and chief Nobility: In Heraldry *Garter* signifies the Moiety or half of a Bend. See *Bend*.

Garth, a North Country Word for a Yard, Backside, or little Close.

Garth, or *Fish-garth*, a Wear or Dam in a River for the catching of Fish.

Garth-man, (in old Statutes) one that owns an open Wear, where Fish are catch'd.

Gatus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Lobster, of which the Ancients made a Pickle, as we do of Anchovies.

Gas, a Word which *Van Helmont* chiefly makes use of to signify a Spirit not capable of being congeal'd.

Gascoyns, the hinder Thighs of a Horse.

Gas-bound, or **Gas-bound**. See *Gaze-bound*.

Gash, a deep Cut.

To **Gash**, to gape for Breath.

Gasnels, (old Word) Terrour, Dread.

Gaster, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) sometimes signifies the whole lower Belly, sometimes the Womb, and sometimes the Stomach.

Gastly, looking frightfully like a Ghost, dreadful.

Gastrica, or **Gentriculatis**, (in *Anat.*) the upper Branch of the *Splenick Vein*, so nam'd because it is bestow'd on the Stomach.

Gastricus Succus, the Juice of the Stomach.

Gastrocnemium, (*Gr.*) the Calf of the Leg, so call'd from its swelling like a Belly; whence its Muscles are termed *Gastrocnemii*.

Gastrocnemius Externus, a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, which with the *Soleus* or *Gastrocnemius Internus*, makes up the Calf of the Leg, and is also call'd *Gemellus* from its being as it were double: When this Muscle acts the Foot is said to be extended or pull'd backward.

Gastrocnemius Internus, a Muscle of the Foot plac'd under the *Gastrocnemius Externus* and *Plantaris*; being otherwise call'd *Soleus* from its Figure, resembling a Sole-Fish. These Muscles are serviceable, in Walking, Running, Leaping, &c. and bear up the *Tibia* in standing.

Gastroepitloica, the Vein and Artery that goes to the Stomach and Gawl.

Gastrophagia, a sowing up of Wounds in the Belly.

Gastrostomy, a cutting open of the Belly and Womb, to take out a Child.

Gate (in *Fortif.*) a Door made of strong Planks with Iron-bars, to keep out an Enemy; which ought to be in the middle of a Courtin, that it may be well defended by the Flanks and Faces. Also when Huntsmen endeavour to find a Hart by his blot, &c. and mind his Steps, they say, *they knew him by his Gate*.

Gather-bag, (among Hunters) the Bag or Skin inclosing a red Deer in the Hind's Belly.

Gauze, (old Word) a Toy or Trifle.

To **Gauze**, (old Word) to mock, to scoff at.

Gautes, double Commons, such as are allow'd on gaudy Days.

Gaudy, over-gay, affectedly fine, flaunting; as a *gaudy Suit of Clothes*.

Gaudy Days, certain Festival Days observed in Colleges and Inns of Court.

Gavel, (*Sax.* Law-word) Tribute, Toll, Custom; yearly Rent, Revenue or Payment, of which there were in old Times, several kinds, as *Gavel-corn*, *Gavel-malt*, *Oat-gavel*, &c. Also the Division of a Country in *Wales*. See *Rhandix*.

Gavel-bred, Provision of Bread or Corn reserv'd as a Rent, to be paid in kind by the Tenant.

Gavellet, an ancient Custom in *Kent*, whereby the Tenant in Gavel-kind shall forfeit his Lands and Tenements, as a Distress to the Lord of whom they are holden, if he withdraws his due Rents and Services.

Gavelgida, or **Gavelgida** (in old Records) that yields Rent, or Yearly Profit.

Gavelherie, or **Gavelery**, the Duty or Work of Ploughing so much Earth or Ground, done by the Tenant for his Lord.

Gavel

Gabel-kind, an equal Division of the Father's Land at his Death among all his Sons, or of a Brother, dying without Issue, among all his Brethren: This Custom is still in use in some parts of *England*, especially in *Kent*, *Urchensfield* in *Herefordshire*, &c. and the Term is deriv'd from three *Saxon* Words, *Gife*, *Eal*, *Cyn*, i. e. given to all the Kin.

Gabelmed, the Duty or Work of mowing Grass, or cutting Meadow Land, requir'd by the Lord from his Customary Tenant.

Gabelreap, the Duty of Reaping at the Command of the Lord of the Manour.

Gavellester, a certain Measure of Rent-Ale, one of the Articles anciently charg'd on the Stewards and Bailiffs of Manours belonging to the Church of *Canterbury*.

Gaveling-men, were Tenants that paid a reserved Rent, besides certain Customary Duties to be done by them.

Gauge. See *Gage*.

Gavia, (*Lat.*) the Sea-Gull, or Sea-Mew, a sort of Wild Fowl.

Gaunt, (old Word) Lean; also the chief City of *Flanders*, said to have 20 Islands and 48 Bridges within the Walls.

Gauntree, a Stilling, or Wooden Frame to set Casks on.

Gabot (*Fr.*) a kind of Dance.

Gawgeon, or *Gawgeator*. See *Gager*.

Gawn, or *Gaan*, a Country Word for a Gallon.

Gawz, a thin sort of Silk Stuff.

Gay, (*Fr.*) given to Mirth and Jollity, cheerful, pleasant, fine, neat, spruce.

Gazety. See *Gazety*.

Gaynarium, **Gainagium**, or **Wainagium**, (in old *Latin* Records) Wainage, Plough-tackle, or Instruments of Husbandry.

Gayret-stee, a Shrub, otherwise call'd *Prick-wood*.

To **Gaze**, to stare, or look earnestly upon.

Gazehound, or *Gast-hound*, a kind of Dog that hunts by light, so as to make excellent Sport with the Fox and Hare.

Gazel, a kind of *Arabian* Deer, or the Antelope of *Barbary*.

Gazette, (*Fr.*) a News-book, or Paper, giving an Account of News and Affairs transacted in several Countries.

Gazetteer, a Writer or Publisher of Gazettes.

Gazon, a Turf, a green Turf: In Fortification *Gazons* are Soda, or pieces of Earth cover'd with Grass, about a Foot long, and half a Foot thick, cut square like large Bricks, and us'd to face the outside of Works made of Earth, to keep it up and prevent its mouldering: They are also often laid on Planks in Traverses made to pass a Ditch, to secure them from Fire.

Gazal and **Subt**, certain Weeds growing in *Egypt*, of which being burnt to Ashes, the finest sort of *Venice-Glasses* are made.

Geat, or **Geer**, Stuff, Womens Attire, Harness, or Horse-Trapping.

Geat n. (old Word) rare.

Geburship, (*Sax.* Law Term) Neighbourhood, adjoining Town or Territory.

Geburtius, a Country, Neighbour, an Inhabitant of the same *Geburship*, or Village.

Gedaliah, (*Heb.* the Greatness of the Lord) a Governour set over a Remnant of the Jews left at *Jerusalem* during the *Babylonish* Captivity.

Gehenna, a Valley near *Jerusalem*, otherwise call'd *Tophet*, where the *Israelites* threw their Children into the Fire, offering them in Sacrifice to an Idol of *Baal*; whence the Word is figuratively taken for Hell, or the place of Everlasting Torments in the Future State.

Gelatina, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd by Physicians, &c. for any sort of clear gummy Juice, as the Juice of Fruits, the Jelly of Quinces, &c.

Geld, **Guelo**, or **Gulst**, Money, Tribute, or Tax, also Satisfaction or Amends made for a Crime!

Geldable, or **Giltable**, liable to pay Tribute, or Tax; whence one of the three Divisions or Parts of the County of *Suffolk* is call'd *The Geldable*, the other two being *St. Edmund's* and *St. Andrew's* Liberties.

Geldy-rose, a sort of Flower.

Gelleminum, (*Lat.*) *Jessemin*, a sweet Shrub us'd by Perfumers.

Gemelles, (in *Heraldry*) the bearing of Bars by Pairs or Couples in a Coat of Arms, as *He bears Gules on a Chevron Argent, three Bars Gemelles Sable*.

Gemellus, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Elbow, so call'd from its double Rise, viz. from the upper part of the Shoulder-blade inwardly, and from the upper back part of the Shoulder-bone; it is inserted to the upper and outward part of the *Ulna*, and its use is to stretch out the Elbow: Also a Muscle of the *Thigh*, the same as *Gastrocnemius externus*; which See.

† **Geminarton**, a doubling, redoubling, or repeating.

Gemini, (*Lat.*) Twins, two Children born at one Birth; also one of the Twelve Signs of the *Zodiac*, being the third in order, and thus mark'd, (♊) also a Constellation, or cluster of Stars, call'd *Caster* and *Pollux*: In *Anatomy* a pair of Muscles that serve to move the Thigh outward.

Geminous Arteries, (according to some Anatomists) two small Arteries which pass down to the Joynt of the Knee, between the Processes of the Thigh-bone.

Gemites, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone, in which one may see two white Hands holding one another.

Gemita, (*Lat.* among Herbalists) the swelling Bud of any Tree when it is beginning to bear, otherwise call'd *Oculus*; also a Gem, Jewel, or precious Stone.

Gemma Sal, or **Sal fossile**, a sort of common Salt which is taken out of Pits, and shines like Crystal.

Gemmots, or **Gemmots-ring**, a double Ring, with two or more Links.

Gemoniz Stalz, or **Gemoniz Gradus**, a kind of Gibbet or Gallows in *Rome*, upon which Malefactors were Hang'd, and afterwards dragg'd with a Hook into the River *Tyber*.

Gemete, (*Sax.*) an Assembly or Meeting, a Court of Judicature.

Gemuria, (*Lat.*) a Corn, or other Distemper in the Toes.

Gena, the Cheek, part of the Face from the Nose to the Ears; also the Chin and Jaw-bone.

Geudarmer, (*Fr.* i. e. Men at Arms) Horse-men, who formerly fought in compleat Armour, now a particular Body of Horse in *France*, consisting of nine independent Troops, Commanded by Captains Lieutenants, the King himself being their Captain.

Gender, (i. e. Kind) a Term in *Grammar*; the difference of Nouns as they are declined, with a Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter Article; which See in their proper places.

Epicene Gender. See *Epicene*.

Genealogist, (*Gr.*) one skill'd in the Method of describing Pedigrees.

Genealogy, a Description of the Stock, Lineage, or Pedigree of any Family or Person.

General, (*Lat.*) belonging to all Kinds, Common

General Officers. See *Officers*.

General Synod. See *Synod*.

A **General**, the principal Governour of a Religious Order, the chief Commandor of an Army

also a Beat of Drum so call'd, being the first that gives notice early in the Morning for the Foot to be in readiness to march.

Generalissimo, or **Generalissimus**, a Supreme General, one that commands other Generals; a Commander in Chief.

Generality, the Whole or the greatest Part; as *The Generality of the People, the Generality of Men*: Also the District, Jurisdiction, or Extent of the Publick Office of the Treasurers of *France*.

To **Generate**, to ingender, or beget.

Generated, or **Genited Quantity**, (a Mathematical Term) whatever is produc'd in *Arithmetick*, by Multiplication, Division, Extraction of Roots, &c. Or in *Geometry*, by finding out Area's, Contents and Sides, or extreme and mean Proportionals.

Generating Line, or **Figure**, (in *Geom.*) is that which by its Motion or turning about produces any other Figure: Thus a Right-line moved parallel to its self is said *To generate* a Parallelogram, and a Parallelogram turn'd about one of its Sides, as an Axis generates or produces a Cylinder.

Generation, a generating, begetting, or a bringing forth: In Philosophy, it is defin'd to be a natural Action, whereby a Living-creature begets another like it of the same kind: Or it is the Production of any thing in a natural Way, which before was not in Being: It is also taken for a Lineage, Race, or Decent.

Generative, that serves to beget; as *The generative Faculty*.

Generosa, a Law-Term for a Gentlewoman; so that if she be nam'd *Spinster* in any Original Writ, Appeal, or Indictment, she may abate and quash the same.

Generosity, Greatness of Soul, Courage, Bravery, Liberality.

Generous, noble, free, bountiful.

Genesis, (*Gr.*) Generation, Original, Rise: A Title given to the first Book of *Moses*, because it treats of the Creation or beginning of the World. In *Geometry*, the forming of any plain or solid Figure, by the Motion of some Line or Surface, which Line or Surface is call'd *the Describunt*, and that according to which the Motion is made, is termed *the Dirigent*. See *Generating Line*.

Genet, a kind of *Spanish Horse*; also a sort of Cat bred in *Spain*, somewhat bigger than a Weasel, of a gray or black Colour; but the Furr of the Black is more valuable.

Genève, an ancient large and populous City on the Lake *Lemon* in *Savoy*, next the Borders of *Switzerland*: Also a kind of strong Water so call'd.

Genial, (*Lat.*) festival, joyful, merry.

Geniculum, (*Lat.*) a little Knee; among Herbalists, the Joint or Knot in the Stalk of a Plant.

Genioglossum, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a pair of Muscles, that proceed inwardly from the fore-part of the lower Jaw under another pair call'd *Geniohyoides*, and are fasten'd into the Root of the Tongue.

Geniohyoides, a Muscle which with its Partner arises from the inward and lower Seat of the Chin, and is let into the upper part of the Bone nam'd *Hyoides*.

Genista, **Genesta**, or **Genestra**, (*Lat.*) Broom, a Shrub of good Use against the Dropsy, and all Stoppages of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Genistella, sweet Broom, Heath, or Ling.

Genital, generative, serving to Generation, as *The Genital Member*.

Genitals, the Male's privy Parts, *viz.* the Spermatick Vessels, the Testicles, and the *Penis*.

Genitive Case, (in *Grammar*) one of the Six Cases, by which Property or Possession is chiefly imply'd: In *Greek* and *Latin* its Termination is vary'd from the Nominative Case, as *Domini* from *Domi-*

nus; but in the Modern *European* Languages it is distinguish'd by an Article; as *del, du*, and in *English* of, &c.

Genius, a good or evil Spirit suppos'd to attend upon every Person; which the Ancients likewise allow'd to each Province, Country, or Town, to Forests, Fountains, Trees, &c. Also a Man's natural Disposition or Indowment, Temper, or Inclination.

Genitt, or **Genutting**, a kind of Apple which is ripe before any others.

Genit, that is in a good Garb, fine, spruce, gay.

Genieel, having the Air or Carriage of a Gentleman; handsomly clad, neat, gallant, noble.

Gentian, an Herb otherwise call'd *Fell-wort*; and first found out, as some say, by *Gensium* King of *Illyrium*: The Root of it is good in the Plague, and other infectious Distempers; also for Stoppages of the Liver, Spleen, &c.

Gentianella, a sort of *Gentian*.

Gentil, a sort of Maggot or Worm, often us'd for a Bait to catch Fish.

Gentiles, (*Lat.* in *Grammar*) those sorts of Nouns which betoken a Man's being of such or such a Country; as *Anglus, Græcus, Italus*, &c.

The **Gentiles**, the Heathen, or Heathenish People.

Gentilism, Heathenism, the Opinion or Practice of Heathens.

Gentility, the Quality or Degree of a Gentleman.

Gentle, moderate, mild, civil, obliging, tame.

Gentleman, a Person of Honourable Extraction, one whom his Birth and Race have made noble.

Gentry, the Order or Rank of Gentlemen, descended of ancient Families that have always born a Coat of Arms; the lesser Nobility, *i. e.* all from Barons downward, *viz.* Knights, Esquires and Gentlemen.

Genu, (*Lat.*) the Knee.

Genuflexion, a kneeling or bowing of the Knee.

Genuine, natural, proper, or true.

Genuine Teeth, the same as *Dentes Sæpientie*, which See.

Genus, (*Lat.*) Kindred, Stock, or Lineage; kind, sort, manner, or fashion: In *Grammar* a Gender, as the Masculine, Feminine, &c. In *Logick* one of the five Predicables, which contains the *Species*; an Idea so common and general that it extends it self to other Universal Ideas: Thus *Substance* is a *Genus*, with respect to *Substance extended*, which is a Body; and *Thinking Substance*, which is a Spirit.

In *Geometry*, a right-lined Figure of four Sides is a *Genus*, in respect of a Parallelogram or Trapezium.

Geocentrick, a Term apply'd by Astronomers to any Orb or Planet that has the Earth for its Center, or the same Center with the Earth.

Geocentrick Latitude of a Planet, is its Latitude seen from the Earth; or the Angle which a Line joyning the Planet and the Earth, makes with a Line that is drawn perpendicular to the Ecliptick.

Geocentrick Place of a Planet, is such as it would appear to us, from the Earth, if our Eyes were there fixed.

Geodæsia, the Art of surveying or measuring of Land.

Geometrical Numbers, such as are consider'd according to those common Names, by which Money, Weights, Measures, &c. are generally known or appointed by the Laws and Customs of several Nations.

Geoff, or **Goffe**, (Country-Word) a Mow, or Reek of Corn or Hay.

Geographer, one that treats of, or has Skill in Geography.

Geographical, or **Geographick**, belonging to that Science.

Geographical Mile, the Sixtieth Part of a Degree of a great Circle on the Surface of the Earth or Sea; the same as the Sea-mile or *Minute*.

Geographick Charts. See *Charts Geographick*.

Geography, a Description of the whole Globe of the Earth, with all its Countries, Parts, Bounds, Situations, and other remarkable Circumstances.

Geomancy, a Divination or Sooth-saying by certain Points or Circles made on the Earth.

Geometrical, or **Geometrick**, belonging to Geometry.

Geometrical Curves. See *Curves*.

Geometrical Plane. See *Plane*.

Geometrical Quotient. See *Division Geometrical*.

Geometrical Solution of a Problem, is when the Thing is solved according to the Rules of Geometry, and by such Lines as are truly Geometrical or agreeable to the Nature of the Problem.

Geometrick Place. See *Place Geometrick*.

Geometrician, one skill'd in the Science of Geometry.

Geometry, properly signifies the Art of measuring the Earth, or any Distances on it: But it is taken for a Science, which discovers the Magnitude or Greatness of Things precisely, with their Capacity, Extension, &c. being usually divided into Speculative and Practical.

Speculative Geometry, is a Science that treats of Magnitude or continu'd Quantity, with its Properties consider'd abstractedly, without any relation to material Beings.

Practical Geometry, is the Method of applying the former to Use and Practice, for the Benefit of Mankind; as measuring of Land or Solid Bodies, Dialling, Fortification, Sailing at Sea, &c.

Geoponical, belonging to Husbandry, or the Art of manuring and tilling the Ground.

George, (*i. e.* Husbandman) a Proper Name, the chief of which was *George of Cappadocia*, a Tribune or Colonel under the Emperor *Dioclesian*, who kill'd a huge Serpent in *Africa*, to which a Virgin was expos'd to be devour'd: And therefore some take this Champion for the same with our *St. George of England*, of whose Chivalry and Exploits so many Romantick Stories are deliver'd.

George Noble, a Gold Coin current at 6 s. 8 d. according to Stat. 1 *Hon.* 8.

Georgicks, Books that treat of Husbandry and Tillage; as *Virgil's Georgicks*.

Gerah, the least Silver Coin among the *Hebrews*, of which Twenty made a Shekel of the Sanctuary, value 7 d. ob. *English*: It is otherwise call'd *Agurah* and *Kesitah*.

Gerantes, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone, in Colour like a Crane's Neck.

Geranium, Stork-bill, Crane-bill, or Herb-Robert, which is good for cleansing Wounds, and Ulcers, stops Fluxes of Blood, and dissolves it when congeal'd.

Gerath, (*Sax.* all-towardliness) a proper Name of Men.

Gerfalcon, or **Gyrfalcon**, a Bird of Prey, that is of a Size between a Vulture and a Hawk, and of the greatest Strength next to the Eagle.

St. Germaine, a Sort of long and pretty big Pear.

Germander, an Herb, otherwise call'd *English Treacle*, being an approved Remedy against Hardness of the Spleen and Difficulty of Urine.

Germination, a springing or budding forth, blossoming or sprouting: Among Herbalists, the growing or sprouting out of Plants; or any Parts of them.

Germinis, (*in Husbandry*) young Shoots of Trees.

Gerontocomia, (*Gr.*) a part of *Physick* that shews

the way of Living for old Men, in order to preserve their Health.

: **Gerontocomium**, an Hospital or Alms-house for poor old People.

Gerula, a fine Powder made of some Sorts of Roots, as of *Snakeweed*, *Wake-Robin*, &c.

: **Gerula Serpentaria**, a Kind of Cerus, or Plaster made of the Roots of the Herb *Aron*, or *Cuckow-Pindle*.

Gerluna, or **Gerlunne**, (*in ancient Charters*) a Fine, or Income.

Gerlunarius, finable, liable to be amerced or fined at the Discretion of the Lord of the Manor.

Gertrude, a proper Name of Women, from the *Saxon* Words *Ger* and *Trude*, *i. e.* All-Truth.

Geruale, a proper Name of Men, from the *German* Word *Gervast*, *i. e.* all fast, firm, or sure.

Gerundive, (*in Grammar*) an Adjective made of a Gerund.

Gerunde, certain Parts of a Verb, so call'd from bearing a double Signification, both Active and Passive; they are peculiar to the *Latin* Tongue, and are three in Number, ending in *di*, *do*, and *dum*, as *Amandi*, of loving, or of being loved; *Amando*, in loving, or in being loved; *Amandum*, to love, or to be loved.

Gesamund, (*Sax.* assembled) a proper Name of Men.

Gessant, (*in Heraldry*) a Term us'd when a Lion's Head is born over a Chief.

: **Gestes**, the Furniture belonging to a Hawk.

Gest, (*old Word*) a Lodging, or Stage for Rest in a Progress or Journey.

Gestation, (*Lat.*) a bearing or carrying; in a Physical Sense, the Time during which a Child continues in the Mother's Womb.

Gesticulation, the using too much Gesture, or being too full of Action in speaking or discoursing; a Fault in some Orators and Preachers.

Gests, Noble Acts, or Warlike Exploits, as *The Gests of the Romans*.

Gesture, the Motion and Carriage of the Body or Way of Delivery in speaking.

Getaled, (*Sax.*) Numbred.

Gethbrech. See *Grithbrech*.

Gethyon, (*Gr.*) a kind of Onion for Sauce.

Geum, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Avens*, whose Root taken in Posset-drink is good against Tertian Agues.

Gewgaws, or **Gugaws**, Trifles for Children.

Gherkins, or **Guerkins**, a sort of pickled Cucumbers.

Ghetta, a kind of Mineral found in *Turkey*.

Whizzard, a sort of little Bag under the Throat of a Fowl.

Gibberish, Pedler's *French*, nonsensical Talk.

Gibberus, (*Lat.*) bunchy, bossed. In *Anatomy*, the backward and larger Process or Knob of the Bone of the Arm call'd *Ulna*, which ends in an obtuse Angle, and enters the hinder Cavity of the Shoulder.

Gibbet, a Frame of Wood like a half Gallows, set up for the Execution of Malefactors.

Gibbosity, (*Lat.*) a bunching or standing out of any Part, especially of the Back.

Gibbous, hunch-back'd, crump-shoulder'd, bossed, bunchy: Also a Term applied by Astronomers to the enlighten'd Parts of the Moon during her Course from Full to New, when the dark Part appears *falcated*, or horned, and the light one *gibbous*, or bunch'd out.

..To **Gibe**, to mock, flout, scoff, or jeer.

Gibelines. See *Guelphs*.

Gibere, a Pouch; a Word us'd by *Chaucer*.

Gideon, or **Gedeon**, (*Heb.*) a Breaker or Destroyer) the Son of *Joash*, and one of the Judges of *Israel*, who defeated a great Army of the *Midianites* with a Band of Three Hundred Men.

Gift-rope. See *Boat-rope*.
Giftra, (*Sax.*) Marriage.
Gigantick, (*Gr.*) belonging to Giants, Giant-like.
Gigantomachia, the War of the Giants against Heaven, often mention'd by the ancient Poets.
Gigg-mill, a Sort of Mill for the fulling of Woollen Cloth.
Gigge, (among Flax-dressers) a Hole dug in the Earth, where Fire is made to dry the Flax that is put over it.
 To **Giggle,** to laugh out, to laugh wantonly.
Giglet, or **Giglot,** a wanton Woman, or Strumpet. *Chaucer.*
Gigot, (*Fr.*) a Loin and Leg of Mutton cut out together; also a Kind of Hash, or minced Meat.
Gigs, a Sort of Swellings with black Heads that grow on the Inside of Hories Lips.
Gilbert, a proper Name of Men, signifying in the *German* Tongue God-like; others write *Gislobert*, i. e. bright Pledge.
Gilbertines, a Religious Order, founded by one *Gilbert* of *Lincolnshire*, Anno Dom. 1145. They first settled at *Sempringham*, and consisted of 700 Friars, and 1100 Nuns.
Gild, Guld, or Geld, a Tribute or Tax, an Amercement or Fine; also a Brotherhood, or Company of Men united together, with Laws and Orders made among themselves, by the Prince's License or Allowance.
Gild-Merchant, a Privilege whereby Merchants may hold Pleas of Land among themselves.
Gildale, a Computation or Drinking-Match, when every one paid his Club or Share.
Gilder. See *Guilder*.
Giles, a proper Name of Men.
Gilla Vitrioli, (among Chymists) Vomitive Vitriol, being only a Purification of White Vitriol.
Gill-creeper-ground, an Herb. See *Alsooiff*.
Gillet, a proper Name of Women.
Gilliflowet, a well known Flower, of which there are some that have the Scent of Cloves, and thence call'd *Clowe-gilliflowers*.
Gilliflower-Apple, an Apple of a pleasant Taste, and good for Cider.
Gilt-head, a Kind of Sea-fish, so call'd from its golden Colour.
 † **Gim,** pretty, spruce, neat.
Gimlet, a Piercer to broach a Vessel with.
Gimmer-lamb, or **Gammer-lamb,** a Country-Word for an Ewe-lamb.
Gimmel. See *Gemmow-ring*.
GIN, a Snare or Trap; also an Engine for raising or lifting up of great Guns.
Ginger, a Root that creeps along upon the Ground, with Knots and Joints, having a Taste like Pepper; it is brought from *Calecut* in the *East-Indies* both dry and preserv'd green with Sugar.
Gingerly, softly, or gently.
Gingibachtum, (*Lat.*) the Scurvey in the Gums and Arms.
Gingidium, the Herb *Cheruil*.
Gingiva, the Gum, a hard Sort of Flesh, in which the Teeth are set, and surrounded as it were with a Rampart.
Ginglymus, (*Gr.*) a joining of Bones, when the Head of one is receiv'd into the Cavity or Hollow of another, and again the Head of the latter into the Cavity of the other; as the joining of the Thigh-bone with the *Tibia*, and of the Shoulder-bone with the *Ulna*.
 To **Gingreat,** (old Word) to chirp as a Bird does.
Giunus, (*Lat.*) a Mungrel Creature bred of a Horse and a She-As.
 To **Gingle,** to make a noise like little Bells; to

use Words that have a chiming or affected Sound.

Gippon, (*Fr.*) a Jump, or short Coat.
Gipsies, a Crew of pilfering Stragglers, that pretend to tell People their Fortunes, corruptly so call'd for *Egyptians*, upon account of the Tawny Colour of their Skin. See *Egyptians*.
Giraffa. See *Camelopardalus*.
Girafol, a Sort of precious Stone, or Gem, of a whitish shining Colour, which sends forth a golden Lustre when plac'd towards the Sun, and therefore commonly call'd *The Sun-stone*.
Girret, a main Beam, or Piece of Timber that goes a-cross a House.
Girding-girt. See *Girt*.
Girle, (among Hunters) a Roe-buck of two Years.
Giron. See *Gyron*.
Girt, (*Sea-Term*) a Ship is said to be *girt*, or to have a *Girding-girt*, when the Cable is so taught, i. e. strained, that upon the turning of the Tide she cannot get over it with her Stern-post, but lies a-cross it.
Girth, a Kind of Girdle buckled on under a Horse's Belly; also a Saddle that is buckled and compleat for use: Also a Term us'd by Cock-Masters, for the Compass of a Cock's Body.
Girth-web, that Stuff of which the Girths of a Saddle are made.
Girthol, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) a Sanctuary, or Place of Refuge.
Girvii, a People that in Old Times inhabited the Fenny Parts of *Lincolnshire*, *Cambridgeshire*, &c. the Word signifying Fen-dwellers.
Gisarms, or **Gutlarms,** a Kind of Halberd, or Weapon with two Spikes, which some call *Bisarms*, a Hand-Ax.
 To **Gise,** or **Juice the Ground,** (among Graziers) is when the Owner does not feed it with his own proper Stock, but takes in other Cattel to *agist* or graze in it.
Gisements, or **Juicements,** Foreign Cattel so taken in to be kept by the Week.
Gisbert. See *Gilbert*.
Giste, (*Fr.*) a Couch, or Resting-place; whence *Gists* or *Gests* of the Queen's Progress, i. e. a Bill or Writing that contains the Names of the Towns or Houses, where she intends to lie upon the Way. See *Gest*.
Giste-takers. See *Agistator*.
Gite, (old Word) a Gown.
Gith, an Herb that grows amidst Corn.
Gittern, a Kind of Cittern, a Musical Instrument.
 To **Give Ground,** (in Military Affairs) is to retire, to lose the Post a Body of Men is in.
Given, a Word that is often us'd in *Mathematicks*, and signifies something which is supposed to be known. Thus, if a Magnitude be known, or that another may be found equal to it, the usual Expression is, *This is given Magnitude*, or such a thing is given in Magnitude.
Gives, Shackles, or Fetters.
Gizzard. See *Gizzard*.
Glacials Humour, (*Lat.*) the Icy Humour, one of the three Humours of the Eye, which is contain'd in the Uveous Coat, and is thicker than the rest.
Glaciation, (among Naturalists) the freezing or turning of Water, or any other Liquor, into Ice.
Glatis, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) any easy little Slope of a Bank, but more especially that of the Parapet, or Breast-work of the *Concert-way*, which insensibly falls even with the Level of the Field, and is also sometimes call'd *Esplanade*.
Gladden, or **Gladwin,** an Herb whose Flower resembles the *Flower-de-luce*, and which is otherwise call'd *Sprage-wort*.
Glade, an open light Passage made thro' a Wood,

by lopping off the Branches of Trees all along that way.

Glader. See *Gladiolus*.

Gladiator, (*Lat.*) a Sword-player, or Fencer. The Roman Gladiators fought in the *Circensian Games*, and at the Funerals of Great Men, one against the other, even to the loss of their Lives, to divert the People, or to pacify the Ghosts of their Kindred.

Gladiolus, a little Sword, a Ponyard, or Dagger; also the Herb *Glader*, or *Sword-grass*, a kind of *Sedge*, whose Leaves are shap'd like a small Sword.

Gladius, a Sword; also the Sword-fish.

Gladule, (*Brit.*) a proper Name of Women.

Glair, the White of an Egg.

Glaipe, a sort of Weapon like a Halberd.

Glavage, (*Law-Term*) Mastage, the Season for feeding Hogs with Mast.

Glauce, a Cast with the Eye, an Allusion, a Reflection.

Gland. See *Glandula*, and *Mucilaginous Glands*.

Glanders, a loathsome Disease in Horses, when they void a slimy, thick, and yellowish Humour thro' their Nostrils, which proceeds first from Heats and Colds; but if it be of a green Colour, with reddish Specks, and stink much, 'tis a certain Sign that the Lungs are ulcerated.

Glandiferous, bearing Mast.

Glandula, (*Lat.*) a little Acorn; also a Gland, Glandule, or Kernel in the Flesh, defin'd by Anatomists to be a soft, fat, spongy Substance, of a peculiar nature, which serves to strengthen the Vessels, to suck up superfluous Humours, and to moisten other Parts. These *Glandulæ* are of two sorts, *viz.* either *Adventitious*, as those Kernels which are sometimes under the Arm-holes, in the Neck, as the King's-Evil, &c. or *Perpetual and Natural*, as the *Pancreas*, or Sweet-bread, the *Glandula Pinealis*, &c. The *Perpetual* are likewise two-fold, *viz.* either *Conglobated*, or *Conglomerated*; which see.

Glandula Ovidianis, a kind of Swelling like a Glandule, soft, moveable, without Roots, and separate from the parts about it.

Glandula Vitræ, or *Conarium*, a Glandule or Kernel in the folding of the Brain call'd *Choroides*, so nam'd from its Shape which resembles that of a Cone, or Pine-apple.

Glandula Vitæ, a small Glandule in the *Sella Equina*, a place in the Brain so termed, which Kernel is covered over with the *Rete Mirabile* in many Brutes, but not in Men.

Glandulæ ad plerumq; Verbeum str. See *Renes succenturiati*.

Glandulæ Lumbares, are three Glands describ'd by *Bartolinus*, and so nam'd upon account of their lying upon the Loins.

Glandulæ Odoriferæ, certain small Glandules discover'd by *Dr. Tyson*, in that part of the *Penis* or *Yard* where the *Preputium* is joyn'd to the *Balanus*, and he gives them this Name from the great scent which their separated Liquor sends forth.

Glandulæ Renales, or *Capsulæ Atrabillares*, two Glandules which lye wrapt up in Fat between the *Aorta*, or great Artery, and the Kidney, a little above the Emulgent Vessels. See *Capsulæ Atrabillares*, and *Renes succenturiati*.

Glandulosa Tunica Intestinorum. See *Papilla Intestinorum*.

Glandulosum Corpus, the same as *Prostata*, which See.

Glandulosus, full of Glandules or Kernels.

Glandulosus Flesh, (*in Anat.*) is such as that of the Almonds of the Ears, Breasts, Sweet-bread, &c.

Glandulous Roots, (among Herbalists) those Roots that grow Kernel-like, and are fasten'd together with small Fibres or Threads.

Glantis, (*Lat.*) a crafty Fish, which bites away the

Bait without meddling with the Hook, and is so call'd from *Glanis*, a River of *Italy*, where it is often found. See *Siberus*.

Glands, Mast of Oak, or other Trees; a Gland or Kernel in the Flesh; the Nut or Head of a Man's Yard, also a Suppository, or Medicine to be put up the Fundament: Among Herbalists it is taken for such Fruit as being contain'd within a smooth hard Bark, has its hinder part next to the Tree cover'd with a kind of Cup, whilst the fore-part is bare, as Acorns, &c.

Glands Unguentatis, the Fruit of a Tree like Tamarisk, as big as an Hazel-nut, with a Kernel like an Almond, that purges Phlegm and Cholera and cures the Itch.

To **Glare,** to over-blaze, to dazzle.

Glass, a transparent Substance, made by Art of white glistering Flints, mix'd with *Sal Alkali*, or the Herb *Glass-wort*, or with Salt of Fern-Ashes for common Glass.

Glass of Antimony. See *Regulus of Antimony*.

Glassy Humour of the Eye. See *Vitreous Humour*.

Glassy Tunicle. See *Vitreous Tunicle*.

Glaucium, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Wood*, that serves for dying a Blue Colour, and which was us'd by the Old Britains to paint their Bodies.

Glauciscus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Fish, which being eaten in Broth by Women breeds them plenty of Milk.

Glaucium, an Herb of a Sea-green Colour; also a Fieldfare, or Coot; a Bird.

Glaucoma, or **Glaucosis,** a Fault in the Eye, when the Chrystalline Humour is chang'd into a Grey, or Sky-colour.

Glaucus, the Sea-stickling, a sort of Fish; also the Sea-Blewling.

Glaive, (*in old Latin Records*) a Gleave, Javelin, or Hand-dart.

To **Glaver,** to sooth up or fawn upon.

Glaur, (*Gr.*) the Owl, a Bird; also the Herb *Milk-wort*, or *Sea-Trifoly*.

Glaze, to work with Glass, to varnish, to polish, or set a Gloss upon.

Glazier, an Artificer that works or deals in Glass. **Glaziers Rules,** an Instrument made of two pieces of Box, that slide one by another, with Lines fitly contriv'd for their Work.

Glead, or **Glede,** a sort of Kite, a Bird of Prey.

Gleam, a Ray, or Beam of Light: Among Falconers a Hawk is said to *gleam*, when she casts or throws up Filth from her Gorge.

To **Glean,** to gather or pick up Ears of scatter'd Corn, when cut down in Harvest-Time.

Glear, or **Glair,** the white of an Egg.

To **Glear,** to rub over with Glear, as Bookbinders do the Covers of Books, before they are polish'd.

Glebatæ, (*in old Latin Records*) Turfs, Pete or Earth fit to burn.

Glebe, or **Glebe-Land,** Church-Land, most commonly taken for Land belonging to a Parish-Church, or Parsonage, besides the Tithes; from the *Latin Word Gleba*, *i. e.* a Turf, or Clod of Earth.

Glebe, (*old Word*) a hot Ember, or live Coal.

† **Glee,** Joy or Mirth.

Gleek, a Game at Cards so call'd.

Gleet. See *Gitt*.

Gleire, (*old Word*) White.

Glene, (*Gr.*) the Ball or Apple of the Eye; also the hollowness of a Bone, which receives another within it.

Glenoides, two Cavities or hollow places in the lower part of the first *Vertebra*, or turning joynt of the Neck.

Gleucinum, Oil of the first running, before the Olives be thoroughly press'd.

Glib, flowing easily, slippery, smooth.
To **Glimmer**, to begin to appear by Degrees, as the Light does at break of Day.

Glimple, a Flash, or Beam of Light.

Glis, **Glivis**, (*Lat.*) Vinewdness or Mouldiness in Bread.

Glis, **Gliris**, the Dormouse, a Creature like a Mouse which lives in Trees, and spends good part of the Year in sleeping.

Gliss, **Glissus**, a Thistle, or Piony-root.

Glis, **Glittis**, Clammy Earth, or Potter's Clay.

Glister. See *Clyster*.

To **Glister**, **Glitten**, or **Glitter**, to shine, to be bright or sparkling.

Glitt, or **Gleet**, a thin matter issuing out of Wounds and Ulcers; especially when the nervous or sinewy Parts are bruised and hurt.

Gloat, as *Gloar-fat*, *i. e.* fulsomely fat.

Globe, (*Lat.* in *Geom.*) a Solid Body exactly round, contain'd under one Surface; in the middle of which is a Point from whence all Right-lines drawn to the Surface are equal one to another.

The Term is also attributed to two Artificial Representations of Heaven and Earth; one of which call'd the *Celestial Globe*, shews the Figures of the several Constellations or Companies of Stars, with the imaginary Circles; &c. of the Heaven: And the other named the *Terrestrial Globe*, represents all the Parts of the Earth and Sea, drawn in their natural Order and Situation, with the Circles, Distances of Places, &c.

Globosity, a being round in form of a Globe or Bowl: as the *Globosity of the Earth*.

Globous, or **Globular**, round like a Globe.

Globule, (*in Philos.*) a small round Body.

Globulus, (*Lat.*) a little round Ball or Pellet: In *Surgery*, a round moveable Swelling in the Lips.

Globulus Nasii, the lower gristly part of the Nose.

Glomp, (old Word) a bottom of Thread.

† **Glomeration**, a winding round in a bottom, a rolling or gathering into a round Lump.

Gloomy, dusky, dark, or cloudy.

Glorification, (*Lat.*) a glorifying, or giving Honour to; an admitting to the State of Eternal Glory.

To **Glorify**, to give Glory to, to praise; also to put among the Blessed.

Glorious, full of Glory, famous, honourable.

Glory, Honour, Praise, Esteem; Reputation, Renown, Fame; It is also taken for the Majesty of God, consider'd with infinite Power, and all other Divine Perfections.

A **Glory**, (*in Painting*) signifies those Beams or Rays of Light, that are usually drawn round about the Head of a Saint: In an *Opera*, or Stage-Play, it is a Representation of Heaven.

To **Glory**, to boast or brag; as to *glory in Wick-edness*, to *glory of a Thing*, &c.

Gloss, a Comment, Exposition, or Interpretation; also a Lustre or Brightness set upon Silk, Cloth, Stuff, &c.

To **Gloss**, to comment, or make Notes upon.

Glossary, (*Gr.*) a Dictionary, or Table to shew the Signification of Words, especially those that are obscure and barbarous in several Languages.

Glossocomium, a Surgeon's Instrument for broken Limbs.

Glossographer, one that sets down and interprets the meaning of strange or hard Words.

Glossopetra, a precious Stone like a Man's Tongue, mention'd by *Pliny*: Also the Stone-tongue, or Tongue-stone, so call'd from its resembling the Shape of a Jack-daw's Tongue.

Glostis, a Bird of the Quail-kind having a long Tongue: In *Anatomy*, one of the five Gristles of the *Larynx*, or Head of the Wind-pipe; the *Chink* of the Wind-pipe.

Globe-silver, (in old Records) Money given to some Servants by Custom, to buy them Gloves, as a Reward and Encouragement of their Labours.

Glovers-stitch, (*in Surgery*) is when the Operator having drawn together the Lips of a Wound, holds them between two Fingers, passes a Needle underneath, and sows them upwards all along, after the manner of Glovers.

To **Glow**, to burn like a Coal, to tingle as the Ears do.

Glow-worm, a kind of Insect that shines by Night.

To **Glow**, to look doggedly or sowl'ly.

To **Gloze**, to flatter, coaks, or sooth up.

Glue, a well known Composition made by boiling the Sinews of Sheeps Trotters, pairing of raw Hides, &c. to a Jelly, and straining it.

Glut, great Quantity of any thing, Fill, Fulness of Stomach: Among Falconers, the stinky Substance that lies in a Hawk's Pannel.

Glutæi, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the Name of six Muscles that move the Buttocks; on each side three.

Glutæus Major, a Muscle of the Thigh, so call'd, as being the largest Muscle of those that make up the Buttocks: It takes rise from the outward part of the Spine of the *Os Ileum*, as also from the hindermost parts of the *Sacrum* and *Os Coccygis*, and is let into the *Linea Aspera* on the back part of the Thigh-bone; so that when this Muscle acts, it pulls the Thigh directly backward.

Glutæus Medius, a Muscle of the Thigh which lies chiefly under the Tendinous Beginning of the former, and arising from the outward part of the *Os Ileum*, is inserted to the upper and outward part of the great *Trochanter*: This Muscle is employ'd to turn the Thigh inwards; or as others say, it serves to stretch it out.

Glutæus Minor, a Muscle of the Thigh, that lies wholly under the *Glutæus Medius*: It arises from the *Dorsus Ilei*, and has its Insertion at the upper part of the Root of the great *Trochanter*; so that its Fibres running Parallel with those of the *Medius*, assist it in all its Actions.

Gluten, (*Lat.*) Glue, Paste, Solder: According to the ancient Physicians, a kind of dewey Humour, that sticks close to the Parts, and is otherwise termed *Ros glutæa*.

Glutia, (*Gr.*) Two Prominences or Bunchings out in the Brain, which are likewise call'd *Nates* in *Latin*; both Terms signifying *Buttocks*.

Glutination, (*Lat.*) a gluing together, or joining together with Glue.

Glutinative, proper to glue, that has a gluing Quality.

Glucinous, that sticks like Glue, gluish or gluey, clammy.

Glutos, (*Gr.*) one of the Processes in the upper part of the Thigh-bone, otherwise call'd the *greater Rotator*.

Glutton, one that devours much Meat, a greedy Eater: Also the Name of a strange greedy Beast, that stuffs it self with Carrion till its Paunch sticks out like a Drum; afterwards getting between two Trees or Rocks, it presses out the Ordure upwards and downwards, and then returns to the Carcass to gorge it self again. This Beast is found in *Lithuania*, *Muscovy*, and other *Northern* Countries.

Gluttony, immoderate eating and drinking.

Glycypticis, (*Gr.*) Bitter-sweet, or windy Nightshade, an Herb said to provoke Urine, to be good in a Dropsy and for the Jaundice.

Glycyrrhiza, Sweet-root, or Liqueurish, good for the Lungs and Reins, and against Sharpness of Urine.

Glycyster, the Piony, a Plant and Flower.

Glyn, a Word us'd in Doomsday-Record for a Valley.

Guaphalum, (*Gr.*) Cud-weed, or Chaff-weed, an Herb, the distill'd Water of which is of great Use for Cancers.

Gnat, or **Gnat**, a hard Knot in Wood; also a Churl or Clown.

Gnat, a small sort of a stinging Fly.

Gnat-snapper, a Bird, otherwise call'd a Fig-eater.

Gnaw, (old Word) gnawed.

Gnoff, (old Word) a Churl, or Fool.

Gnomia, (*Gr.*) a Sentence; also an Instrument to measure Land with.

Gnomon, a Carpenter's Rule; also the Needle, Cock, or Pin of a Dial, that casts the Shadow on the Hour.

In *Geometry*, the **Gnomon** of a Parallelogram, is a Figure made of the two Complements, together with either of the Parallelograms about the Diagonal

Gnomonick, full of Sentences, as the *Gnomonick Poets*, Writers of Sententious Verses.

Gnomonicks, the Art of Dialling.

Gnosticks, (*i. e.* knowing) a Sect of vile Hereticks, who had one *Carpocras* for their Ring-leader, A.C. 124. They assum'd to themselves a great Degree of Knowledge, deny'd the Day of Judgment, and held two supreme Deities, one Good, the other Bad.

To **Go to God**, or **to Go without Day**, a Law-Expression, signifying to be dismissed the Court.

Go-to-bed-at Noon, an Herb so call'd.

Goat, a pointed Stick, or Rod with a sharp Iron-Pin at the end of it to prick Oxen, or other Cattel forward.

Goal, the Place appointed for the end of a Race, or other Exercise; also the same as *Gaol*; a Jail, or Prison.

Goaling of Magabonds, (in the Statute Laws) a sending them to Gaol or Prison.

Goaring. See *Goring*.

Goat, a well known Beast.

Goat-chaffer, a sort of Beetle; an Insect.

Goat-hart, or *Stone-buck*, a wild Beast.

Goat-milker, or *Goat-sucker*, a kind of Owl.

Goats-head, an Herb with long staring Leaves, the Root of which is excellent in Sallets, and held to be restorative in Consumptions.

Goats-head, a kind of eatable Root.

Goats-Hart-jam, an Herb.

Goats-rue, an Herb having Leaves somewhat like Vetches, but of a lighter Colour. It preserves the Heart from Panting, and the effect of Melancholy Vapours; being also good against Poison, Pestilence, and the Small-Pox.

Goats-thorn, a kind of Shrub.

Goats-tree, a Tree in *Jamaica*, which has several Trunks growing from one Root, seven or eight Foot high, with Leaves of a yellowish green Colour; the Fruit round like a Grape, but bigger.

Gob, or **Gobbet**, a great piece of Meat.

To **Gobble up**, to eat Gobs, or swallow down greedily.

Gobio, or **Gobins**, (*Lat.*) the Gudgeon or Pink; a Sea and River-Fish.

Gobio Capriatus, the Bull-head, Cull, or Millers-Thumb.

Gobites Barbatus, the Loche.

Goblet, the Drinking-Cup of a round Figure, without Feet or Handles.

Goblins, or **Hobgoblins**, familiar Spirits that are said to do good Offices in Houses, as to help to dress the Hories, &c.

Gobonated, as *A Bordure Gobonated*, *i. e.* divided after such a manner, as if it were cut into Gobbets, and distinguish'd by several Colours.

Godard, a proper Name of Men, signifying in the *German* Tongue, Godly Disposition.

Godard, or *a la Godard*, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a particular way of dressing a short Rib of Beef.

Godboot, (*Sax.*) an Amercement or Fine anciently paid for Crimes and Offences against God; an Ecclesiastical or Church-Fine.

Godstep, (*Germ.* God's Peace) a proper Name of Men, the most eminent Bearer of which was that famous Champton in the Holy War, styl'd *Godfrey of Bouillon*, who took the City of *Jerusalem* from the Infidels, and was made King of it.

Godshere (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a sort of Pie fill'd with a delicious Farce made of Veal, and several other kinds of Meat; or else of Carps, Pikes and other Fish, for Days of Abstinence.

Godwin, (*Germ.*) a proper Name signifying victorious in God.

Godwit, a kind of Quail, a delicate Bird.

Goff, a sort of Play at Ball.

Goffe. See *Geoff*.

Goffish, (old Word) sottish.

Gog, (*Heb.* a Roof of a House) the Son of *Shemariah*: Also a People, who together with *Magog* are mentioned in *Ezekiel*, as Nations that shall persecute the Church.

To be **agog for a thing**, to be eagerly bent upon it, to desire it earnestly.

Goggle-eyes, having full rolling Eyes.

Goging-stool, a Ducking stool for Scolds and Shrews.

Going to the Vault, a Term us'd in Hunting; with respect to an Hare, which sometimes, tho' seldom takes the Ground like a Coney.

Going upon Service, a Military Term. See *Duty*.

Gola, or *Tyroat*, (in *Architect.*) a kind of Ornament; an Ogee or Wave.

Gold, the most weighty, most perfect and most valuable of all Metals; unequal in its Parts, and having Pores of different Figures.

Gold of Pleasure, the Name of a certain Herb; **fulminating Gold**. See *Aurum fulminans*.

Gold-cups, a sort of Flower.

Gold-finch, a well known Singing-Bird: Of these there is a very beautifying sort in *Virginia*, with Red, Orange colour'd, and yellow Feathers.

Gold-hammer, a Bird.

Gold-ring, or the **Devil's Gold-ring**, a small Worm that gnaws the Vine, and wraps it self up in its Leaves.

Gold-sike, a little Spring in the Parish of *Orton* in *Westmorland*, which continually casts up small thin pieces of a Subitance that shines and resembles Gold.

Golds, (in our old Writers) a Gullet, a Waters passage, or Sink.

Golden, belonging to, or like Gold.

Golden fleece, small Grains of Gold found in Rivers and Brooks, and gathered up by means of Sheeps skins with the Wool on.

Golden Number, or **Prime**, (in *Astron.*) a Number which beginning with Unity encreases Yearly one, till it comes to Nineteen, and then begins again: 'Tis so call'd because it was formerly set down in Calanders or Almanacks in Golden Letters, tho' now commonly in red ones; or perhaps by the reason of the great Use of it, which is to find the Change, the Full and the Quarters of the Moon. See *Lunar Cycle*.

Golden-rod, an Herb of a cleansing and binding Quality.

Golden Rule, or the **Rule of Three**, (in *Arithmetick*) so call'd by way of Excellency; which may be either Single or Compound; also Direct or Inverse.

The **Single Rule**, is when three Terms or Numbers are propos'd, and a fourth proportional to them is demanded; as in this Question, If 4 Students spend 19 Pound in certain Months, how much Money will serve 8 Students for the same time, and at the same rate of Expence?

The **Compound**, or **Double Rule**, is when five Terms being propounded a sixth proportional to them is requir'd; as if 4 Students spend 19 Pounds in three Months, how much will serve 8 Students 9 Months?

The **Golden Rule of Three direct**, is when the Tenour or Sense of the Question requires the fourth Number sought, to have such Proportion to the second, as the third Number has to the first: So in the first Question as 8 is the double of 4, so ought the fourth Number to be the double of 19.

The **Inverse**, **indirect**, or **backward Rule of Three**, is when the fourth Term required ought to proceed from the second Term, according to the same Rate or Proportion that the first proceeds from the third: For Example, if 8 Horses may be maintain'd 12 Days with a certain Quantity of Proviender, how many Days will the same Quantity serve 16 Horses? Here as 8 is half 16, so ought the fourth Term required to be half 12.

Golden Sulphur of Antimony, a Chymical Medicine, made of the Regulus of Antimony, boil'd in Common Water, and strain'd afterwards pouring Vinegar on it, so that a Reddish or Gold-colour'd Powder will sink to the bottom of the Vessel.

Goldeney, or **Guilt-head**, a Sea fish.

Gold-foil, Leaf gold.

Goldlocks, or **Golden-tufts**, a sort of Herb.

Golding, a kind of Apple.

Goldfin, a Fish so call'd from its Colour, its sides from the Neck to the Tail being curiously wrought with golden and red Lines at a certain distance on a Silver-ground.

Gold-Smith, one that sells and deals in all sorts of Gold and Silver-Plate, Medals, Jewels, &c.

Golgotha, a place near *Mount-Sion*, full of Malefactors Bones: The Word in the *Syriack* Tongue signifies a place of dead Mens Skulls.

Goliath, (*Heb.*) a Giant of the *Philistines*, killed by *David*.

Golierdies, (old Word) ravenously mouthed.

Golp, (*Span.*) a Slash, or Blow.

Golpes, (in *Heraldry*) little Balls or Pellets of the Purple Colour.

Goman, (*Sax.*) a Marry'd Man.

Gome, the black and oily Grease of a wrought Cart-Wheel, Printing-Press, &c.

Gomer, (*Heb.* consuming) the Son of *Japhet*; also an *Hebrew* Measure, containing the Quantity of one Gallon, or somewhat more.

Gomphane, (*Gr.*) the Herb *Jealousie*, or *Popin-jay*.

Gomphiasis, or **Agomphiasis**, a Distemper of the Teeth, when they are loose and ready to drop out; also the breeding of the Cheek Teeth.

Gomphs, a kind of Swelling in the Eye, when the Ball of it goes beyond the Skin call'd *Uvula Tursica*.

Gomphosis, or **Gomphoma**, (in *Surgery*) the fastening of one Bone into another, like a Nail, as of the Teeth in the Jaws.

Gonagra, the Gout in the Knee.

Gonambuch, a Bird in *Brasil* no bigger than a great Fly, with shining Wings, which sings so sweetly, that it is not inferiour to the Nightingale.

Gondola, (*Ital.*) a kind of flat long Boat, much us'd in the Canals at *Venice*.

Gone out a head, a Sea-Phrase, us'd when a Ship under Sail has pass'd before the Head of another.

Gonfalon, the Banner of the Church carry'd in the Pope's Army.

Gonfalonier, the Pope's Standard-bearer, which Office is claim'd as Hereditary by the Dukes of *Parma*.

Goufennon, (old Word) a little Flag.

Gongyona, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) every Swelling that happens in the sinewy Parts, with hardness and roundness.

Gonorrhoea, a Disease which causes a frequent discharge of the Seed without any erection of the Yard, which does not always proceed from a Venereal Cause, but sometimes from a Sprain or Wrench; 'tis commonly call'd a Clap, or the *Running of the Reins*. See *Chaude-pisse*.

Gonorrhoea Chordata, is when, together with the effusion of the *Semen Urethra*, or Urinary Passages, is bent like a Bow with Pain.

Good A-bearing, or **Good Behaviour**, (Law-Term) an exact Carriage of a Subject towards the King and his Liege-People, whereto Men upon their dissolute Course of Life, or Misdemeanours, are sometimes bound.

Good Country, an Assize, or Jury of Country-men, or good Neighbours.

Good Cheat, forfeited Goods. See *Escheat*.

Googe, a sort of Tool us'd by Joyners, &c.

Goole, (Statute Law Word) a Breach in a Bank or Sea-Well, a Passage worn by the ebbing and flowing of the Tide; also a Trench or Ditch.

Goole, a known Fowl; a Taylor's Iron to press Seams with; a Passage or Breach worked by the Sea.

Goole-berries, a Frute, so call'd from the use that has been a long time made of them for Sauce for Green Geese.

Goose-bill, Surgeon's Instrument, serving for the same use as the *Crows-bill*; which See.

Goose-foot, a kind of Herb.

Goose-grass, an Herb, otherwise call'd *Cleavers*, good to cleanse the Blood and strengthen the Liver.

Goose-wing, (among Sailors) a particular way of fitting up the sail on the Mizen-Yard, so as the Ship may go more swift before a Wind, or Quarter-wind, with a fair fresh Gale; it is also sometimes call'd a *Strudding-sail*.

Goze-belly, or **Goze-billy**, one who is all Punch or Belly.

Goze, a Pool, or Pit of Water to keep Fish in; also any stop in a River, such as *Wears*, *Mills*, *Stakes*, &c. which hinder the free passage of Ships or Boats.

Goztrow, a Country Word for a Raven.

Goze, a piece of Linnen cloth let into the sides of a Woman's Shift; in old Records a small narrow slip of Ground. In *Heraldry* a *Gore* is a Figure consisting of two arched Lines drawn from the Sinister Chief and bottom of the Escutcheon, and meeting in a sharp Angle in the Fesse-point: It signifies a Rebatement for Cowardize; but a *Gore dexter* is no mark of Dishonour.

Goze, or **Goze-blood**, clotted or corrupt Blood. To **Goze**, to prick, to push at or wound with a Horn, as an Ox does; also a Country Word, to make up a Mow or Reek of Hay, &c.

Goze, (in *Falconry*) that part of a Hawk which first receives the Meat, and is call'd the *Crow* or *Crop* in other fowls. In *Fortification* it is the entrance that leads to the Platform or Body of a Work.

Goze of a Bastion, is made by two Lines drawn both ways from the Angle of the *Polygon* to the Angles of the Courtin or Flank.

Goze of a flat Bastion, is a right Line which bounds the distance comprehended between the two Flanks.

Goze of a Half-moon or Ravelin, is the space contain'd between the two Ends of their Faces next the place.

Goze of other Out-works, is the space betwixt their Wings or Sides next the great Ditch.

Goze, **Cule**, or **Beck**, (in *Architect.*) is the narrowest part of the *Dorick* and *Tuscan* Capitals, lying between the *Astragal*, above the Shaft of the Pillar, and the *Annulets*: Also a kind of Moulding, hollow on the inside, which is larger, but not so deep as the *Scotia*, and serves for *Compartments*, *Chambrances*, &c.

To

To **Gorge**, to fill, glut, cram, or stuff.

Gorged, a Term us'd by Heralds, when a Crown, Coronet, or such like thing, is represented about the Neck of a Lion or Swan, &c. as a *Lion or Signet, gorged with a Ducal Coronet.*

Gorgeous, costly, stately, gallant, fine, especially in Apparel.

Gorget, a kind of Whisk, or Neckcloth for a Woman; also a Neck-piece of Plate worn by the Officers of a Company of Foot-Soldiers.

To **Gormandise**, to be given to Gluttony, to devour greedily.

Goring, a Sea-Term apply'd to a Sail, when it comes sloping off by degrees, and is broader at the Clew than at the Earing; as all the Top-sails and Top-gallant Sails are.

Gors, or **Gols**, a Shrub, otherwise call'd Furz.

Gostians, a Sect of *New-England* Hereticks, not much different from the *Quakers*, set up by *Samuel Gorton*, who was banish'd out of *England*, A. D. 1646.

Goshawk, a Bird of Prey, of which there are several Sorts.

Gosling, a young Goose; also a kind of Substance that grows upon a Nut-tree.

Gospel, (*Sax. i. e.* God's Word, or good Saying) a Title more especially given to the Four Books of the New Testament, relating to the Life, Miracles and Doctrine of our Blessed Saviour; also the Principles and Conditions of Christianity therein reveal'd: Also a Portion of the Gospel, contain'd in the Service of the Church of *England*, at the reading of which the People stand up.

Gospeller, he that reads the Gospel in a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church.

Goshawk, (*q. d.* gros Hawk) a large kind of Hawk.

Gossp, (in *Saxon*, *Godsib*, i. e. of Kin before God) one that undertakes for another in Baptism; a Godfather, or Godmother.

Gossypion, or **Gossypium**, (*Gr.*) a Tree that bears Cotten; or the Cotten it self, which being burnt stops bleeding, especially of Wounds.

Gossomers, a kind of thin Cobweb-like Exhalation or Vapour, which hovers in the Air at the Beginning of Autumn; and which is suppos'd by Country-People to rot Sheep, if it fall upon the Ground where they feed.

Gote, a Word us'd in Stat. 23 H. 8. for a Ditch, Sluce, or Gutter.

Gottick, belonging to the *Goths*: In Architecture, a *Gottick Building*, such a one as is rais'd after the Manner of the *Goths*; wherein the Order is so far different from the ancient Proportions, that its Pillars are either too massy, like vast Piles, or as slender as Poles; neither have the Capitals any certain Dimensions, but have Figures carv'd on them, representing the thorny Leaves of Thistles, Coleworts, Bears-foot, &c.

To **Govern**, (*Lat.*) to rule, to manage, look to, or take care of; to carry or behave one's self.

Governable, that may be governed.

Governante, or **Governels**, she that has the bringing up of a Person of Quality's Child, or of a young Prince.

Government, the Office or Employment of a Governor; also the Province, City, or Place that is under his Command: Also the Form or Manner of governing; as an *Aristocratical* or *Democratical Government*.

Governor, a Ruler or Commander, a Tutor.

Governor, of a *Garison*, a considerable Officer, whose Power not only prevails over the Inhabitants and Soldiers of the Place; but also over all Troops that may be there in Winter-Quarters, or Quarters of Refreshment.

Goule, (old Word) Usury, from the *Latin* Word *Gula*, i. e. the Throat.

Gourd, a Plant, of the Nature of a Melon or Cucumber; it is also us'd by *Chaucer* for a Bottle.

Gournet, a kind of Bird.

Gout, a painful Disease, occasion'd by the falling down of a sharp Humour upon the Nerves and Tendons.

Gout-twort, otherwise call'd *Herb-Gerard*, *Asb-weed*, and *Jump-about*, an Herb whose Property is to ease the Gout and Sciatica, as all Joint-aches, and other cold Distempers.

Goyavier, a sort of Fruit growing in the *West-Indies*.

Gyabat, (*Fr.*) a little Bed or Couch without Curtains.

To **Gyabble**, to handle untowardly, or wantonly.

Grace, Favour; or Good-will; Agreeableness, genteel Air, Comliness. In *Divinity*, the Mercy and Loving-kindness of God in finding out Means for the Redemption of Mankind, and in sanctifying the Elect; also a Power or Disposition to yield Obedience to the Divine Laws, and to practise all Christian Virtues.

Graceful, full of Grace, handsome, comely, charming, agreeable.

Graceless, void of Grace, brazen-faced, impudent.

Gracilis Musculus, (in *Anat.*) one of the Muscles of the Leg, so nam'd from its being the most slender of them: It arises from the inward jointing of the *Os Pubis*, or Share-bone, and is insert'd to the *Tibia*, or greater Focil-bone, so as to assist in bending the Thigh and Leg inwards.

Gracility, Slenderness, Slimness, Lankness.

Gracious, endued with Grace, or that has a good Grace; kind, civil, courteous.

Graculus, (*Lat.*) a Jack-daw, *Cornish* Chough, or Jay.

Graculus Palmipes, the Cowt, or Sea-Crow.

Gradatto, a going Step by Step. In *Rhetorick*, the same Figure that by a *Greek* Name is otherwise call'd *Climax*; which see.

Gradatory, a Place to which one may go up by Steps; particularly an Ascent from the Cloister to the Choir in some Churches.

Gradual, that is done or comes by degrees.

Gradual Psalms, Fifteen *Psalms* together from the 118th to the 133d, or from the 119th to the 134th, which the *Levites* us'd to sing, as they went up the Fifteen Steps of *Solomon's* Temple, on every Step a *Psalme*.

The **Gradual**, a Part of the Mass, which is said or sung between the Epistle and Gospel.

Gradual, or **Graille**, a Book containing certain Offices and Ceremonies of the *Roman* Church.

Graduate, one that has taken his Degrees in an University.

Grasser, (in some Statutes) a Notary, or Scribe.

Grassum, (in old Records) a Writing-Book, or Ledger-Book; a Register of Deeds and Evidences.

To **Grast**, (in *Husbandry*) to fix a Cyon or young Shoot upon a Stock, so as the Sap may pass without any Hinderance:

Grail, or **Graille**. See *Gradual*.

Grain, all sorts of Corn, as Wheat, Rye, &c. or a single Corn, as of Salt, Mustard-Seed, &c. Also the smallest Weight us'd in *England*, being the 20th Part of a Scruple in Apothecaries Weight, or the 24th Part of a Penny-weight *Troy*.

A **Grain-weight** of Gold Bullion is worth Two Pence, and a Grain-weight of Silver but half a Farthing. Three Grains, or Corns of Barley in length, make an Inch in Measure.

Grains of Paradise, a Plant otherwise call'd *Cordammum*.

Graining-board, a Board made with Nicks, or Teeth like a Saw, and us'd by Curriers in graining their Leather.

Graine, (old Word) Sorrow, Mis-hap, Anger.

Gracerie, a Term commonly us'd to express Thanks; from the *French* Words *Grand Merci*, i. e. great Thanks.

Gramia, (*Lat.*) a Rheum in the Eyes.

Gramineous, belonging to Grass, grassy, as *Gramineous Plants*; a Term us'd by Herbalists for such Herbs as have a long narrow Leaf like Grass, and no Foot-stalks.

Gamma, (*Gr.*) a Letter, a Writing; also a Scruple in Weight, the third part of a *Drachma*, or *Dram*.

Grammar, (according to *Cicero's* Definition) is the Art of Speaking and Writing truly, established by Custom, Reason and Authority: Also a Book which contains the Rules of that Art in every Language. 'Tis so call'd from the *Greek* Word *Gramma*, i. e. a Letter, because it shews in the first place how to form articulate Sounds, which are represented by Letters.

Grammatian, one that is skill'd in, or teaches Grammar.

Grammatias, a kind of Jasper-stone, with white Strokes or Lines overthwart.

Grammatical, belonging to the Science of Grammar.

Grammaticaster, or **Grammatista**, a Smatterer in Grammar, a paltry Schoolmaster, a Pedant.

Example, a kind of Sea-fish.

Exampus, a Fish somewhat like a Whale, but less.

Exanader, (*Fr.*) a Soldier armed with a Sword, a Hatchet, a Firelock slung, and a Pouch full of Granadoes.

Exanadoes, a small Shell or hollow Ball, made of Iron, Tin, or other Metal fill'd with fine Powder, and having a Fusee stuck to the Touch-hole to set it on fire; which is no sooner done but the Case flies into many shatters, to the great Damage of all that stand near it: So that Granadoes are usually thrown by Hand into close and narrow Places, as Trenches, Lodgments, &c. or amidst the Soldiers to disorder their Ranks.

Exanary, or **Exarner**, (*Lat.*) a Place where Corn is kept.

Exanataricus, (in old *Records*) an Officer who kept the Granary or Corn-chamber in a Religious House.

Exanate, that has many Grains, as *granate Marble*.

A **Exanate**, a precious Stone, so called because it resembles that of a Pomegranate; it is an imperfect kind of Carbuncle or Ruby, but of a somewhat darker Colour.

Exanatum, the Pomegranate, a sort of Fruit that yields a good Juice agreeable to the Stomach.

Exand, great, vast, chief.

Exand Cape, (in *Common-Law*) a Writ that lies, when any Real Action is brought, and the Tenant does not appear, but makes Default upon the first Summons. See *Cape*.

Exand Days, those that in every Term are solemnly kept in the Inns of Court and Chancery, viz. in *Easter-Term*, *Ascension-day*; in *Trinity-Term*, that of *St. John Baptist*; in *Michaelmas-Term*, those of *All-Saints*, and *All-Souls*; and in *Hilary-Term*, the Festival of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, commonly call'd *Candlemas-day*.

Exand Distress, a Distress taken of all the Lands or Goods that a Man has within the County or Bailiwick.

Exand Seignior, (*Ital. i. e.* great Lord) a Title commonly given to the Emperor of the *Turks*.

Exand Sergeantry. See *Chivalry* and *Sergeantry*.

Exandee, a Nobleman of *Spain* or *Portugal*, that is allow'd to be cover'd in the King's Presence.

Exandeur, (*Fr.*) Greatness, Dignity, Nobleness, Excellency, Magnificence, State.

† **Exandiloquence**, (*Lat.*) Loftiness of Speech, Height of Style or Expression.

Exandimonensers, a Religious Order set up by one *Stephen* of *Avorn*, A. D. 1076.

Exandinosum Os, (in *Anat.*) the fourth Bone of the Foot, otherwise call'd *Cuboides*.

Exando, Hail, a Meteor; also a little hard Swelling in the Eye-lids like a Hailstone.

Exange, a Building that has Granaries, Barns, Stables, Stalls, and other Places necessary; a Farm-House.

Exangerus, or **Exangiarius**, (in old *Latin* Records) an Officer belonging to Religious Houses, who was to look after their Grange or Farm, and accounted for the Profits of it.

Exaniferous Seed-pods, so Herbalists call those Pods, which bear small Seeds like Grains.

Exanite, or **Exanita**, a kind of speckled Marble, found in several Parts of *Italy*.

Exanivorous Animals, those Living Creatures that feed upon Grain or Corn, and other Seeds.

Exant, Gift, Allowance, Privilege: In a Law-sense, a Gift in writing of such a thing as cannot be convey'd or made over by bare Word of Mouth; as Rents, Services, Tithes, &c. Or it is a Gift made by such Persons as cannot give but by Deed; as the King, and all Bodies Politick.

A thing is said to *lie in Exant*, which cannot be assign'd without an Instrument or Deed.

Exantee, the Person to whom a Grant is made.

Exantor, he or she that grants, or makes a Grant.

To **Exanulate**, (*Lat.* in *Chymistry*) to pour melted Metal drop by drop thro' an Iron-Cullender, or other Vessel, into cold Water, that it may congeal into Grains.

Exanulation, the Act of granulating, or reducing Metallick Bodies, &c. into small Grains.

Exanum, (*Lat.*) a Grain of any Corn; a Kernel of Fruit: Also the least Weight now in Use, the 20th Part of a Scruple, for which White Pepper-Corns are sometimes taken.

Exaphical, (*Gr.*) curiously described, done to the Life, perfect, exact, excellent.

Exaphice, the Art of Painting, Limning, or Drawing.

Exaphium, an Iron-Pen with which the Ancients us'd to write on Tables waxed over; a Pen, a Pencil.

Exaphoides, (in *Anat.*) a Process of the Scull-bone, shap'd like a Pen for a Table-Book.

Exaphometer, a Mathematical Instrument, being half a Circle divided into 180 Degrees, with a Ruler, Sights, and a Compass in the middle to measure Heights, &c.

Exaphel-Anchors, a sort of Anchors for Gallies; small Ships or Boats to ride by: They differ from other Anchors in being without Stocks, and having four *Flocks*.

Exaphle, **Exaphling-Iron**, or **Exaphnel**, an Iron Instrument, with several Hooks, to lay hold of a Ship, in order to board it in an Engagement.

To **Exaphle**, to grasp and lay hold on; to contend or strive earnestly, to struggle with.

Exaph-cocks, little Heaps of mow'd Grass, in which it lies the first Day to dry. See *Wind-rows*.

Exaph-hearth, or **Exaph-hurt**, was anciently a Custom in some Places, for the Tenants to bring their Ploughs, and do one Day's Work for their Lord.

Exaph-Plantane, a kind of Herb.

Exaph-Week, Rogation-Week, so call'd in the Inns of Court and Chancery, because the Commons of that Week consist chiefly of *Sallets*, with hard Eggs, Green Sauce, &c.

To **Exate**, to crumble Bread, or reduce Solid Bodies

Bodies to Powder, by rubbing them upon a Grater, or Utensil made of Tin, with Holes in it, that are rough on the outside: Also to offend or vex, to fret or gall; as *Such a Reply grated upon, or gall'd him.*

Grates, a sort of Iron Lattices, that serve instead of Windows in Prisons and Popish Cloisters.

Among Confectioners, **Grates** are a Frame of several Wire-Circles, set very close together in form of Cross-bars, upon which those Comfits are chiefly laid, which are to be preserv'd dry.

Grateful, that acknowledges a Favour done, thankful; pleasant, agreeable.

Gratia Dei, (*Lat. i. e.* God's Grace) the Name of a Plaister made of Wax, Rosin, Suet, Turpentine, Mastick and Frankincense: Also a kind of lesser Centaury, an Herb of great Use for the Dropsy and Jaundice.

Gratia Expectativa, certain Bulls whereby the Pope us'd to grant Mandates for Church-Livings.

Gratification, a gratifying or doing of a Pleasure; also a Present or free Gift.

To **Gratify**, to do one a good Turn or Pleasure, to recompense or requite.

Gratings, (*Sea-Term*) small Ledges of saw'd Plank, fram'd one into another like a Prison-Grate, or Portcullice: They lie on the upper Deck between the Main and Fore-mast, and serve for the Convenience of the Ship's Company, to let in the Air and Light; as also for a good Defence in a close Fight.

Gratiola, (*Lat.*) Hedge-hyssop, an Herb.

Gratis, freely, for nothing, or without any Cost.

Gratitude, Gratefulness, Thankfulness, Acknowledgment.

Gratuitous, done voluntarily, without any regard to Interest or Recompence; freely bestowed.

Gratuity, a free Gift.

Gratulatory, rejoicing with, or wishing Joy to another, for some good Success; thankful.

Grave, (*in old Records*) a Grove, small Wood, Copse or Thicket.

Grave, that has a composed Countenance, serious, sober; low or deep, in speaking of Sounds.

Grave Accent. See *Accent*.

Grave, or **Grebe**, (*among the Germans*) a Title signifying a great Lord, Earl, or Governor; as *Burgrave, Landgrave, Palgrave, &c.* which see.

To **Grave a Ship**, to preserve the Calking, by laying over a Mixture of Tallow or Train-Oil, Rosin and Brimstone boil'd together: Also to bring her a-ground and then to burn off the Filth that sticks to her Sides without board, with Reeds, Broom, &c. in order to pay her a-new.

Gravels, (*Lat.*) Heaviness: Also the Pose or stuffing of the Head, a Disease.

To **Gravel**, to cover or spread over with Gravel or Sand; also to perplex, puzzle, or put to a Nonplus.

Gravelled Ashes, (*among Chymists*) the Lees of Wine dry'd and burnt to Ashes. See *Cineres Clavellari*.

Graveling, a Distemper that happens to a Horse by means of little Gravel-stones getting between the Hoof and the Shoe, which settles at the quick and there festers.

Graver, a Tool to engrave with, made of Steel in Form of a Lozenge, also a Barber-Surgeon's Instrument for the taking Scales off from the Teeth.

Graver of the Mint, he that engraves the Stamps for the Money.

To **Gravitate**, a Word us'd by Philosophers, for to weigh.

Gravitation, the Act of gravitating or weighing.

Gravity, (*Lat.*) Graveness, Soberness, Discretion: In a Philosophical Sense, that Quality, by

which all heavy Bodies tend towards the Center of the Earth; hastening their Motion, as they come nearer towards it.

Absolute Gravity, is the whole Force by which any kind of Body tends downwards.

Specifick Gravity, is the peculiar Gravity or Weight that any Natural Bodies have, and by which they may be distinguish'd from all other Bodies of different kinds.

Center of Gravity. See *Center*.

Gray, a wild Beast, otherwise call'd a *Brock* and *Badger*.

Grayhound, a sort of Hunting-dog, that deserves the first place, by reason of his Swiftmess, Strength and Sagacity in pursuing his Game.

Graying, a kind of Fish.

Grays Inn. See *Inns of Court*.

To **Graze**, to feed on Grass; also to glance or pass lightly on the Ground, as a Bullet does.

Grazier, one that deals in Cartel, that breeds or fattens them for Sale.

Gratch-breach. See *Grittbreach*.

Grease, (*among Hunters*) the fat of a Boar or Hare; but the former has an Addition, and is call'd *Bevy-Grease*.

Grease-molten, a Distemper in a Horse, when his Fat is melted by over-hard Riding, or Labour.

Great, huge, large; big, noble, mighty, powerful.

Great Bear. See *Ursa Major*.

Great Circles, (*in Astron.*) are those whose Plane passes thro' the Center of the Sphere or Globe, and divide it into two equal parts; being six in Number, *viz.* The *Horizon, Meridian, Equinoctial, Ecliptick*, and the two *Colures*; which see in their proper Places.

Great Circle Sailing, (*in Navigat.*) the steering of a Ship the nearest Course between two Places, in the Arch of a great Circle of the Sphere.

Great Hare, (*among Hunters*) a Hare in the third Year of her Age.

Great Men, (*in several Statutes*) are sometimes taken for the Temporal Lords in the higher House of Parliament, and sometimes for the Members of the House of Commons.

To **Grave a Ship**. See to *Grave*.

Greaves, a kind of Boots or Armour for the Legs.

Grecian, one born in the Country of *Greece*, or one skill'd in the *Greek* Tongue.

Grecism, a Propriety of that Language.

Gre, (*Fr.*) Will, Accord, good-liking. In *Heraldry*, a Degree or Step: In *Common-Law*, Contentment, or Satisfaction; as To *make Gre* to the *Parties*, *i. e.* to give them Satisfaction for an Injury done.

Green, the Colour which Nature has given to Trees, Leaves and Herbs: 'Tis observable, that Green must be first died Blue; there being no Ingredient in Nature, which alone can die a green Colour.

Green-chaffer, a sort of Beetle, an Insect.

Green-cloth, the Name of a Court of Justice, that sits in the Counting-House of the King's Court; which See.

Green-linch, a sort of singing-bird, whose Song is but mean.

Green-houses, certain Houses built in Gardens for Ornament, and necessary for many choice Greens that will not bear the Winters Cold abroad in our Climate.

Green-bue, (*in the Forest-Laws*) signifies every thing that grows green within the Forest; it is also call'd *Fort*.

Green-ilver, a Duty of one Halfpeny paid Yearly to the Lord of the Manor of *Writtle* in *Essex*, by every Tenant, whose Fore-door opens to *Greenbury*.

Green-wax, a Term us'd in the *Statute-Laws*, for the Estreats of Issues and Fines in the *Exchequer*, deliver'd to the Sheriffs, under the Seal of that Court made in Gosen Wax, to be levy'd by them in their respective Counties.

Greet, (old Word) a Stair or Step.

To **Greet**, (old Word) to salute.

Gregorian, a kind of Cap so call'd, as being the Device of one *Gregory* a Barber.

Gregorian Account of Time, the New Account, or New Style, establish'd upon the Reformation of the Kalendar by Pope *Gregory XIII.* A. D. 1582. according to which the Year consists of 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, and 12 Seconds; whereas before, according to the Old Style, or *Julian Account*, appointed by the Emperor *Julius Caesar*, it consisted of 365 Days and 6 Hours; and Ten Days being taken out of the Month of *October*, the Days of their Months always go Ten Days before ours; so that their *Eleventh Day* is our first Day. See *Julian Account*, and *Style Old and New*.

Gregory, a proper Name of Men, signifying in *Greek* Watchful, and answering to *Vigilantius* in *Latin*.

Gremil, **Gromil**, or **Gummel**, a sort of Herb, otherwise call'd *Pearl-plant*.

Grenade, (*Fr.*) a Pomegranate, a Granada. In *Cookery*, a Dish of larded Veal-collops bak'd in a Stew-pan between two Fires, with Six Pigeons and a Ragoo in the middle, and cover'd on the top and underneath with thin Slices of Bacon.

Grenadin, a sort of Farce, or stuff'd Meat laid upon thin Slices of Bacon in a Baking-pan, with a hollow Place to receive a Fowl cut into Halves and dress'd in a Ragoo.

Grenado. See *Granado*.

Grenate, a precious Stone. See *Granate*.

Gresham-College, a fair Building in the City of *London*, formerly the Dwelling-House of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, who made it a College, and endow'd it with Revenues, for the maintaining of Professors of Divinity, Civil Law, Physick, Astronomy, Geometry, and Musick.

Griev, (in old *Latin* Writers) the Sea-shore, Beach, or Sand.

Grene. See *Grave*.

Griete, a young wild Boar.

Grielin, a sort of Colour made up of White and Red.

Grieff-graff, (old Word) by hook or by crook.

Grieff, a Bird of Prey, like an Eagle, or a fabulous Creature, said to have the Head, Wings and Feet of an Eagle, and the other Parts like a Lion.

Grieffth. See *Gryffith*.

Grieg, the smallest kind of Bel.

Grillade, (*Fr.*) a Dish of broiled Meat.

Gills, a kind of small Fish.

Griilus, (*Lat.*) the Cricket, an Insect: Among Chymists Salt of Vitriol; that provokes vomiting.

Grim, that is of a fierce and crabbed Look or Countenance.

Grimace, (*Fr.*) a wry Face, wry Mouth, or crabbed Look; also Hypocrisy, Dissimulation, Shew.

Grimbold, or **Grimoald**, (*Germ.* Power over Anger) a proper Name of Men.

To **Grim**, or **Begrim**, to smut, or dawb with Filch.

Griindle-stone, a kind of whitish Greet, of which there are several Sorts, some more rough, and others very smooth.

Grip, or **Gripe**, a small Ditch cut a-cross a Meadow or plough'd Land, in order to drain it.

Gripe, a Handful, as a *Gripe of Corn*; also a Pain in the Guts, Remorse of Conscience. In Sea-Affairs, the Compass or Sharpness of a Ship's Stem under Water, especially towards the bottom of the Stem.

To **Gripe**, to seize or lay hold on ravenously; to oppress or crush, to twinge or wring the Belly; Among Sailors a Ship is said *To gripe*, when she keeps a good Wind; also when a Ship is apt to run her Head or Nose too much into the Wind they say *she gripes*.

Gripe-stick. See *Tornequet*.

Griph, (old Word) a Riddle.

Griphild, (*Germ.*) the proper Name of several Women, signifying Gray Lady.

Griphly, hideous, frightful to behold; as *A griphly Hue*.

Griphly Seeds, the skinny, thin, flat Seeds of Plants, so call'd by Herbalists.

Griffel, a light Rount, or light Flesh-Colour in Horses.

Griiff, Corn ground, or fit for grinding; Meal, Flower.

Griif, a kind of Fish, otherwise call'd a *Grample*; also the Dust of Stones, Gravel, Metal, &c.

Griith, a *Saxon* Word for Peace.

Griithbrech, or **Griithbreth**, (old Law-Term) a Breach of the Peace.

Griithsale, (*i. e.* Seat of Peace) a Sanctuary, or Place of Refuge for Malefactors.

Griized, hoary, gray-headed.

To **Groat**, to make a lamentable Noise, to sigh. Among Foresters a Buck is said to *groat* or *troat*, when he makes a Noise at Rutting-time.

Groat, an *English* Silver Coin, worth Four Pence, or the same Value in other Money.

Groats, Oats after the Hulls are off, or great Oatmeal.

Grobian, (old Word) a shovenly ill-bred Fellow.

Grothers, formerly were Merchants, or Wholesale Dealers, that engros'd all vendible Merchandizes; but now a particular well known Society of Traders, and one of the Twelve chief Companies of *London*.

Grocery, or **Grocery-Ware**, Commodities sold by Grocers, as Sugar, Spice, dry'd Fruit, &c.

Groggamm, a sort of Stuff made of Silk and Hair.

Groin, the Parts about the Privities.

Gromel, an Herb. See *Gremil*.

Gromets, (in Sea-Affairs) small Rings fix'd with Staples on the upper side of a Ship's Yard, to which the Lines call'd *Laskets* and *Caskets* are ty'd or made fast.

Grou, (*Sax.*) a ferny Place.

Grunna, or **Grunna**, (in ancient Writers) a deep hollow Pit, a Bog, or Quagmire.

Gruom, a Servant in some mean Stations, formerly such Youths as were sent on foot of *Erwards*, and serv'd as our Lackeys do; but it is now generally taken for a Person that looks after Horses.

Gruom of the Stole. See *Stole*.

Gruom-keeper, an Officer belonging to the King's Court.

Gruot, a *Dutch* Coin, of which two make 1 *Stiver*, and 20 *Stivers* one *Guilder*, or 1 *Ridder*.

Gruote, a Channel or Burrow cut out in Wood, Iron, or Stone.

Gruote, or **Gruote**, a deep Hole or Pit sunk in the Ground to search for Minerals.

To **Gruote**, to feel inwardly.

Gruope, or **Wickle**, a kind of Fishing, by putting one's Hand into the Water-holes where Fish lie, and tickling them about the Gills, by which means they'll become so quiet, that a Man may take them in his Hand and cast them to Land; or if great Fish, he may thrust his Fingers into their Gills and bring them out.

Gross, thick, fat, dull, foul, notorious. In a *Law-sense*, absolute, or independent; so Advowson in Gross, is distinguish'd from Advowson Appendant. See *Advowson*.

Grains Weight, (in *Traffick*) the Weight of Merchandizes or Goods, with their Dust and Drofs; as also of the Bag, Chest, Frail, or other thing wherein they are contain'd; out of which gross Weight, Allowance is to be made for Tare and Tret.

A **Grains**, Twelve Dozen.

Grain Woods, (*Fr.*) great Wood, properly such as is counted Timber, either by the Common Law or Custom of the Country.

Grassome, an old Law-Word for an Amercement or Fine. See *Gorsuma*.

Grassularia, (*Lat.*) the Gooseberry-Bush, the Fruit of which is very agreeable to the Stomach.

Grassulus, or **Grassulus**, a green Fig, not yet ripe.

Grat, or **Gratto**, (*Ital.*) a Cave or Den, either natural or made by Art.

Grattisks, or **Grattisk-work**, (in *Painting* or *Carving*.) Antick Work, certain rude Figures made at the Pleasure of the Artist, which represent Things after an odd and confused manner.

Grave, a little Wood; also a kind of Mine. See *Groove*.

Graveling, lying prone, or with one's Face downwards upon the Ground. Among Hunters, a Deer is said *To feed graveling* when she feeds upon her Belly, being tir'd with the Chace.

To **Gravel**, to grumble or mutter.

To **Gravel**, to lay a Ground-work, to establish.

To **Gravel** a Ship, (in *Sea-Language*) is to bring her on the Ground to be trimmed, *i. e.* to be made clean or scrubbed; to have some Leak stoppt, &c.

Gravel-angling, a fishing under Water without a Float, only with a Plumb of Lead or a Bullet, which is done in cold Weather when the Fish swim very low.

Gravel-ivy, an Herb. See *Alehoof*.

Gravel-pine, a sort of Plant.

Gravel-Rackle, a Sea-Term, signifying a Ship's Anchor, Cables, &c. in general, or whatever is necessary to make her ride safe at Anchor in a convenient Road.

Gravel-Timbers of a Ship, those Pieces of Timber which are laid upon the Keel, and made fast to it with Bolts thro' the Keelson; they are so call'd, because the Ship rests upon them when she lies a-ground.

Gravels, Ground-work, the Principles of an Art; the Settling or Dregs of Drink.

Gravelless, that has no Grounds or Foundation, uncertain, feigned.

Graveling, a sort of Fish.

Gravel-stel, or **Gravel-still**, the Threshold of a Door; also a kind of Physick-Herb.

In **Gravel**, (*Fr.* in *Painting* or *Carving*) a Piece that consists of several Figures; a Complication or Knot of Figures.

Gravel-pade, (in *Horsmanship*) a lofty kind of Management, and higher than the ordinary Curvet.

Gravel-head, one that has a great Head.

Gravel, an Engine to stretch Woollen Cloth with after it is woven.

Gravel, a sort of Fowl. See *Castral*.

Gravel-half-penny, a Rate paid in some Places for Tithe of every fat Beast.

Gravel, (in the *Forest-Records*) the principal Officers of the Forest.

Gravel, a sort of Maggot, an Insect; a capricious Humour or Whimsey; also a Dwarf, or Short Fellow.

Gravel, or **Gravel**, a Tool to grub up Roots of Trees, Weeds, &c.

Graveling a Cock, (among Cock-fighters) is a cutting off the Cock's Feathers under the Wings.

Grudge, secret Hatred.

Grudge, or **Grudge**, grim-fac'd, fowls-fac'd, dogged, surly.

To **Grumble**, to murmur, to mutter between the Teeth; to signify Displeasure, tho' unwilling to declare the Cause.

Grumel. See *Grenil*.

Grumosity, (*Lat.*) a curdling of any liquid Substance into a thick Mass or Clod.

Grumous, full of Clots or Lumps.

Grumous Roots, (among Herbalists) knotty kernelly Roots that are fasten'd to ones Head.

To **Grunt**, to cry like a Hog.

Grus, the Crane, a Bird; an Engine to draw up Stones with; a Surgeon's Instrument resembling the Beak of a Crane.

Gry, a Term us'd by Mr. *Lock* for a Measure containing $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Line, a Line being $\frac{1}{16}$ of an Inch, and an Inch $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Philosophical Foot.

Gryffith, an old *British* Name, signifying that has a great or strong Faith.

Grygallus, (*Lat.*) the Birch-cock, a Bird often found in the Woods of *Germany*.

Gryllotalpa, the Mole, or Fen-cricket, an Insect.

Gryllus, a Grasshopper, or Cricket.

Gryphites, (*Gr.*) one that has a crooked Nose; like a Hawk's Bill.

Gryphus, a Griffin; also a kind of Pincers, like the Beak of that Creature, us'd by Surgeons.

Gryps, a Grype, or Griffin.

Guacatan, *Indian* Pilewort, an Herb.

Guatacum, or **Lignum Sanctum**, (*Lat.*) the Wood of a large Tree that grows in the *West-Indies*, very much us'd in Decoctions to provoke Sweat; the Bark is also made use of, and the Gum that runs from it.

Guarantee. (*Fr.*) a Person appointed to maintain the Articles of Peace agreed upon between two Nations; as *The King of England was Guarantee of the Treaty of Nimeguen*.

Guard, or **Guard**, Defence, Protection. In the Art of War, the Duty perform'd by a Body of Men, to secure all with Watchfulness against the Attempts or Surprizes of an Enemy.

Advanced Guard, a Party of 15 or 20 Horse, under Command of a Lieutenant, beyond, but within Sight of the main Guard, design'd for the greatest Security of the Camp.

Main Guard, (in the Field) is a considerable Body of Horse sent out to the Head of the Camp to secure the Army, by diligently guarding all the Avenues or Passages that lead to it. In a Garrison, it is that to which all lesser Guards are subordinate, the Commanding Officer keeping it with the greater Number of Men.

Picket, or **Piquet-Guards**, small Guards Commanded by Lieutenants or Ensigns, at the Head of every Regiment, as they lie encamp'd, to be continually in a Readiness against all Surprizes.

Garde du Corps, or **Life-Guards**, Troops of Horse-Guards maintain'd for Defence of the King's Person, which take place of all other Troops of Horse.

Regiments of Guards, certain Regiments of Foot, that do Duty wheresoever the King's Person is, for his Security; and have Precedence before all other Foot-Regiments.

Guardstock. See *Gardepeaut*.

Guardant, (in *Heraldry*) as a *Lion Guardant*, when the Face of a Lion in a Coat of Arms is turn'd towards the Beholder, and he appears as it were in a Posture of Guard for his own Defence.

Guardian. See *Gardian*.

Guastald, one that has the Custody or Keeping of a King or Queen's Mansion-Houses.

Guastalians, a Religious Order of Monks and Nuns, set up by the Countess of *Guastalia, Ann. Dom. 1537*.

Gubbins,

Gubins, an old Word for Fragments, now taken for the Parings of Haberdine, Cod-fish, &c.

Gudgeon, a River-Fish, somewhat like a Smelt; the Word is often apply'd to a mere Fool or Ninny, one that is easily chow'd or trepann'd. In Sea-Affairs, *Gudgeons* are a sort of Rudder-Irons for Ships, being the Eyes drove into the Stern-post, into which the Hooks call'd *Pintles* go to hang on the Rudder.

Guelphs and **Gibellines**, Two great Factions in *Italy*, one of which maintain'd the Pope's Interest, and the other took part with the Emperor of *Germany*.

Guerdon, (*Fr.* old Word) Recompence, Reward.

Guerite, a Centry-Box, or Centinel's Box, made like a little Tower, of Stone, Brick, or Wood, to preserve the Centinel from the Weather.

Guerkins. See *Gberkins*.

Guest, a Person invited to, or receiv'd at a Feast or Entertainment. It is us'd by *Bracton* for a Stranger that lodges with one the Second Night. See *Uncouth*.

Guest-rope, (*Sea-Term*) that Rope by which the Boat is kept from steering, or going too much in and out as she lies in the Tow of a Ship, especially the Rope that tows the Long-boat.

Guest-takers. See *Agistator*.

Guenles, a reproachful Name heretofore given to the Protestants in *Flanders*; the Word in *French* signifying Beggars.

Gugans. See *Gewgaws*.

To **Guggle**, to make a noise like a narrow-mouth'd Bottle that is emptying.

Guidage, (*old Law-Word*) Money paid for Safe-Conduct, or guiding thro' a strange Territory or unknown Ways.

Guidance, a guiding, leading, or directing.

Guidon, (*Fr.*) the Standard of a Company of Gendarmes, or Troop of Guards; or the Standard-bearer of such a Company.

Guild, or **Gild**, a Tribute, Tax, or Fine; also a Society, Community, or Company of Men incorporated by the King's Authority.

Guildhalda Teutonicozum, a Term us'd for the Brotherhood or Society of *Easterling-Merchants* in *London*, commonly call'd *The Steelyard*.

Guild-Hall, the chief Hall of the City of *London*, where the Magistrates, Common-Council Men and Livery-Men of the several Companies meet to consult about Trading, Judicial Proceedings, or any other Publick Affairs.

Guild-Merchant, a Liberty or Privilege whereby Merchants are enabled to hold certain Pleas of Land within their own Precincts.

Guilder, a Coin of *Holland* containing 20 *Stivers*, or *Dutch Pence*, and current (according to the Course of Exchange) sometimes at 1 s. 10 d. *English*, and sometimes at 2 s. or more.

The **Guilder** of *Noremburg* is worth 1 s. 1 d. and the *Polish Guilder* of 60 *Creutzners* amounts to 4 s. 2 d.

Guilt, Deceit, Treachery.

Gullam, a sort of Bird.

Gutmad, a Fish peculiar to the River *Dee* in *Cheshire*, and the Lake *Pemble-meer*.

Gutnea, or **Gutney**, a Kingdom of *Africa*, some Parts of which produce good store of Gold: Also a known Sort of Gold Coin, current at 1 l. 1 s. Value, at Standard-Rate 1 l. weighing 5 Penny-weight $9\frac{2}{3}$ Grains.

Guitarms. See *Gisarms*.

Guisse, (*Fr.*) Mode, Manner, Way, Fashion.

Guitar, a kind of Musical Instrument.

Gula, (*Lat.*) the Gullet, or upper Part of the Throat. In *Architecture*, the Neck or narrowest Part of the *Dorick Capital* of a Pillar.

Gulbe, a Term in *Architecture*, the same as *Gorge*.

Gulchin, a little Glutton.

Guld, a kind of Weed growing amidst Corn.

Gulbum, (in *old Records*) a Taxing, or imposing of a Fine to be paid in Money.

Gule of August, the first Day of *August*, otherwise call'd *Lammas-day*, and in *old Almanacks* *St. Peter ad Vincula*, in Memory of that Apostle's being bound with Chains. It is so call'd from the *Latin Word Gula*, i. e. a Throat, because a certain Maid having a Disease in her Throat was cur'd on that Day, by kissing the Chains that *St. Peter* was bound with at *Rome*.

Gules, (in *Heraldry*) Red, or Vermilion Colour, which signifies Greatness of Mind, Courage, Generosity, &c. In the Coat-Armour of the Nobility it is call'd *Ruby*, and in that of Princes *Mars*.

Gulf, or **Gulph**, (in *Geogr.*) a Part of the Sea that runs between two Lands, with which it is embrac'd and almost surrounded; also a Depth in the Sea that cannot be fathomed, a Whirl-pool.

Gull, a Breach in the Bank of a River.

Gull, or **Sea-Gull**, a kind of Bird.

To **Gull**, to cozen, chowle, or cheat.

Gullet, the Windpipe, the Neck of a Bottle, or other narrow-mouth'd Vessel. Also a little Stream, or accidental Course of Water, which does not deserve the Name so much as a Brook.

Gulo, (*Lat.*) a strange greedy Beast that stuffs it self with Carrion. See *Glutton*.

Gultrot. See *Gyltwite*.

Gumma Gallicum, (*Lat.*) a Term which some make use of for the eating out a Bone by the *French* Fox.

Gummi, Gum, a clammy tough Juice issuing out of Trees, Shrubs, Herbs, &c. and harden'd by the Sun; of which there are several Sorts: Also a Distemper in Fruit-Trees, being only a spured Sap, which is subject to Corruption when it ceases to be inclosed in its ordinary Channels between the Wood and the Bark.

Gum-Ammoniacum, a sort of Gum that burns clear when set on fire, and has a bitterish Taste: It is chiefly us'd for Gout-pains, and to dissolve slimy thick Humours of the Lungs.

Gum-Arabick, easily dissolves in Water, and serves to assuage sharp Humours, being good for a Looseness, Coughs, and Rheum.

Gum-Caranna, a Gum made use of by the *Indians* for Swellings, and all sorts of Pain.

Gum-Cistus, an Herb so call'd.

Gum-Copal, brought from the *West-Indies*, is good for cold Diseases of the Head, and may serve for a Perfume, instead of Frankincense.

Gum-Glemi, is of a somewhat bitter Taste, and smells like *Fennel*: It dissolves Swellings, cleanses filthy Ulcers, and is of excellent Virtue in Wounds of the Head.

Gum-Gotta, is a congealed Juice, of a yellow Colour; and if it be moisten'd with Spittle, its Yellowness increases: It is a great Commodity in the *East-Indies*.

Gum-Lar, the Juice of an *Indian Tree*, which is of an opening Quality, purifies the Blood, provokes Sweat and Urine; removing Stoppages of the Liver, Spleen, and Gall-bladder.

Gum-Dibanum, or Frankincense, is us'd inwardly for Diseases of the Head and Breast, Fluxes of the Belly or Womb, &c. outwardly for Fumes, to strengthen the Head, to stop Rheums, to supply Ulcers with Flesh, &c.

Gum-Dyoponax, the Juice of an Herb call'd *Panax Hercules*, cut especially in the Root. It is good for Wounds, disperses Wind, purges thick and clammy Phlegm, &c.

Gum-Sagapenum, is us'd for Pains of the Side and

and Breast, and for Ruptures: It is also good for the Falling-Sickness, Diseases of the Spleen, and the Palsy.

Gum-Sarcocolla, is so call'd because it glues Flesh together; it heats, dries, and is binding, being chiefly us'd for healing Wounds, and bringing them to an Escar.

Gum-Tacamahaca, is much us'd by the *Indians* in all Swellings in any part of the Body: It wonderfully ripens and dissolves, taking away all Pains that proceed from cold and phlegmatick Humours.

Gum-Dracacanth, opens Stoppages, and allays sharp Pains: It is us'd in Medicines for the Eyes, for Coughs, Rheums, pain of the Kidneys, fretting of the Bladder, &c.

Gum-powder. See *Powder*.

Gunner, or **Master-Gunner of a Ship**, an Officer who takes into his Charge all the Ordnance, with their Appurtenances, and sees that they be well mounted, &c.

Gunnery, an Art that shews how to charge, level, mount, and discharge great Guns, and to manage all sorts of Fire-Arms.

Gunter's-Chain, made of hard Wire, containing the Length of 4 Poles in 100 Links, with Brass Marks for Distinction at every 10 Links, being of great use in surveying Land.

Gunter's-Line, the common Line of Numbers first invented by Mr. *Edmund Gunter*, and so well known that it needs no Description. See *Line of Numbers in Geometry*.

Gunter's-Quadrant, an Instrument made of Wood, or Brass, and contriv'd to find the Hour of the Day and *Azimuth*, with most Propositions of the Globe; as also the Height of Steeples, or Trees, Distances, &c.

Gunter's-Scale, commonly call'd *The Gunter* by Seamen, and made of Box, Two Foot long, being a large plain Scale, with the Lines of Artificial Sines and Tangents so fitted to a Line of Numbers, that all Questions in Plain-Sailing, &c. may be work'd by the Compasses.

Gun-wale, or **Gunnel of a Ship**, a piece of Timber that reaches from the Half-deck to the Fore-castle on either side, and so call'd whether there be Guns in the Ship or no: The lower part of any Port, where any Ordnance are, is also termed *The Gun-wale*.

Gurgians, (old Word) coarse Meal.

Gurgyping, a Term us'd in *Falconry*, when a Hawk is stiff and choaked up.

Gurgulio, (*Lat.*) the Cover of the Wind-pipe, otherwise call'd *Cion* and *Epiglottis*; also a kind of Worm. See *Curculio*.

Gurney, or **Gurnard**, a kind of Fish.

Gusset, a piece of Cloth put into a Shirt: In *Heraldry* an Abatement made of a Line drawn a-cross from the Dexter-Chief, and falling down perpendicularly to the extreme Base-parts, or contrariwise: It is a mark of Dishonour for an Effeminate Lascivious Man, and is then born on the right side, but on the left side if he be given to too much Wine; if to both he should bear two Gussets.

Gust, a sudden Blast of Wind, or Fit of Passion; also Taste, Relish, or Smack.

Gusto, (*Ital.*) a right relish, favour, or taste of any Thing.

Gustus, (*Lat.*) the Sense of Tasting, which proceeds from the motion of a Nerve or Sinew plac'd in the Tongue and Palate for that purpose.

Gut-wort, a kind of Herb.

Gutta, (*Lat.*) a drop of any Liquor; a spot or flaw in precious Stones: In some of our old Records it is taken for the Gout, a Disease.

Gutta Camandra, or **Gutta Gamba**, a kind of harden'd Juice or Gum, brought from the *East-Indies*.

Gutta Rosacea, a redness with Pimples, in the Nose, Cheeks, and sometimes over the whole Face; as if they were sprinkled with Rose-colour'd Drops: These Pimples, or Wheals, often increase, so as to make the Face rough and horrid, and the Nose monstrously big.

Gutta Serena, a Disease in the Eye, wherein there is an appearance of a clear Drop or Speck, which makes the Sight dim, or even takes it quite away: It is caus'd by a watery Humour distilling from the Brain upon the Optick Nerves, and otherwise call'd *Amaurosis*.

Gutta, or **Drops**, (in *Architect.*) certain Parts so nam'd, from their Figure resembling drops of Water, which being six in number are put below every *Tryglyph* in the Architrave of the *Dorick Order*.

Gutte de l' Eau, (*Fr.*) a drop of Water; these in *Heraldry* are painted Argent, or White.

Gutte de Larmes, is when drops of Tears are represented in a Coat of Arms of an Azure or Blue Colour.

Gutte de l' Or, Drops of melted Gold, which are sometimes born in Escutcheons, and painted Or, or Gold-colour.

Gutte de Sang, the Term in *Heraldry* for drops of Blood.

To **Gutter**, to sweat, or run, as a Candle sometimes does.

Gutter-tile, or **Corner-tile**, a Tile made with three Corners, chiefly to be laid in Gutters, and at the Corners of Houses.

Guttera, (in old Records) a Gutter or Spout to convey Water from the Leads and Roof of Churches, or other Buildings.

Guttur, (*Lat.*) the Throat, or Head of the Wind-pipe.

Gutturall Cartilage, (in *Anat.*) a Gristle, which with others makes up the *Larynx*, or top of the Throat.

Gutturall Letters, (in *Grammar*) such Letters as are pronounc'd in the Throat.

Gutturales. See *Arytenoides*.

Gutturis Os, a Bone at the Root of the Tongue, otherwise call'd *Os Hyoides*.

Gube de Ronde, (*Fr.*) a Term in *Fortification*, the same with a *Single Tenaille*. See *Tenaille*.

Guzes, (in *Heraldry*) little Balls or Bullets which are drawn in Coats of Arms, of the Sanguine or Murrey-Colour.

Guy, a proper Name of Men. In Sea-Affairs *Guy* is a Rope made use of to keep any thing from falling or bearing against the Ship's Side when it is to be hoisted in; another Rope made fast to the Foremast at one end, and serving to hale forward the Pendant of the Winding-Tackle, is also call'd a *Guy*.

To **Guzzle**, to drink greedily, to Carowse, or Tipple.

Swab-merchet, (*Welfh*) a Fine paid to some Lords of Manors upon the Marriage of their Tenants Daughters, or otherwise upon their committing the Act of Incontinency.

Swallow, a Place for the Execution of Malefactors.

Swaps, or **Waif**, (*Sax.*) such Goods as Felons, when pursu'd, cast down and left in the High-way, which were forfeited to the King, or Lord of the Manor, unless lawfully claim'd by the right Owner within one Year and a Day.

Sy, (old Word) a Guide.

Syltwite, or **Gultwit**, (*Sax. Law-Term*) Satisfaction, or Amends made for a Trespass.

Gymnastarcha, (*Gr.*) a chief Schoolmaster, the Rector or Governor of a College, the Master of an Academy.

Gymnastium, a Place where Wrestlers, or other Gamesters us'd to exercise their Strength, in trying Masteries and Feats of Activity; also a School, an Academy, or University.

Gymnasticks, the teaching of Wrestling, or other Exercises. Also that part of Physick which shews how to get a good Habit of Body, or to preserve Health by means of Exercise, and lays down Rules to be observ'd for that purpose.

Gymnici Ludi, certain Exercises among the Greeks: as running, Leaping, throwing of Quoits, Wrestling, Boxing, Fencing, &c.

Gymnosophists, a Sect of *Indian* Philosophers, who worshipp'd the Sun, and were so call'd, becau'e they were naked; nevertheless they could endure Heat, Cold, and all manner of Hardship, without flinching; living in Desarts, and feeding upon Herbs.

Gynæcia, in general are such Accidents as happen to Women; but *Hippocrates* takes them more strictly for their Monthly-Terms, or Courses.

Gynecomastium, a growing of the Breasts.

Gypsum, Parget, white Lime, Plaister: Also the Plaister-stone, a white soft stone like Alabaster, which being lightly burnt, serves to make the Chalk call'd *Plaister of Paris*.

Gyraton, (*Lat.*) a whirling round, or turning about, also Dizziness, a Distemper in the Head.

Gyr Falcon, a Bird of Prey. See *Gerfalcon*.

Gyrinus, (*Gr.*) a Tadpole, or young Frog.

Cycle, See *Girle*.

Gyron, or **Gyronnee**, (*Fr.* in *Heraldry*) an Ordinary consisting of two streight Lines drawn from several parts of the Escutcheon, and meeting in an acute Angle in the Fesse-point of the same; as *He bears Sanguine a Gyron issing from the Dexter Point Or*.

Gyftaker. See *Agistor*.

H A

Hak, or **Hake**, a sort of Fish dry'd and salted, commonly call'd *Poor John*.

Hatakkuk, (*Heb.* a Wrestler) one of the lesser Prophets whose Prophecies are contain'd in the Canon of H. Scripture.

Habeas Corpora, (*Lat.*) the Name of a Writ that lies for the bringing in of a Jury, or so many of them as refuse to appear, upon the Summons call'd *Venire facias*, for the Tryal of a Cause.

Habeas Corpus, a Writ which a Man indicted of a Trespass, before Justices of the Peace, or otherwise, and laid in Prison, may have out of the King's Bench, to remove himself thither, and to answer the Cause there.

Habena, the Reins of a Bridle, a Thong, or Strap of Leather: In *Surgery*, a sort of Bandage, to draw together the Lips of Wounds instead of stitching.

Habendum, (*i. e.* to have or to hold) a Word of Form in a Deed or Conveyance, which must consist of two Parts, *viz.* the *Premisses* and the *Habendum*; the Faculty of the former being to exprefs the Names of the Grantor or Grantee, with the thing granted; But the Office of the *Habendum*, is to limit and qualify the Estate.

Haberdashet, a Hatter, or Seller of Hats; also a Dealer in small Wares; as Thread, Tape, Ribbons, &c.

Haberdine, a sort of Salt-fish.

Habere facias Seisnam, a Judicial Writ which lyes, where a Man has recover'd Lands in the King's Court; commanding the Sheriff to give Seisin, or Possession of the Land so recover'd.

Habere facias Usum, a Writ lying in several

Cases where View is to be taken of the Lands or Tenements in Question.

Habergeon, or **Habergrion**, a little Coat of Mail, or only Sleeves and Gorget of Mail.

Haberjects, or **Haberjets**, a kind of Cloth mention'd in *Magna Charta*, and other Records.

Habilement, (*Fr.*) Apparel, or Attire.

Habilements, of **War**, all sorts of Armour, Harness, and Warlike Provisions.

Habit, (*Lat.*) Constitution or Temper of the Mind or Body, Custom or Use; Garb, Dress, or Attire: Also the last of the ten Predicaments in *Logick*.

Habitable, that may be inhabited

Habitation, Dwelling, or Dwelling-place, Abode, House, Lodging.

Habitual, come to an Habit, grown customary; as habitual Grace.

Habituated, that has got an Habit of; or is accustomed to a Thing.

Habitude, a Disposition of Mind or Body, gotten and confirm'd by repeated Acts; as Knowledge of Virtue and Vice, Skill in Arts and Sciences, Excellence in Writing, Painting, Dancing, &c.

Hables, (*Fr.*) a Sea-port, Haven, or Harbour; a Word us'd in *Stat. 27. H. 6.*

Hack, an Attribute which the *Turks* give to God, and signifies Truth; as also *Hackeawlaw*, *i. e.* High Truth.

To **Hack**, to hew or cut; in Husbandry to cut up Pease, &c. by the Roots.

To **Hackle**, to cut small.

Habad, (*Heb.* Rejoycing) a King of *Edom*; also one of *Ishmael's* Sons.

Hadarezer, or **Adarezer**. (*i. e.* beautiful Help) a King of *Zobab*, who was defeated by *David*, and his Subjects made Tributary.

Hadhote, (*Sax.*) a Recompence anciently made, for abusing Holy Orders, or for Violence offer'd to Clergy-men.

Haddock, a kind of Cod-fish.

Haderunga, (old Law-word) respect of Persons, Partiality, from the *Saxon Had*, *i. e.* Person, Degree or Quality, and *Arung*, honouring or admiring.

Hadrovolum, (*Gr.*) a sweet scented Gum in *Media*.

Hadrosphærum, a kind of Spikenard with a broad Leaf.

Hemachates, (*Gr.*) a sort of Blood-colour'd Agate.

Hemalops, a spreading of Blood about the Eye, occasion'd by a Fall, Blow or Bruise; and commonly call'd a *Blue Eye*: Also a Redness of the Eyes, that proceeds from an Inflammation, or a stretching of the Blood-Vessels, and is well known by the Name of a *Blood-botten Eye*.

Hematinon, a kind of red Glass, anciently made into Dishes, for Service of the Table.

Hematites, the Blood-stone, a Stone of a reddish Colour like *Cinnabar*, which is taken inwardly to stanch Bleeding, &c.

Hematodes, a sort of Cranes-bill, an Herb that stops bloody Fluxes, and dissolves clotted Blood.

Hematosis, the same as Sanguification, the Act, or Faculty of making Blood, which is perform'd in all the Parts of the Body

Hemodia, a painful Numness of the Teeth, as when they are said to be set on Edge.

Hemophobia, one that is afraid of being let Blood.

Hemoptica, Remedies that cure spitting of Blood.

Hemoptysis, a spitting of Blood from the Lungs.

Hæmorrhagia, a bursting forth of Blood out of the Nostrils, Mouth, Eyes, or other Parts of the Body.

Hæmorrhoidal Veins, are twofold, *viz.* either Inward

Inward or Outward: The former being Branches of the Mesenterick Vein, pass to the Gut *Rectum*, and thence to the Fundament. But the other arise from the Hypogastrick Vein, and sometimes from a double Branch of it, spreading about the *Sphincter* of the *Anus*.

Hæmorrhoides, the Emroids or Piles, a painful Distemper, proceeding from an abundance of melancholy Blood, by which the Veins of the Fundament being stretch'd out, often send forth Blood or Matter.

Hæmorrhous, the *Hæmorrhoid* Serpent, so call'd because when a Man is bit by it, Blood issues out of all the Passages of his Body.

Hæmorrhagicks, Medicines to stanch Blood.

Hærede Abduc. (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies for a Lord, who having the Wardship of his Tenant under Age, cannot secure his Body, because he is convey'd away by another.

Hærete deliberando alii qui habet custodiam *Letiz*, a Writ now out of Use, which was of Force to command one that had the Body of a Person who is Ward to another, to deliver him to the Party whose Ward he was by reason of his Land.

Hæresarch. (*Gr.*) an Arch-Heretick, the chief Broacher or Maintainer of an Heresy or Sect.

Hæresy. See *Heresy*.

Hæreat. (*Lat.* Law-Term) to give a Right of Inheritance; to make the Donation, Feoffment, or Gift, hereditary to the Grantee, or Person to whom it is granted, and his Heirs.

Hæretic. Contumendo, a Writ that lies against one, who being convicted of Heresy by his Bishop, and having abjur'd it, afterwards falls into it again, or into some other; by Virtue of which Writ, he may be deliver'd up to the Secular Power to be burnt. But it is not now of force, according to *Sir Edward Coke*, and others.

Hæg. See *Hags*.

Hæga, a kind of Law-Word for a Mansion or Dwelling-House; in some old Writers it is also taken for an Hedge.

Hæar. (*Heb.* a Stranger, or chewing the Cud) *Sarah's* Handmaid and *Ishmael's* Mother, from whom descended the People call'd *Hægarens*.

Hægar. (*Fr.*) that is of a fierce or wild Look.

Hægar-Hawk, (*in Falconry*) a wild Hawk, that for some time prey'd for her self before she was taken.

Hæggai, (*Heb.* pleasant) a Prophet among the ancient *Jews*, whose Book of Prophecies is extant in the Holy Scriptures.

Hæggals, or **Hæggels**, a sort of Pudding made of Liver, Lights, &c. a Sheep's Maw filled with Suet and other Entrails minced.

To **Hægge**, to stand hard in buying.

Hægiographa, (*Gr.*) the Canonical Books of Holy Scripture.

Hægs, a kind of fiery Meteor, appearing on Mens Hair or Horses Mains. *Hæg* is also commonly taken for a Witch.

Hæil, a known Meteor; also healthful.

Hæil, or **All Hæil**, (*i. e.* Health to you) an old way of saluting, from the *Saxon* Word *Hæal*, signifying Health.

To **Hæil**. See *To Hæle*.

Hæimhaldatio Cætalorum, (*in the Practick of Scotland*) a seeking Restitution for Goods or Chattels wrongfully taken away.

Hæinous, (*Fr.*) odious, hateful; horrible, outrageous.

Hæirs-breadth, a Measure accounted among the *Jews* the 48th Part of an Inch.

Hæke, a Pot-hook; also a kind of Fish.

To **Hæke**, to gape after.

Hæketon, a Jacket without Sleeves. *Chaucer*.

Hælbard, or **Hælberd**, a kind of offensive Weapon, well known, and call'd *Halabarda* in *Spanish*.

Hælbardce, a Soldier arm'd with a Halbard.

Hælycon, (*Gr.*) a Bird call'd a King's-fisher, which builds its Nest and breeds on the Sea-shore about the middle of Winter, for the Space of Fourteen Days, during which the Weather is for the most part very calm: Whence peaceable and quiet Times are figuratively call'd *Hælycon Days*.

To **Hæle**, (*Sea-Term*) to pull or drag.

To **Hæle up the Hæals**. See *Brails*.

To **Hæle**, or **Hæil** a Ship, is to call to her Company, to know whence they came, and whither they are bound; the common Word is *Hæe the Ship*; and the other answers *Hæe*. Afterwards, if they prove Friends, they salute with Whistles and Trumpets, and the Companies on both sides give a general Shout.

Hælbæde, (*Fr.*) a Slouch, or lubberly Fellow.

Hælet, or **Hælet**, (*Lat.*) the Herring, a Sea-fish; also a Salt Liquor made of the Entrails of Fishes; Pickle, Brine.

Hælecula, a little Herring or Pilchard.

Hælf and whole Compasses, an Instrument made of Brass, and us'd to enlarge or diminish Draughts or Maps; so that at whatever Distance the long Points are open'd, the other give the just Half.

Hælf-files, (*in the Art of War*) when a Battalion is drawn up, the three foremost Men are call'd the *Front-half-files*; and the three hindermost, the *Rear-half-files*.

Hælf mark, or **Hæble**, the Value of Six Shillings and Eight Pence. See *Mark*.

Hælmant, (*in Fortif.*) an Out-work with two Faces making a Salient Angle, the Gorge of which bends in like a Crescent or Bow, to cover the Point of a Bastion; in which respect it is distinguish'd from a *Ravelin*, that is always plac'd before the Courtin.

Hælf-penny, a Copper Coin, worth two Farthings.

Hælf-Seal, (*in Chancery*) is us'd for the sealing of Commissions to Delegates appointed by an Appeal in Ecclesiastical or Maritime Causes.

Hælf-Tongue, or **Party-Jury**, a Jury impannell'd upon any Cause in which a Stranger is Party. See *Medietas Lingua*.

Hæliæus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Eagle that preys upon Fish at Sea.

Hælicacalus, red Winter-Cherry, or red Nightshade, whose Fruit is of good Use against the Stone and Gravel, as the Leaves are against the Jaundice.

Hælibome, (*Sax.*) Holy Judgment: Whence *By my Hælibome*, in old Times, us'd to be a great Oath among Country-People.

Hæl mæls, the Festival of All-hallows or All-Saints, *Novemb. 1*. In ancient Writings, one of the cross Quarters of the Year was so call'd, as from *Halimas* to *Candlemas*.

Hælymote, or **Hæalgemote**, the Meeting of the Tenants of one Hall or Manor, a Court-Baron: The Term is still us'd in some Places in *Herefordshire*, and is sometimes taken for an Assembly of Citizens in their publick Hall: It may also signify a Holy or Ecclesiastical Court.

Hælimus, (*Gr.*) Sea-Purflain, an Herb; also the Oil of Almonds.

Hælittion, a kind of Mineral, commonly call'd Saltpetre.

Hælipheus, a Tree bearing bitter Fruit; so that no Beasts will touch it but Swine.

Hæltworkfolk, (*Sax. i. e. Holy-work-folk*) People who held Lands for repairing or defending a Church or Tomb; upon which Account they were freed from Feodal and Military Services.

Hæll, a Parlour, a Room where all the Servants

of a great Family Dine and Sup; also a place for Pleading, or for the meeting of a Company of Tradesmen, &c. The Word anciently signify'd a chief Mansion-House, or Habitation; and in many Counties of *England* the Seats of Persons of Quality or Gentlemen are still call'd Halls.

Hallage, a Fee due for Cloaths brought for Sale to *Blackwell-Hall* in *London*: Also Toll paid to the Lord of a Fair, or Market, for Commodities sold in the Common-Hall of the place.

Hallelujah. See *Allelujab*.

Halliards, or **Halpards**. (in a Ship) are those Ropes that serve to hoise up all the Yards, except the Cross-Jack and the Sprit-fail-Yards, which are always slung, altho' in small Vessels there are Halliards to the latter.

Hallibut, a Fish like a Plaice, but much longer.

Hallier. See *Bramble-net*.

To **Hallow**, to make Holy, to set apart for Divine Service.

† **Hallucination**, Blundering, Over-sight, Mistake.

Halm, **Haulm**, or **Hawm**, the Stem or Stalk of Corn, from the Root to the Ear, the Stalk of Peas, Beans, &c.

Halmades, (*Gr.*) pickled Olives.

Halmpticis, a sort of Sea-Cabbage.

Hala, or **Halos**, a certain Meteor in form of a bright Circle, or Ring, which surrounds the Sun, Moon, or Stars, especially the Moon, and sometimes appears colour'd like the Rain-bow: Also a reddish Spot or Circle of Flesh which encompasses each Nipple in the Breasts of Women.

Haller, or **Hawser**, a Cable or Cord to hale a Ship or Barge along a Channel or River.

Halter, or **Halter**, he that so hales or draws a Ship, &c. by a Haller.

To **Halt**, to stop, to go lame.

To **Halt** or **make a Halt**, (a Term of War) to discontinue the March, to stand still, or stop; and so the Word of Command for Men to stop, when they are marching, is *Halt*.

Haltered, that has a Halter or Rope put on.

Halpards. See *Halliards*.

Halymote. See *Halimote*.

Ham, (*Heb.* Crafty, or Heat) one of *Noah's* Three Sons, and the Father of *Canaan*.

Ham, (*Sax.*) Home, Habitation, Dwelling-place; also a Borough or Village, so that it is added at the End of the Names of many Towns in *England*, as *Buckingham*, *Nottingham*, *Walsingham*, &c. *Ham* is also a Part of the Body of a living Creature behind the Knee.

Hama, (*Gr.*) a kind of Instrument to pull down Houses that are on fire, also a Term us'd by Physicians, when a Dose is taken off at once.

Haman, (*Heb.* making an Uproar) the Son of *Hamedatha*, who plotting the Ruin of *Mordecai* and the *Jews*, was catch'd in his own Snare, and hang'd on the same Gallows he had prepar'd for *Mordecai*.

Hambles, (old Word) a Port or Haven.

Hambling, or **Hameling of Dogs**, (in the *Forest-Law*) the same as expeditating or lawing, properly the Ham-stringing, cutting or lawing of Dogs in the Ham.

Hames, or **Haums**, Two crooked Pieces of Wood that encompass a Horse Collar.

Hamfare, (*Sax.*) an Assault made upon a House.

Hamkin, a kind of Pudding made in a Shoulder of Mutton.

Hamlet, a little Village, a few straggling Houses that depend on another Parish or Village.

Hamma, (in ancient Writers) a Home-clofe, a small Croft, or little Meadow; also a sort of Fishing-Tackle, or Instrument to poche for Fish.

To **Hammel**, or **Ham-string**, to cut the Ham, to hough.

Hammites, (*Gr.*) the lesser Spawn-stone; a Stone like the Spawn of a Fish.

Hammock, a kind of Hanging-bed us'd in Ships.

Hammechytos, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone that shews like Golden Sands.

Hamos, (*Heb.* an Ais, or Dirt) the Father of *Sechem*.

Hamper, or **Hanaper**; a sort of large strong Basket.

To **Hamper**, to entangle, to perplex, or confound.

Hampel, or **Hamel**, (old Word) a Hamlet, or small Village, an old House, or decayed Cottage.

Hamsoken, or **Homesoken**, (*Scotch Law-Term*) the Crime of one that violently assaults a Man in his own House; Burglary.

Hampton-Court, a stately Royal Palace, seated on the River *Thames* in *Middlesex*, which was begun by Cardinal *Wolsey*, finish'd by King *Henry VIII.* and very much improv'd with magnificent Buildings, curious Gardens, &c. by King *William III.*

Hamus, (*Lat.*) a Hook; also a Surgeon's Instrument to draw out a dead Child, or Mole; also the Name of a kind of Bandage.

Hanaper. See *Hamper*.

Clerk of the **Hanaper**, or **Hamper**, otherwise call'd *Warden of the Hamper*, an Officer in *Chancery*, whose Business is to receive all Moneys due to the King, for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions, and Writs, as also Fees due to the Officers for inrolling and examining the same. See *Comptroller of the Hanaper*.

Hand, the Hip, a Part of the Body.

Hand, or **Handing**, a Word us'd among Mariners, who, when they would deliver any thing to be pass'd from one to another, or brought to any one, they cry, *Hand it this way*, or *that way*; and when Men are wanted to do any Labour they usually call for more Hands.

Hand-bow, (in the *Saxon Law*) a manual Pledge or Surety, an inferior Undertaker. See *Head-borough*.

Hand-meath, a Measure of Three Inches.

Hand-grith, (*Sax.*) Peace, or Protection, given by the King with his own Hand.

Hand-habens, a Thief taken in the very Fact, having the stolen Goods in his Hand.

Hand-leather, a Piece of Leather which some Workmen put on their Hands to work with more Ease.

Hand-speck, or **Hand-spike**, a kind of wooden Leaver, especially such as are us'd at Sea to turn the Ordnance, or to heave in a Windlass to weigh up the Anchor.

Handful, as much as one can hold in his Hand; also a Measure of Four Inches by the Standard, according to *Stat. 33. H. 8.*

Handsel, the first Money that a Trader receives for his Commodity.

To **Handsel**, to give Handsel, to use a thing for the first time.

Handy-warpy, a kind of Cloth made at *Cocksal*, *Bocking* and *Braintree* in *Essex*.

Hangwite, **Hangwit**, or **Hengwit**, (*Sax.*) a Liberty to be quit of a Felon or Thief hanged without a Tryal, or escap'd out of Prison, or a Fine laid upon that Account; or a Liberty whereby a Lord challenges the Forfeiture due for one that hangs himself within his Fee or Jurisdiction.

Hank, a Skean of Thread, Silk; also Influence or Power over, as *To have a great Hank upon one*.

To **Hanker after a Thing**, to long, or passionately wish for it.

Hannah, (*Heb.* Gracious or Merciful) the Wife of *Elkanah*, and Mother of the Prophet *Samuel*.

Hans-en-keider, (*Dutch*, i. e. Jack in the Celler) a Child

a Child in the Mother's Belly, an Expression grown in use among the *English* when they drink to a Woman big with Child.

Hanse, a Society or Corporation of Merchants combined together, for the safe Conveyance of Merchandizes from one Kingdom to another, and other mutual Advantages relating to Commerce, *Hanse* is also a kind of moulding over the Lintel of a Door.

Hanse-Towns, certain free Imperial Towns in *Germany*, as *Hamburg*, *Magdeburgh*, *Lubeck*, &c. being the principal Seats of the *Dutch* Merchants, and about 72 in Number.

Hanseatick, belonging to the Hanse-Towns.

Hanseines, upper Slops, or Hole; a Word us'd by *Chaucer*.

To **Hanten**, (old Word) to use, or accustom.

Hapberler, or **Happarler**, (old Word) a kind of course Coverlet for a Bed.

To **Happe**, (*Fr.*) a Law-Word for to snatch, snap, catch, or seize; as *to happe the Possession of a Dead-poll*; *to happe the Rent*, &c.

Haple, a Catch, or Bolt for a Door.

Haque, a sort of Hand-gun, about three Quarters of a Yard long.

Haquebut, a Gun, otherwise call'd a Harquebus.

Harai, (*Heb.* Anger,) the Father of *Lot*.

Harangue, (*Fr.*) an Oration or Speech made in Publick: *Harangues* are also taken in an ill Sense, for tedious troublesome Discourses, or for unseasonable and unfitting Reproofs or Reproaches.

To **Harangue**, to make an Harangue, or Speech.

Haraphab, (*Heb.* a Medicine) a *Philistine*, whose Sons being Giants were kill'd by *David* and his Servants.

Haratium, (in old *Latin* Writers) a Stud, or Race, of Horses and Mares kept for Breed.

To **Harass**, (*Fr.*) to tire or weary out, to disquiet or trouble, to vex or teize, to ruin a Country with continual Inroads.

Harbinger, an Officer in a Prince's Court, that allots those of the Household their Lodgings in time of Progress; but it is commonly taken for any one that goes before and provides Lodging for another.

Harbour, a Sea-Port, a Station where Ships may ride safe at Anchor; also a Shelter, or Place of Refuge.

To **Harbour**, to lodge, receive, or entertain; to find a Lodging, or Retiring-place. In *Hunting*, a Hart is said to harbour when it goes to rest.

Hards, or **Hards** of Flax or Hemp, the courser parts separated in the dressing of it from the Tare, or fine Stuff.

Hardshrew, or **Crushrew**, a kind of wild Mouse.

Hardy, (*Fr.*) inured to Hardship, bold, daring, courageous, stout.

Hare-lip, a Lip cloven like that of a Hare.

Hare-pipe, a Snare made of a piece of Elder, or Cane, to catch a Hare with.

Hares-bells, a sort of Flower.

Hares-ears, an Herb that grows chiefly amidst Oaken Woods, in stony Grounds.

Hares-foot, an Herb of a binding Quality, us'd in the stopping of Fluxes, and healing of Ruptures; also a kind of Bird.

Hares-lettice, a sort of Herb.

Hariat. See *Hauriant*.

Haricot, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a particular way of dressing Mutton-cutlets, or several sorts of Fowl and Fish in a Ragoo with Turnips, also a kind of *French* Beans.

Harier, a sort of Hunting-Dog.

Hariot, or **Heriot**, (Law-Term) the best Beast that the Tenant has at the Hour of his Death, due to the Lord of the Manor by Custom, whether it be Horse, Ox, &c.

Hariot-Custom, is when Hariots have been paid Time out of Mind by Custom.

Hariot-Service, is when a Man holds Land, by paying Hariot at the time of his Death.

Harlott, a Whore; the Word is said to be deriv'd from *Arletta*, Concubine to *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*.

Harmonia, (*Lat.*) Harmony, Melody, a Consort of Musick. In *Anatomy* a joyning together of Bones by a plain Line; as the Cheek-bone is joyn'd with that of the Jaw, &c.

Harmonical, or **Harmonick**, Belonging to Harmony.

Harmonical Proportion. See *Proportion*.

Harmonious, full of Harmony, of Melody, Musical.

Harmony, a Consort, an Agreement, or pleasing Union between several Sounds continuing at the same time, either of Voices or Musical Instruments; also Agreeableness, Suitableness, or due Proportion of any Thing.

Harnes, all the Accoutrements of an Armed Horse-man; also all manner of Trappings or Furniture for a Horse.

Harning-Harnes, a sort of Armour, the Bearer of which has but single Allowance.

Hato or **Harra**, (in the *Norman* Laws) an Out-cry, or Hue and Cry after Felons, and other Malefactors.

Harp, a Musical Instrument of a Triangular Form, consisting of 78 Strings.

Harya, (*Gr.*) a ravenous Bird of the Vultur-kind.

Harpaction, or **Harpacticon**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Gum; also a Plaster made of Brimstone and Turpentine.

Harpar, a sort of Amber that draws Straws.

Harpe, a Sword like a Scythe; a Hanger, or Seimeter, a Fauchion, or Wood-knife; also a Constellation, or Cluster of Stars in *Perseus's* Right Hand.

Harper, one that plays on the Harp: also an *Irish* Coin worth Nine Pence *English*, of which Twenty make a Pound.

Harpies, three fabulous Monsters, nam'd *Allo*, *Ocypete*, and *Celeno*, whom the Poets feign to have Virgins Faces, Bears Ears, Vulturs Bodies, crooked Feet and Hands, with sharp Talons: They are the Emblems of Extortioners, griping Usurers, and covetous Misers.

Harpineers, they that catch Fish with a Harping-Iron.

Harping-Irons, certain Irons to strike Whales and other great Fish, being at one end like a barbed Arrow, and having a Cord at the other.

Harplings, (in Sea-Affairs) properly signify the Breadth of a Ship at the Bow, but some will have the ends of the Timbers call'd *Bends*, where they are fasten'd into the Stem, to be likewise termed *The Harplings*.

Harpsicord, or **Harpsicord**, a kind of Musical Instrument.

Harquebus, a sort of Hand-gun, or Snap-hance.

To **Harrales**. See *Harafs*.

Harreit Canes, (in old *Latin* Records) Hariets, or Hounds for hunting the Hare.

Harrow, (in *Husbandry*) a Drag, in form of a Square, with Iron Teeth, to break the Clods of Earth after Ploughing; also an old Word, signifying away, or fie!

Harset, the Entrails of a Hog, commonly so call'd.

Hatt, (in the *Forest-Laws*) a Stag of Five Years Old compleat: If such a Beast, being hunted by the King or Queen, escape alive, it is call'd *A Hart Royal*; and if it be chas'd out of the Forest, so that they cause Proclamation to be made that none shall

hurt or hinder it from returning thither, then it is termed, *A Hart Royal proclaimed*.

Hart-wort, an Herb very wholsom for Harts or Stags to feed on.

Harts-foot, a kind of Herb.

Harts-tongue, an Herb with long smooth Leaves like a Tongue: It is much commended for its Virtue against any Distemper of the Liver or Spleen, the Passions of the Heart.

Harts-trefoil, an Herb.

Hatel, or **Haste-tree**, a well-known Nut-tree, the Fruit of which is hard of Digestion, yet approved of to be eaten after Fish, to hinder the breeding of Phlegm.

Hath, cold Meat cut into Slices, and heated again with Spice, &c.

Hask, an old Word for a Sign of the Zodiack, as *Fishes-Hask*, i. e. the Sign of *Pisces*.

Hask-wort, a sort of Herb.

Haste-wort, an Herb.

Haddock, soft Sand-stone; also a Bass, a kind of Straw-Cushion us'd to kneel upon in Churches.

Hassa, (*Lat.*) signifies all sorts of Offensive Arms that have a long Staff or Handle, as a Pike, Spear, Lance, Javelin, &c.

Hassa Pisci, (in old Records) a Shield of Land.

Hassa Pura, a Half-Pike without Iron at the end, which the *Romans* us'd for a Scepter, and a Badge of Authority.

Hastati, an Order of Soldiers armed with Pikes, who stood in the Front of the Battel.

Hastings, Fruit early ripe.

Green-Hastings, a sort of hasty or forward Pease.

Hastula, (*Lat.*) a little Pike; also a Pearch, a Measure of Ground.

Hastula Regia, yellow Asphodil, an Herb.

Hasty, done in haste, sudden; also impatient, soon angry, testy, peevish.

Hatch, a kind of Door, commonly fenc'd with Iron Spikes at the top; also a Brood of young.

To **Hatch**, to breed young by sitting upon Eggs, as Birds do; to devise, contrive or plot; also to draw small Strokes with a Pen.

Hatchel, or **Hichel**, a Tool to dress Flax or Hemp with.

Hatches, Flood-gates set in a River, &c. to stop the Current of the Water.

Hatches of a Ship, those loose Parts, as it were Trap-doors of the Decks, that are in the middle of the Ship between the Main and Fore-mast, and which are open'd at the letting down of any Goods of Bulk into the Hold.

Coamings, or **Comings of the Hatches**. See *Comings*.

Hatch-way, that Place which is directly over the Hatches; so that to *stand or lie in the Hatchway*, is when any thing is so set, that the Hatches cannot be come to, or open'd.

Hatchet-Wetch, a sort of Pulse.

Hatchments. See *Atchievement*.

Hatlets, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a Dish of Veal Sweet-breads, Capons-Livers, and young Bacon cut into small Pieces, and fried with a little Flower, in order to be spitted on Skewers, breaded and broild, or fried.

Hartock, (Country Word) a Shock of Corn containing Twelve Sheaves.

Hauberg, or **Haubert**, (*Fr.*) a Coat of Mail.

Haubergets. See *Haberjets*.

Haven, or **Harbour**, an Entrance of the Sea within the Land, at the Mouth of some River or Creek, where Ships may ride at Anchor.

Haver, a Country Word for Oats.

Haver-de-poise, a sort of Weight. See *Avoir-du-pois*.

Haulm. See *Halm*.

Haunt, Habit, or Custom. Among Hunters, the Walk of a Deer, or the Place of his ordinary Passage.

To **Haunt**, to go often to a Place, to trouble another with one's Company.

Havock, Pillage, Spoil, great Slaughter.

Hauriant, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when a Fish is represented in a Coat of Arms set upright; as if it were putting up its Head above Water to breathe.

Hauselines, or **Hanselines**, (old Word) Breeches or Slops.

Haustrus, (*Lat.*) a Draught, a Soop. In *Physick*, a Potion or Liquid Medicine made of several Ingredients for one Dose.

Hautbergeon. See *Habergeon*.

Hautboy, or **Hoboy**, a Musical Wind-Instrument.

Haw, a sort of Berry, the Fruit of the White-thorn Shrub; also a kind of Web or Spot in the Eye; also a Close, or small Quantity of Land, near a House; as a *Bean-haw*, *Hemp-haw*, &c.

Haw-Thorn, or **White-Thorn**, a kind of Shrub.

Haward. See *Hayward*.

Hawes, a Word us'd in *Doomsday-Book*, for Mansions or Dwelling-Houses.

Hawise, a proper Name of Women. See *Avice*.

Hawk, a well known Bird of Prey.

Hawk of the first Coat, a Hawk in the Fourth Year of her Age.

To **Hawk**, to go a Fowling with Hawks; to spit, or spit out, to spawl.

Hawk-weed, a Field-Herb, whose Leaves are jagged on the Sides like Dandelion, but they are thicker and darker. It is good for all Diseases of the Eyes, Inflammations, *St. Anthony's Fire*, &c.

Hawkers, certain deceitful Fellows that go up and down from Place to Place, buying and selling old Bras, Pewter, and other Wares, which ought to be uttr'd in open Market: But they are now commonly taken for a Sort of People, who waiting for the first Publishing of News-Books and other Pamphlets, run crying them about the Streets, as it were Hawks that hunt every where for Prey; whence they seem to be so call'd.

Hawks, (old Word) Corners.

Hawser, (among Sailors) a three-stroud Rope, or small Cable, which serves for many Uses at Sea; as to draw a Ship over a Bar, to fasten the Main and Fore-throwds, &c.

Hawses, are two large round Holes in a Ship before, under the Head or Beak, thro' which the Cables pass, when the Ship lies at Anchor.

A **Wold Hawse**, is when the Hole is lofty above Water.

Fresh Hawse, is when there are Grounds to suspect that the Cable may be fretted in those Holes.

Burning in the Hawse, is when the Cable endures an extraordinary Stress.

Clearing the Hawse, is the untwisting of two Cables, which being let out at two several Hawses, are wound one about another.

Freshing the Hawse, is when new Pieces are laid upon the Cable in the Hawse.

Riding upon the Hawse, is when any weighty Substance falls directly before the Hawse, or lies across it; or when one Ship rides with her Stern just before the other's Hawse.

Hawten, (old Word) haughty, proud.

Hay, Grass cut and dry'd; also a Net to take Conneys with; also a sort of Country-dance; also an old Word for a Hedge, or a Piece of Ground inclosed with an Hedge.

Haymaids. See *Aleboaf*.

Haybote, or **Hepbote**, (*Sax.*) Liberty granted to

to a Tenant, for cutting so much Under-wood and Bushes within the Premises, as was sufficient for repairing and maintaining his Fences or Hedges.

Hapdegines, (old Word) a Country-dance or Round.

Haplays, Women-Slaves; a Word us'd among the *Turks*.

Hapn, (old Word) Hatred.

Hapward, or **Haward**, a Keeper of the Common Herd of Cattel of a Town, who is to look that they neither break nor crop the Hedges of inclosed Grounds, and is sworn in the Lord's Court for the Performance of his Office.

Hayz, (*Arab.* in *Astrolog.*) a certain Dignity, or strengthening of a Planet, by being in a Sign of its own Sex, and a Part of the World agreeable to its own Nature: As when a Masculine and Diurnal Planet is in the Day-time in a Masculine Sign, and above the Earth; or a Feminine Nocturnal Planet in the Night in a Feminine Sign, and under the Earth.

Hazael, (*Heb.* seeing God) a King of *Syria* anointed by the Prophet *Elisha*.

Hazard, (*Fr.*) Chance, Fortune, Peril, Danger; a Game at Dice so call'd: Also a Term at Tennis-play, when a Ball does not rebound as is usual, so that no Judgment can be made of it.

At Billiards, **Hazards**, are the Holes in the Sides and Corners of the Table, into which the Gamesters endeavour to strike their Adversaries Ball.

To **Hazard**, to run the Hazard or Risk of, to venture, to lay at stake.

† **Hazarder**, one that plays at Hazard, at Dice-play.

Hazardous, full of Hazard, dangerous.

Haze, a Rime, or thick Fog.

To **Haze**, or **Hawze**, to scare or fright with a sudden Shout.

Hazel. See *Hasel*.

Hazy, rimy, thick, foggy.

Head, a bony Part of the Body, which contains and encloses the Brain within its Cavity.

Head of an Anchor, the Shank or longest Part of it.

Head of the Camp, (in the Art of War) the Ground before which an Army is drawn out.

Head of a Work, (in *Fortif.*) the Front of it next the Enemy, and farthest from the Body of the Place.

Head-Angles. See *Angle*.

Head-borough, or **Borough-head**, (among our *Saxon* Ancestors) was Chief of the Frank-pledge, and had the principal Government of those within his own Pledge. According to the Diversity of Speech in several Places, he was also call'd *Burrow-Elder*, *Bursholder*, *Chief-Pledge*, *Third-borow* and *Tything-man*. This Officer is now the same as a Constable. See *Frank-Pledge*.

Head-land, (in *Husbandry*) that Part which is plough'd a-cross at the Ends of other Lands. In Sea-Affairs, a Point of Land which lies farther out at Sea than others usually do.

Head-lines, or **Head-ropes**, (in a Ship) the Ropes of the Sails that are uppermost and next the Yards, and which serve to make fast all the Sails to the Yards.

Head-pence, or **Head-silver**, was the Sum of Forty Pounds or more, which the Sheriff of *Northumberland* heretofore exacted of the Inhabitants of that County twice in Seven Years, *i. e.* every Third and every Fourth Year.

Head-piece, a Piece of defensive Armour to cover the Head and Neck of a Horseman.

Head-ropes. See *Head-lines*.

Head-sails, the Sails belonging to the Fore-mast and Bolt-sprit, which govern the Ship's Head, so as to make it fall off, and keep out of the Wind.

Head-sea, a great Billow or Wave of the Sea, coming right a-head of a Ship in her Course.

Headsmen, an Executioner that beheads a Malefactor.

Heady, head-strong, obstinate, stubborn; also apt to fly up into the Head, as strong Liquors do.

Heafool, (*Sax.*) a Head.

To **Heal**, to cure a Wound or Sore; also a Country Word for to cover up with the Bedcloaths.

Heal-dog, a sort of Herb.

Healfang, an old *Saxon* Word, signifying a Pillory.

Healgetote. See *Halimote*.

To **Hear**, to receive a Sound or Voice by the Ear, to be informed of; to examine a Cause as a Judge does: Whence 'tis said, *Such a one is to have a Hearing in Chancery*.

To **Hearken**, to listen, or give Ear to.

Hearse, a kind of Litter or cover'd Wagon to carry a dead Body in. Among Hunters, a Hind in the Second Year of her Age.

Heart, a most noble Part of the Body, being the Fountain of Life, and the first Original of the Motion of all the others; the first Member that begins to live, and the last that dies.

Heart of the Sun, a Term in *Astrology*: See *Cosmi*.

Heart-burning, a Pain in the Stomach, a Distemper; also Grudge or Ill-will.

Hearts-ease, or **Wansy**, an Herb, whose Flowers are like Violets, good for Ruptures and the Falling-Sickness.

Heath-money, or **Heath-silver**. See *Chimney-Money*.

Heat, one of the Four primary Qualities, said to consist in the vehement and various Agitations or Movings about of the small insensible Parts of a Body.

Heath, a sort of wild Shrub, or a Plain cover'd with it.

Heath-cock, or **Heath-powr**, otherwise call'd a *Grouse*, a Bird of Game, somewhat like a Pheasant.

Heath-pease, or **Wood-pease**, a kind of wild Pease.

Heath-rose, a sort of Flower.

To **Heave**, to lift up, to swell or rise up as Dough does. In Sea-Affairs, a Ship is said to *heave and set*, when, being at Anchor, she rises and falls by the Force of the Waves.

To **Heave at the Capstan**, is to turn it about:

To **Heave a Flag abyeat**, is to hang it out.

To **Heave a thing overboard**, is to throw or cast it away out of the Ship.

To **Heave up**, or **Heave out the Top-sails**, is to put them abroad.

Heaulme, or **Heaume**, (*Fr.*) a Term in *Heraldry* for an Helmet or Head-piece.

Hebberman, one that fishes below Bridge, commonly at ebbing Water, for Whittings, Smelts, &c.

Hebber-ef, (*Sax.*) a Privilege of having the Goods of a Thief, and the Tryal of him, within a particular Liberty.

Hebdomadus, (*Gr.*) the Hebdomary, or Weekman; a Canon or Prebendary in a Cathedral Church, who took care of the Choir and the Offices of it for his own Week. See *Ebdomadarius*.

Hebdomas, or **Hebdomada**, the Number Seven, a Week that consists of Seven Days.

Helienus, or **Ebenus**, the Ebony-tree, the Wood of which is as black as Jet, and as smooth as polish'd Ivory.

Helwing, Marsh-mallows, an Herb:

Hebraism, a Property of Speech, or manner of Expression peculiar to the *Hebrew* Tongue.

Hebrews, a Name given to the *Jews* from *Heber*,
the

the Great Grandchild of *Shem*, the Son of *Noah*; from whom also that most ancient Language; which before the Confusion at *Babel* was thought to be common to all Mankind, was afterwards call'd *Hebrew*, because it continued in his Family.

Hecatomb, (*Gr.*) a Sacrifice; wherein an Hundred Oxen were offer'd at one time.

Hecatombæon, the Month of *June*, so call'd from such Sacrifices which were then offer'd to *Jupiter*.

Hecatompolis, the Island of *Crete* or *Candia*, so call'd from its Hundred Cities which it had in the Time of King *Minos*.

Hecatompus, a Fish that has an Hundred Feet, which having swallow'd the Hook disgorges all its Entrails, till rid of the Hook she takes them in again.

Hecatontaphyllum, a Rose full of Leaves.

Hecatontarchus, a Centurion, a Captain of a Hundred Soldiers.

Heck, an Engine to take Fish in the River *Ouse* by *Tork*.

Heckle, an Instrument us'd in dressing and preparing Flax or Hemp for the Spinner, by dividing the Tow or Hurds from the Tare.

Heckled, (old Word) wrapped.

Hectia, (*Gr.*) an Hectick Fever, a continued Fever, arising from the very Habit of the Body, and so rooted in the Constitution, that it is extremely hard to be cur'd, being commonly attended with an Ulcer of the Lungs, Leanness and a Cough. See *Schetic Fever*.

Hectick, subject to such a Fever, Consumptive.

Hector, the Son of King *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, the most Valiant of all the *Trojans*, who resolutely defended the City of *Troy* against the *Greeks* for a long time, and at last was kill'd by *Achilles*. The Word signifies a Defender, but is now commonly taken for a Bully, Braggadochio, or vapouring Fellow.

To **Hector**, to play the Hector, to insult, to vaunt and vapour.

Heda, (in old *Latin* Records) a Port or Haven; a Hithe, Wharf, or Landing-place.

Hedactum, Toll or Custom paid at an Hithe or Wharf for landing Goods, &c.

Hedera, the Ivy-tree.

Hedera Terrestris, the Herb *Ground-Ivy* or *Alehoof*, an excellent Cleanser of the Lungs, and a good Remedy against the Cholick, &c.

Hederal Crown, a Crown of Ivy, which was worn among the *Romans* in their publick Feastings and Rejoycings.

Hedge-bote. See *Hay-bote*.

Hedge-fumitory, **Hedge-hyssop**, and **Hedgenettle**, several Sorts of Herbs.

Hedge-hog, a little Beast.

Hedge-hog-Trefoil, a kind of Herb.

Hedra, (*Gr.*) a Seat; in *Geometry*, a Base on which a Figure rests.

Hedychroum, a Medicine of a pleasant Colour.

Hedychrum, a Perfume, or sweet Oil.

Hedysolmus, or **Hedysolum**, the Herb Mint.

Hedypnois, a sort of *Succory*, *Priests-Crown*.

Hedysarum, the Honey-suckle, a Flower.

Hedysmata, sweet Oils, or Sauces, Sweet-meats. In *Physick*, any thing that gives Medicines a good Scent.

Heel of the Mast, (among Seamen) that Part of the Foot of any Mast which is par'd away slanting on the aftward-side, that the Mast may be stay'd aftward on; but the Heels of the Top-mast are Squares, into which the Fid, or Pin of the Top-mast, is put.

To **Heel**, a Ship is said to *heel* when she lies down on one side, whether she be on ground or a-boat; as she heels to the *Starboard*, or *a-port*, i. e. leans to the Right or Left Side; she heels *offward*, or to the *Shore*, &c.

Here and There, (old Words) hoarse and harsh.

Hegemonia, a Term us'd by Physicians for the principal Actions in a Human Body, as those call'd Animal and Vital.

Hegira, (in *Chronol.*) an Account of Time in use among the *Turks* and *Arabians*, reckon'd from *July* 16. *A. C.* 622, or as some say, 627; when their false Prophet *Mahomet* made his Escape from the City of *Adæcoa*.

Hegler, one that buys Provisions brought out of the Country, to sell them again by Retail.

Hetter, a young Cow.

Height, (in *Rhetorick*) an Excellency in speaking or writing, wherein the Expressions are neither too swelling, nor too creeping, but observe a Decorum between both.

Height of a Figure, (in *Geom.*) the perpendicular Line, drawn from the Top to the Base, either within the Figure or without it.

Height of the Pole. See *Elevation of the Pole*, and *Latitude of a Place*.

Heinsare, or **Hinesare**, (*Sax.*) the Departure of a Servant from his Master, from *Hine* a Servant, and *Fare* a Passage.

Heinuse, (among Hunters) a Roe-buck of the Fourth Year.

Heir of Blood, (in Common Law) is he who succeeds by Right of Blood in any Man's Lands or Tenements in Fee; and *Heir of Inheritance*, is one that cannot be defeated of his Inheritance upon any Displeasure.

Heirloom, signifies Household-Furniture, as Tables, Presses, Cupboards, &c. which having belonged for certain Descents, are never inventory'd after the Owner's Decease, but come to the Heir with the House it self.

Heirs. See *Heirs*.

Helchelatæz, a Sect of Hereticks, who held it no Sin to deny Christ in Times of Persecution, and had one *Helchelus* for their Ringleader.

Helcoma, or **Helcolis**, (*Gr.*) Exulceration, a turning to an Ulcer.

Helcos, an Ulcer or Sore.

Helcydria, certain little Ulcers in the Skin of the Head, which are thick and red like the Nipples of the Breasts, and send forth Matter.

Helcylma, the Drois and Scum of any Metal; also the same as *Helcoma*, an Ulcerating of any Part.

Heleagnus, a Shrub call'd Myrtle of *Brabant*.

Helena, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, the most beautiful Lady of all *Greece*, who being carry'd away by *Paris* from her Husband *Menelaus*, occasion'd a great War between the *Greeks* and *Trojans*, and the Destruction of the City of *Troy*: Also a sort of Light or Fire that sometimes appears about the Masts and Yards of Ships, which when double is call'd *Castor* and *Pollux*.

Helanium, Elicampane, an Herb good for the Lungs in a Cough, or Shortness of Breath.

Helepolis, an Engine, a kind of Turret, anciently us'd in the besieging and taking of Cities.

Helical Rising of a Star, (in *Astron.*) is when a Star, which for some time lay hid under the Sun-beams, gets from the same and appears again.

Helical Setting of a Star, is when a Star can be no longer seen, by reason of the near Approach of the Sun.

Helianthe, **Helianthemum**, or **Helianthon**, the Herb Hedge-Hyssop, or wild Rush; also the Sun-flower.

Helice, *major* & *minor*, Two Constellations, or Companies of Stars, the same with *Ursa major* & *minor*; also a kind of Willow-tree.

Helicomerty, or **Helicosophy**, a Mathematical Art, which teaches how to measure or draw all Spiral Lines upon a Plain, and shews their respective Properties.

Helio-

Heliocentrick, belonging to the Center of the Sun; as *The Heliocentrick Place of a Planet*, *i. e.* such as it would appear to us from the Sun, if our Eye were fixt in its Center.

Heliocryptus, or **Heliocrysum**, Golden-locks, or Golden-tufts, a Flower; the Name may be also apply'd to several other Yellow Flowers.

Heliographica Charta. See *Charta Heliographica*.

Helioloscope, a kind of Prospect-Glass fitted so as to look upon the Body of the Sun without Offence to the Eyes.

Heliostopium, an Heliscope, also a kind of Spurge, that turns about to the Sun; also a little Tree like a Fig-tree.

Heliostrophon, the great Marigold, or Turnsole Flower.

Heliotope, the Plant Turn-sole, Ruds, or Water-wort, which is said always to follow the Course of the Sun, both at rising and setting even in a cloudy Day: Also a kind of precious Stone of a green Colour streak'd with Red Veins, which shews the Sun as it were a Looking-glass, and discovers its Eclipse.

Helm, a kind of Ivy that bears no Berries, barren or creeping Ivy. In *Anatomy*, the outward Brim of the Ear, so call'd from its winding: In *Geometry*, a Spiral Figure. See *Spiral*.

Hell-brcks, little Brooks in *Richmondshire* on the Borders of *Lancashire*, where the Mountains are rough, wild and steep, which are so call'd upon account of their Gasslines and Depth; for they hurry along so deep in the Ground, that it creates an Horror in one to look down to them.

Hell-kettles, certain Pits near *Darlington* in the County of *Durham*, much admir'd both by Travelers and the Inhabitants: There are three of them full of Water to the brim, which is said to be of a different kind from that in the River *Tees*; and they look much like old wrought Coal-pits, that are drown'd.

Helleborine, (*Gr.*) wild white Hellebore, or Nose-wort; an Herb.

Helleborum, or **Helleborus**, the Herb Hellebore, of which there are two sorts, white and black, both only us'd in great Diseases; as for the Falling-sickness, Giddiness, Madness, Dropsy, Convulsions, &c.

Hellenism, an Imitation of the Idiom, or peculiar Phrases of the *Greek* Tongue.

Hellenistical, or **Hellenestick**, belonging to *Greece*, from *Hellas*, the ancient Name of that Country.

Helm, (*Country-Word*) Wheat or Rye-straw unbruised by thrashing or otherwise, which is usually bound in Bundles for Thatching: In Sea-affairs, *The Helm* is a piece of Wood fasten'd to the Rudder in a Ship or Boat, to guide or steer it: Whence *The Helm of State*, is figuratively taken for the chief Place in the Government of a Nation, &c.

To *lee* the **Helm**, to put the Helm to the Lee-side of the Ship.

Beat up the Helm, *i. e.* let the Ship go more large before the Wind.

Case the Helm. See *Ease*.

Port the Helm, put the Helm over to the left hand or side of the Ship: *Starboard the Helm*, put it to the right side. *Right the Helm*, or *Helm a Midship*, that is, keep it even with the middle of the Ship.

Among Chymists, **Helm** is the Head of an Alembick or Still, so call'd from its Figure somewhat resembling an Helmet or Steel Cap: So that *To bring a thing over to the Helm*, is to force it by Fire up to the top of the Vessel, that it may distill or drop down into the Receiver by the Nose or Beak of the Head.

Helmet, an Head-piece or Armour for the Head.

Helmet in stark Stowers, (*old Expression*) defended in sharp Attacks.

Helmet-flower, a sort of Flower.

Helminthagogues, or **Helminthicks**, (*Gr.*) Medicines that drive out Worms, or cause them to be voided by Stool.

Helos, a Nail; also a round white hard Swelling of the Foot, like the Head of a Nail fixt with Roots in the Skin.

Helosis, a turning back of the Eye-lid.

Helve, (*old Word*) the Handle of any thing.

Helviae, (*Gr.*) the Herb Parietary or Pellitory of the Wall, the Powder of which in Posset-drink, &c. is excellent for a Cough in the Lungs.

Hemeral pia, a Faculty when one sees clearer in the Night than in the Day.

Hemerobion, a Fly that lives but one Day.

Hemerocallis, a kind of Lilly that spreads in a fair Day, and shuts it self up in the Night.

Hemerologium, a Calendar or Book in which are register'd the Passages of every Day.

Hemicrauntus, the Name of a Surgeon's Bandage for the Back and Breast.

Hemicrania, a Pain in either half-part of the Head, a Megrim.

Hemi cycle, an half-circle.

Hemidrachmon, half a Dram.

Hemina, a Measure containing half a Sextary, or nine Ounces, *i. e.* three Quarters of a Pint; but commonly taken for a Pint.

Hemicholon, the twelfth Part of a Dram.

Hemiolium, an Ounce and a half.

Hemionitis, the Herb Spleen-wort or Milt-wort.

Hemiplegia, or **Hemiplegia**, a Palsy on one side, proceeding from a Stoppage in one part or other of the Spinal Marrow, which hinders the free passing of the Animal Spirits.

Hemisphere, (*in Astron.*) one half of a Sphere or Globe, cut thro' the Center in the Plane of one of its greater Circles: Thus the *Equinoctial* divides the World into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres; and the *Horizon* likewise divides the Earth into two Hemispheres, one light and the other dark, according as the Sun is above or below that Circle. The Maps or Prints of the Heavens pasted on Boards or Cloth, are also sometimes call'd *Hemispheres*, but more commonly *Planispheres*.

Hemistichium, (*in Grammar*) a half Verse.

Hemitercius, a Semi-tercian Fever or Ague, that returns every Day, and in which every second Day the Patient has two Fits, one of the Quotidian, and the other of the Tertian.

Hemiuncion, half an Ounce.

Hemirestes, or **Hemireston**, a Measure of Liquids; the same as *Hemina*.

Hemlock, a poisonous Plant. See *Cicuta*.

Hemorrhoids, or **Emroids**, a Disease in the Fundament commonly call'd the Piles. See *Hemorrhoides*.

Hem-bane, an Herb, that is counted rank Poison.

Hem-bit, an Herb otherwise call'd Chick-weed.

Henchman, or **Heinsman**, a *German* Word signifying a Household-Servant; and formerly taken amongst us for a Page of Honour or Footman.

Hend, (*old Word*) neat, fine, genteel.

Hendecagon, (*Gr. in Geom. and Fortif.*) a Figure that has eleven Sides and as many Angles, capable of being fenc'd with the like Number of Bastions.

Hendecasyllabum Carmen, (*in Grammar*) a *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, consisting of eleven Syllables and comprehending these Feet, *viz.* a *Dactyle*, *Spondees*, and three *Trochees*; as,

Quoquo diffugias pavens Mabili.

It is otherwise call'd *Phaleucium*.

Hensfare-

Hunſa, (in *Doomſday Book*) an Amercement or Fine for Flight, upon account of Murder.

Hengest, the Name of a General who first led the *Angles* or *Engliſh* into the Island of *Great Britain*: The Word in the *Saxon* Tēgue ſignifies a Horſeman.

Hengſten, an old Law-Word for a Priſon, or Houſe of Correction.

He: gWir. See *Hangwite*.

Henicchus, (*Gr.*) a Northern Conſtellation, or Company of fixed Stars, the ſame as *Auriga*.

Henoch, (*Heb.* Taught or Dedicated) *Cain's* Son, from whom the City *Henoch* took Name; alſo the Father of *Methuſelah*.

Henophilum, an Herb call'd *One-blade*.

Henty, a proper Name of Men, deriv'd from the *German* *Cintick*, *i. e.* Rich and Powerful; or *Herric*, *i. e.* Rich Lord, or from the *Latin*, *Honoricus*: Of this Name there were ſeven Emperors of *Germany*, eight Kings of *England*, four Kings of *France*, and as many of *Caſtile*.

To **Hent**, (old Word) to catch.

Hep r, (*Gr.*) the Liver, a large fleſhy Bowel plac'd in the Right *Hypocondrium*. Alſo a kind of Chymical Compoſition. See *Crocus Metallorum*.

Hepa: Uterinum. See *Placenta Uterina*.

Hepatica, *Liver-wort*, an Herb good againſt Stop pages of the Liver and Bladder.

Hepatica Arna, the Liver-Vein, the inner Vein of the Arm, otherwiſe call'd *Baſilica*.

Hepatica, or **Hepatica**, belonging to the Liver.

Hepatick Aloes, the fineſt ſort of Aloes, ſo call'd from its Colour, which is near that of the Liver. See *Aloes*.

Hepatick Medicines, Remedies proper for the Liver, being chiefly ſuch as provoke Sweat and Urine.

Hepaticus Ductus, a Paſſage in the Liver, otherwiſe call'd *Porus Biliaris*; which ſee.

Hepaticus Morbus, or **Hepatick Flux**, a Diſeaſe when a thin ſharp Blood, like Water in which raw Fleſh has been waſh'd, is voided by stool; alſo when black, ſhining, dry'd Blood is diſcharg'd into the Guts.

Hepa ites, a precious Stone of the ſhape of the Liver.

Hepatozium, or **Cupatozium**, *Hemp-Agrimony* or *Liver-wort*.

Hepatus, the Liver-fiſh, ſo call'd from its Colour and Bigneſs.

Hephazites, a precious Stone of a fiery red Colour.

Hepthemimeris, (in *Grammar*) a Poetical Figure, when after three Feet there remains a Syllable ending the Word, which is ſometimes made long, tho' it be naturally ſhort; as

Congredior, fer ſacra Pater, & concipe ſedus. Virg.

Hepialis, a Fire-fly, which plays about a Candle till ſhe burn her Wings.

Heps, or **Hips**, the Fruit of the Black thorn Shrub.

Hepaedron, (*Gr.* in *Geom.*) a Figure conſiſting of Seven Sides.

Heptagon, a Figure that has ſeven Sides, and as many Angles: In *Fortification*, a Place defended by ſeven regular Baſtions.

Hepagonal, belonging to ſuch a Figure.

Hepatogular Figure, (in *Geom.*) is that which conſiſts of ſeven Angles.

Hepatophillum, *Sat-foil*, or *Tormentil*, an Herb of a drying and binding Quality; a proper Remedy for Fluxes of the Belly and Womb, as alſo for the Plague and other malignant Diſeaſes.

Hepapleuron, the greater ſort of *Plaintain*.

Heparchy, a ſeven fold Government, or Government of ſeven Sovereign Princes, as that of the

Saxon Kings here in *England*, which was formerly divided into ſeven petty Kingdoms.

Heracleon, the Herb *Mil-foil*, or *Tarrow*; alſo a *Water-Lilly*.

Heracleoticum, *Wild Marjoram*, an Herb.

Heracleus, or **Heracleus lapis**, the *Magnet*, or *Load-stone*.

Herald, **Heral**, or **Harold**, (*Germ. i. e.* High Maſter, or Champion of the Army) an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to declare War, to proclaim Peace, to execute martial Meſſages and other Acts by the Queen's-Order, &c.

Heralds College, a Corporation conſiſting of Kings at Arms, Heralds, and Purſevants, employ'd to be Meſſengers of War and Peace, to marhal and order Coronations, Marriages, Funerals, Interviews, Feaſts of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Publick Shews, &c. as alſo to take care of the Coats of Arms and Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry: They were Incorporated by King *Richard III.* and obtain'd another Charter of Privileges of *Edward VI.*

Heraldry, the Art of Blazoning, displaying or ſetting out Coats of Arms.

Heraudes, (old Word) Feats of Activity.

Herb Chriſtopher, an Herb that bears Berries like Beads, and is only to be ſeen in the Gardens of thoſe that delight in Rarities.

Hert: Paris, otherwiſe call'd *True-love*, or *One-berry*, the Leaves of which grow like a Lover's Knot, with a Berry in the miſt: It reſiſts Poiſon and Peſtilence, cures Ulcers, Inflammations, Impoſthumes, &c.

Herb Robert, a kind of *Cranes-bill* with reddiſh Stalks, which helps the Stone, and ſtays Fluxes of Blood: it ſo ſpeedily heals all green Wounds and old Ulcers.

Herb Two-pence, an Herb of a moderately cold and dry Quality.

Herba, (*Lat.*) an Herb, a Plant leſs than a Shrub, that has Leaves from the Root.

Herba Benedicta, *Avens*.

Herba Sacra, *Vervain*.

Herba Stellæ, *Bucks-horn*, or *Dogs-tooth*.

Herba Tureæ, *Rupture-wort*, or *Knot-graſs*.

Herbz Capitæ, (among Botanists) ſuch Herbs as have their Flower made up of many ſmall, long, ſiftulous, or hollow Flowers, gather'd together in a round Button, Knob, or Head, as the *Thiſt'le*, *Greater Burdock*, *Blew-bottle*, &c.

Herbage, the Fruit of the Earth provided by Nature for Cattel, the grazing or feeding upon Land, or the mowing of it. In a Law-ſenſe the Liberty that one has to feed his Cattel in another Man's Ground, or in the Foreſt.

Herbarium Anticum (in ancient *Latin* Writers) the firſt Crop of Graſs or Hay; in Oppoſition to the After-math, or ſecond Cutting.

Herbal, a Book treating of the Nature and Quality, or Virtue of Herbs.

Herballiſt, or **Herbariſt**, one that has Skill in all ſorts of Herbs: a *Simpler*.

Herberge. See *Herbinger*.

Herbert, (*Germ.*) a proper Name of Men ſignifying *bright Lord*, or the Glory of the Army.

Herculean, belonging to *Hercules*, the chief of which Name was that Famous Heroe of Antiquity, ſuppos'd to be the Son of *Jupiter* and *Almena*.

Herculean Labours, ſuch as *Hercules* undertook and perform'd; great and dangerous Exploits

Hercules's Pillars, two Pillars which *Hercules* is ſaid to have ſet up, one at *Caliz*, and the other at *Ceuta*, as the Bounds of the Weſtern World. See *Columna Hercules*.

Herculeus Morbus, the Falling-Sickneſs. See *Epilepſia*.

Herb, a Company of Cattel, or of Wild Beaſts, as of Oxen, Swine, Harts, Deer, &c.

Herdelenge, a Term us'd by Hunters for the dressing of a Roe.

Herdwerch, or **Heerdwerch**, (*Sax.*) Herdsmen's Work or Labour, formerly done by Shepherds, Herdsmen, and other inferior Tenants at the Will of their Lord.

Here de Cesar, (*i. e.* the Monarchy of *Cesar*) a certain Epoch or Account of Time, from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* us'd to reckon their Number of Years, as we do from the Year of our Lord: It was also us'd for a great while in *Spain*.

Hereditaments, (*Lat.* in Common-Law) all such things as descend to a Man and his Heirs by way of Inheritance, and fall not within the Compass of an Executor or Administrator, as Chattels do.

Hereditary, belonging to Inheritance or Succession, that comes or passes by Inheritance.

Hereditary Diseases, are those which Children have from their Parents, who were troubled with the same; as the Gout, Consumption, Stone, &c.

Heretare, (*Sax.*) a going in a Military Expedition, or to a Warfare.

Heretate, a Tribute anciently paid to the Lord of the Soil, for the carrying on of a War; from the *Saxon* Words *Here*, an Army, and *Geat*, a Beast: The Name is still retain'd upon another Account in our Term *Harriot*.

Hereteld, a Tax rais'd for the Maintenance of an Army.

Heretiarch. See *Herefiarcha*.

Heretita, or **Heretitia**, (*Sax.*) a hired Soldier, that goes from his Colours without Leave; from *Here*, an Army, and *Sliten*, to depart.

Heretip, (*Gr.*) an Opinion contrary to the sound Principles or fundamental Points of Religion.

Hereteg, or **Heretogh**, (*Sax.*) a Leader of an Army, or a Duke, from *Here*, an Army, and *Toga*, to draw out: In old Records it is also express'd *Heretobias*.

Heretical, (*Gr.*) belonging to, or infected with Heresy.

An **Heretick**, one that is tainted with Heresy, or holds Heretical Opinions.

Heretum, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) a Court or Yard for drawing up the Guard or Military Retinue, which usually attended our Bishops and Nobility.

Hericeus, **Herit**, or **Herinaceus**, an Urchin, or Hedge-hog.

Heriot. See *Harriot*.

Herisson, (*Fr.*) an Hedge-hog: In *Fortification*, a Barrier made of a Piece of Timber stuck thick with Iron-spikes, born up and equally pois'd in the middle on a Stake, about which it moves like a Turnstile, to open or shut up a Passage.

Heritage, Inheritance by Lot or Succession.

Herman, or **Harman**, a proper Name of Men, signifying in *German*, the General or chief Commander of an Army.

Hermaphrodite, (*Gr.*) a Word compounded of *Hermes*, *i. e.* *Mercury* and *Aphrodite*, or *Venus*; and signifying one that has the Natural Part of both Sexes.

Hermellanus, (*Lat.*) the Ermin, a sort of Weasel that yields a rich Fur.

Hermetical, or **Hermetick**, belonging to *Mercury*, or to *Hermes Trismegistus*, the Great *Egyptian* Philosopher, who is thought to have liv'd not long after *Moses*.

Hermetical Philosophy, is that which pretends to solve and explain all the Operations and Appearances of Nature by the three Chymical Principles, *Mercury*, *Salt*, and *Sulphur*.

Hermetical Physick, that *Hypothesis*, or Groundwork in the Art of Physick, which refers the Cause of all Diseases to the same Chymical Principles just now mention'd.

Hermetical Seal, or **Hermes's Seal**, a particu-

lar way of stopping up the Mouths of Vessels so close; that the most subtil Spirits cannot fly out: Thus,

To **Seal a Glass Hermetically**, is to heat the Neck of it, till it be just ready to melt, and then with a Pair of red-hot Pincers to pinch or close it together.

Hermetick Science, the Art of Chymistry, so call'd from *Hermes*, or *Mercury*, whom the Chymists assert to have been the first Inventor of it.

Hermit, a solitary Monk; also a kind of Fish.

Hermitage, the Place where a Hermit lives.

Hermitels, a Woman Hermit.

Hermitozium, (in old Records) a Chapel, or Place of Prayer belonging to an Hermitage.

Hermodyplius, (*Gr. i. e.* *Mercury's Finger*) a round-headed Root, brought from *Syria*, which is of an insipid Taste, and gently purges Phlegm.

Hern, a large sort of Fowl. See *Heron*.

Hern-shab, or **Hernery**, a Place where Herns breed.

Hernestum, or **Harnastum**, (in our old Writers) is taken for any sort of House-Furniture, Implements of Trade or Ship-tackle; from the *Teutonick* Word *Hernas*, *i. e.* *Harnes*.

Hernia, (*Gr.*) a Rupture, properly the falling of the Entrails, Caul, &c. by the widen'd Channels or Pipes of the Skin call'd *Peritonæum* into the Groin in Men, or into the Lips of the *Pudendum* in Women: Also a Swelling of the Navel; the falling down of the Womb is likewise improperly so termed.

Hernia Aquosa, the Water-rupture. **Hernia Carnosa**, a Fleshy-Rupture. **Gutturialis**, a Swelling in the Throat: **Humoralis**, when the Testicles are fill'd with Unnatural Humours.

Hernia Scrotalis, or **Hernia Veneris**, is when the Testicles grow too big by reason of immoderate Venery. **Hernia Veniosa**, the Wind-rupture: **Hernia Umbilicalis**, a Rupture of the Navel: **Hernia Uteri**, the falling down of the Womb. See *Procidencia Uteri*.

Herniaria, Rupture-wort, Burst-wort, or Knot-grass, an Herb of great Use in a Rupture, and the distill'd Water of it cures the Jaundice.

Hernious, bursten-belly'd.

Herod, surnam'd the Great, a King of *Judea*, created by the Senate of *Rome*, who murder'd the Innocents, and ruin'd the Temple of *Jerusalem* built by *Zorobabel*, but rais'd another more magnificent in its Place: There were also two other Kings of this Name, *viz.* *Herod Antipas*, his Son, who caus'd *St. John* the Baptist to be beheaded; and *Herod Agrippa*, his Grandson, who put *St. James* to Death, and imprison'd *St. Peter*; besides *Herod*, the Brother of *Agrippa*, mention'd *Act. 23*.

Herodian, belonging to *Herod*, as the *Herodian Disease*, which is to be eaten to Death with Lice, as *Herod* was.

Herodians, the Soldiers of *Herod*, or a Sect of Hereticks, who took *Herod* for the Messiah.

Herodotus, a *Greek* Historian of rare Merit, whose nine Books, still extant, are each call'd by the Name of the Muses.

Heroe, a great and illustrious Personage among the Ancients; such, tho' by Nature mortal, yet were thought to partake of Immortality; upon which account they inroll'd them in the List of the Gods, after their Death; a Demi-God, a Man of singular Valour, Worth, and Renown.

Heroical, or **Heroick**, belonging to, or becoming a Heroe; famous, noble, lofty.

Heroick Poem, a sort of Composition in Poetry, which sets forth the Warlike Exploits, and other noble Performances of Emperors, Kings, Princes, and Persons of the highest Rank.

Heroick Verse, that kind of Verse which the ancient *Greeks* and *Latins* generally made use of in their Heroick Poems, without any other Mixture:

It is also call'd *Hexameter*, as consisting just of six Feet, all *Dactyls* and *Spondees*, without any certain Order; but in the sixth place a Spondee is always requisite, and in the fifth place a Dactyl, tho' a Spondee be sometimes admitted. Of a Dactyl in the fifth place take this Example:

Exrus ad Auroram Nabathaeque Regna recessit.

Of a Spondee in the fifth place this:

Alriaque Alpes, Et nubifer Apenninus.

Heraine, a Female Heroe, a Woman of a Noble Spirit, and Excellent Qualities; a Lady of Honour.

Heron, a large Wild Water-Fowl, with a long Neck and Bill, that flies high, and feeds upon Fish.

Herons-bill, a sort of Herb.

Herpes, (*Gr.*) a kind of *St. Anthony's-Fire*, which some call the Shingles, some the running-Worm, and others Wild-fire: It is a spreading and winding Inflammation, of two sorts, *viz.*

Herpes Piliaris, or **Pustularis**, a sort of yellow Bladders, or Wheals, like Millet-Seed, that seize the Skin, cause much itching, and turn to eating Ulcers: And **Herpes Exedens**, which not only consumes the Skin, but also the Muscles underneath.

Herring, a well known Sea-fish.

Herring-bulls, a sort of Vessel proper for the Herring-Fishery.

Herring-cob, a young Herring.

Herring-silver, Money formerly paid as an Equivalent for the Custom of giving a certain Quantity of Herrings for the Provision of a Religious House.

Herse, (*Fr.*) a Portullice, a Harrow. In *Fortification*, a kind of Lattice, in form of a Harrow, beset with Iron Spikes, which is usually hung up by a Cord over a Gate, and let down in case of a Surprise, or when the first Gate is broken with a Petard, to stop up the Passage. These Hereses are also often laid in the Roads, or on Breaches, to hinder the March of Horse and Foot.

Herston, a Plank Ten or Twelve Foot long, stuck full of Nails, with the Points up, for the same Use as the Herse.

Hesiod, a *Greek* Poet, of whom it is in Dispute, whether he or *Homer* were more ancient.

Hesitancy, (*Lat.*) Uncertainty, Doubting, or Wavering.

To **Hesitate**, to stammer or falter, to hum and haw, to be at a stand or stay, to stick in the Briers, to be in suspense, or at a loss what to say or do.

Hesitation, the Act of hesitating, faltering, &c.

Hesperian Gardens, Places which, as the Poets feigned, were beset with Trees that bore Golden Apples, which were kept by a watchful Dragon.

Hesperides, certain Islands in the *Atlantick* Ocean much celebrated by the Ancients; but which and where they were is hard to determine.

Hesperis, a kind of Wall-flower, Dame-Violet, or Rocket.

Hesperium Dalum, an Orange, or Lemmon.

Hesperus, the Evening-Star, or Evening-Tide. See *Phosphorus*.

Hests, (old Word) Commands or Decrees.

Hetartarcha, (*Gr.*) an Abbot or Prior, the Head of a College or Hall, the Warden of a Corporation or Company.

Hete, (old Word) promised.

Heteroclitites, (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) Nouns that vary in their Gender or Declension, being either defective or redundant, and not limited by the ordinary Rules.

Heterocrania, a Disease, Pain, or Swelling on one side of the Head.

Heterodox, being of another or different Opinion or Judgment from what is generally receiv'd, especially with respect to Matters of Religion.

Heterogeneous, or **Heterogeneous**, that is, of another Kind, Nature, or Quality.

Heterogeneous Light, (among Naturalists) is said to be that which consists of Rays capable of being refracted, according to different Degrees. Thus the common Light of the Sun and Clouds is Heterogeneous, as being a Mixture of all sorts of Rays.

Heterogeneous Nouns, (in *Grammar*) such as have one Gender in the Singular Number and another in the Plural; as *Pergamus*, *Pergama*; *Epulum*, *Epula*, &c.

Heterogeneous Numbers, (in *Arithm.*) mix'd Numbers, that consist of Integers, or whole ones, and of Fractions.

Heterogeneous Signs, (in *Algebra*) such as have different Radical Signs.

Heterogeneous Particles, (in *Philos.*) are such as are of different Kinds or Qualities, of which generally all Bodies are composed.

Heterogenium, a Term us'd by Physicians when any thing disproportionate is mingled with the Blood and Spirits, as in Fevers, Swimmings of the Head, Apoplexies, &c.

Heterozyrhmus, a Life unsuitable to the Age of those that live; as if a young Man should use an Old Man's Way of Living, and on the contrary. The Word is also apply'd to Pulses, when they beat differently in Diseases.

Heterosctii, (in *Geogr.*) People that live between the Equator and the two Tropicks in either of the Temperate Zones, who have their Shadows at Noon cast on a contrary side towards one of the Poles, *viz.* that which is above their Horizon.

Heth, (*Heb.* Fear, or astonished) *Canaan's* Brother, from whom descended the People call'd *Hittites*.

To **Hette**, (old Word) to commit, or dedicate.

Hurts. See *Hurts*.

To **Hew**, to cut Stones or Timber.

Hewers. See *Conders*.

Hewmond, (old Word) shining.

Hexachord, (*Gr.*) an Interval or Concord in *Musick*, commonly call'd a Sixth.

Hexaedron, (in *Geom.*) a solid Figure, consisting of six equal Sides or Faces; a Cube or Parallepiped bounded by six equal Squares.

Hexaameron, (among Divines) the six Days Work of Creation.

Hexagium, or **Cratum**, the Weight of Four Scruples.

Hexagon, (in *Geom.* and *Fortif.*) a Figure that has six equal Sides, and as many Angles, each capable of being fenced with a regular Bastion.

Hexagonal, belonging to a Hexagon.

Hexameter Verse, (in *Grammar*) a *Greek* or *Latin* Verse consisting of six Feet. See *Heroick Verse*.

Hexapla, a Work of *Origen*, a Learned Churchman of *Alexandria*, in six Columns, containing four *Greek* Translations of the Bible, with the Original both in *Hebrew* and *Greek* Characters.

Hexapoton, (in *Grammar*) a Noun declined with six Cases.

Hexastichon, an Epigram or Stanza, consisting of six Verses.

Hexastichus, a kind of Barley that has six Rows of Corn in one Ear.

Hexastyles, or **Hexastyle**, (in ancient *Architect.*) a Building that had six Pillars in the Face before, and as many behind; being the same with *Pseudodipteron*.

Hervis, a Habit or Constitution of Body.

Heyote. See *Haybote*.

Hepcat, the *American* Badger, a wild Beast of the Bigness of a Cat, that is greedy of Honey, and diligently searches for the Bees-nests in Trees.

Heps, (in *Husbandry*) young Timber-trees, usually left for Standals in the selling of Woods or Copes.

Hesekiah, or **Hiskiah**, (*Heb.*) a pious King of *Judah*. *Biblicum*.

Hibiscum, or **Hibiscus**, (*Gr.*) the Herb Marsh-mallows, of known Virtue against the Stone and Gravel.

Hibis, a Pig bred of a wild Boar and a tame Sow; also one who is born of Parents of different Countries; a Mongrel.

Hichel. See *Hatchel*.

Hickwall, or **Hickway**, a Bird otherwise call'd a Wood-pecker or Wry-neck.

Hideage, or **Hide-gild**, a certain Tax which upon extraordinary Occasions us'd to be paid for every Hide of Land.

Hide, the Skin of a Beast.

Hide-bound, a Disease of Cattel, when the Skin cleaves to their Sides: In Husbandry Trees are likewise said to be *Hide-bound*, when the Bark sticks too close; and the Word is also figuratively applied to a close-fisted niggardly Fellow.

Hide of Land, such a Quantity of Land as might be till'd with one Plough in a Year, but it is not certainly known what Number of Acres it contain'd; some say 100, others 120, and according to *Beda*, as much as will maintain a Family: It is also call'd a *Plough-Land*, *Yard-land*, or *Ox-gang of Land*.

Hide and Gain, an old Law-term for arable or plough'd Land.

Hide-lands, such Lands as belong to a Hide or Mansion-house.

Hidell, (in *Stat. 1. H. 7.*) a Sanctuary or Place of Protection.

Hideous, (*Fr.*) terrible to the Sight, dreadful, frightful.

Hiera, (*Gr.*) a Garland, which two in a Race running for, if neither out-ran the other, was consecrated to the Gods.

Hiera Hiera, a purging Electuary invented by *Galen*, and made of Aloes, Spikenard, Saffron, Mastick, Honey, &c.

Hiera cum Agarick, a kind of purging Pill made of Agarick, a Mushroom that grows on the Larch-tree.

Hieracium, the Herb Hawk-weed.

Hieracites, a precious Stone of the Colour of an Hawk.

Hierarchical, belonging to the Hierarchy or Government of the Church.

Hierarchy, Sacred Government, or Church Government: Also the Holy Order of Angels, consisting of nine Degrees, *viz.* *Seraphims*, *Cherubims*, *Thrones*, *Dominations*, *Principalities*, *Powers*, *Virtues*, and *Arch-Angels*.

Hieratick Paper, (among the Ancients) the finest sort of Paper set a-part only for Religious Uses.

Hierobotane, the Herb Vervain.

Hieroglyphical, or **Hieroglyphick**, belonging to Hieroglyphicks.

Hieroglyphicks, certain Sacred or Mysterious Characters, Figures, or Images of Creatures, under which the ancient *Egyptians* couch'd their Principles of Philosophy, History and Policy; whence the Word is now taken for any Symbol, Emblem, or mystical Figure.

Hieroglyphick Marks, (in Palmistry) those winding Lines and Wrinkles in the Hand, by which the Professors of that vain Science pretend to fore-tell strange Things.

Hierom, or **Ferom**, (in *Lat. Hieronymus*) one of the ancient Fathers of the Church: The Word in *Greek* signifies Holy Name.

Hieronymians, an Order of Monks establish'd by *St. Ferom*: There were also certain Hermites fo call'd, whose Order was founded *A. D.* 1365. by one *Granel* of *Florence*.

Hierophantz, Priests at *Athens* in *Greece*, who were the Overseers of Sacrifices and Holy Things.

Hig-taper, a sort of Herb.

Hig-crested, or **Hig-tigged**, a Term in Archery. See *Shoulder-head*.

Hight, (old Word) named.

Higra, the raging of the Waves of the River *Severn* below *Gloucester*.

Hilary Term. See *Term*.

Hildebert, (*Germ.* famous Lord) the proper Name of a Man.

Hilkiah, (*Heb.* the Lord's Gentleness) the Father of King *Eliakim*; also the Name of several other Persons in Holy Scripture.

Hillock, a little Hill.

Himantopus, (*Gr.*) crump-footed; also a kind of Bird.

To **Himble**, (*Sax.*) a *North-Country* Word for to halt or go lame.

Hin, an *Hebrew* Measure, containing the sixth Part of an *Epha*, or one Wine Gallon and two Pints.

Hind, a Female Stag, or a Beast of the Forest the first Year.

Hind-berries, the Fruit of the Raspberry-tree.

Hine, or **Hind**, (*Sax.*) a Servant, or one of the Family, more especially a Servant at Husbandry; and the *Master-hine*, is he that oversees the rest.

Hinefare. See *Hainfare*.

Hinna, (*Lat.*) a She-hind or Mule.

Hinnulus, a young Hind, a Hind-calf, a Fawn, also a little Mule.

Hinnus, a Mule bred of an Horse and a She-ass; a little Nag; a Hind.

Hip, the upper part of the Thigh.

Hip-wort, a kind of Herb.

Hip, or **Hep**, a Berry, the Fruit of the greater Bramble.

Hippace, (*Gr.*) a sort of Cheese made of Mare's Milk, good against the Bloody-flux.

Hippelaphus, a Beast part Horse, part Stag.

Hippeus, or **Equinus**, a Comet or Blazing-star, with Beams like a Horse's Man, sometimes spread from the Front or Fore-part, and at other times from the hinder-part: Also a kind of Crab-fish, a Sea-horseman.

Hippiades, Images representing Women on Horseback.

Hippice, an Herb, which being put into a Horse's Mouth, keeps him from Hunger and Thirst.

Hippicon, a *Greek* Measure containing four Furlongs.

Hippocamelus, a monstrous Beast, part Horse, part Camel.

Hippocampa, a Sea-horse; also a kind of Water-Insect: In *Anatomy*, the Processes or Channels of the upper or foremost Ventricles of the Brain.

Hippocentaurs, Monsters which Poets and Painters have represented as half Men, half Horses. See *Centaur*.

Hippocras, a kind of Artificial Wine made of Claret or White Wine, and several sorts of Spice.

Hippocrates, a famous Physician of the Island of *Cos*, who was highly esteem'd by *Artaxerxes*, King of *Persia*, and counted the Prince of Physick: He died in the 104th Year of his Age, and all the time of his Life he enjoy'd a perfect and vigorous Health.

Hippocrates's Sleeve, a Woollen Bag like a Sugar-loaf, pointed at bottom, with which spiced Wines, Medicines, and other Liquors are strain'd.

Hippocratia, a Festival kept in Honour of *Nep-tune*, during which Horses and Mules were led along the Streets of *Rome*, richly harness'd and adorn'd with Garlands of Flowers.

Hippocratica Facies. See *Facies Hippocratica*.

Hippoglossa, or **Hippoglossum**, the Herb Horse-tongue, Tongue-blade or Tongue-wort.

Hippoglossion, Laurel of *Alexandria*, or Tongue-Laurel, good against Ruptures, and to raise the Palate of the Mouth.

Hippolapathum, Monks-Rhubarb, or Garden-Patience, a kind of Dock, sometimes as high as a Man; the Root of which purges Choler and watery Humours.

Hippomanes, Thorn-apple, a kind of Herb, which if Horses eat, it makes them mad; also the venomous Issue of a Mare, when she is ready to be cover'd; also a black Flesh-kernel, in the Forehead of a young Colt, which the Mare bites off as soon as she has foal'd: Also a famous Poison among the Ancients, one of the main Ingredients that were put into the Composition of Love-Potions.

Hippomarathrum, wild and great Fennel, Fen-nel-giant.

Hippocreas, a kind of Burr or Teasel with which Shear-men dress their Cloth.

Hippocastan, an Herb growing upon the Fullers-thorn, good for the Falling-sickness.

Hippopotamus, the River-Horse living chiefly in the Nile and Indus; having a cloven Foot like an Ox; the Back, Min, and Tail of a Horse, and Teeth like a wild Boar.

Hippololimium, the Herb Loveage or Alexanders, good in Broth in the Spring-time, to cleanse the Blood, and strengthen the Stomach.

Hippuris, the Herb Horse-tail, or Shave-grass.

Hippurus, the Horse-tail Fish, or a kind of Lobster.

Hippus, an Horse; also the Sea-Horseman, a sort of Crab-fish, said to run as fast as an Horse: Also an Indisposition of the Eyes, when they continually tremble and twinkle, as it happens in Riding.

Hircibarba, (*Lat.*) Goats-beard, a Sallet-herb, good for Consumptions, Diseases of the Breast, Coughs, &c.

Hirciscunda, (old Law-Term) the Division of an Estate among the Heirs.

Hircinilus, a Man that has shag bristly Hair like a Goat.

Hircocervus, a Stag bearded like a Goat.

Hirculatio, (in ancient Husbandry) a Disease or Fault in a Vine, when it bears no Fruit, but grows all into Branches and Wood.

Hirculus, a kind of Spikenard, an Herb.

Hircus, a Buck-Goat; also the rank Smell of the Arm-holes; also a fixed Star so call'd, the same with *Capella*: Also a Name given by some Writers, to a sort of Comet encompass'd with a kind of Main, seeming to be rough and hairy; also the Corner of the Eye, otherwise termed *Canthus*: Also a Knob in the hollow of the Ear. See *Tragus*.

Hircutus, the same as *Hircus* in the first and last Sense; also one goggle or squint-ey'd.

Hirse, a kind of Grain otherwise call'd Millet.

Hirsh, or *Hurst*, a little Wood.

Hirudo, (*Lat.*) the Horse-leech or Blood-sucker, an Insect; also a riotous Spender and Waster.

Hirundinaria, Celandine, Swallow-wort, or Tet-tet-wort; the Root of which being good to drive out Poison, and provoke Sweat, is chiefly us'd for the Plague and other infectious Diseases; also the Herb Money-wort.

Hirundo, a Swallow, a Sea Swallow, or Sea-bat; also the Swallow, or great-headed Flying-fish: In *Anatomy*, the Hollowness in bending the Arm, and some take it for a Woman's Privities.

Hirundo Apus, the Martin, or Martlet; a Bird whose Legs are so short, that they are of little Use.

Hipanicum Olus, (*Lat.*) the Herb Spinage.

† **Hispid**, rough-haired, bristly, shaggy.

Historian, (*Gr.*) one that writes or is skill'd in History.

Historical, belonging to History.

Historice, that part of Grammar which explains the Meaning of Authors.

Historiographer, an Historian, a Writer of Hi-

stories, especially such a one as is appointed for that purpose, by a Prince or State.

History, properly a Narrative of Matters of Fact, of which the Relater was an Eye-witness; a particular Account of Actions and Things worthy of Note; a Description of the Nature and Qualities of Living Creatures, Plants, Minerals, &c.

Histos, an Engine with a Cross-beam and a Pulley to let down a Ladder.

Histris, (*Lat.*) a Stage-player, an Actor of Farces, a Buffoon.

Histrionical, or **Histrionick**, belonging to an Actor, Player-like.

To **Hitch**, to wriggle or move forward by Degrees; to knock the Legs in going as a Horse does: In Sea-Language, to catch hold of any thing with a Rope or Hook.

Hitch the Tackles into the Rings of the Boat, an Expression us'd by Seamen, when they would have the Boat hoisted in; and **Hitch the Fish-hook to the Hook of the Anchor**, when they are about to weigh the Anchor.

Hitchel. See *Hatchel*.

Hithe. See *Hythe*.

Hive-dross, or **Wax-glue**, a kind of Wax which Bees make at the Mouth of their Hive, to keep out the Cold.

Hlaford, or *Hlaford*, (*Sax.*) a Lord.

Hleafolau, or *Hleafolau*, a Lady.

Hoadzin, a Bird of the Bigness of a Hen, which feeds chiefly on Serpents, and is thence call'd by our Seamen, the Snake-eater of *America*.

Hoan. See *Hone*.

Hoary, Gray-headed, as old Men are; cover'd with Hoar-Frost, mouldy.

Hoast-men, an ancient Guild or Company of Dealers in Sea-Coal, at *Newcastle* upon *Tine*.

Hob, (old Word) a Clown or Country-Fellow.

To **Hobble**, or **Hobble** along, to limp, or go lame; a Verse is also said to *hobble*, that does not run smooth in the pronouncing of it.

Hobblers, or **Hobblers**, certain *Irish* Knights that us'd to serve upon *Hobbies*; a sort of light Horsemen: Also Men, who by their holding of particular Lands, were bound to keep a little light Nag, to give Notice of any Invasion by Enemies, or other Perils on the Sea-Coast.

Hobby, a little *Irish* Nag; also a kind of Hawk, that preys upon Doves, Larks, &c.

Hobgoblin, an imaginary Apparition, Spirit, or Fairy.

Hoboy. See *Hautboy*.

Hoca, A Game at Cards so call'd.

Hoccus Salis, (*Lat.* in *Doomsday-Book*) a Hoke, Hole, or lesser Pit of Salt.

Hock, the small End of a Gammon of Bacon; also a sort of *German* Wine, commonly call'd *Young and Old Hock*.

Hocktide, (*Germ.* a High-Time) a certain Festival anciently celebrated by the *English* on the second *Tuesday* after *Easter* Week, in Memory of the sudden Death of King *Hardicanute*, and with him the Downfall of the *Danes*.

Hock-Tuesday-Doney, was a Duty paid to the Landlord, that his Tenants and Bondmen might solemnize that Day.

Hocketor, or **Hoqueteur** (old *French* Law-Word) a decay'd Squire, a Knight of the Post, a Shifter.

Hocus-pocus, a made Word signifying a Juggler, a Shewer of Tricks by *Leger-de-main*, or Slight of Hand; also the Term commonly us'd by those that shew such Tricks.

Hod, a kind of Tray made use of by Bricklayers to carry Morter in.

Hod-man, a Labourer that bears a Hod: Also a young Scholar admitted from *Wostminster-School* to be a Student in *Christ's-Church College* in *Oxford*.

Hodge-podge, **Hotch-potch**, or **Hotch-pot**, a Dish of Meat cut into pieces and stew'd together with Herbs, Roots, &c. Also many kind of cold mixture of Things. In a Law-sense *Hotch-pot* is a Commixture, or putting together of Lands of several Tenures, for the more equal Division of them.

Hodgee, (*Pers.*) a Priest, or Holy Man among the *Persians*.

Hodop, God, a Word often us'd by the *Turks*.

Hodas, (*Lat.*) a Kid, or young Goat.

Hog, a Swine, a well known Beast; in many Northern parts of *England* it is taken for a young Weather-sheep.

Hog-grubber, a hoggish niggardly Fellow.

Hog-house, a kind of Insect.

Hog-steer, (among Hunters) a wild Boar Three Years old.

Hogs-beans, **Hogs-bread**, and **Hogs-fennel**, several sorts of Herbs.

Hogst **Hogan**, (*Dutch*, High and Mighty) a Title generally given to the States of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

Hogenbine, (*Sax.* Law-Term) he that comes to an Inn or House as a Guest, and lies there the third Night, after which he is accounted one of the Family, and if he break the King's Peace his Host must be answerable for him: In the Laws of King *Edward*, set forth by *Lambert*, he is call'd *Agenbines*. See *Third-night-own bins*.

Hoggacus, or **Hogwaster**, (in old *Latin* Records) a young Sheep of the second Year.

Hogget, or **Hogrel**, a Country-Word for such a Sheep.

Hogi, Transcribers of Books among the *Turks*, to whom Printing is forbid.

Hog-o, (*Fr.*) a high Savour, or Relish, a strong Smell in Meats.

Hoghead, a Measure or Vessel of Wine or Oil, containing the fourth part of a Tun, or 63 Gallons. In Fortification Hogheads fill'd with Earth serve to make Breast-Works, to cover the Men, instead of Gabions and Earth-Bags.

Hoidon, a clownish ill-bred Wench.

To **Hoise**, or **Hoff**, to heave, or lift up; among Sea-men to raise up or pull any thing into the Ship; thus they say, *hoise up the Yard*, *hoise the Water in*, &c.

Hoker, (old Word) Peevishness, and *hokerly*, frowardly.

Hoise, (*Gr.*) the Weight of a Dram.

Holcus, Wall-Barley, a kind of Grain.

Hold, the taking of a thing; also a fortify'd place: Among Hunters a Covert or Shelter for Deer, &c. In Sea-Affairs that part of a Ship which is between the Keelson and the lower Deck, where the Goods, Stores, and Provisions, are laid up.

To **Clear the Hold**, is to lay the part handsome.

To **Hummage the Hold**, is to look what is in it.

To **Stow Goods in the Hold**, is to put them into, and conveniently dispose them in the Hold.

Hold-fast, an Iron Hook in shape of the Letter S fix'd in a Wall to support it; also a Joyner's Tool: It is also commonly taken for a griping covetous Wretch.

Hold-off, a Sea-Term, us'd when the Cable is heav'd at the Capstan, for if it be great and stiff, or have lain long in a slimy or ozy Ground, it surges, or slips back, unless the Men keep it close to the Whelps, and then they hold it fast with Nippers, or else bring it also to the Jeer-Capstan; which Work is call'd *holding off*.

To **Hold Water**, (among Mariners and Water-

men) is to stay a Boat by a particular way of turning the Oar.

Hollips, (*Lat.* in *Physick*) little Cakes or Wafers made of Wheat-flower and Sugar, temper'd with a Medicinal Liquor.

Holland, or **Holland-Cloth**, a kind of Linnen Cloth made in that Country.

Hollow, or **Wooded Walk**. See *Bastion*.

Hollow Square, a Term in Fortification. See *Square*.

Hollow Tower. See *Tower*.

Holly-tree, a Shrub that is green both in Winter and Summer, and therefore much in request about *Christmas* for the decking of Windows, &c.

Holm, a kind of Oak Tree: In old Records an Hill, Island, or Fenny Ground, encompass'd with little Brooks; whence *Steep-holms* in the River *Severn*, *Flat-holms*, *Mill-holms*, &c.

Holocaust, (*Gr.*) a Sacrifice that is wholly consum'd upon the Altar, a whole Burnt-Offering.

Hologrammon, or **Hologrammaton Testamentum**, a Will written all with the Testator's own Hand.

Holometer, a Mathematical Instrument, for the easy measuring of any thing whatever, invented by *Abell Tull*.

Holosteon, the Herb *Stitch-wort*; also a sort of Fish.

Holosturia a kind of Sea-fish full of Prickles.

Hollom, (among Sailers) a Ship is said *To be hollom in the Sea* when she will hull, try, and ride well, without rolling or labouring.

Hollitrs, a sort of Leathern Cases for a pair of Pistols to be put in when carry'd on Horseback.

Holt, (*Sax.*) a small Wood, or Grove; whence the Street call'd *Holbourn* in *London* had its Name.

Holbut, or **Hel ut**, a sort of Sea fish.

Hollyhock, or **Holloak**, a kind of Garden-Mallows, with beautiful Flowers both single and double.

Holy-rod-Day, a Festival observ'd by *Roman* Catholics, upon Account of the Exaltation or lifting up of our Blessed Saviour's Cross, *Rood* being an old *English* Word for a Cross.

Holy-Rose, an Herb having Leaves almost like *Sage*, but whiter, the Flowers of which fall presently after they are blown.

Holy-Whistle, a Plant, whose Root is very wholesome.

Holy-water Sprinkle, a Term us'd by Hunters for the Tail of a Fox.

Homage, that Duty, Respect, and Submission, which is owing to a King, a Master, or Superior; also the Oath of Service and Loyalty which a Vassal or Tenant makes to his Lord: Also a Jury in a Court Baron, so call'd as generally consisting of such as owe Homage to the Lord of the Fee.

Homage Ancestrel, is where a Man and his Ancestors have held their Land of the Lord and his Ancestors by Homage time out of Mind.

Homager, one that does, or is bound to do Homage, as the Bishop of *Soder*, in the *Isle of Man*, is said to be Homager to the Earl of *Derby*.

Homagio Replectando, a Writ directed to the Escheator, requiring him to deliver Possession of Lands to the Heir that is of full Age, notwithstanding his Homage not done.

Homagium reddere, (in the Civil Law) to renounce Homage, when the Vassal made a solemn Declaration of disowning and defying his Lord, for which there was a set Form and Method.

Hombre, (*Span.* a Man) Game at Cards among the *Spaniards*, so call'd because whoever has the better in it says, *To soy l' hombre*; i. e. I am the Man.

Home, (*Sax.*) House or Place of Abode.

Home-Hall, a Mansion-House, or Seat in the Country.

Homely

Homely, ugly, disagreeable, coarse, mean.

Homer, a Famous Greek Poet, who wrote an incomparable Poem concerning the Wars of *Troy*, called *Ilias*, and another of the Voyages of *Ulysses*, under the Title of *Odysseis*.

Homer, a twofold Measure among the *Hebrews*, one liquid, and the other dry, the former containing three Pints and a half, and the other fourteen Bushels.

Homesoken, or **Hamsoken**, (*Sax. Law-Term*) Freedom from an Amercement or Fine for entering Houses violently, and without a License; or rather a Power granted by the King to some Person for the Punishment of such an Offence.

Homicide, (*Lat.*) Manslaughter, or the killing of a Man, which is either *Voluntary* or *Casual*; also a Person who commits that Crime.

Homicide Voluntary, or wilful Murder, is that which is deliberate, and committed of a set Mind and Purpose, being either with precedent Malice or without.

Homicide Casual, is either merely casual or mix'd, the former being when one Man kills another by pure Mischance, as in case of an Ax slipping out of his Hand as he is felling a Tree; but 'tis accounted *mixt* when the Act is accompany'd with Carelessness, or some other unwarrantable Circumstance. See *Misadventure*, *Chance-medley*, *Manslaughter* and *Murder*.

Homilist, (*Gr.*) a Writer of Homilies.

Homily, a Sermon, Exhortation, or plain Discourse made to the People, instructing them in Matters of Religion.

Homine Capto in Withernamium, (*Lat.*) a Writ to take him that has convey'd any Bond-man or Woman out of the Country, so that he or she cannot be replevy'd according to Law.

Homine eligendo, ad custodiendam peciam Significati pro Mercatoribus editi, a Writ directed to a Corporation for the Choice of a new Man to keep one part of the Seal appointed for Statutes Merchant, when the other Party is dead.

Homine Replegiando, a Writ to Bail a Man out of Prison.

Homines, (*i. e.* Men) a Term anciently us'd for a sort of Feudatory Tenants, who claim'd a Privilege of having their Causes and Persons try'd only in the Court of their Lord.

Homocentrick, (*Gr.*) that has the same, or a like Center. See *Concentrick*.

Homœmeria, (*in Philos.*) a Likeness of Parts.

Homœmerical Principles, certain Principles which, according to *Anaxagoras*, are in all mix'd Bodies. So that when they become Parts of the Body of a living Creature, they there make such Masses and Combinations as are agreeable to their Nature; thus the *Sanguinary Particles* meeting all together make Blood, the *Urinous* ones Urine, the *Carnous* ones Flesh, &c.

Homœon, (*in Rhetorick*) a Figure wherein some certain likeness of a Thing is gather'd from the parts of it; as

Sic Oculos, sic ille Manus, sic Ora Tenebat. Virg.

Homœoptoton, (*i. e.* falling out alike) a Rhetorical Figure, or Ornament, when divers Clauses end with like Cases; as *Labor in Negotiis, Fortitudo in Periculis, Industriam Agendo, Celeritas in Conficiendo, &c.*

Homœoteleuton, a Figure wherein several Members of a Sentence end alike; as *He is an Eloquent Man who can invent wittily, remember perfectly, dispose orderly, figure diversly, pronounce aptly, confirm strongly, and conclude directly.*

Homogeneous, or **Homogeneous**, that is of the same kind or sort, alike with respect to Nature, Quality, &c.

Homogeneous Light, (*in Philos.*) is that whose

Rays are all of one Colour, and capable of the same Degree of Refraction, without any mixture of others.

Homogeneous Numbers, (*in Arithm.*) are those of the same Nature and Kind.

Homogeneous Surds, (*in Algebra*) such as have one common Radical Sign.

Homogeneous Particles, (*among Naturalists*) Particles that are altogether like one another, being all of the same Kind, Nature, and Properties; as the small parts of pure Water, or those of the finer Metals, as Gold, Silver, &c. The Term is generally us'd in Opposition to *Heterogeneous*; which See.

Homogeneous Comparisonis, a Term apply'd by *Vieta* to signify the *Absolute Number* in a Quadratick or Cubick Equation, &c. by reason that all the Roots, which being multiply'd one into another, do produce the said *Absolute Number*, must be homogeneous one to another. See *Absolute Number*.

Homologal, agreeable, or like to one another.

Homologous, having the same Reason or Proportion.

Homologous Magnitudes, or **Quantities**, (*in Geom.*) those that are proportional, or alike to one another in Reason; as if there be the same Reason of A to B as of C to D, then A is homologous to C as B to D, so that the two Antecedents and the two Consequents are the homologous Terms in any Proportion.

Homonymous, (*in Logick*) that under the same Name or Word comprehends divers Significations or Senses, that is of doubtful meaning, equivocal.

Homonymy, when divers Things are signify'd by one Word.

Homoplate, or **Omoplate**, (*in Anat.*) the Shoulder-blade, a broad Triangular Bone, which makes the breadth of each Shoulder, and lyes upon the upper Ribs behind, as it were a Target; these Bones are otherwise call'd *Scapula*, *Spatula*, and *Scapula aperta*.

Homotons, a continu'd Fever, that always acts alike.

Homouision, (*in Divinity*) Consubstantiality, a Being of the same Substance or Essence.

Homuncioniz, (*Lat.*) certain Hereticks that deny'd the Godhead of Christ.

Homhabend, (*Law-Term*) a Circumstance of manifest Theft, when one is taken with the Things stollen in his Hand, from the *Saxon* Word *Hond*, a Hand, and the *Latin*, *Habens*, having.

Hone, a fine sort of Whet-stone to set a Razor or Pen-Knife.

Honest, (*Lat.*) Good, Vertuous, Just, Upright, Sincere, Chaste.

Honesty, Uprightness, Sincerity, Chastity, &c. also the Name of a Flower.

Honey-comb, (*in Gunnery*) a Flaw in the Metal of a piece of Ordnance, when it is ill cast, overmuch worn, and rugged on the inside.

Honey-combed, that has such Flaws, which are of dangerous Consequence, lest any Sparks of Fire should be lodg'd therein.

Honey-moon, the first sweet Month of Matrimony, a Term commonly apply'd to new Marry'd Persons, who loving passionately at first soon cool in their mutual Affection.

Honey-suckle, the sweet scented Flower of a Shrub call'd *Wood-bind*.

Honey-wort, a kind of Herb.

Honi soit qui mal y pense, (*Fr.*) the Motto of the most Noble Order of Knights of the Garter, signifying *Blame*, or *Evil to him that Evil thinks*.

Hontfangenethes, (*Sax.*) a Thief taken with *Hond-habend*, *i. e.* having the Thing stollen in his Hand.

Honour, (*Lat.*) Respect or Reverence paid to one, Esteem

Esteem, Reputation, Glory, Credit, or Ornament; also Honesty, Virtue, Chastity, Modesty.

Honours, Dignities, Preferments. In a Law-sense, the Nobler sort of Seignories or Lordships, upon which other inferior Lordships and Manors depend; as the Honours of *Hampton-Court*, *Greenwich*, *Windsor*, &c.

To **Honour**, to respect or reverence, to value or esteem, to favour.

To **Honour a Bill of Exchange**, (among Bankers) to pay it in due time.

Honour-Courts, Courts held within the Bounds of an Honour.

Honour-Point, the upper part of an Escutcheon, between the Fess-point and the middle Chief.

Honourable, worthy of Honour or Credit, Noble, Magnificent, Glorious.

Honourable Amends, a disgraceful Punishment, when an Offender is deliver'd up to the Hangman, who strips him to his Shirt; and after having put a Rope about his Neck, with a Wax Taper in his Hand, leads him to the Court, or before the next Church, where he is bound to beg Pardon of God, the King, and the Court, for the Offence he has committed.

Honourary, or **Honorary**, belonging to Honour, done or bestow'd as a Mark of Honour.

Honourary Services, (Law-Term) such as relate to the Tenure of Grand Sergeantry, and are commonly join'd to some Honour.

An **Honourary**, a Pension or Salary given to publick Professors of any Art or Science.

Hooks of a Ship, those forked Timbers which are plac'd upright on the Keel both in her Rake and Run.

Hook-Land, or **Ope-Land**, (in Husbandry) Land plough'd and sow'd every Year.

Honkeaw, (*Perf.*) a Title given to the Grand Seignior, which signifies a Man of Blood, or one that causes Blood.

Hop, or **Houp**, a Bird, otherwise call'd a *Lapwing*; also a Country Word for a Measure of a Peck.

Hop-wheel. See *Detent-Wheel*.

Hoyer, a wild Swan.

Hoid, or **Hoib**, a Tribe, Clan, or distinct Company among the *Tartars*.

Hoplochrysm, (*Gr.*) the applying of a certain Ointment to a Sword or other Weapon, for the curing of any Wound made by it; Weapon-Salve.

Hopomochlion, a kind of Surgeon's Instrument, to be us'd for the whole Body.

Hopper, a Vessel in which Seed-Corn is carry'd at the time of Sowing; also the wooden Trough in a Mill, into which the Corn is put to be ground.

To **Hopple an Horse**, to tye his Feet with a Rope.

Hops, a Plant that runs up upon Poles, chiefly us'd by Brewers for preserving Beer, and Dyers for some sort of Dyes.

Hoqueton, (*Fr.*) a kind of short Coat without Sleeves.

Horrea, (*Gr.*) seasonable or Summer-Fruits, as Apples, Pears, Plumbs, &c.

Hourly, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Hours, hourly.

Horatius, or **Horace**, surnam'd *Flaccus*, a Famous *Latin* Poet, who was highly esteem'd by the Emperors *Augustus* and *Mecenas*.

Horra, (*Lat.*) a Cow great with Calf.

Hordearea Horra, Wheaten Plumbs gather'd at Barley-Harvest, or of the Colour of ripe Barley.

Hordeatum, (in *Physick*) a liquid Medicine made of Barley beaten and boild, with the Addition of suitable strained Liquors, and other Ingredients.

Hordeolum, a small Pust or Swelling that grows on the Eye-brows, so call'd from its Resemblance to a Barley-Corn.

Horbertum, (in old Records) a Hord, Treasury, or Store-house.

Hordeum, Barley, a known Grain, which is nourishing, and provokes Urine; also a little Swelling on the top of the Eye-lid of the Bigness of a Barley-Corn.

Hordehound, a kind of Herb.

Horismus, (*Gr.* Definition) a Rhetorical Figure, when a thing is defined, or set off to Advantage; as *The Labour of Virtus is the true Exercise of Pleasure*.

Horizon, (in *Astron.*) a great Circle of the Sphere that divides the upper Hemisphere, or half Compass of the Heavens which we see, from the lower Hemisphere, which is under us, and hid from our Sight. This Circle has its Name from the *Greek* Word *Horizo*, i. e. to terminate or bound, and is of two sorts, viz.

The **Rational**, **Real**, or **True Horizon**, which is that Plane which passes thro' the Center of the Earth, and divides the Firmament precisely into two equal Parts, whose Poles are the Points call'd *Zenith* and *Nadir*.

The **Apparent**, **Sensible**, or **Visible Horizon**, is that great Circle which bounds the Sight of any Person, who, being plac'd in a large Plain, or in the midst of the Sea, looks round about, and by which the Heavens and Earth seem to be join'd as it were with a kind of Closure.

Horizon on the Material Globe or Sphere, is a broad wooden Circle which encompasses it about, and represents the *Rational Horizon*, having two Notches in the *North* and *South* Parts of it for the *Brazen Meridian* to stand in.

Horizontal, belonging to, or lying even with the Horizon.

Horizontal Dial, such whose Planes lye parallel to the Horizon of any Place. See *Dial-Planes*.

Horizontal Line, any Line drawn parallel to the Horizon upon a Plane.

Horizontal Parallax. See *Parallax*.

Horizontal Projection, a Projection of the Sphere in Arches of Circles, otherwise call'd *Stereographic*, wherein the Sphere is pres'd into the Plane of the Horizon, and the Meridians and Parallels of the Sphere described on it. See *Projection*.

Horizontal Superficies, (in *Fortif.*) signifies the plain Field, that lies upon a level, without any rising or sinking.

Horizontal Range, (in *Gunnery*) the Level-range of a Piece of Ordnance, being the Line it describes parallel to the Horizon, or the Horizontal Line.

Hermionides, a precious Stone, of a greenish Colour like *Clary*, with a Circle about it of a Gold Colour.

Horminum, the Herb *Clary*, good for a cold Stomach, and to strengthen the Reins.

Horismus, (among the Ancients) a kind of Dance of Boys and Girls, wherein the Boy led up with Manly and Warlike Posture, and the Girl follow'd with soft and modest Steps, to represent an Harmony of two Virtues, Power and Temperance.

Horn of Plenty. See *Cornu-copia*.

Horn with Horn, (old Law-Phrase) the feeding together of Bulls, Cows, or other Horned Beasts, that are allow'd to run upon the same Common.

Horn-beak, a kind of Fish.

Horn-beam, a Tree, the Wood of which is very hard, and fit for Fewel.

Horn-beam Pollengers, Trees of about Twenty Years Growth, that have been often lopp'd, and upon that Account not Tithable.

Horn-bill, an *American* Insect, having two Snouts like an Elephant, and painted all over by Nature with an admirable Diversity of Colours.

Horn-geld, (*Sax.*) a Tax within the Bounds.

Horn-owl, or **Horn-rot**, a Bird of Prey.

Horn-work,

Hoze-work, (in *Fortif.*) an Out-work, the Head of which is strengthen'd by two Demi-Bastions, made in form of Horns, and join'd by a Courtin, being clos'd by parallel sides, that end at the Gorge of the Work.

Hoynet, a kind of large Fly that stings Horses, &c.

Hoynotinus, (*Lat.*) a Fawn or Hind-Calf.

Hozydir, (*Gr.*) a kind of Dial or Instrument to shew how the Hours pass away.

Hozylogical, belonging to a Clock, or Dial.

Hozylogiography, the Art of making or treating of the Properties of Dials, Clocks, &c.

Hozylogium, a Clock, Dial, Watch, or other Instrument to measure Time, and shew the Hours of the Day or Night.

Hozyometry, the Art of measuring or dividing Hours, and keeping Account of Time.

Hozypter, (in *Opticks*) a right Line drawn thro' the Point of Concourse, parallel to that which joins the Center of the Eye.

Hozyoscope, (in *Astr.*) a Scheme or Figure of the Twelve Houses or Signs of the Zodiack, in which are observ'd the Disposition of the Heaven and Stars, in order to foretell Men's Fortune; also the Degree of the Ascendant, or the Star rising above the Horizon; at that Instant a Question is put, a Person born, or any thing enquir'd for: But the Word is most properly taken for the Ascendant, or first House, being that part of the Zodiack which is rising when the Figure is made. Also the Name of a Mathematical Instrument in form of a Planisphere, invented by *John Paduanus*.

Hozyible, (*Lat.*) hideous, ghastly, frightful, immoderate, or excessive.

Hozyrid, dreadful, terrible, grievous, heinous.

Hozyrica Febrix, (*Lat.*) a Fever that causes the Patient to fall into shaking Fits and horrible Agonies; the same as *Pbricodes*.

Hozyror, Dread, Fright, a trembling for Fear; a violent Aversion, or Hatred: Among Physicians 'tis taken for a shivering and trembling of the Skin over the whole Body, with a Chilness after it.

Hozy de son Fee, (*Fr. Law-Term*) an Exception to quash an Action brought for Rent' issuing out of certain Lands, by one who pretends to be the Lord, or for some Custom or Services; for if it can be justified that the Land is without the Compass of his Fee, the Action falls.

Hozye, a well known labouring Beast: In the Art of War, a Body of Men that serve on Horseback; as *The Horse fought well, the Horse March, &c.* Also a wooden Frame to dry wash'd Linnen upon. In Sea-Affairs a Rope fasten'd to one of the Fore-mast Shrowd, and let thro' the Pendant of the Sprit-sail Sheats, to keep those Sheats clear from the Anchor-hooks; also a Rope made fast to the Shrowds, to preserve him that heaves out the Lead there from falling into the Sea: The *Wapp* likewise, with which the Shrowds are set, taught, or stiff, has the same Name; and those little short Wapps, which are seized to the Top-mast, and Top-gallant-mast Stay, wherein the Bowlings of the Top-sail and Top gallant-sail are let thro', are also call'd *Horses*.

Hozye-foot, or **Hozye-hoof**, a sort of Herb.

Hozye-heal, an Herb, otherwise call'd *Elecampane*.

Hozye-measures, a Rod of Box to slide out of a Cane, with a Square at the end, being divided into Hands and Inches, to measure the Height of Horses.

Hozye-hoof, (in *Fortif.*) a Work of a round or oval Figure, border'd with a Parapet, which is usually rais'd in the Moat of a Marshy Place, or in low Grounds, or else to secure a Gate, or to cover a Body of Men against Surprizes, &c.

Hozye-tail, an Herb, good for healing inward Wounds or Ulcers.

Hozye-Twitchers. See *Barnacles*.

Hozye-yard, (old Word) a Garden-yard, an Orchard.

Hozyiculture, (*Lat.*) the Art of Tilling, or dressing Gardens.

Hozytolan. See *Ortolan*.

Hozyanna, (*Heb.* save I beseech thee) a solemn Acclamation us'd by the *Jews* in their Feast of Tabernacles.

Hozyitable, (*Lat.*) using Hospitality, Friendly, Courteous.

Hozyital, properly an House of Charity founded by the Prince or State, for the Entertainment and Relief of Poor, Sick, Impotent, or Aged Persons; an Alms-house.

Hozyitalers, a Religious Order of Knights, so call'd, because they built an Hospital at *Jerusalem* for the Reception of those that came to visit the Holy Places, undertaking to guard and protect such Pilgrims in their Travels.

Hozyitality, a being well disposed to entertain, or relieve Strangers.

Hozy, (*Fr.*) one that receives Strangers, an Inn-keeper, or Landlord: Among *Roman* Catholics, the Consecrated Bread or Wafer at the Communion: Also an Army, or great Body of Soldiers, as, *The Lord of Hozy*, an Expression much us'd in the Old Testament.

Hozyage, a Pledge of War, a Person left or given as Surety for the true Performance of the Articles of a Treaty.

Hozyelagium, (in ancient Deeds) a Right to receive Lodging and Entertainment, reserv'd by many Lords in the Houses of their Tenants.

Hozyeler, (in old Statutes) an Inn-keeper, or Inn-holder.

Hozyess, the Landlady, or good Wife of an Inn, or Victualling-House.

Hozyia, (*Lat.*) a Sacrifice among the *Romans* for the getting, or for having obtain'd Victory over Enemies: In our old Records, the Consecrated Host, Bread, or Wafer, in the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper.

Hozyile, Enemy like; as, *They set upon us in a hozyile manner*.

Hozyility, the State or Practice of Enemies, Enmity.

Hozyillaria, or **Hozyitulazia**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Room or Place in Religious Houses where Guests and Strangers were receiv'd; for which purpose a peculiar Officer was appointed, under the Name of *Hosillarius*, or *Hosptularius*.

Hozyler, a Groom, that looks to the Stables and Guests Horses in an Inn.

Hozytricus, a Word us'd in some ancient Writers for a Gosh-Hawk, a Bird of Prey.

Hozytry, the Stables of an Inn.

Hozych-pot. See *Hodge-podge*.

Hozyel, a Covering or Shelter of Hurdles, &c. for Cattel; any mean Building for ordinary Use.

Hozyen, (Country-Word) Cheese that is rais'd or swell'd up.

To **Hozyer**, to flutter or fly over with Wings stretch'd out, to hang over.

Hozyer-ground, light sort of Ground.

Hozyough, the joint of the hinder Leg of a Beast.

To **Hozyough**, to cut the Houghs, or to ham-string; also to break Clods of Earth.

Hozyound, a Hunting-Dog; also a kind of Fish. In Sea-Affairs *Hozyounds* are Holes in the Timber-checks, that fasten them to the Heads of the Masts, and in which run the Ropes call'd *Ties*, that hoise the Sails.

To **Hozyound a Stag**, (among Hunters) to cast the Dogs at him.

Hozyound-tongue, an Herb, whose Leaves are like the Tongue, and smell like the Piss of a Hound: The Root is us'd in Physick to stay all Fluxes of sharp thin

thin Rheum from the Head to the Eyes or Nose, or upon the Stomach or Lungs.

Hour, (in *Astron.*) is either equal, which is the 24th Part of a Natural Day, or unequal, being the 12th Part of the Artificial Day or Night.

Hour-Circles, the same as Meridians, are great Circles that meet in the Poles of the World, and crossing the Equinoctial at right Angles, divide it into 24 equal Parts. These are supply'd in both Globes, by a small Brazen Circle, call'd, *The Hour-Circle*, fitted to the Meridian, and divided into 24 Hours, which in one turning about of the Globe, are all pointed at by an Index fix'd for that purpose on the Axis of the Globe.

Hour-Lines, (on a Dial) arise from the Intersection of the Dial-plane with the several Planes of the Hour-Circles in the Sphere, and therefore must be all Right-Lines.

Houage, a Fee that a Carrier or any other Person pays for laying up Goods in a House.

House, Home, Place of Abode, Family. In Astrology, a Twelfth Part of the Heavens, consider'd with respect to the Situation of the World, to every one of which Houses a particular Signification is ascrib'd.

House of Commons. See *Commons*.

House-holt, (*Sax.*) Estoves, or an Allowance of necessary Timber out of the Lord's Wood, to uphold or repair a House or Tenement.

House-leek, or *Sengren*, an Herb commonly growing on Walls and House-sides, with broadish thick Leaves pointed at the End: The Juice of it is good in Agues, Inflammations, St. *Anthony's* Fire, &c.

House-robbing, or *House-breaking*, (according to the Law-Definition) is the robbing of a Man in some part of his House, or in his Booth, Tent, or Stall in any Fair or Market.

Hou'd in, or *Pinched in*, (a Sea-Term) when a Ship, after she has pass'd the Breadth of her Bearing, is brought in too narrow to her other Works.

Houfel. See *Hussel*.

Houling, a Horse-cloth, a Piece of course Cloth to be laid over the Buttocks of a Horse.

How, or *Hoe*, a Husbandman's Tool made like a Cooper's Adz, to cut up Weeds in Gardens, Fields, &c.

Howel, a *Welsh* Sirname, signifying sound or whole.

To **Howl**, to cry or make a Noise like a Dog or Wolf: Among Shipwrights, when the Foot-hooks being let into the Ground-timbers and bolted, the Planks are laid on them up to the lower Deck, 'tis said they *begin to make her howl*.

Howler, a sort of Night-bird.

Hop, a small Bark, whose Yards are not a-crofs; neither are its Sails square, but cut like the Mizen-sails of a Ship; so as to lie nearer the Wind, than any Vessel with Cross-sails can do.

To **Howl Dogs**. See to *Expeditate*.

Howl, a great Tumult, Uproar, or confused Noise.

Howler, one that sells Provisions or small Wares by Retail.

Huddle, Bustle, Confusion, Disorder.

To **Huddle**, to confound or mingle things together after a confused manner.

Hudegeld, or *Hudegeld*, (*Sax.*) Money paid by a Villain or Servant that had committed any Offence, for which he deserv'd a Whipping; to buy off that Chastisement.

Hue, Colour; as a *black Hue*.

Hue and Cry, (in Common-Law) a Pursuit of one having committed Felony on the High-Way, by describing the Party, and giving Notice to several Constables, from one Town to another, till the Offender be taken, or at least pursu'd to the Sea-side.

Huffs. See *Conders*.

A **Huff**, a huffing or swaggeting Fellow.

To **Huff**, to puff or blow; to hector, rant, or vapour: At the Game of Draughts, to huff, is to take up and blow off a Man, that the Adversary by Oversight let slip from taking another.

Hugh, (*Dutch*. High) a proper Name of Men.

Huguenot, a Nick-name given by the Papists of France to the Protestants there, from a Gate of *Tours*, call'd the Gate of St. *Hugo*, at which they us'd at first to go forth to their Assemblies in the Fields: Or, according to others, from a Hobgoblin nam'd King *Hugon*, said to walk by Night in that City; because the Protestants thereabouts had their Meetings for the most part in the Night, after the manner of the Primitive Christians in the times of Persecution.

Huguenote, a kind of Kettle for a Stove, or an earthen Stove for a Pot to boil on: Whence *a la Huguenote*, among French Cooks, is taken for a particular way of dressing Eggs with Gravy.

Huguenotism, the Doctrine or Profession of a Huguenot.

Huik, or *Huke*, (*Dutch*) a kind of Mantle worn by the Women in *Holland*.

Hulk, a sort of great and broad Ship.

Hull, or *Hulls*, the Chaff of Corn, the Shell or Cod of Pulse: In Sea-Language, *Hull* is taken for the main Body or Bulk of a Ship from Stem to Stern, without Masts, Sails or Yards.

To **Hull**, to float, to ride to and fro upon the Water.

Hulling, or *tying a Hull*, is properly when a Ship at Sea has taken in all her Sails, so that nothing but her bare Poles, Masts, Yards, and Rigging are abroad, which is done sometimes in dead Calms, and sometimes in foul and over-blowing Weather.

Hullock of a Sail, a Piece of the Mizen-sail, cut and left loose in a Storm to keep the Ship's Head to the Sea, when all the other Sails are made up: Also a Piece of the Fore-sail loosed, to make the Ship fall off, and turn her Head where her Stern lay before.

Hulstred, (old Word) hidden.

Hulver, a kind of Shrub.

Humane, (*Lat.*) belonging to Mankind; also mild, kind, gentle, courteous, friendly, obliging.

Humane Signs, (in *Astron.*) those Signs of the Zodiack, which have as it were the Form of a Man, as *Gemini*, *Virgo*, *Aquarius*, and the first half of *Sagittarius*: Also such Constellations or Companies of Stars without the Zodiack, as are usually represented in Humane Shape; as *Perseus*, *Andromeda*, *Cepheus*, &c.

Humanist, one that is skill'd in Humane Learning.

Humanity, the Nature and Condition of Man; also Gentleness, Mildness, Courtesy; also Learning, or Liberal Knowledge.

To **Humanize**, to civilize, to make tractable, gentle, or kind.

Humble, modest, lowly-minded, respectful; low, lowly, mean.

Humble-Bee, a sort of great Bee, an Insect; also an Herb.

Humbles, (among Hunters) part of the Entrails of a Deer.

Humectantia, (*Lat.*) moistening Remedies, such as are capable of insinuating their moist Particles into the Pores of the Body.

Humectation, a Moistening, Watering, or Wetting: In Pharmacy and Chymistry, the moistening of a mixt Body, in order to prepare it for some Operation, or for the more easy drawing out of its best or finest Parts.

Humeral Muscle, (in *Anat.*) the Muscle that moves the Arm at the upper End.

Humerus, (*Lat.*) the Shoulder; the Shoulder-bone, or first Bone of the Arm, having a round Head at its upper end, which is receiv'd into the Neck of the *Scapula*, or Shoulder-blade.

Humid, moist, wet, damp.

Fesse Humid, a kind of *Fesse*, sometimes born in a Coat of Arms.

Humidity, the Quality call'd Moisture, or the Power of wetting other Bodies, which some Liquors, &c. are endow'd with; Moistness, Dampness.

Humidum Putrigenium, (*Lat.*) a Term in Physick for the Blood, which is to be seen in Generation, before any thing else.

Humiliates, a certain Religious Order founded A. D. 1166, and so call'd from the *Latin* Word *humilare*, to humble or bring low; because they led very strict and mortify'd Lives.

Humiliation, a being humbled, abas'd, or brought down.

Humilis Musculus, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle so call'd, because it draws the Eye downward to the Cheek. See *Elevator Oculi*.

Humility, Humbleness, Lowliness, Meekness, Submission.

Humility, or **Simplicity**, the Name of a certain Bird in *New-England*, the smaller sort of which is no bigger than a Kite: It is most properly call'd the Simplicity, because those that escape a Shot, immediately light upon the Place where the others were kill'd before.

Humifuga, or **Humipeta**, (*Lat.*) the Ground-fly, or Path-fly, an Insect.

Humming-bird, a Bird frequent in *New-England*, which makes a great humming Noise: It is no bigger than a Hornet, yet has all the Parts of a Bird, and for Colour is as fine as the Rainbow. See *Colibus*.

Humores, (*Lat.* in *Physick*) Humours, of which three call'd general, wash the whole Body, *viz.* the Blood, the *Lympha*, a sort of pure Water, and the Nervous Juice. But there are several particular Humours, as *Chyle*, *Bile*, *Spittle*, *Pancreatick Juice*, *Seed*, &c. which see in their proper Places.

Humores Oculares, the Humours of the Eye, which are three in Number, *viz.* the *Aqueous*, or Watery, the *Crystalline*, or Icy, and the *Vitreous*, or Glassy; which see.

Humores in Secundinis, are Humours in the three Membranes or Skins that cover the Child in the Womb.

Humorist, one that is full of Humours, Conceits, or Fancies.

Humour, Moisture, Juice: Also Temper, Mood, Disposition of the Mind; Fancy, Whim, or Whimsy.

Humorous, or **Humourous**, wedded to his own Humour, peevish, fantastical, whimsical.

Humfrey, (*Sax.*) a proper Name of Men, signifying Peace at home, or House-Peace.

To **Hunch** one, to give him a Thrust with the Elbow.

Hundred, a Part of a Shire, that anciently consisted of Ten Tithings, and each Tithing of Ten Households: It was so call'd, either because at first every such Division contain'd a hundred Families, or else supply'd the King with a Hundred able Men for his Wars.

Hundred-lagh, the Hundred-Court, from which all the Officers of the King's Forest were freed by the Charter of King *Cannutus*, Cap. 9.

Hundred-weight, the Quantity of 112 Pounds, in *Aver-du-pois* Weight.

Hundredeer, one that has the Jurisdiction of a Hundred, and holds the Hundred Court. It is sometimes taken for the Bailiff of an Hundred. *Hundred-*

ers are also Men impannell'd, or fit to be of a Jury upon any Controversy about Land, and living within the Hundred where the Land lies.

Hungary, a Kingdom so call'd from the *Huni*, a People of *Scythia*, who settled there, after having over-run all *Italy* and *Gaul*, in the Time of the Emperor *Valentinian*.

Queen of Hungary's Water, a Spirit of Wine fill'd with the more essential Part of Rosemary-flowers.

Hunks, as a mere *Hunks*, *i. e.* a base covetous Wretch, a pitiful niggardly Fellow.

Hurdles, (in Husbandry) certain Frames made either of splatted Timber, or of Hasel-rods watted together, to serve for Gates in Inclosures, to make Sheep-folds, &c. There is also a sort of Hurdles us'd in Fortification, about 5 or 6 Foot high, and from 3 to 4 Foot broad, which are usually loaded with Earth to make Batteries firm, to cover Traverses or Lodgments, to be laid in muddy Ditches, &c. See *Clays*.

Hurds of Flax. See *Hurds*.

To **Hurl**, to sling or cast; also an old Word, to make a Noise.

Hurlers, a Square Set of Stones in *Cornwall*, so call'd from an odd Opinion advanc'd by the Common People, That they are so many Men chang'd into Stones, for prophaning the Sabbath-Day, by *Hurling the Ball*; an Exercise for which they have been always famous.

Hurlibats, or **Whozlebats**, a kind of Gauntlet, with Plummets of Lead, us'd in Games for Exercise, by the ancient *Romans*. See *Castus*.

Hurly-burly, a Tumult, confused Uproar, or Crowd of People.

Hurrers, the Cappers and Hatters, who were formerly so call'd, and made up one Company of Haberdashers.

Hurricane, a violent Storm of Wind, which often happens in *Jamaica*, and other Parts of the *West-Indies*, in the Months of *September* and *October*; making very great havock and overthrow of Trees, Houses, and all that comes in its way.

Hurst. See *Hirst*.

Hurt-stickle, a sort of Herb.

Hurtardus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Ram, Weather, or Male Sheep.

Hurts, or **Heurts**, (in Heraldry) certain Balls or round Figures, resembling Hurtle-berries, which are always painted Azure, or of a blue Colour.

Husbandry, the Art of manuring, tilling and improving the Ground; also the Management of one's Expences.

Huscarle, (*Sax.*) a Domestick, or Household Servant; the Collectors or Gatherers of the *Danish* Tribute, in ancient Times were also call'd *Huscarles*.

Huleans, (old Word) a kind of Boot or Spatterdash made of coarse Cloth.

Hulebote, (*Sax.* old Law-Term) the Liberty allow'd a Tenant, to cut as much Timber upon the Premises, as was necessary to repair the Farm-House, and adjoining Buildings. See *House-bote*.

Hustafine, one that holds House and Lands.

Husgable, a Word us'd in ancient Writers for House-rent.

Huso, (*Lat.*) the Hausen or Lask, a Fish of a prodigious Bigness, so as it can scarce be drawn with a Team of Three or four Horses.

Hussars, *Hungarian* Horse-men, so call'd from the general *Husa*, or Shout they make at the first Charge of the Enemy.

Hussel, or **Houssel**, an old *Saxon* Word signifying the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Hussling-people, Communicants. The Parishioners of *Leominster*, in a Petition to *K. Edward VI.* set forth, that in their Town, there were to the Number

ber of Two Thousand Huffling-People, *i. e.* Persons that receiv'd the Communion.

Huffings, (*i. e.* the House of Things or Causes) a principal and very ancient Court of Common-Pleas held before the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, where an Error or Attaint lyes of a Judgment or false Verdict in the Sheriffs-Court: Other Cities and Towns have also had a Court of the same Name, as *Tork, Lincoln, Winchester, &c.*

Hut, a small Cottage, or Hovel; also a Soldier's Lodge in the Field. See *Barack*.

Hutch, a Vessel, or particular place to lay Grain in; also a kind of hollow Trap for the taking of Weefels, or other Vermin alive.

Hutchum, (in old Records) a Hue and Cry, especially in *Scotland*, where, upon a Robbery committed, an Horn is blown, and an Outcry made; after which, if the Party run away, and do not yield up himself to the King's Bailiff, he may be lawfully kill'd, or hang'd upon the next Gallows.

To **Huzz**, to keep a Noise, to buzz as Bees do.

Huzza, a loud Acclamation, Out-cry, or Shout for Joy.

Hyacinth, (*Gr.* among Heralds) the Tenne or Tawney Colour in the Coats of the Nobility.

Hyacinthizontes, a kind of Emeralds inclining to a Violet Colour.

Hyacinthus, a sort of Violet of a dark purple Colour, or as some say, another Flower call'd *Crowtoe*; also the Jacinth, a precious Stone of a Violet Colour.

Hyades, seven Stars in the Head of the Bull, so nam'd, because when they rise and set they cause Storms and large Showers of Rain.

Hyana, a subtil ravenous Beast like a Wolf, having a Main like a Horse, and long Hairs all over the Body, which routs up Graves to prey upon the Dead, and counterfeits a Man's Voice to destroy the Living.

Hyaloides, (in *Anat.*) the vitreous or glassy Humour of the Eye, contain'd between the Net-like and the Uveous Tunicle.

Hybernagium, (in old *Latin* Records) the Season for sowing Winter-Corn, or Wheat and Rye, between *Michaelmas* and *Christmas*, oppos'd to *Tremagium*, the Season for sowing Summer-Corn.

Hybernal, belonging to the Winter.

Hybernal, **Occident**, and **Orient**. See *Occident* and *Orient*.

Hybernal Solstice. See *Solstice*.

Hyboma, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a bending in of all the *Vertebra's*, or turning Joynts.

Hybrida, a Mongrel Creature, that has the Sire of one Kind and the Dam of another.

Hydatides, little watery Bladders in the Liver, Spleen, or other Bowel, common to Persons troubled with the Dropsie; also an increase of Fat about the Eye-lids.

Hydatoides, the aqueous or watery Humour of the Eye, contain'd between the horny and uveous Coat.

Hydegild, (*Sax.*) a Ransom paid to save one's Hide or Skin, *i. e.* that it be not beaten: also the same with *Hidage*.

Hydra, (*Gr.*) a Water-Serpent, particularly a monstrous one bred in the Lake *Lerna*, feigned to have a Hundred Heads, to be kill'd by *Hercules*, and afterwards plac'd among the Stars: It is one of the Southern Constellations, and consists of Twenty Five Stars, besides two unformed.

Hydragia, (in *Anat.*) the Lymphatick Vessels. See *Vena Lymphatica*.

Hydragoga, or **Hydragogues**, Medicines that drive or purge out watery Humours in the Dropsie.

Hydragogy, a conveying of Water by Furrows and Trenches from one place to another.

Hydiargyrum, Quick-silver, a Mineral, of a strange piercing Quality, so as to eat thro' Gold, Silver, &c.

Hydriarthrus, a Dropsy in the Joynts, or a kind of Swelling. See *Melicoria*.

Hydraulical, belonging to Water-Works, as *Hydraulical Engines*, *i. e.* such as serve for the raising of Water, by Water, Horses, or any other Force.

Hydraulicks, a Science which teaches how to make all sorts of Water-Works and Conduits, to raise or convey Water for several Uses: The Word in *Greek* signifies Sounding-Water, because the Ancients made use of falling Waters to get Wind into Organ-pipes, instead of Bellows.

Hydraulico-Pneumatical Engines, are such as raise Water by means of the natural or forced Spring of the Air.

Hydraulus, a Musical Instrument, an Organ that plays by the motion of Water.

Hydrelaem, a mixture of Water and Oil.

Hydrencerocele, a falling of the Guts, together with Water, into the *Scrotum*, or outward Skin of the Cods.

Hydria, certain little moist Pimples like *Millet-Seed*s, which make the Skin ulcerous and rough.

Hydrocanthaurus, the Water-Beetle, an Insect.

Hydrocardia, a Dropsy of the Skin, call'd *Pericardium*, which causes the Heart to swim in Water.

Hydrocele, or *Hyrtia Aquosa*, a kind of Burstness, or swelling of the outermost Skin of the Cods, which proceeds from a watery Humour.

Hydrocephalus, the Dropsy or Swelling of the Head, occasion'd by a watery Humour, and sometimes by a bursting of the Lymphatick Vessels.

Hydrocithre, Barley-Water.

Hydrocritica, Critical Judgments made of Distempers, taken from Sweating.

Hydrodes, a sort of Fever. See *Tiphodes*.

Hydrogatum, Pickle made with Water.

Hydrographer, one skill'd in Hydrography.

Hydrographical, belonging to that Science.

Hydrographical Charts, Sea-Maps drawn for the use of Pilots, and other Mariners, on which are mark'd all the Rhumbs or Points of the Compass, and parallel Meridians, with the Soundings, Shelves, Rocks, &c. See *Charts*.

Hydrography, the Description of great Waters, as the Sea, Rivers, Lakes, Gulphs, &c. a Science which teaches how to make Sea-Charts, giving an Account of the Tides, Counter-Tides, Bays, Creeks, Harbours, Coasts, &c. as also of Shelves, Shallows, Sands, Rocks, and other remarkable Things.

Hydrolapathum, the *Water-Dock*, an Herb.

Hydromancy, a Divination, or Soothsaying, perform'd by observing Water, or by Spirits appearing in it.

Hydromel, Honey dissolv'd in Water; also a sort of Drink made of Water and Honey boil'd together; Mead, or Metheglin.

Hydromphalum, a starting out of the Navel, occasion'd by watery Humours in the Belly.

Hydronofus, or *Hydroppretos*, a Fever in which the Patient sweats extremely; the Sweating-Sickness.

Hydrophobia, a Distemper sometimes accompany'd with a Fever, Frenzy, and other Symptoms, proceeding from the Bite of a mad Dog, so as to cause in the Patient a great dread of Water, and of every thing that is bright.

Hydrophthalmion, that part under the Eyes which usually swells in those that have an ill Habit of Body, or are troubled with the Dropsy.

Hydrophthalmus, a Disease of the Eye, when it grows to a wonderful bigness, and starts almost out of the Head.

Hydroptica, Medicines that drive out the watery Humours

Humours in a Dropsy.

Hydropical, or **Hydropick**, belonging to, or troubled with the Dropsy.

Hydropiper, *Water-pepper*, or *Arsesmart*, an Herb.

Hydrops, the Dropsy, a Disease occasion'd by a watery Humour getting between the Skin and the Flesh, and causing the Part so affected to swell.

Hydrops Articularis. See *Meliceria*.

Hydrops ad Vatum, a Disease, when one cannot hold his Water. See *Diabetes*.

Hydroppretos. See *Hydronosius*.

Hydros, Sweat.

Hydrofactharum, a Syrup made of Water and Sugar.

Hydroscope, an Instrument of late Invention, for the discerning of the watery volatile Streams in the Air.

Hydroselinum, *Water-Parfly*, an Herb.

Hydrostaticks, a Science that relates to the Gravities, or Weights, and equal Poises of Liquors, comprehending the Art of weighing Bodies in Water, or some other proper Liquor, in order to judge of their *Specifick Gravity*, and to make other useful Remarks.

Hydroticks, Medicines that provoke Sweating.

Hydrus, a Water-Snake.

Hyemal, (*Lat.*) belonging to Winter, Winterly.

Hyemal Solstice. See *Solstice*.

Hyena, (*Gr.*) a wild Beast, which is said to be Male one Year, and Female another; and to counterfeit Human Voice. See *Hyena*.

Hygiea, Health, which consists in a good Temperature, and right Disposition of the Parts of a Human Body.

Hygieina, that Part of Physick which shews the way of preserving Health.

Hygemplastrum, a moist Plaster.

Hygocolprium, a liquid Medicine to cure Diseases in the Eyes.

Hygroscytocela, a Branch of a Vein swollen with ill Blood, and accompany'd with other Moisture.

Hygrometer, or **Hygroscope**, a Philosophical Instrument, contriv'd to shew the Moisture or Dryness of the Air, and to measure or mark the Quantity of such Moisture or Dryness.

Statistical Hygroscope, an Instrument invented by Mr. Boyle, for making Discoveries to that Purpose, by means of a Balance, or Pair of Scales.

Hyleg, or **Hylech**, (*Arab. i. a.* the Giver of Life) a Term applied by Astrologers to a Planet, or Part of Heaven, which in a Man's Nativity becomes the Moderator and Significator of his Life.

Hylegical Places, are such as when a Planet happens to be posited, or set therein, it may be said to be *Hyleg*, or fit to have the Government of Life attributed thereto: These Places are usually reckon'd to be Five in Number, *viz.* The Ascendant, the Mid-Heaven, the 7th House, the 9th, and the 11th.

Hymen, a fabulous heathen Deity, presiding over Marriage: In *Anatomy*, a folding of the inner Skin of the Neck of the Womb, which is commonly taken for a Mark of Virginity; and whose Fibres drawn together, make the *Myrtyform Glandules*.

Hymn, a Spiritual Song, or Psalm sung to the Praise of God.

Hyoides, (*in Anat.*) a Bone at the Root of the Tongue, having Ten Muscles, which keep it in his Place.

Hypocyanos, the Herb *Henbane*, which is of a cooling Quality, disposes to sleep, and eases Pain.

Hypocytis, *Yellow Succory*, an Herb of good Use in curing Wounds.

Hypophryoides, Two Muscles of the *Larynx* or Throat, which proceed from the lower Part of the Bone *Hyoides*, and serve to draw the *Larynx* upwards.

Hypæthron, (*in Architect.*) an open Gallery, a Building whose Inside is expos'd to the Weather and Rain; a Name given by the Ancients to all Temples that had no Roof.

Hypallage, (*i. e.* changing or altering) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, wherein the order of Words is contrary to the meaning of them in Construction; as, *Hang the Nail on the Bridle*, instead of, *Hang the Bridle on the Nail*: It is also call'd *Immutatio*.

Hypelate, a kind of Laurel.

Hyperbaton, (*i. e.* going beyond) a Rhetorical Figure, when the Words are transpos'd from the plain Grammatical Order.

Hyperbola, (*in Geom.*) one of the Three Sections of a Cone, made by a Plane; so that the *Axis* of the Section inclines to the opposite Leg of the Cone.

Hyperbole, (*i. e.* surpassing) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein an Expression goes beyond Truth, so as to represent Things much greater or lesser than they are in Reality; as when 'tis said, *A Stag runs swifter than the Wind*; or, *A Man moves slower than a Tortoise*, or *Snail*: Also the same as *Hyperbola*.

Hyperbolical, or **Hyperbolick**, utter'd by way of Hyperbole, that passes all likelihood of Truth, excessive; also belonging to the Geometrical Figure call'd *Hyperbola*.

Hyperbolick Space, (*in Geom.*) the Space, *Area*, or Content, comprehended between the Curve of an *Hyperbola*, and the whole *Ordinate*.

Hyperbolicum Acutum, a Name given by *Toricellius* to a Solid made by the Revolution of the infinite *Area* of the Space contain'd between the *Curve* and the *Asymptote* in the *Apollonian Hyperbola*, going about that *Asymptote*.

Hypercatalectick Verse, a *Greek* or *Latin* Verse that has a Syllable or Two too many in the End.

Hypercatharticks, (*in Physick*) Purges that work too violently.

Hypercristis, a voiding any Thing above Measure in the *Crisis* or Turn of a Disease.

Hypercritick, a Master-Critick, a mighty Critick.

Hyperdisyllable, (*in Grammar*) a Word consisting of more than Two Syllables.

Hyperhidrosis, a too great sweating.

Hypericon, *St. John's-Wort*, an excellent Herb for Wounds, and to provoke Urine.

Hypermeter Versus, (*in Grammar*) a Verse that has a Syllable above its ordinary Measure, in which Case the next Verse must begin with a Vowel; as, *Ignari Hominumque Locorumque*.

Hyperoza, the Palate, or Roof of the Mouth.

Hyperoon, (*in Anat.*) the Name of Two Holes in the upper Part of the Palate, which receive the pituitous or phlegmatick Humours from the *Mammillary Processes*; and discharge them at the Mouth.

Hyperostosis, a preternatural Excrecence, or growing out of Flesh in any Part of the Body.

Hyperthyron, (*in Architect.*) a large Table usually plac'd over Gates or Doors of the *Dorick Order*, in form of a Frize; the upper Post or Lintel.

Hyphen, (*in Grammar*) a little Line or Stroke set between Two Words or Syllables, as a Mark of Continuation, and us'd either when two Words are join'd together, for the more Conciseness of Expression; as *semper-Lentitas*, *Long-Sufferance*, *Loving-kindness*, &c. Or when one Part of a Word concludes a Line, and the other begins the next.

Hypnale, a kind of Adder that kills a Man, by casting him into a Sleep.

Hypnoticks, Medicines that cause Sleep.

Hypobole, (*i. e.* surpassing, Excess) a Rhetorical Figure, when an Answer is made to what was prevented to be objected against by an Adversary.

Hypobolum, (*in the Civil Law*) that which is given by the Husband to the Wife at his Death above her Dowry.

Hypocatharticks,

Hypocanthus, gentle Purging.

Hypocaustum, a Stove under Ground, us'd to heat the Baths, both of the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*; also a Place or Stove, where Medicines are dry'd or kept.

Hypocharts, the Herb Sow-Thistle.

Hypochondria, the Sides of the upper Part of the Belly, about the short Ribs, under which lie the Liver, Stomach, and Spleen.

Hypochondriacal, or **Hypochondriack**, belonging to the *Hypochondria*; also troubled with the Spleen, or a windy Melancholy in those Parts.

Hypochondriacus Affectus, Hypochondriack Melancholy, a Disease proceeding from windy Humours, bred in the *Hypochondria*; whence a black Phlegm arising infects the Animal Spirits and disturbs the Mind.

Hypochyma, or **Hypochymis**, a Suffusion, a Fault in the Sight, when Gnats, Cobwebs, little Clouds, &c. seem to fly before the Eyes.

Hypocistis, a small Herb that grows (like Mistletoe on an Oak) from the Root of the Shrub *Cistus*; also the Juice of it, which is good to stop Fluxes and stanch Blood.

Hypoclepticum Vitrum, (among Chymists) a Glass-Funnel, to separate Oils from Water.

Hypocritis, Hypocrisy, a counterfeiting, feigning or dissembling: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure that *Julius Ruffinianus*, and others, call by a *Latin Name Pronunciatio*.

Hypocrity, Diffimulation, counterfeit Goodness, Knavery cloak'd with a Veil of Religion or Honesty.

Hypocrite, properly signifies an Actor that represents a feigned Person in a Stage-Play: But the Word is generally taken for a Dissembler, or one that makes a false Shew of Piety or Virtue; a Religious Cheat.

Hypocritical, belonging to an Hypocrite, counterfeit.

Hypodesis, or **Hypodesmis**, (in *Surgery*) a Bandage that is us'd before the Bolsters are laid on.

Hypogastrick Artery, (in *Anat.*) an Artery which spreads it self amidst the Parts of the *Hypogastrium*, to the Bladder, straight Gut, *Os sacrum*, &c.

Hypogastrium, the lower Part of the Belly, which reaches from Three Inches below the Navel to the Privities, Share-bone, and Groin.

Hypogaeum, a Cellar or Vault arched over-head, a Place under Ground: In *Astrology*, the Fourth House; otherwise call'd, *Imum Celi*.

Hypogelium, the Herb Sengreen, or House-leek.

Hypoglossis, or **Hypoglossis**, a little Piece of Flesh that joins the Tongue to the nether Part of the Mouth: Also an Inflammation or Ulcer under the Tongue, otherwise call'd *Ramula*: Also a Medicine proper to lie and dissolve under the Tongue, to take away Roughness in the Throat.

Hypoglossum, the Herb Horse-Tongue.

Hypoglossides Pilulae, Pills to be put under the Tongue, for assuaging a Cough.

Hypolais, the Hedge-Sparrow; a Bird.

Hypomochlion, a Roller laid under Stones or Pieces of Timber, to lift up or remove them more easily from their Place: In *Mechanicks*, it is the fixed Point, or the Center of Motion of a Body or Engine, by which it is hung up, or on which it any way rests in its Motion; it is otherwise call'd the *Fulcrum* or Prop.

Hypomone, a Figure in *Rhetorick*. See *Paradoxon*.

Hypophaulum, an ordinary Diet, observing a mean between a plain and exquisite Diet.

Hypophora, a Figure in *Rhetorick*. See *Prolepsis*.

Hypophora, deep, gaping and fistulous Ulcers.

Hypophymia, a Pain in the Eye under the Horny Coat.

Hypophyllopetronis Plants, (among Herbalists) such Herbs as bear their Seeds under the back-side of their Leaves; as the *Capillaria*, which see.

Hypophys, a Fault in the Eye, the same as *Hypochyma*.

Hypopodium, a Plaster to be laid to the Feet.

Hypopyon, a gathering of Matter under the Horny Tunick of the Eye, which sometimes covers the whole Ball of it, and sometimes encompasses the Circle of the *Iris*; whence it is also call'd *Omyx* or *Unguis*.

Hyposarca, or **Hyposarcidium**, a kind of Dropsy, otherwise call'd *Anasarca*.

Hypospathysmus, (in *Surgery*) an Incision made by Three Lines or Divisions upon the Forehead to the Skin call'd *Pericranium*, so as a *Spatula* may be thrust in between it.

Hypostagma, a Blood-shot from a Blow or Stroke upon the Eye.

Hypostasis, (in *Divinity*) a Subsistence or Possion of the Ever-blessed Trinity.

Hypostasis Urinae, that thick Substance or Settlement, which is found at the Bottom of Urine, when it has been for some Time in the Urinal.

Hypostatical, belonging to an *Hypostasis*, or Personal Subsistence; as the *Hypostatical Union*, i. e. the Union of Two Natures in the Person of Christ.

Hypostatical Principles, a Title given by *Paracelsus* and his Followers, to the Three Chymical Principles, viz. Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury.

Hypothenar, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle which helps to draw the little Finger from the rest; also the Space from the Fore-finger to the little Finger.

Hypothenusal Line, or **Hypothenuse**, (in *Trigonometry*) that Side of a Right angled-Triangle, which is subtended or stretch'd out opposite to the Right-Angle, and is consequently the longest.

Hypothesis, a Supposition; the laying down of certain Principles in any Art or Science, which are to be supposed or taken for granted, in order to solve a proposed Question, *Phenomena*, or Appearance, especially in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, &c. It is also taken for a System of the World, ingeniously contriv'd, to shew the Disposition of the Heavens, and Course of the Stars, as those of *Ptolemy*, *Copernicus*, and *Tycho Brahe*. See *System*.

Hypothetical, belonging to an *Hypothesis* or Supposition.

Hypothetical Syllogism, (in *Logick*) is that which begins with a conditional Conjunction; as, *If he be a Man, he is a Creature*. See *Syllogism*.

Hypotrachelion, (in *Architect.*) the Neck or Top of a Pillar, being the most slender Part of it, which is next to the Capital. Some take it for that Part of the *Tuscan* and *Dorick* Capitals, which lies between the *Echinus* and the *Astragal*, and is otherwise term'd the *Collar*, *Gorge*, or *Frieze of the Chapter*.

Hypotrictus, the lesser Buzzard, a Bird of Prey.

Hypocypsis, a Rhetorical Figure which by a most lively Description represents any Thing or Person, as it were in a Picture set before the Eye; as the Description of a Tempest in *Virgil*, the Representation of Luxury in *Spencer's Bower of Bliss*, &c.

Hypozengma, a Part of the Grammatical Figure call'd *Zengma*; which see.

Hypozoma, (in *Anat.*) a Membrane or Skin that parts Two Cavities or Hollow Places in the Body; as that call'd *Mediastinum* in the Chest.

Hypocratea, the Wife of *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, who lov'd her Husband so entirely, that having put on Man's Habit, she follow'd him in all Dangers and Extremities.

Hypoglossum, a Pair of Muscles, that draw the Tongue downwards, the same as *Basoglossum*.

Hysinum, a Plant that dies a Colour like Scarlet.

Hys.

Hyslopus, *Hyslop*, an Herb of a cleansing Quality ; chiefly us'd in Diseases of the Breast and Lungs.

Hystera, the Mother, or Womb.

Hysteralgia, a Pain in the Womb, occasion'd by an Inflammation or otherwise.

Hysterica, Medicines against the Diseases of the Womb.

Hysterica Passio, a Disease in Women commonly call'd Fits of the Mother, and thought to be caus'd by Vapours violently arising from those Parts.

Hysterical, or **Hysterick**, belonging to the Womb.

Hysterocele, the Rupture or falling down of the Womb.

Hystero lithus, a sort of Stone, so call'd because it resembles the Figure of a Woman's Privities.

Hysteron Proteron, a preposterous manner of speaking or writing, so as to express that first which should be last ; a setting the Cart before the Horse.

Hysterotomia, an Anatomical Dissection of the Womb.

Hysterotomotia, the cutting of a Child out of the Womb, otherwise call'd *Sectio Cesaria*.

Hystrix, the Porcupine or *Indian Hedge-hog* ; a wild Beast.

Hyth, or **Hythe**, (*Sax.*) a little Port or Haven, to load or unload Wares at ; whence *Queen-hyth*, *Rother-hyth*, *Lamb-hyth*, &c.

J A

TO Jabber, to speak much, hastily and indistinctly, to talk Gibberish.

Jabell, (*Heb.* Confusion) the Father of *Shalum*, from whom the City *Jabesh-Gilead* took Name.

Jabin, (*i. e.* Understanding) a King of *Hazor*, who was kill'd by *Josha*.

Jacinth, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of a bluish Colour ; also a kind of Flower. See *Hyacinthus*.

Jack, a well known Engine to turn a Spit, a Horse or wooden Frame to saw Timber upon ; an Instrument to pull off a pair of Boots ; a sort of great Leathern Pitcher to put Drink in ; a kind of Bowl that serves for a Mark at the Exercise of Bowling : In Falconry, the Male of Birds of Sport ; also a young Pike, a Fish ; and in Sea-Language, a Pendant, Streamer or Flag hung out in a Ship.

Jack, was also the Name of a kind of Coat of Mail, formerly worn by Horse-men in War, not made of solid Iron, but many Plates fasten'd together ; which some Tenants that held Lands, were bound to provide upon an Invasion.

Jacks, small pieces of Wood fix'd to the Keys of a pair of Virginals, Harpsichord, or Spinnet.

Jack by the Hedge, an Herb that grows by Hedge-sides, with a broad Leaf and has the Smell of Garlick : It comforts the Stomach, digesting Crudities and corrupt Humours bred therein.

Jack with a Lanthorn, a kind of fiery Meteor. See *Will with a Wisp*.

Jackal, a black shag-haired Beast about the Bigness of a Spaniel-dog, which in the Evening, hunts for Prey and follows the Scent with open Cry : To whom the Lion, whose Usher he is, gives ear and follows to seize on it ; the Jackal not touching it till the Lion be satisfy'd, and afterwards feeding on the Relicks.

Jacket, (*Fr.*) a sort of Garment in Use among Country-People : Also a short Coat which Horse-men anciently wore over their Armour and Cuirasses ; it was made of Cotton or Silk stitch'd between two light Stuffs, and sometimes of Cloth of Gold.

Jacob, (*Heb.* a Supplanter or Beguiler) the Son of *Isaac*, and Father of the Twelve Patriarchs. See *Israel*.

Jacob's Staff, a Mathematical Instrument, for taking Heights and Distances, the same as *Cross-staff* ;

also a Staff that Pilgrims use to walk with to *St. James of Compostella* in *Spain*.

Jacoba, *St. James-wort*, or *Rag-wort*, good to cure Inflammations, Ulcers and Fistula's.

Jacobine, a kind of *French Potage* with Cheese.

Jacobins, a Name given to the Monks and Nuns of the Order of *St. Dominick* ; because their principal Convent stands near *St. James's Gate* in the City of *Paris* in *France*.

Jacobites, a Sect of Hereticks set up by one *Jacob a Syrian* ; they us'd Circumcision, and acknowledg'd but one Nature in Christ : Also a Name lately given to the Partisans of King *James II*.

Jacobus, (*Lat.*) *James*, a proper Name of Men. Also a Gold-Coin stamp'd by *K. James I*. being of two sorts, *viz.* the Broad-Piece of Twenty Shillings Standard-value, now current at 1 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* weighing 5 Penny-weight 18 Grains ; and the 22 *s.* Broad-Piece worth 1 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.* weighing 6 Penny-weight 6 Grains.

Jactibus, or **Jectibus**, (*Lat. n* Law-Term) that loses by Default.

† **Jaculation**, a Shooting, darting, or casting.

Jate, a sorry Horse or Mare ; a Strumpet or lewd Wench.

Jael, (*Heb.* a Doe) the Wife of *Heber*, who kill'd *Sisera*.

Jagged, dented, notched, or cut like Teeth of the Saw.

Jagging-iron, an Instrument us'd by Pastry-Cooks.

Jail, See *Goal*.

Jakes, an House of Office, a Lay-stall.

Jalap, the Root of a kind of *Solanum* or Nightshade, brought from the *West-Indies*, of a black Colour on the outside, and reddish on the inside, with resinous Veins : It is a very good Purge for Watery Humours, and therefore usually given in the Dropsy and Gout.

Rosine, or **Magistery of Jalap**, a Dissolution of the oily, or resinous part of *Jalap*, made in Spirit of Wine, and precipitated by common Water.

Jallamaka, a noted Place in the great *Mogul's* Country, to which the *Indians* go in Pilgrimage.

Jamaica, an Island of *America*, one of the chief Plantations belonging to the Crown of *England*.

Jamaica-Wood, a kind of speckled Wood, of which Cabinets are made :

Jambick, or **Jambick Verse**, a sort of *Greek* and *Latin* Verse made up of *Jambick Feet* ; These are chiefly of two kinds, *viz.* the *Dimeter Jambick*, consisting only of four Feet ; as

O carminum dulces note !

And the *Trimeter*, which consists of six *Jambick Feet* ; as

Suis est ipsa Roma viribus ruit :

However, sometimes, especially in odd Places, a *Spondee*, *Dactyl*, or *Tribrachus*, is admitted instead of an *Jambus*. This Verse is sometimes call'd *Carmen Archilochium*, from the Poet *Archilochus*.

Jambus, an *Jambick Foot*, which consists of two Syllables, the first short and the other long ; as *doce*.

Jambier, (*Fr.*) a Grave or Leg-piece ; an Armour for the Leg.

Jambis, or **Jambis**, the Side-posts of a Door.

James, (contracted from *Jacobus*) the Name of two Apostles, one the Son of *Zebedee* and Brother of *John*, the other Brother of *Joses* and Kinsman of our Blessed Saviour : Of this Name there were seven Kings of *Scotland*, two of *Great Britain*, and as many of *Arragon* and *Cyprus*.

St. James's Wort, a sort of Herb.

Jamoglaw, an Officer among the *Turks*.

Jampnum, (*Latin* Law-word) Furz or Gorse ; also gorsy Ground.

Jandou, See *Tandus*.

Jane, a proper Name of Women, soften'd, as some think, from *Joan*.

To

To **Jangle**, to differ, or be at Variance, to bicker, or quarrel.

Janitor, (*Lat.*) a Porter, or Door-keeper: In *Anatomy* the lower Orifice of the Stomach, otherwise call'd *Pylorus*.

Janizaries, a particular Order of Foot Soldiers among the *Turks*, who are of the Guard to the Grand Signior.

Jannock, a kind of Oaten Bread, much us'd in the Northern Parts of *England*.

Jansenism, the Doctrine of *Cornelius Jansenius*, Bishop of *Ypres* in *Flanders*, who maintain'd *St. Augustin's* Opinion concerning Grace, and was a great Opposer of the *Jesuits* in most of their Tenets.

Jansenist, one that follows the Opinion of *Jansenius*.

January, the first Month of the Year, so nam'd in Honour of *Janus*, a very ancient King of *Italy*, whom the *Romans* made a God after his Death, and establish'd him to bear Rule at all Beginnings.

To **Japan**, to varnish, and draw Figures on Wood, after the same manner as the Workmen of *Japan*, an Island of the *Indian Ocean*.

Jape, (old Word) a Tale, or Jest; as *Chaucer's Japes*.

Japp, the Western Wind, that blows from *Jagya*, a Country on the Borders of *Italy*.

Jargon, (*Fr.*) broken Language, Gibberish, or Pedlar's *French*.

Jarr of Oil, an Earthen Vessel containing from 18 to 26 Gallons: A Jarr of green Ginger is about a Hundred Pounds Weight.

Knights of the Jarr. See *Knights*.

To **Jarr**, to quarrel, or fall out; in *Musick* to disagree, or go out of Tune.

Jarrook, a kind of Cork.

Jassone, (*Gr.*) a Sort of *With-wind*, an Herb.

Jasmin, or *Jessemin*, (*Lat.*) a Shrub, the Flowers of which are of a delicate Smell, and chiefly us'd to perfume Gloves, to make *Jessemin-Butter*, &c.

Jasper, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of a green Colour.

Jasponyr, a kind of Jasper and Onyx Stone.

Jas-Hawk, a young Hawk newly taken out of the Nest.

Jatralsptes, (*Gr.*) a Physician or Surgeon that cures by Ointments and rubbing.

Jatrochimus, a Chymical Physician.

Jabaris, a sort of Swine in *America* that has its Navel on the Back, good Meat, but hardly taken, because it can scarce ever be tir'd in running, and so furious, that when 'tis forc'd it tears every Thing to pieces with its Tushes.

Javelin, a kind of Dart, Half-Pike, Five Foot and a half long, which the Ancients made use of in War.

Jaunders, or *Jaundice*, a Disease occasioned by the overflowing of the Gall; and so call'd from the *French* Word *Jaune*, *i. e.* yellow, because it makes the Skin appear of that Colour.

To **Jaunt**, to go, to trot, or trudge up and down.

Jaunts, the Fellows of a Wheel. See *Fellows*.

Jay, or *Jack-daw*, a kind of chattering Bird.

Jazal, a precious Stone of an Azure or Blue Colour.

Jbernagium, (in old *Latin* Records) the Season for sowing Winter-Corn. See *Hybernagium*.

Jberis, or *Jberus*, a Sort of *Water-Cresses*.

Jber, the Eveck or Stone-bock, a kind of wild Goat.

Jiboca, a Serpent in *Brasil*, the Bite of which being very venomous, does not immediately prey upon the Vital Spirits, but proceeds by Degrees; and is cur'd by a Plaster made of the Serpent's Head.

Jibs, a tall Bird in *Egypt*, having stiff Legs, and a long Bill, with which it first taught the Use of *Glisters*; it us'd to eat up the Serpents that annoy'd the

Country, and was worshipp'd by the ancient Inhabitants: It may be taken for a Snipe, or Snite, or rather a kind of Stork.

Jibiscus, or *Jibiscus*, the Herb *Marsh-Mallows*.

Jice-Birds, a Sort of Birds in *Greenland* and *Spitsberg* so nam'd, from their running upon the Ice.

Jcent, a People anciently inhabiting the Counties now call'd *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, and *Huntingdonshire*.

Jch, a Word us'd for (*I*) in the *Western* Parts of *England*.

Jch Dien, (*Sax. i. e.* I serve) a Motto or Device belonging to the Arms of the Princes of *Wales*, since the Time of *Edward* the Black Prince, who took notice of it on the Shield of *John* King of *Bohemia*, serving under the *French* King at the Battel of *Cressy*, where he was kill'd, insomuch that the Victorious Prince made use of the Motto himself, in Token of Subjection to his Father King *Edward* III. under whom he serv'd in that War against *France*.

Jchabod, (*Heb.* where is Glory) the Son of *Phinehas* the Priest, and Brother of *Abijah*.

Jchneumon, (*Gr.*) the *Egyptian* Rat, a Creature about the Bigness of a Cat, being an Enemy to the Crocodiles, whose Eggs it breaks, and sometimes kills them, by stealing unawares into their Mouths when they gape, and eating out their Bowels.

Jchnography, (in *Perspective*) the View of any Thing cut off by a Plane parallel to the *Horizon* just at the Base or Bottom of it: In *Architecture* the Geometrical Plan, Platform, or Ground-work of a Building drawn upon Paper, shewing the Form of the several Apartments, Windows, Chimneys, &c. In Fortification *Jchnography* is likewise a Draught or Representation of the Length and Breadth of the Ramparts and other Works rais'd about a Place, the distinct Parts of which are mark'd out upon Paper, or even upon the Ground it self.

Jcho, a thick Matter of several Colours that issues out of Ulcers or Sores.

Jchozodes, a Moisturelike Corruption.

Jchthycolla, a kind of Glue made of the Skin of a Fish of the same Name, which is much us'd in Lasks and running of the Reins; to take away Spots and Freckles from the Face.

Jchthypology, a Discourse or Description of the several Kinds of Fishes.

Jchthypophagi, certain People who feed altogether upon Fish, which they catch with Nets made of the Bark of a Palm-Tree, and build their Houses with Fish-bones.

Jcleped, (old Word) called, or named.

Jcon, (*Gr.*) a Picture, or Resemblance of any Thing, a Statue, or Image.

Jcond, (old Word) Learned.

Jconismus, (*Gr.*) an expressing, or fashioning; a true and lively Description: Also a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a Person or Thing is represented to the Life.

Jconoclastes, (*i. e.* Breaker or Demolisher of Images) a Title given to some of the *Greek* Emperors of *Constantinople*, who were zealous against the Worshipping of Images, and would not suffer them to be kept in Churches.

Jconography, a Description by Images or Pictures.

Jcorben, (old Word) cut or carved.

Jcolaedion, (*Gr.* in *Geom.*) a regular solid Body, bounded by Twenty equal Triangles having equal Sides, sometimes set on a Pedestal for Variety of Dials on each Plane.

Jcetrius, a precious Stone, good for the Yellow Jaundice.

Jcetrical, troubled with or subject to that Distemper.

Jcetus, the Jaundice, a Disease that changes the Colour of the Skin into Yellow, and takes Name from

from *Ferret*, a Ferret, whose Eyes are of the like Colour. See *Jaundice*.

Icterus albus. See *Chlorosis*.

Ictis, a white Weevil that destroys Bee-stalls, and eats the Honey; a Ferret, a Martern.

Ictus, (*Lat.*) a Blow, or Stroke, a Biting, or Stinging, a Blast, a Puff.

Ictus Oculi, or *Ictus Cæcus*, (in old Writers) a Bruise, or Swelling, any Maim or Hurt without breaking the Skin, especially as distinguish'd from *Plaga*, a Wound, and *aperta Plaga*, an open Wound.

Icy Oil of Antimony. See *Butter of Antimony*.

Idea, (*Lat.*) the Form or Representation of any thing conceiv'd in the Mind, whatsoever is there taken for the immediate Object of a Notion, Thought, &c.

Idea Morbi, (among Physicians) the Propriety or Quality of a Disease.

Identick, that is the same.

Identitate Dominis, a Writ that lies for one who upon a *Capias* or *Exigent* is taken and committed to Prison for another Man of the Name.

Identity, a Term much us'd in *Logick* and *Philosophy*, signifying, as it were, the sameness of a Thing.

Ides of a Month, (among the *Romans*) were Eight Days in every Month, reckon'd backwards to the End of the *Nones*; as in *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, from the 15th to the 8th, the *Nones* falling out on the 7th, and in all the other Months from the 13th to the 6th, the *Nones* being on the 5th. These *Ides* are said to be so call'd from the old *Tuscan* Word *Iduo*, to divide, because they divided, as it were, the Month almost into Two equal Parts.

Idiocracy, (*Gr.*) the proper Temperament or Disposition of a Body or Thing.

Idiom, a Propriety in speaking, the peculiar Phrase, or Manner of Expression in any Language.

Idiopathy, a peculiar Affection of the Mind or natural Disposition: In the Art of *Physick* a Primary or Original Disease, which neither depends on nor proceeds from any other.

Idiosyncrasy, a proper and peculiar Constitution or Temper of a Man's Body, with respect either to Health or Sickness; or a peculiar Aversion against or Inclination for some particular Things.

Idiot, (in *Greek*) properly signifies a private Man, who has no publick Office; among the *Latins* it is also taken for an unlearned or unskilful Person, and in our Law for one that has no Wit, a Natural Fool, a Changeling.

Idiota inquirendo vel examinendo, a Writ directed to the Escheator, or Sheriff of any County, where the King is inform'd that there is an *Idiot* born, of so weak an Understanding, that he cannot manage his Inheritance, or Estate; to examine the Party suspected of Idiocy, and to certify the Matter into the Chancery.

Idiotism, a Propriety of Speech belonging to any Language.

Idiorism, or *Idiocry*, is also the Condition of an *Idiot*, Natural Folly, or Simplicity.

Idol, an Image or Statue, for the Representation of a false Deity; also any Object of one's Fondness.

Idolater, a Worshipper of Idols.

To *Idolatrize*, to commit Idolatry.

Idolatry, Idol-Worship, the rend'ring of Service or Divine Honours to Idols or false Gods.

To *Idolize*, to be extremely fond of, to dote upon.

Idyl, a little Pastoral Poem; or Copy of Verses about the Affairs of Shepherds, such as those of *Theocritus*, *Moschus*, &c.

Jealous, (*Fr.*) afraid of having a Rival, nice, or tender of.

Jealousy, a being jealous, Suspicion, Mistrust.

Jeat, a sort of black, light, and brittle Stone, which is otherwise call'd *Black Amber*.

Jebbe Ackcheler, (*Turk.*) the Grand Seignior's

Pocket-Money, which he gives away by whole Handfuls to his Mutes and Buffoons that make him Sport.

Jebus, (*Heb.* the Fire of the Lord) the ancient Name of the City of *Jerusalem*, from *Jebui*, the Son of *Canaan*, from whom descended the *Jebusites*.

Jeconiah, (*i. e.* Stability of the Lord) a King of *Judah*.

Jecoraria, (*Lat.*) a kind of *Liver-wort*, call'd *Woodrow*, or *Woodrowel*; some take it for *Agrimony*.

Jecur, the Liver. See *Hepar*.

Jecur Uterinum. See *Placenta Uterina*.

Jeer, or *Jeer-Rope*, a Piece of Hawser made fast to the Main-Yard and Fore-Yard in great Ships, its use being to help to hoise up the Yard, and more especially to succour the Ropes call'd Ties, as also to keep the Yard from falling down if they should break.

Jeer-Capstan. See *Capstan*.

Jeerot, a kind of running Base on Horseback, the Combatants darting Lances one at another; an Exercise in use among the *Turks*.

Jehoahaz, (*Heb.* the Lord seeing) a King of *Judah*, and Son of King *Josiah*.

Jehoash. See *Joash*.

Jeholakhim. See *Joakim*.

Jehoram. See *Joram*.

Jehoshaphat, (*Heb.* Judgment of the Lord) a Vertuous King of *Judah*, the Son of King *Asa*.

Jehovah, the Proper and most Sacred Name of God, denoting his Divine Essence, *i. e.* *who was, is, and is to come*.

Jehu, (*Heb.* Being) a Captain, who was made King of *Israel* by *Elisha*, to destroy the House of *Ahab*.

Jejune, (*Lat.*) empty, barren, dry, mean; as, *Ajejune Stile*, or *Employment*.

Jejunum, or *Jejunum Intestinum*, the second of the small Guts, which is about Eight Foot long in Men, and so call'd from its being often found empty.

Jeman, a Word us'd in some old Records for *Yeoman*.

Jennets, Horses of *Barbary* and *Spain*. See *Genet*.

Jesail, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) is when a Cause or Issue is so badly pleaded or joyn'd, that it would be Error if they proceed; an Oversight in Pleading.

To *Jeopard*, to hazard; as, *To jeopard his Life to keep his Religion*.

Jeopardy, Danger, Hazard, Risque.

Jeremiah, (*Heb.* exalting the Lord) an Eminent Prophet among the *Jews*, whose Works are still extant in the Canon of Holy Scripture.

Jerguer, an Officer at the Custom-House, who oversees the Actions and Accounts of the Waiters.

Jerkin, a kind of short upper Coat; also a Male Hawk.

Jeroboam, (*Heb.* fighting against) the Son of *Nebai*, who revolting from *Rehoboam*, the Son of *Solomon*, made himself King of the Ten Tribes of *Israel*.

Jerusalem, the chief City of *Judea*.

Jerusalem Artichokes, a Plant so call'd, but more truly Potatoes of *Canada*; because they were first brought from that Plantation in *America*.

Jesvegerick Epocha. See *Epocha*.

Jellamin, or *Jellemin*. See *Jasmin*.

Jellant, or *Jacent*, (*i. e.* lying over) a Term us'd in *Heraldry*, when in a Coat of Arms a Lion or other Beast is born over some Ordinary, as over a *Chief Bend*, or *Fesse*, &c.

Jesse, the Father of King *David*: In old Records a large Brass Candlestick, branched out into several Sconces, such as are us'd in Churches. This useful Device was first call'd *Arbor Jesse*, and *Stirps Jesse*, from its Resemblance to the Genealogical Tree of *Jesse*.

Jesses, Ribbons hanging down from Garlands or Crowns: In *Falconry* short Straps of Leather fasten'd to

to the Hawk's Legs, and so to the Varvels.

Jesuati, an Order of Monks so call'd, from their having the Name of *Jesus* often in their Mouths; they were first establish'd at *Siena*, a City of *Italy*, A.D. 1265.

Jesuits, or the Society of *Jesus*, a well known Religious Order, first founded by *Ignatius Loyola*, a Spanish Soldier, and confirm'd by Pope *Paul III.* Anno Dom. 1540.

Jesuits Powder. See *Quinquina*, and *Peruvian Bark*.

Jesuited, that has embrac'd the Doctrine and Principles of the *Jesuits*.

Jesuitical, belonging to that Order.

Jesus, (*Gr.* the same as *Joshua* in *Hebrew*, i. e. a Saviour) the venerable Name of our ever Blessed Lord and Redeemer, which was solemnly declar'd by an Angel before his Nativity.

Jet, (old Word) a Device.

To **Jet**, to run up and down.

Jet d'Eau, (*Fr.*) the Pipe of a Fountain that casts up the Water into the Air.

Jethro, (*Heb.* excelling) the Father-in-Law of *Moses*, who came to visit him in the Wilderness.

Jetton, *Jotson*, or *Jetsam*, (*Fr.* Law-Term) that which being cast over-board in the Time of Shipwreck, is found lying on the Shore, and belongs to the Lord Admiral. See *Floison*.

Jews, the People of *Judaea*, and their Posterity, so call'd from the Tribe of *Judah*, which was the principal and largest.

Jews Cars, a kind of Mushroom, or spongy Substance, that grows about the Root of the Elder-Tree.

Jews Stone, a Stone otherwise call'd a *Marchasite*.

Jews-trump, a Sort of Musical Instrument.

Clerk of the Jewels-house. See *Master of the Jewel-house*.

Jeweller, a Merchant that deals in Jewels and precious Stones, or an Artificer that cuts and sets them.

Jewiffe, (old Word) Reward by Revenge; also a Gibbet. See *Chaucer's Works*.

Jewish, belonging to the Nation of the *Jews*.

Jere, (old Word) together.

Jreton, (old Word) devoured.

Jgnaro, (*Ital.*) a foolish ignorant Fellow.

Jgnabus, (*Lat.*) slothful, sluggish; also a wild Beast called the Sluggard, or Sloth. See *Pigritia*.

Jguis, the Element of Fire.

Jgnis Actualis, (in *Surgery*) actual Fire, that which burns at first touch; as Fire it self, or heated Searing-Irons.

Jgnis Fatuus, a kind of Exhalation, or fiery Vapour, commonly call'd *Will with a Wisp*, which appears in the Night, and often causes People to wander out of their Way: The Word is figuratively taken for an idle Fancy or Conceit, with which Men of shallow Understandings are apt to be led aside.

Jgnis Judicium, (old Law-Term) Purgation by Fire, or the old judicial Fiery Trial. See *Ordeal*.

Jgnis Versutus, (among Surgeons) a Gangrene; it is also taken for a Carbuncle, or fiery Plague Sore.

Jgnis Potentialis, Potential Fire, a Caustick, or burning Composition, which being laid upon a Part for some Time produces the same Effect as Fire.

Jgnis Reverberit, (in *Chymistry*) a Reverberatory Fire, the Flame of which beats back upon the Vessel, and is heighten'd by Bellows.

Jgnis Rotæ, Wheel-fire, when the Flame in the Furnace runs round like a Wheel, covering the Crucible, Coppel, or Melting-Pot, entirely over, both on the Top and round the Sides.

Jgnis Sacer, *St. Anthony's Fire*, a Disease; altho' some take it for an *Herpes*, or kind of Shingles.

Jgnis Suppressionis, a Fire above the Sand, sometimes made use of in Chymical Operations.

Jgnis Spiberris, a Sort of Pimple, otherwise call'd *Plyctena*.

Jgnitatum, the Eight a Clock Bell; so termed from the Injunction that King *William* the Conqueror laid upon his Subjects, to put out their Fires and Lights at that Hour, upon the Signal of a Bell. See *Cusfew*.

Jgnition, (in *Chymistry*) a calcining, or reducing of mix'd Bodies to Powder by means of Fire.

Jgnitiosus, Fire-belching, or casting forth Flames, a Term properly apply'd to *Aina*, and other burning Mountains.

Jgnoble, that is of a mean Birth, vile, base, being of no Repute or Esteem.

Jgnomitosus, Dishonourable, full of Shame or Reproach, disgraceful.

Jgnominy, Discredit, Dishonour, Disgrace, Reproach, Shame.

Jgnoramus, (i. e. we are ignorant) a Term us'd by the Grand Inquest, impannelled for the Inquisition of Publick Criminal Causes, when they dislike the Evidence, as defective, or too weak to make good the Presentment; which Word being writt'n on the Bill, all farther Enquiry upon the Party is thereby stop't, and he is set at Liberty, without farther Answer: It is also taken for a foolish or ignorant Person, a meer Dolt or Ninny.

Jgnorance, want of Knowledge or Learning.

Jgnorant, that knows nothing of a Matter, unacquainted with it; also illiterate, or unlearned.

Jgnoscibile, fit to be pardoned, or forgiven.

JH S, a Character whereby *Jesus*, the proper Name of our Blessed Saviour, was anciently express'd, the middle Letter H being taken for the *Greek E*. Also the Three first Letters of these Words, *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, i. e. *Jesus* the Saviour of Men; or *Jesus Hominum Sanctissimus*, i. e. *Jesus* the most Holy of Men, a Motto or Device commonly us'd by the *Jesuits*.

Jig, a kind of Dance.

Jill, the smallest Sort of Wine Measure, the eighth Part of an *English* Quart, or half a quarter of a Pint.

Jill, or **Jill-kurt**, an idle Slut, a sorry Wench.

Jilt, a lewd Woman, or Whore, that cheats or disappoints one.

Jkenil-street, one of the Four famous Highways that the *Romans* anciently made in *England*, taking Name from the *Iceni*, a People that inhabited *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeshire*: This Road leads from *Southampton* over the River *Isis* at *Newbridge*, thence by *Camden*, *Litchfield*, and *Derby*, to *Bol-sover-Castle*, and ends at *Tinnmouth*.

Jle, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the Cavity or Hollowness from the Chest to the Thigh-Bones, the Flank that contains the small Guts.

Jles, or **Jlls**, (Country Word) the Spires or Beards of Corn.

Jleum, or **Jleon**, the Third of the small Guts, so call'd by reason of its great Turnings, and being about 21 Hands-breadth in Length; it begins where the Gut *Jejunum* ends, and ends it self at the *Cecum*.

Jleum Poxibus. See *Black Passion*.

Jleus, or **Jleos**, the small or thin Gut; also the twisting of the small Guts, when their Coats are doubled inward, and there is such a Stoppage that nothing can pass downward.

Jlet, the Holm-Oak, or Scarlet-Oak, a kind of Tree.

Jlia, the Flanks, the side Parts of the lower Belly, between the last Rib and the Privities; the small Guts.

Jliacal, or **Jliack**, belonging to those Parts, or to the small Guts.

Jliack Passion, a painful wringing or twisting of those Guts, when they are stopp'd up, or full of Wind, or troubled with sharp Humours, or when the upper Part of any Entrail sinks or falls in with the lower: It is also call'd *Chordaxus* and *Potulus*.

G g g

Black,

Black Vessels, the doubled-forked Vessels of the Trunks of the great Artery, and the great Vein of the Belly, about the Place where the Bladder and Womb are situated.

Iliacus Externus. See *Pyiformis*.

Iliacus Internus, a Muscle of the Thigh which arises from the inward hollow Part of the *Os Ilium*, and joining with the *Psoas Magnus* is inserted with it under the *Pectineus*; so that they both serve to move the Thigh forward in walking.

Iliads, the Title of a famous ancient Poem written by *Homer* about the Destruction of the City of *Troy*, otherwise called *Ilium*.

Ilium, the same as *Ileos* and *Ileum*.

Ilium Os, the upper Part of the Bone call'd *Os Innomiatum*, so nam'd because it contains the Gut *Ilium*. See *Coxa Os*.

Iliaqueated, (*Lat.*) ensnared or entangled.

Illication, Conclusion or Inference.

Illaudable, that is not to be praised, unworthy of Commendation.

Illeboeiza, the Herb Wall-Pepper or Stone-crop.

Illective, Allurement, Inticement.

Illegal, contrary to Law, not rightful.

Illegality, a being illegal, Unlawfulness.

Illegitimate, unlawfully begotton, Base-born, Bastardly.

Illeivable, (a Law Term) that cannot be levy'd, rais'd or recover'd; as, *An illeivable Debt*.

Il liberal, ungenteel, base, niggardly.

Il liberality, Meanness of Spirit, Niggardliness, Stinginess.

Illicit, unlawful, unwarrantable, not allowed of.

Illicidus, Broth or Liquor that may be supped; also a kind of Medicine; as an Eleatuary or Lohoch.

Il liquation, a melting down: In *Chymistry* the mingling of Earthly Bodies with Metalline, so as both retain their own Substance.

Il literate, that has no Knowledge of Letters, unlearned.

Il logical, not agreeable to the Rules of Logick, unreasonable.

To **Il luminare**, to enlighten, to set off or beautify: Also to draw in Gold and Colours the beginning Letters and other Ornaments, as it is done in many old Manuscript Books; to lay Colours upon Maps and Prints, so as to give them the greater Light as it were, and Beauty.

Il luminative Month, (in *Astron.*) that Space of Time, during which the Moon gives Light, or is to be seen betwixt one Conjunction and another.

Il lumination, the Act of illuminating, enlightning, &c.

Il luminators, such Persons as anciently practis'd the Art of Gilding or Colouring the Capital Letters of Manuscripts; whence our *Limners*.

Il lusion, a false Representation or Fancy; a Sham or Cheat.

Il lusion, deceitful.

To **Il lustrate**, to make clear and evident, to expalin.

Il lustration, an illustrating, making clear or setting out.

Il lustrous, eminent, famous, renowned, noted, noble, excellent.

Il mage, (*Lat.*) a Natural or Artificial Representation of a Thing, Resemblance, Likeness, Form; a Statue or Picture: In Opticks the Projection of an Object in the Base of a Convex Glas.

Il magery, painted or carved Work of Images, Tapestry with Figures.

Il maginable, that may be imagined or conceived.

Il maginary, that appears only in Form or Fashion, that has no Being but in ones Fancy; not real, Fantastical.

Il magination, an applying of the Mind to the

Image of some Bodily Thing impressed in the Brain; Apprehension, Invention, Fancy, Conceit, Thought.

Il maginative, belonging to the Imagination, as the *imaginative Faculty*, an *imaginative Nation*, &c.

To **Il magine**, to conceive or fancy, to think or suppose; to invent, devise or contrive.

Il magines, (*Lat.*) certain Images of Ancestors, which the *Roman* Noblemen anciently kept under the Porches of their Houses, in Wooden Cases made for that Purpose, and which were carry'd about at their Funeral Poms or Triumphal Entries.

To **Il mbalm**, see to *Embalme*.

Il mbargo, (*Span.*) a Stop or Stay upon Shipping by publick Authority; so that none may come into the Port or Harbour, sometimes that none may go out, and sometimes that none may either come in or go out.

To **Il mbark**, or Ship, to get or put on Ship-board, to engage in a Business, to undertake it, to be in with it.

Il mbarkation, the Act of Imbarking.

To **Il mbase** Gold or Silver, to mix it with base or more impure Metal, than it ought to be.

To **Il mbattle** an Army, to draw it up in *Battle*, or dispose it in order of Battle.

Il mbattler. See *Embattled*.

Il mbecillity, (*Lat.*) Weakness, Feebleness.

To **Il mbellish**, (*Fr.*) to adorn, beautify, set out or grace.

Il mbellishment, Ornament or set off.

To **Il mbezle**, or *Imbell*, to consume, waste or spoil such Things as are committed to one's Trust; to purloin or pilfer.

To **Il mbibe**, (*Lat.*) to suck or drink in; to receive by Education.

Il mbibement, the Act of Imbibing; as the Imbibement of Principles.

Il mbibition, (in *Chymistry*) an eager receiving or drinking in any liquid Substance.

To **Il mbitter**, to make bitter, to exasperate, provoke or fret.

To **Il mbody**, to make up into one Body, to mix several Ingredients together.

To **Il mbolden**, to make bold, to encourage.

Il mboldring, (in Heraldry) a Term us'd when the Field and Circumference or Compass of it, are both one Metal, Colour or Furr.

To **Il mbols**, to raise with Bosses or Bunches.

Il mbossed Work, such as is raised with Bunches or Knobs, in Stone, Marble, Metal, &c. Among Hunters, a Deer is said to be *imbossed*, when she is so hard pursu'd that she foams at the Mouth; and sometimes to *imboss a Deer*, is taken for to chase her into the Thickets.

Il mbossing, a kind of Carving or Ingraving, when the Figure sticks out from the Plane on which it is made, and accordingly as it is more or less rais'd is term'd by the *Italians Bassa*, *Mexzo*, or *Alto Relievo*.

Il mbicated, (*Lat.*) a Term made use of by some Herbalists, to express the Figure of the Leaves of some Plants that are hollow'd in like an *Imbrex* or Gutter-Tile.

Il mbication, (in *Architect.*) a making crooked like a Gutter or Roof Tile.

Il mbacery. See *Embracery*.

Il mbacado, (*Sp.*) Cloath of Gold or Silver.

Il mbocus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Brook, Drain, or Water-course.

To **Il mbroider**, to make Flowers and other curious Work with a Needle upon Silk, Cloth, &c.

To **Il mbroil**, (*Fr.*) to cause Broils, Stirs or Quarrels, to put into a Confusion, to set together by the Ears, to disorder.

Il mbryne, (*Lat.*) to soak or steep; as, *to imbryne one's Hands in Blood*; i. e. to commit Murder.

To **Il mbryne**, to season one's Mind with good Principles, Virtue, Learning, &c.

Imita

Imitable, that may be imitated.

To **Imitate**, to follow another's Example, to do the like according to a Pattern.

Imitation, the Act of imitating.

Imitates, (in Grammar) Verbs that express any kind of Imitation; as *Patrissare*, to take after the Father; to imitate his Actions, Humour, or Fashion.

Imitator, or **Imitatrix**, a Man or Woman that imitates.

Immaculate, unspotted, spotless, undefiled.

Immanity, Vastness, such a Hugeness as renders a Thing unmanageable; also Savageness, Wildness, outrageous Cruelty.

Immanuel, (*Hob. i. e.* God with us) a Name attributed by the Prophet *Haiab*, to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and afterwards declar'd by an Angel, some time before his Birth.

Immarcescible, that cannot wither or decay, never-fading.

Immaterial, that does not consist of Matter; as an *immaterial Being*; also that is of no great Moment or Consequence; as, *'tis very immaterial whether it be so or no.*

Immateriality, an immaterial Quality or Nature.

Immature, unripe, not come to Perfection; (properly spoken of Fruit) hasty, done before its Time.

Immaturity, Umipeness, &c.

Immediate, that acts without Means; that follows, or happens presently without any Thing between.

Immedicable, that cannot be healed, incurable, remediless.

Immemorable, not worthy remembering, not remarkable.

Immemorial, that is out of Mind or beyond the Memory of Man; being of so long continuance, that its Beginning cannot be known.

Immense, being of so great Largeness or Extent, that it cannot be equalled by any finite Measure whatever; unmeasurable, huge, vast, prodigious, exceeding great.

Immensity, Unmeasurableness, Infiniteness, Vastness.

Immensurability, a being incapable to be measured.

Immerged or **Immersed**, dipt in or plunged.

To **Immerse**, to plunge or dip over Head and Ears; the Word is only used figuratively; as, *To immerse one's self in all manner of Vice.*

Immersion, a dipping, ducking or plunging in Water; especially such as is used at Baptism. In *Physick*, the Method of preparing a Medicine by steeping it in Water, to take away some Quality or ill Taste: In *Chymistry*, the putting of Metals or Minerals into some Corrosive Matter, to reduce them to Powder.

The **Immersion of a Star**, (in *Astron.*) is when it approaches so near the Sun, as to lie hid in its Beams: An Eclipse of the Moon is likewise so called, when it begins to be darken'd, or to enter into the Earth's Shadow. See *Emerison*.

Immercusculus. See *Subscapularis*.

Immethodical, that is without due Method or Order, confused.

Imminent, that is at Hand, approaching, ready to come upon us, hanging over our Head; as, *imminent Danger*.

Imminution, a diminishing, or lessening.

Immission, a putting in, a letting into.

To **Immit**, to squirt or convey into.

Immoderate, that is beyond the Bounds of Moderation, excessive, disorderly.

Immoderation, Intemperance, Excess.

Immodest, that has no Modesty, malapert, wanton.

Immodesty, Wantonness, Unmannerliness.

Immolation, a Sacrificing, or offering Sacrifice.

Immoral, that is of depraved Morals, contrary to good Manners.

Immorality, Corruption of Manners, Lewdness, Debauchery.

Immortal, that never dies, everlasting.

Immortality, the State of that which is immortal, Everlastingness.

To **Immortalize**, to make immortal.

Immoveable, unmoveable, that cannot be moved.

Immoveable Feasts. See *Moveable Feasts*.

Immunity, Exemption or Freedom from Office, Duty or Charge, Liberty, Privilege.

To **Immure**, to enclose or shut up between Two Walls.

Immutability, the Quality of not being subject to change, Unchangeableness, Constancy.

Immutable, that cannot be changed or altered; unchangeable.

Immutable Circles, (in *Astron.*) the Ecliptick and Equator; so call'd, because they are never changed, but are the same to all the Inhabitants of the Earth.

Immutatio, (*Lat.*) a changing and altering; also for a Figure in *Rhetorick*, the same as *Hypallage*.

Imp, a familiar Spirit, said to be attending upon Witches; also a kind of Graft to be set in a Tree.

To **Imp a Feather in a Hawk's Wing** (among Falconers) to add a new Piece to an old broken Stump.

† **Impacted**, driven in.

To **Impair**, to diminish, to make worse, to weaken, to disorder.

To **Impale**, to inclose or fence about with Pales or Stakes: Also to drive a Stake thro' the Body of a Malefactor; a Punishment among the *Romans* in the Time of *Nero*, which is still us'd in *Turkey*. In Heraldry, to *impale* is to divide a Coat of Arms into Two equal Parts: Thus when the Coats of a Man and his Wife that is not an Heiress, are born in the same Escutcheon, they must be marshalled in Pale, the Husband's on the Right Side, and the Wife's on the Left: And then the usual Phrase among Heralds is, *Baron & Femme, Two Coats impaled*.

Impanation, (*Lat. i. e.* being in the Bread) a Term applied to the Doctrine of the *Lutherans*, who believe that the Body of Christ subsists with the Species of Bread in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Impanulate, (in old Records) to empannel a Jury. See to *Empannel*.

Imparcamentum, the Right of pounding Cattel, &c. See *Parcus*.

Imparissyllabical, (in Grammar) not consisting of a like Number of Syllables; with respect to the Cases in a Noun, or the Tenses or Persons in a Verb; as, *Oriens, orientis; Muto, Mutabam, Mutavimus, &c.*

Imparity, Inequality, Unevenness.

To **Impark**, to enclose or fence in a Piece of Ground for a Park.

Impar lance. See *Empar lance*.

Imparsonce, (a Law-Term) as, *Parson, imparsonce*, i. e. one inducted, or put in Possession of a Benefice.

To **Impart**, (*Lat.*) to give Part to another, to make him partaker of, to communicate, to deliver one's Mind.

Impartial, void of Partiality, just and upright, without Favour or Affection to any Party.

Impartiality, a being Impartial, disinterested.

Impassable, that cannot be passed through; as an *impassable Way or Road*.

Impassibility, (a Term used by Divines) the State of that which is impassible.

Impassible, incapable of Suffering; as, *The Divine Nature of Christ is impassible*.

Impatience, or **Impatency**, Uneasiness of Mind under

under Sufferings, unquietness; also Passion or Hastiness.

Impatient, that has no Patience, unquiet, choleric or hasty.

Impatrimonization, a putting into full possession of a Benefice.

To **Impeach**, (*Fr.* Law-Word) to accuse and prosecute for Felony or Treason; especially to charge another as guilty of the same Crime with one's self.

Impeachment, an Accusation or Information against one.

Impeachment of Waste, (in common Law) a restraint from committing Waste upon Lands or Tenements, which is usually express'd in a Lease, to recover Damages in case the Tenant make Waste of the Houses, Trees, &c.

Impeccability, an Impossibility of Sinning or Offending; a Term peculiar to School-Divinity.

Impeccable, that cannot Sin or do amiss.

To **Impede**, to lett or hinder, to stop.

Impediati Canes, (in *Latin* Law Records) Dogs that are lawed or disabled from doing mischief in a Forest.

Impediment, Hinderance, Disturbance, Lett, Rub or Stop; also an Imperfection or Defect in one's Speech.

To **Impell**, to drive, thrust or push forward; to force or egg on.

To **Impend**, To hang over one's Head, as Dangers or Judgments do; to be likely to happen.

Impendent, impending, hanging over head, being at hand.

Impenetrability, a being impenetrable.

Impenetrable, that cannot be penetrated, pierced thro' or dived into; that is not to be discovered or fathomed, secret, close.

Impenitence or **Impenitency**, hardness of Heart, which causes a Man to continue in Sin, and hinders him from repenting.

Impenitent, that does not repent, or is not sorry for his Faults: unrelenting.

Imperative Mood, (in *Gram.*) that Mood which implies a commanding or bidding one to do a thing.

Imperatoria, Master-wort, an Herb that drives out Wind; excellent for the Cholick, for the biting of venomous Creatures, malignant Diseases, &c.

Imperatorius or **Emperors Piece**, a *Roman* Gold-Coin worth fifteen Shillings *Sterling*.

Imperceptible, that is not to be perceived, unperceivable.

Imperfect, not perfect or compleat, unfinished, faulty, lame.

Imperfect Concords. See *Concords*.

Imperfect Crisis. See *Crisis*.

Imperfect Flowers, (among Herbalists) are such as want the *Petala*, or those finely colour'd small Leaves that stand round and make up the Flower.

Imperfect Numbers, (in *Arithm.*) are Numbers whose Aliquot Parts being taken all together, do either exceed or fall short of that whole Number of which they are Parts; and these are twofold, *viz.* either *Abundant* or *Deficient*; which see.

Imperfect Plants, are by Herbalists accounted such as really want Flower and Seed, or rather seem to want them.

Imperfect or Preterperfect Tense. See *Tenses*.

Imperfection, Unperfectness, Defect: Among Bookellers and Printers, it is taken for one or more Sheets that are wanting to make a perfect or compleat Book.

Imperial, belonging to an Emperor or Empire.

Imperial Lilly, a kind of a Flower.

Imperial Table, an Instrument made of Brass, with Box, Needle and Staff, us'd in the measuring of Land, &c.

The **Imperialists**, the Forces or Subjects of the Emperor of *Germany*.

Impertious, that is of a commanding Spirit, apt to domineer or insult; lordly, haughty.

† **Imperforable**, that cannot be bored through.

Impersonal Verb, (in *Grammar*) a sort of Verb which throughout all Moods and Tenses, is only express'd in the third Person Singular, as *Oportet*, *Licet*, &c.

Impertinence or **Impertinency**, Extravagance, Silliness, Foolery, Nonsense.

Impertinent, not belonging to the purpose or matter in Hand; absurd, silly, idle.

An **Impertinent**, a troublesome, silly or foolish Person.

Impervious, that does not afford any Passage thro' it, unpassable: Among Naturalists, Bodies are said to be *impervious to others*, when they will not admit the Rays of Light, &c. nor the *Effluvia*, or small flowing Particles of other Bodies to pass through them.

Impetigo, the Itch running with a dry Scab, a Ring-worm or Tetter, *Manginea*.

Impetigo Celli, a sort of Leprosy or Scabbedness.

Impetrable, that may be obtained by Desire or Prayer.

To **Impetrate**, to obtain by earnest Request or Entreaty; simply so get a Grant of any Favour, Privilege or Benefice.

Impetration, the Act of impetrating, obtaining, &c. In our old Statutes, it is used for the getting of Benefices and Church-Offices before-hand from the Church of *Rome*, which belong'd to the disposal of the King or other Lay-Patrons.

Impetuosity or **Impetuousness**, violent Motion or driving forward, Vehemency, Furioussness.

Impetuous, violent, vehement, raging, boisterous, hasty.

Impierment, (*Fr.* in old Statutes) an impairing or prejudicing.

Impiety, (*Lat.*) Ungodliness, Irreligion, Profaneness, Wickedness.

† **Impignoration**, a putting to Pawn.

Impious, Ungodly, Profane, Lewd.

Implacability, Implacableness, Unreconcilableness.

Implacable, that cannot be pacified, appeas'd or reconciled.

To **Implant**, to ingraft, fix or fasten in the Mind.

To **Implead**, (*Fr.*) to sue or prosecute by course of Law.

Implements, all things necessary about a House, or belonging to Trade, Furniture, Tools.

† **Implication**, (*Lat.*) a folding or wrapping within another thing; Incumbrance, Intanglement.

Implicit, that is not express'd in plain Terms, but only follows by Consequence, tacitly understood; intricate, obscure.

Implicit Faith, (among Divines) such a Belief as is grounded upon, and altogether upheld by the Judgment or Authority of others.

Imploresion, an imploring or beseeching.

To **Implore**, earnestly to beg with Tears and Prayers; to beseech, request or crave with great Submission.

To **Imploy**, See to *Employ*.

To **Imply**, to infold or contain, to denote or signify; to infer or gather from.

Impolite, unpolished, rude, homely, coarse.

Impolitick, not agreeable to the Rules of Policy, imprudent, unwise.

Imporous, (a Philosophical Word) that has no Pores or little Holes for the passage of Vapours, Sweat, &c.

Impost, Sense or Meaning.

To **Impost**, to concern matter, or signify; also to carry, convey or bring Commodities into a Port.

Impotence, Consequence, Moment, Concernment.

Impo-

Important, that is of great Concern, material, main, considerable.

Importation, the importing or bringing in of Merchandizes from foreign Countries.

Importunacy, or **Importunity**, a being importunate, eager pressing, hard dunning.

Importunate, wearying with repeated or unreasonable Requests, very urgent, troublesome.

To **Importune**, to press or sue for with great Earnestness, to tease, or vex.

Importunus, that has no Port or Harbour.

To **Impose**, to put, set, or lay upon, to lay or set a Tax, to enjoy.

To **Impose**, or **Impose a Form**, (in the Art of Printing) to set the Pages in due order in the Form or Chace, and make them ready for the Press.

To **Impose upon one**, to put upon one, or cheat him.

Imposition, an imposing or laying on, an Injunction, a tricking or deceiving, an Assessment or Tax.

Impossibility, a being impossible.

Impossible, that is not possible, or cannot be done.

Impost, a Tribute or Tax, especially such as is receiv'd by a Prince or State for Goods brought into any Harbour from other Nations; as *Custom* is a Duty paid for Wares shipp'd out of the Land. Also a Term in Architecture.

Impostor, a Cheat, a Cozener or Deceiver, a false Pretender.

To **Impostumate**, to grow into an Impostume.

Impostumation, the Act of Impostumating.

Impostume, a Word commonly us'd instead of the *Greek Apostoma*, i. e. an unnatural Swelling of Humours, or corrupt Matter in any part of the Body. See *Abscess*.

Critical Impostume. See *Tumours Critical*.

Essential Impostume, a Swelling accompany'd with a Fever, Swooning, Head-ach, and Faintness; they usually arise in the time of a Pestilence, or Plague, and are infectious.

Imposture, Cozenage, Cheat, Deceit.

Impotent, an unbleness, or want of Strength; it is often taken for a Natural Defect that hinders Generation.

Impotent, unable, weak, maimed, lame, vain, fruitless.

To **Impoverish**, (*Fr.*) to make Poor.

To **Impound Cattel**, to put them in a Pound, or Inclosure, for some Trespas done by them.

To **Impower**, to endue one with Power, to enable him to act.

Impracticable, that cannot be practis'd, or done.

To **Imprecate**, to wish evil to, or Curse.

Imprecation, an Imprecating, Cursing, or calling for Mischief upon another.

Impregnable, (*Fr.*) that is not to be taken by force.

Impregnate, (*Lat.*) being with Child, or great with Young.

To **Impregnate**, to get with Child, to make fruitful, to imbode, to soak or drink in.

Impregnation, the act of Impregnating: In *Chymistry* it is when a dry Body has drunk in so much moisture that it will admit no more, or rather when one thing is fill'd with another; thus *Tartar* is said to be impregnated by *Antimony* with a Quality to provoke Vomiting.

Impress, (*Ital.*) an Emblem or Device with a Motto.

Impress, (*Lat.*) Print, Stamp, or Image; as the *Impress of a material Object*.

To **Impress**, to print, stamp, or make an Impression upon the Mind, or upon the Natural Faculties of the Body.

Impression, an imprinting, or stamping; a stamp,

Mark, or Print; also a certain Number of printed Copies or Books.

To **Impress Soldiers or Seamen**, to compel them to enter into the Publick Service.

Impress Money, Advance-Money given to such Soldiers, &c. at the time of their being Listed.

To **Impriime**, (a Term in Hunting) to unharbour, rouse, or dislodge a wild Beast: a Deer is also said to be imprimed when she is forc'd to forsake the Herd.

Imprimery, (*Law-Word*) an Impression, or Print; also the Art of Printing, or a Printing-House.

Imprimings, (*old Word*) Beginnings.

Imprimis, (*Lat.*) in the first place, first of all; a Word us'd in the beginning of last Wills and Testaments, Inventories, or Catalogues of Goods, &c.

To **Impriint**, to Engrave, or fix a thing in one's Mind.

To **Impriison**, (*Fr.*) to put in Prison, or in a Jail, to lay up, to lay by the Heels.

Impriisonment, Imprisoning, Confinement, the Restraint of a Man's Liberty, whether it be in his own House, in the open Field, in the Stocks, in a Cage in the Streets, or in the common Jail.

Improbability, the State of that which is improbable.

Improbable, that is not easily to be proved, or approved of; unlikely.

Improbation, disallowing, or disapproving, disliking, or dislike.

Improbability, Dishonesty, Knavery, Wickedness, Lewdness.

Improper, inconvenient, unfit, unseasonable; a Word that does not agree with a thing, nor expresses it sufficiently, is said to be improper: and a Style becomes obscure when improper Words are us'd therein.

Improper Fraction. See *Fraction*.

To **Impropriate a Church-Living**, (a *Law-Term*) to apply the Revenues of it to one's own private use.

Impropriation, the Act of impropriating, when a Lay-man is possessed of an Ecclesiastical Living, and converts the Profits of it to his own private use, only maintaining a Vicar to serve the Cure: It differs from Appropriation, which denotes such a Benfice to be in the Hands of a Bishop, College, or Religious House; tho' these Terms sometimes are confounded. See *Appropriation*.

Impropriator, he that has Possession of a Spiritual Living or Parsonage by Inheritance.

Impropriety of Speech, is where the Speaker or Writer does not make use of proper and significant Expressions or Words.

Improbable, that may be improved.

To **Improve**, to better, or make the best of, to promote or advance, to bring to greater Perfection, to grow more refined, to make a considerable Progress in any Arts or Sciences.

Improvement, improving, bettering, Progress, Advancement.

Improvvidence, want of Forecast.

Improvvident, that does not foresee, or forecast, unheedful.

Impudence, Indiscretion, Unadvisedness, want of Foresight, Heed, or Care.

Impudent, unwise, unskilful, unadvised, indiscreet, inconsiderate.

Impuimentum, (in old *Latin* Records) Improvement of Land by Husbandry, &c.

Impudence, Shamelessness, Sauciness, a being void of Modesty and Civility.

Impudent, Shameless, Graceless, brazen-fac'd, saucy, malapert.

To **Impugn a Doctrine or Opinion**, to endeavour to confute it by Argument.

Impuissance, (*Fr.*) want of Power or Means to succeed in an Affair; Inability for performing the Act of Generation.

Impulse, (*Lat.*) Inforcement, Motion, Persuasion. **Impulsion**, a driving forward, a thrusting or pushing on, a constraining, or persuading.

Impulsive, that drives or thrusts forward.

Impunity, a going unpunished, an Exemption from Punishment.

Impure, unclean, filthy, foul, dishonest, lewd.

Impure Logarithm. See *Logarithm*.

Impurity, Filthiness, Uncleanness, Lewdness.

Impurpled, (a Poetical Word) dyed with a purple Colour.

Imputation, imputing, or laying to one's Charge.

Imputative, that is imputed to another; as *Imputative Righteousness*.

To **Impute**, to attribute or ascribe the Merit to one; also to lay the Blame or Fault on one, to charge with or lay to one's Charge.

Imrohor *Wassa*, the chief Master of the Grand Signior's Horse, who has also the Charge of all his Camels, Mules, and other Cattel: The true Word is *Emer-Ahor*, which signifies Lord of the Stable.

Imum Cœli, (*Lat.* *i.e.* the bottom of Heaven) a Term us'd by Astrologers for the fourth House in a Figure of the Heavens, otherwise call'd *Fovea*, and the *Angle of the Earth*.

Inability, (*Fr.*) a not being able or capable.

Inaccessibile, (*Lat.*) unapproachable, that no Man can approach to, not to be come at.

Inaccessibile Height or Distance, (in *Geom.*) is that which cannot be measur'd, by reason of some hinderance in the way, as a Ditch, Water, &c.

Inadequate Ideas, (in *Philos.*) are such Ideas as afford but a partial and imperfect Representation of those Archetypes or Images which are referr'd to by the Mind.

Inadvertence, or **Inadvertency**, a not sufficiently observing, a want of Heed or Care, Heedlessness, Over-sight.

Inaffable, not affable, discourteous, uncivil.

† **Inaffectation**, Unaffectedness, a being free from Preciseness or Formality,

Inalienable, that cannot be alienated, or made over to another.

Inamissible, that can never be lost.

Inamorato, (*Ital.*) a Lover.

Inamoured, fallen in Love with.

Inanimate, (*Lat.*) that has no Life or Soul, Lifeless, dead.

Inanition, (in *Philos.*) Emptiness, as it is oppos'd to *Repletion*, or Fulness: Among Physicians it is taken for Weakness, occasion'd by want of Nourishment.

Inanity, a School-Term for absolute Vacuity or Emptiness, which implies the absence of all Body and Matter whatever, so that nothing remains but meer Space.

Inappetency, want of Appetite or Stomach.

Inarticulate, not articulate, indistinct, confused.

Inartificial, being without Art, Artless, Unworkmanly.

Inaudible, that is not to be heard.

To **Inaugurate**, to consecrate, to Install, to Invest with an Office or Dignity.

Inauguration, the Act of Inaugurating, the Ceremony perform'd at the Coronation of an Emperor, or Sovereign Prince, or at the Consecration of a Bishop.

Inaurated, cover'd with Gold, gilded over.

Inauration, (among Apothecaries) a gilding or covering of Pills, Bolus's, &c. with Leaf-Gold.

Inauspicious, unlucky, ill-boding.

Inblaura, (in old Records) the Product or Profit of Land.

Inborow and Outborow, (in ancient Times) was the Office of him that was to allow and observe the Ingress and Egress of those that Travell'd between the two Realms of *England* and *Scotland*: this Office was executed under King *Henry VIII.* by *Patrick Earl of Dunbar*.

Inbred, Natural, belonging to a particular Country; as *inbred Vice*, *inbred Commodities*.

Incalescence, (*Lat.* in *Natural Philos.*) is when a thing grows hot by some inward motion or working, as Quick-lime does when Water is pour'd upon it.

Incalescent Mercury, a Name given by *Mr. Boyle* to Mercury or Quicksilver prepar'd after a particular manner, which being mingled with a due Proportion of Leaf-Gold, or small Filings, would amalgamate, or turn to a Paste, and grow hot with the Gold, even in the Palm of one's Hand.

To **Incamp**, (in the Art of War) to pitch the Tents, or build Huts on a spot of Ground conveniently chosen for that purpose.

Incampment, the Lodging of an Army in the Field, according to its several Quarters.

Incantation, an Inchanting, or Charming; an Inchantment, Charm, or Spell.

Incantator, an Inchanter or Charmer.

Incapable, not capable, not able, unfit.

To **Incapacitate**, to render incapable, to put out of Capacity; also sometimes to make able or fit for a Business.

Incapacity, the not having Qualities or Parts sufficient and necessary to be in a Condition to do or receive a thing; Unability, Insufficiency.

Incarceration, an Imprisoning, or putting in Prison.

Incarnadine, or **Incarbate**, that is of a bright Carnation or Flesh Colour, or of the Colour of a Damask-Rose.

Incarnantia, or **Incarnativa**, (*Lat.*) Medicines that bring on Flesh. See *Sarcoticks*.

Incarbate, made Flesh, or that has taken the Flesh; as a *God Incarnate*.

A **Devil Incarnate**, a Devil in the Shape of a Man; a Devilish Man.

To **Incarbate**, (in *Surgery*) to bring Flesh upon, or to fill up with new Flesh.

Incarnation. assuming or taking of Flesh as *The Incarnation of the Son of God*: In *Surgery* an incarnating, or making Flesh to grow: In *Chymistry* a particular way of purifying Gold by means of Silver and *Aqua fortis*.

An **Incarnative**, a Medicine that causes Flesh to grow.

Incastelled, (*Fr.*) narrow Heel'd, or Hoof-bound, as *An incastelled Horse*.

In Casu Consimili, & **Provviso**, the Name of certain Writs. See *Casu Consimili* & *Provviso*.

Inciendiary, (*Lat.*) one that sets Fire to Houses, or puts things into a Flame or Combustion; a Sower of Division and Strife.

Incense, or **Frankincense**, a sweet smelling Gum, to make a Perfume, that distils from a Tree of the same Nature.

Intense-wort, a kind of Herb.

To **Intense**, to inflame, or stir up to Anger, to provoke, or urge.

Intensory, a Censer, or Perfuming-Pan.

Intentive, a Motive, or Incitement, any thing that provokes, or stirs up.

Intento, (*Lat.*) the same as *Incendiary*, also one of the three sorts of Singers in Parts; thus *Accentor* is he that sings the highest, or Treble, *Intencor* he that sings the middle part, or Tenor, and *Succentor* he that sings the Bass, or lowest part.

Inceptive, a Term in *Grammar*; as *Verbs Inceptive*, the same as *Inchoatives*, which see.

Inceptive

Inceptive Magnitude, a Word us'd by *Dr. Wallis* to express the first Principles in *Geometry*, which, though of no Magnitude themselves, are yet capable of producing such: Thus a Point has no Magnitude it self, but is inceptive of a Line.

Inceptor, a Beginner, or Enterprizer, particularly one that has newly taken his Degree in the University.

Inceration, (in *Pharmacy*) a gentle soaking of moisture with something that is dry, till the Substance be brought to the Consistence of soft Wax.

Incessant, that does not cease, continual, uninterrupted.

Incest, Marriage or Carnal Copulation with one that is too near akin.

Incestuous, given to, or guilty of Incest.

Inch, a known Measure, the twelfth Part of a Foot, containing the space of three Barley-corns in Length.

Inch of Candle, or **Sale by Inch of Candle**, is when the Goods of a Merchant, or Company, being divided into several Parcels, call'd Lots, the Buyers bid according to certain Conditions before agreed upon; during which time of Bidding, a small Piece, about an Inch of Wax Candle, is burning, and the last Bidder, when the Candle goes out, has the Lot or Parcel so expos'd to Sale.

To **Inchain**, to put in Chains, or Fetters.

To **Inchant**, to make use of Magick, or some Diabolical Art, for the working of some Wonder, that alters the Course of Nature; to Charm, or Bewitch.

Inchanter, a Wizzard, Sorcerer, Charmer, or Conjuror.

Inchantress, a Witch, or Sorceress.

To **Inchase**, to set in Gold, Silver, &c.

Incheptin, (among *Hunters*) the lower Gut of a Deer.

† **Inchoation**, a beginning of any Work.

Inchoatives, or **Inceptives**, (in *Grammar*) those Verbs that express a Proceeding by degrees in any Action; as *Celesto*, to grow hot, or begin to be hot.

Incidence, (a Term in *Opticks*) the Place where two Lines or Rays meet, or light one upon another. See *Angle of Incidence*.

Incidence-point, that Point in which a Ray of Light is suppos'd to fall on a Piece of Glass.

Incident, happening to, or falling out occasionally.

Incident Ray, a Term in *Catoptricks* and *Dioptricks*. See *Ray of Incidence*.

An **Incident**, (in *Common-Law*) a thing necessary, depending upon another as more principal; so a Court Baron is so incident to a Manor, and a Court of Pypowders to a Fair, that they cannot be separated.

Incidentia. See *Tometica*.

Incineration, (in *Chymistry*) a reducing the Bodies of Plants, Minerals, &c. to Ashes, by means of a violent Fire.

Incipient Cataract. See *Cataract Incipient*.

To **Incircle**, to encompass, or surround.

Incision, a cutting, or lancing: In *Surgery* it is a cutting the Skin or Flesh, to open a Swelling, or widen the Orifice of a Wound, &c. Also a Fracture, or Wound of the Skull, made by a cutting Instrument.

Crucial Incision, the cutting or lancing of an Imposthume, or swelling cross-wise.

Incision-knife, a Surgeon's Instrument to make Incisions.

Incisivi, or **Incisores Dentes**, the four foremost Teeth in each Jaw, so call'd by Anatomists.

Incisores Labialis, a Muscle that draws the upper Lip upwards.

Incisores, (*i. e.* Cutters) the foremost Teeth, most commonly four in each Jaw, which have but one Root or Fang, and so easily fall, or are pulled out.

Incisure, a Cut, or Gash.

† **Incitation**, a stirring up, or provoking.

To **Incite**, to stir up, or move; to set, egg, or spur on.

Incitement, Inducement, or Motive.

Incivil, unmannerly, clownish, rude, ill-bred.

Incivility, unmannerliness, rudeness in Words or Behaviour.

Inclosure (in old *Latin* Records) a Home-close, or Inclosure near a House.

Incle, a sort of Tape.

Inclemency, a being void of Pity or Compassion, Unmercifulness, Rigor, Sharpness.

Inclinable, inclining to, bent, prone, apt.

Inclination, Natural Disposition, Proneness, Aptness, Affection, Love: In *Chymistry*, it is the pouring off any Liquor from its Settlement or Dregs, by causing the Vessel that contains it to lean on one side: In *Geometry*, the mutual Tendency or Leaning of two Lines or two Planes towards each other, so as to make an Angle.

Inclination of the Axis of the Earth, is the Angle which it makes with the Axis of the Ecliptick, or the Angle between the Planes of the Equator and the Ecliptick.

Inclination of two Planes, is the acute Angle made by two Lines, drawn one in each Plane, and perpendicular to their common Section.

Inclination of a Plane, (in *Dialling*) is the small Arch of a Vertical Circle, perpendicular to the Plane and the Horizon, and comprehended between them.

Inclinations of the Planes of the Orbits of the Planets, to the Plane of the *Ecliptick*, are thus: *Saturn's* Orbit makes an Angle of 2 Degrees 20 Minutes, *Jupiter's* 1 Degree 20 Minutes, *Mars's* little less than 2 Degrees, *Venus's* 3 Degrees 20 Minutes, and *Mercury's* almost 7 Degrees.

Inclination of a Planet, is an Arch of the Circle of Inclination included between the Ecliptick and the Place of that Planet in its Orbit.

Inclination of a Ray, (in *Dioptricks*) is the Angle made by that Ray, with the Axis of Incidence in the first Medium, at the Point where it meets or enters the second Medium, *i. e.* at the Point of Incidence.

Inclination of a Right Line to a Plane, is an acute Angle, which that Line makes with any Line of the said Plane, towards which it inclines or leans.

To **Incline**, to bow, or bend to, to lean towards;

Inclining direct South or North Dials. See *direct South or North inclining Dials*.

Inclining declining Dials. See *declining inclining Dials*.

Inclining Planes, are those that incline or lean to the Horizon.

Inclostered, (*Fr.*) shut up in a Cloister, or Monastery.

To **Inclose**, to shut in, to surround with a Wall, &c. to fence about, to contain.

Inclosure, a Place inclosed, or fenced in.

To **Include**, (*Lat.*) to shut, or take in, to comprehend, or contain.

Inclusio, (*Lat.*) a shutting or inclosing in; also a Rhetorical Figure, otherwise call'd *Epana displosis*; which see.

Inclusion, an including, inclosing, or comprehending.

Inclusive, apt to include, or comprehend; as *Justice is inclusive of all other Vertues*.

Inconitancy, a not thinking, or minding, Inconsiderateness, Rashness, Heedlessness.

Inconspicuous, (*i. e.* unknown) said of Great Persons that come to any Place, and are desirous not to be publicly taken notice of.

Incoherent, that does not hang, suit, or agree well together.

† **Incolumity**, a being safe and sound, or free from all Danger.

Incombustible, that cannot be burnt or consum'd by Fire.

Income, Revenue, Rent, Profit.

Incommensurable, (*Lat.*) that has not an equal Measure or Proportion with another. In *Algebra*; *Surd Roots* are said to be Incommensurable to Rational Numbers.

Incommensurable Numbers, (in *Arithm.*) such Numbers as have no common Divisor, that can divide them both equally.

Incommensurable Quantities, (in *Geom.*) are Quantities that have no Aliquot Parts, or between which no common Measure of the kind can be found: Thus the Diagonal and the side of a Square are said to be *incommensurable Lines*.

Incommensurable Quantities in Power, is when between the Squares of two Quantities, no *Area* or Content can be found, that may serve for a common Measure, so as exactly to measure both.

To **Incommode**, to cause Inconvenience, Prejudice or Hurt.

Incommodious, inconvenient, unprofitable, unfit; offensive, troublesome.

Incommodity, Inconvenience, Trouble.

Incommunicable, that cannot be made common, or imparted to another.

Incompact, not close fasten'd; not well jointed, or joined together.

Incomparable, being without Compare, that has not its like, matchless, peerless.

To **Incompass**. See to *Encompass*.

Incompassionate, void of Compassion or Pity.

Incompatibility, a being incompatible, Antipathy, Contrariety.

Incompatible, that cannot subsist, suit or agree together, without destroying one another.

† **Incompensable**, incapable of being compensated or recompensed.

Incompetency, Inability, Insufficiency.

Incompetent, incapable, not duly qualified; improper, unfit.

Incompetible, unsuitable, not agreeable.

Incomplete, not compleat, not brought to Perfection.

Incomplet, a Term in *Logick*. See *Complex*.

Incompliance, a not being disposed to comply or bear with.

Incomposed, uncouth, ill-favour'd, disorderly.

Incomposit Number. See *Number*.

Incompossible Proposition, (in *Logick*) is that which affirms what another denies. See *Compossible*.

Incomposure, Disorder, Confusion.

Incomprehensibility, or **Incomprehensibleness**, a being incomprehensible or inconceivable.

Incomprehensible, that cannot be comprehended, or conceived.

Inconceivable, that is not to be conceived or imagined.

† **Inconcomitancy**, Ungracefulness, Unhandsomeness, Ill-shapedness.

Incongealable, not capable of being congealed or frozen.

Incongruity, Unsuitableness, Unseemliness, Disagreeableness, Irregularity: In a Grammatical Sense, an Impropriety of Speech; among Naturalists a Property by which a fluid Body is hinder'd from uniting with any other fluid or solid Body that is dissimilar to, or different from it. See *Congruity*.

Incongruous, improper, unseemly.

Inconnection, the quality of things that are not hanged, linked or join'd together; also a Figure in Rhetorick, the same as *Alyndeton*; which see.

Inconsequency, a Weakness in arguing, when a Consequence cannot be fairly drawn from the Premises.

Inconsequent, that does not follow or result from.

Inconsiderable, not worthy of Consideration, Regard, or Notice; that is, of little or no Account.

† **Inconsiderancy**, Inconsiderateness, Unadvisedness, Rashness.

Inconsiderate, that does not consider, or weigh in Mind; unadvised, indiscreet, rash.

Inconsistence, or **Inconsistency**, a being inconsistent, or incompatible.

Inconsistent, that is not consistent, suitable, or agreeable to, that does not comport with.

Inconsovable, that cannot be comforted or cheered. **Inconstancy**, Unsteadiness, Changeableness, Fickleness.

Inconstant, fickle, light, wavering, uncertain.

Incontinency, a not abstaining from unlawful Desires, a Vice opposite to Temperance; Intemperance, lustful Inclination.

Incontinent, that has no Command or Government of himself, unstay'd, unchaste, intemperate, loose.

Incontinently, immediately, presently.

Inconvenience, or **Inconveniency**, cross Accident, Disturbance, Trouble, Difficulty.

Inconvenient, not convenient, troublesome, cumbersome.

Inconvertible, unfit for Conversation, unsociable.

Inconvertible, (in *Philos.*) that cannot be transfused, changed, or altered; as *inconvertible Terms*.

Incorporate, imbodyed, as a *Body incorporate*, i. e. a Corporation or Company of Men united into one Body.

To **Incorporate**, to imbody, to mingle, or mix together; to admit or receive into a Society, to annex or unite: In *Chymistry*, and Natural *Philosophy*, it signifies carefully to mix the Particles of one Body with another.

Incorporation, an incorporating, uniting, or joining of one Body or Substance with another: Among Chymists, the mixture of dry and moist Bodies together, so as to make one uniform Mass.

Incorporeal, that is without a Body, Bodiless; said of Spiritual Beings.

Incorporeity, the State of that which is incorporeal; as *The Incorporeity of the Soul of Man*.

Incorrect, not correct, faulty.

Incorrigible, past Correction, that cannot be reclaimed, obstinate, headstrong.

Incorrupt, uncorrupted, untainted, whole and sound.

Incorruptibility, or **Incorruptibleness**, the State or Condition of that which is incorruptible.

Incorruptible, not subject to Corruption, never consuming or decaying; also that cannot be corrupted or bribed.

Incounter. See *Encounter*.

To **Increase**. See *To Encourage*.

Incrassantia, (*Lat.*) incrassating or thickening Things, such as being endued with thick rosy Parts, are mix'd with thin liquid Juices to bring them to a due Consistence.

To **Incrassate**, to thicken or make thick.

To **Increase**, (*Fr.*) to grow, or cause to grow, to add, to enlarge, to advance or improve, to be advanced, &c.

Increased in Number, (among Astrologers) a Planet is said to be so, when by its proper Motion it exceeds its mean Motion.

Incredible, that is not to be believed, surpassing Belief; vast, huge, excessive.

Incredibility, or **Incredibleness**, a being incredible, or pass'd all Belief.

Incredibility, unaptness to believe, Unbelief.

Incredulous, that will believe nothing, hard of Belief.

Incrementum, (*Lat.*) Increase, Improvement; a growing

growing or rising bigger. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure wherein a Speech rises up by degrees from the lowest to the highest Pitch; as, *Neither Gold, nor Silver, nor precious Stones, may be compared to her Virtues.* In our old Records *Incrementum* is taken for advance in Rent or other Payments, and oppos'd to *Decrementum*. Also Improvement of Land, a Parcel of Land inclosed out of common or waste Ground.

† *Inceppation*, Rebuking or Chiding, Rebuke, Check.

Incessant, (in Heraldry) a Figure resembling the Moon not come to the Full. See *Crescent*.

To *Incroach*. See to *Encroach*.

Incubation, or *Incubiture*, a Philosophical Term for brooding or sitting upon Eggs as Birds do.

Incubus, the Night-Mare, a Disease that oppresses People in their Sleep, and is caused by the rising up of raw Humours into the Brain, and stopping the Course of the Animal Spirits: Also a Devil that has carnal Knowledge of a Woman, under the Shape of a Man.

To *Inculcate*, to repeat and insist upon a Thing often, so as it were to beat it into one's Head, or Brains.

Inculpable, unproveable, unblameable, blameless.

Incumbent, lying upon; as, *I have great Business incumbent upon me.*

An *Incumbent*, a Clerk that is prefer'd to any Spiritual Living with Cure of Souls, and is in Possession of it; so call'd because he does or ought to bend his whole Study to discharge his Function.

To *Incrumber*, to crowd or stop, to trouble or pester; to clog, to hinder:

Incumbrance, Hindrance, Stoppage, Clog.

To *Incur*, (*Lat.*) to run upon or into, to fall under, to expose one's self to.

Incurable, that cannot be cured, healed, or remedied.

Incurſion, (*i. e.* running upon) an Inroad, or marching of Soldiers into an Enemy's Country.

Incurvation, a crookening, bending, or bowing: In *Surgery*, a Bunch or Swelling in the Back.

Incurvation of the Rays of Light. See *Refraction*.

Incus, (*Lat.*) a Smith's Anvil. In *Anatomy*, a Bone of the inner Part of the Ear, which resembles a Grind-tooth, and lies under the Bone called *Malleus*.

† *Incusſion*, a violent dashing upon or into.

† *Indagation*, a diligent searching, or seeking out.

To *Indamage*, to bring Damage to, to hurt or prejudice.

To *Indanger*, to expose to Danger or Hazard.

To *Indear*, to make dear and beloved, to gain or cause Affection.

Indecency, (*Lat.*) Unbecomingness.

Indecent, unhandſome, miſbecoming, unſeemly, ugly.

Indecimable, that is not tithable, or not liable to pay Tithes.

Indeclinable, in *Grammar* that Noun is ſaid to be *indeclinable* or *undeclin'd*, which does not vary the Caſes.

Indecorum, unſeemlineſs, unhandſome Carriage.

Indefatigable, that cannot be wearied or tired.

Indefeasible, or *Indefeisible*, (*Fr. Law-word*) that cannot be defeated or made void; as, *A good and indefeſible Eſtate.*

Indefenſus, (in old *Latin* Records) one that is impleaded and reſuſes to anſwer.

Indefinite, that has no Limits or Bounds ſet, or that is conſider'd as not having any; undefined, unlimited.

Indeſible, that cannot be cancelled, razed or blotted out.

To *Indemnify*, to ſave or bear harmleſs from Da-

mage, Loſs or Danger; to give a Récompence, or make amends for a Loſs.

Indemnity, a being indemnify'd, or ſaved harmleſs. Also a yearly Penſion of 12 Pence or 2 Shillings paid in former Times to the Arch-Deacon; when a Church was appropriate to an Abbey or College, inſtead of his Induction-Money.

Indemonſtrable, that cannot be demonſtrated or proved, uncapable of Demonſtration.

To *Indent*, to jag or notch; to make an Indenture.

Indented, notched: In Heraldry, the ſame as *Dent*; which See.

Indented Line, (in *Fortif.*) a Line running in and out like the Teeth of a Saw; often us'd on the Bank of the Counterſcarp upon a River or Sea-Coaſt.

Indenture, a Writing that contains ſome Contract or Agreement between two or more Perſons; being indented on the Top, and anſwering to another Copy, which comprehends the ſame Covenants and Articles, to be kept by the other Party. See *Deed indented*.

Independency, the State of that which is Independent, Abſoluteneſs.

Independent, that has no Dependency upon any one; being free or at full Liberty.

Independent Company or *Troop*. See *Company*.

Independents or *Congregationaliſts*, a Sort of Diſſenters, who manage all Things belonging to Church-Diſcipline, within their own Congregations, and do not allow any Dependance on a National Church: They appear'd firſt in *England*, about *A. D.* 1643.

Indeterminate, undetermined, unlimited, undecided.

Indetermined Problem. See *Local Problem*.

Indevotion, want of Devotion, Reſtleſs In Piety.

Index, (*Lat.*) a Token or Mark to ſhew or direct, as the Hand of a Clock, the Pins that direct to Figures on ſeveral Inſtruments: Also the Fore-finger; the Table of Matters contained in a Book. In *Logarithmical Arithmetick*, *Index* is the ſame as the *Characteriſtick* or *Exponent of a Logarithm*, which ſhews of how many Places the abſolute Number belonging to the Logarithm does conſiſt, and whether it be a whole Number or a Fraction. Thus in this Logarithm 2.562293, the Number ſtanding on the left Hand of the Point is call'd the Index, and ſhews that the abſolute Number anſwering to it, conſiſts of three Places; as being always one more than the Index.

Indices or *Exponents of Powers*, (in *Algebra*) are ſo call'd, becauſe they ſhew the Order, Seat, or Place of each Power, as alſo its Number of Dimenſions or Degrees, *i. e.* how many Times the Root is multiplied in reſpectively producing each Power. Thus 2 is the Index or Exponent of the ſecond Power or Square; 3 of the third Power or Cube, 4 of the fourth Power or Biquadrate, &c.

India, a famous and vaſt Country of *Asia*, called *Indoſtan* by the Natives, and by us *India Orientalis*, or the *East-Indies*, to diſtinguiſh it from *America* named *India Occidentalis*, or the *West-Indies*.

Indian Creſſes, a ſort of Herb.

Indian Houſe, a little Creature call'd *Ichneumon* in *Greek*, which creeping into the Mouths of Crocodiles, eats up their Entrails and kills them.

Indicant Days, (among *Physicians*) thoſe Days, which ſignify that a *Criſis* or Change in a Diſeaſe, will happen on ſuch a Day.

To *Indicate*, to ſhew or diſcover; as, *This high Colour indicates ſome Inflammation.*

Indication, an indicating or ſhewing; a Symptom or Sign; Among *Physicians* and *Surgeons*, it ſignifies

signifies a Discovery of what is to be done, and what Course is to be taken in order to restore the Patient's Health; thus if, upon due Examination, it be found necessary to open a Vein, they say, *Bleeding is indicated.*

Indicative Mood, (in *Grammar*) is that Mood which simply shews what is affirmed.

Indicator, (in *Anat.*) one of the Muscles that stretch out the fore-Finger, the same with *Extensor Indicis*; which see.

Indicatorius Musculus, a Muscle that turns the Eye aside.

Indicatum, (a Term in *Physick*) that which is signified to be done in order to the Recovery of Health. See *Indication*.

Indicavit, the Name of a Writ, by which the Patron of a Church may remove a Suit commenced against his Clerk, upon account of Tithes, from the Court Christian to the Queen's Court.

Indices Dies, the same as *Critical Days*, which see.

Indico. See *Indigo*.

To **Indict**, to impeach, accuse, or prefer a Bill against an Offender in due Course of Law.

Indictable, that may be so indicted or prosecuted.

Indiction, (in *Chronol.*) the Space of Fifteen Years, a particular way of reckoning Time, appointed by the Emperor *Constantine* the Great, in the Room of the *Olympiads*: By this Account, which began at the Dismission of the Council of *Nice*, A. C. 312. Sept. 24. Charters and other Publick Writings were dated at *Rome*, and anciently in *England*.

Indictment, a Bill of Accusation presented in a Court of Justice. See *Enclitement*.

Indifference, or **Indifferency**, careless and unconcerned Affection, a not caring for, unconcernedness.

Indifferent, that is of little or no Concern, not material, that has no Affection or Love for, cold; also pretty good, or passable, common, or ordinary.

Indigence, Poverty, Need, Want, Pinch.

Indigent, that is in Necessity, Needy, Poor.

Indigested, not digested, raw, confused, disordered.

Indigestible, that cannot be digested.

Indigestion, want of Digestion, or Rawness in the Stomach.

To **Indigitate**, to shew, or point at, as it were, with the Finger; as, *These Things clearly indigitate that she was a Witch.*

Indigitation, an indigitating, or shewing; a convincing Proof, or plain Demonstration.

Indigites, (Lat.) Demi-Gods, Tutelar Gods, Heroes, and Eminent Men, anciently enroll'd among the Gods, for their great Actions.

Indignandus, the Name of a Muscle of the Eye. See *Abductor Oculi*.

Indignation, Anger, Passion, Wrath.

Indignatorius Musculus, (in *Anat.*) the fourth straight Muscle of the Eye, so call'd, because in drawing the Eye outward it causes that Motion or Cast which is peculiar to Men in the Passion of Anger.

Indignity, unworthy Usage, Outrage, Affront.

Indigo, a kind of Stone brought out of *Turkey*, and commonly us'd by Dyers to dye Blue, as also by Confectioners, to give their Jellies, Pastes, Sugar-Works, &c. a blue Tincture.

Indirect, (Lat.) not direct, or not upright, unfair, unhandsome, base, foul.

Indiscernable, that cannot be discerned or perceived.

Indiscernibility, a Word us'd in Philosophy, for a being inseparable.

Indiscernible, that cannot be rent, divided, or separated.

Indiscreet, unwise, unadvised, unwary.

Indiscretion, want of Discretion, or Judgment; Inconsiderateness, Imprudence.

Indiscriminate, not severed, or differenced; where no Separation, Distinction, or Difference is made.

Indispensable, or **Indispensible**, not to be dispensed with, or avoided; that is of absolute Necessity, that admits of no Excuse.

To **Indispose**, to make unfit, or incapable.

Indisposed, not willing to do a Thing; sick, or out of order.

Indisposition, Alteration of Health, Illness.

Indisputable, that is not to be disputed, or questioned.

Indissoluble, that cannot be dissolved.

Indissoluble, that cannot be loosed, broken, or undone.

Indistinct, not distinct, confused, disordered.

Indistinguishable, not to be distinguished.

To **Indite**, to compose, or deliver the Matter of a Letter or other Writing.

To **Indite**. See, To *Indict*.

Individual, belonging to an *Individuum*; as, *Every individual Person*.

An **Individual**, or **Individuum**, (in *Philos.*) a Body or Particle so small that it cannot be divided, which is otherwise call'd an *Atome*: Among Logicians *Individuum* is that which denotes but one only Person or Thing, and is fourfold, viz.

Individuum Determinatum, or **Signatum**, when the Person or Thing is determined, or named, as *John*, the River *Thames*, Mount *Atna*, &c.

Individuum Demonstrativum, is when a demonstrative Pronoun is us'd in the Expression; as, *This Man*, *that Woman*; *this Horse*, *that House*.

Individuum ex Hypothesi, or by **Supposition**, when a general Name or Term is restrain'd by the Supposition to a particular Thing, as when 'tis said *The Son of such a Man*, and it is known that he had but one Son.

Individuum Vagum, is that which, tho' it signifies but one Thing, yet may be any of that kind, as when we say, *A Man*, *a certain Person*, or *one did so*, or *so*; tho' but one Person is meant, yet that one Person, for ought appears to the contrary, may be any Body.

Indivisibility, the Quality of that which is indivisible.

Indivisible, that cannot be divided.

Indivisibles, (in *Geom.*) such Elements or Principles as any Figure or Body may be lastly resolved into, and these in each peculiar Figure are suppos'd to be infinitely small: Thus a Line may be said to consist of an infinite Number of Points, a Surface of parallel Lines, and a Solid of parallel Surfaces. This Doctrine of Indivisibles is thought to have been invented by *Archimedes*, and was known to the Ancients under the Name of the *Method of Exhaustions*.

Indivisum, (Lat. Law-Term) that which is in common, without any dividing, parting, sharing; as, *To hold Lands*, &c. *pro indiviso*.

Indocible, or **Indocile**, that cannot be taught, blockish.

Indocility, or **Indocibility**, an Unaptness to be taught, or to learn.

† To **Indoctrinate**, to instruct, or teach.

Indolence, or **Indolency**, a being insensible of Pain or Grief.

Indolent, that feels no Pain.

To **Indorse**, to write on the Back of an Instrument or Deed, something that relates to the Matter therein contain'd.

Indorsed, (in *Heraldry*) Fish are said to be born indorsed when they are represented with their Backs each to other.

Indorsement, that which is indorsed or written on the Back of an Obligation, Conveyance, or other Deed.

To **Indow**. See, To *Endow*.

Indraught, a Gulph or Bay that runs in between Two Lands.

Indubitable, (*Lat.*) not to be doubted, or questioned, past all Dispute.

Indubitate, undoubted.

To **Induce**, to lead to, to draw on, or persuade.

Inducement, a Motive to a Thing.

Inductary, belonging to a League, or Truce.

† **Induciate**, immediate, next; as, *The induciate Herr of the Crown of England*.

Inducted, that has received Induction, admitted to the Possession of a Spiritual Living.

Induction, properly a bringing or leading into, an Inducement, or Persuasion, an Inference, Conclusion, or Consequence: In *Logick* a kind of imperfect Syllogism, when the *Species* is gather'd out of the *Individuals*, the *Genus* out of the *Species*, and the whole out of the Parts. In a Law-Sense, *Induction* is the putting of a Clerk in Possession of his Church, when the Commissary, or Bishop's Deputy, leads him into it, delivers him the Keys, and causes one of the Bells to be rung out. See *Institution*.

To **Indue**. See, To *Endue*.

To **Indulge**, to cocker, or be fond of, to make much of, to gratify.

Indulgence, Gentleness, Favour, Fondness, Aptness to tolerate or bear with; also Pardon or Forgiveness of Sins granted by the Pope upon special Occasions.

Indulgent, gentle, tender-hearted, mild, kind, fond.

Indult, or **Indulto**, a special Grant made by the Pope to any Society or Corporation, or to any private Person, to do or obtain something contrary to the Ordination of the Canon-Law.

Indult of Kings, a Power granted them by the Pope to nominate to Consistorial Benefices, either by Treaty and Agreement, or by particular Privilege.

Indurable, that may be endured, or born, tolerable, sufferable.

Indurantia, (*Lat.*) hardening Medicines; the same as *Sclerotics*.

To **Indurate**, to harden or make hard; as, *The Sun indurates the Clay*.

Induration, the Act of indurating, or making hard.

To **Indure**, to suffer, or bear, to continue, or last.

Indusium, (*Lat.*) a Shirt, or Shift: In *Anatomy* it is sometimes taken for the innermost Coat that covers a young Child in the Womb, otherwise call'd *Amnion*.

Industrious, laborious, pains-taking, diligent, active.

Industry, Pains, Labour, Diligence, Ingenuity.

To **Inebriate**, properly to make drunk, or fuddle, to besot, to make proud or conceited.

Inebriation, the Act of Inebriating.

Inerched, (old Word) put in.

Inedia, (*Lat.*) want of Meat and Drink, Hunger; among Physicians it is taken for Abstinence, when one eats less than formerly.

Ineffable, unspeakable, not to be uttered, expressed, or comprehended.

Ineffable Numbers, the same as *jurd Numbers*.

Ineffective, or **Ineffectual**, that has no Effect, vain, fruitless.

Inefficacious, that is of no Efficacy, Force, or Virtue.

† **Inenarrable**, that cannot be declared, or related.

Inept, unmeet, unfit, weak, silly; as *inept Passion, Understanding, Controversy, &c.*

Ineptitude, Unaptness, Incapacity, Defect.

Inequality, Unequalness, Unevenness, Unlikeness, Disproportion.

Inergetical Bodies or Particles, (among Naturalists) such as are unactive and sluggish.

Inerrability, Infallibility.

Inerrable, that cannot err, infallible.

Inert, (a Term in *Philos.*) incapable of Action; sluggish, spiritless; as, *Inert Matter*.

Inerticula, (*Lat.*) a kind of Vine, the Wine of which could not make one drunk.

† **Inelcation**, a deceiving, or inveigling, as it were a drawing on with a Bait.

Inelcutcheon, (in *Heraldry*) signifies that Escutcheon which takes up a fifth Part of the Field, and is born in it as an Ordinary: Thus, *He bears Ermine an Escutcheon Gules*. It is also the same with an *Escutcheon of Pretence*, which see.

In Esse, (*Lat. i. e.* in Being) a Law-Phrase, a Thing that is apparent and visible, having a real Being, oppos'd to a Thing *in posse*, or *Potentia*, which is not, but may be.

Inestimable, that cannot be sufficiently valued, or have a Price set upon it, according to its Worth.

Inevitable, not to be shunned, or avoided, unavoidable.

Inexcusable, that will admit of no Excuse, or is not to be excused.

Inexhaustible, that cannot be exhausted, drawn out, or emptied.

Inexorable, that will not be persuaded, or entreated, not to be prevail'd upon with Prayers or Entreaties.

Inexpedient, that is not expedient, convenient, or fit.

Inexperience, want of Experience, or Skill.

Inexperienced, that has no Experience.

Inexpiable, not to be expiated, or atoned for.

Inexplicable, that cannot be explained, or unfolded.

Inexpressible, that cannot be expressed, unutterable.

Inexpugnable, impregnable, not to be taken or won by Force.

Inextinguishable, not to be put out, or quenched, unquenchable.

Inextirpable, that cannot be extirpated, rooted out, pulled up, or utterly destroy'd.

Inerticible, that one cannot rid himself or get out of.

Ineruperable, not to be overcome, or surpassed.

Infallibility, a Faculty of never erring, which belongs only to God, and is falsely attributed by some to the Pope, or to a General Council.

Infallible, that cannot err, or be deceived, never-failing.

Infamous, that has an ill Name, scandalous, shameful, base, Villainous.

Infamy, Disgrace, Discredit, Shame, Reproach.

Infancy, the first State of Human Life, which is, reckon'd from the first Year to the Seventh.

Infangthefe, (*Sax. Law-Term*) a Privilege to pass Judgment upon any Theft committed within the Jurisdiction of the Lords of certain Manors by their own Servants, as *Utsfangthefe* signifies the like Liberty when Theft was committed by a Stranger.

Infant, a young Child, properly that cannot speak, a Babe: In a Law-Sense all Persons are so reputed before the Age of 21 Years.

Infante's, and **Infanta's**, all the Sons and Daughters of the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*, so call'd by way of Eminence, except the Eldest, who are styl'd *Principe* and *Princesa*.

Infanticide, Infant-killing, a murdering of Infants, or young Children.

Infantry, (in the Art of War) the whole Body of Foot Soldiers, whether independent Companies, or regimented.

Infatigable, or **Indefatigable**, not to be tired, or wearied.

To **Infatuate**, to make foolish, to bewitch, or besot.

Infatuation, an infatuating, a strong Prejudice, a conceited Opinion.

To **Infect**, to communicate to another Corruption, Poison, or Pestilence, to corrupt, or taint; figuratively we say, *Such a one is infected with the Venom of False Doctrines.*

Infection, a Plague, Corruption, or Stench, that is apt to infect or annoy others.

Infectious, noisome, stinking, tainting, catching.

Infecundity, Barrenness, Unfruitfulness.

To **Infeeble**, to make feeble, to weaken.

Infelicity, Unhappiness, Unluckiness, Misfortune.

To **Infeoff**, (a Law-Term) to unite, or joyn to the Fee.

Infeoffment, an infeoffing, a Settlement in Fee.

To **Infer**, (*Lat.*) to conclude, or gather, to draw a Consequence.

Inference, Conc'usion, Consequence.

Inferiority, lower Rank, or Degree.

Inferiour, that is of a lower Degree, or Merit, lower, meaner.

Inferiour Planets, (in *Astron.*) such as are plac'd below the Orbit of the Sun.

Inferiours, Persons of a meaner Quality, or lower Rank.

Infernal, belonging to Hell, Hellish.

Infernal Stone, a perpetual Caustick, or burning Composition, us'd by Surgeons, and so call'd from the exquisite Pain it causes in the Operation; it is the same with the Silver Cautey. See *Cautey*.

Infertile, unfruitful, barren.

Infertility, or **Infertileness**, Unfruitfulness, Barrenness.

To **Infest**, to annoy, or trouble, to indamage, or hurt.

† **Infringulation**, a buttoning or buckling in, a clasping together.

Inidel, an Unbeliever, one that is a Stranger to the Christian Faith: By the *Infidels* we usually mean the *Turks*.

Infidelity, such Unbelief, the State of an Unbeliever; also Unfaithfulness, Disloyalty, Treachery.

Infimus Venter, (*Lat.* a Term us'd by Anatomists) the lowermost of the three Venters of a Human Body, the lower Belly. See *Abdomen*.

Infinite, that has no Terms, Limits, or Bounds, endless, boundless, innumerable, unmeasurable.

Infinite Series, See *Series*.

Infinite Mood, (in *Grammar*) a Mood so call'd, because it is not limited either by Number or Person, as other Moods are.

Infinity, or **Infiniteity**, Endlessness, Unmeasurableness.

Infirm, weak, feeble, crazy, sickly.

Infirmity, a particular Apartment for Sick People in a Monastery or Hospital.

Infirmity, Sickness, Weakness, Feebleness.

† **Infringulated**, turned to, or full of Fistula's.

To **Infix**, to fix, or fasten in the Mind.

To **Inflame**, to set one's Heart on Fire, to heat, to enrage, or incense, to put in a Passion, to provoke.

Inflammable, apt to catch, or take Fire.

Inflammation, a blistering Heat, a Tumour, or Swelling of the Blood in the Flesh and Muscles, so as to cause Heat, Redness, Beating and Pain.

Inflate, swoln or puff'd up with Wind, whence *An Inflation Expression*, i. e. an Expression swelling with big Words, but to little purpose.

Inflation, a puffing up, a windy Swelling, the stretching out of a Part occasion'd by Windy Humours.

Inflexion, (in *Opticks*) a manifold Refraction of the Rays of Light, caus'd by the unequal thickness of any *Medium*, so that the Motion or Progress of the Ray is hinder'd from going on in a right Line, and is *inflected* or bent back on the inside by a Curve.

Inflexion-Point of a Curve, (in *Geom.*) the Point or Place where the Curve or crooked Line Figure begins to bend back again a contrary way.

Inflexibility, or **Inflexibleness**, an inflexible Humour, Obstinacy, Stiffness.

Inflexible, that cannot be bended, or bowed; not to be persuaded, or prevail'd upon.

To **Inflit**, to lay a Punishment upon.

Inflition, the Act of Infliting.

Influence, a sending forth Virtue or Power, the Effect of the Heat and Light of the Heavenly Bodies, to which Astrologers attribute all the Events that happen upon Earth; also the Power that a Superior has over an Inferior.

To **Influence**, to have Influence upon, to produce, or cause, to have Power over, to incline.

Influx, a flowing or running in, especially of one River into another.

To **Infold**, to fold, or wrap up.

To **Inforce**, to prevail upon by force of Arguments, to constrain, or oblige.

Inforcement, such a Compulsion or Constraint.

To **Inform**, to give notice, to tell, to instruct, or teach.

In Forma Pauperis, (a Law-Phrase) when a Person, after having made Oath before a Judge that he is not worth Five Pounds, his Debts paid, is admitted to sue *under Form of a Poor Man*, so as to have Council or an Attorney assign'd to manage his Business without any Fees.

Information, informing, telling, or making known, Advice, Instruction, Accusation, or Charge brought against one.

Informatus non sum, (i. e. I am not informed) a formal Answer made by an Attorney, whom the Court orders to say what he thinks good in Defence of his Client, whereby he is deem'd to leave his Client undefended, and so Judgment passes for the adverse Party.

Informed Stars, (in *Astron.*) such fixed Stars as are not ranged under any Form or particular Constellation.

Informers, one that in any Court of Judicature informs against or prosecutes those that transgress any Law or penal Statute: These are also sometimes call'd *Promoters* and *Dalators* by the Civilians.

Informous, (a Term in *Philos.*) that is without Form, Fashion, or Shape.

Infortunate, or **Unfortunate**, unlucky, unhappy.

Infortunies, the Planets *Saturn* and *Mars*; so term'd by Astrologers, upon account of their ill-disposed Natures and unfortunate Influences.

To **Infranchise**, (*Fr. Law-Term*) to set free, to give one his Liberty, to make a Free-man, or Denizon; to incorporate into a Society, or Body Politick.

Infranchisement, the Act of Infranchising, or setting free, &c. Delivery, Discharge, Release.

Infra Scapularis Musculus, (in *Anat.*) a fleshy and broad Muscle of the Arm which arises from the lower side of the *Scapula*, or Shoulder-blade, and ends in the third Ligament of the Shoulder: It is otherwise call'd *Subscapularis* and *Inmersus*.

Infra Spinatus Musculus, or **Supra Scapularis Inferior**, a Muscle of the Arm which moves it directly backward, and is so nam'd from its being plac'd below the *Spine*, under which it arises from the Root of the Shoulder-blade, and is inserted, like the *Supra Spinatus*, to the Head of the Shoulder-bone.

Infrrequent, that happens but seldom, uncommon, rare.

† **Infrangible**, that cannot be broken.

Infraction, or **Infriction**, a rubbing or chafing in. To **Infringe**, (properly to break to pieces) to violate, transgress, or break a Law, Custom, Privilege, &c.

Infringement, such infringing, Violation, or Breach.

† **Infractio**

† **Inducio**, a laying on of Drugs or artificial Colours on the Face, a colouring, or disguising.

Infundibuli forma, a Term apply'd by some Herbalists to any Flower that is shap'd like a Funnel.

Infur Dibulum, (*Lat.*) a Tunnel, or Funnel, for the pouring off Liquors into Vessels.

Infunditulum Cerebri, (in *Anat.*) the Brain-Tunnel, a hollow Place in the Root of the Brain, by which serous Excrements are discharged, and brought down to the *Pituitary Glandule*.

Infundibulum Venum, the Pelvis, or Basin of the Reins, thro' which the Urine passes to the Ureters and Bladder.

To **Infule**, to pour in, or into, to steep, or soak, to inspire, or endue with.

Infusion, the Act of Infusing, pouring in, &c. In *Physick* it is taken for a steeping of Roots, Leaves, or any kind of Drugs, in some convenient Liquor, in order to draw out their Virtue.

To **Ingage**. See, To *Engage*.

Ingemination, a doubling, a repeating of the same Word again.

To **Ingeminate**, to redouble, to repeat often.

To **Ingender**, to beget, to produce, or cause, to breed.

Ingenerated, not ingender'd, not produc'd by Generation.

Ingenier. See *Enginier*.

Ingenio, a Word us'd in *Barbados*, for a House or Mill where Sugar is made.

Ingenious, quick-witted, full of Wit, cunning, shrewd, exquisite, excellent.

Ingenito, inbred, bred by Nature, Natural.

Ingenium, (*Lat.*) Natural Quality or Disposition, Fancy, Capacity, Judgment: In our old Records it is taken for an Engine, Instrument, or Device.

Ingenuitas Regni, (in old Records) the Freeholders or Commonalty of the Kingdom: The Term was also sometimes apply'd to the Chief Barons, *i. e.* the Great Lords, and King's Common-Council.

Ingenuity, Ingeniousness, Quickness of Wit, Smartness; also Ingeniousness, Sincerity, Frankness in Speech or Dealing.

Ingenious, free, open, frank, sincere, plain.

Ingeny, Genius, Natural Disposition, Parts, Humour, &c.

Ingested, put in, as *Ingested into the Mouth*.

Ingle. See *Catamite*.

Inglorious, that is of no Renown, or Repute, Dishonourable, Base, Mean.

To **Ingorge**. See, To *Gorge*.

Ingot, a little Wedge or Mass of Gold or Silver, an uncertain Quantity of Bullion.

To **Ingraft**, to graft, to let a Graft or young Shoot into the Stock of a Tree, to implant, imprint, or fix in the Mind.

Ingrailed, notched about, a Term in *Heraldry*; as, *A Bordure ingrailed*, *i. e.* when the Line of which it is made bends in towards the Field.

Ingrate, (*Lat.*) ungrateful, unthankful, un-mindful.

To **Ingratiate one's self**, to curry Favour, to endeavour to gain another's good Will.

Ingratitude, Ungratefulness, Unthankfulness.

To **Ingrave**. See, To *Engrave*.

Ingrebient, (*Lat. i. e.* going in) one of the Simples that are put into a compound Medicine, Sauce, &c. and in general, *Ingrebients* signify the respective Parts or Principles that go to the making up of a mix'd Body.

Ingree, (old Word) in good part.

Ingress (*Lat.*) an entrance upon, or going into: In *Astronomy* the Sun's entering the first Scruple of any of the Four Cardinal Signs, especially *Aries*.

Ingressu, a Writ of Entry, whereby a Man seeks Entry or Admittance into Lands or Tenements, which Writ is of several Forms, and lies in many Cases.

Ingressu in Casu Consimili. See *Casu Consimili*.

Ingressu in Casu Proviso. See *Casu Proviso*.

Ingressu ad Communem Legem, a Writ that lies where a Tenant for Term of Life, Tenant by Courtesy, or Tenant in Dower, makes a *Feoffment* and dies, so that he in Reversion shall have the said Writ against any Person whatever that is in the Land after such Feoffment made.

Ingressus, an Entrance, or Beginning; in a Law-Sense a Relief or Duty which the Heir or Successor at full Age anciently paid to the Chief Lord for entering upon the Fee, or Lands that were fallen to him.

In gross, (a Law-Term) that which peculiarly belongs to the Person of the Lord, and not to any Manor, Lands, &c.

To **Ingross**, to write fair, and in great Characters, to write over the first Draught of an Instrument or Deed in a more fair and ample Manner; also to buy up any Commodity in the Gross, to forestal.

Ingrossator magni Rotuli, an Officer in the *Exchequer*, commonly call'd *Clerk of the Pipe*. See *Pipe*.

Ingrosser, a Clerk that ingrosses, or writes Records, Conveyances, or other Deeds of Law, on Skins of Parchment: Also one that buys up Corn growing, or dead Victuals to sell again.

Ingrossing of a Fine, is when the Indentures are drawn up by the Chirographer, and deliver'd to the Party to whom the Cognizance is made.

Ingrossment, the Act of Ingrossing.

Inguen, (*Lat.*) the Groin, or Share, the Space from the bending of the Thigh to the Privities.

† **Ingurgitation** a greedy swallowing, or gluttonous devouring.

To **Inhabit**, to live or dwell in.

Inhabitable, uninhabitable, or unhabitable, that cannot be inhabited.

Inhabitant, one that dwells or lives in a Place, a Dweller.

To **Inharce**. See, To *Enhance*.

Inharmonical Relation. See *Relation Inharmonical*.

Inherency, or **Inhesion**, the Quality of that which sticks close.

Inherent, sticking fast in, or to, cleaving to, abiding in.

To **Inherit**, to get by Inheritance, or Succession, to be one's Heir.

Inheritance, (according to the Law-Definition) is a perpetual Right in Lands or Tenements to a Man and his Heirs, an Estate, whether it come by Succession or Purchase.

To **Inhibit**, to prohibit, or forbid, as, *To inhibit the Sale of a Commodity*.

Inhibition, the Act of inhibiting, or forbidding: In Common-Law it is taken for a Writ, forbidding a Judge to proceed farther in the Cause depending before him: But *Inhibition* is most commonly a Writ issuing out of a higher Court Christian to a lower upon an Appeal; whereas a *Prohibition* issues out of the Queen's Court to a Court Christian, or to an inferior Temporal Court. See *Prohibition*.

Inboe, or **Inboke**, (in old Record) a Corner or out-part of a common Field plough'd up and sow'd, and sometimes inclos'd with an Hedge, whilst the rest of the same Field lies fallow.

Inhospitable, not given to Hospitality, rude, uncivil, discourteous.

Inhospitality, Rudeness to Strangers, so as to afford them no Entertainment; Barbarousness, Churlishness.

Inhumane, void of Humanity, Barbarous, Savage. **Inhumanity**, Cruelty, Barbarity, Savageness, as it were, a putting off, or stripping one's self of Human Nature.

Inhumation, a burying, or putting into the Ground: In *Chemistry* it is when Two Pots (the Mouth

Mouth of the uppermost being well stoppt, and its bottom full of little Holes) are set fast into the Ground, and both cover'd with Earth, afterwards a Circular or Wheel-fire is made, causing the Vapours to sweat thro' in the Distillation.

Inhumed, buried, as *There the King was inhumed.*

To Inject, to cast, or squirt in.

Insectio Intestinalis, a Term us'd by Physicians for a Clyster.

Injection, an injecting, or casting in, the conveying of some liquid Medicine into Wounds, or hollow Parts of the Body, or of the Vessels, by means of a Syringe, Clyster, &c.

Inimitable, that none can imitate, or do the like.

To Injoy. See *To Enjoy*.

Iniquity, want of Equity, Injustice, Wickedness.

Iniswen (*i. e.* the White Island) a Name anciently given to the Island of *Great Britain*.

Initial, beginning, as *An initial Letter, i. e.* a Letter that begins a Word.

To Initiate, to instruct in the first Principles or Grounds of any Mystery, Art, or Science; to enter or admit into a Society, or Fellowship.

Initiation, the Act of Initiating.

To Injoy. See *To Enjoy*.

Injucundity, Unpleasantness.

Injudicious, void of Judgment, or Discretion.

Inium, (in *Anat.*) the beginning of the oblongated Marrow.

Injunction, a Command, or Order: In a Law-sense, a Writ grounded upon an Order in *Chancery*, to give Possession to the Plaintiff for want of the Defendant's Appearance, or to stay Proceedings in another Court, upon Suggestion made that the Rigour of the Law is against Equity in that Case.

To Injure, to wrong, or abuse, to prejudice, or indamage.

Injurious, unjust, wrongful, hurtful, offensive, outrageous, abusive.

Injury, Wrong, Outrage, Abuse, Offence.

Injustice, a Vice contrary to Justice, an unjust Act, unfair or hard Dealing, ill Usage.

Ink, a Liquor to write with: In *Falconry* the Neck, or that part from the Head to the Body of any Bird that the Hawk preys upon.

To Inkindle, to kindle, to light, to catch Fire, to break out.

An **Inkling** of a Matter, a small Rumour, a whisper'd Intimation, a Hint.

Inlagary, (a Law-Term) a restoring of one outlawed to the King's or Queen's Protection, and to the Benefit or Estate of a Subject.

Inlagh, or **Inlaugh** (*Sax.*) a Person subject to the Law, one that was included in some *Frankpledge*, and not outlawed.

Inland, situated in the main Land, or Heart of a Country, far from the Sea-Coast; as *An Inland Province*.

Inland, (*Saxon Law-Term*) that inner Land or part of a Manor which lay next or most convenient for the Lord's Mansion-House, for the Maintenance of his Family, &c. and opposed to the *Utland*, or *Outland*, which was to let out to Tenants.

Inland-Bills, (in *Traffick*) Bills payable in the same Land in which they are drawn.

Inland-Town, a Town situated far in the Land, to which no Vessel can come up.

Inland-Trade, Trade that is managed wholly in one Country.

Inlay. See *Marquetry*.

To Inlarge, to make large, to spread, or stretch out; to discourse at large upon a Subject.

Inleas'd, or **Unleas'd**, (*Fr.*) catch'd in a Gin, a Lease, or Snare, entangled; a Word us'd in the Champion's Oath.

Inlet, an Entrance, or Passage into.

To Inlighten, to give Light to.

Inmate, a Lodger; according to the Law-Definition, *Inmates* are those that for Money dwell jointly with another Man in his House, passing in and out by one Door, and not being able to maintain themselves.

In Possesse, (*Lat.*) a Law-Term. See *In Esse*.

Inn, a Publick-House in a City, Town, or Thorough-fare, for the Entertainment of Travellers, or Strangers.

Inns of Chancery, eight Houses appointed for Young Students in the Law, *viz.* 1. *Bernard's Inn*, once belonging to Dr. *Macworth*, Dean of *Lincoln*, and in the Possession of one *Lionel Bernard*. 2. *Clement's Inn*, once a Messuage belonging to the Parish of *St. Clement's Danes*. 3. *Clifford's Inn*, some time the Dwelling-House of *Malcolm de Hersey*, and afterwards of the *Cliffords*, Earls of *Cumberland*, of whom it was Rented. 4. *Furnival's Inn*, once the Mansion of Sir *R. Furnival*, and afterwards of the *Talbots*, Earls of *Shrewsbury*. 5. *Lion's Inn*, once a private House, known by the Name of the *Black Lion*. 6. *New Inn*, once the Dwelling-House of Sir *J. Tyncaulx*, which has been also call'd *Our Ladies Inn*. 7. *Staple-Inn*, so nam'd because it heretofore belong'd to the *English* Merchants of the Staple. 8. *Thavys Inn*, anciently the Mansion-House of *J. Thavys*, Armourer of *London*.

Inns of Court, four other particular Houses or Colleges establish'd for the Entertainment of Students in the Law, *viz.* *Gray's Inn*, the Manour House of Baron *Gray*, in the Time of King *Edward III.* *Lincoln's Inn*, first built by *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, for his own Dwelling-House. And the Two *Temples*, *Inner* and *Middle*, anciently the Habitations of the Knights Templars, to which was added the *Outer Temple*, afterwards call'd *Essex-House*.

Serjeants-Inns, two Houses of a higher Rank, set apart for the Judges and Serjeants at Law.

To Inn, to lodge at an Inn.

To Inn Corn, to lay it up in a Store-house.

Innate, (*Lat.*) inbred, natural.

Innate Heat, or **Innate and Native Spirit**. See *Emphyton Theron*.

Innate Principles, certain Original Notions or Characters which some Philosophers will have to be stamp'd on the Mind of Man when it first receives its Being.

Innavigable, not to be fail'd on, unpassable for any Ship or Boat.

Inner Temple. See *Inns of Court and Temple*.

Innings, Lands recovered from the Sea, by draining and banking.

Innocence, or **Innocency**, (*Lat.*) Guiltlessness, Integrity, Harmlessness.

Innocent, inoffensive, guiltless, harmless, also simple, or silly.

An **Innocent**, an Idiot, or Ninny, a silly half-witted Person.

Innocents-Day, commonly call'd *Childermas-day*, a Festival kept *December 28*, in remembrance of the innocent Children, whom *Herod* caus'd to be put to Death at our Blessed Saviour's Nativity.

Innocuous. See *Innoxious*.

Innominata Ossa, (in *Anat.*) the Nameless Bones, two large Bones plac'd on the sides of the *Os Sacrum*, each of which in young Children may be separated into three Bones, but grow all into one in riper Years. See *Coxa Os*, and *Coxendix*.

Innominata Tunica Oculi, a certain Coat of the Eye which wants a Name.

Innominatus Humor, one of the four Secondary Humours, with which the Ancients thought the Body to be nourished, the other three being *Ros*, *Gluten*, and *Cambium*.

Innotescimus, Letters Patent so call'd, which are always of a Charter of Feoffment, or some other Deed not

not of Record, and take Name from the concluding Words, *hinc inde per presentes, i.e.* We make known by these Presents.

To **Innovate**, to lay aside old Customs, and bring up new ones; to change or alter.

Innovation, an innovating, or bringing in of new Customs or Opinions; Alteration, Change.

Innocuous, that does no Hurt, or Harm, harmless.

Innuendo, a Word us'd in Writs, Declarations, and Pleadings at Law; to declare a Person, or Thing, that was mention'd before obscurely, or left doubtful.

Innumerable, that cannot be number'd, numberless.

Innutrition, a nourishing or bringing up.

† **Inobservable**, not to be observed, unworthy of Observation.

To **Inoculate**, to graft in the Bud, a Term in Husbandry.

Inoculation, the Act of inoculating, a kind of grafting, when the Bud of one Fruit-Tree is set into the Stock or Branch of another, so as to make several Sorts of Fruit grow on the same Tree.

Inodorous, that is without Scent, or that smells of nothing; unperfumed.

Inoffensive, that gives no Offence, harmless.

Inofficious, backward in doing one any good Office, or Turn; discourteous, disobling.

Inopinate, unthought of, unexpected, unlooked for, sudden.

Inordinate, that is out of Order, or Array; disorderly, extravagant, unruly, immoderate.

Inorganical, (in *Philos.* and *Anat.*) that wants Organs or Instruments proper for any Motion or Operation. See *Organical* and *Non-organical*.

Inosculation. See *Anastomosis*.

Inpist, (in old *Latin* Records) Adherents, Accomplices, or Abettors.

Inquest, Enquiry, Search, especially that made by a Jury, according to the Custom of *England*. See *Enquest*.

Coroners Inquest. See *Coroner*.

The Court of **Inquest**, at *Guild-hall*, *London*, a particular Court that takes Cognizance of and determines all Complaints preferred for Debt by one Citizen against another under the Sum of Forty Shillings.

Inquietude, Unquietness, Disquiet, Trouble, Restlessness: In the Art of *Physick* it is defined to be a Convulsive Motion of the Muscles in the Limbs, which causes the sick Patient to throw himself from one Side to another.

Inquirable, that may be inquired about, or searched into.

To **Inquire**, to ask, or demand; to examine, or search into.

Inquirendo, (Law-Term) an Authority given to one or more Persons to inquire into something to the Queen's Advantage.

Inquiry, Search.

Inquisition, strict Inquiry, Search, or Examination: In a Law-sense it is a manner of proceeding in Criminal Matters by the Judge, or by the great Inquest, before Justices in *Eyre*.

The **Inquisition**, or the *Spanish Inquisition*, a great Council first appointed by *Ferdinand*, the Catholick King of *Spain*, who, having subdued the *Moors*, and put an End to their Empire in that Country, order'd, That no *Moors* or *Jews* should be suffer'd to stay there, but such as were Baptized: And for Inquiry into those Matters, this extraordinary Court was set up, and styled *The Sacred Council of the Inquisition*. However, altho' the Occasion of it has long since ceased, yet its Power is still continued, or rather increas'd, and exercis'd with barbarous Cruelty against Christians, under the Notion of Hereticks, and even against all that are not stanch *Roman* Catholics.

Inquisitive, desirous to know every Thing, curious, prying.

Inquisitor, a Sheriff, Coroner, &c. having Power to enquire into certain Cases; also one of the Judges of the bloody Popish Inquisition-Tribunal.

To **Inrage**, to put in a Rage, to make Mad.

To **Inrich**, to make Rich, to adorn, or embellish; to amplify, or enlarge.

Inroad, or **Incode**, the Invasion of a Country by Enemies.

To **Inroll**, to set down in a Roll, or List; to record, or register.

Inrollment, an enrolling, &c. In a Law-sense it is the registering, recording, or entering of any lawful Act, as a Recognizance, Statute, or Fine, &c. in the Rolls of Chancery, or in those of the Exchequer, Queen's-Bench, Common-Pleas, &c.

Insania, or **Amentia**, (*Lat.*) Madness, Frenzy, Dotage, which happens when the Faculties of Imagination and Judgment receive Damage, or are quite abolish'd.

Insatiable, that cannot be satisfied with Meat or Drink; the Word is also figuratively apply'd to inordinate Passions of the Mind, as *An insatiable Thirst of Gain, insatiable Ambition, &c.*

Insatiate, or **Insaturable**, that cannot be filled, or ever have enough.

Insconced, a Term us'd in the Art of War, when part of an Army is secured with a Sconce, or small Fort, in order to maintain some Pass, &c.

To **Inscribe**, (*Lat.*) to write in or upon, to draw; as, *To inscribe a lesser Circle in a greater.*

Inscribed Bodies, (in *Geom.*) the same as *Regular Bodies*, which see.

Inscribed Figures, those that are drawn within others, when all the Angles of the enclosed Figure touch either the Sides, Angles or Planes of the other Figure; so a Square drawn within a Circle is said *To be inscribed* in that Circle.

Inscription, a Title, Name, Character, or Narrative, written or engraven on any Thing, as *Marble*, *Brass*, &c.

Inscrutable, that cannot be found out by searching, unsearchable, unfathomable.

To **Insculp**, to engrave, carve or cut.

Insect, any kind of small living Creature that creeps or flies, as *Worms*, *Pismires*, *Spiders*, *Bees*, *Gnats*, &c. They are so call'd, because their Parts being cut off retain Life, or, as some think, from their having a kind of Section or Division between the Head and the Belly.

Inlegatio, (*Lat.*) a railing or inveighing against one, as it were, a following or prosecuting him with foul Language: Also the Rhetorical Figure *Cblemasmus*, call'd *Insectatio* by *Julius Ruffinianus*.

Inlectator, a Railer, Slanderer, or Backbiter, a foul-mouth'd Fellow: In our old Records, a Prosecutor, or Adversary at Law.

† **Inlection**, a cutting into.

Insecure, that is not secure, or out of Danger, unsafe.

Insensate, Senseless, being out of his Wits, mad, foolish.

Insensible, that has no Sense, or Feeling; also not to be felt or perceived, indifferent.

Inseparable, that cannot be separated, severed, or parted.

To **Insert**, to put, or bring in; to join, or add to.

Insertion, an inserting, or putting between.

To **Inserve**, to bear a Part in, or promote, as *He had inserved to the Villany to please the Tyrant.*

Inserviceable, unserviceable, unprofitable.

Inseslin, (*Lat.*) a Bath for the Belly and lower Parts, in which the Patient sits down to the Navel.

Insetena, (*Sax.*) an Inditch.

† **Insiccation**, (*Lat.*) a drying.

Insolidator,

Inimicos Vitium, (in old Statutes) Way-layers, or such as lye in wait, to insnare, or deceive.

Inimicus, insnaring, treacherous, deceitful; as *An insidious Proceeding*.

Insight, Hint, Light, Knowledge of a Matter.

Insignificant, Unprofitableness, Vanity.

Insignificant, that signifies nothing, inconsiderable, useless, vain.

Inimium, (in old Records) destructive Counsel, ill Advice.

Inimul Penult, one of the kinds of the Writ call'd *Formedon*, which See.

To **Innuate**, to intimate, or give to understand, to give a hint of, also to wind or screw one's self into Favour.

Innuation, an insinuating, intimating, &c. In *Rhetorick*, it is a crafty Address, or beginning of an Oration, whereby we covertly creep into the Favour of the Audience.

Innuation of a Will, (among the Civilians) the first Production of it, or the leaving it in the Register's Hands, in order to its Probate.

Innuative, apt to insinuate, engaging, winning, pleasing.

Inspid, having no Taste or Relish, unfavoury; also flat, or dry, in speaking of a Treatise, Discourse Poem, &c. that has no Wit or Spirit in it.

Inspidity, abeing inspid, unfavoury.

† **Inspitence**, want of Knowledge, or Discretion, Foolishness.

To **Inst**, to stand much upon, to urge, press hard, or be instant; to persist, or hold on in one's Designs or Pretensions. In *Geometry*, the Angles in any Segment are said to be *insisting*, or standing upon the Arch of another Segment below.

Institio, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd by Herbalists for Grafting, the letting of any Cion or Bud into the Stock of a Tree.

To **Inslave**, to make a Slave or Drudge of.

To **Insnare**, to draw into a Snare, to surprize or catch.

Insociable, not sociable, unconvertable, not fit for Society or Conversation.

Insolation, a laying in the Sun, a Bleaching: In *Physick* and *Chymistry*, the Digestion of any Ingredients, or mix'd Bodies, by exposing them to the Sun-Beams.

Insolence or Insolency, Sauciness, Impudence, Haughtiness, Pride.

Insolent, saucy, bold, malapert, proud, haughty, disdainful, presumptuous.

Insoluble, that cannot be solved, or loosed.

Insolvency, the State or Condition of one who is not in a Capacity to satisfy his Creditors.

Insolvent, not able to pay.

† **Insomnious**, troubled with Dreams, full of Dreams.

To **Inspect**, to look narrowly into, to oversee.

Inspection, overseeing, insight, a close viewing, looking on or into.

Inspecto, an Overseer.

Insperion, a sprinkling on.

Insuperimus, Letters Patent so call'd, because they begin after the King's Title with this Word *Insuperimus*, i. e. We have look'd upon, view'd, or consider'd.

Inspiration, an inspiring, or breathing into: In *Divinity* it is defined to be that Heavenly Grace which inlightens the Soul, filling it with extraordinary and supernatural Gifts. In a *Physical* Sense, it is the taking in of Air or Breath by the alternate Dilation or widening of the Chest.

To **Inspire**, (properly to breath in, or upon) to prompt, to put into one's Head, to endue or fill with.

To **Inspire**, to put Life and Spirit into one, to inspire with Courage.

† **Inspissation**, a thickening, or making thick.

Instability, Unsteadiness, Unstedfastness, Inconstancy, Uncertainty, Fickleness.

Instable, unstable, inconstant, uncertain, changeable.

To **Install**, to put in Possession of an Office, Order, or Benefice, properly the placing of a Clergyman in a Cathedral Church, where every one has a particular Stall, or Seat.

Installation or Installment, the Act of Installing: In a Law-sense, a Settlement, or sure placing in.

Instance, Entreaty, Motion, eager Suit, Earnestness; also Model, Example, or Proof.

To **Instance**, to produce or bring Instances.

Instant, eager upon a thing, earnest, pressing; near at hand, present.

An **Instant**, is defin'd by Logicians to be an Indivisible in Time, which is neither Time, nor a part of it, whereto nevertheless the Parts of Time are joyned, a Portion of Time so small that it cannot be divided, a short Moment.

Instauration, a restoring to the former State, a repairing; or renewing.

Instaurum, (in ancient Deeds) the whole Stock upon a Farm, as Cattel, Waggon, Ploughs, and all other Implements of Husbandry: So *Terra instaurata* was taken for Land ready stock'd or furnish'd with all Things necessary to carry on the Use or Imployment of a Farm.

Instaurum Ecclesie, signify'd the Vestments, Plate, Books, and other Utensils belonging to a Church.

To **Instigate**, to spur, egg, or set on; to provoke to, to encourage, or abet.

Instigation, an instigating, setting on, &c. Motion, Solicitation.

To **Instill**, to pour in by little and little, to let fall drop by drop; in a figurative Sense to infuse Principles or Notions, so that they may glide insensibly into the Mind.

Instillation, the Act of Instilling.

Instinct, a natural Bent or Inclination, especially that of Brute Beasts, which in some measure supplies the Defect of Reason.

An **Institute**, an Order or Rule of Life.

Institutes, Principles, Ordinances, Precepts, or Commandments: Also the Title of a noted Collection of *Roman* Laws made by Order of the Emperor *Justinian* for the instructing of young Students in the first Principles of the whole Profession.

To **Institute**, to ordain, or appoint; to establish, or found.

Institution, Establishment, Appointment, Founding: Also teaching, bringing, or training up; Instruction, Education.

Instruction to a Benefice, is the Bishop's putting a Clerk in Possession of the Spirituality of a Rectory or Parsonage for the Cure of Souls, as *Induction* entitles him to the Temporalities of it, viz. Glebe-Land, Tithes, &c.

To **Instruct**, to teach, to train or bring up, to prepare one that is to speak.

Instruction, Education, Breeding, Precept or Order.

Instructions, Directions in a Business of Concernment.

Instructive, apt to instruct, full of Instruction.

Instrument, a Tool to do any thing withal: Also a Publick Act, Deed, or Writing, drawn up between two or more Parties, and containing several Covenants agreed upon by them.

Instrumental, belonging to an Instrument, that contributes to, or is serviceable as a means.

Instuccation, (in the Apothecaries Art) the moistening of Aloes, or other Drugs, with the Juice of Violets, or Roses, &c.

Insuccesful,

Unsuccessful, that has no good Success, Unfortunate.

To **Insue**, See to *Enfue*.

Insufficiency, Inability, Incapacity.

Insufficient, not sufficient, unable.

Insular, belonging to an Island.

Insult, Outrage, Abuse, Affront, Assault, or Onset

To **Insul**, to assault, to abuse, to affront, to domineer, vapour, or crow over: In the Art of War it is to attack a Post by open Force, and without any Shelter, falling to Handy Strokes, without making use of Trenches, or other Forms, to gain Ground Foot by Foot.

Insuper, (*Lat. i. e.* over and besides) a Term us'd by Auditors of Accounts in the Exchequer, when they say, *So much remains insuper to such an Accountant*, i. e. so much remains due upon such an Account

Insuperable, that cannot be overcome, unconquerable.

Insupportable, not to be indured, or born with.

Insurance, Security given in Consideration of a Sum of Money paid in Hand to make good Ships, Merchandize, Houses, &c. to the Value of that for which the Reward is receiv'd in Case of Loss by Storm, Pyrates, Fire, &c. See *Friendly-Society* and *Phoenix Insurance-Office*.

To **Insure**, to engage in such a manner for the making good anything that is in danger of being lost.

Insurmountable, (*Fr.*) that cannot be overcome by Labour and Industry.

Insurrection, (*Lat.*) a rising against, a Popular Tumult, or Uproar, Rebellion, Sedition.

Intabulati, See *Tabula*.

Intactæ, (*Lat. in Geom.*) Right Lines to which *Curves* or Crooked Lines continually approach, and yet can never touch or meet with them; these are more commonly call'd *Asymptotes*, which See.

† **Intactible**, or **Intangible**, that cannot be touched.

Intail. See *Entail*.

Intakers, a sort of Thieves heretofore frequent on the Borders of *Scotland*, and so call'd from their being the Receivers of such Pillage or Booty as their Accomplices, nam'd *Out-parters*, us'd to bring in.

To **Intangle**, to twist together, to perplex, or confound, to engage one's self.

Integer, (*Lat. in Arithm.*) a Term us'd for a whole Number, such as signify any entire thing, as one Pound, one Ounce, one Shilling, one Penny, &c.

Integral, belonging to an Integer, entire, whole, as *Integral Numbers*, or *Integers*, i. e. whole Numbers, oppos'd to Fractions, or broken Numbers: In *Philosophy*, *Integral Parts* are those Parts that make up the Whole.

† **Integration**, a making whole, restoring, or renewing.

Integrity, Honesty, Uprightness, Innocence, Chastity.

† **Integument**, a Covering, a Garment to cover the Body, a Cloak.

Intellect, that Faculty of the Soul which is commonly call'd the Understanding, Judgment, Sense.

Intellectual, belonging to the Understanding.

Intellectuals, the Powers and Properties of the Understanding.

Intelligence, properly Knowledge, Judgment, or Skill, the good Understanding, Union and Friendship that is between several Persons; also the Correspondence that States-Men and Merchants hold in Foreign Countries and Courts; Advice, or News.

Intelligencer, one that makes it his Business to enquire into, and spread News, a News-monger.

Intelligences, (*in Philos.*) Angels, or other Spiritual Beings.

Intelligent, understanding, perceiving, or knowing well.

Intelligible, capable of being apprehended or conceived by the Understanding, plain, easy.

Intemperance, a Vice oppos'd to Temperance; Unableness to rule and moderate one's Appetite and Lusts, Inordinateness of Life, Excess.

Intemperate, that is not Master of his own Appetites, disorderly, excessive.

Intemperature, or **Intemperateness**, a Disorder in the Air, or in the Humours of the Body; it is also sometimes taken by Physicians for a Distemper or Indisposition that consists in inconvenient Qualities of the Body, as an hot, thin, or salt Disposition, &c.

† **Intempestive**, that is out of due Season and Order, unseasonable, untimely.

To **Intend**, to design, or purpose, to mean, to apply one's Mind to.

Intendant, one that has the Over-sight, Management and Direction of certain Affairs, especially the chief Governor or Overseer of a Province in *France*.

Intendment, Purpose, Meaning.

Intendment of Law, is the Intention, Sense, or true meaning of the Law.

To **Intenerate**, a Philosophical Word for to make tender.

Intense, (properly stretch'd or strained) very great, or excessive, as *An Intense Heat*.

Intension, a Writ that lyes against one that enters after the Death of a Tenant in Dower or other Tenant for Life, and holds him out in the Reversion or Remainder. In *Natural Philosophy* *Intension* signifies the increase of the Power or Efficacy of any Quality, as Heat, Cold, &c. And the Term is oppos'd to *Remission*, all Qualities being said to be *intended* and *remitted*, as intensely cold, i. e. cold in a high degree, remissly cold, i. e. cold in a low degree.

Intensively, extremely, excessively, in the highest degree.

Intent or **Intentive**, fixed, or close bent upon a Business.

Intent or **Intention**, Meaning, Design, Purpose, Drift, Mind.

Intention, the End propos'd in any Action, the Determination of the Will with respect to any thing. In *Rhetorick* the Repetition of the same Word in a contrary sense, as

Una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem.

Among Physicians it is the same as *Indication*, which See.

Intention or **Study**, is when the Mind fixes its View on any *Idea* with great earnestness, so as to consider it on all sides, and will not be call'd off by the crowding in of other *Idea's*.

Intentional, belonging to the Intention.

Intentive. See *Intent*.

Interaanca, (*Lat.*) the Entrails, or Bowels. See *Viscera*.

Intercalary Day, the odd Day insert'd or added in the Leap-Year.

Intercalary Days, (among Physicians) otherwise call'd *Dies Intercidentés*, and *Provocatarii*, are those Days during the Course of a Disease, in which Nature, either by the vehemency of the Fit, or some outward Cause, is stirr'd up to throw off her Load unseasonably, as the 3d. 5th. 9th. 13th. and 19th.

Intercalation, the inserting or putting in of a Day in the Month of *February* every fourth Year, call'd *Bisextile*, or Leap-Year. See *Bisextile*.

To **Interecede**, (properly to come or pass between) to perform the Office of a Mediator, to entreat or pray in another's Behalf.

Intercedent, or **Intercedential Day**, (in the Art of *Physick*) an extraordinary Critical Day, which being caus'd by the Violence of the Disease, falls between the ordinary Critical Days. See *Intercalary Days*.

To **Intercept**, to take up by the Way, or in the mean while, to prevent, or surprize: In *Mathematicks*, to take between, to comprehend, or contain; as *An Arch or Portion of a Circle intercepted between such or such Points.*

Intercepted Arcs or Intercepted Diameters, a Term in Conick Sections, the same as *Abscissa*; which See.

Intercession, an interceeding or intreating in favour of another, as it were a stepping between to keep off Harm or Danger.

Intercessor, one that so intercedes, or mediates.

To **Interchang**, to exchange between Parties, as to interchange Compliments, Writings, &c.

Interchangeably, inually, or by turns.

Intercession, a cutting off between, or in the midst.

† **Interclusion**, a shutting between, or a stopping up the Passage between one thing and another.

Intercolumnation, (in *Architect.*) the Space or Distance between the Columns or Pillars of any Building.

Intercommoring, (Law-Term) is when the Commons of two Manors lye together, and the Inhabitants of both have Time out of Mind caus'd their Cattel to feed promiscuously in each.

To **Intercommunicate**, to communicate mutually, or one with another.

Intercostal, lying between the Ribs, as *The Intercostal Vessels*, i. e. the Veins and Arteries that run along thro' those Parts, so call'd by Anatomists.

Intercostal Nerve, a Nerve or Sinew which proceeds from the Spinal Marrow, and spreads it self in the Belly thro' all the Bowels.

Intercostales externi & interni, certain Muscles lodged in the Intervals or Spaces of the Ribs, their Number on each side being Twenty Two; viz. Eleven outward, and as many inward.

Intercourse, mutual Commerce, Traffick, or Correspondence.

Intercurrent, running, or passing between.

Intercus, (*Lat.*) a kind of Dropsy. See *Anasarca*.

Intercutaneous, that lyes between the Skin and the Flesh.

To **Interdict**, to prohibit, or forbid, to exclude from partaking of the Sacraments, to suspend.

Interdicted of Water and Fire, (in old Times) those who for some Crime were banish'd, with Order that no Man should receive them into his House, or afford them the Use of those Elements.

Interdiction, an interdicting, or forbidding, a debarring one from the Use of any Thing: In Common and Canon Law it is defin'd to be an Ecclesiastical Censure, forbidding the Exercise of the Ministerial Functions, or the Performance of Sacred Rites.

Interductus, (*Lat.*) a Space left between Periods or Sentences in Writing or Printing, a Stop, or fetching of one's Breath in Reading or Writing.

To **Interests**, or **Interest**, to concern, to engage.

Interest, Concernment, Right, Advantage, or Benefit, Credit or Power: Also Use-Money, or the Sum reckon'd for the Loan or Forbearance of a principal Sum lent for or due at a certain Time, and it is either Simple or Compound. *Simple Interest* is that which arises from the Principal only, and *Compound Interest* that which is counted from the Principal, and Simple Interest forborn.

Interfecto, (in *Astrol.* i. e. Killer or Murderer) a destroying Planet; plac'd in the eighth House of a Figure, either five Degrees before the Cusp, or twenty five after.

To **Interfere**, to knock or rub one Heel against the other in going, as some Horses do; to clash together, or fall foul one upon another.

Interfemurium, (*Lat.*) a part of the Body betwixt the Thighs, the Groin, or Lesk.

Interfluent, flowing, or running between.

Intergaping, a gaping, or opening between; as *An intergaping of Vowels*, when two Vowels meet together, one at the end of a Word, and the other at the beginning of the next; so as to make an uncouth Sound.

Intersacient, lying between.

Interserction, (in *Grammar* i. e. putting between) one of the Eight Parts of Speech, which is indeclinable, and made use of to express the Affections or Passions of the Mind; also a Figure in *Rhetorick*, the same with *Parentthesis*.

Interim, as *In the Interim*, i. e. in the mean while: Also the Title of a Deed containing a mix'd form of Doctrine which the Emperor *Charles V.* tender'd to the Protestants and Papists at *Augsburg* in *Germany*, to be subscribed and observed till the Differences could be settled by a General Council.

Interior, more inward, being on the inside.

Interior Polygon. See *Polygon*.

Interior Talus. See *Talus*.

Interlace, (*Fr.*) to twine or twist one with another, to insert, or put in amongst.

To **Interlard**, to lard or stuff lean Meat with Fat.

To **Interleade**, to put one or more Leaves of blank Paper between the Pages of a Book.

To **Interline**, to write between two Lines by way of Insertion.

Interlinear Bible, a Bible that has but one Line of a *Latin* Translation printed between every two Lines of the *Hebrew* Original.

Interlocution, an Interposition of Speech, an interrupting of another's Discourse: In a Law-sense, the determining some small Matter in a Tryal till such time as the principal Cause be fully known.

Interlocutory Order, is that which does not decide the Cause, but only settles some intervening Matter that relates thereto; as when an Order is made in Chancery for the Plaintiff to quit his Possession, till the Cause be heard and fully determined.

To **Interlope**, to intercept, or disturb the Traffick of a Company, to take up a new Trade, or Employment, to the Prejudice of those that were brought up in it.

Interlopers, are properly those that without due Authority hinder the Trade of a Company or Corporation lawfully establish'd, by dealing in the same Way.

Interlocation, (in *Husbandry*) a letting in of Light between, the lopping or cutting away of Boughs.

Interlude, Part of a Stage-Play, that which is sung or represented between the several Acts.

Interlunary, belonging to the Space between the Old and New-Moon.

Interlunium, (*Lat.*) the Time during which the New Moon has no *Phasis*, or Appearance, as being in Conjunction with the Sun.

† **Intermediation**, a flowing between, or passing thorough.

To **Intermeddle**, to concern one's self in another's Business, to set about the Management of an Affair.

Intermediate, (*Lat.*) that is, or lyes between; as *An intermediate Space*.

Intermediate Range, a Term in Gunnery. See *Range*.

Intermedium, a Space or Distance between.

Intermisses, (in *Cookery*) certain Courses set on the Table between other Dishes.

To **Intermete**, (old Word) to meddle.

Intermewing, (among *Falconers*) is a Hawk's mewing from the first change of her Coat till she turn white.

† **Intermication**, a shining amidst, or among.

To **Intermingle** or **Intermix**, to mingle amongst, or with.

Interminable

Interminable, or **Interminate**, that has no Bounds, or End, boundless, endless.

Intermission, an intermitting, or breaking off, Discontinuance, Ceasing, Respite, Pause.

Intermission of Fevers. See *Apyrexia*.

Intermissions, (in *Architect.*) the Spaces between the Wall and the Pillars, or between one Pillar and another.

To **Intermit**, to leave or put off for a time, to discontinue, give over, or cease.

Intermittent, intermitting, discontinuing.

Intermittent Disease, a Disease which comes at certain Times, and then abates a little.

Intermittent Stitch, (in *Surgery*) a kind of Stitch made at certain separate Points in the sowing of transverse or cross Wounds.

Intermitting Pulse, that which is held up by the Fit for a while, and then beats again, a Sign of extreme Sickness.

Intermixture, intermingling, or mingling amongst others.

Intermural Space, a Space between two Walls.

Internal, that is within, inward.

Internal Angles. See *Angles*.

Internal Digestives. See *Digestives*.

Internodium, the Space between two Knots or Joints, especially of the Stalk of a Plant, &c. In *Anatomy*, the Space between the joining together of the Bones of the Fingers and Toes.

Intermentit Dies. See *Critical Days*.

Internuncio, an Agent for the Court of *Rome*, in those of Foreign Princes, when there is no express Nuncio in the same.

Interrus Musculus Auris, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Ear, which lies in a bony Channel made hollow in the Bone call'd *Os Petrosulum*.

Interossei Musculi Manus, the Muscles of the Fingers, which are distinguish'd into the inward and outward, and are properly so nam'd from their Situation between the Bones: These Muscles are Six in Number, tho' some reckon eight; and acting all together, they draw the Fingers near each other, and likewise help to stretch them out.

Interossei Pedis, Seven Muscles of the Toes, which arise fleshy from the upper Part of the *Ossa Metatarsi* of the lesser Toes, and are let into the first Internode of each Toe sideways.

Interpassation, (among Apothecaries) the stitching of Bags at certain Distances, to prevent the Drugs contained therein from falling together in a Heap.

† **Interpellation**, an Interruption, or Disturbance.

To **Interplead**, (Law-Term) to discuss or try a Point that incidentally falls out before the main Cause can be determined; as when two several Persons are found Heirs to Land by two several Offices, and the Queen is brought in doubt to which of them Possession ought to be given; so that they must first interplead, *i. e.* formally try between themselves who is the right Heir.

† **Interplication**, (*Lat.*) a folding between.

To **Interpolate**, (properly to bring old things to a new Form) to new vamp, to refresh, to alter or falsify an Original.

Interpolation, the Act of interpolating.

Interpolator, he that interpolates, a Falsifier.

To **Interpose**, to put or set between, to intermeddle in a Business.

Interposition, an interposing, or putting between, &c.

To **Interpret**, to expound, or explain, to tell the Meaning of, to translate out of one Language into another.

Interpretation, an expounding, or explaining, a Translation, a Commentary.

Interpreter, he that causes the Words, Sentiments, or Writings of others to be understood, when

they are not otherwise intelligible; an Expounder, a Translator.

Interpunction, a distinguishing by Points or Pricks set between, a pointing.

To **Interre**, to lay in the Ground, or bury.

Interment, the Act of Interring, Burial.

Interreign, or **Interregnum**, the Space of Time between the Death of one Sovereign Prince or Ruler and the Succession and Election of another.

To **Interrogate**, to demand, or ask a Question, to examine.

Interrogation, a Question, or Demand: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when the Speaker passionately brings in a Matter by way of Question to make the Truth of it appear more plainly.

Interrogation, or **Note of Interrogation**, a Point of Distinction, which in *Greek* is thus expressed (;) and thus (?) in *Latin*, *English*, and other modern Languages.

Interrogative, that interrogates, asks, or demands.

Interrogatives, (in *Grammar*) are certain Particles made use of in the asking of a Question.

Interrogatory, that belongs to questioning, or asking.

An **Interrogatory**, an Interrogation, or Examination; in a Law-sense, *Interrogatories* are particular Questions demanded of Witnesses brought in to be examined, especially in the Court of *Chancery*.

To **Interrupt**, to break, or take off, to disturb, to hinder or stop.

Interruption, an interrupting, or putting a Stop to, a troubling or disturbing one in the midst of a Business, a stopping one in the middle of his Discourse, and hindering him from going on; a discontinuance, or breaking off. In *Geometry*, *Interruption* is the same as *Disjunction of Proportion*, and is marked thus :: to signify the breaking off the *Ratio* in the middle of four discrete or separate Proportionals, as A:B :: C:D, *i. e.* as A is to B, so C is to D.

Interscapularia, (in *Anat.*) the Cavities or hollow Places between the Shoulder-blades and the *Vertebra's*, or Turning-joints.

Interscapularium, is also a Process or Knob of the Shoulder-blade, in that part of it which rises, and is commonly call'd the *Spine*.

† **Interscription**, an interlining, or writing between two Lines.

Interscants, (in *Heraldry*) pertransient Lines, which cross one another.

Interscission, a cutting off in the middle, or thorough: In *Geometry*, the cutting of one Line or Plane by another.

† **Intersertion**, a Planting, grafting, or setting between.

Intershook, a clashing, or striking one thing against another.

Interspersed, sprinkled, scattered, or mingled here and there.

Intersperston, a sprinkling, strewing, or scattering about.

Interspersum Vacuum. See *Vacuum*.

Interspinales Colli, (in *Anat.*) small fleshy Muscles that arise from the upper part of each double Spinal Process of the Neck, except of the second *Vertebra*, and end in the lower Parts of all the said double Spines.

Interspitation, a breathing between, a fetching of Breath.

Interstellar, (*i. e.* that is between the Stars) a Word that some Authors make use of to express those Parts of the Universe which are suppos'd to be Planetary Systems, having each a fixed Star for the Center of their Motion, as the Sun is of ours; so that if it be true that every such Star may thus be a Sun to some Habitable Orbs moving round it, the *Interstellar*

lar World will be infinitely the greater Part of the Universe.

Interstice, a Distance or Space between.

Intertexture, an interweaving, or weaving between.

Intertrigo, (*Lat.*) a fleaing of the Skin that proceeds from a violent Motion, especially Riding, a Gall, or Chafe; also a fleaing of the Parts near the Fundament, or betwixt the Thighs, which often happens to young Children.

Interval, a Distance or Space, either of Time or Place; it is also applied to Numbers and Proportions: In *Musick*, it is the Distance or Difference between any two Sounds, of which one is more grave, and the other more acute.

To **Intervene**, to come or pass between, to come in unlook'd for.

Intervenient, intervening, or coming in accidentally, as an *An intervenient Business*.

† To **Intervert**, to overthrow, or turn upside down.

Interview, a Meeting of State appointed between Princes, or other Great Persons, in order to compliment each other, or to dispatch some important Business.

Intervigilation, (*Lat.*) a Watching between whales.

Intermoven, weaved among, or with, intermingled.

Intestable, (*Lat.*) incapable by the Law to make a Will, or to be taken for a Witness.

Intestate, a Person that has not made any Testament, or Last Will; of these there are two kinds, one that makes no Will at all, another that makes a Will, and nominates Executors, but they refuse, in which Case he dies as an Intestate, and the Ordinary appoints Administration.

Intestina, (*Lat.*) the Intestines, Entrails, or Guts.

Intestina Gracilia, the small Guts.

Intestina Terræ, Earth-Worms.

Intestine, inward, belonging to the inward Parts, belonging to the Entrails.

Intestine War, a Civil War within the Bowels, as it were, of a Kingdom or State, between two Parties of the same Country.

Intestines, the inward Parts of any living Creature, the Entrails, or Bowels.

Intestinulum, (*Lat.*) the Navel-string. See *Funiculus*.

Intestinum Cæcum, **Duodenum** **Jesunum**, & **Rectum**, several sorts of Guts, which see in their proper Places.

To **Inthral**, to bring into Thralldom, Bondage, or Slavery.

To **Inthrone**, to set upon the Throne.

Inthronization, an Inthroning, a placing on a Throne, or Seat of Majesty.

To **Intice**. See to *Entice*.

Intimacy, intimate Friendship, great Familiarity.

Intimate, (properly, most inward) most dear, or familiar, entirely beloved, hearty.

To **Intimate**, to give to understand, to shew, to signify, to hint.

Intimation, an intimating, signifying, or declaring of a thing, a Hint.

To **Intimidate**, to put in Fear, to scare, or fright, to dishearten.

Intimidation, an intimidating, or affrighting.

To **Intitle**, to make a Title for a Book, &c. to give a Title, Right, or Claim to.

Intol, and **Intol**, (*Sax. Law-Term*) Toll or Custom paid for Commodities bought in and sold out.

Intolerable, unsufferable, not to be born, or endured.

To **Intomb**, to put in a Tomb.

Intonation, (in *Musick*) a giving the Tone or

Key by the Chanter in a Cathedral to the rest of the Choir.

To **Intoricate**, to make drunk, or fuddle; in a figurative Sense, to poison, or invenom, to bewitch.

Intorication, the Act of Intoxicating.

Intractable, not to be managed, ungovernable, unruly.

Intrado, (*Span.*) an Entrance into a Place.

Intransitive, (*Lat. in Grammar*) not passing from one to another.

To **Intrap**, to catch in a Trap, to insnare, to intangle.

Intrare Mariscum, (in old *Latin* Records) to drain a Marsh, or Bog, and by Dikes, Walls, &c. to reduce it to Pasture-Ground.

To **Intrench**, (*Fr.*) to fortify with a Trench, or Rampart; a so to invade, usurp, or encroach upon.

Intrenchment, an intrenching; in the Art of War it signifies any Work that defends a Post against the Enemies Attacks, and is generally taken for a Trench, or Ditch, with a Breast-work.

Inrepid, (*Lat.*) that fears nothing, fearless, undaunted, resolute, bold.

Inrepidity, Fearlessness, Stoutness, great Courage, Resolution.

Intricity, Intanglement, Incumbrance, Difficulty.

Intricate, intangled, perplexed, difficult.

Intrigue, or **Intrigue**, a cunning Design, Contrivance, or Plot, carried on by secret Practices; or Love-Device.

Intrinsic, or **Intrinsic**, inward, or secret, as *The intrinsic Goodness of Gold or Silver, i. e.* its inward and real Value.

Intrinsicum Servitium. See *Forinsecum Servitium*.

To **Introduce**, to bring or lead in, to broach, or set a-broach.

Introduction, an introducing, or leading in, also a Beginning or Preface to a Discourse, History, &c.

Introduitor, he that introduces, as *An Introduitor of Ambassadors, i. e.* a Master of Ceremonies, that brings them to Audience in a Prince's Court.

Introduitory, that serves to introduce.

Introgession, a going in.

† **Intromission**, a letting in, a suffering to enter or come in.

To **Introspect**, to look into, to view, to consider.

Introspection, an introspecting, or looking into.

Introlumption, (in *Philos.*) the taking in of the Alimentary or nourishing Particles, whereby living Bodies are increas'd.

To **Intrude**, to thrust one's self rudely into a Company, or Business, to intermeddle, to usurp, or get Possession of a Thing unjustly.

Intruder, he that intrudes, an Usurper: In Common-Law, an *Intruder* and an *Abator* differ, in regard that the latter enters upon Lands void by the Death of a Tenant in Fee, whereas the *Intruder* gets Possession of such as are void by the Death of a Tenant for Life or Years. See to *Abate*, and *Abatement*.

Intrusion, the Act of intruding, a wrongful or unmannerly thrusting in, the taking Possession of a Benefice, or Exercise of any Employment, without having a lawful Title to it; a thrusting one's self into Company where one is not welcome. In a Legal Sense, *Intrusion* is a violent or unlawful Entrance upon Lands or Tenements void of a Possessor by one that has no manner of Right to them; as when the Ancestor dies possessed of an Estate of Inheritance expectant upon an Estate for Life, and then the Tenant for Life dies, between whose Death and the Entry of the Heir, a Stranger *intrudes*, and gets Possession.

Intrusione, the Name of a Writ that lies against an *Intruder*.

To

To **Intrust**, to put in trust with.

Intubus, (*Lat.*) *Endive*, or *Succory*, a cooling Herb, the Water of which is of good use in Fevers and Inflammations.

Intuition, beholding, or looking upon, Consideration, Contemplation, Examination. In a Metaphysical Sense 'tis defin'd by Mr. *Lock* to be a Perception of the certain Agreement or Disagreement of any Two *Idea's* immediately compar'd together.

Intuitive, that beholds, considers, &c. as, *The intuitive Faculty*.

† **Intumescence**, a rising, or puffing, a Tumour, or Swelling.

Intunable, that cannot be tuned, or put in Tune.

To **Inubade**, to attack, or set upon, to seize violently, to usurp.

Inubadate, (in old *Latin* Records) to engage, or mortgage Lands, &c.

Inubadiationes, Mortgages, or Pledges.

Inubadius, (Law-Term) is when a Person has been accused of some Crime, which being not fully prov'd, he is put *sub debita fide jussione*, i. e. oblig'd to find good Sureties.

Inubaltis, infirm, weak, crazy; also that is of no Force, or Strength, that does not stand good in Law, void.

To **Inubaldate**, to weaken, annul, or make void.

Inubaldity, a being invalid, want of due Formality in Law, the Nullity of an Act, Contract, or Agreement.

Inubartable, unchangeable, constant, firm, stedfast.

Inubation, the Act of invading, assailing, or setting upon, an Usurpation, or Encroachment, an Inroad or Descent upon a Country made by an Enemy.

Inubacked, or **Inubected**, (a Term in *Heraldry*) as *A Bordure inubected*; which is when the Line of which it is made turns its Points or Notches inwards, and not towards the Field, being directly contrary to *Engrailed*.

Inubective, railing, reproaching, as *An Inubective Speech*.

An **Inubective**, a vehement Declamation against any Person or Thing.

To **Inubetigh against**, to rail, to declaim, or speak sharply against.

To **Inubetigle**, to allure, entice, or deceive by fair Words.

To **Inubelope**. See to *Envelope*.

To **Inubenom**. See to *Envenom*.

Inubendible, (*Lat.*) that cannot be sold, unsaleable.

To **Inubent**, to find out, to contrive, or devise, to forge, or feign.

Inubention, the Act of inventing, or finding, or the Thing found out; a Contrivance, Trick, or Device: Also one of the Five Parts of *Rhetorick*, which consists in finding out proper Means to persuade; also the first Part of *Logick*, which supplies Terms and Arguments for right disputing.

Inubentiones, (old *Latin* Law Word) Treasure-Trove, Money or Goods found, and not challeng'd by any Owner, which properly belong'd to the King, unless that Privilege were granted by him to some particular Subjects.

Inubentive, apt to invent, ingenious, sharp-witted.

Inubentory, a Catalogue or Account of Goods and Chattels found in the Possession of a deceased Party, prized by sufficient Men, which every Executor or Administrator is bound to deliver to the Ordinary whenever it shall be requir'd: In *Traffick* it is taken for a List or particular Valuation of Goods, &c.

Inubentory'd, put into an Inventory.

Inubersion, an inverting, or a turning the inside out, a Change in the Order of Words or Things: In *Rhetorick* it is a Figure, whereby the Speaker makes that to be for his Advantage, which was alledg'd against him; as,

Neque enim si Occidisset, Sepelisset.

To **Inubert**, to turn upside down, or the inside out, to turn the contrary Way, to change, or alter.

To **Inubest**, to put in Possession of Lands, Tenements, &c. which anciently us'd to be done by delivering the Tenant a Verge, or Rod, and giving him an Oath; also to install with any Honour or Dignity.

To **Inubest a Place**, (in the Art of War) is to stop up all its Avenues, or Passages, and cut off all Communication with any other Place, by distributing Troops in the principal Posts, till the rest of the Army and Artillery come up to carry on a formal Siege.

Inubestigation, a tracing, as it were, by the Steps, or Print of the Feet, strict Search, or diligent Enquiry.

Inubestiture, a giving Livery of Seisin, or Possession, a putting in possession of an Estate, &c. See *Vestura*.

Inubetere, grown old, rooted in, or settled by long Continuance.

Inubivious, that causes Envy, odious.

Inubigilancy, want of Watchfulness, or Care, Carelessness.

To **Inubigoate**, to fill with Vigor, Life, and Spirit.

Inubincible, that cannot be conquered, or overcome.

Inubiolable, not to be violated, or broken.

Inubiolate, not violated, or corrupted, unhurt, untainted.

To **Inubiron**. See, To *Environ*.

Inubisible, that cannot be seen, or discerned.

Inubitation, an inviting, or bidding.

Inubitatory, that serves to invite; as, *An Inubitatory Verse*, i. e. a Verse in the *Roman* Church-Service that stirs up to praise and glorify God.

To **Inubite**, to bid, call, or desire one to come, especially to a Feast, or Solemnity, also to incite, or allure.

Inubula, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Elecampane*.

† **Inubundion**, an anointing thoroughly.

Inubundation, an overflowing of Water, a Flood, an over-running of Armies, *Barbarians*, &c.

To **Inubocate**, or **Inubcke**, to call upon for Help or Relief.

Inubocation, an invoking, or calling upon, an Act of adoring God, and calling him to our Succour.

Inuboice, a particular Account of Goods, Custom, Provision, Charges, &c. sent by a Merchant to his Factor or Correspondent in another Country.

Inuboice-Ware, the Tare or Weight of the Cask, Bag, &c. in which Goods are put, mention'd in the Invoice, or Factor's Account.

Inubolucrum Cordis, a Membrane or Skin that surrounds the Heart, the same with *Pericardium*.

To **Inubolbe**, (properly to wrap or fold in) to engage, to intangle, to overwhelm; in *Algebra* to multiply a Quantity into it self.

Inubolbulus, (*Lat.*) a Worm like a Canker, that destroys the Buds of Vines, the Vine-fretter.

Inuboluntary, not voluntary, contrary to one's Will, forc'd.

Inuboluntary Weeping. See *Epiphora*.

Inubolute and Evolute Figures, certain Geometrical Figures so termed by Mathematicians.

Inubolution, an inwrapping, or in folding; In *Algebra* the raising up a Quantity from its Root to any Power assigned, so that if the Root be multiply'd into it self it will produce the second Power, or Square; and if that Square be multiply'd by the Root, the third Power or Cube will be produced, and so on.

† **Inuburbantia**, want of Courtesy, or Affability, Incivility, clownish Behaviour.

To **Inubure**, to accustom; in a Law-sense to take effect,

effect, or be available. See, To *Emure*.

Inutility, that is not in use.

Inutility, Usefulness, Unprofitableness.

Invulnerable, that cannot be wounded.

Inward flanking Angle. See *Angle*.

Joab, (*Heb.* Fatherhood) King *David's* Sister's Son, and the Captain General of his Army.

Joakim, or **Jehotakim**, (*i. e.* the Lord's Preparation) a Name given to *Eliakim*, King *Josiah's* Son.

Joan, a proper Name of Women, answerable to that of *John* in Men; of this Name there were several great Queens, as those of *Aragon*, *Navarre*, and *Sicily*.

Joanniticks, a certain Order of Monks, that wear the Figure of a Chalice upon their Breasts.

Joash, or **Jehoash**, (*Heb.* the Fire of the Lord) a King of *Judah*.

Job, (*i. e.* fighting or forrowing) an eminent Person, recorded in Holy Scripture as an exact Pattern of Patience.

Job's Tears, a sort of Herb.

Jobb, a small Piece of Work.

Jobber, he that undertakes such Jobs; in some Statutes it is us'd for one that buys or sells Cattel for others.

Jockey, one that trims up and rides about with Horses for Sale.

Joclet, or **Joclet**, (*Sax.*) a little Farm, as it were, requiring but one Yoke of Oxen to till it; the Word is still us'd in some Parts of *Kent*.

Jocose, (*Lat.*) full of Jokes or Jest, diverting, pleasant.

Jocular, done or spoken in Jest, sportful.

Jocund, joyful, blithe, pleasant, merry.

John, (*Heb.* the Grace of God) the Name of the Forerunner of our Blessed Saviour, surnamed the Baptist, and styl'd the second *Elias*; as also of that beloved Apostle and Evangelist call'd the Divine; since commonly taken for a proper Name, which has been born by several great Kings, and other renowned Men.

St. John's Bread, a kind of Shrub.

St. John's Wort, an Herb of a very dry binding Quality, the Oil of which is well known for its healing Virtue, when apply'd to Wounds and Ulcers.

Jollity, Gaiety, Mirth, good Humour.

Jolly, brisk, lively, merry.

Jonah, (*Heb.* a Dove) a noted Prophet among the ancient *Jews*, whose Prophecy is contain'd among the other Books of Holy Scripture.

Jonathan, another *Hebrew* Name, signifying the Gift of God.

Jonick Dialect, a Propriety of Speech, peculiar to the *Ionians*. See *Dialect*.

Jonick Wood, a kind of Musick that consisted of light, soft, and melting Strains, as amorous Songs, Sarabands, Courants, Jiggs, &c.

Jonick Order, an Order in Architecture, which had its Original from *Ionia*, a Province of the lesser *Asia*; the Body of the Pillar is usually chanell'd or furrow'd with 24 Gutters, and its Length with the Capital and Base is 9 Modules, the Chapter being chiefly compos'd of *Voluta's*, or Scrolls.

Jonquil, a sort of Flower.

Jonthus, or **Warus**, a small brawny Swelling in the Skin of the Face.

Joram, or **Jehoram**, (*Heb.* the Height of the Lord) a King of *Judah*, and Son of King *Jehoshaphat*; also a King of *Israel*, the Son of *Ahab*.

Jordan, (*i. e.* the River of Judgment) a River of *Judea*, whose two Spring-heads are *Jor* and *Dan*.

Joscelin, a proper Name of Men.

Joseph, (*Heb.* Increase) the Eleventh Son of the Patriarch *Jacob*.

Josephus, an Eminent Historian of the *Jewish* Nation, highly esteem'd both by his own Country-

men, and by the *Romans*, whose Works, written in the *Greek* Tongue, are still extant.

Josiah, (*Heb.* the Fire of the Lord) a pious King of *Judah*, who succeeded his Father *Ammon*, and rooted out the Idolatry of *Jeroboam*.

Joshua, (*i. e.* the Lord, Saviour) the Son of *Nun*, who after the Death of *Moses*, govern'd the People of *Israel*, and was chief Commander of their Armies.

Josting-block, a Block to get up on Horse-back.

Jostum, (in old *Latin* Records) Agistment, the pasturing or feeding of Cattel.

Jot, a Tittle, a Point, a very small Matter.

Jotacism, (*Gr.* in Grammar) a running much upon the Letter *iota*, or *I*, as *Juno Jovi irascitur*; also when the Sound of it is doubled, as *Troija, Maija*; also a Bad Pronunciation of the same Letter.

Jotson. See *Jetson*.

To **Jouder**, to chatter, as *The Boor jouder'd a welcome to me*.

Jobial, pleasant, merry, jolly, brisk.

Jovis Barba. See *Barba Jovis*.

Jovis Flos, Saffron, a Plant that bears a very yellow Flower.

Jouk, (in *Falconry*) a Hawk is said to *Jouk* when she falls asleep.

Journal, (*Fr.*) a Day-Book, Register, or Account of what has pass'd daily; in *Navigation* a Book in which a particular Account is kept of the Ship's Way, the Changes of the Wind, and other remarkable Occurrences. In *Merchants-Accounts Journal* is a Book into which every particular Article is posted out of the Waste-book, and made *Debtor*, being express'd in a clear Style, and fairly written.

Journey, Travel by Land, properly as much Ground as may be pass'd over in a Day; also a Tract or Extent of Ground, Way, March: Among Farmers a Day's Work, in ploughing, sowing, reaping, &c.

Journey-choppers, Regraters, or Sellers of Yarn by Retail.

Journey-man, strictly one that works by the Day, but now the Word is also apply'd to those that covenant to work with another in his Trade or Occupation by the Year.

Journeys-Accounts, (*Law-Term*) when a Writ is abated or overthrown without Default of the Plaintiff or Demandant, and a new one is purchas'd by Journeys-Accounts, *i. e.* as soon as it possibly can after such Abatement of the first Writ.

Jowl, the Head of a Salmon.

Joy, Gladness, delight of the Mind, Pleasure, Mirth.

Jays of the Planets, (in *Astrol.*) are certain Dignities that befall them, either by being in the Place of a Planet of like Quality or Condition, or when they are in a House of the Figure agreeable to their own Nature.

Joyce, the proper Name of a Woman.

To **Jopn**, to put or come together, to agree.

Joynder, (in *Common-Law*) the joining or coupling of Two Persons in a Suit or Action against another.

Joyning of Issue, is when the Parties agree to join, and refer their Cause to the Trial of the Jury.

Joynt-Battery. See *Battery*.

Joynt-Tenants, are such Tenants as come to and hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, and *pro indiviso*, or without Partition.

Joynter, a kind of Plane to smooth Boards.

Joynture, (*Law-Term*) a Covenant whereby the Husband assures to his Wife upon Account of Marriage, Lands or Tenements for Term of Life, or otherwise: *Joynture* is also the State or Condition of Joynt-Tenants, also the joyning of one Bargain to another.

To **Joynture a Wife**, to make her a Joynture, or Settlement.

Boyl, a piece of Timber us'd in Building.

Bys, (*Gr.*) the Vine-fly, or Vine-fretter; an Insect.

Irascibilis, (*Lat.* in *Philos.*) capable of Anger, apt to be angry; as, *The irascible Appetite.*

Ire, a Word not much in use, signifying Anger, or Wrath.

Ire ad largum, (*Lat. i. e.* to go at large) an Expression often us'd in the Law.

Ire-arches, or **Irenarcha**, (*Gr.*) a Justice of the Peace; among the *Romans* a kind of Military Officer. See *Stationarii.*

Iris, an Herb call'd *Bark-Cresses*, *Rocket-gentle*, or *Rocket-gallant.*

Iris, (*Gr.*) the Rainbow, one of the most wonderful Meteors of the Air, appearing in the Clouds of divers Colours; also the Circle next the Apple of the Eye, distinguish'd with variety of Colours: Also the black Circle about the Nipple of a Woman's Breast; also those changeable Colours which sometimes appear in the Glasses of Telescopes, Microscopes, &c. Also that colour'd Figure which a Triangular Prismatick Glass will cast on a Wall when plac'd at a due Angle in the Sun-Beams; also the Name of a kind of precious Stone, and of the Flower-de-luce Plant.

Irisome, troublesome, tedious, displeasing.

Iron, a Metal that is very full of Pores, and compounded of a vitriolick Salt, Sulphur, and Earth.

Clerk of the Irons, an Officer in the Mint, who is to take care that the Irons be clean, and fit to work with.

Iron-moulds, certain yellow Lumps of Earth or Stone found in Chalk-Pits about the *Chiltern* in *Oxfordshire*, which are really a kind of indigested Iron-Oar; also a sort of small yellow Spots in Paper.

Iron-sick, (*Sea-Term*) when the Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of a Ship or Boat are so eaten away with Rust, and worn out, that they stand hollow in the Planks, and make her leak.

Iron-wood, a kind of Herb.

Ironical, (*Gr.*) belonging to the Figure *Irony*, spoken by way of Raillery; as, *An ironical Expression.*

Irony, (in *Rhetorick*) a Figure us'd by Orators, when they speak contrary to what they mean; so as to make a shew of praising an Adversary; and at the same time to scoff at and despise him: as, *He was no notorious Malefactor, but he had been twice in the Pillory.*

To **Irradiate**, (*Lat.*) to dart or cast forth Beams, to shine upon.

Irradiation, an irradiating, or casting forth Beams, Brightness, Splendor, Lustre: It is also us'd by *Van Helmont*, and some other Chymists, to express the Operation of some mineral Medicines, which they will have to impart their Virtue without sending forth any thing material out of them, and without any Loss of their own Substance or Weight.

Irrational, void of Reason.

Irrational Lines, (in *Geom.*) such as are incommensurable to a Rational Line; so Figures incommensurable to the Rational Square may be call'd *Irrationals*, or *Surd*: In like manner the Reason that is between incommensurable Quantities is term'd *Irrational Reason.*

Irrational Numbers or **Roots**. See *Surd Root.*

Irrational Quantities. See *Rational Quantities.*

Irreconcilable, that cannot be reconciled, not to be made Friends again, or to agree.

Irrecoverable, not to be recovered, or repaired.

Irrecoverable, the same as *Irrecoverable.*

Irrefragable, undeniable, not to be baffled, or withstood.

Irrefutable, that cannot be confuted.

Irregular, not regular, being out of Rule, unruly, disorderly.

Irregular Body, a Term in *Geometry*. See *Body.*

Irregular Curves. See *Curves.*

Irregular Fortification. See *Fortification.*

Irregularity, going out of Rule, Disorderliness: In the Canon-Law, an Incapacity of taking Holy Orders, as when one is maimed, much deformed, base-born, or guilty of any hainous Crime.

Irreligion, want of Religion, Ungodliness, Profaneness.

Irreligious, that has little or no Religion, ungodly, profane.

† **Irreversible**, that cannot be repass'd, from which one cannot return again.

Irremediable, that cannot be remedied, or helped, remediless, desperate.

Irremissible, not to be remitted, pardoned, or forgiven, unpardonable.

Irreparable, that cannot be repaired, or restored to its first State, unrecoverable.

Irrepleviable, or **Irreplevisible**, that ought not to be replevy'd, or set at large upon Sureties; as, *The Distress shall be irreplevisable.*

Irreprehensible, not to be reprehended, or blamed.

Irreproachable, not to be reproached, that cannot be charged with any Fault.

Irreprovable, not to be reproved, unblameable; blameless.

Irresistible, not to be resisted, opposed, or withstood.

Irresolute, unresolved, doubting, wavering, uncertain what Course to take, inconstant.

Irresolution, Unresolvedness, Uncertainty, Suspense.

Irrecoverable, not to be retrieved, recovered, or got again.

Irreverence; want of Veneration, or Respect, especially for Sacred Persons and Things, Rudeness.

Irreverent, that shews no Reverence, or Respect, profane, rude.

Irreversible, that cannot be reversed, repealed, or made void, unrepealable.

Irrevocable, not to be revoked, recalled, or brought back.

Irrigated, watered; as, *A Country irrigated by several fine Rivers.*

Irrigation, the watering of a Meadow, Garden, &c. In *Chymistry* it is the same with *Humectation.*

Irriguous, moist, wet, plathy.

Irrision, a laughing to scorn, scoffing, flouting, or mocking; also the Rhetorical Figure *Irony*, so call'd by *Ruffinianus.*

To **Irritate**, to incense, or urge; to provoke to Anger, to stir up.

Irritation, an irritating, or provoking, a stirring up, especially of the Humours of the Body.

† **Irrigation**; a bedewing, besprinkling, or moistening.

Irruption, a breaking violently into an Enemy's Country, to commit Spoil, or Ravage; an Inroad, or forcible Entrance.

Ishac, (*Heb.* Laughter) the Son of the Patriarch *Abraham*, and Father of *Jacob.*

Isabella, a proper Name of Women, from *Elizabeth*, q. d. *Elisa Bella*; also a sort of Colour between White and Yellow.

Isagogical, (*Gr.*) belonging to an Introduction or Preface, Introductory.

Isagon, (in *Geom.*) a Figure consisting of equal Angles.

Isatis, the Herb *Wood*, also a kind of wild Lettice.

Isaides, a Boil, or Sore, whose Colour resembles that of Wood, with which Cloth is dy'd blue.

Isariot, the Surname of *Judas*, that betray'd our Saviour, from the Hebrew Words *Isch Kariot*, i. e. of *Kariot*, a Town of *Judah*, mention'd in *Josh.* 15. 25. which was his Birth-place: Or, as others say, from the *Syriack*, *Esarimta*, a Purse, or Money-Bag; because he had the Bag, and was, as it were, Treasurer to the Sacred Company. See *Jahn* 12. 6. and *Ischama*, 13. 29.

Isthama, (*Gr.*) Medicines which by their binding, cooling, or drying Virtue, stop the violent Motion of the Blood, and close up the opening of the Vessels.

Isthæmon, an Herblike *Millot*, or *Hirse*, having sharp and mossy Leaves, which is good to stanch Blood.

Isthas, a kind of *Wild Radish*, *Sow-Thistle*.

Isthias, a Disease call'd the *Sciatica*, or *Hip-gout*.

Isthias major, (in *Anat.*) a Branch of the *Crural Vein*, which goes to the Muscles and Fat of the Leg, and afterwards is divided into several Branches, which are spread out to the Toes.

Isthias minor, is likewise a small Branch of the *Crural Vein*, which is wholly spent on the Muscles and Skin that are about the upper Joint of the *Femur*, or Thigh.

Isthiatrick, troubled with or subject to a Pain in the Hip.

Isthium, the Hip, or Huckle-bone. See *Coxa Os*.

Isthnotes, a Fault in Speech, being a pronouncing of Words with a mincing and slender Tone.

Isthurcticks, Medicines that force Urine, when there is a Stoppage of it.

Isthuria, a Stoppage of Urine, or Difficulty in making Water.

Ithmael (*Heb.* God has heard) the Son of the Patriarch *Abraham*, by his Bond-Woman *Hagar*.

Isthium, (*Lat.*) a kind of Pudding call'd an *Iling* or *Saufrage*.

Istidos Placemos, (*Gr.*) a Sea Shrub like Coral.

Istinglass, a kind of Fish-gluè brought from *Iceland*, and those Parts, us'd in Medicines, and by some for the adulterating of Wine, but in that Case forbidden by Stat. 12. Car. 2.

Istis, the River *Onse* in *Wiltshire*, which afterwards meeting with the *Thames* is call'd *Thamisis*.

Istland, a piece of Land surrounded on all sides by the Waters of the Sea, or of a River.

Istlander, an Inhabitant of an Island.

Istle, the same as *Istland*: In *Architecture*, *Istles* are Sides or Wings of a Building, from the *French* Word *Aile*, i. e. a Wing.

Istocolon, (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) a Term us'd when two Sentences are alike in Length.

Isthochron, (in *Mechanicks*) Equality of Time: Thus the Vibrations or Swings of a *Pendulum*, or hanging Weight, that are made in the same Space of Time, are said to be *Isthochronous*.

Isthocrates, an *Athenian* Orator, chiefly famous for his Panegyrick recited at the *Olympick Games*, by which he stirr'd up the *Greeks* against *Asia*.

Isthomeria, a Distribution into equal Parts: In *Algebra*, the Method of clearing an Equation from Fractions, otherwise call'd *Conversion of Equations*.

Isthonomia, an Equality in Distribution.

Istoperimeters, or **Istoperimetrical Figures**, (in *Geom.*) such Figures as have equal Perimeters, or Circumferences.

Isthocetes Triangle, a Triangle that has two Legs or Sides only equal, and whose Third is call'd the Base.

Isthocrates, one that oversees or views a Thing, to observe whether it be equal, or right.

Istped, (old Word) dispatched.

Istpida, (*Lat.*) the King's-fisher, a Bird.

Istrael, (*Heb.* prevailing in the Lord) a Name given to the Patriarch *Jacob*, upon his wrestling with an Angel, whence his Posterity were call'd the Children of *Israel*.

Istachar, (*Heb.* Wages) the Son of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

Istuant, (*Fr.* in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when a Lion or other Beast is drawn in a Coat of Arms just issuing out of the bottom Line of any Chief, Fesse, &c. See *Naisant*.

Istue, Passage, Out-let, going out, Success, E-

vent, End; also a small Ulcer made in the Arm, Leg, or other sound Parts of the Body, to let out bad Humours. In Common Law, *Issue* signifies Children begotten between a Man and his Wife; also sometimes Profits growing from Amercements or Fines, or the Profits of Lands and Tenements; also that Point of Matter depending in Suit, upon which the Parties join, and put their Cause to the Trial of the Jury.

To **Istue**, to stream, or spring forth, to fall out.

To **Istue out**, to publish, or disperse abroad, to disburse, or lay out.

Isthmian Games, certain Solemn Games among the ancient *Greeks*, appointed by *Theseus* in Honour of *Neptune*, and kept every Fifth Year in the Isthmus of *Corinth*.

Isthmus, (*Gr.* in *Geog.*) a narrow Part or Neck of Land that lies between two Seas, and joins a Peninsula to the Continent: In *Anatomy*, it is taken by some for that Part which is between the Mouth and the Gullet; also the Ridge that separates the Nostriis.

Italian, or **Italick**, belonging to the Country of *Italy*, as the *Italian Language*, the *Italick Letter*, a particular sort of Letter or Character us'd in Printing and Writing.

Italiana, a kind of Mercers Stuff.

Italick Order of Architecture. See *Composite Order*.

Italy, one of the most famous Countries of *Europe*, so nam'd, either from *Italus*, King of *Sicily*, or from Oxen, call'd *Italo* in the old *Greek*.

Item, (*Lat.*) also, likewise, in like manner; a Word often us'd in Last Wills and Testaments; it is also sometimes taken for a Caution, or Warning, as *This is a fair Item for you*; and sometimes for an Article or Particular of an Account, as *To examine the several Items of Disbursements*.

To **Iterate**, to do or say the same thing over again, to repeat.

Iteration, the Act of iterating, or repeating.

Itinerant, Travelling, or taking a Journey.

Justices Itinerant, certain Justices who were anciently sent with Commissions into divers Counties to hear and determine such Causes especially as were term'd *Pleas of the Crown*. See *Justices in Eyra*.

Itinerarium, (*Lat.*) an Itinerary, a Journal; also a Surgeon's Instrument, which being fix'd in the Urinary Passage, shews the *Sphincter*, or Neck of the Bladder, in order to the more sure making of an Incision to find out the Stone.

Itinerary, a Book containing a Description of Roads, with an Account of the Miles and Distances of Places one from another; also a Note-Book, in which Travellers usually set down the most remarkable Particulars of what they have seen and observed.

Iub, (old Word) a Bottle.

Iuba, (*Lat.*) the Main of a Horse, or other Beast also a kind of hairy Substance, like that at the Top of Reeds; among Herbalists a soft loose Beard which hangs at the End of the Husks of some Plants that are of the nature of Corn, particularly in *Millot*.

Iubal, (*Heb.* fading, or a Trumpet) the Son of *Lamech*, the Inventor of the Organ and Harp.

Iubarb, (*q. d. Jovis Barba*, i. e. *Jupiter's Beard*) an Herb, otherwise call'd *House-leek*.

Iubel. See *Jubus*.

Iubilate, (a Term us'd in the *Roman Church*) a Monk, Canon, or Doctor, that has been Fifty Years a Professor.

Iubilaton, a solemn Rejoicing, a shouting for Joy.

Jubile, or **Jubilee**, a great Festival of Rejoicing and Releasing, celebrated by the *Jews* every Fiftieth Year, for then Bond-men were made free, and Possessions return'd to the first Owners; neither was it lawful to plant or sow any thing that Year. Among Christians

Christians this Solemnity was first appointed by Pope Boniface VIII. A. D. 1300. to be kept every Hundred Years: Afterwards it was celebrated every Fiftieth Year, by Order of Clement VI. in 1350. and at last every Twenty-fifth Year, according to the Injunction of Sixtus IV. 1475. which Custom has continu'd ever since.

Jucca Vernana, (*Lat.*) a Plant, the Root of which makes that Bread call'd *Casava*, in the *West-Indies*.

† **Jucundity**, Pleasantness, Mirth.

Judah, or **Jehudah**, (*Heb.* Confession) the eldest Son of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

Judza, a Country of *Syria* in the lesser *Asia*, which was inhabited by the *Jews* of the Twelve Tribes; and call'd the Land of Promise; and by Christians, the Holy Land.

Judaical, or **Judaick**, belonging to the *Jews*.

Judaicum Bitumen. See *Asphaltos*.

Judaicus Lapis, a Stone found in *Judea*, from whence it takes Name, which is often us'd in Distempers of the Reins.

Judaism, the Religion, Sacred Rites, or Customs of the *Jews*.

To **Judaize**, to follow the Doctrine, Ceremonies, or Superstition of the *Jews*.

Jucas's Tree, a Tree with broad Leaves, somewhat like those of the *Apricock*, growing in the Hedges of *Spain* and *Italy*.

Judge, an Officer of eminent Parts and Probity, appointed to execute Justice in Civil or Criminal Causes; who takes an Oath at his Creation, That he shall indifferently administer Justice to all that shall have any Suit or Plea before him.

To **Judge**, to think, believe, or suppose; to conceive or imagine; to deliver one's Opinion about a thing: Also, to hear and determine a Cause, to try or be a Judge of it; to give or pass Judgment, Sentence or Verdict.

Judget; in *Cheshire*, to be Judge of a Town, is to serve on the Jury at the Lord's Court.

Judgment, discerning Faculty, Reason, Understanding, Prudence, Discretion; Opinion, Mind, Decision, Sentence, Decree, Order. *Judgment* is also taken for the Second Part of *Logick*, which disposes of Arguments for Disputation.

The **Judgments of God**, are the remarkable Punishments which he inflicts upon Nations, Families, and private Persons, for their Sins and Transgressions.

Judicatory, a Place of Judgment, or hearing of Causes.

Judicature, a Judge's Place, or Office.

A **Court of Judicature**, an Assembly of competent Judges, and other Officers for the hearing, trying, and determining of Causes.

Judicial, or **Judiciary**, Legal, done in due Form of Justice, or according to due Course of Law.

Judicial Astrology, a Science that vainly pretends to judge of, and foretell future Events, by observing the Position and Influence of the Stars, and Heavenly Bodies.

Judicial Writ. See *Writ*.

Judicious, endowed with much Judgment and Reason; rational, prudent, discreet, advised.

Judicium Dei, (*i. e.* the Judgment of God) a Name which our Ancestors gave to those Trials of *Ordeal*, which are now quite laid aside and forbidden.

Judith, (*Heb.* Praising) the Daughter of *Merari*, who deliver'd *Bethulia* by cutting off *Holofernes's* Head.

Jug, a sort of earthen Pot or Pitcher to hold Drink, &c. Also a Country-word for a Common, Pasture, or Meadow.

Jugale Os, (*Lat.*) the Jugal Bone about the Temples; the same with *Zygoma*.

Jugerum, (among the *Romans*) an Acre of Land, so much as a Yoke of Oxen can plough in a Day; containing, according to *Quintilian*, 240 Foot in length, and 120 in breadth.

Juglans, a Walnut-tree, or Walnut; the outward Bark dry'd, causes a strong Vomit, and the *Carkins* are a gentler Vomit; the fresh Nuts are loosening, but the dry are hot, and hard to digest.

Jugular, belonging to the Throat.

Jugular Veins, those Veins that go along the sides of the Neck, to the bottom of the Head; being of two sorts, *viz. the External and Internal*.

† **Jugulation**, a cutting the Throat of any one; a killing, or murdering.

Jugulum, the fore-part of the Neck, where the Wind-pipe is; the Neck-bone, Throat-bone, or Channel-bone; also the upper Breast-bone, otherwise call'd *Furcula Superior*.

Jugum, a Yoke, a Couple, a Pair; the Ridge or Top of a Hill or Bank: Also a kind of Gallows made of Forks and Spears, under which the *Romans* caus'd their conquer'd Enemies to pass: Also an Acre of Land: In *Doomsday-Record*, it is taken for half an *Arpent*, or Fifty *Pearches*.

Juice, or **Juicment**. See *Gise*, and *Gisement*.

Jubbes, a kind of Prunes growing in *Italy*, much us'd in Physick, and sold by *Apothecaries*: They are moderately hot and moist, and serve to qualify the sharpness of the Blood.

To **Juke**, or **Jug**, to pearch or roost, as a *Hawk* and other Birds do.

Julap, or **Julep**, (*Pers.* a sweet Potion) a liquid Medicine of a pleasant Taste, made of Barley-water, or of distill'd Waters, Spirits, &c. and sweeten'd with Sugar, or cooling Spirits.

Julian (in *French Cookery*) an exquisite Potage made of a Leg of Mutton roasted, and put into a great Pot or Kettle, with a good Piece of Beef, a Fillet of Veal, a fat Capon, all sorts of Roots, and some Herbs.

Julian Epocha. See *Epocha*.

Julian Period, a Cycle of 7980 Years successively following one another; which is produced by the continual Multiplication of the Three Cycles, *viz.* that of the Sun of 28 Years, that of the Moon of 19 Years, and that of the Indiction of 15 Years: This *Epocha* was first invented by *Julius Scaliger*, and is of good Use in Chronology.

Julian Year, a Space of Time consisting of 365 Days and 6 Hours, so nam'd from *Julius Caesar*, who caus'd the *Roman* Calendar to be reform'd, and now commonly call'd the Old Style, in Contradistinction to the *Gregorian*, or New Style. See *Gregorian Account*.

Julto, an *Italian* Coin, first stamp'd by Pope *Julius*, and worth about Five-pence of our *English* Money.

Julis, (*Gr.*) the *Sea-Funkerlin*, or *Rain-bow* Fish.

Julius Caesar, the first Emperor of *Rome*, who subdu'd *France*, *Spain*, the *Low-Countries*, and the greatest Part of *Germany*, and made *Great Britain* Tributary; but was at last kill'd in the Senate-house, after having receiv'd 26 Wounds with the Daggers of the Conspirators.

Julus, the Moss or Down of Fruit; as of an *Apricock*, *Peach*, *Quince*, &c. Among *Herbalists*, it is taken for those Catlins or long Tufts, that in the beginning of the Year grow out of *Hazels*, *Walnut-trees*, &c. Also the *Galley-worm*, an *Insect*.

July, the Fifth Month of the Year in reckoning from *March*; whence it was at first call'd *Quintilis*, but afterwards had its Name chang'd in honour of *Julius Caesar*.

Jumbals, a sort of sugared Paste made by Confectioners, and wreath'd into Knots.

To **Jumble**, to mingle together, to confound.

Jument, (*Lat.*) a Labouring-Beast; any sort us'd for Tillage or Carriage; as Horses, Oxen, &c.

Jump, a Leap; also a short Coat, or a kind of Bodice for Women.

Junames, (in *Husbandry*) Land sown with the same Grain it was sown with the fore-going Year.

Juncare, (in old *Latin* Records) to strew or spread

spread with Rushes, according to the ancient Custom of setting out Churches, and even the Bed-chamber of a Prince.

Juncaria, or **Joncacia**, a Soil or Place where Rushes grow.

Junco, the *Reed-Sparrow*, a Bird.

Juncto, or **Juncta**, (*Span.*) a Meeting of Men to sit in Council: Also a Cabal, private Faction, or Party; a Combination.

Juncture, (*Lat.* properly a joining or coupling together) an Instant, Nick, or Moment of Time; the present Posture or State of Affairs: In *Surgery*, it is the same as *Diorthosis*, or the reducing of crooked Members to their due State.

Juncus, a Bulrush.

June, the Sixth Month of the Year, so call'd from the Goddess *Juno*; or as others will have it, a *Juni-oribus*, i. e. from the younger sort of People; or, according to some others, from *Junius Brutus*, who drove out the King of *Rome*, and began the first Consulship in that Month.

Junetin, a sort of Apple.

Juniculus, (*Lat.*) a Vine-branch, growing out a great Length.

Junio, a Word often us'd to express the younger, in speaking of two Persons of the same Name: Also one of a later standing in any Profession or Faculty; as, *He is my Junior*.

Juniper-tree, a Shrub, whose Wood being burnt, perfumes the Air; its Berries and Gum are much us'd in Physick; and its Coals rak'd up in Embers, will keep Fire twelve Months.

Junk, a kind of *Indian Ship*; also a Word us'd by Seamen for any piece of an old Cable.

To **Junket**, or go a **junketting**, to entertain one another with Banquets or Treats, to hunt after dainty Dishes.

Junkets, Cakes and Sweat-meats, with which Gentlewomen entertain one another, and Young Men their Sweat-hearts; any sort of delicious Fare to feast and make merry with.

Juno, a Heathen Goddess, the Sister and Wife of *Jupiter*.

Juno's Rose, the Lilly, a Flower.

Juno's Tears, an Herb otherwise call'd *Vervain*.

Junto. See *Juncto*.

Jozoy, the *Elephant's Tooth*, being the finest and whitest kind of Bone, of which Boxes, and great Variety of Toys are usually made.

Jupiter, the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, the chief Deity of the Heathens: Also one of the Seven Planets, the largest and highest except *Saturn*, which makes its Revolution about the Sun in the Space of Twelve Years. Among *Astrologers*, 'tis counted the greater Fortune, as being of a kind and temperate Nature. Among *Chymists*, *Jupiter* is taken for Tin; and in *Heraldry*, it is a Blue Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes; answering to *Sapphire* in those of the Nobility, and to *Azure* in the Escutcheons of the Gentry.

Jupiter's Diaphoretick. See *Antibeticum Poterii*.

Jupiter's Distaff, an Herb; a kind of Clary bearing a Yellow Flower, and otherwise call'd *Mullein*.

Jurat, (*Lat.*) a Magistrate of the nature of an Alderman, in some Corporations: as, the *Mayor* and *Jurats* of *Maidstone*, *Rye*, *Winchelsey*, &c. So the Island of *Fersey* is govern'd by a Bailiff and Twelve Jurats or Sworn Assistants. *Jurats* are also certain Officers in *France*, otherwise call'd *Echevins*, especially at *Bordeaux*, and other Towns of *Gascony*.

Jurden, or **Juzden**, a kind of great Chamber-pot or Urinal.

Juridical, that is, according to Law; belonging to the Execution of Law, Right, or Justice.

Juridical Days, Days on which the Law is administer'd; Court-days.

Jurisdiction, Power and Authority to administer and execute Laws; as Judges have in their respective Progresses: Also a Court of Judicature; particularly of a Lord of a Manor, with the Verge, or Extent of it.

Jurisprudence, the Skill or Knowledge of the Law. **Jurist**, an Author that treats of Matters of Law; a Civilian, a Lawyer.

Juris Utrum, a Writ that lies for the Incumbent or Possessor of a Benefice, whose Predecessor has alienated his Lands or Tenements.

Juro, or **Jurour**, one of the Jury Sworn; a Jury-man.

Jury, (in Common-Law) a Company consisting of Twenty-four or Twelve Men, Sworn to enquire of the Matter of Fact, and declare the Truth, upon such Evidence as shall be deliver'd them touching the Matter in Question. In *England* there are three sorts of Trials, viz. one by Parliament, another by Rattel, and a third by Assize or Jury. In the General Assize, there are many Juries, of which one is call'd the *Grand Jury*, and the rest *Petty Juries*.

The **Grand Jury**, consists of Twenty-four grave and substantial Gentlemen, or some of the better sort of Yeomen, chosen indifferently by the Sheriff out of the whole County, to consider of all Bills of Indictment prefer'd to the Court; which they either approve by writing upon them *Billa Vera*, or disallow by *Indorsing Ignoramus*.

The **Petty Jury**, consists of Twelve Men, who are impannell'd upon Criminal and Civil Causes: Those that pass upon Life and Death, have such Matters refer'd to them as were approv'd of by the Grand Jury, and bring in their Verdict *Guilty* or *Not Guilty*; whereupon the Prisoner receives Judgment and Condemnation, or is Acquitted and set Free. In Civil Causes, the Jury, after due Consideration, bring in their Verdict, either for the Plaintiff or the Defendant; and in real Actions, either for the Demandant or the Tenant.

Clerk of the Juries, or **Curata Writs**, an Officer in the Court of *Common-Pleas*, who makes out the Writs call'd *Habeas Corpora* and *Distringas*, for Appearance of the Jury, after they have been return'd upon the *Venue facias*.

Jury-mast, (Sea-Term) when the Fore-mast, or Main-mast is broken down by a Storm, or lost in a Fight, the Mariners put some great Yard that is saw'd into the Step of the broken Mast, and fasten it into the Partners; fitting it with Sails and Ropes, so as to make a poor shift to sail and steer the Ship: And this is call'd a *Jury-mast*.

Jus, (*Lat.*) Law, Right, Equity.

Jus Coronæ, the Right of the Crown, which differs in many things from the general Law relating to the Subject.

Jus Curialitatis Angliæ. See *Courtesy* of *England*.

Jus Hereditatis, the Right of Inheritance. See *Heir*.

Jus Patronatus, (in *Canon Law*) the Right of presenting a Clerk to a Benefice; the same with *Advowson* in the Common Law.

Julquiamus, or **Hypocryamus**, the Herb *Elebano*, or *Hog-bane*.

Jussel, a Dish made of several Meats minced together.

Just, right, reasonable, righteous, upright, fit, fitting.

Just Divisors, (in *Mathematicks*) are such Numbers or Quantities as will divide a given Number or Quantity, and leave no Remainder: As if 6 be a Number propos'd, its just Divisors are 1, 2, 3, and 6. Every one of these Divisors, except that which is equal to the given Number or Quantity, is also call'd an *Aliquot Part*; which See.

To **Just**, or **Justle**, (*Fr.*) to run a Tilt.
Justs, Tiltings, or Combats on Horse-back, with Lances or Spears.

Juste-a-Corps, a Garment that reaches down to the Knees, fits close to the Body, and shews the exact Shape of it.

Justice, Justness, Right, Law, Equity, Reasonableness, upright Dealing; one of the Cardinal Vertues which may be defined to be a firm and constant Will, to render to every one what is his due.

Justice-seat, the highest Forest-Court, always held before the Lord-Chief-Justice in *Eyre* of the Forest, upon warning forty Days before; where Judgments are given, and Fines set for Offences, &c.

Justice, or **Justicer**, an Officer appointed by the King or Commonwealth, to do Right by way of Judgment.

Justice or **Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas**, is he who with his Assistants hears and determines all Causes at the Common-Law; that is to say, all Civil Causes between common Persons, as well Personal as Real; and he is a Lord by his Office.

Justice of the Forest, or **Justice in Eyre of the Forest**, is likewise a Lord by his Office, and the only Justice that can appoint a Deputy: He has the hearing and determining of all Offences within the King's Forests, committed against Venison or Vert. These are two in Number, one having Jurisdiction over all the Forests on the hither Side of the *Trent*, and the other over all beyond that River.

Justice, or **Chief Justice of the King's Bench**, is the Capital or Chief-Justice of *England*, and a Lord by his Office; which is more especially to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, *i. e.* such as concern Offences committed against the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the King; as Treasons, Felonies, Mayhems, &c.

Justices of Assize, such as were wont by a special Commission to be sent into this or that County, to take Assizes for the Ease of the Subjects: These Commissions of late Years have been settled and executed only in *Lent* and the long *Vacation*, when the Justices of both Benches go their Circuit by two and two, thro' all *England*, and dispatch their Business by several Commissions.

Justices in Eyre, those who were wont to be sent with Commission into divers Counties, to hear such Causes as were termed *the Pleas of the Crown*: And they were appointed for the Ease of the People, who otherwise would be oblig'd to come up to the King's Bench, if the Cause were too high for the County-Court. See *Eyre*.

Justices of Gaol-Delivery, such as are sent with Commission to hear and determine all Causes belonging to those that for any Offence are cast into Gaol or Prison.

Justices of Labourers, were Justices heretofore appointed to curb the Frowardness of Labouring-men, that would either be Idle, or exact unreasonable Wages.

Justices of Nisi Prius, are now the same with **Justices of Assizes**; for it is an usual Adjournment of a Cause in the Common-Pleas, to put it off to such a Day, *Nisi prius Justiciarum venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas Assizes*, *i. e.* Unless the Justices come before into those Parts to take Assizes: So that upon this Clause they are styl'd, **Justices of Nisi prius**, with respect to the Writ or Action they have to deal in.

Justices of Oyer and Terminer, are Justices deputed upon some special and extraordinary Occasions, to hear and determine some particular Occasions. See *Oyer and Terminer*.

Justices of the Pavilion, were certain Judges of a Pie-Powder Court of a singular Jurisdiction, which the Bishop of *Winchester* anciently authoriz'd at a Fair

kept at *St. Giles's Hill* near that City, by virtue of a Patent from King *Edward IV.*

Justices of the Peace, are worthy Persons appointed by the King's Commission, to maintain the Peace in the County where they dwell: Of these, such whose Commission has this Clause, *Quorum vos unum esse volumus*, &c. are call'd, **Justices of the Quorum**. See *Quorum*.

Justices of the Peace within Liberties, are such in Cities and Towns-corporate as the former are in any County; and their Authority or Power is altogether the same within their several Precincts.

Justices of Trespall-Baston, or **Trespall-Baston**, were certain Justices empower'd by King *Edward I.* to make Inquisition thro' the Realm upon all Officers; as Mayors, Sheriffs, Escheaters, &c. touching Extortion, Bribery, and Intrusion, into other Men's Lands; as also upon Barretors, Breakers of the Peace, and other Offenders: They were probably so call'd from the old *French* Word *Trailler*, *i. e.* to draw, and *Baston* a Staff, because they had a Staff deliver'd them as a Badge of their Office.

Lords Justices of the Kingdom, are the Regents or chief Governors of the Realm, during the King or Queen's Absence.

Justificements, a Law-word for all Things belonging to Justice.

Justiciary, one that administers Justice.

Justices, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the Dispatch of Justice in some special Cause, wherewith of his own Authority he cannot deal in the County-Court: This Writ particularly enables him to hold Plea of a great Sum, whereas by his ordinary Power he can hold no Pleas but of Sums under Forty Shillings.

Justifiable, that may be justified.

Justification, the Act of justifying, clearing, or making good. Among Divines, a justifying or clearing of Transgressors of the Sacred Laws, by the Imputation of Christ's Righteousness. In Common-Law, it is a shewing a good Reason in Court, why a Man did such a Thing as he is call'd to answer.

Justificators, (*Law-Term*) Compurgators, such as by Oath justify the Innocence, Report, or Oath of another: Also Jurymen, because they justify that Party for whom they give their Verdict.

To **Justify**, to clear one's self, to make his Innocency appear, to verify, to shew or prove, to maintain or make good. In *Divinity*, to make, or to declare innocent; to bring into a State of Grace. In a *Law-sense*, to give a Reason why such an Act was done; as, *To justify in a Cause of Replevin*.

To **Justify the Lines**, (*in the Art of Printing*) is to make them even.

Justinian, the Name of two *Roman* Emperors, the first of whom was famous, for causing the Civil Law to be collected into a Body, call'd the *Pandects* and *Code*; whence Students of that Science are styl'd *Justinianists*: The other was noted, for the great Wars he had with the *Saracens* and *Bulgarians*.

Justinians, a certain Religious Order, founded *A. D.* 1412. in the Abbey of *St. Justin* at *Padua*, by one *Lewis Balus*, a *Venetian*.

To **Justle**, to push, to run a Tilt.

Juster, a Term us'd by some, for the fruitful, congealing, saltish Quality of the Earth.

Justiz, Part of a Building that *justs*, or stands out farther than the rest.

Juvenalia, (*Lat.*) certain Games or Feats of Activity, in old Times celebrated at *Rome*, for the Health of Youth.

Juvenus, a young Bullock, or Steer.

Juvenile, Youthful; belonging to, or suitable to Youth.

Juvinility, Youthfulness; Heat, or Vigor of Youth.

Juverna, an ancient Name of *Ireland*.

Kurtangina, a Sort of Quincey, otherwise call'd *Cynanche*.

Kurt-Position, (in *Philos.*) Contiguity or Nearness; a ranging the small Parts of any mixt Body into such a Position, Order, or Situation, that the said Parts being contiguous, or lying close one to another, shall determine or shew a Body to be of such a Figure, or Quality; or to be endu'd with such Properties as are the natural Result of such a Configuration or Disposition of Parts.

Kyy, a creeping Plant that twines about Trees, and fastens upon Walls, not being able to support it self. It was anciently consecrated to the God *Bacchus*, upon Account of its cooling Quality, said to repress the Fumes of Wine.

Kwimpled, (old Word) muffled.

Kria, (*Gr.*) a Swelling of the Veins; the same with *Cirfos* and *Varix*.

Kria or **Krine**, a Sort of *Carduus*; an Herb which some call *Cameleon*.

Kron, a great White Bird of the Raven-kind.

Kynr, the Wry-neck, or Emmet-hunter, or as some say, the Wag-tail; a Bird.

K A

Karl-Cat, a Word often us'd in *Lincolnshire*, for a Male or Boar-Cat.

Kab or **Cab**, an *Hebrew* Measure containing three *English* Pints.

Kalendar and **Kalends**. See *Calendar* and *Calends*.

Kali or **Klasi-wort**, a Sea-Herb, of whose Ashes Crystal-Glasses and Soap are made. See *Alkali*.

Kantref, (*Welsh*) a Province or Division of a Country in *Wales*, containing a Hundred Towns. See *Cantred*.

Karera (among *Chymists*) the twentieth Part of a Drop.

Karite or **Carite**, a Name which our Monks in former times gave to the best Drink or strong Beer that was kept in their Monastery.

Karle, (*Sax.*) properly signifies a Man, with any Addition or Title; a Servant, a Clown. Whence *Buscarle*, a Sea-man; *Huscarle*, a Household-Servant, &c. And hence probably our modern Word *Churl* had its Original.

Karle-hemp, (Country-Word) the latter green Hemp.

Karob. See *Carob*.

Karrata *Frœni*, (in our old *Latin* Writers) a Cart-load of Hay, the same as *Carecta*.

Katharine. See *Catharine*.

Katzen-Silber, a Sort of Stone, which as they say, cannot be consum'd either by Fire or Water.

To **Kaw**, to cry as a Jack-Daw does.

To **Kaw** for **Breath**, to fetch one's Breath with much Difficulty.

Kay or **Key**, a convenient Place on the Shore, for the loading or unloading of Vessels; a Wharf.

Kayage, Toll or Money paid for Wharfage.

† **Keals**, (*Fr.*) Wooden Pins to play with, commonly call'd *Nine-pins*.

Keubars or **Cullars**, refuse Sheep taken out of the Flock.

To **Keckle**, (Sea-Term) to wind or twine some small Ropes about the Cable or Bolt-rope, to preserve them from galling in the Hawse, or in the Ship's Quarter.

Kecks, dry Stalks, or Sticks.

To **Kedge**, (among Sea-men) to set up the Fore-Sail, or Fore-Top-Sail, and Miffen, and so let a Ship drive with the Tide, letting fall, and lifting up the *Kedge-Anchor*, as often as Occasion serves; when in a narrow River they would bring the Ship up or down, the Wind being contrary to the Tide.

Kedgers or **Kedge-Anchors**, are small Anchors us'd in calm Weather, and in a slow Stream.

Keel, a Vessel for Liquors to stand and cool in.

Keel of a Ship, is the lowest and first Piece of Timber, which lies in a straight Line, in the Bottom of her Hull; being the *Basis* or Foundation, on which all the rest are fasten'd.

False Keel, a Second Keel which is sometimes put under the First, when a Ship is over-floaty, and rolls too much.

Bank Keel, is a deep Keel, which keeps a Ship well from rolling.

Keel-raking. See *Ducking at the Main Tard-arm*.

Keel-rope, a Hair-rope running between the Keelson and the Keel, from one End to the other, which serves to clear the Limber-holes, when they are choaked or stop't up with the Ballast, &c.

To **Keel**, (old Word) to cool.

Keelage, a Custom or Duty paid at *Hartlepole* in *Durham*, for every Ship coming into that Port.

Keellon, the Second Piece of Timber, which lies right over the Keel, and is fast bound together with strong Iron-Bolts.

Keen, Sharp, that cuts well; sharp or subtil, pricking, eager.

Keep, a strong Tower in the middle of a Castle or Fort, in which the Besieged make their last Efforts of Defence, as the *Keep of Windsor Castle*. Whence the Inner-fort of *Dover Castle*, built by *K. Henry II.* was call'd *The King's Keep*.

Keep your Hoof or **Keep her to**, an Expression us'd at Sea, when the Steer-man is directed to keep the Ship near the Wind.

Keeper of the Exchange and Mint. See *Warden of the Mint*.

Keeper of the Forest, otherwise called *Chief Warden of the Forest*, is he that has the principal Government of all things belonging to the Forest, and the Check of all the other Officers.

Keeper of the Great Seal of England, one of the chief Officers of the Kingdom, thro' whose Hand pass all Charters, Commissions, and Grants from the King, strenghten'd by the Great or Broad Seal, without which they are of no Force: He is a Lord by his Office, and one of the King's Privy Council; his Authority and Jurisdiction being in Effect the same with that of the Lord High-Chancellor.

Keeper of the Privy Seal, is likewise a Lord by his Office, and a Member of the Privy Council: Under his Hand pass all Charters sign'd by the King, before they come to the Broad Seal, and some Deeds that do not pass the Great Seal at all.

Keeper of the Touch, an Officer of the Mint, now call'd Master of the Assay.

Keepers of the Liberties of England. See *Custodes Libertatis Angliae*.

Keede or **Keever**, a kind of Tub or Brewing-Vessel, in which the Ale or Beer works before it is tun'd.

Keeg of *Surgeon*. See *Coy*.

Keiri or **Cheiri**, Wall-flower; a Plant, the Flowers of which are cordial and good for the Sickness; they also ease Pain, provoke the Courser, and expel a dead Child.

Keiver. See *Hans in Kelder*.

Kell or **Kelln**, a Place where Malt or Hops are dry'd, *Kell* is also the Caul or Skin that covers the Bowels.

Kellins, a kind of Substance like a White soft found in the Tin-Mines in *Cornwall*, next above that call'd *Spar*.

Kepp, a Substance made of Sea-wrack, a Weed laid on Heaps, dry'd and burnt, which being stir'd to and fro with an Iron-rake, grows thick and cakes together.

Keppelings, (old Word) a Brewer's Vessel.

Ken, as *within Ken*, i. e. within Sight or View.

To **Ken**, (*Sax.*) to know, to spy out at some distance.

Kenhelm, or **Kenelm**, a proper Name of Men, signifying *Defence of his Kindred*.

Kinks, (in Sea-Language) are Doublings in a Cable or Rope, when it does not run smooth as it is handed in or out: Also when any Rope makes Turns, and does not run clever in the Blocks or Pulleys, it is said *To make Kinks*.

Kennel, a Water-course, or Puddle in the Streets; also a Pack or Cry of Hounds.

To **Kennel**, a Term apply'd by Hunters to a Fox, when he lies in his Hole.

Kennets, a sort of coarse *Welsh* Cloth: In Sea-Affairs, small Pieces of Timber, nailed on the Inside of a Ship, to which the Ropes, call'd *Tacks* and *Sheats*, are belayed or made fast.

Kentred, (*Sax.*) a proper Name of Men, signifying bold Counsellor, answerable to *Thrasylbulus* in *Greek*.

Kenric, another proper Name, that signifies bold Commander, and answers to the *Greek Crataarchus*.

Kenwalph, or **Kenwulph**, (*i. e.* bold Helper) the Name of the Fifteenth King of the *South-Saxons*.

Keel-Stone, a Stone laid round the Brim of a Well.

Kechief, a kind of Linnen-Dress which old Women us'd to wear on their Head.

Keef, (old Word) a Notch in Wood.

Kermes, the Grain of the Scarlet-oak; being the chief Ingredient of a Confection call'd *Alkermes*. These Grains are of a binding Quality, and us'd with Success for Wounds, especially of the Nerves; as also against the Apoplexy, Palsy, &c.

Kern, an old *British* Word, signifying a Horn: Also an *Irish* Foot-Soldier, lightly armed with a Dart or Skene; a Vagabond, or strolling Fellow; a Country-Bumpkin.

To **Kern**, to corn, to powder, or salt.

Kernel-water, (among Confectioners) a sort of Liquor made of the Kernels of Cherries and Apricocks, pounded and steep'd in Brandy.

Kernelled Walls, Walls built with Cranies or Notches, for the better Conveniency of shooting Arrows, and making other Defence; according to which Method several Manor-houses in *England* were anciently fortify'd, after the Castles were demolish'd for preventing Rebellion.

Kers, the same as *Cresses*.

Kersey, a sort of coarse Woollen Cloth, made chiefly in the Counties of *Kent* and *Devon*.

Kersey Rudge-washer. See *Rudge-washed Kersey*.

Kesar, a Word which the ancient *Britons* us'd instead of *Cesar*; and is still taken in the same Sense for a King or Sovereign Prince.

Keutah, a *Hebrew* Coin, so call'd from its being stamp'd with the Image of a Lamb: the same as *Gerah*; which see.

Keutrel, a kind of Hawk; a Bird of Prey.

Keuch, a Vessel like a Hoy, but of a lesser Size.

Keutis, or **Keutis**, (in Sea-Affairs) small wooden Pins, upon which the Tackle and Sails are hung to dry.

Key, an Instrument to open a Lock: In *Musick*, a certain Tone, to which every Composition ought to be fitted or apply'd; said to be either Flat or Sharp, upon account of the flat or sharp Third which is join'd with it. The middle Stone of an Arch in Building is also call'd a *Key*: Also a Wharf for landing or shipping off Goods. See *Key*.

Key of a River or Haven, a Place where Ships ride, and are as it were lock'd in.

Keyage. See *Koyage*.

Keyle or **Keel**, a kind of Long Boat of great Antiquity, mention'd in *Stat. 23. H. 8.*

Keynard, (old Word) a Micher or Truant.

Keypus, or **Kepps**, (in ancient Deeds) a Guardian, Warden, or Keeper: Whence in the Isle of *Man*,

the twenty four chief Commoners, being as it were the Keepers of the Liberties of the People, are call'd *The Keys of the Island*.

Kibe or **Chilblain**, a painful Swelling often accompany'd with Inflammation, which happens more especially in the nervous and outward Parts, as the Heel, &c. being so much the more sensibly felt, as Air and Cold are more sharp and violent.

Kibbit, a Word sometimes us'd by *Chymists* for Sulphur.

Kibsey, a kind of Wicker-basket.

Kichar, a *Hebrew* Sum of Money. See *Chichar*.

Kichel, (old Word) a kind of Cake: Whence in old Times, God-fathers and God-mothers, when their God-children ask'd their Blessing, us'd to give them a Cake call'd *God's-Kichel*.

Kickhato, a *French* Ragoo, or Sauce; a trivial or slight Business.

Kidcrow, (Country-Word) a Place for a sucking Calf to lye in.

Kidder, or **Kidder**, a kind of Badger, or Huckster, one that carries Corn, dead Victuals, or other Merchandize up and down to sell.

Kidle, **Kidel**, or **Kedel**, (in ancient Deeds) a Wear or Dam in a River to catch Fish.

To **Kidnap**, to entice, or steal away Children.

Kidnapper, one that makes a Trade of decoying and spiriting away young Children, and others, to ship them for Foreign Plantations.

Kidney. See *Reins*.

Kidney-beans, a known kind of Pulse.

Kidney-wetch and **Kidney-wort**, several sorts of Herbs.

Kilderkin, a kind of liquid Measure, containing two Firkins, or eighteen Gallons.

Killow, a sort of Mineral Stone. See *Lapis Ceruleus*.

Kina, the Jesuits Bark. See *Cina*.

Kinburgh, (*Sax.* Strength and Defence of Kindred) a proper Name of Women.

Kinder, (among Hunters) a Company of Cats, &c.

King, (in *Saxon*, *Cyning*, or *Koning*) a Sovereign Prince, or chief Ruler; from the *Teutonick* Word *Konnen*, to know; upon account of the eminent Knowledge and Prudence with which he ought to be endu'd; or from *Konnen*, to have Power, because he has absolute Rule over the whole Land.

King of Herald, or **King at Arms**, a principal Officer at Arms, that has the Pre-eminence of the Society; of whom there are three in Number, *viz.* *Garter*, *Norroy*, and *Clarenceux*; which see in their proper Places.

King's Bench, the Court or Judgment-Seat, where the King of *England* sometimes us'd to sit in his own Person; and therefore it was moveable with the Court, or King's Household, and was call'd *Curia Domini Regis*, or *Aula Regia*. This Court is more especially exercised about Criminal Matters, and Pleas of the Crown: The President of it is the Lord Chief Justice of *England*, with three or four Justices Assistant; and its Officers are the Clerk of the Crown, a Prothonotary, and other inferior Ministers, Attorneys, &c.

King's Chill, a Disease; the Gift of curing which has been attributed to the Kings and Queens of *England* ever since the Time of *Edward* the Confessor.

King's Fisher, a Bird so call'd, because it feeds upon Fish, and has Blue Feathers resembling a King's Purple Robe.

King's Silver, that Money which is due to the King in the Court of *Common Pleas*, in respect of a License there granted for the passing of a Fine.

Clerk of the King's Silver, an Officer of the *Common Pleas*, to whom every Fine is brought, after it has been with the *Custos Brevirum*, and by whom the

the Effect of the Writ of Covenant is enter'd into a Paper-Book.

King-spear, an Herb, the Flower of which is good against the Poison of Asps.

King's Widow, a Widow of the King's Tenant in chief, who to keep the Land after her Husband's Decease, was oblig'd to make Oath in *Chancery*, That she would not marry without the King's Leave.

Kingdom, (in *Geogr.*) one or more Countries subject to a Sovereign Prince: Also a Term made use of by *Chymists*, who call the three Orders of Natural Bodies, *viz.* *Animal*, *Vegetable*, and *Mineral*, by the Name of Kingdoms.

Kingeld, Escuage, or Royal Aid.

Kintal, or **Quintal**, a Weight of one Hundred Pounds, more or less, according to the Usage of divers Nations. The *Kintal of Smyrna* is 123 Pounds, 3 Ounces, 9 Drams, or 120 l. 7 Oun. 12 Dr. but that of *Aleppo* is 465 l. 11 Oun. 15 Dr.

Kipe, a Basket made of Osiers, broader at Bottom, and narrow'd by degrees to the Top, but left open at both Ends; which is used for taking of Fish, particularly at *Ormore* in *Oxfordshire*, where this manner of Fishing is call'd *Kiping*, and *going to Kipe*.

Kipper-time, a Space of Time between the Festival of the Invention of the H. Cross, *May 3.* and Twelfth-Day; during which, Salmon-fishing in the River *Thames* was forbidden by *Rot. Parl. 50 Ed. 3.*

Kirat, an *Arabick* Word, signifying the Weight of Three Grains.

† **Kirk**, a Church; as, *The Kirk of Scotland*.

Kirtle, a kind of short Jacket.

Kit, a Pocket-Violin; a Musical Instrument: Also a Country-Word for a Pail.

Kit-floor, a particular Bed or Lay in a Coal-Mine; as at *Wednesbury* in *Staffordshire*; the fourth parting in the Body of the Coal, being one Foot thick, is termed the *Kit-floor*.

Kit-keys, the Fruit of the Ash-Tree.

Kitchen, a Room or Place where Meat is dressed, &c.

Clerk of the Kitchen, an Officer in a Nobleman's House, whose Business it is to buy in Provisions, keep the Accounts of Bills of Fare, &c.

Kite, a Bird of Prey.

Kite's-foot, a sort of Herb.

Kitta. See *Citta*.

Knack, a Toy; also a particular Skill or Faculty.

Knag, a Knot in Wood; the Branches that grow out in Hart's Horns, near the Forehead, are also call'd *Knags*.

Knapp, the Top of a Hill or rising Ground.

To **Knapp**, to snap, or break; to pick at: Among Hunters, the same as to *browse*, to feed upon the Tops of Leaves, Shrubs, &c.

Knapp-bottle, a sort of Herb.

Knapp-weed, an Herb somewhat like *Scabious*; good to stay Fluxes, Rheums, and Bleeding.

Knave, (*Sax.*) at first signify'd a young Son, or Boy; whence a *Knave-child*, *i. e.* a Male-child is distinguish'd from a Girl, in several old Writers: Afterwards the Word was commonly taken for a Servant-boy, and by degrees for any Serving-man; but it is now generally us'd in an ill Sense, for a crafty, deceitful Fellow; a Cheat or Shark.

Knave-line, a Rope in a Ship; one End of which being fasten'd to the Cross-trees under the Main or Fore-Top, comes down by the *Ties* to a Block or Pulley call'd the *Ramhead*: Its Use is to keep the Ties and Halliards from turning one upon another, as they are apt to do, when new, and first us'd.

Knocks, the Twisting of a Cable or Rope, as it is veering, or putting out.

Knees, (among *Herbalists*) those Parts which in some Plants resemble Knees or Joints. In Sea-Affairs, certain crooked Pieces of Timber, made use of to

fasten the Beams of a Ship to the Buttocks, being strongly bolted into both; and so call'd, because they are bow'd like a Knee: The Cut-water of a Ship is also call'd the *Knee of the Head*.

Knee-grass, a sort of Herb.

Knee-helm, a Shrub.

Knee-timber, Timber that is proper for making the Knees of a Ship.

Kneeling, or **Delwell**, a sort of small Cod of which Stock-fish is made.

Knell, a Passing-bell, the ringing of a Bell at the Departure of a dying Person.

Knottles, (among Seamen) are two untwisted Rope-yarns, join'd together with a Knot at each End, to bind or make fast a Block or Pulley, a Rope, or the like.

Knobels, or **Rebels**, small Pieces of Wood, nail'd on the Inside of a Ship, to which the Sheet-Ropes and Tacks are made fast.

Knight, (*Sax. Cnigt*) originally signifies a Soldier or Horseman in War; and those that were us'd to wait upon the Emperor in his Warlike Expeditions were call'd *Knechts*, *i. e.* Servitors, or lusty young Men. The Word is also taken for a Client or Vassal, especially one that holds his Lands by serving his Lord on Horseback: But it is now become a Title of Honour, bestow'd by the King on Persons whom for their eminent Worth or Valour, he thinks fit to single out from the ordinary sort of Gentlemen; and to raise them to a higher Degree of Dignity. Of Knights there are many sorts, but the most usual amongst us are these, *viz.*

Knights Bachelors, the lowest, but most ancient Order of Knighthood, deriv'd from the *Germans*; amongst whom it was an old Custom, That as soon as the State judg'd any of their young Men fit to manage Arms, and to undertake Martial Enterprizes, then in a full Assembly or Council, either one of the Princes, or the Father, or some other Relations of the young Man, furnish'd him with a Shield and Javelin, as the *Romans* us'd to give the *Virile Gown* to those whom they thought capable of Publick Employment; so that thenceforth from part of a Private House, he was accounted a Member of the Commonwealth. It was also an ancient Ceremony to honour Men with the Girdle of Knighthood, which he who receiv'd was solemnly to go to Church, and offering his Sword upon the Altar, to vow himself to the Service of God: Afterwards it became customary for Kings to send their Sons to the Neighbouring Princes, to receive Knighthood at their Hands. In Process of Time, besides the Sword and Girdle, gilt Spurs were also added for greater Ornament; whence in *Latin* they are styl'd *Equites Aurati*. The Word *Bachelors* some derive from the *French Bas Chevaliers*, as it were Knights of the lowest Degree; and others from *Battailer*, to combat or fight: They are also call'd *Knights* simply, without any other Addition.

Knight Banneret, from the *Dutch* Word *Bannether*, *i. e.* Lord or Master of the Banner, is a Knight made in the Field, with the Ceremony of cutting off the Point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner. These Knights are allow'd to display their Arms in the King's Army; and such as are created under the Standard, by the King personally present, take Place of Baronets. This Dignity was conferr'd at first by the Kings of *England* and *France*, on such Gentlemen as signaliz'd their Valour in two Royal Battels, or such as had Ten Vassals, and Means to maintain a Troop of Horse at their own Charge. Some say the first Original of it was from King *Edward III.*

Knight Baronet, a Combination of Title in regard the Baronetship is generally accompany'd with that of the Knighthood; but the latter was made a distinct Order by *K. James I.* who for certain Dis-

bursements towards the Plantation in *Ulster*, advanc'd several Persons to this Dignity, and made it Hereditary by his Letters-Patents. These Baronets were to have Precedency in all Writings, Sessions and Salutations, before all ordinary Knights Banneret, Knights of the *Bath*, and Knights Batchelors.

Knights of the Bath, an Order of Knights made within the Lifts of the Bath, and girded with a Sword in the Ceremonies of their Creation: These Knights were oblig'd to bath themselves the Night before, and observ'd several Religious Rites which usually belong to Hermits, and other Holy Orders. They take Place of Knights Batchelors, but come after Baronets.

Knights of the Carpet, are another Sort of Knights made out of the Field, and so call'd, because in receiving their Order, they commonly kneel upon a Carpet.

Knights of the Chamber, such Knights Batchelors as are made in Time of Peace, being usually *Knighthood* in the King's or Queen's Chamber, and not in the Field of Battel.

Knights of the Garter, or of St. George, an Order of Knighthood established by *K. Edward III.* as some say, upon Occasion of good Success in a Skirmish, wherein the King's Garter was us'd for a Token. Others affirm, That the King after many great Victories, dancing one Night with the Queen and other Ladies, took up a Garter that happen'd to fall from one of them; whereat some of the Lords smiling, the King said, That e'er long he would make that Garter be of high Reputation; and accordingly he founded this noble Order, giving them a Blue Garter decked with Gold, Pearl, and precious Stones, and a Buckle of Gold to be worn on the Left Leg only, with a Kittle, Crown, Cloak, Chaperon, Collar, and other magnificent Apparel: Afterwards King *Charles I.* for a farther Ornament, enjoind all the Companions of the Order, to wear on the Left Side of their upper Garment the Cross of *England*, incircled with the Garter and Motto, from whence round about are cast Beams of Silver, like the Rays of the Sun in full Lustre.

This most honourable Society is a College or Corporation, having a common Seal belonging to it, and consisting of a Sovereign Guardian, who is the King or Queen of *England*, Twenty Five Companions, being Noblemen of the Realm, or Princes of Foreign Countries, &c. There are also depending upon this Order Twenty Six poor Knights, who have no other sustenance, but their Allowance, and are call'd *Poor Knights of Windsor*, because the Seat of this College is *Windsor Castle*, with *St. George's Chapel*, and the Chapter-house in the same Castle; their Solemnities being perform'd on *St. George's Day, April 23.* The Officers belonging to this Order are the Prelate of the Garter, who is Bishop of *Salisbury*, the Chancellor of the Garter, the Register who is always Dean of *Windsor*, the principal King at Arms, nam'd *Garter*, and the Usher of the Garter, who is also Usher of the Prince's Chamber, and call'd the *Black Rod*.

Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, an Order of Knighthood that began about *A.D. 1120.* having their first Foundation and Abode at *Jerusalem*: Afterwards they had their Residence in the Island of *Rhodes*; whence they were driven out by *Solyman*, Emperor of the *Turks*, in 1523. and ever since their chief Seat has been at *Malta*, where they had done great Exploits against the *Turks*. There was one general Prior that had the Government of the whole Order in *England* and *Scotland*, with a Right to sit in the Lords House of Parliament, but towards the End of King *Henry VIII's* Reign, they were suppress'd for adhering to the Pope.

Knights of the Temple, or Knights Templars, were first appointed by Pope *Gelasus*; or, as others say, by *Baldwin II.* King of *Jerusalem*, *A. D. 1117.*

These Knights at first dwelt in Part of the Building that belong'd to the Temple of *Jerusalem*, not far from our Saviour's Sepulchre, where they charitably entertain'd Christian Strangers and Pilgrims, and in their Armour led them thro' the Holy Land to view such Things as were to be seen there; defending them from the Infidels: But at last, because they became vicious, and some of them fell away from Christianity; or rather for that they grew too powerful, the whole Order was abolish'd by Pope *Clement V.* in 1309. as also by the Council of *Vienna* in 1312. and their Possessions were given to the Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem*, and other Religious Orders.

Knights of the Shire, Two Knights, or other Gentlemen of Worth, chosen to serve in Parliament, by the Free-holders of every County that can lay out Forty Shillings *per Annum*. Formerly none but Knights were admitted to the Office; every one that had a Knight's Fee being constrain'd to take upon him the Order of Knighthood: But now Custom allows, that Esquires may be chosen, provided they be resident in the respective Counties, for which they are return'd.

Foreign Orders of Knighthood are these following, besides the Templars, and those of *Jerusalem*, before-mentioned.

Knights of the Annunciada, an Order of Knighthood founded in Memory of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*: It is an Order of *Savoy*, consisting of Fourteen Companions, who wear a Collar of Gold, with the Virgin's Medal, and these Letters engraven within the Links of the Collar, *F. E. R. T. viz. Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, relating to *Anadetus* the Great, who took the Island of *Rhodes*.

Knights of the Order of Austria and Carinthia, or of St. George, appointed by the Emperor *Frederick III.* first Arch-duke of *Austria*, *A. D. 1470.*

Knights of the Order of the Bloom-hower, founded by *St. Lewis*, King of *France*, with this Device, *Exaltat Humiles*.

Knights of Calatrava in Spain, an Order created by *Alonso IX.* King of *Spain*, in Favour of certain *Cavallero's*, who went in Devotion to relieve the Town of *Calatrava* against the *Moors*. Their Badge was a Red Cross on the left Side.

Knights of La Calza, or of the Stocking, a *Venetian* Order.

Knights of the Order of Christian Charity, made by *Henry III.* for the Benefit of poor Captains and maimed Soldiers.

Knights of the Dog and Cock, a *French* Order founded by *K. Philip I.* upon the Duke of *Montmorency's* coming to Court, with a Collar full of Stag's Heads, whereat there hung the Image of a Dog, the Emblem of Fidelity.

Knights of the Order of the Dragon, made in *Germany*, *A. D. 1417.* by the Emperor *Sigismund*, upon the Condemnation of *John Hus*, and *Jerom of Prague*.

Knights of the Elephant, an Order of Knighthood in *Denmark*.

Knights de l'Épi, i. e. of the Ear of Corn, or of the Ermine in *Armorica* or *Bretagne* in *France*, established by *K. Francis I.*

Knights de l'Étoile, or of the Star, another Order of Knighthood in *France*; the Companions of which have this Motto, *Monstrant Regibus astram*, i. e. the Stars shew a Way to Kings.

Knights of St. George, an Order of Knighthood in *Genoa*, the Third of that Title; the other Two being in *England* and *Austria*.

Knights of the Order of Genette, i. e. of the Horse-bit, the most ancient Order of Knighthood in *France*, founded by *Charles Martel*, after the Defeat of the *Saracens*, in a great Battel at *Tours*, *A. C. 783.*

Knights of the Golden Fleece, appointed by *Philip Duke of Burgundy*, upon his Marriage with

Isabel, the Daughter of *Portugal*. The Companions wear a great Collar of double Fusils, interwoven with Stones and Flints darting Flames of Fire, with this Device — *Ante ferit quam flamma micet*, to shew Swiftneſs and Fierceneſs: There are 30 Knights belonging to this Order, of which the K. of *Spain* is chief.

Knights of the Golden Shield, eſtabliſh'd by King *Lewis II.* on which Device was a Bend with this Motto, *Allons*; Let us go to the Defence of our Country.

Knights of the Half-moon or Crescent, created A. D. 1462. by *René*, Duke of *Anjou*, when he conquer'd *Sicily*, with this Motto, *Los*, i. e. Praise.

Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, an Order of Knighthood founded by *St. Helena*, a *British* Lady; and confirmed by the Pope, after ſhe had viſited *Jeruſalem*, and found the Croſs of our Bleſſed Saviour.

Knights of St. Iago or St. James, an Order that obſerve *St. Auguſtin's* Rule, and were ſettled under Pope *Alexander III.* Their great Maſter is next to the King in State, and has One Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Crowns for his Yearly Revenue.

Knights of the Barr, made by *Don Garcia*, King of *Navarre*; who, as he rode one Day a Hunting, came to a Cave, where he ſaw (as it is reported) an Altar with the Image of the *Virgin Mary*, and a Pitcher of Lillies; whereupon being moved with Devotion, he founded this Order.

Knights of Jeſus Chriſt, a *Portugueſe* Order of Knighthood.

Knights of the Lilly in Navarre, a *French* Order of Knighthood.

Knights of St. Magdalen, a *French* Order of Knighthood appointed by *St. Lewis* againſt Duels.

Knights of Malta. See, *Knights of the Order of St. John of Jeruſalem*, and *Knights of Rhodes*.

Knights of St. Maria de Mercede, or for the Redemption of Captives; a *Spaniſh* Order.

Knights of St. Mark, a *Venetian* Order of Knighthood.

Knights of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazaro, an Order founded A. D. 1119. of which the D. of *Savoy* was confirmed Grand Maſter by the Pope.

Knights of St. Michael the Archangel, a *French* Order eſtabliſh'd by King *Lewis XI.* in 1469. It conſiſts of Thirty Six Knights, of whom the King is the Chief.

Knights of the Militia Chriſtiana, an Order of Knights but lately ſet up in *Poland*.

Knights of Montella, an Order in the Province of *Valencia* in *Spain*.

Knights of Nova Scotia in the Weſt-Indies, were created by *James I.* King of *Great Britain*, and wear a Ribbon of an Orange-tawny Colour.

Knights of the Bear-tree, an Order in *Spain*, founded A. D. 1179. and afterwards call'd *Knights of Alcantara* in *Leon*.

Knights of the Porcupine, a *French* Order, whoſe Device was *Cominus eſt Eminus*; but *K. Lewis XII.* crown'd the *Porcupine* with another Motto, *Ultus Avos Troja*.

Knights of Rhodes, ſprung from the Hoſpitaillers or Knights of *St. John of Jeruſalem*, after they were forc'd out of the Holy Land; and having held that Iſland Two Hundred Years, they were driven out thence alſo by the *Turks*: But the Emperor *Charles V.* in 1529. gave them *Malta*, upon Condition to ſend him a Falcon yearly, as an Heriot or Acknowledgment, which is ſtill preſented every Year to the King of *Spain*.

Knights of the round Table, or *King Arthur's* Knights, a *British* Order of Knighthood, being the moſt ancient of any in the World.

Knights of the Rue, or of *St. Andrew*, a *Scotch* Order of Knighthood.

Knights du Saint Eſprit, or of the *Holy Ghoſt*,

created by the *French* King *Henry III.* at his Return from *Poland*, who was born and crown'd King on *Whitſunday*. This, though a modern Order, is now moſt us'd in *France*.

Knights of ſan Salbadoz in Arragon, a *Spaniſh* Order founded by *Alonſo VIII.* A. D. 1118.

Knights of St. Stephen, made by *Cosmo*, Duke of *Florence*, A. D. 1591.

Knights of the Sword and Baudrick, a *Swediſh* Order.

Knights Templar. See, *Knights of the Temple* and *Templars*.

Knights Teutonic, call'd *Mariani*, a mixed Order of Hoſpitaillers and Templars, upon whom the Emperor *Frederick II.* beſtow'd *Pruffia*, A. D. 1226. with this Proviſo, That they ſhould ſubdue the Infidels, which they did accordingly. They had at firſt Three Maſters, one in *Germany*, the ſecond in *Lief-land*, and the Third in *Pruffia*: But at laſt the Elektor of *Brandenburgh* became ſole Maſter and Comptroller of their Order. See, *Teutonic Order*.

Knights of the White, (in the Family of *Bourbon*) a *French* Order of Knights, who conſtantly bear this Motto, *Nemo me impune laceſſit*, i. e. None that provokes me goes away unpunished.

Knights of the Order of the Virgin Mary in Mount Carmel, appointed by King *Henry IV.* in 1607. and conſiſting of One Hundred *French* Gentlemen.

Knights of the Order of the White Eagle, created in *Poland* by King *Ladiſlaus V.* A. D. 1325.

Knights Erant, certain wand'ring Fabulous Knights, whoſe wonderful Exploits are related in Romances and feigned Hiſtories.

Knights, (in Sea-Language) are Two Pieces of Timber, in each of which go four Shivers, three for the Halliards, and one for the Top-ropes; and they are commonly made in ſhape of ſome Head: One of theſe call'd the Main-Knight, ſtands behind the Main-Maſt; and the other termed the *Fore-Knight*, is ſet behind the Fore-Maſt, upon the ſecond Deck.

Knight-Maſhal, an Officer of the King's Houſe, who has Jurisdiction and Cognizance of all Tranſgreſſions within the King's Houſe and Verge; as alſo of Contracts or Agreements made there, to which one of the Houſe is Party.

Knights Fee, ſo much Inheritance as is ſufficient to maintain a Knight with convenient Revenue, which in old Times was about 800 Acres: Such as had 20*l.* per Annum in Fee, or for Term of Life, according to Statute 1. E. II. might be compell'd to be Knights; but that Statute was repeal'd by 17. Car. I. It is alſo taken for the Rent that a Knight pays for his Fee, to the Lord of whom he holds.

Knights-ſervice, or *Chivalry*, an ancient Tenure, whereby ſeveral Lands were held of the King, upon Condition to bear Arms in his Service: This Tenure drew after it Homage, Eſcuage, Marriage, Wardſhip, and other Incumbrances, and therefore was wholly taken away by Statute 12. Car. II.

Knights-ſpur, a ſort of Herb.

Knights-Court, a Court-Baron, or Honour-Court held twice a Year under the Biſhop of *Hereford*, at his Palace; where the Lords of Manors and their Tenants, holding by Knights-ſervice of the Honour of that Biſhoprick, are Suiters.

Knights-Guild, an old Guild or Company in *London*, conſiſting of Nineteen Knights; which was founded by King *Edgar*, who gave them a Portion of void Ground lying without the City, now call'd *Portjoken-Ward*.

Knipperdollings, a Sect of Hereticks ſo call'd from the Name of their Ringleader, who appeared in *Germany* about the Time of *John of Leyden*.

Knoll, the Top of a Hill, a Word much us'd in the *Weſt*; eſpecially in *Herefordſhire*, as *Birchers-Knoll*, &c.

Knolls, a Word us'd in some Countries for Turneps.
Knolls of Peace, certain Mounds cast up by Men's Labour, in the Sheriffdom of *Stirling* in *Scotland*.

Knots, (among Sea-men) the Divisions of the Log-line: These are usually 7 Fathom or 42 Foot asunder: but they ought to be 50 Foot: They also use two sorts of Knots in their Ropes, *viz.* the *Bowling-knot* and *Wale knot*; which See.

Knots, a delicious sort of small Fowl well known in some Parts of *England*, and so call'd from *Conutus* the *Danish King*, by whom they were highly esteem'd.

Knott-grass, an Herb lying on the Ground, with long narrow Leaves like a Bird's Tongue. It is good against the Stone, Strangury, Bloody-flux, hot Swellings, fistulous Cancers, &c.

Knouten Men, a Name sometime given to the *Lollards*, or good Christians in *England*, who were counted Hereticks before the Reformation, for opposing the Corruptions and Errors of the Church of *Rome*.

Knut or **Knutl**, a Knot in Timber.

Knuttel, a Country-word for a Powdering-tub.

Kyrie Eleison, a Form of solemn Invocation us'd in the *Papish* Liturgy; as also in the *Latin* Translation of the Common-Prayer-Book of the Church of *England*; signifying in the *Greek* Tongue, *Lord have mercy upon us*.

Kyffe, (old Word) a Chest or Coffin, for Burial of the Dead.

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Laban, (*Heb.* white or shining) the Brother of *Rebecca*, the Wife of *Isaac*.

Labarum, (*Gr.*) the Standard of the *Roman* Emperors, carry'd before them in the Wars, and ador'd by the Soldiers. It was a long Spear, with a Staff set cross-way on the Top; from whence hung down a rich purple Standard, embroider'd with Gold, edg'd with Fringe, and beset with precious Stones. It may be taken for a Church-banner, Flag, or Streamer; or for any Standard, or a Royal Flag; as in the Tower of *London*, Keep at *Windsor*, &c.

Labdanum or **Ladanum**, a kind of sweet Gum sweating from the Leaves of a small Shrub, call'd *Cistus Ledon*, or *Syrian Cistus*, and us'd in Perfumes.

Label, a thin Brass-Ruler, with a small Sight at one end, and a Center-hole at the other: commonly us'd with a Tangent-line, on the edge of a Circumferentor to take Altitudes or Heights.

Labels, Ribbands hanging down on each side of a Miter, Crown, or Garland of Flowers: Also narrow slips of Paper or Parchment fasten'd to Deeds or Writings for hanging Seals: Any Paper joyn'd by way of Addition to a Will or Testament, is also call'd a *Label* or *Codicil*. In *Heraldry*, *Labels* are those Lines which hang down from the File in the top of an Escutcheon, and serve to make a Distinction for the Elder Brother.

Label, (*Lat.*) a Spot, Blemish, or Stain; a Fault or foul Mark; Ruin, Destruction, or Overthrow: Among *Surgeons*, it is sometimes taken for a standing or bur ching out of the Lips.

Labia Leporina or **Rostra Leporina**, Hare-lips; such Lips as by reason of their ill make are cleft, and do not come close together.

Labial Letters, (in *Grammar*) such Letters as chiefly require the use of the Lips in pronouncing them, and to form their due Sound.

Labia e Flowers, (among *Herbalists*) are those that have one or two Lips, some of which represent a kind of Helmet, or *Monk's Hood*.

Labrant, one that assists, attends on, or works under a *Chymist*, whilst he is about any Process or Experiment.

Labrattis, a Writ that lies against such, as not having wherewithal to live, refuse to serve; or against one that refuses to serve in Summer, where he serv'd in Winter.

Labratory, a *Chymist's* Work-house; a Room fitted for Chymical Operations, and furnish'd with Variety of Furnaces, Vessels and Instruments that are requisite in that Art.

Labrations, that works hard, or takes a great deal of Pains: Also that Pains must be taken about; painful, hard, toilsome.

Labour, Pains, Work, Toil, Drudgery, Difficulty, travel in Child-birth.

To **Labour**, to take Pains, to endeavour earnestly. A Ship is said to *Labour in the Sea*, when she rolls, tumbles, and is very unsteady, either a-hull, or under Sail.

† **Laboursome**, troublesome, toilsome.

Labrofulcum, (*Lat.*) a Swelling in the Lips. See *Cheilocaca*.

Labrum, a Bathing-tub, a Vat for Wine, Oil, &c. the brim or brink of a River or Ditch; also a Lip.

Labrum Menens, Fullers-weed or Teasel, the Water of which takes off Spots from the Face, and beautifies it.

Labrus or **Labrar**, a kind of ravenous Fish.

Labrusca or **Labruscum**, the Weed call'd *Wild-Vine*.

Labritum, a kind of Shrub, the Blossom of which Bees will not taste.

Labrynth, (*Gr.*) a Place anciently made with so many Turnings and Windings, that a Man once enter'd in, could not find the way out, unless by the help of a Guide, or of a clew of Thread to direct him; a Maze. Whence the Word is figuratively taken for any kind of Intanglement, or intricate Business.

Among *Anatomists*, **Labrynth** is taken for the second, or as some say, the third Cavity, or Hollow of the Ear in the Bone nam'd *Os Petrosum*, which consists of three winding semi-circular Pipes.

Lac, (*Lat.*) Milk, which is made by separating the Humor call'd *Chyle* from the Arterious Blood.

Lac Lunæ or **Flores Argenti**, (among *Chymists*) a kind of white Earth full of Pores, and apt to crumble, that may be dissolved in Water, which it will die with a Milky Colour.

Lac Sulphuris, a white Liquor made of Sulphur or Brimstone dissolved, and distilled Vinegar.

Lacca, a red transparent Substance, made as some say, by winged Ants; as Honey by Bees, and gather'd from a Tree of that Name, in *Bengala*, *Malabar*, &c. Also a kind of red Gum issuing from certain Trees in *Arabia*, of which the best Sealing hard Wax is made; often us'd in Painting and Varnishing.

† **Laceration**, a tearing, rending, or dismembering.

Lacerna, (*Lat.*) a kind of Garment worn by the *Romans* over their Gowns, like a Cassock, to keep off Rain and Cold; a Rocket, a Riding-coat.

Lacerta, a Lizard, a Newt or Eft: Also a kind of Sea-fish; in *Doomsday-Record*, it is taken for a Fathom.

Lacerta Aquatica, the Water-Lizard: an Insect.

Lacertus, the Arm, from the Elbow to the Wrist, the brawny or sinewy part of the Arm: Also a Lizard, or the *Basard-Mackerel* spotted like a Lizard.

Lachanum, (*Gr.*) all kind of Pot-herbs.

Laches, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) Negligence, Sackness; as *Laches of Entry*, *i. e.* a neglect of the Heir to enter.

Lachryma, (*Lat.*) a Tear shed in Weeping: In *Anatomy*, it is defin'd to be a Moisture separated by the Glandules, or Kernels of the Eyes, to moisten them; which if it be too much, it falls in drops, and is call'd *Tears*.

Tears. Among *Herbalists*, whatever drops out naturally, or is let out by cutting from any Part of a Plant; as Gum, Oil, Rosin, &c. is call'd *Lachrymæ*.

Lachrymæ Christi, a pleasant sort of *Italian Wine*, made of Grapes that grow in *Terra di Lavoro*, a fruitful Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Lachrymæ Jobi, *Job's Tears*, or *Gromwell*, an Herb.

Lachrymal Fistula. See, *Fistula Lachrymalis*.

Lachrymal Point. See, *Punctum Lachrymale*.

Lachrymales Ductus. See, *Ductus Lachrymales*.

Lachrymation, a weeping, or shedding of Tears; a dropping of Moisture, Gum, &c.

Lachrymatoꝝ, a Bottle or small Vessel to put Tears in, which the *Romans* use to place with the Urns of the Deceased.

Lacken, (old Word) contemned, or despised: Also extenuated, or lessened.

Lacker, a sort of Varnish, so call'd from *Gum Lac*, the principal Ingredient of it, and chiefly us'd in Imitation of Gilding, over a Ground of Leaf-silver, for Picture-frames, Coaches, Boxes, &c.

Lacker-Hat, a Hat made without stiffening.

Lackey, (*Fr.*) a Foot-man, Foot-boy, or Page; an ordinary Servant that follows his Master a-foot, and wears his Livery.

Laconicum, (*Gr.*) a dry Stove to sweat in, a Stew or Hot-house; so call'd because it was much us'd in *Laconia*, and the City of *Lacedæmon*.

Laconism, a short and pithy way of Speaking, such as the *Lacedæmonians* us'd.

Lactary, (*Lat.*) a Milk-House, or Dairy-House, for making or keeping Milk, Butter, Cheese, &c.

Lactation, the sucking of Milk from the Breasts, after the Manner of a young Child.

Lactea Febris, the Milk-Fever, which happens to Women in Child-bed.

Lactea Via. See *Galaxy* and *Milky-Way*.

Lactæal, belonging to Milk, milky; as, *The Lactæal Veins*, certain Veins which spread themselves all over the *Mesentery*, and are so call'd from their milky Substance. See, *Vasa Lactæa*.

Lactes, the small Guts, the Sweet-bread: Also the soft Roe, or Milt of Fish.

Lactifical, making or breeding Milk.

Lactuca, (*Lat.*) Lettice, an Herb that increases Milk, cools the Stomach, qualifies Choler, disposes to Rest, and affords good Nourishment.

Lactuca Spibatica, wild Lettice, or Hawk-weed.

Lactucella, the Herb Sow-thistle.

Lactucina, Wheals or Ulcers about the inward Parts of the Mouth, the same with *Apthæ*.

Lactumia, a crusted Scab on the Head. See *Achor*.

Lacuna, a Ditch in which Water stands, a Dike or Puddle; a Trench or Furrow for a Drain: Also a Gap or empty Place when any Thing is wanting in an Author. In *Anatomy*, *Lacune* are certain small Pores or Passages in the Neck of the Womb, especially in the lower Part of the Urinary Passage.

Lacunar, (in *Architect.*) the flooring or Planking above the Porticoes; a ciled Roof arched or fretted.

Lada, (in old Records) a Lath or Court of Justice: Also Purgation, or Acquittal by a lawful Trial: Also a Lade, Lading, or Course of Water.

Ladanum or *Landanum*. See *Labdanum*.

Ladders, (in a Ship) are of three sorts, viz. 1. the *Entering-Ladder*, in the Waste, made of Wood. 2. The *Gallery-Ladder*, made of Ropes, and hung over the Galleries and Stern, for entering by the Ship's Stern out of the Boat, when the Weather is foul. 3. The *Bolt-sprit-Ladder*, at the Beak-head, made fast over the Bolt-sprit, to get upon it, and only us'd in great Ships.

Ladle, a well known Kitchen Utensil. In *Gun-nery*, a long Staff with a Plate at the end of it, bow'd half round, and holding as much Powder as the due Charge of the Piece it belongs to; or else it is so proportion'd that two Ladle-fulls may Charge the Piece.

Lady, a Person of Quality's Wife, or Daughter.

Lady-lates, a sort of striped Grass.

Lady-traces, a kind of *Satyrion* or Rag-wort; an Herb.

Ladies Bed-straw, an Herb growing in dry Pastures, Clofes, and Meadows, with small Leaves, and yellow Flowers: It takes away Weariness after long Travel; and is good for the Sinews, Arteries, and Joynts.

Ladies Bolster, a Plant which, for its great number of small Branches and Leaves, is fit to make Bowers and Arbours even for Ladies.

Our Lady's Seal, an Herb otherwise call'd Black Briony, or wild Vine.

Ladies Cushion, a kind of Flower.

Ladies Pantle, an Herb with a very neat jagged Leaf almost shap'd like a Star: It is good to stay Bleeding, Vomiting, and Fluxes of all sorts.

Ladies Smock, a kind of Water-creffes, of whose Virtue it partakes, and is otherwise call'd *Cuckoo-Flower*.

Lafordswick, (*Sax.* old Law-Term) a betraying one's Lord and Master; Treason.

Lage, or *Lagh*, the Law; whence *Danelage*, *Merchenlage*, and *Saxonlage*; which See in their proper Places.

Lagan, or *Lagon*, such a parcel of Goods as the Sea-men in danger of Shipwrack cast over-board; to which they usually fasten a Buoy or Cork, that they may find them again. See *Flotson*.

Lageman, a legal Man, such as we call *Good Men of the Jury*; a Term often us'd in *Doomsday-Book*, and in the Laws of King *Edward* the Confessor.

Laghlite, *Lagglite*, or *Lahlite*, a Breach of the Law; and sometimes the Punishment or Fine imposed for breaking the Laws.

Lagochilus, (*Gr.*) he that has cloven Lips. See *Labia leporina*.

Lagophthalmus, one who has Hares-Eyes.

Lagophthalmy, a Disease in the Eyes which causes one to sleep like a Hare, with the Eye-lids open.

Lagopus, a delicate Bird about the *Alps*, with rough hairy Feet like a Hare; a white Partridge: Also the Herb Hare-foot, or Hares Cummin.

Laital, or *Laitick*, belonging to Lay-men, or to such as have not to do in the Ministerial Function.

A *Laitick*, one that is not engag'd in Ecclesiastical or Religious Orders.

Laines, (in *Masonry*), Courses or Ranks laid in the building of Stone or Brick-walls.

Lair, (a Term in Hunting) the Place where Deer harbour by Day.

Lair, *Laper*, or *Lieare*, a Place where Cattel usually rest, under some Shelter; the Ground being enrich'd by their Dung.

Lait-wite, *Lecherwite*, or *Legerwite*, (*Sax.*) a Penalty or Fine impos'd on those that commit Adultery, or Fornication; which Priviledge anciently belong'd to some Lords of Manors, with respect to their Vassals or Tenants.

Laity, (*Gr.*) the condition or Quality of Lay-men, or of those that have not taken upon them Holy Orders; the common People as distinguish'd from the Clergy.

Lake, a Kind of red Colour us'd in Painting. See *Simple*.

Lake, (in *Geogr.*) a Place of large Extent full of Water, encompass'd with dry Land, and not having any Communication with the Sea, unless it be thro' some great Rivers.

Lamb, a Sheep under a Year old.

Lamb's-lettice, and *Lamb's-tongue*, several sorts of Herbs.

Lambartite, (*Lat.*) a Medicine for the Breast, to be lick'd off the end of a piece of Licorish-stick.

Lambdacismus, (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) a fault in Speaking

speaking, when one insists too long upon the Letter *L*, call'd *Lambda* in Greek.

Lambent, (*Lat.*) licking with the Tongue; as, *Lambent Medicines*, i. e. such as are taken by licking off from the End of a Stick of Licorish, &c.

Lamboides, or **Lamboidal Suture**, (in *Anat.*) the hindermost Seam of the Skull, so call'd from its Shape, resembling the Greek Letter *Lambda*; or a Pair of Compasses.

Lambert, a proper Name of Men, signifying in Saxon, fair Lamb; or as others will have it, famous.

Lambeth, (in *Lambeth*) is a loamy or clayish Road a Town in *Surrey*, on the River *Thames*, noted for a stately Palace belonging to the Archbishops of *Canterbury*.

Lambkin, a young or little Lamb.

Lamby, (*Heb.* poor or humbled) the Son of *Methusael*, the first Man recorded in Holy Scripture to have had Two Wives.

Lamella, (*Lat.*) a little thin Plate of Metal: Among *Naturalists*, *Lamellæ* are the little thin Plates made by a Network of very small Fibres; of which the Shells of Shell-fish are compos'd.

To **Lament**, (*Lat.*) to bewail, weep, or mourn for; to bemoan, to take on grievously.

Lamentable, to be lamented, doleful, miserable, mournful, woful, pitiful.

Lamentation, a lamenting; bemoaning; or bewailing; a mournful Complaint, a sad Outcry.

Lamentine, or **Spanax**, the Sea-Cow, a Fish that is Eighteen Foot long, and delicate Food; its Head resembling that of a Cow. It has no Fins, but two short Feet, with which it creeps upon the Rocks and Shallows for Meat: See *Manati*.

Lamia, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) Hags, She-devils, or evil Spirits, who under the Shape of fair Women, entic'd Youth to devour them; but in Reality they are Sea-Monsters of so wide Jaws, and so venomous, that they can devour an armed Man.

Lammers, a sort of Ship-ropes. See *Lammers*.

Lamina, a Plate or thin Piece of Metal, a Slate, a thin Board or Plank: In *Anatomy*, *Laminæ* are the Plates or Tables of the Skull, two in Number; the outer being somewhat thick and smooth, the inner more hard and furrowed.

Lamium, Archangel or dead Nettle; an Herb, one Handful of which beaten up with Hogs Lard, dissolves King's-Evil Swellings in the Neck or Throat.

To **Lamish**, to baste one's sides, to drub or bang him.

Lammass-Day, the First of *August*, so call'd, as some say, because the Priests on that Day us'd to get in their Tithes-Lambs: Others take it from the Saxon Word *Laffness*, i. e. Bread-mass, it being kept as a Festival of Thanksgiving for the first Fruits of the Corn: It is also call'd *Gule* or *Yule* of *August*; which see.

Lamp, (*Gr.*) a small Utensil of Copper, Tin, or other Metal, for the burning of a Cotton-Wick, continually fed with Oil.

Lampadas, a kind of bearded Comet or Blazing-Star, resembling a Lamp or burning Torch; the Flame or Blaze of which sometimes runs tapering upwards like a Sword, and sometimes it is double or triple-pointed.

Lampas, **Lampyas**, or **Lampers**, a kind of Swelling in the Mouth of a Horse, so nam'd because it is cur'd by burning with a Lamp, or a hot Iron.

Lampetra, (*Lat.*) the Lampern or Lamprey; a Sea or River Fish.

Lampoon, a kind of drolling Poem or Pamphlet, in which any particular Person is treated with Reproach or abusive Language.

To **Lampoon** one, to expose one to Scorn in a Lampoon, Satyr, or Libel.

Lamprey, or **Such-Sort**, a sort of Fish, shap'd like a Serpent or Eel.

Lampyrans, (*Gr.*) Corn-fallet; a Weed growing amidst Corn; Nipples wort.

Lampyrus, a Glow-worm that shines by Night.

Lanus, or **Lanner**; a sort of Hawk, a Bird of Prey.

Lanata, (*Lat.*) Soap-wort, Cud-wort, or Fullers-weed; an Herb us'd by Fullers, in scouring Cloth.

To **Lance**, to scarify, or cut with a Lance.

Lances, (*Lat.*) a Lance, an offensive Weapon, much us'd of old, and made of a long Staff like a Pike, having a Point at the End armed with Iron.

Lancelot, a proper Name of Men, signifying in *Spanish*, a Lance or Spear.

Lanceplade, (*Fr.*) one that had the Command of ten Soldiers, the lowest Officer in a Foot-company, who is to assist the Corporal in his Duty, and supply his Place in Absence; and under Corporal.

Lancee, a Surgeon's Instrument us'd in the Letting of Blood, Scarifications, opening of Inflammations, &c.

To **Launch**, **Launce**, or **Launch**, to put a float a Ship or Boat out of a Dock, or from the Stocks or Place where it was built.

Lancier, a Lance-Man, or Soldier arm'd with a Lance.

Land, in a general and legal Signification, includes not only all kinds of Grounds; as Meadow, Pasture, Arable, Wood, &c. but also Houses, and all manner of Buildings; but in a more restrained Sense, it is taken only for plough'd Ground.

To **Land** a Land, (*Sea-Phrase*) to sail from it, just as far as you can see it.

Land-bill, (*Sax.*) a Charter or Deed, by which Lands or Tenements were made over or held.

Land-cape, an End or Point of Land, that stretches itself out into the Sea.

Land-cheap, an ancient customary Fine paid either in Cattel or Money, upon the alienating or selling of Land, in some peculiar Manor, or in the Liberty of some Borough: As at *Malden* in *Essex*, a Payment is still made of 13 *d.* in every Mark of the Purchase-Money for certain Lands and Houses sold in that Town.

Land-crabs, a sort of Crab good to eat, and very numerous in the Island of *Barbadoes*.

Land-fall, (in *Sea-language*) a falling in with the Land: Thus when the Sailers expect to see Land in a short Time, and it so happens; they say, *They have made a good Land-fall*, i. e. made or seen Land according to the Reckoning.

Land-gable, or **Land-gavel**, (in *Doomsday-Book*) a Tax or Rent issuing out of Land, a Quit-rent for the Soil of a House, or the Land on which it stood; the same with what they now call *Ground-Rent*.

Land-lay'd, (among *Sea-Men*) the Land is said to be *lay'd*, when a Ship is just got out of Sight of the Land.

Land-locked, shut in between the Land. When in a Road or Harbour, the Land lies so round a Ship at Anchor, that no one Point appears open upon the Sea; the usual Expression is, *That the Ship rides Land-locked*.

Land-leaper's-surge, a kind of Herb.

Land-loper, (*Dutch*) a Vagabond, one that runs up and down the Country.

Land-mark, a Boundary set up between Lands. Among Sailors, it is taken for any Mountain, Rock, Church, Wind-Mill, or the like, whereby the Pilot knows how they bear by the Compass.

Land-Pike, a Creature in *America*, like the Fish of the same Name; but having Legs in stead of Fins, with which it crawls; it only upon the Grounds. These Creatures lurk about the Rocks, and are fe-

dom seen but towards Night, when they make a Noise more sharp and grating than Toads.

Land-shut-in, When another Point of Land hinders the Sight of that which a Ship came from, then the Seamen usually say, *The Land is shut in*.

Land-tenant, (in the Statute-Laws) he that actually possesses Land, or has it in his manual Occupation.

Land-to, (among Mariners) When a Ship is so far off from the Shore, that they can but just discern Land, she is said, *To lye Land-to*.

Land-turn, a Gale of Wind; the same off the Land by Night, as a Breeze or Sea-turn is off the Sea by Day.

Land, (in old *Latin* Records) an open Field without Wood.

Landmeasures, Measures of Land anciently so call'd.

Landtrecta, (old Law-Term) those Services and Duties, which in the *Saxon* Times were laid upon all that held Land; such Rights only as being distinguish'd from other Services charg'd the very Land, whoever possess'd it, either Clerk or Layman, and were Threefold, *viz. Expedition, Burghbote, and Brigbote*; which see in their proper Places.

Landgrave, one that has the Government of a Tract of Land, or Province in *Germany*; a Count, or Earl.

Landgraviate, the Territory or Jurisdiction of a Landgrave.

Landress, a Washer-woman.

Landry, an Office, or Place in a Person of Quality's House, where the Linnen is wash'd.

Landskip, a Description of the Land; as Hills, Valleys, Woods, Rivers, Towns, &c. in a mixt Picture, or Drawing, which contains a Representation both of Persons, and of a Country, or some Part of a Country; so that the Persons are termed the *Argument*, and the Landskip the *Parergon*, or By-Work.

Lane, a narrow Street, or Passage, a Way hedg'd about; narrow Pass for Soldiers.

To **spake a Lane**, (in Military-Affairs) to draw up Men in Two Ranks, facing one another; as on the Sides of a Street, for any great Person to pass thro', or sometimes for a Soldier to run the Gantlet.

Langrel, or **Langrel-shot**, (in Gunnery) a kind of Shot that runs loose with a Shackle or Joint in the middle, which is to be shortned when put into the Piece, and spreads it self after it is discharg'd, having half a Bullet of Lead or Iron at each End: This sort of Shot is us'd at Sea, to cut the Enemies Rigging, &c.

Language, (*Lat.*) Tongue, or Speech; a set of Words upon which a particular Nation is agreed, and which they make use of to express their Thoughts.

Langued, **tongued**, a Term us'd in *Heraldry*, for representing the Tongue of any living Creature; as, *Langued Gules, Azure, &c. i. e.* having the Tongue of a red or blue Colour.

Languid, languishing, weak, faint.

To **Languish**; to live in a daily Decay of Health and Strength; to fall away, or droop, to consume, or pine away.

Languishment, a languishing, decaying, or drooping.

Languor, Faintness, Feebleness, Weakness; Want of Strength, or Spirit.

Lanigerous Trees, (among *Herbalists*) those sort of Trees that bear a woolly, downy Substance; as the black, white, and trembling Poplars, Willows, and Osiers of all kinds.

Lanio, (*Lat.*) a Butcher, a Slaughter-Man; also the Butcher-bird, or Adder-bird.

Lanis de crescentia Wallie traducendis ab-que Custumia, a Writ that lies to the Customer of a Post, for allowing one to pass over Woods with-

out Custom, because he has paid the Custom in *Wales* before.

Lank; slender or slim; that hangs flat down, limber.

Lanner. See *Lanar*.

Lanners, **Lamiards**, or **Lamiers**, a sort of small Ship-ropes that are let into the Blocks or Pulleys call'd *Dead-Mens-Eyes*, and serve to slacken or make stiff the Shrowds, Chains, and Stays: That Rope which fastens the Stopper of the Halliards to them, is also termed a *Lanner*.

Lanspasade. See *Lancepafade*.

Lansquenet, a *German* Foot-Soldier, anciently so call'd; also a kind of Game at Cards.

Lanctium, (in old *Latin* Records) the Lantern, Cupulo, or Top of a Steeple.

Lantern, or **Lantern**, a well known Utensil, made of Horn or Glass, in which is put a lighted Candle to keep it from Wind or Rain.

Magical Lantern, a small Optical Instrument, that shews by a gloomy Light upon a white Wall, Hobgoblins and Monsters so hideous, that those who are ignorant of the Secret, believe it to be perform'd by Magick Art.

Lanuginous, (*Lat.*) cover'd with Cotton or soft Hair, soft like Wool or Cotton; downy, mossy.

Lanugo, Down, Moss; the soft Wool, Cotton, or Furr, upon some Fruits and Herbs; as on Apricocks, Peaches, Cherry, Mullein, &c. also the downy Feathers of Birds: Also the soft tender blairs that first appear on the Face of young Men.

Lapathum, or **Drylapathum**, common Dock, an Herb; the Leaves, Seeds, and Root of which are of great Use in Physick.

Lapathum Rubrum, or **Lapathum Sativum**; red Dock, or Blood-wort; which opens Stoppages of the Spleen and Liver, stays Fluxes, and purifies the Blood.

† **Lapidable**, marriageable, or fit for a Husband.

Lapidary, belonging to Stones; as *Lapidary Verses*; *i. e.* such as are made for Epitaphs, and cut on Stone-Monuments; being of a middle Nature between Verse and Prose.

A **Lapidary**, one that polishes, cuts, or sets precious Stones; a Jeweller.

Lapidation, a stoning, or putting to Death with Stones hurl'd or slung; a Punishment us'd among the ancient *Jews*.

Lapidescent, (among Naturalists) that is capable of turning a mixt Body into Stone; as, *Lapidescent Waters*, *i. e.* those Waters which being fill'd with a great deal of stony Matter dissolved in them, cover Rushes, Leaves, Grass, Sticks, &c. all over with a stony Coat, and seem to change them into perfect Stone.

Lapidification, (in *Chymistry*) is the turning any Metal to Stone, by dissolving it in some corrosive Spirit, and then boiling the Dissolution to the Consistence of a Stone.

Lapidulum, (*Lat.*) a Surgeon's Instrument to draw a Stone out of the Bladder.

Lapis, a Stone, a Pebble.

Lapis Admirabilis, an artificial Stone, so call'd by Reason of its great Virtues; being made of White Vitriol, Salt-peter, Allum, Sal-Armoniack, &c. It is good for Wounds, Scorbutick Ulcers, and Caracrafts of the Eyes; stops a Gangreen, stanches Blood, &c.

Lapis Armenus, a light brittle Stone of a blue Colour, inclining to green; and so nam'd, because it was first brought from *Armenia*; but it is now found in several Parts of *Germany*, and prescrib'd by Physicians to purge Melancholick Humours.

Lapis Calaminaris. See *Cadmia*.

Lapis calculeus Anglicus, a kind of Mineral Stone, found in *Lancashire*, which is us'd for drawing

ing Lines; and call'd *Kilow* by the Inhabitants.

Lapis Crucis, the Cross-Stone, which is of two sorts; one on an ash-colour'd Ground shews a White Cross, and the other has a black or a purple Cross.

Lapis Hematites, the Blood-stone, a certain reddish Stone very effectual for the stopping of Blood.

Lapis Infernalis, the Infernal Stone; a kind of caustick Composition, otherwise call'd the *Silver-Cautery*. See *Cautery* and *Infernal Stone*.

Lapis Judaicus, a little round Stone found in *Judea* and *Silesia*, of the Shape of an Olive, with Lines or Streaks so equally distant, as if they were artificially made by a Turner. This Stone pounded in a Mortar, and taken inwardly, breaks the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder.

Lapis Lazuli, a kind of Azure or Sky-colour'd Stone, of which the Blue Colour call'd *Ultramarine* is made: One sort of it is brought from the *Eastern Countries*; the other from *Germany*, and both much us'd in Physick.

Lapis Limacis, the Snail-stone; a little White Stone, of an Oval Figure, found in the Head of those Snails that are without Shells, wandering about in Fields, and Places under Ground.

Lapis Lapis, a Stone of a Sapphire-blue Colour, like Indigo, with a kind of Transparency: It is very hard, sharp, and biting; so that if never so little be put to the Tongue, it makes an Ulcer: Upon which account it is much us'd to cleanse foul and pocky Ulcers, to eat away proud Flesh, &c.

Lapis Medicamentosus, an artificial Stone made of Colcothar, or calcined Vitriol, Litharge, Allum, Bole-armenick, &c. It is so call'd by way of Excellency, upon account of the good effects it produces, as to stop the running of the Reins, to cleanse the Eyes in the Small-Pox, to stanch Blood, &c.

Lapis Nephriticus, a Stone of great Efficacy against the Stone in the Kidneys, if but bound to one's Arm. It is of a Green and Milk-white Colour mixed, and is brought from *New Spain*.

Lapis Opprobrii. See *Opprobrii Lapis*.

Lapis Perccatum. See *Perccatum Lapis*.

Lapis Prunelle. See *Sal Prunelle*.

Lapis Tutiz. See *Tuty*.

Lappa, a Burr, a Clot-burr.

Lappago, an Herb call'd Maiden-lips, Shepherd's Rod, or Teasel.

Lappice, (a Term in Hunting) when Gray-hounds open their Mouths in their Course, or Hounds in the Leash or String.

Lapsana (*Lat.*) wild Cole-worts, or Dock-crefs.

Lapse, a Slip, or Fall: In a Law-sense, a Benefice is said to be in *Lapse*, or *Lapsed*, when the Patron that ought to present thereto within 6 Months after it is voidable, has omitted, or let slip the Opportunity; upon which Default, the Ordinary has a Right of collating to the said Benefice.

Lapsed, fallen, forfeit by such a Lapse: In Divinity, fall'n from the State of Innocency; as, *The Lapsed Condition of Man*.

Lapwing, a Bird, so call'd from the often clapping of its Wings.

Laquear, (*Lat.* in *Architect.*) a Roof, the inward Roof of a House; the Roof of a Chamber embowed, channelled, and done with Fret-work.

Laqueus, (*Lat.*) a Snare, or Gin; a Halter, or Cord, to hang or ensnare one with: In *Surgery*, a sort of Bandage so tied, that if it be drawn together, or press'd with Weight, it shuts up close; its Use being to stretch out broken or disjointed Bones, to keep them in their Places, when they are set, and to bind the Parts close together: In *Anatomy*, the Navel-string, the same as *Funiculus*; which See.

Lararium, (among the *Romans*) a private Chapel in a House for the Household-Gods, call'd *Lares*.

Larboard, (Sea-Term) the Left-hand Side of a

Ship, or Boat, when one stands with his Face toward the Stem or Head. See *Port*; and to *Port the Helm*.

Larboard-Watch. See *Watch*.

Larboard the Helm. See *Port*.

Larceny, (*Fr.* in Common Law) a wrongful taking away or stealing of another's Goods, which is of two Sorts; 1. *Great Larceny*, otherwise simply call'd *Theft*; when the Goods stol'n exceed the Value of Twelve Pence, which is Felony. 2. *Petty Larceny*, when the Thing stol'n is under that Value.

Larch-tree, a lofty Tree, so call'd from *Larissa*, a City of *Thessaly*, where it was first known. It has Leaves like a Pine-tree, and bears a kind of Mushroom call'd *Agarick*, which is of an enlivening Quality, and of which that excellent Purging Pill is made, call'd *Hiera cum Agarico*. The Gum of this Tree is that sort of Turpentine, which is commonly call'd *Venice Turpentine*.

Lard, Hog's-grease, or the Fat of a Hogs's Belly, beaten, and melted, or tried up.

To **Lard** Meat, to stuff it with thin Slips of fat Bacon; as, *To lard a Hare, Capon, &c.*

Larbarium, (in old *Latin* Records) the Larder, or Office in a Nobleman's House, where the Lard and Victuals are kept.

Larderarius Regis, the King's Larderer, or Clerk of the Kitchen.

Larding-Sponey, a small yearly Rent paid in the Manor of *Bradford* in *Wiltshire* to the Marquis of *Winchester*, the Lord of it: The Word seems to import a Commutation or Exchange, for some customary Service of carrying Salt or Meat to the Lord's Larder.

Lardoon, a small Slip of Bacon proper for Larding.

Lare, a Turner's Wheel.

Lares. See *Lararium*.

A Large, the greatest Measure of Musical Quantity; one Large containing two Longs; one Long, two Briefs; and one Brief, two Semi-briefs: But the *Large* and the *Long* are now of little Use, as being too long for any Voice or Instrument (the Organ only excepted) to hold out to their full Length.

To **Large**, (among Seamen) the Wind is said to large, when it blows a fresh Gale.

To **Go-large**, is when a Ship goes right before the Wind; to which purpose the Words of Command to the Steerman, are, *Ease the Helm, No near, Bear up*. See *Lasking*.

Largess, (*Fr.*) a free Gift bestow'd upon any one; a Dole, or Present.

Laricina, (*Lat.*) the Gum call'd Turpentine.

Larix, the Larinch-tree, or Larch-tree, that yields Turpentine.

Lark, a well known Singing-Bird.

Lark-spur, a Flower of which there is great Variety, much esteem'd among Florists.

Larmier, (in *Architect.*) a flat square Member, which is plac'd on the Cornice, below the *Cymatium*, and jets out farthest; the Eaves or Drip, so call'd from the *French* Word *Larme*, i. e. a Tear; in regard that it causes the Water to fall at a Distance from the Wall, Drop by Drop; or, as it were, by Tears.

Larrons, or **Larong**, (*Fr.*) a Law-Word for Thieves; and *Petty Larrons* in Stat. 18. Ed. 2. are such as steel Geese, Hens, &c.

Larvæ, (*Lat.*) Ghosts of wicked Men wandering up and down after their Death; Phantoms that fright good Men, and torment the Wicked.

Larus, (*Gr.*) the Gull, or Sea-cob; a Bird.

Larus Piscator, the Fisherling, or plunging Gull, of which sort there are Flocks about the River *Suvern*.

Laryngotomia, (in *Surgery*) a cutting or opening of the Wind-pipe, to prevent Choking in a Quinsey; the same with *Bronchotomia*.

Larynx,

Larynx, the Throat; properly the Head or Top of the Wind-pipe, by which the Breath is drawn, and the Voice formed.

Lag, **Laas**, or **Lace**, (old Word) a Gin, or Snare.

Lascivious, wanton in Carriage, loose in Behaviour, especially with Women; lecherous, lustful.

Laserpitium, (*Lat.*) Laser-wort, an Herb; the best sort of which grows in *Africa*, and yields the Gum call'd *Laser*.

To **Lash**, to whip, or scourge: In Sea-Affairs, when any thing is bound up to the Ship's Side, as Pikes, Muskets, or a Butt of Water or Beer to the Main-mast; or when any Pieces of Timber, or spare Top-masts are made fast to the Ship without board; such a Fastening is termed *Lashing*.

Lashers, those Ropes which bind fast the Tackles, and the Breechings of the Ordnance, when they are haled, or made fast within board.

Lask, a Disease causing an immoderate Looseness of the Belly.

Lasking, (Sea-Term) when a Ship sails neither by a Wind, nor directly before the Wind, but as it were quartering between both, she is said to *go lasking*; which is all one as *Veering*, or *going with Quarter Winds*, or *going Large*, or *going Roomer*.

Lassitude, (*Lat.*) Weariness, Faintness: Also a Heaviness of the Limbs, or a Stoppage of the Animal Spirits in the Nerves and Muscles, which prognosticates some approaching Sickness.

Lassitudo Ulcerosa, (among Physicians) a Symptom that usually attends the cold Fit of an intermitting Fever, consisting in a Soreness and Weariness of all the Joints and Bones.

Last, a Burden; a certain Weight or Measure; as a Last of Cod-fish, *i. e.* 12 Barrels: Of Corn, 10 Quarters: Of Gunpowder, 24 Barrels: Of Herrings, 20 Cades: Of Hides, 12 Dozen: Of Leather, 20 Dickers: Of Pitch or Tar, 14 Barrels: Of Wool, 12 Sacks.

Also **Last**, in the Marshes of *Kent*, signifies a Court held by 24 Jurats, summon'd by the Bailiffs of it, wherein they make Orders, lay and raise Taxes, impose Penalties, &c.

Last Heir, (Law-Term) he to whom Lands fall by Escheat, for want of Lawful Heirs, *i. e.* either the King, or the Lord of the Manor in some Cases.

Lastage, or **Lastage**, a Custom challenged in some Markets or Fairs for carrying of Things: Also a Duty paid for Wares sold by the Last; it is also sometimes taken for the Ballast of a Ship.

Latches of a Clock, those Parts which wind up and unlock the Work.

Latches, or **Laskets**, (in Sea-Affairs) are small Lines sown into the Top-sails, call'd Bonnets and Drablers in form of Loops; so that by these, the Bonnets are laced to the Courses or plain Sails, and the Drablers to the Bonnets.

Latent, (*Lat.*) lying hid.

Latent Cancer. See *Cancer Primitive*.

Lateral, belonging to the Sides of any thing, side-ways; as *Alateral Motion*.

Lateral Equation, (in *Algebra*) such an Equation as has but one Root; whereas every Quadratick Equation has two, every Cubic three Roots, &c.

Judge Lateral, one that assists and sits on the Bench with another Judge; an Assessor.

A **Latere**, (*Lat. i. e.* on the Side) as *Legates a Latere*, a Title given to those Cardinals whom the Pope sends to the Courts of Foreign Princes, as it were Counsellors always at his Elbow.

Lateward, that is, of the latter Season, as *Lateward-Hay*, or *Later-Math*.

Lath, a thin Piece of cleft Wood; a Turner's Instrument. Also a Country-Word for a Barn.

Lathe, (*Sax.*) a great Part or Division of a Coun-

ty, sometimes containing three or more Hundreds; as in *Kent* and *Suffex*.

Lathiege, or **Leitgrebe**, an Officer under the Saxons, who had Jurisdiction over a considerable Part of a County, *viz.* three or more Hundreds or Wapentakes, and whose Territory was call'd a *Leit* then or *Leid*.

Lathyr, or **Lathyrus**, (*Gr.*) a sort of Spurge; an Herb.

Lathyrus, Pease everlasting; a kind of Pulse.

Laticlavium, or **Latus Clavus**, (among the Romans) a Tunick or Coat trimm'd with broad Studs or Buttons like the Head of a Nail. It was a Garment of Distinction, and a Badge of the Senatorian Order. See *Augustus Clavus*.

Lattin, (old Word) an Interpreter: Also the proper Name of several Great Families; and of a Town and Barony in *Buckinghamshire*.

Latin, or **Latine**, the Language formerly spoken in *Rome*, and now common to all Learned Men.

Latine Festa, certain Feasts first appointed by *Tarquinius Superbus*, King of *Rome*, and kept four Days together; during which, Sacrifices were solemnly offer'd to *Jupiter Latiaris*, for preserving the Union between the *Latins* and *Romans*.

Latinism, a speaking or writing according to the Propriety of the *Latin* Tongue; a *Latin* Expression.

Latinist, one skill'd in the *Latin*.

To **Latinize**, to express one's self after the manner of the *Latins*, to give a *Latin* Termination to a Word.

Latior, (in *Philos.*) the translating or moving of a Natural Body from one Place to another in a right Line; being much the same as *Local Motion*.

Latissimus Dorsi, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Arm, which takes its Name from large Size, in regard that with its Partner it covers the whole Back: It arises chiefly from the seven lower Spines of the *Vertebra*; or turning-joint of the Chest, and all those of the Lines, and is insert'd by a short, but strong Tendon to the Shoulder-bone: This Muscle is otherwise call'd *Anscliptor* and *Tersor*.

† **Latitancy**, or **Latitancy**, a lurking, or lying hid.

Latitat, a Writ, whereby all Men in Personal Actions are call'd originally to the *Queen's Bench*: The Name is taken, as supposing the Defendant to lurk, or lye hid; so that being serv'd with this Writ, he must put in Security for his Appearance at the Day appointed.

Latitude, Breadth, Largeness, Wideness.

Latitude of a Place, (in *Geogr.*) is an Arch of the Meridian Circle, comprehended between the Equinoctial and the Zenith of the Place: Or it is an Arch of the Meridian, contain'd between the Pole and the Horizon, and therefore call'd the *Pole's Height*: This Distance of any Place either *North* or *South* from the Equinoctial, being number'd on the Meridian 90 Degrees both Ways, is mark'd on the Sides of all Maps, and termed *Northern* or *Southern Latitude*.

In Navigation, **Latitude** is the Distance of a Ship from the Equinoctial, either *North* or *South*, which is likewise counted on the Meridian: And whenever a Ship sails to or from the Equinoctial on either side, her Way thus gain'd is call'd her *Difference of Latitude*.

Latitude of a Star, (in *Astron.*) is the Space that any Star or Planet does at any time go from the Ecliptick; being an Arch of a Circle of Longitude, reckon'd from the Ecliptick, towards either of its Poles.

Northern Latitude of a Star, is its Distance from the Ecliptick, towards the *Arctic* or *North* Pole; and **Southern Latitude** is the Distance of that Star from the Ecliptick, towards the *Antarctic* or *South* Pole.

Apparent

Apparent Latitude, is the Distance of the apparent, or seeming Place of any Planet from the Ecliptick; and **True Latitude** is the Distance of its real Place from the same Ecliptick.

Latitudinarian, one that takes too great a Liberty in Point of Religion, whose Principles and Practices are too loose.

Latrant, barking; as *A Latrant Writer*, an Author that does nothing but bark and snarl at others.

Latrocination, a Practice of robbing.

Latrocinium, (*Lat.*) Larceny, Theft, Robbery. In our old Charters, the Word is often us'd for the Liberty or Privilege of adjudging, and executing Thieves.

Latten or **Lattin**, Iron tinn'd over.

Latus, a Side, a Flitch; also a huge Fish peculiar to the River *Nile*, which is often of Two Hundred Pounds Weight.

Latus Clavus. See *Laticlavium*.

Latus Prismaticum, (in *Conick* Sections) a Right-line drawn thro' the *Vertex*, or Top of the Section, parallel to the Base of the Triangular Section of the Cone, and within it.

Latus Rectum, the same as the *Parameter*; which See.

Latus Transversum, (in an *Hyperbola*) is a Right-line lying between the *Vertex's* of the two opposite Sections; or that part of the Common Axis, which is between the *Vertex's* of the Upper and Lower Cone.

Lavamentum, a Fomentation; the same as *Fotus*.

Lavatorium, (in old Records) a Laundry, or Place to wash in.

Lavation, a Washing; chiefly understood of Metals and Minerals, Scans'd from their Filth, by washing them in Water, or some other Liquor.

Laud, Praise, Commendation; a Word now not much in Use.

Laudable, worthy of Praise, or Commendation; commendable, to be commended.

Laudanum or **Opiate Laudanum**, a Medicine, so call'd from its excellent Qualities; being an Extract of the finer and purer Part of Opium, drawn in Water, and Spirit of Wine, and then reduc'd to its due Consistence.

Laudes or **Lauds**, a Form of Thanksgiving us'd amidst the Morning-Prayers of the *Roman* Church.

Laudum, (in ancient Deeds) a decisive Sentence, Determination, or Award of an Arbitrator, or chosen Judge.

To **Lave Water**, to throw it out.

To **Lave a Design**, (a Term in Painting) to do over a Picture with Wash; to refresh, or touch it up.

Lavedan, an Iron-gray Gennet, so call'd from *Lavedon*, one of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, where the best Horses of *France* are bred.

Lavender-cotton, an Herb; the Powder of which drank in Canary drives out Poison, and is good against the biting of venomous Beasts.

Lavendula or **Labandula**, (*Lat.*) Lavender; an Herb good for the Head and Sinews, us'd outwardly in Fomentations.

Laver, a Vessel to wash in.

Laver, (*Lat.*) an Herb growing in the Water, like *Allanders*, but having lesser Leaves; Brooklime, yellow Water-creeses, or Water-Parley.

Laver-Bread, a sort of Food made of a Sea-Plant, which seems to be Oyster-green, or Sea Liverwort: It is us'd in *Glamorgan-shire*, and other Parts of *Wales*.

Laverock, a kind of Bird.

Lavish, prodigal, extravagant.

To **Lavish**, to be lavish of, to waste, or squander away.

Lavishment, Extravagancy; as *He suffers for the Lavishment of his Tongue*.

To **Launce** or **Launch**, (among Sea-men) to put out: Thus they say, *Launce out the Davit* or the *Capsan-bars*; and in stowing any thing in the Hold of a Ship, they cry *Launce aft*, or *Launce forward*: In another Sense, when they have hoisted up the Yrd high enough; or when in Pumping, the Pump sucks, they say, *Launce ho*, i. e. leave off hoisting or pumping.

To **Launch a Ship**, or **Boat**. See to *Launch*.

Laund or **Lawn**, (in a Park) plain, untill'd Ground.

Laureate, crowned with Laurel; as a *Poet-Laureat*: Among the Ancients, Laurel-Crowns were usually worn by Conquerors, in Token of Victory.

Laureated Letters, were Letters wrapt up in Laurel, or Bay-Leaves, which the *Roman* Generals us'd to send to the Senate, to give them Notice of their Victories.

Laurel or **Laurel-tree**, a Shrub that is ever green, and said by some to have a Property not to be hurt by Thunder and Lightning.

In a figurative Sense, **Laurels** is taken for Triumph, or Victory: Also the Name of certain Pieces of Gold; coin'd by *K. James I.* A. D. 1619. with the King's Head Laureated; the Twenty Shilling Piece being mark'd with XX; the Ten Shilling Piece with X. and the Five Shilling with V.

Laureola, a Garland that Conquerors were wont to wear in Triumph; a Wreath of Laurel: It is also taken for the Common Laurel-Shrub, and sometimes for Spurge-Laurel.

Laurocerasus, (*Lat.*) the Cherry Bay-tree; a Shrub with Laurel-Leaves, but larger, more green, and smooth, and a kind of Fruit like Cherries.

Laurus, the Bay-tree: the Leaves of which comfort the Stomach; and being tunnd up with Beer, give it a pleasant Taste.

Laurustinus, a wild Bay.

Law, a certain Rule, or Measure, directing and obliging a Rational Creature in Moral Actions.

Law of Arms, a Law that gives Precepts concerning War; to make and observe Leagues and Truces, to punish Offenders in the Camp, &c.

Law of Park, Part, or Reprisal, is that whereby Men take the Goods of those by whom they have receiv'd Wrong, and cannot get ordinary Justice; whenever they find them within their own Territories, or Bounds.

Law of Merchants, a special Law peculiar to Merchants, and differing from the Common Law of *England*.

Laws of Molmutius. See *Molmutian Laws*.

Laws of Oleron. See *Oleron-Laws*.

Law Spiritual, the Ecclesiastical or Civil Law; according to which the Ordinary, and other Ecclesiastical Judges, proceed in Causes under their Cognizance.

Law of the Staple, the same with the *Law of Merchants*.

Laws of the Twelve Tables or **Decemviral Laws**, certain Laws compiled from those of *Solon*, and other Constitutions of *Greece*, by Order of the *Roman* State; so call'd from their being engrav'd upon Twelve Tables of Brass, and committed to the Custody of the Magistrates, nam'd *Decemviri*.

Law-day or **Magday**, (among our *Saxon* Ancestors) was properly any Day of open Court, and commonly us'd for the more solemn Courts of a County, or Hundred.

Laves, certain round heaps of Stones in the Borders between *England* and *Scotland*.

Lawing of Dogs, a cutting out the Balls, or the three Claws of their Fore-feet. See *To Expediate*.

Lawless, that is without Law, irregular, disorderly.

Lawless Court, a certain Court held on *Kingshill*,

at *Rochford* in *Essex*, every Wednesday-Morning next after *Michaelmas-Day*, at Cock-crowing; where they whisper, and have no Candle, nor any Pen and Ink, but a Coal; and he that owes Suit or Service there, and does not appear, forfeits double his Rent for every Hour he is missing: This Court belongs to the Honour of *Raleigh*, and to the Earl of *Warwick*, and is termed *Lawless*, because held at an unlawful or lawless Hour.

Lawless Span, one that has no benefit of the Law, an Out-law.

Lawn, a sort of fine Linnen-cloth: Also a great Plain in a Park. In *Doomsday-Book*, a Plain between two Woods. See *Laund*.

Lay, a kind of Fish without Bones.

Laxantia, (*Lat.*) loosening Medicines that soften, scour, and cleanse the Bowels.

† **Laxation**, a loosening or easing.

Laxative, that is of a loosening, or opening Quality.

Laxatives, laxative, or loosening Medicines.

Laze, loose, slack, weak.

† **Lazity** Looseness, Slackness.

Lay, a Bed of Morter, a Wager, a Song.

Lay. See *Laick*.

To **Lay**, to put, or place: In *Gardening*, to bend down the Branches of a Tree, and cover them, that they may take Root: To *Lay Land*, among Sea-men, is to sail from it just as far as they can see.

Lay-land, Fallow Ground that lies untilld.

Lay-man, one that follows Secular Employment, or that has not enter'd into Holy Orders. See *Laick* and *Laity*.

Lay-stall, a Place to lay Dung, Soil, or Rubbish in.

Lay-well, a Well near *Torbay* in *Devonshire*, which ebbs and flows several times in the compass of an Hour, bubbling up now and then like a boiling Pot: The Neighbouring People take its Waters to be Medicinal in some sort of Fevers.

Layer, a Bed or Channel in a Creek, where small Oysters are thrown in to breed, which are forbidden by the Law of Admiralty, to be taken till they are so big, that a large S'illing may be heard to rattle between both Shells when shut. Among *Gardeners*, *Loyer* is taken for a young Sprout.

Lazar, a Leper or leprous Person, full of Sores and Scabs.

Lazaretto, (*Ital.*) a Lazar-house, an Hospital for Lepers; a Pest-house.

Lazarus, (*Heb.* Lord's Help) the *Bethanian* whom Christ rais'd to Life, after he had lain four Days in the Grave; now taken for a proper Name of Men.

Lazule. See *Lapis Lazuli*.

Lazy, slothful, sluggish, idle.

Lea, a certain quantity of Yarn; at *Kedderminster* every such Lea is to contain 200 Threads reel'd on a Reel four Yards about.

Leach, (old Word) a Physician.

To **Leach**, a Term us'd among Carvers at Table; as when they say, *Leach that Brawn*, i. e. cut it up.

Leach-troughs, a sort of Vessels in which Salt is set to drain, at the Salt-works in *Staffordshire*.

Leacher, a leacherous or lustful Person; a Whoremonger.

Leachery, Lust, Lustfulness.

Lead, the cheapest of all Metals, made up of an earthy Salt and Sulphur, impure and ill digested, with imperfect *Mercury*, coming near to the Nature of Antimony.

Lead-wort, a kind of Herb.

Leaden-Hall, a noble ancient Building in *London*, where are great Markets for Hides and Leather; as also for Fleish, Fish, and all sorts of Provisions.

Leadvian or **Leadvian**, (*Sax.*) a Lady.

Leah, (*Heb.* painful) *Laban's* eldest Daughter, who was first given in Marriage to *Jacob*.

League, (*Fr.*) a Covenant or Agreement, especially a Treaty of Alliance, between Princes or States, to attack a common Enemy, or to defend themselves: Also a Measure of Way both by Sea and Land, containing about three Miles in length: A League in *France* consists of 2782 Toises or Fathoms; in *Spain*, of 3400 Geometrical Paces; in *Sweden*, of 5000; and in *Hungary*, of 6000.

Leaguer, one concern'd in the League or Confederacy in *France*, in the time of King *Henry III* and *IV*. Also a Siege laid to a Town.

Leak, a well known Plant, the best sort of which grow in marshy Places. See *Horrum*.

To **Leak** or **Spring a Leak**, (*Sea-Phrase*) when a Ship takes in more Water than ordinary: A Vessel is said to *Leak*, when the Liquor contained in it runs out thro' some Hole or Chink.

Leakage, a leaking, or a Leak: Also an Allowance made to a Merchant in liquid Things of 12 per Cent. Also to Brewers of 3 in 23 Barrels of Beer, and of 2 in 22 Barrels of Ale.

Leaky, full of Leaks.

Leam, a flash of Fire or Lightning.

Leam or **Liam**, (among *Hunters*) a Line to hold a Dog in, otherwise call'd a *Leash*.

Leap, a Jump; also a Weel, or Device to take Fish in.

Leap or **Lib**, a Country word for half a Bushel; whence a *Seed-leap*, a Vessel to hold Seed-corn in.

Leap-Year, every fourth Year, so call'd from its leaping a Day more that Year than in a common Year; for the latter consists of 365 Days and 6 Hours; but the Leap-Year of 366 Days, occasion'd by the odd Hours which at four Years end make up a whole Day; and then the Month of *February* has 29 Days, which in common Years has but 28. See *Bissextile*.

Lease, (in Common Law) signifies a demising or letting of Lands, Tenements, Right of Common-Rent, or any Inheritance, to another, for Term of Years, or for Life, for a Rent reserved: If it be in Writing, it is call'd a *Lease by indenture*; if by Word of Mouth, a *Lease Parole*.

To **Lease** or **Leaze**, to glean, or pick up scatter'd Corn.

Leash or **Lease**, (in *Falconry*) a small long thong of Leather, by which the Falconer holds his Hawk fast, twiking it about his Finger; also a Line to hold a Dog in.

Leash of Gray-hounds, three Hounds; the Term being now restrain'd to that Number which was formerly double, or perhaps indefinite.

Lessee, the Party that takes a Lease, or to whom it is granted.

Lessee, the Person that lets a Lease.

Lesungs, or **Lesings**, (*Sax.*) Lies or Untruths.

Leat or **Mill-leat** corruptly **Mill-sat**, a Trench for conveying Water to or from a Mill.

Leaven, a piece of Dough kept a while in Salt; so as by its Sourness to give a Relish to the whole Batch; as also to make it work, rise and swell.

In *Divinity*, **The Leaven of Sin**, is an Inclination to do evil, proceeding from the Corruptness of Human Nature.

Leaver, a Wooden or Iron-bar to lift or bear up a Weight. In *Mechanicks*, of which Art it is one of the Principles, 'tis defined to be a Balance resting on a certain determinate Point call'd its *Fulcrum*, or *Hypomochlion*, its Center not being in the middle, as in the common Balance, but near one end; by which means it serves to raise a great Weight.

Leaves, the product of Trees, Plants, &c. In *Mechanicks*, the Notches of the Pinion or lesser Wheel of a Warch are call'd *Leaves*, and not *Teeth*, as in other Wheels.

Leucomanancy, (*Gr.*) a Kind of Divining or Sooth-saying, by Water in a Basin.

Leccator, (in old *Latin* Records) a Leacher, a Debauchee, a Tavern-hunter.

Lecherie. See *Laiwite*.

Lechery. See *Leachery*.

Leclern, (old Word) a Reading-desk in a Church.

Leclerium, (*Lat.*) a notable Feast among the ancient *Romans*, seldom solemniz'd but in time of Plague, or some other great and Publick Calamity. During this Ceremony, the Statues of the Gods taken off from their Bases or Pedestals, were laid upon Beds made for that Purpose in their Temples, with Pillows under their Heads, and there magnificently treated.

Lecture, a Reading; an Instruction given by a Master, or Tutor to his Scholars: Also a Sermon or a Discourse upon any Art or Science: Also a Reprimand, or chiding Speech.

Lecturer, a Reader of *Lectures*, i. e. certain Portions of an Author or Science read in the Publick Schools, as an University, College, Inns of Court, &c. A Publick Professor. The Word is also commonly us'd for a Minister that preaches at a Parish-Church in the Afternoon, having no settled Benefice, but only the free Gift of the Parishioners.

Lecturnum, (in old Records) the Lectern, Reading-desk, or Pew in a Church.

Legger or Ledger-book, (in Merchants Accounts) the chief Book in which every Man's particular Account, as also that of every sort of Goods bought and sold by a Merchant, are distinctly plac'd, each by themselves; as Debtor on the Left-hand Page, and Creditor on the Right.

Leggs, (in a Ship) small pieces of Timber lying a cross from the *Waste-trees* to the *Roof-trees*; which serve to bear up the *Nettings*, or the *Gratings* over the Half-deck.

Lee, (Sea-Term) that part which the Wind blows upon, or is opposite to the Wind; as *The Leebore*. To be under the *Lee* of the *Shore*, is to be close under the *Weather-shore*, or under the Wind.

To come by the *Lee*, or To lay a Ship by the *Lee*, is to bring her so that all her Sails may lie flat against the Masts and Shrouds, and the Wind to come right on her Broadside: Whence the Proverbial Phrase, *To go by the Lee*, i. e. to come off a Loser.

Lee-strings, a Rope receiv'd or let into the Creengles of the Courses, when the Sea-men would hale in the bottom of the Sail, to lace on a Bonnet, or to take in the Sail.

Lee-latch, as, have a care of the *Lee-latch*; a Word of Command us'd to the Steers-man at the Helm, bidding him to keep the Ship near the Wind.

Lee-heel. See *Soal*.

Leeward. See *Leeward*.

Leech, Leech-worm, or *Worm-leech*, a sort of Insect.

Leed or Leed-month, (q. *Loud Month*) from the old *Saxon* Word *Hlyd*, a Noise or Uproar; the Month of *March*, so call'd because the Winds are then high and boisterous.

Leek, a well known Pot-herb.

Leer or Lair of a Deer, (among Hunters) the Place where he lies to dry himself after he has been wet by the Dew.

To *Leer*, to cast a cunning or wishy Look.

Leero. See *Lyrick*.

Lees, the dregs of Wine, of which *Distillers* make their *Strong-waters*.

Leet, (*Sax.*) a Law-day; whence *Court-Leet*, a Court of Jurisdiction belonging to the Lord of a Manor, in which all Offences under High-Treason are enquired into; some punished, and others reserv'd for the Judges of *Assize*.

The *Leets*, were call'd *Leets* by the *Romans*, where in the *Prator*, or Judge, might lawfully keep Court, and administer Justice; which was not done without

pronouncing these three Words, *Do, Dico, Adhuc*; i. e. I give, viz. way to Actions and Suits; I speak, viz. the Law; I judge, viz. Matters and Men.

Leetch, (Sea-Term) the outward edge or outside of a Sail, from the *Earing* to the *Claw*. The middle of the Sail between both these, is also more particularly term'd the *Leetch of the Sail*.

Leetch-lines, small Ropes made fast to the *Leetch* of the *Top-sails*; their use being to hale it in, when the *Top-sails* are to be taken in.

Leeward, as *A Leeward Ship*, is a Ship not fast by the Wind; that does not sail so near the Wind; it does not make her Way so good as she might. To *Fall to Leeward*, is to lose the advantage of the Wind.

Leeward-side, is when the Tide and the Wind go both one Way.

Leeward-way, somewhat allowed to drive a Ship to the *Leeward*, from that Point which she seems to go by the *Compass*. See *Way of a Ship*.

Leis-ilver. See *Danger*.

Leg, a part of the Body: In *Trigonometry*, the Sides of Triangles are sometimes call'd *Legs*; particularly the two Sides of a Right-angled Triangle, when the Third is taken for a Base. In Sea-Affairs, *Legs* are certain small Ropes belonging to the *Martnets*, which are put thro' the *Böle-ropes* of the *Main* and *Fore-sail*. See *Martnets*.

Legs and Lads, the Allay of Money anciently so call'd.

Legabilis, (*Lat.* Law-Term) that is not entail'd as *Hereditary*, but may be bequeath'd by *Legacy* in a last Will and Testament.

Legacy, a Gift bequeath'd, by a Testator in his Will, to any private Person, or to a Corporation.

Legal, that is according to Law, lawful; also belonging to the *Jewish Law*, as *Legal Ceremonies*.

Legal Days. See *Dies Fidei*.

Legality, Lawfulness, Agreeableness to the Law.

Legatary or Legatee, a Person to whom a Legacy is bequeath'd.

Legate, properly signifies an Orator, Ambassador, or Envoy, sent with Commission to treat of Business: But it is now a Title peculiar to one that is sent by the Pope to some Foreign Prince or State; the Pope's Legate being counted equal in Dignity to the extraordinary Ambassador of any other Prince.

Legatine, belonging to a Legate; as *The Legatine Power*.

Legation or Legateship, the Office or Function of a Legate.

Legatum, (*Lat.*) a Legacy, or Bequest: In our old Records, a Soul-seat, or Legacy given to the Church; an accustomed Mortuary.

Legend or Golden Legend, a Book containing a particular Account of the Lives of the Saints, much esteem'd by *Roman Catholics*; whence the Word is commonly taken for a fabulous Relation, Story, or Tale.

The *Legend*, the Words that are stamp'd or engraven about the Edges of a Piece of Coin or Medal.

Legendary, belonging to a Legend; as *Legendary Stories*.

Leggermain, (*Fr.*) slight of Hand, juggling Tricks, Cozettage.

Leggild. See *Lairwite*.

Legible, (*Lat.*) that may be read, easy to be read.

Legion, a kind of Regiment, or Body, in the *Roman Army*, which consisted of different Numbers of Soldiers and Officers, according to different Times; but yet were commonly made up of Six Thousand Men. Every ordinary Foot-Legion comprehended ten Cohorts, every Cohort three Maniples, every Manipule two Centuries, and each Century One Hundred Men: In like manner every Horse-Legion contain'd Six Turms, or Troops, every Troop Ten Decurias, and every Decury Ten Men: In every Legion there

were also Four Orders of Soldiers, viz. the *Principes*, *Hastati*, *Triarii*, and *Volites*; which set in their proper Places.

Legionary, belonging to a *Roman* Legion.

Legislative, having Authority to make or give Laws.

Legislator, a Lawgiver, Maker, or Giver of Laws.

Legitimacy, the State or Condition of a Child lawfully begotten.

Legitimate, that is according to Law; lawful, rightful. *Legitimate Children*, those that are born in lawful Wedlock.

To **Legitimate**, to qualify with such Conditions as are requir'd by the Law; to make or declare legitimate; as, *To Legitimate a Bastard*.

Legitimation, the Act of legitimating.

Leguilla, (in *Dooms-day* Record) a Punishment, or Fine, for unlawful Familiarity with a Woman.

Legumen, all manner of Pulse; as Pease, Beans, Vetches, Tares, &c. so call'd, because they may be gather'd with the Hand, without cutting.

Leguminous, belonging to Pulse, as *Leguminous Plants*, i. e. those that bear Pulse.

Leigreve. See *Lathgreve*.

Lema, (*Gr.*) a white Humour or Matter congeal'd in the Eyes.

Leman, (old Word) a Concubine, a Harlot; as, *A Priest's Leman*; also the Name of a Lake, on which stands the City of *Genova*, reaching Eighteen Leagues from *East* to *West*.

Lemma, (*Gr.* i. e. a Taking) an Argument, or Subject of what is to be treated of. In *Mathematicks*, a sort of preparatory Proposition, in order to demonstrate some ensuing Theorem, or to frame some Problem.

Lempet, or *Limpin*, a sort of Fills.

Lemures, (*Lat.*) Ghosts, Night-Spirits, or Hobgoblins.

Lemuria, a Festival of Ghosts and Phantoms which the *Romans* solemniz'd *May 9.* to pacify the Ghosts of the Dead.

Length, (in *Geom.*) the first Dimension of Bodies, consider'd in their utmost Extent.

Lenientia, (*Lat.*) softening, or loosening Medicines.

Lenitive, that is of a softening, asswaging, or pacifying Quality.

A **Lenitive**, a Medicine proper to allay or ease Pain.

Lenity, Gentleness, Softness, Calmness, Mildness, Good-nature.

Leno, or *Lindu*, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a Part of the Brain, otherwise call'd *Torcular Herophili*; which see.

Lens, or *Lenticula*, Lentils, a kind of round and flat Pulse, that yields a binding, harsh Juice: In *Opticks*, *Lens* is taken for a small Concave, or Convex-Glass.

Lens Balustris, or *Lenticula Aquatica*, Ducks-meat, an Herb that grows in standing Water, and is of a cooling Quality, good for Inflammations, Ruptures in Children, &c.

Lens, or *Lenticula Marina*, Sea or Water Lentils, which may be eaten as Samphire, and proyeke Urine.

Lent, a set Time of Fasting and Abstinence, for Forty Days next before *Easter*, first appointed in *England* by *Ercoubert* Seventh King of *Kent*.

Lenta Febris, a slow, lingering Fever, that wastes the Body by degrees.

Lenticulare Instrumentum, a Surgeon's Instrument to make the Bones smooth.

Lentiform Prominences. See *Corpora Striata*.

Lentigo, a Pimple, or Freckle; a small red Spot in the Face, or other Part, resembling a Lentil.

Lentils. See *Lens*.

Lenticis, the Mallick-Tree, all the Parts of which are of a binding Quality, so that the Leaved and Bark help all manner of Fluxes of Blood; Lasts of the Bowels, &c.

Leo, the Lion; a Wild Beast: Also the Name; of one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack, being the fifth in Order, and thus mark'd (♌) which the Sun enters in the Month of *July*.

Leoneger, or *Leger*, a *German* proper Name, signifying the People's Guard; whence the Family of *St. Leger*.

Leofstan, (i. e. most beloved) a *Saxon* Name; and *Leofwin*, i. e. Win-love.

Leop, (*Sax.*) Light.

Leonard, a Proper Name of Men, signifying in High *Dutch* Popular Disposition, as *Leopius* will have it; or, as according to others, Lion-like Nature.

Leonardus *Datuk*, a kind of Hawk, so call'd by *Powlers*.

Leontus, belonging to a Lion; being of a Lion-like Nature.

Leontine Verses, a sort of *Latin* Verses, that rhyme in the middle, and at the end, making as it were a Lion's Tail; as *Querebant flavo per unguis omne favo*.

Leonines, a sort of old Coin. See *Crocodis*.

Leontiasis, (*Gr.*) a kind of Leprosy; the same with *Elephantiasis*.

Leontice, (*Gr.*) wild Chervil; an Herb.

Leontopetalon, Lion's-blade, an Herb having Leaves like Coleworts, good against the biting of Serpents.

Leontostomus, a small Worm, said to kill a Lion that eats it.

Leontopodium, an Herb, call'd *Fied de Lion*, or Lion's-foot.

Leopard or *Libbard*, an *African* Wild Beast, which is all over full of Streaks, or little Spots; and is ingender'd of a Male Panther and a Lioness.

Leopard's Bane or *Libbard's Bane*, a sort of Herb.

Leopold, (*German*. Defender of the People) a proper Name of Men; particularly of the late Emperor of *Germany*.

Leorning-Night, (*Sax.*) a Disciple, or Scholar; *Leop* and *Loce*, a Custom in the Manor of *Writtle* in *Essex*, that every Cart which comes over a Part thereof, call'd *Greenbury*, (except it be a Nobleman's Cart) pays *4d.* to the Lord of the Manor.

Lepet, a Leprous Man, or Woman.

Lepid, jocund, smart, witty; pleasant in Speech, or Behaviour.

Lepidium, (*Gr.*) Pepper-wort, an Herb, which being bruised, cures the Hip-gout, and build in Beer, hastens Child-birth.

Lepidoidea, (in *Anat.*) the scaly Suture, or Sear of the Skull-bone. See *Mendosa Sutura*.

Lepidotes, a precious Stone, resembling the Scales of a Fish.

Lepis, the Scum or Drofs of Silver, the Scales of Brass, &c.

Lepozina Alaba. See *Labia Lepozina*.

Lepozinus Oculis. See *Lagophthalmus*.

Lepros, (*Gr.*) a Disease, which caus'd a dry white Scab, or Scurf, to run all over the Body, with Itching; so as to make the Skin scabby, and rough to the Touch. It is also call'd *Elephantiasis*, from the Roughness of an Elephant's Skin, which it resembles.

Lepus Arabum. See *Elephantiasis Arabum*.

Lepros Cracorum, the highest Degree of Scabbedness, or an universal Canker of the whole Body.

Lepros Amobenda, a Writ that lies for a Parish, to remove a Leper that thrusts himself into the Company of his Neighbours.

Lepros, belonging to, or afflicted with Leprosy.

Leprocenarium or *Lepton*, (*Gr.*) the lesser Centaury; an Herb. **Leprology**,

Leptology, (in Rhetor.) a describing of small and mean Things.

Leptophyllon, a sort of Spurge; an Herb.

Leptocages, a kind of small Grapes, like Currans.

Lepruntica, thinning Medicines, which by their sharp Particles, separate thick and clammy Humours.

Lepus, (*Lat.*) the Hare, a Beast of Chace; also a Southern Constellation that contains Thirteen Stars.

Lepus Martius, the Sea-hare; a sort of Fish.

Lepopops, certain old-fashion'd Shoes, tip'd with Horn, and ty'd up to the Knees with Silk Ribbons, or Silver Chains.

Le Roy le veut, (*Fr.* &c. the King is willing.) a Term in which the Royal Assent is signify'd by the Clerk of the Parliament to Publick Bills; giving Authority to them, which before were of no Force, or Virtue.

Le Roy s'avisera, (*i. e.* the King will consider.) By these Words written on a Bill, presented to the King by the Parliament, are understood his absolute Denial of that Bill in Civil Terms, and it is thereby wholly made void.

Leffa, (in old *Latin* Records) a Leash of Grayhounds.

Leffnage, (*Itali*) Thriftiness, Sparingness, good Husbandry; from *Lesina* which signifies a Cobbler's Awl.

Leffee and Leffour. See *Leassie* and *Leassour*.

Lesser Circles, (in *Astron.*) are those whose Planes do not pass thro' the Center of the Sphere, and which do not divide the Globe into two equal Parts, but are parallel to greater Circles; as the Polar Circles, Tropicks, and Parallels of Declination and Altitude. See *Great Circles*.

Lessel, (*Fr.* among Hunters) the Dung of a Wolf, Bear, or Wild Boar.

Lessian Diet, a moderate Diet, from *Lesbus*, a famous modern Physician, who set forth several Rules for the keeping of an exact and regular Diet.

Leffage. See *Lastage*.

Leffagefree, (*Sax.*) *Leffage-free*, or exempt from the Duty of paying Ballast-money, a Privilege amongst others granted to the Barons of the Cinque-Ports, by *K. Edward I.*

Leswes or Lesbes, a Word often us'd in Deeds, Conveyances, &c. for Pasture-Grounds.

Let-fall, a Sea-Term generally us'd for the putting abroad of the Main-Sail, Fore-Sail, and Sprit-Sail, when their Yards are aloft; but if the Main-Yard, or Fore-Yard be struck down, so that the Sails may be loosed before the Yard be hoisted, then the Mariners do not say, *Let fall the Sail*, but *Loose the Sail*.

Lethargick, (*Gr.*) belonging to, subject to, or sick of a Lethargy.

Lethal, (*Lat.*) mortal, deadly; as *ALethal Wound*.

Lethargy, a Disease that causes an heavy Sleepiness, accompany'd with a Fever, and a Loss in a manner of Reason, and all the Senses.

† **Lethiferous**, bringing Death, deadly.

Leticie, a proper Name of Women, from the *Latin* Word *Letitia*, *i. e.* Joy, Gladness, Mirth.

Letter, a Character; such as those of which the Alphabet of every Language is compos'd.

Letter Pillibe, an Epistle or Letter sent by one Party to another.

Letter of Advice, (in Merchandize) a Letter from one Correspondent to another, giving him Advice, or Notice, what Bills he has drawn on him, &c.

Letter of Attorney, a Writing whereby an Attorney, or any Friend made choice of for that Purpose, is appointed to do a lawful Act in another's stead, as to give Possession of Lands, to receive Debts, to sue other Persons, &c. From which a *Warrant of Attorney* differs in this Point, that besides being seal'd and deliver'd before sufficient Witness, it must also be acknowledg'd before a Justice, or Serjeant at Law.

Letters Claufe, close Letters, oppos'd to Letters Patent, as being usually seal'd up with the King's Signet, or Privy-Seal; whereas the Letters Patent are seal'd with the Broad Seal, and left open.

Letter of Credit, (among Merchants) a Letter from one Correspondent to another, requesting him to credit the Bearer, with a certain Sum of Money therein mention'd.

Letters Dominical, (in *Astron.*) are the first Seven Letters of the Alphabet, which serve each in their Turn, to mark out the Seven Days of the Week; so that one of them always stands for *Sunday*, or the Lord's Day, whence they take their Name.

Letter of Licence, (in Trade) a Deed of Writing granted to a Man that has fail'd or broke, under the Hands and Seals of his Creditors, and giving a longer Time for Payment; so that the Debtor having such an Assurance, may follow his Business, without fearing an Arrest, &c.

Letters of Part or Mark, are Letters which authorize one to take by Force of Arms those Goods which are due by the Law of Mark. See *Law of Mark*.

Letters Patent, (from the *Latin* Word *Patere* to lye open) are Writings seal'd open, with the Great Seal of *England*, whereby a Man is empower'd to do or enjoy any Thing, which of himself he could not. Private Persons may grant Patents, but those given by the King, are more especially styl'd *Letters Patent Royal*.

Letter-founder, one that casts Letters, or Characters for Printers.

Lettered, skilled in Letters, or Learning; as *A Man well or slenderly Lettered*. A Book is said to be *Lettered*, when the Title of it is set on the Back in Golden Letters.

Lettice, a well-known Garden Herb, that breeds Milk in Women that eat it. See *Lactuca*.

Levant, (*Fr.*) the East, or Eastern Countries, especially those that border upon the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Levant and Couchant, (Law-Phrase) when the Beasts or Cattel of a Stranger, have been so long in another Man's Ground, that they have lain down, and are risen again to feed: In old *Latin* Records, it is express'd *Levantes* and *Cubantes*.

Levantine, that belongs to, or comes from the *Levant*, or Eastern Countries; as *A Levantine Wind*.

Levantine, the Natives or Inhabitants of the *Levant*, the Eastern People; also those that are employ'd on the *Mediterranean*.

Levare fionum, (in old Records) to shake Hay, properly to cast it into Wind-rows in order to cock it up.

Levare factas, the Name of a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the levying of a Sum of Money upon the Lands and Tenements of one that has forfeited a Recognizance.

Levari factas damna de Disseisoribus, a Writ to the Sheriff, for the levying of Damages, in which the Disseisor has formerly been condemn'd to the Disseisee.

Levari factas quando Viccomes returnabit quod non habuit emptores, a Writ commanding the Sheriff to sell the Debtor's Goods, which he has already taken and return'd that he could not sell them, with as much more of the said Debtor's Goods, as will satisfy the whole Debt.

Levari factas restituum debiti, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for levying the Remnant of a Debt upon Lands and Tenements, or Chattels of the Debtor, that has in Part given Satisfaction before.

Levatorum Ani, (in *Anat.*) a Pair of Muscles, which arise fleshy from each Side of the Share-bone, as also from Part of the *Ossis Ilium* and *Sacrum*, and are implanted in the lower End of the straight Gut in

the *Anus*, or Fundament; their Use being chiefly to draw the Anus upwards, and from thence take Name.

Levator Scapulae, a Muscle of the Shoulder-blade, by some call'd *Levator Patientie*, which has its Rise from the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae*, or Turning-joints of the Neck, and is inserted at the upper Corner of the Shoulder-blade, which it draws upwards, according to the Import of its Name.

Levator, a Surgeon's Instrument to raise up the Skull when sunk. See *Elevator*.

Leuca, **Leuga**, or **Leupa**, (*Lat.*) a League, a Measure of Way, especially by Sea, which contains three Miles, and is variously reckon'd by Land: In Doomsday-Book, it is taken for a Mile.

Leucharax, (*Gr.*) a kind of Agate-stone, with white Veins.

Leucanthemis or **Leucanthemum**, the Herb Camomile.

Leucargillum, white Clay.

Leuce, (*Gr.*) a white Poplar-tree: Also a Disease, when the Hairs, Skin, and sometimes the Flesh underneath turns white; the Flesh also being prick'd with a Needle is insensible, and does not send forth Blood, but a milky Humour.

Leucelectrum, white Amber.

Leuciscus, the Dar, or Dart; a River-fish.

Leucochymum, a kind of small White-wine, mingled with Water.

Leucochyplos, a sort of Jacinth-stone, of a Gold-colour with a Streak of White.

Leucogaea, a precious Stone, of a white Colour, otherwise call'd *Galactites*.

Leucographis, an Herb good against spitting of Blood: Also a greenish Stone in *Egypt* which rubb'd upon a Whet-stone, or coarse Cloth, makes the Place white, and blanches Linen.

Leucoion, the white Violet; also the Wall-flower.

Leucolachanum, white Valerian; an Herb.

Leucoma, a white Scar in the Horney Coat of the Eye; the same as *Abango*.

Leuconotus, a dry and fair South-West Wind.

Leucopetalos, a precious Stone, of a white Colour.

Leucophagum, a sort of Broth for a Consumption, made of Almonds soak'd in Rose-water, and of Capon or Partridge boil'd, bruis'd, and strain'd thro' a Hair-Sieve.

Leucophlegmatiae, a kind of Dropsy, or bloating of the whole Body, that proceeds from the abounding of a white and slimy Phlegm.

Leucophazum, Borace, with which Gold is solder'd.

Leucophthalmos, a precious Stone, resembling the White of an Eye.

Leucopiper, white Pepper.

Leucosis, a whitening of the Face, Teeth, or other Parts of the Body.

Leucostictos, a kind of Marble, with white Streaks.

Leucrotus, a Mongrel Beast in *Ethiopia*, having the Neck, Tail, and Breast of a Lion, with the Head of a Camel, &c.

Levee, (*Fr.*) the time of ones Rising; as *He was at the King's Levee*: Also a Lady's Toilet, or Dressing-cloth.

Level, an Instrument us'd by Carpenters, and other Mechanick Artificers, for the Tryal of a Plain or Floor, whether it lies parallel to the Horizon, or not.

Level or **Water-Level**, an Instrument made of Wood, or Brass, with two Sights, and a Glass almost fill'd with colour'd Spirit of Wine, but so as to leave Room for a Bubble of Air to play up and down in it. It has a Cover divided into several equal Parts, a Sprang to fit it to a three-legg'd Staff, and

a long Screw to rectify the Bubble, by means of a Plummert that hangs on one of the Sights. There also belong to this Instrument two or more Station-staves, and it is us'd by Engineers, Surveyors, &c. to find the true Level for conveying Water to Towns, making Rivers navigable, draining Fens and Boggs, &c.

To **Level**, to make level, even, or plain: Also to aim, or take Aim at.

Level-coil, is when he that has lost the Game sits out, and gives another his Place; from the *French* Words, *Lever le Cul*, i. e. to lift up, or remove the Buttock; it is also call'd *Hitch-Buttock*.

Level-range, (*in Gunner.*) the same as *Point-blank Shot*, or the Distance that a Piece of Ordnance carries a Ball in a direct Line.

Levellers, a sort of factious People, that rose up out of *O. Cromwell's* Army, and were for having an equal Share in the Administration of the Government, between the Nobility and Commonalty.

Leheret, (*Fr.*) a young Hare.

Levi, (*Heb.* joynd or coupled) *Jacob's* third Son.

Leviathan, an *Hebrew* Word signifying a Whale; or as some think, a Water-serpent of a vast Bigness, sometimes figuratively taken for the Devil.

Levigation, (*Lat.*) a making plain, or smooth; a polishing. In *Chymistry*, the reducing of a hard Body into very fine Powder, by grinding it on a Marble, as Painters do their Colours.

Levisticum, the Herb Lovage, good to drive out Poison, provoke Urine, and strengthen the Stomach.

Levite, one of the Tribe of *Levi*, among the *Jews*, under the old Law.

Levitical, belonging to the Tribe of *Levi*, or to the Priestly Office, which in the time of the *Mosaical* Law, was the peculiar Inheritance of that Tribe.

Leviticus, one of the Five Books of *Moses*, so call'd, from its shewing the Office and Duties of the Levitical Order.

Levity, (*Lat.*) Lightness, Fickleness, Inconstancy. In *Natural Philosophy*, it is the lessening or want of Weight in a Body, when compar'd with another that is heavier; and in this Sense it is oppos'd to *Gravity*.

Positive or **Absolute Levity**, a Quality which some would have to be the Cause of the swimming of Bodies lighter in *Specie* than Water, up to the Surface of it: But the common Sense of Mankind makes it appear, That *Gravity* and *Levity* are only relative, and not comparative Things.

Levy, (*Fr.*) raising, or gathering; as *A Levy of Taxes, Soldiers, &c.*

To **Levy**, to raise, collect, or gather. In a Law-sense, it is also sometimes us'd to set up; as *To Levy a Mill*; sometimes to cast up, as to *To Levy a Ditch*; and *To Levy a Fine*, as now a most usual Expression.

Levis, wicked, wanton, riotous.

Levis, a proper Name of Men, particularly of five Emperors of *Germany*, and of the last *French* King, the Fourteenth of that Name.

Lewis d'Or, a *French* Golden-coin, containing 12 Livres, and now settled at 17 Shillings Sterling: There is also a *Louis d'Or* of 5 Livres 14 Souls, worth 11 Shillings.

Letolin or **Letellin**, a proper Name of some Men, signifying in the old *British* Tongue Lion-like, and answering to *Leontius* or *Leominus*, in *Latin*.

Let, (*Lat.*) a Law, a Word that expresses the several Ordinances of particular Estates and Nations, and the Rules they have agreed upon, or receiv'd from their Princes and Magistrates, for their living in Peace and mutual Society.

Lex Brebonia, the *Brebon*-Law, a Law peculiar to *Ireland*, which was abolish'd by King *John*, and the *English* Laws settled there instead of it.

Lex Britanica, the Law of the *Britains*, or of the *Marches of Wales*.

Lex Detrahitia or **Detrahitia**, the Proof of a thing,

Thing, which one denies to be done by him, and his Adversary affirms it; a way of proceeding in Law us'd among the *Normans*. See *Deraigne*.

Lex Talionis, like for like, or the Requital of an Injury in the same Kind; *An Eye for an Eye, and a Tooth for a Tooth*, as it is express'd in the Gospel; the most ancient and natural Law observ'd by the *Hebrews*, and prescrib'd by the Law of *Moses*.

Lex Castellica, the *British Law*, Law of *Wales*.

Lexicon, (*Gr.*) a Dictionary, or general Collection of the Words of any Language.

Ley, an old *French Word* for Law.

Ley-gager, Wager of Laws.

Leyden, a Town of *Holland*, famous for its University, Physick-Garden, Anatomy-Theater, and Library of choice Manuscripts.

Leywite or **Lothwite**, (*Sax.*) a Liberty to take amends of him that defiles one's Bond-woman, without License.

Leyes, a Pasture-Ground; a Word us'd in *Doomsday-Record*, and in several Countries.

Lhan, in the *British* or *Welsh* Tongue, signifies a Church; as *Lhan Badern* *Wan*, i. e. the Church of great *Patern*: *Lhan Stephadon*, the Church of *St. Stephens*.

Liard, a *French Farthing*, a small Piece of Money worth Three *Deniers*; which see.

To **Lib**, (old Word) to gild.

Libanochinus, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of the Colour of *Frankincense*.

Libanotis, an Herb that smells like *Frankincense*.

Libanus, the *Frankincense-tree*, great Store of which grows on *Mount Libanus*, a Hill of *Syria*, that reaches about 125 Miles in length from *West* to *East*, and is the Boundary of the *Holy Land* on the *North*.

Libation, (*Lat.*) a Ceremony practis'd by the ancient *Romans* in their Sacrifices, when the Priest pour'd down *Wine*, *Milk*, or other *Liquors*, in Honour of the Deity to whom he sacrific'd, after he had first tasted a little of it: Whence the Word is taken for the first Taste of a Thing; a Smatch.

Libbars or **Libard**, a fierce wild Beast, the same as *Leopard*.

Libbardsbane, a sort of Herb.

Libel, (*Lat.*) properly a little Book, a Petition or Bill of Request: Also an Original Declaration of an Action in the *Civil Law*: Also a scandalous abusive Writing or Report, secretly set Abroad, or publish'd by Stealth.

To **Libel** one, to set forth *Libels* against one, to defame or slander him.

Libella, (*Lat.*) the *Dragon-fly*; an Insect.

Libellatici, those *Christians* in the *Primitive Times* who, that they might not be forc'd to *Idol-worship*, gave up their Names in *Peritions*, or subscrib'd them to pay a *Fine*.

Libellenses, certain Clerks under the *Master* of the *Requests* to the *Emperors* of *Rome*, call'd *Magister scribarum Libellorum*; which see.

Libello habendo. See, *Copia libelli deliberanda*.

Libellous, that partakes of the Nature of a *Libel*; slanderous, abusive.

Libel, (*Lat.*) the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree; a Book or Work written, at first made of such Barks, and afterwards of *Paper* or *Parchment*: Among *Herbalists*, the inner Part of *Plants* or *Herbs*.

Libera, (in old Records) a *Livery* or *Delivery* of so much *Grass* or *Corn* to a *Tenant*, who cuts down or prepares the said *Grass* or *Corn*, and receives a small Portion of it, as a *Gratuity* or *Reward*.

Libera charta habenda, a *Judicial Writ* granted to a Man for a free Chace belonging to his *Manor*, after he has prov'd his Right to it.

Liberal, free, generous, bountiful: Also honorable, or genteel; as *A Liberal Education*.

Liberal Arts and Sciences, such as are fit for *Gentlemen* and *Scholars*; as *Mechanick Trades*, and *Handicrafts* for meaner People. See *Science*.

Liberality, Bountifulness, Freedom, Generosity.

Liberate, the Name of a *Warrant* issuing out of the *Chancery*, to the *Treasurer*, *Chamberlain*, *Barons* of the *Exchequer*, &c. for the *Payment* of any yearly *Pension*, or other *Sums*, granted under the great *Seal*, or sometimes to the *Sheriff*, for the *Delivery* of any *Lands* or *Goods* taken upon *Forfeits* of *Recognizance*: It also lies to a *Gaoler*, for the *Delivery* of a *Prisoner* that has put in *Bail* for his *Appearance*.

Liberbine, a poisonous Herb.

Libertas, (*Lat.*) *Liberty*, *Freedom*.

Libertas Ecclesiastica, (in our old Writers) *Church-Liberty*, *Ecclesiastical Immunities* or *Privileges*; such as the *Right* of *Investiture*, the *Privilege* of *Clergymen*, in having their *Persons* and *Estates* free from the *Secular Power* or *Jurisdiction*, &c.

Liberate Probanda, a *Writ* that lay for such as were challenged for *Slaves*, and offer'd to prove themselves *Free*, directed to the *Sheriff*, that he take *Security* of them, for the proving of their *Freedom* before the *Justices* of *Assize*.

Libertatibus Allocandis, a *Writ* that lies for a *Citizen* or *Burgess* of any *City* or *Borough*, who contrary to the *Liberties* of the *Place* of which he is, is impleaded by the *King's Justices*, in order to have his *Privilege* allow'd.

Libertatibus erigendis in itinere, a *Writ* whereby the *King* requires the *Justices* in *Eyre*, to admit of an *Attorney* for the *Defence* of another *Man's Liberty* before them.

Libertine, a dissolute, or lewd *Liver*.

Liberty, the Power a *Man* has to do or forbear doing any particular *Action* at his *Pleasure*; *Freedom*, *Leave* or *Free-leave*: Also a free or easy *Way* of *Expression*. In a *Law-sense*, it is a *Privilege* held by *Grant* or *Prescription*, by which *Men* enjoy some *Benefit* or *Favour* beyond the ordinary *Subject*. See *Franchise*.

Libidinous, full of lustful *Desires*; incontinent, sensual.

Libitnaris, (among the *Romans*) those *Persons* whose *Business* it was, to furnish and provide what was necessary for *Funerals*, now commonly known by the Name of *Undertakers*.

Liblong or **Libelong**, a sort of Herb.

Libra, (*Lat.*) a *Pound* in *Weight*: Also among the *Romans*, a *Sum* of *Money* equal to three *Pounds* *Sterling*; a *Balance* or *Pair* of *Scales* to weigh with; counted one of the *Six Mechanick Powers*: Also the Name of one of the *Twelve Signs* of the *Zodiack*, which the *Sun* enters in the *Month* of *September*, and is thus mark'd, (♎)

Libra medica, a *Physician's Pound*, which contains *Twelve Ounces*.

Libertinism, *Lewdness*, *Licentiousness*, *Debauchery*, a dissolute *Life*, and *Conversation*.

Library, a *Study* or *Place* where *Books* are kept; or the *Books* themselves.

Librata Terra, a *space* of *Ground* which contains *Four Organgs*, and every *Organg* *Thirteen Acres*.

Libration, a weighing by the *Pound*, a balancing or poising: Also the *Motion* of swinging in a *Pendulum*, or *Weight* hung up by a *String*.

Libration of the Moon. See *Evection*.

Libya, the third Part of the *World*, commonly call'd *Africa*.

Libebane, a sort of Herb.

Libente, *Liberty*, *Permission*, *Leave*, *Power*.

Libence to arise, (in common Law) a *Liberty* given by the *Court* to a *Tenant* in a *Real Action*, that is esoined or excused for his *Absence de malo lecti*, i. e. upon account of his being sick a-bed, after he has been view'd by *Persons* thereto appointed; until which *Time*, if the *Defendant* can prove that he has been seen out of his *Chamber*, or walking abroad, he shall be adjudged to be deceitfully esoined. To

To Licence, to grant a Licence, to authorize, to give Leave or Power.

Licentia Surgendi, the Writ whereby the Tenant effoined *de malo Lecti*, obtains Liberty to rise.

Licentia Transfretandi, a Writ or Warrant directed to the Keepers of the Port at *Dover*, requiring them to let those Pass quietly beyond Sea, who have formerly had the King's Licence for that Purpose.

Licentiate, one that has full Licence and Authority to practice in any Art or Faculty; the same that we usually call Batchelor of Divinity, Physick, or Civil Law; and in Common Law a Barrister.

Licentious, loose, lewd, disorderly, unruly.

Lich-fowl, certain unlucky, or ill-boding Birds, as the Night-raven, and Lich-owl, commonly call'd the Screech-owl; from the *Saxon* Word *Lich*, signifying a Carcase or dead Body.

Lichen, (*Gr.*) a kind of Tetter or Ring-worm, a Roughness and Swelling of the Skin, that itches much, and sends forth Matter: Also a Sort of Moss, very good to cure Tettors, &c. Also the brawny Part in a Horse's Hoof: Also the Herb Liverwort.

Lichen Gætorum or *Imperigo*, an Unevenness in the Skin, that reaches to the Neighbouring Parts, accompany'd with extraordinary Itching, and dry Pimples.

Lichwale, a kind of Herb.

† **Licitation**; (*Lat.*) a setting out to sale to him that will bid most; an Auction.

Lickorish, that loves Tid-bits, or sweet Things.

Licorish or **Liquorish**, a Shrub, that has a well known sweet Root.

Lictors, (*Lat.*) certain Officers among the ancient *Romans*, who carry'd the Axes and Bundles of Rods before the Magistrates: The Word is now taken for a Serjeant at Arms, a Beadle, or Mace-bearer.

Lidford-Law, (from *Lidford* a Town in *Cornwall*) a Proverbial Expression, signifying to hang Men first, and judge them afterwards; the like is said of *Hali-fax* in *Yorkshire*, probably from the quick Dispatch of Justice in Criminal Causes in those Parts.

Lief or **Leof**, (*Sax.*) rather.

Liege, (*Fr.* in Common Law) is taken either for the Liege Lord, or for one that acknowledges Fealty, or Homage to the Liege Lord.

Liege Lord, one that acknowledges no Superior, a Sovereign Prince; also the chief Lord of the Fee.

Liege Man, he that owes Allegiance, or Homage to the Liege Lord; a Vassal.

Liege People, the Subjects of a King or State.

Liegeancy, See *Ligeancy*.

Lien, (*Gr.*) the Spleen or Milt.

Lignery, a Disemper arising from a slimy Smoothness of the Guts, whereby the Meat or Substance taken, slips thro' before it be alter'd, or well digested.

Lier. See *Lyer*.

Lierwite. See *Leyerwite* and *Legruita*.

In **Lieu**, (*Fr.*) in the Place, Room, or Stead of.

Lieutenancy or **Lieutenanship**, the Office, or Place of a Lieutenant.

Lieutenancy of London, a select Council of the Officers of the Artillery-Company, and Trained-Bands of the City, that govern and order Matters relating to the Militia.

Lieutenant, one that supplies the King's, or any other's Place, or represents her or his Person; as the Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, the Lord Lieutenant of a County, &c.

Lieutenant General, (in an Army) a great Commander, next in Place to the General; who in Battel commands one of the Wings, or Lines; also upon the March, a Detachment, or Flying-Camp; and a particular Quarter at a Siege.

Lieutenant General, (of the Artillery) the next

Officer to the General of the Artillery, who in his Absence has the whole Charge of all that belongs to it.

Lieutenant du Roy, (*i. e.* the King's Lieutenant) the Deputy-Governor of all strong Towns in *France*, who is a Check upon the Governor, and has the Command in his Absence.

Lieutenant Colonel, (of Horse, Foot, or Dragons) an Officer, who is next in Post to the Colonel, and commands in his Absence.

Lieutenant of Hoyle, Foot or Dragons, the Officer of every Troop, or Company, who has the next Post to the Captain, and the Command in his Absence.

Lieutenant Reformed. See *Reformed Lieutenant*.

Lieutenant at Sea, the next Officer to the Captain, or chief Commander of the Ship.

Lieutenant en Second. See *Second Captain*.

Lieutenant of the Tower of London, who is to act under the Constable for the Time being, and in his Absence to perform all Powers, Acts, Matters, &c. in as ample a Manner, as if the Constable were personally present: By Virtue of his Office, he is to be in Commission for the Peace of the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Kent*, and *Surrey*; his Salary is 200 Pounds *per Annum*, with other Fees and Perquisites.

Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, an Officer, whose Duty is to receive all Significations, Orders, &c. from the Master at the Board, with the rest of the principal Officers, and to see them daily executed; also to give Orders for discharging the great Ordnance upon Coronation-Days, Festivals, Triumphs, &c.

Life, the Union of the Soul with the Body, or the Time that Union lasts; the manner of Living, or a Relation of what a Man has done, whilst he liv'd; also Mettle, Spirit, Sprightliness.

Life-everlasting, an Herb so call'd.

Life-Guards. See *Guards du Corps*.

Life-Rent, a Rent or Salary, which a Man receives for Term of Life, or for the Maintenance of Life.

Lift, (*Country-word*) a sort of Stile, that may be open'd like a Gate.

Lifts, (in Sea-Affairs) are certain Ropes, which serve to top the Yard-arm of all Yards, *i. e.* to make the Ends of them hang higher or lower, or even; as Occasion requires. The Haling of these Ropes is call'd *Topping the Lifts*; thus the Seamen say, *Top a Starboard*, or *Top a Port*; *i. e.* hale on the Right-side or Left-side Lift.

Lifting-pieces, are Parts of a Clock, that lift up and unlock the Stops call'd *Detents*.

Ligament, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Band or String partaking of the Quality of a Cartilage, and a Membrane, design'd by Nature, for joining together of Parts, especially Bones, in order to the better performing of their Motions.

Ligamenta Uteri, the Ligaments of the Womb.

Ligamentum Ciliare, the Ligament of the Eyelid.

Ligatio, a binding, or tying; also the Tongue-tying, especially in Children; also a Rhetorical Figure, call'd *Zongma* in *Greek*.

Ligature, (in Surgery) a binding of any Part of the Body with a Filler, Ribbon, &c. or any kind of Bandage.

Ligeance or **Ligeancy**, (*Fr.* Law-Term) such a Duty or Fealty, as no Man may owe to more than one Lord; and therefore most commonly taken for a true and faithful Obedience of a Subject to a Sovereign Prince; also the Prince's Engagement to protect his Subjects. Sometimes it is taken for the Dominions or Territory of the Liege Lord; as *Children born out of the Ligeance of the King or Queen*.

Light, the contrary of heavy, that is not full Weight; nimble or quick, small or trifling, inconsiderable or fickle.

Among Astrologers, a Planet is said to be *light*; i. e. nimble, compared to another that moves slower, as the Moon, with respect to all the other Planets; and the Sun in regard of the three Superiors. But absolutely the three Inferiors, *Venus* and *Mercury*; and the Moon, are termed Light, and the Superiors *Jovian* or heavy. See *Ponderous*.

Light-horse, (in Military Affairs) a Name made Use of to distinguish such Horse-men, from the Men at Arms, formerly in Service, who were all in Armour, as the *German* Courasiers now are: In *England*, all are call'd *Light-horse* except the Troops of *Live-Guards*.

Light or Brightness, is either the Sensation, which arises from the beholding of any bright Object, as the Sun, a Star, or a Candle; or else the Cause of that Sensation, as it is an Action or Property belonging to the luminous or bright Body.

Light of the Time, is the Sun in the Day, and the Moon in the Night; an Expression us'd by Astrologers.

Liguis, (in old *Latin* Records) pure, full, or perfect; as *Viduitas ligia*, pure Widow-hood; *Ligia Potestas*, free and absolute Power of Disposal, &c.

Lignis, belonging to Wood, woody; as *A lignis Substantia*.

Ligniperda, a Timber-worm; an Insect.

Ligniperda Squatta, the Cadis-worm.

Lignum, Wood, Timber.

Lignum Aloes, Wood of Aloes; an Apothecary's Drug, of great Price.

Lignum Sapphirinum, a kind of Wood brought from *Hispaniola*, which is very good for the Stone in the Kidneys.

Lignum Rhodium or *Alphathus*, a sweet Wood, of which the Oil of *Rhodum*; much used in Perfumes, is made.

Lignum Santalum or *Lignum Vitæ*, the Wood commonly call'd *Gudiacum*.

Ligula, a little Tongue, or Latchet of a Shoe, a Lace, or Point. In old Records, an Exemplification, or Copy of a Court-Roll.

Ligule, a kind of precious Stone, mentioned *Exod.* 18. 19. and so call'd from its Likeness to *Ligurian Amber*.

Ligusticum, Lovage of *Lombardy*; an Herb.

Ligustrum, Privet or Prims-print; also white Withy-wind, or With-bind.

Like Arches, or *Arkes*, (in the Projection of the Sphere) are parts of lesser Circles, that contain an equal Number of Degrees with the corresponding Arches of great Ones.

Like Figures, (in *Geom.*) are such as have their Angles equal, and the Sides about those Angles proportional.

Like solid Figures, such as are comprehended under Planets that are alike, and equal in Number.

Like Quantities, (in *Algebra*) such as are expressed by the same Letters, equally repeated in each Quantity. Thus $2a$ and $3a$, $6dd$ and $4dd$; are like Quantities; but $2a$ and $3aa$, and $6f$ and $4fff$ are unlike.

Like Signs, are when both are Affirmative, or both Negative; but when one is Affirmative, and the other Negative; they are *unlike Signs*. Thus $+16$ and $+4$; have like Signs; but $+12g$ and $-2g$ have unlike Signs.

Lilac or *Spizetter*, a kind of Plant.

Lilium, (*Lat.*) the Lilly, of which there are several Sorts.

Lilium Conchium, Lilly of the Valleys; the Flowers and Leaves of which are good in the Apoplexy, Falling-Sickness, Palsy, &c.

Lilium Preciosum, (among Chymists) a Tincture of Antimony.

Limation, a filing or polishing: In *Surgery*, the filing of the Bones, or hard Parts of the Body.

Limatura, Powder, or Dust; that comes of filing.

Limatura Paris, (in *Chymistry*) the filing of Steel, us'd for the making of *Crocus Martis*.

Limax, a Snail without a Shell; a Dew-Snail, a Slug.

Limbo, a Part of the Body: In *Mathematicks*, the outermost Border of an Astrolabe, or other Instrument, on which the Degrees, Figures, &c. are described; also the Circumference of the Original Circle in any Projection of the Sphere upon a Plane: In *Astronomy*, it is the utmost Border of the Disk, or Body of the Sun or Moon, when either is in an Eclipse.

Limbeck. See *Alembeck*.

Limber, supple, pliable.

Limbers or *Limber-holes*, (in a Ship) little Holes, about three or four Inches square, which are cut out in all the Ground-timbers and Hooks, next to the Keel, to let Water pass to the Well of the Pump.

Limbus, (*Lat.*) a Border, or Hem of a Garment; a Welt; Lave, or Purse; a Fringe, or Selwidge: Also the Limb, or Edge of an Astrolabe, or other Mathematical Instrument.

Limbus Papatum, or *Limbo*, (according to the Notion of *Roman* Catholics) a Place where the deceased Patriarchs, and other good Men, resided till our Saviour's Coming, as also where those abide, who die without Baptism.

Lime, a kind of Stone, of which Morter is made; also a sort of small Limestone.

Lime-tree. See *Linden-tree*.

Lime-mart, an Herb.

To **lime** or *line*, to couple as a Dog does with a Bitch.

Limnarcha, (*Gr.*) a Warden of the Sea-Ports. See *Stationarii*.

Limet or *Lime-hound*; the same as *Blood-hound*, a great Dog to hunt the wild Boar.

Limit, Bound, Boundary, Border.

Limit of a Planet, (in *Astron.*) is its greatest Heliocentrick Latitude.

To **limit**, to set Limits, or Bounds to; to appoint or fix, to confine, to stint.

Limitation, a limiting, setting of Bounds, &c.

Limitation of an Affize, (in *Common-Law*) a certain Time set down by Statute, within which a Man must alledge himself or his Ancestors to have been possessed of Lands, sued for by a Writ of Affize.

Limited Problem, (in *Geom.*) a Problem that has but one only Solution, or which can be done but one Way; as *To make a Circle pass thro' three given Points, not lying in a Right-line*.

Limulax, a mongrel Dog, engender'd between a Hound and a Mastiff.

To **limulax**, to paint in Water-Colours.

Limonia, (*Gr.*) the Anemony, or Emomy; a Flower.

Limonia Pala, Limons, or Lemmons; a Fruit that strengthens the Stomach, and creates an Appetite.

Limontates, the Emerald; a precious Stone.

Limontion or *Limontium*, Winter-green, or wild Beets; an Herb.

Limonade, a cooling Liquor, made of Lemmons Water, and Sugar.

† **Limosity**, a being muddy; Muddiness.

Limulax Sarium, the Mud-stone; a kind of Stone, so call'd because it is soon dissolv'd into Dirt.

Limp, limber, supple.

To **limp**, to halt, or go lame.

Limpid, pure, clear, transparent; as *Limpid Water*.

Limpin, the Shell-fish otherwise call'd a Muscle.

Linenuntum, (*Lat.*) Thread made of Flax, Linnen; also a Tent, or Lint for a Wound.

Linnæa, Teads-flax, an Herb; the distilled Water of which is powerful for voiding Urine in a Dropfy,

Dropsy, purg'd by stools, and cures the jaundice: Also the *Linnet*, or *Flax-bird*; a Bird, which is a *Linnet*, or *Linnet*, an Iron-Pin that keeps in the Wheel to the Axle-tree of any sort of Carriage.

Lincoln, a large and famous City, the chief of the County of the same Name.

Lincoln College, a College in *Oxford*, founded by *Richard Fleming*, Bishop of *Lincoln*.

Lincoln's Inn, one of the Inns of Court, for Students of the Law; heretofore the House of *Henry Lucy*, Earl of *Lincoln*.

Lincoln, (*Lat.*) a licking, or sucking down softly: Also a Medicine to be licked or sucked in by Degrees. See *Eclizma* and *Loche*.

Line, Part of a Writing: also the Twelfth Part of an Inch; also the Flax Plant. In *Geometry*, it is a Quantity stretch'd out in Length, but suppos'd to be void of Breadth and Depth, being made by the Motion of a Point from one Place to another.

Right Line or **Straight Line**, is a Line whose Points are equally plac'd between the two Extremes, or Ends, or it is the nearest Distance between any two Points.

Crooked Line or **Curve**, is a Line, the Points of which are not equally plac'd between its two Extremes.

Line of Measures, (according to *Mr. Oughtred*) is the Diameter of the Primitive or Original Circle in the Projection of the Sphere *in Plano*, or that Line in which the Diameter of any Circle to be projected, does fall.

Line of Numbers or **Gunter's Line**, so call'd from its Inventor, is usually plac'd on a Ruler, or on the Back of a Sector, which running parallel with it, shews the *Artificial Lines*; as they are commonly call'd.

In the Art of War, **Lines** signify the Posture of an Army drawn up for Battel, so as its Front may be stretch'd out as far as the Ground will allow, to prevent its being Flanked: These Lines are three in Number, *viz.* 1. The Van, or advanc'd Guards; 2. The Main Body; 3. The Rear-Guard, or Reserve.

In *Astronomy*, according to the *Ptolemaick* System, the **Line of the Anomaly of a Planet**, is a Right-Line drawn from the Center of the *Excentrick*, to the Center of the Planet.

Line of the Apogee of a Planet, is a Right-Line drawn from the Center of the World thro' the Point of the Apogee, as far as the *Zodiack* of the *Primum Mobile*.

Line of the Apsis, is a Line passing thro' the Center of the World, and that of the *Excentrick*; whose two Ends are, one the Apogee, and the other the Perigee of the Planet.

Line Horizontal, is a Right-Line parallel to the *Horizon*.

Line of greatest or least Longitude of a Planet, is that Part of the Line of the *Apsis*, which reaches from the Center of the World, to the Apogee or Perigee of the Planet.

Line of Mean Longitude, is one drawn thro' the Center of the World at Right Angles to the Line of the *Apsis*, and its extreme Points are call'd the *Mean Longitudes*.

Line of Mean Motion of the Sun, is a Right-Line drawn from the Center of the World as far as to the *Zodiack* of the *Primum Mobile*.

Line of Mean Motion of the Sun in the Excentrick, is a Right-Line drawn from the Center of the *Excentrick* to the Center of the Sun, and parallel to the former.

Line of Real Motion of the Sun, is a Line drawn from the Center of the World to the Center of the Sun, and produced or lengthen'd as far as the *Zodiack* of the *Primum Mobile*.

Line of the Nodes of a Planet, is a Right-Line from the Planet of the Sun, being the common Place of Intersection of the Plane of the Planet's Orbit, with that of the *Ecliptick*.

Line Synodical, (with respect to some Appearances of the Moon) is a Right-Line suppos'd to be drawn thro' the Centers of the Earth and Sun.

Line of the mean Syzygies, is a Right-Line imagin'd to pass thro' the Earth's Center, and the mean Place of the Sun.

Line of the Mean or True Syzygies, a Right-Line said to be drawn thro' the Center of the Earth, and the real Place of the Sun.

In *Dialling*, the **Equinoctial Line** is the common Place where the *Equinoctial*, and the Plane of the Dial, mutually intersect, or cut one another.

Lines Hourly or **Hour-Lines**, are the common Intersections of the Hour-Circles of the Sphere, with the Dial-Plane.

Line Horizontal, is the common Intersection of the *Horizon*, and the Dial-Plane.

Line Subsistat, is that Line on which the Style or Cock of the Dial is set up, and represents such an Hour-circle as is perpendicular to the Plane of that Dial.

In *Fortification*, a **Line** is that which is drawn from one Point to another, in making a Plan or Draught upon Paper, or on the Ground in the Field, it is sometimes taken for a Trench with a Breast-work; and sometimes for a Row of *Gabions*, or Bags full of Earth, set out in length, to cover Men from the Enemies Fire.

Lines of Approach or of **Attack**, are the Ways of Trenches dug along in the Earth, towards a Town that is besieged, in order to gain the Moat and the Body of the Place.

Line of the Wall, is a Right-Line which joins the Points of the two nearest Bastions.

Line Capital, a Line drawn from the Angle of the Gorge, to the Angle of the Bastion.

Line of Circumballation, a Line or Trench, with a Parapet or Breast-work made by the Besiegers, quite round their Camp, within Cannon-shot of the Place, to oppose any Army that may come to relieve it, and to stop Deserters.

Line Cogital, a Line drawn from the Angle of the Center, to that of the Bastion.

Lines of Communication, are those that run from one Work to another: But the *Line of Communication* more especially so call'd, is a continued Trench with which a Circumvallation, or Contravallation, is compass'd, so as to maintain a Communication with all its Forts, Redoubts, and other Works.

Line of Contravallation, is a Trench with a Breast-work, which the Besiegers make next the Place besieged, to secure themselves against the Sallies of the Garrison; so that an Army that forms a Siege, lies between the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation.

Line of Defense, a straight Line which shews the Course of a Bullet, especially a Musket-ball, according to the Situation it ought to have, to defend the Face of the Bastion.

Line of Defense Fichant or **Fired**, is a Line drawn from the Angle of the Courtin, to the flanked Angle of the opposite Bastion, nevertheless without touching the Face of the Bastion.

Line of Defense Razant, is that which is drawn from the point of the Bastion along the Face, till it comes to the Courtin, which shews how much of the Courtin will clear or scour the Face: It is also call'd, *The Line of Defense Stringant* or *Flanking*.

Line forming the Flank, a Line drawn from the Angle made by the two Demi-Gorges of the Bastion, to the Angle at the Flank.

Lines within Siege, are the Moats or Trenches cut towards the Place besieged, to prevent Sallies.

Lines

Lines without Side, are Trenches towards the Field, to hinder the bringing of Succours to the Besieged.

In *Perspective*, **Line of the Front**, is any Right-Line parallel to a Terrestrial Line.

Line Geometrical, is a Right-Line drawn after any Manner, on the Geometrical Plane.

Line Horizontal, is the common Section of the Horizontal Plane, and that of the Draught or Representation; which also passes thro' the principal Point.

Line of Incidence, (in *Catoptricks*) a Ray starting from some luminous or light Body, and ending in a Point of some Surface, the Knowledge of which is chiefly necessary, for finding out the Greatness and Continuance of an Eclipse.

Line Objective, (in *Perspect.*) is the Line of an Object; from whence the Appearance is sought for in the Draught or Picture.

Line of Station, the common Section of the Vertical and Geometrical Planes; Others mean by it, the perpendicular Height of the Eye above the Geometrical Plane: Other take it for a Line drawn on that Plane, and perpendicular to the Line that expresses the Height of the Eye.

Line Terrestrial, is a Right-line in which the Geometrical Place, and that of the Picture or Draught, intersect or cut one another.

Line Vertical, is the common Intersection of the Vertical Plane, and of the Draught.

In *Philosophy*, **Line of Direction of a Body in Motion**, is that Line according to which it moves or which directs and determines its Motion.

Line of Gravitation of an heavy Body, is a Line drawn thro' its Center of Gravity, and according to which it tends downward.

Line. See *Cordeau*.

To **Line**, to put a Lining to: In *Masonry*, to Case a Wall, &c. with Stone. In *Fortification*, to surround and strengthen a Rampart, Breast-work, or Moat, with a good Wall, or good Turf.

To **Line Hedges**, (in the Art of War) to plant Musketeers along them under their Covert, in order to fire upon an Enemy that comes open, or to defend themselves from the Horse.

Linea Alba, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the White-line being a Concourse of the Tendons of the oblique Muscles in the Lower-Belly; which meeting on both Sides, make a kind of Coat that covers the Belly, as if they were all but one Tendon.

Linea Aequum, (in *Astron.*) the Line of the *Apes*; which see.

Lineage, (*Fr.*) Race, Stock, Pedigree.

Lineal, that is, or goes in a Right-line; as, *A Succession in a lineal Descent.* See *Descent*.

Lineament, the Feature or Proportion of the Face drawn out as it were in Lines.

Linear, belonging to a Line.

Linear Problem, (in *Mathem.*) such a Problem as can be solved Geometrically, by the Intersection or cutting of two Right-lines; it is also call'd a *Simple Problem*, and is capable but of one Solution.

Linear Numbers, are those that have Relation to Length only: For Example, such as represent one Side of a plane Figure, and if the Figure be a Square, the Linear Number is call'd a Root.

Lined Coat, a Term in Fortification. See *Moat*.

Ling, a small Shrub, otherwise call'd *Hoath* or *Furz*: Also a sort of Salt-fish, which is strong and good Food.

Ling-wort, an Herb, otherwise call'd *Angelica*.

Lingel, a little Tongue, or Thong.

To **Linger**, to be tedious, or long a doing; to languish, or droop.

Linger or **Linget**, a kind of Bird.

Lingots, (in *Chymistry*) Iron-moulds of several

Figures into which melted Metals are usually pour'd, in order to harden in any Shape whatsoever.

Lingua, (*Lat.*) the Tongue, a little but unruly Member: Also Tongue, Language, or Speech.

† **Linguacity**, a being full of Tongue, or much given to talk, Talkativeness.

Lingualis, a fleshy Muscle, which according to some *Anatomists*, takes its Rise from the Root of the *Os Hyoides*, and runs forward to the Tip of the Tongue; but 'tis disputable, whether it be a Muscle or not.

Linguist, one that is skilful in Tongues, or Languages.

Lingulata, (*Lat.*) the Sole-fish, so call'd from its Shape resembling a Tongue: Also the Herb Adders or Serpents-Tongue.

Liniment, an outward Medicine of a middle Consistence between an Oil and an Ointment.

Lino, (in old Records) a Linch-pin, the Pin that fastens a Wheel upon the Axle-tree.

Link, the Ring of a Chain, a Torch, a kind of Sausage: Also a thin Plate of Metal to solder with.

To **Link**, to join or tie together.

Linnet, a Singing-bird, so call'd because it feeds upon Line-feed.

Linsay Woollen, a sort of mixt Cloth, partly Linnen, partly Woollen; any Stuff made of Thread and Wooll.

Lins-pin. See *Linch-pin*.

Lint, fine Linnen scrap'd to Shreds, to be put into a Wound, or burnt for Tinder.

Lint-stock, a carved Stick, above half a Yard long, with a Cock at one End, to hold the Gunners-March; and a sharp Point at the other, to stick it upright in the Ground, or on the Deck of a Ship.

Lintel, the Head-picce, or upper Post of a Door or Window.

Linter, (*Lat.*) a little Boat, a Wherry. In *Anatomy*, the inner Rim of the Ear, the same as *Scapula*.

Linum Tibium. See *Ashersline Cloth*.

Lion, (*Gr.*) a wild Beast, the most Courageous and Generous of all others; the Emblem of Strength and Valour.

Lion's Inn, one of the Inns of Chancery. See *Inn*.

Lion's Pouch, **Lion's Paw**, **Lion's Tooth**, several sorts of Herbs.

Lionel, a Lion's Whelp, or young Lion: *Lioncel* is also a Term in *Heraldry* for Lions; when there are more than two of them born in any Coat of Arms, and no Ordinary between them.

Lioncel, (*i. e.* little Lion) a proper Name of Men.

Lipara, (*Gr.*) a soft Plaister or Salve.

Liparte, a kind of Lizard, or Fish: Also a certain Gem.

Lipodermus, a Disease, when the Skin that covers the *Glans*, or Nut of the Yard, can't be drawn back.

Lipopsychia, a small Swoon, being an imperfect *Syncope*; which see.

Lipothymia, a swooning, or fainting away.

Lippitudo, (*Lat.*) a waterish running of the Eyes, Blear-eyedness, or Blood-shot: Also a dry Soreness of the Eyes, without running, when they feel rough as if there were Sand in them.

Liptotes or **Litotes**, (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, when the force of the Words is not answerable to the greatness of the Matter; as, *Non ignara mali, Virg. i. e. Not ignorant of the Mischiefs*; where is meant very knowing, or too well experienc'd in it.

Lippitia, a continual Fever, the outward Parts being cold, and the inward Parts burning.

Liquation or **Liquefaction**, (*Lat.*) a dissolving or melting; particularly among Apothecaries, the melting of Rosin, or Wax, with Oil or Fat over a gentle Fire.

To **Liquefy**, to make liquid, to dissolve or melt; to grow, or become liquid.

† **Liquefescency**, an Aptness to melt, or grow soft.
Liquid, that has its Parts fluid and in Motion; moist, soft.
Liquid Amber, a kind of Gum that distils from a Tree call'd *Ocoba*, in *New-Spain*, a Province of *America*.
Liquids, (in *Grammar*) Five Letters, viz. *l, m, n, r, s*; so call'd from their being pronounced soft, and as it were melting in the Mouth: In *Philosophy*, *Liquids* are such Bodies as are endu'd with all the Properties of Fluidness, and have their small Parts so figur'd and disposed, that they stick to the Surface of those Bodies which are dipt in them; which is commonly call'd *Wetting*.
Liquidicy, a being liquid.
Liquiritia, (*Lat.*) Liquorish or Licorish, a sweet Root, much us'd for Coughs, Consumptions, Hoarseness, Sharpness of Urine, &c.
Liquor or **Liquour**, any Thing that is Liquid; Drink, Juice, &c.
Liquor of fixed Nitre. See *Fixed Nitre*.
Liriconfancy or **Lily-Convally**, a sort of Flower. See *Lilium Convallium*.
Lisbon, the chief City of the Kingdom of *Portugal*.
Listere, (*Fr.*) the List of Cloath or Stuff; the Border of a Country; Also a Term in *Fortification*, the same as *Berne* and *Foreland*; which see.
Litpound, a foreign Weight containing 15, 16, and sometimes 20 Pounds.
List, a Scroll, Bill, or Roll, containing the Names or Number of Persons, &c. Also the Border or Edge of Woollen Cloth. In *Architecture*, a straight upright Ring, which runs round the lower Part of Pillars just above the *Torus*, and next to the Shaft or Body.
List or **Listis**, a Place enclos'd with Bars or Rails for Tournaments, Wrestling, Races, and other Exercises.
To Enter the Lists, to engage in Fight, or in Dispute.
Listel, (in *Architect.*) a small Band, or Rule in Mouldings; also the space between the Channellings of Pillars.
Listless, careless, regardless, uneasy.
Litany, (*Gr.*) a general Supplication, or Prayer; especially one in the Common-Prayer-Book of the Church of *England*, appointed to be Said or Sung on certain Days.
Literal, (*Lat.*) that is according to the Letter; as, *A Literal Sense* or *Meaning*.
Literal Algebra. See *Algebra*.
Literal Fault, (in *Printing*) a small Fault that does not interrupt the Sense, when a Letter is only transpos'd or turn'd, one Letter put for another, &c.
Literarum Obligatio. See *Deed*.
Literate, skill'd in Letters, Learned.
Literatura, as, *Ad literaturam ponere*, an Expression in old *Latin* Records, to put out Children to School, or to breed them up to Learning; a Liberty which those Parents who were servile Tenants could not take, without Consent of the Lord of the Manor.
Literature, Knowledge in Letters, Learning.
Lithauthar, (*Gr.*) stony Coal, a kind of Jeat; Pit-coal, or Sea-coal.
Lithanapros, Litharge or Silver-glet, the frothy Dross, or Scum that arises in the purifying of Silver with Lead.
Lithe, supple, or limber.
Lither, lazy, sluggish.
Lithastis, (*Gr.*) the breeding the Stone in a Human Body, either in the Kidneys or Bladder.
Lithizontes, a kind of ordinary Carbuncle.
Lithocolla, (*q. d.* Stone-gum) the Cement with which Stones are join'd and fasten'd together.
Lithomaney, a kind of Divination or Sooth-saying, by the casting of Pebble-Stones.
Lithontribon, a Confection of the Apothecaries, so nam'd because it breaks and drives away the Stone.

Lithontribonicks, Medicines that break the Stone in the Bladder, or Kidneys.

Lithospermum, the Herb Stone-crop, Gromwell, Graymill.

Lithostrata, Stone-Pavements of *Mosaick* Work, such as were made by the Ancients of fine Pieces of Marble, or other small Stones curiously join'd together, and as it were inchas'd in the Cement, representing different Figures, by the Variety of their Colours and Ordering.

Lithotomia, a Quarry of Stones, or a *Mason's* Work-house. In *Surgery*, the Operation of cutting the Stone out of the Bladder.

Lithotomus, a Stone-cutter or *Mason*: Also a *Lithotomist*, or *Surgeon* skilful in cutting out the Stone.

Litigation, a quarelling, or brawling; a Suit, or Pleading.

Litigious, that delights in going to Law, quarrelsome, full of Dispute and Wrangling.

Litispence, the Time during which a Law-suit is depending.

Litmoese-blew, a kind of blue Colour us'd in Painting and Lining.

Litotes, (*Gr.*) Smalness, Simplicity, Meanness: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when less is spoken than is intended; as when we say, *I cannot commend you*, implies a secret Reprehension, as if there were just Grounds of Dispraise: Again, *I do not despise*, instead of, *I take delight in*, &c. See *Liptotes*.

Litten, as *Church-litten*; a Word us'd in *Wiltshire* for a Church-yard.

Litter, the Brood of a Beast brought forth at once, as a Litter of Pigs, Puppies, &c. Also the Straw that is spread under Horses, or other Cattel, to lye down upon: Also a sort of Carriage like a large Sedan hung upon Staves, and born by Horses or Mules.

Litterings, small Sticks that keep the Web stretch'd on a Weaver's Loom.

Litoral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Shore: as *Litoral Shells*, i. e. such Shells as are always found near the Shores, and never far off in the main Sea.

Liturgie, (*Gr.*) Publick Service, a Form of Publick Prayers, the Common-Prayer, and other Ceremonies of the Church.

Live-long, a sort of Herb.

Liber, one of the noble Parts of the Body, and the thickest of all the Bowels; its Office being to purify the Mass of Blood by straining.

Liber of Antimony, (among *Chymists*) Antimony open'd by Salt-petre and Fire, so as to make it half Glass, and give it a Liver-colour: It is us'd for the *Emetick Wine*; and is also given in Substance, to cause a strong Vomir. See *Crocus Metallorum*.

Liver-woor, an Herb good for all Distempers of the Liver.

Liber or **Liebre**. See *Livre*.

Liberings or **Libering**, **Pudding**, a sort of Haggels, or Pudding made of Hogs or Calves Livers.

Libery, a Suit of Cloaths of different Colours and Trimming, which a Nobleman or Gentleman gives to his Servants and Followers, either with or without a Badge.

In a Law Sense, **Libery** is a Delivery of Possession to those Tenants that held of the King *in Capite*, or Knight-service: Also a Writ which lay for the Heir to obtain the Seisin or Possession of his Lands at the King's Hands: But all Liveries and Wardships are now quite discharg'd, and taken away by *Stat. 12. Car. 2.*

The **Libery** or **Libery-men** of a **Company**, or **Corporation**, such Members as are advanc'd to a Degree above the Yeomanry, and have a Right to wear a Livery-gown upon solemn Occasions.

Libery of Hay and Oats, the giving out a certain Quantity for feeding Horses, &c.

Libery of Seisin, (*Law-Phrase*) a Delivery of Possession.

Possession of Lands, Tenements, or other Things, to one that has Right, or Probability of Right to them; which is Twofold, &c.

Liberty in *Deed*, is when the Feoffor or Giver takes the Ring of the Door, or Turf, or Twig of the Land, and delivers the same to the Feoffee, or Person that receives the Grant in the Name of Seisin of the Land: And,

Liberty in *Law*, when the Feoffor says to the Feoffee, being in View of the House or Land, *I give to you yonder Land, to you, and your Heirs, and therefore enter into the same, and take Possession of it accordingly.*

Liberty-stables, publick Stables; where Horses are kept, and let out to hire:

Livid, black and blue.

Livid Muscle, one of the Muscles that move the Thigh. See *Pectinens*.

Lividity, a being livid.

Liver, a kind of leaden or dead bluish Colour in any Part of the Body, caus'd by a Stroke or Blow: It is also figuratively taken for Envy, Malice or Spite.

Livre or **Liber**, a French Coin, worth 1 s. 6 d. Sterling: The Livre of *Leghorn* in *Italy* is only of 9 d. Value.

Lixivate or **Lixivious**, belonging to Lye; as *Lixivate Salts*, i. e. the fixed Salts of Plants, which are drawn by calcining the Plant, and then making a Lye of the Ashes and Water.

Lixivium, (*Lat.*) Lye made of Ashes; also Salt dissolved in Water. In *Chymistry*, a fixed *Alkali*; as the Salts of Tartar, Wormwood, &c.

Lizard, a little creeping Creature of a greenish Colour, much like our *Evot*, but bigger, which breeds in *Italy*, and other hot Countries.

Lizard-point, the utmost *South-West* Point of the Lands End in *Cornwall*.

Loach or **Loche**, a small and nimble Fresh-water Fish; the chief Bait for which is the smallest Sort of red Worm.

Load, a Burden, or Weight. *Loads* are also Trenches to drain fenny Places. See *Lode-Works*.

Load-star, the *North-Star*, that guides Mariners.

Load-stone, (*q. d.* *Leading-stone*) so call'd, because it guides and directs Sailors in their Voyages: It is of a rusty dark Colour, and has a peculiar Virtue to draw Iron to it self, whereby many admirable Secrets are discover'd. See *Magnet*.

Loam or **Lome**, Clay to graft withal, Morter made of Clay and Straw; also a sort of Clay or Plaster, us'd by Chymists to stop up their Vessels.

Loan, a thing lent; a lending of Money, especially upon a publick Account.

Loary Law. See *Lorey*.

Lob, **Lobbe**, or **Lobling**, a *North Sea*-fish, of a huge Bulk; whence perhaps a great heavy sluggish Fellow is call'd a *Lob*, *Looby*, or *Lob-Cock*.

Lob-worm, a sort of Worm, us'd in Fishing for Trouts.

Lobby, a kind of Passage-room, or Gallery.

Lobes, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the several Lappets or Divisions of the Lungs or Liver: Among *Herbalists*, the Divisions of the Bulk of Seeds, which usually consists of Two Parts, as is plainly to be seen in Beans.

Lobster, a known Sea Shell-fish.

Lobuli Adiposi. See *Sacculi Adiposi*.

Lobus, a Lobe, or Lappet of the Liver, &c. Also a Kidney-bean.

Lobus Auris, the lower Part, or Tip of the Ear.

Local, belonging to a Place: In a Law-sense, tied or joined to a Place; as *The Thing is local, and annexed to the Free-hold*.

Local Medicaments, those Remedies that are apply'd outwardly to a particular Place or Part; as Plasters, Salves, Ointments, &c.

Local Problem, (in *Mathem.*) such an one as is capable of an infinite Number of different Solutions:

So that the Point which is to resolve the Problem, may be indifferently taken within a certain Extent; i. e. any where in such a Line; or within such a Plane, Figure, &c. which is termed a *Geometrick Place*; and the Problem is said to be a *Local* or *Indeterminate* one.

Locality, (in *Philos.*) the being of a Thing in a Place.

† **Location**, a setting, or letting out to hire.

Loch or **Loboch**, (in *Physick*) a kind of thick Syrup, Electuary, or other Composition, which canst not be swallow'd, but suffer'd to melt in the Mouth by Degrees, that it may take more Effect in Diseases of the Breast, Lungs, and Throat: It is an *Arabick* Word, and signifies the same Thing with the *Latin* Term *Linctus*, i. e. licking up.

Loche Danum, a particular sort of *Loche*, or *Linctus*, good for the Lungs.

Lochia, (*Gr.*) those Things that are voided by Women in Child-bed, after they are freed from the Child, and the Membranes, call'd *Secundine*, or *After-birth*.

Loci Chymici, Chymical Furnaces and Vessels.

Loci Muliebres, Women's Priuy-Parts.

Lock, an Instrument to make fast a Door; also a Place where the Current or Stream of a River is stop'd, and as it were locked up: Also the Name of an Hospital in *Southwark*, for Persons under Cure for the Venereal Disease.

To **Lock**, to shut up with a Lock and Key: Among Drivers, to move the Wheels of a Waggon to and fro.

Lock-man, an Officer in the *Ile of Man*, who executes the Orders of the Governor, or Deemsters, much like our Under-Sheriff.

Lock-spt, (in *Fortif.*) a small Cut, or Trench open'd with the Spade, to mark out the first Lines of any Work that is to be made.

Locker, a Pigeon-hole: In *Sea-Affairs*, a kind of Chest or Box ranging along each Side of a Ship, to put Shot, or other Things in.

Locket, a Set of Diamonds, or other Jewels: Also that Part of a Sword-scabbard, where the Hook is fasten'd.

Locking-wheel, a Term in Watch-work. See *Count-wheel*.

Lockram, a coarse sort of Linnen-Cloth.

Lockron or **Locklet-goujons**, a sort of Flower.

Locomotive, (*Lat.* in *Philos.*) as; the *Locomotive Faculty*, i. e. that Faculty which causes moving from one Place to another.

Locumentum, (*Lat.*) an Apartment, or Partition; a Box or Drawer to put any Thing in; a Locker for a Pigeon: Among *Herbalists*, a little distinct Cell or Partition within the common Seed-bag of a Plant or Flower; as those of Poppies, &c. by which one Parcel of the Seeds is kept separate from the other.

Locus, a Place, Room, or Stead.

Locus Apparens, (in *Astron.*) that Place in which any Planet or Star appears, when view'd from an Eye at the Sensible Horizon: Also a Term in *Opticks*. See *Apparent Place of an Object*.

Locus Absolutus or **Primarius**, (in *Philos.*) is that Part of the absolute and immoveable Space, of extended Capacity to receive all Bodies, which a particular individual Body takes up.

Locus Relativus or **Secundarius**, is that apparent and sensible Place, in which we determine a Body to be plac'd, with respect to other adjoining or neighbouring Bodies.

Locus Partitus, (*Law-Term*) a Division made between two Counties or Towns, to make Trial in which the Land, or Place in Question lies.

Locusta, the Locust, a mischievous Insect, that eats up and spoils all green Things: Also a Fish like a Lobster, call'd a *Long-Oyster*; or a *Sea-Insect* that resembles that Fish.

Among *Herbals*, *Lotus*, are the Beards and hanging Seeds of Oats, and other Plants; so call'd from their Figure, somewhat resembling that of a *Cust*.

Locution, way of Speaking, Phrase, or Manner of Speech.

Locus, (in old Records) a withdrawing Room, or Parlour, in a Monastery, where the Friars meet for Discourse, or Conversation.

Lode-ship, a kind of Fishing-Vessel.

Lode-star and **Lode-stone**. See *Lode-star* and *Lode-stone*.

Lode-works and **Secrete-works**, certain Works in the Stannaries, or Tin-Mines in *Catwalk*: Of these the former are performed in the high Grounds, by sinking deep Wells, call'd *Shafts*; and the latter are carry'd on in the lower Grounds, by digging Trenches, and turning the Course of Rivers.

Lodemanage, the Hire of a Pilot for conducting a Ship from one Place to another.

Lodeman, a Coast-Pilot, that guides Ships in and out of Harbours, and about the Coasts.

Lodge, a little Room, Shed, or flur.

To **Lodge**, To give or to take up a Lodging: Among *Foresters*, a Buck is said To lodge, when it goes to rest.

Lodger, a Person that hires one Room, or more, in another's House, to abide in for a certain Time.

A **Lodging**, a Room, an Apartment.

Lodgment, (in Military-Affairs) a Retrenchment dug for a Covert, or Shelter, when the Counterscarp or some other Post is gain'd. It is also taken for the Place, where the Soldiers quarter among the Burghers, or Towns-men, either in Barracks, Huts, or Tents; and sometimes for an Incampment made by an Army.

Lodgment of an Attack, is a Place of Defence, which the Besiegers raise upon the Enemies Works in a dangerous Post, after they have taken them, to make good their Ground, and secure themselves against the Fire of the Besieged. This Lodgment consists of Barrels, and Bags full of Earth, Pallisadoes, Wooll-packs, Faggots, or any other Materials, that are proper to cover the Men in the Place they have gain'd, and resolve to keep.

Log, the Trunk of a Tree, or Stump of Wood for Fuel: Also an *Hebrew* Measure of 24 solid Inches, being the 72d Part of an *Epha*.

In Sea-Affairs, **Log** is a Piece of Board, or Wood about seven or eight Inches long, and of a Triangular Figure: It has as much Lead cast into it at one End, as will serve to keep it always floating upright in the Water; and at the other End is fasten'd a Line call'd the *Log-line*.

Log-board, a Table divided into Five Columns, and containing an Account of the Ship's Way, measur'd by the Log, which is to be enter'd daily into the Log-book, or Traverse-book.

Log-line or **Minute-line**, a small long Line, tied to the Log, which has several Knots or Divisions, that ought to be at the Distance of 50 Foot one from another, and is wound about a Reel, fix'd in the Gallery of the Ship for that Purpose. The Use of this Log and Line, is to make an Estimate, and keep an Account of the Way, or Course a Ship runs at Sea, by help of a Minute-glass. See *Knots*.

Log-wood or **Black-wood**, a sort of Wood, otherwise call'd *Campachio*, from the Name of the Place whence it is brought, viz. a Town of *Yucatan*, a Province of *New Spain*, in *Northern America*. It is much us'd by *Dyers*, for making a sad or dark Colour.

Logarithms, (*Gr.*) a Rank of Numbers in Arithmetical Progression, that answer to so many Numbers in Geometrical Progression, set under or over against them; of which they are call'd the Loga-

richms: So that the Addition and Substraction of them, answers to the Multiplication and Division of the Numbers they answer to. They were first invent'd by the Lord *Napier*, a *Scottish* Baron, and afterwards compleated by Mr. *Henry Briggs*, *Savilian* Professor of Geometry at *Oxford*.

Impure or Defective Logarithm, is the Logarithm of a Fraction.

Logarithmical or Logarithmick, belonging to the Artificial Numbers, call'd Logarithms.

Logarithmick Line, a Curve, or crooked Line, invented by *M. Perce*, which perfectly discovers all the Mysteries of Logarithms, with several other admirable Properties and Uses.

Logating, a sort of unlawful Game; mention'd in *Stat. 23. H. 8.* and now disus'd.

Logges, (old Word) Huts or Cottages for lodging the poorer Sort of People.

Logical, belonging to, or agreeable to the Rules of Logick.

Logical Division. See *Division Logical*.

Logician, one that studies, or is skill'd in that Science.

Logick, the Art of Thinking, Reasoning, or making a right Use of the Rational Faculty, which chiefly consists in shewing how to make proper Remarks on the Operations of the Mind.

Logist, one skill'd in the *Logistical Science*, i. e. the Art of Reckoning, or casting Account.

Logists or **Logists**, (among the *Athenians*) certain Officers, Ten in Number, to whom all such as had ended their Magistracy, gave an Account within Thirty Days, of the Affairs of which they had the Management; They also kept an Account of the Monies; and of all Matters, relating to the Publick Revenue.

Logistica, a Part of Arithmetick, which applies the Rules of computing, multiplying, dividing, &c. to the Degrees of Signs, Circles and Angles; as also to Days, Hours, Minutes, &c.

Logistica Generalis. See *Algorithm*.

Logistica Specialis, specious or literal *Algebra*. See *Algebra*.

Logistical Arithmetick, was formerly the Arithmetick of Sexagesimal Fractions; and us'd by Astronomers in their Calculations. It is now taken by some for the expeditious Arithmetick of Logarithms; by which all the Trouble of Multiplication and Division is sav'd.

Logistical Logarithms, a Table of Logarithms, fitted to Sexagesimal Fractions.

Logisticals, the same as *Logistical Arithmetick*; but some apply the Term to signify the first general Rules in *Algebra*, of Addition, Substraction, &c.

Lorum, (in old Records) a *Hovel* or *Out-house*, still call'd a *Lodge* in *Kent*.

Logographers, they that write Books of Account, or Pleas in the Law; Lawyers-Clerks.

Logomachy, a Verbal Contention, or Strife in Words.

Lobech. See *Loche*.

Lob-fish, certain sort of Fish; as *Cod*, *Ling*, *Lob*, &c. mention'd in *Stat. 31. E. 3.*

Logomography, (*Gr.*) a Discourse about, or Description of Pestilential or Infectious Diseases.

Lothms, the *Plague* or *Pestilence*; a catching Disease, that corrupts the Blood, and Animal Spirits.

To **Loth**. See to *Loyter*.

Loliga, (*Lat.*) the *Calimary* Fish, whose Blood is like Ink, as well as that of the *Cuttle-Fish*.

Lolium, *Darnel* or *Cockle*, a Weed growing amidst Corn.

To **Loll**, to lean, or lye upon.

Lollards, certain Church-Reformers, that abound'd in *England*, in the Time of *K. Edward III.* and *Henry*

Henry V. and were then reputed great Hereticks: They were so call'd from one *Walter Lollard*, a German, their first Leader, *A. D.* 1315. or as others say, from *Lolium*, i. e. Darnel, because they were compar'd to that Weed which grows amidst Wheat.

Lollards Tower, a Place near *St. Paul's Church* in *London*, where the Lollards were imprison'd.

Lollardy, the Doctrine, and Opinions of the Lollards.

Lombard or **Lombar**, a Bank for Usury, or Pawns, from the *Lombards* or *Lombards*, a People inhabiting the northernmost Parts of *Italy*, heretofore call'd *Insubria*, who were much given to Usury: Whence Usurers are termed *Lombarders*; and *Lombard street*, a noted Street in *London*, took its Name.

Lombar House, a House in which several sorts of Goods are stow'd, in order to be expos'd to Sale.

Lome. See *Loam*.

Lomocatum; (*Lat.*) Bean-meal, or Bean-flower; also a kind of Painter's Colour.

Louchites; (*Gr.*) a kind of Comet, resembling a Lance, or Spear: Its Head is of an Oval Figure; its Tail, or Stream of Rays, very long, thin, and pointed at the End.

Louchitis, the Herb Spleen-wort, so call'd, because the shape of its Seed resembles a Spear.

London, one of the most large and stately Cities in the World, and the chief of the Kingdom of *England*, situated in the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Surry*: It is so nam'd, either from *Lhun*, which in the *British* Tongue signifies a Grove, or *Longh*, i. e. a Ship, and *Dinas* a City, so that it may seem to have been anciently termed *Lhundinas*, i. e. a City full of Trees; or *Lhongdinas*, a City of Ships; from whence the *Latins* deriv'd the Word *Londinum*. It was also call'd *Augusta Trinobantum*, and *Troja Nova*, or *New Troy*, as being suppos'd to be first founded by *Brutus*, who was descended from the *Trojan* Race; but it was afterwards repair'd by King *Lud*, and thence call'd *Caer Lud*, or *Lud's Town*.

London Bridge, a Bridge, which for admirable Workmanship, Vastness of Foundation, and solid Houses built on it, surpasses all others in *Europe*: It reaches 800 Foot in Length, 30 Foot in Breadth, and is 60 Foot high, having 19 Arches, the Space between each being 20 Foot, and a Draw-Bridge almost in the middle. This noble Pile of Building was begun by *K. Henry II.* and finish'd under *K. John*.

Londons-White or **Londons-Tufts**, a sort of Flower.

A **Long**, a Musical Note, or Measure of Time, containing two *Briefs*. See *Large*.

Long Accent, (in *Grammar*) an Accent, which shews, that the Voice is to stop upon the Vowel that has such a Mark set over it, and it is thus express'd (-)

Long-boat, (in *Sea-Affairs*) the strongest and biggest of Boats that can be hoisted up into the Ship; which serves for the Carriage of all weighty Things, as Goods, Victuals, Guns, &c. as also to weigh the Anchor, to land Men upon all Occasions, &c.

Long-Meg, the Name of a Stone fifteen Foot high, near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*; about which are Seventy Seven others, set up in a Circular Form; which the Country-People call the *Daughters of Long-Meg*.

Long-Printer, a sort of Character, or Letter, in Use among Printers.

Long-root or **Angelica**, an Herb.

Longanimity, (*Lat.* q. d. Length of Mind) Long-suffering; great Patience, or Forbearance.

Longano, **Longanon**, or **Longabo**, the Straight Gut in the Fundament.

Longevity, Length of Age, long Life.

Longimetry, the Art of Measuring Lengths or Distances, a Part of *Geometry*, which shews how to take the Distances of Steeples, Towers, Trees, &c. either one or many together.

Longinuity, Length of Place, Remoteness, great Distance; Length of Time, or Long Continuance.

Longissimus Femoris, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Thigh, otherwise call'd *Sartorius*.

Longissimus Pollicis. See *Flexor Tertii Internodii*.

Longitude, properly the Length of Time, Place, &c. In *Geography*, it is an Arch of the Equator, comprehended between the first general and fixed Meridian, and that of the Place enquired after: Or it is the Difference either East or West, between the Meridians of any two Places, counted on the Equator; and usually mark'd at the Top and Bottom of Maps, Charts, &c.

Longitude, (in *Navigation*) is likewise the Distance of a Ship or Place, East or West, from another, counted in proper Degrees; but if in Leagues, or Miles, or Degrees of the Meridian, and not in those peculiar to the Parallels of Latitude, it is commonly call'd *Departure*.

Longitude, (in the Heavens) is an Arch of the Ecliptick, contain'd between the first Degree of the Sign *Aries*, and that Circle which passes thro' the Center of any Star: So that its much the same as the Star's Place in the Ecliptick, reckon'd from the Beginning of *Aries* to the End of *Pisces*, by Circles passing thro' the Poles of the Zodiack, and each of its Degrees at opposite Places.

Longitude of the Sun or Star from the next Equinoctial Point, is the Number of Degrees and Minutes they are from the Beginning of *Aries* or *Libra*, either before or after them: which can never exceed 180 Degrees.

Longitude, (in *Dialling*) the Arch of the Equinoctial, comprehended between the Substylar Line of the Dial, and the true Meridian; is termed, *The Planets Difference of Longitude*

Longitude of Motion, (in *Mechanicks*) the Measure of Motion, reckon'd according to the Line of Direction; being the Distance of Length, which the Center of any moving Body runs thro', as it moves on in a Right-line.

Mean Longitudes. See *Line of Mean Longitude*.

Longitudinal Suture, (in *Anat.*) the cross Seam of the Skull, that goes from one Side to the other.

Longus Musculus, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the *Cubitus* or Elbow, which helps to stretch out the Arm forwards: Also a Muscle of the *Radius*, serving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards. **Longus**, is also a Muscle of the *arsus*. See *Peroneus Primus*.

Longus Colli, a Muscle of the Neck, which arises from the Fore-part of the five *Vertebrae*, or Turning-joints of the Chest, and is let into the Forepart of all the *Vertebrae* of the Neck: This Muscle acting with its Partner, bends the Neck-right forward.

Loof of a Ship, (among Sailors) is that Part of her aloft, which lies just before the Timbers call'd Chest-trees, as far as the Bulk-head of the Fore-castle.

To **Loof**, (usually pronounc'd *Luff*) a Term us'd in conding, as *Loof up*, i. e. keep the Ship nearer to the Wind. To *Loof into a Harbour*, is to sail into it close by the Wind.

To **Spring a Loof**, is when a Ship that was going large before the Wind is brought close, or as the Phrase is, claps close by the Wind. When a Ship fails by a Wind, or on a Quarter-Wind, the Words of Direction to the Steers-man are, *Loof! Keep your Loof! Veer no more! Keep her to! Touch the Wind! Have a Care of the Lee-latch*. All which Words are near of the same Signification, and serve to bid the Man at Helm, keep the Ship near the Wind.

Loof-hook, a Tackle with two Hooks; one of which is to hitch into the Crengle of the Main and Fore-sail, and the other likewise to hitch into a Strap, or Pulley-rope, that is let into the Chest-tree, and so down the Sail; its Use being to succour the Tackles in a large Sail.

Loof

Loof-pieces, the Guns that lye in the Ship's Loof.
Loof Tackle, a small sort of Tackle which serves to lift all small Weights in or out of a Ship.

Loom, the Frame a Weaver works upon.

Loom-gale, (Sea-Term) a fresh, or stiff Gale; the best fair Wind to sail in, because the Sea does not go high, and all the Sails may be born out.

Looming of a Ship, is her Prospective or Shew: Hence it is said, *Such a Ship Looms a great Sail, i. e.* She appears, or seems to be a great Ship; and so on the contrary.

Loon, an ill-shap'd Bird in *New-England* like a Cormorant; it can scarce go, much less fly, and makes a Noise like a Sow-gelder's Horn.

Loop, an Ornament for a Button-hole: Also a small Iron-ring in the Barrel of a Gun.

Loop-holes, little Holes in the Walls of a Castle or Fort to shoot thro': Also certain Holes usually made in the Planks of a Ship call'd *Coamings*, that bear up the Hatches for Muskets to shoot out at.

Loose the Sail. See *Let fall*.

Loose-strife, a sort of Herb so nam'd, because there goes a Tradition of it, That if held to Cattel, when they are fighting, it parts them; it is otherwise call'd *Willow-Herb*, or *Willow-weed*.

Loofman. See *Lodesman*.

Loover, (Fr.) an open Place on the top of an House, or Roof.

To **Loop**, to prune or cut off the Head branches of a Tree.

Loquacious, (Lat.) full of Talk, prating, tattling.

Loquacity, Talkativeness, a being given to too much babbling.

Loquela, (Lat.) Speech, Talk, Discourse, Language. In old Law-Records, an Imparance or Petition for a Day of Respit, in a Court of Justice. *Loquela sine die*, was a Respit in Law, or a Demurr to an indefinite Time.

Lord, a Word of Honour sometimes attributed to those who are Noble by Birth, or Creation; as *The Lords of Parliament*; sometimes to those that are so call'd by the Courtesy of *England*; as all the Sons of Dukes and Marquesses, and the eldest Sons of Earls: And sometimes to Persons Honourable by their Employment; as Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal, Lord Chief Justice, &c.

Lord, (in a Law-sense) is a Person that has a Fee, and consequently the Homage of Tenants within his Manor; and the Term is usually distinguish'd into *Lord Paramount*, and *Lord Mesne*.

Lord Mesne, is he that is Owner of a Manor, and upon that account has Tenants holding of him in Fee, and by a Copy of the Court-Roll; nevertheless, at the same time he himself holds of a Superior Lord call'd *The Lord Paramount*.

Lord in Gross, is he that is Lord having no Manor, as the King in Respect of his Crown: There is also a Case in which a private Person is Lord in Gross; as when a Man makes a Gift in Tail of all his Land, so hold of him, and dies, his Heir is said to have but a Seignory or Lordship in Gross.

Lord of the Geniture, (in *Astrology*) is that Planet which has the greatest Strength in the Figure of any Person's Geniture or Nativity, and so becomes principal Significator of his Temperament, Manners, Disposition of Body, &c.

Lord of the Hour, a Planet governing each twelfth Part of the Day; as also of the Night severally and respectively divided into Twelve Parts, which are call'd *Planetary Hours*, and *Unequal*, as being vary'd according to the length of the Day.

Lord of the Year, is that Planet which has most Marks of Fortitude or Strength, in a Revolutional Figure.

Lozdant or **Lozdane**, (q. d. Lord Dane) a dull heavy Fellow, a lazy Lubber; it being a Proverbial

Word taken from the Tyranny of the *Danes* over the *English*, who were forc'd to toil and Till the Ground for them, while they sat idle, and had the Benefit of all their Labour.

Lozofis, (Gr. in *Surgery*) the bending of the Back-bone forwards in Children, &c.

Lods of the Treasury. See *Treasury*.

Lordship, the Title, or Jurisdiction, or Manor of a Lord.

Loze, (Sax.) Learning, or Skill.

Lozey or **Lozey-Law**, an Article found in the Memorials of the Chamber of Accounts in *France*; which ordains, That if a Combat or Duel be once accepted, and afterwards taken up by Consent of the Lord of the Fee, each of the Parties is to pay Two Shillings Six-pence; but if it be perform'd, the Party overcome forfeits One Hundred and Twelve Shillings.

Loyca, (Lat.) a Coat of Mail, a piece of Armor worn in old Times, and wrought over with many small Iron-rings; Also the Coping or Head of a Wall, made to cast off the Rain.

Loycation, a fencing with a Coat of Mail, a harnessing: In *Masonry*, the filling of Walls with Morter: In *Chymistry*, the covering of a Vessel call'd a Retort with Loam or Clay, before it is set over a naked Fire.

Lozimers or **Loziness**, a Company of Artificers in *London*, that make Bits, Spurs, and such like small Iron-ware; whose Name may well be deriv'd from the Latin Word *Lorum*, signifying a Thong or Bridle.

Lortot, (Fr.) a Bird, otherwise call'd a *Witwal*.

Lozipes, (Lat.) that has his Feet as it were bound, Bow-legged, Bandy-legged, Crump-footed.

Losenger, a Flatterer or Lier; a Word us'd by *Chaucer*.

Lot, (Heb. wrapped or joyned together) *Harari's* Son, and *Abraham's* Brother, who was preserv'd at the Destruction of *Sodom*.

Lot, a Portion of a Thing divided into several Parts, to be shar'd among several Persons; also Fortune or Chance.

To pay **Scot and Lot**, to pay such Charges and Parish-duties as House-keepers are liable to.

Lot of Goods: See *Allotting of Goods*, and *hob of Candle*.

Lot or Loth, the thirteenth Dish of Lead, in the *Derbyshire* Mines, which belongs to the King, by virtue of His Prerogative.

Lote-tree. See *Lotos*.

Lothervit. See *Lairwits*.

Lotion, (Lat.) a washing: Among *Chymists*, *Apotecaries*, &c. it is taken for the washing or cleansing of any Medicine in Water; as *The Lotion of Antimony*, *Magisteries*, &c. Also a particular Remedy between a Fomentation and a Bath, which is made use of to wash the Head, Arm-pits, Hands, or other distemper'd Part.

Lotium, Urine, Stale, Piss.

Lotemetra, (Gr.) Bread made of the Seed of the Herb *Lotus*, being like Millet; and us'd by the ancient *Egyptians*.

Lotos or **Lotus**, the Lote-tree, the Leaves of which are broad, jagged, and full of Veins, the upper part Green, and the lower Whitish: Also the Herb Clover, or Melilot.

Lottery, a sharing of Lots by Chance, when several Lots for Goods or Sums of Money are mixt with many more Blank Lots; which being drawn at a Venture, some get good ones, and many nothing at all.

Lobage, an Herb that is hot and dry in the third Degree.

Love, Affection, Kindness, Friendship, Passion. Also the Name of a certain Flower.

Love-Apple, a kind of Root in *Spain*, that inclines to a Violet-colour.

Love

Lobe-days, those Days, anciently so call'd, on which Arbitrations were made, and Controversies ended among Neighbours, for the mutual restoring of Love and Charity.

Lobe-Docome. See *Socoms*.

Loverd, or **Laberd**, (old Word) a Lord.

Lough, an *Irish* Word for a Lake; also a Term in *Falconry*. See *Luff*.

Louis d'Or. See *Lewis d'Or*.

Lourcurbus, (an ancient *Latin* Deed) a Ram, or Bell-weather Sheep.

Lourdane. See *Lordane*.

Lourgulary, (in old Stat.) a casting any corrupt thing into the Water; a poisoning of the Water.

Louse-wort, a sort of Herb.

Lout, or **Lout**, a clownish unmannerly Fellow.

Louvre, (*Fr. i. e.* the Work) a stately Palace in the City of *Paris*, so call'd by way of Eminency, being the chief Seat of the *French* Monarchs, built by *Francis I.* enlarg'd with a long noble Gallery by *Henry IV.* and since much improv'd by *Lewis XIV.*

Lou-bell, (*q. d.* loud Bell) a Bell hung about the Neck of a Weather-sheep: Also a Device to catch Birds.

Lou-beller, one that goes a Fowling with a Light and a Bell; at the sight of which, Birds lighting on the Ground, become somewhat stupify'd, and are easily taken with a Net: It is deriv'd from the Word *Low*, which in *Saxon*, or old *English*, signifies a Flame of Fire.

Low-masted, a Ship is said to be Low-masted, or *Under-masted*, when her Mast is too small, or too short; so that she cannot bear so great a Sail, as to give her the true Way.

Lower Counter in a Ship. See *Counter*.

Lower Flank, or **Retired Flank**, a Term in *Fortification*. See *Flank*.

Lowings. See *Lunes*.

Lowr, a stupid, dull, heavy-heel'd Fellow.

To **Lowr**, to frown, to look fowre or grim: Also to begin to be over-cast with Clouds.

Lowr, or **Lowr**, a Shrub, otherwise call'd *Spurge-Laurel*.

Lout. See *Lout*.

Lorias, (*Gr.*) the Cross-beak, or Shell-apple; a Bird that is common in several Parts of *Germany*, and sometimes found in *England*.

Lorodromical, or **Lorodromick**, (in *Navigat.*) belonging to the Method of oblique Sailing.

Lorodromical Tables, such Tables as are made to find out the several Requisites, or resolve the Cases of Sailing, after the most true and expeditious manner.

Lorodromick Line, an oblique or crooked Line of a Ship's Way; or that which a Ship describes, when she does not go in a Right-line.

Lorodromicks, the Art or Method of oblique Sailing by the Rhumb, when the Ship does not sail, either directly under the Equator, or under one and the same Meridian, but obliquely or a-cross them: Whence the Tables of Rhumbs, or the Traverse-Table of Miles, with the Difference of Longitudes and Latitudes, by which a Sailor may practically find his Course, are also call'd *Lorodromicks*.

Lorodromy, such a Course in Sailing,

Royal, (*Fr.*) observant of the Law; faithful, trusty, honest.

Loyalty, Fidelity or Faithfulness, especially to a Sovereign Prince or State.

To **Loyter**, to tarry, or stand trifling; to spend Time idly.

Lozel, a lazy Lubber, a slothful Booby.

Lozenge, a little square Cake made of preserv'd Herbs, in shape of a Diamond-cut or Quarrel of Glass. In *Geometry*, it is the same as *Rhombus*, a kind of Parallelogram or Figure, compos'd of four equal and parallel Sides, whose two opposite Angles are Acute,

and the other two Obtuse. In *Heraldry*, this Figure is made use of to contain the Coat-Armour of all unmarried Gentlewomen and Widows, upon account that the *Amazonian* Shield was of that Shape; or, as others say, because it is the Figure of the ancient Spindle.

Lubber, a mean Servant, that does all base Services in a House, a Drudge, a lazy Drone.

Lubricious, (*Lat.*) slippery, uncertain, unconvulsive; as *Alubricious Hope*, a *lubricious Argument*, &c.

To **Lubricitate**, (in *Physick* and *Philos.*) to make slippery.

Lubricity, Slipperiness, Uncertainty, Fickleness.

Lucatia, a Feast kept by the *Romans*, July 18th, in Remembrance of their Escape into a great Wood, near the River *Allia*, after they were put to Flight by the *Gauls*.

Lucern, a *Russian* wild Beast, near the Bigness of a Wolf, which yields a very rich Furr, of Colour between Red and Brown, somewhat mottled like a Cat, and mixt with Black Spots.

Lucia, a Christian Name of Women, from the *Latin* Word *Lux*, *lucis*, signifying Light.

Lucid, shining, bright, light.

Lucida Cauda. See *Cauda lucida*.

Lucida Corona, a fixed Star of the Second Magnitude or Size, in the *Northern* Garland; whose Longitude is 217 Deg. 30 Min. Latitude 44d. 23. M.

Lucida Hydra. See *Cor. Hydra*.

Lucida Lancia, a Star plac'd in Nine Degrees and Forty-five Minutes of the Sign *Scorpio*.

Lucida Lyra, a bright Star of the first Magnitude, in the Constellation call'd *Lyra*, or the Harp.

Lucifer, (*i. e.* Light-bearing) the Morning-Star, or Day-Star: The Planet *Venus* is so call'd, when it rises before the Sun; but when it sets after the Sun, it is nam'd *Hesperus*, or the Evening-Star: It is also taken for the Prince of the Air, or the Chief of Devils.

Luciferous, that brings Light; as *Luciferous Experiments*, a Term us'd by *Naturalists*, for such Experiments as serve to inform and enlighten the Mind, about some Truth or Speculation in *Physick* or *Philosophy*.

Luciola, Adder's-tongue, an Herb.

Lucius, the *Prenomem*, or first Name of several famous Men among the ancient *Romans*: Also the Pike or Jack, a Fresh-water Fish.

Luctative, gainful, profitable.

Lucte, Gain, Profit, Advantage.

Luctation, a wrestling, striving, or struggling.

Lucubration, a studying, or working by Candle-light; a sitting up at Study.

Luculent, clear, evident, notable; as *A luculent Proof*.

Ludicrous, belonging to Sport, or Pastime; sportive, diverting, pleasant.

Lunification, a mocking, or deceiving.

Lues, (*Lat.*) Pestilence or Plague, a Murrain in Cattel; a common Destruction, or great Mortality, whether among Persons or Cattels.

Lues Defica, or **Sacca**, the Falling-sickness.

Lues Morabica, or **Pannonica**, a sort of Pestilence that is rise in *Hungary*.

Lues Venerea, or **Morbus Gallicus**, the *French* Pox, a malignant and infectious Distemper, that proceeds from venomous Matter, communicated by an impure *Coitus*, accompanied with falling off of the Hair, Spots, Scabs, Swellings, Ulcers, Pains, and many other dreadful Symptoms.

Luff, a Sea-Term, the same as *Loof*; which see.

Luff, or **Lough**, a Light or Flame, to Fowl with a Low-bell.

Lug, the Tip of the Ear: Also a Pole to measure Land with. See *Perch* and *Pole*.

Lug-wort, a sort of Herb.

Lugubrious, or **Lugubrious**, (*Lat.*) mournful, doleful.

Lugden, or **Louis d'Or**, a French Coin. See *Louis d'Or*.

Luke, (*Heb.* rising to him) a Physician of *Antioch* in *Syria*, who afterwards became one of the Four Evangelists.

Luketwarm, that is, between hot and cold; indifferent, careless.

Luma, (*Lat.*) a kind of Thorn that grows in Meadows and moist Places.

Lumbago, an Ache or Pain in the Muscles of the Loins, which is sometimes so violent, that the Patient is forc'd to stand upright, not being able to sit down without great Pain.

Lumbar. See *Lombard*.

Lumbar, or **Lumbary**, belonging to the Loins.

Lumbares Arteriz, (in *Anat.*) certain Arteries, which arising from the *Aorta*, spread themselves over all the Parts of the Loins, and to the Marrow of the Back-bone.

Lumbatis Vena, a Vein that takes Rise from the descending Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, and is not always single, but often two or three on each Side; so that they are usually divided into the *Lumbaris Superior* and *Inferior*, and are bestow'd on the Muscles of the Loins.

Lumbrical Muscles, (according to some *Anatomists*) are four Muscles in each Hand, and as many in the Feet, so call'd by reason of their Smallness and Shape, resembling Worms.

Lumbricales, Muscles of the Finger, so nam'd from their Figure, which is somewhat like the common Earth-worms, and otherwise call'd *Flexores Primi Internodii Digitorum*.

Lumbricalls Pedis, a Muscle of the lesser Toes, which springs from the inner Part of the *Os Calcis*, or Heel-bone; and is inserted to the inner Parts of each lesser Toe, side-ways next to the great Toe.

Lumbrici, Earth-worms; also Belly-worms, or Maw-worms, produc'd by Corruption in Human Bodies.

Lumbrici Aquatici, Summer-worms.

Lumbus, the Loin, Hanch, or Plank.

Luminare, (in old Records) a Lamp or Candle, set burning on the Altar of a Church or Chapel.

Luminaria, was also us'd by the *Western Church*, to express the Nativity of our blessed Saviour, commonly call'd *Christmas*.

Luminary, Light, a Body that gives Light, especially the Sun and Moon, so stil'd by way of Eminence, upon account of their extraordinary Brightness, and the great Proportion of Light that they afford.

Luminous, full of Light, bright.

Lump, Mass, whole Bulk; also a kind of Sea-fish, so call'd from its shapeless Mass.

Lumpish, heavy, dull.

Luna, (*Lat.*) the Moon, the lowest, or next to the Earth of the Seven Planets, stil'd *Pemeline* and *Nocturnal* by *Astrologers*; for that borrowing her Light from the Sun, she excels in Passive Qualities, and Moisture: Among *Chymists*, *Luna* is taken for Silver Metal; and in *Heraldry*, the Silver or White Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

Luna Cornu, or **Luna Cornu**, a tough, tasteless Mass, almost like Horn, made by pouring Spirit of Salt, or a strong Brine of common Salt and Water on Crystals of Silver, prepar'd by dissolving that Metal in *Aqua fortis*, or Spirit of Nitre.

Lunacy, Madness, Frenzy, or Sickness, that happens at certain Times, according to the Course of the Moon.

Lunar, or **Lunary**, belonging to that Planet.

Lunar Cycle. See *Cycle of the Moon*.

Lunar Months, are either Illuminative, Periodical, or Synodical; which see in their proper Places.

Lunar Years. See *Years*.

Lunaria, the Herb *Lunary*, or *Moon-wort*; an Ointment of which apply'd to the Parts about the Reins, cures the Bloody Flux.

Lunatick, smitten with Lunacy, distracted, mad; the Increase and Decrease of which Malady is attributed to the Influence of the Moon.

Lunation, (in *Astron.*) the Synodical Month, reckon'd from one Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun to another; the Space of Time from one New Moon to another.

Lundys, a Silver Penny, which at first weigh'd about three times as much as a Penny now does, and was so call'd, because it was to be coin'd only in *London*, and not at the Country-Mints.

Lunes, or **Lownings**, (in *Falconry*) Leashes, or long Lines to call in Hawks.

Lunus, or **Lunulz**, (in *Geom.*) Figures in Shape of a Crescent, or Half-moon, made by the Arches of two Circles that intersect, or cut one another.

Lunette, (*Fr.*) a Glass to help the Sight; a Pair of Spectacles: In *Fortification*, a small Work generally rais'd before the Curtain in Ditches full of Water: It consists of two Faces making a Re-entring Angle, and serves to dispute the Passage of the Ditch. See *Counter-guard* and *Envelope*.

Lungis, a slim Slow-back, a drowsy or dreaming Fellow.

Lungs, a Part of the Body, which is the Instrument of Respiration, for drawing in and letting out Breath, and also serves to form the Voice.

Lung-wort, an Herb, good for all Diseases of the Lungs.

Lunt, a Match to fire Guns with.

Lunulz. See *Lunes*.

Lupanatrix, (in old *Latin* Records) a Bawd, an Harlot, or Strumpet.

Lupercalia, certain Feasts celebrated by the *Romans*, *Febr.* 15. and consecrated to the God *Pan*; which were so call'd from *Lupa* the She-Wolf, which gave *Romulus* Suck.

Lupta, a kind of Swelling, about the Bigness of a small Bean.

Lupines, a sort of flat Pulse, almost like a small Bean, of an harsh and bitter Taste.

Lupinum Caput gere, (an old *Latin* Law-Phrase) to be out-lawed, so as to have one's Head expos'd as it were like a Wolf's, with a Reward to him that shall bring it.

Lupulus, Hops, a Plant which provokes Urine, expels Gravel, and is good in the Jaundice.

Lupus, the Wolf, a wild Beast; the Pike, or Surgeon, a Fish; also a Canker in the Thighs, and Legs: Also a *Southern* Constellation, consisting of two Stars.

Lupus Marinus, the Wolf-fish, or Sea-Wolf, a Creature living both in Water and Land, of the Bigness of a Bear; whose Skin is so hard, that it can scarce be pierced with a Sword.

Lurcher, one that lies upon the Lurch, or upon the Catch; also a kind of Hunting-Dog.

Lure, (in *Falconry*) a Device of Leather in shape of two Wings, stuck with Feathers, and baited with a Piece of Flesh, to call back a Hawk at a considerable Distance.

To **Lure**, to bring a Hawk to the Lure; also to allure or decoy, to trepan.

Lurid, pale, wan, black and blue.

To **Lurk**, to lie hid.

Luscinia (*Lat.*) the Nightingale, a Singing-Bird.

Lushborough, or **Lushburgh**, a sort of base Coin, stamp'd beyond Sea, like *English* Money, in the Time of King *Edward III.* which was forbidden to be brought over wittingly, under the Penalty of incurring the Punishment due to Treason.

Lushious, over-sweet, cloying.

A **Lusk**, a Slug, or slothful Fellow; a Hum-drum.

Luff, unlawful Passion, or Desire, Wantonness, Lechery: Among Seamen, a Ship is said *To have a Luff to one Side or other*, when upon Account of her Mould and Make, or otherwise by the shooting of her Ballast, or of the unequal Rowing of Things in her Hold, she has an Inclination in her Swimming to heel or leah to one Side more than another.

Luff-wort, a kind of Herb.

Luster, or **Lustre**, Brightness, Gloss.

Lustral, as *Lustral Water*, a sort of Holy Water, us'd by the Priests among the ancient *Romans*, to purify the People.

Lustration, a going about on every Side to view; also a purging by Sacrifice.

Lustral Dies, the Days on which the *Romans* us'd to give their Children the Name of the Family; which for Boys was on the Ninth after their Birth, and the Eighth for Girls.

Lustring, or **Lure-string**, (*Fr.*) a sort of Silk that has a Gloss set on it.

Lustrum, (*Lat.*) the Purgation or cleansing of the City of *Rome* by Sacrifice every Fifth Year; also the Space of five Years, or rather fifty Months, at the end of which, from time to time, the People were number'd, and the City purified.

Lutanist, one skilful in playing on the Lute; a Lute-Master.

Lutation, (*Lat.*) a luting or stopping up of Chymical Vessels close with Loam or Plaister.

Lute, a Musical Instrument: Among *Chymists*, a compound Paste, made of Sand, Clay, Potter's Earth, Dross of Iron, &c. which serves for the building of some sorts of Furnaces, or else to join together the Necks of Retorts and Receivers, or to coat over Glasses, and earthen Vessels, in order to preserve them in a vehement Fire.

To Lute, to cover or stop up with such Loam or Clay.

Lutea, (*Lat.*) Loose-strife, an Herb that grows in watery and fenny Places.

Luteola, a little Flower like a Violet, Dyer's-weed; also a Bird call'd a Siskin Yellow-hamber or Yowling.

Luteous, full of Clay, clayie.

Lutheranism, the Doctrine and Opinions of *Martin Luther*, who being at first an *Augustine* Friar, forsook the Church of *Rome*, wrote against the Errors of it, and began the Reformation, *A. D. 1115*.

Lutherans, they that follow the Tenets of *Luther*.

Lutra, (*Lat.*) the Otter, a Creature that lives both on Land and Water.

Lutum, Dirt, Mud, Clay, Loam, especially that call'd *Lute* by the *Chymists*, with which their Vessels are dawb'd over to endure the Fire.

Luxated (in Surgery) disjointed, put out of joint, or loosn'd.

Luxation, a putting out of joint, a loosening of the Tendons or Ligaments, so that the Bones do not continue firm in their Natural Situation: Or when a Bone goes absolutely out of its own Cavity into another Place.

Luxatus *Æternus*, the Name of a Muscle. See *Æternus Auris*.

Luxuriant, Abundance; as *Luxuriancy of Words*.

Luxuriant, growing rank, running out exceedingly; as *luxuriant Plants*, a *luxuriant way of speaking*.

To Luxuriate, to abound, to exceed, to grow rank.

Luxurious, that lives in Luxury; wasteful, wanton, riotous, extravagant in Diet or Garb; given to Excess, or Debauchery.

Luxuriousness, or **Luxury**, all Superfluity and Excess in carnal Pleasures, sumptuous Fare or Building; Sensuality, Riotousness, Profuseness.

Luzern. See *Lucern*.

Lycanthrope, (*Gr.*) a Quinsy that destroys Wolves.

Lycanthropia, a kind of melancholy Frenzy, which causes those that are seiz'd with it, to think themselves turn'd into Wolves, howling in Woods and Desert Places.

Lycæon, a Tyrant of *Arcadia*, who (according to the Fable) was Thunder-struck by *Jupiter*, and chang'd into a Wolf! Also an *Indian* Wolf with a Main like a Horse.

Lycæum, a famous Place near *Athens*, where *Aristotle* taught Philosophy to his Disciples.

Lycæus, a kind of Rose, so call'd from its bright Colour.

Lycæus Agria, the Herb Calves-foot.

Lycæus, a sort of white Marble; also a Gem that shines best by Candle-light.

Lycæus, a Dog ingender'd of a Wolf and a Bitch; a Shepherd's Dog, a Wolf-Dog.

Lycium, a Medicine of a binding Quality, made of the Trunk or Roots of the Shrub *Pyxiceantha*, or *Box-*

thorn, otherwise call'd *Lycium*, because it grows plentifully in *Lycia*, a Country of the Lesser *Asia*.

Lycium, Wolf-bane, an Herb.

Lycoides, a sort of Madness, like that of Wolves.

Lycophthalmus, a precious Stone, like a Wolf's Eye.

Lycopodium, Wolf's-claw, an Herb.

Lycopis, Garden-Buglos, or the Herb call'd Hound's-Tongue.

Lycos, the Wolf, a wild Beast: Also the least kind of Spider.

Lycurgus, the Son of *Polydeestes*, and Brother of *Erasmus*, King of *Sparta*, a famous Lawgiver, who establish'd the Commonwealth of the *Lacedæmonians* with the best Laws in *Greece*.

Lycia, a proper Name of Women, from a Country so call'd in the Lesser *Asia*.

Lycian Wood, a sort of Harmony which was us'd in solemn grave Musick; the Descant or Composition being of slow Time, suited to Sacred Hymns or Anthems.

Lycius Lapis, the Touch-stone with which Gold is try'd.

To Lye under the Sea, or **To be laid under the Sea**, a Phrase us'd by Mariners, when the Ship lies a-hall, with the Helm made fast a-lee; so as the Sea breaks upon her Bow and Broad-side.

Lyc-petio, or **Lyc-petier**, (*Sex.*) a small Fine or Piece of Money anciently paid by the Tenant to the Lord of the Manor for Leave to plow or sow, &c. See *Danger*.

Lycer, a Teller of Lies or Untruths.

The **Lycer**, (in a Ship) He that is first taken with a Lye every Monday Morning, is so proclaim'd at the Main-Mast, *A Lye, a Lye, a Lye*: He serves under the Swabber, to keep clean the Beak-head and Chains, and holds his Place for a Week.

Lycmodes, (*Gr.*) a Fever accompanied with the Hiccups.

Lycmos, (*Gr.*) the Hicket, or Hiccup, a Convulsive Commotion of the Nerves in the Throat.

Lymphæ, Water: In *Anatomy* and *Surgery*, a clear Humour, consisting of the Nervous Juice and of Blood; which being continually separated by the Glandules, is at last discharg'd into the Blood again by Vessels peculiar to it. 'Tis also sometimes taken for that watery Matter which issues from Sinews that are prick'd; and other Wounds.

Lymphatic, Persons that are quite distracted, stark-mad, or frighted out of their Wits; as those that have seen Spirits or Fairies in the Water.

Lymphatic Vessels, or **Lymphatic Veins**, (in *Anat.*) certain Veins that receive the *Lymphæ* from the Conglobated Glandules, and discharge themselves either into the Blood-Veins, or into the Receptacle of the Juice call'd *Chyle*.

Lymphæutæ, the same as *Lymphatic Vessels*.

Lymphæuta, (in old Records) a Lime-pit.

Lyncæus, (*Gr.*) one of the *Argonauts*, reported to be so quick-sighted, that he could see thro' Stone-Walls and Trees, also under Ground, even to the very Deep it self; and that because he first found out Mines in the Bowels of the Earth: Whence a sharp-sighted Man is proverbially call'd a *Lyncæus*.

Lyncer, (in *Husbandry*) a Line of Greensward that serves as a Boundary, to separate plough'd Land in Common Fields.

Lyncæus Lapis, (*Lat.*) a round Stone in shape of a Pyramid, and of divers Colours; which is of good Use in Diseases of the Reins.

Lyncæum, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone, said to be bred of the congeal'd Urine of the Beast *Lyncæ*; also a sort of Amber.

Lyncæ, a wild Beast of the Nature of a Wolf, that has many Spots all over its Body, and is very quick-sighted; also the Hiccups, a Distemper the same as *Lyncæ*.

Lyncæ. See *Lyncæ*.

Lyncæ, the Lyre or Harp, a Musical Instrument, of which there are two sorts, one strung with Gut, and the other with Wire strings: Also a Constellation or Company of 13 Stars; which the Poets feign'd to be *Arion's* Harp: Also the *Rochet*, a Sea-fish, call'd in *Cornwall* the *Red Cournard*.

Lyncæ, a sort of Viol.

Lyncæ, belonging to the Harp; as *Lyncæ Poesy*.

Lyncæ, or **Sponges**; such as are set to the Lyre or Harp; whence the common Expression of *Playing Lyncæ-way*, which is corruptly us'd for *Lyncæ-way*.

Lyncæ, an Harper, one that plays on, or sings to the Harp.

Lyncæ, an Herb with veined Leaves like Plantain.

Lyncæ, or **Lyncæ**, Loose-strife, Willow-herb, or Water-willow.

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Amstmarhus, a kind of precious Stone, with Veins of Gold in it.

Apsts, a loosening or releasing. Amongst Physicians, a Weakness of the Body by any Illness: In Architecture, a loosening, chinking, or gaping of a Wall.

Aprta, or **Aprta**, Madness, properly of a Dog; also a Worm under a Dog's Tongue, which makes him mad, if it be not taken out; the greedy Worm.

M A

Mabel, a proper Name of Women from the Latin Word *Amabilis*, i. e. amiable or lovely.

Mar, an Irish Word, signifying as much as Son in English, *Ap* in Welsh, and *Fitz* in old French.

Maraleb, or **Maraleb**, *Cozal*, a kind of Shrub, whose Berries are black and shining, and serve for Bracelets.

Mararonsk Poem, a sort of Burlesque Poetry, in which the proper Words of a Language are made to end in Latin Terminations.

Mararoons, (*Ital.*) Lumps of boiled Paste strew'd over with Sugar or Spice, a Dish much in Vogue among the Italians: But here they are a sort of Sweet-meats made of Almonds, Whites of Eggs, Sugar, Rose-water, Musk, &c.

Marabees, the Title of two Apocryphal Books, that contain an History of the memorable Actions of *Judas Maccabaeus*, and others of that Family.

Marate, a sort of Spice, being the middle Husk of the Nutmeg, and much of the same Virtue: Also a Club: Also a known Ensign of Honour, carry'd before a Magistrate, or great Officer.

Marate-greffe, or **Marate-greffe**, (in old Law Records) those that buy and sell stolen Flesh.

Marcerana, or **Marberana**, the Flesh-Market, or Shambles. To **Marerate**, to mortify, bring low, or weaken; to steep or soak.

Mareration, the Act of macerating, mortifying, &c. Also a sort of Infusion, when certain hard Bodies are soak'd in Water, or some other Liqueur.

Marthes, or **Marthes**, a kind of Corn-Sallet.

Marthabitan, belonging to *Machiavel*, a famous Historian and Politician of Florence; whence the Word is commonly us'd for subtil, crafty, well versed in State-Policy.

Marthina Popstana, Mr. Boyle's Air-Pump, so call'd from its noble Inventer.

Marthin Terfarites, (*Lat.* i. e. Turning Engines) certain strange Inventions among the Romans to change Scenes, make Flights in the Air, and for other surprizing Artifices.

To **Marthinate**, to contrive or devise, to plot or hatch.

Marthination, a contriving, or plotting; a Device or Plot.

Marthinator, a Plotter, Deviser, or Contriver.

Marthine, any Engine or Contrivance, made of several Parts, set together by Mechanical Art; as Wheels, Springs, &c. to raise or stop the Motion of Bodies, for many Uses in Architecture, War, Water-works, &c.

Marthinist, an Inventor, or Manager of Engines.

Marstent, lean, thin, lank.

Maris, (*Lat.*) the Spice call'd *Mace*; which see.

Marthenop, or **Marakimop**, a kind of Spurge, with a knotty Root, that grows naturally in Ireland; and which being hut carry'd about one, causes the Party to go often to Stool.

Martheret, a kind of Sea-fish, so call'd from its great Number of Spots; and which is in Season in the Months of *May* and *June*.

Maroquer, a sort of Apple, peculiar to our Plantations in *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

Marrosom, (*Gr.*) the whole Universe, or greater World, in Contradiction to *Microcosm*, or the Lesser World, which is the Body of Man.

Marrology, a Rhetorical Figure, when more Words are us'd than are just requisite; also a tedious multiplying of Words beyond what is necessary.

Marronofia, a long Sickness.

Marropiper, long Pepper.

Marula, (*Lat.*) a Spot, or Stain.

Marula Deptrita, a Spot of a brown, or of a sad yellow Colour, about an Hand's Breadth broad, which chiefly seizes on the Breast, Back, and Groin: Sometimes it covers the whole Body, and is attended with a slight Roughness of the Skin, that lets fall Scales, or a sort of Dandriff, which do not stick together, but are spread about here and there; sometimes disappearing, and sometimes breaking out again.

Marula Parricasta, a Spot of a brownish Colour, with which a young Child is born.

Marula Totarita, a red or purple Spot here and there in the Skin, which if it come to any Orifice in the Body, as the Mouth, Nostrils, Ears, &c. it proves mortal, especially to Children.

Marulation, a staining, or defiling with Spots

Marularure, or **Marle**, a waste Sheet of priated Paper.

Maras, a Disease in Sheep.

Maradnep, or **Maradwozt**, several sorts of Herbs.

Maradame, a Title of Honour usually given to Women of Quality; as Princesses, Dutcheffes, Ladies, and others; but grown a little too common of late.

Mararosis, (*Gr.*) a Baldness of the Head.

Marader, a Plant, the Root of which being of a red Colour, is us'd in the dying of Wooll, &c.

Maradefaction, (*Lat.*) a moistening, or wetting.

Marademoiselle, a Title given in France, to the Wives and Daughters of bare Gentlemen.

Maradning-money, old Roman Coins, sometimes found about *Dunstable*, and so call'd by the Country-People, perhaps from *Magintum*, an ancient Name of that Town, mention'd in the Emperor *Antoninus's* Itinerary.

Maradok, an old British Name, from *Mad*, i. e. good.

Maradon, (*Gr.*) a kind of white Vine.

Maradid, the chief City of *Spain*, and one of the Royal Seats.

Maraditer, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a thick Plank, armed with Iron Plates, and made use of to cover the Mouth of a Petard, when 'tis charg'd and apply'd with it to Gates, or other Places that are to be broke, or torn up.

Maraditers, are also certain flat Beams, fix'd at the Bottom of a Moat, to support a Wall: Also long Planks cover'd with Tin, and loaded with Earth, to secure the Pioneers in their Works from the Enemies Fire.

Maradigal, (*Ital.*) a kind of Italian Air, or Song to be set to Musick, consisting only of a single Rank of Verses, and therein differing from the *Canzones*, which is made up of several *Strophe's*, or Ranks of Verses, returning in the same Order and Number.

Maradender, (*Gr.*) a River of *Phrygia*, that has many Turnings in its Course, some say to the Number of 600; whence a Matter full of Intricacy and Difficulty is figuratively call'd a *Maander*: Also a Fret-work in arch'd Roofs.

Maradna, the Cackrel-fish; some take it for a kind of Her- ring, or Pilchard, of which the Ancients made a Pickle.

To **Maradasse**, to utter one's Words confusedly; to stammer, or stutter.

Maradazine, (*Fr.*) a Warehouse, or Storehouse, especially for Arms and Ammunition of War.

Maradabore, or **Maradabore**, (*Sex.*) a Recompence anciently made in Money for the killing of one's Kinsman.

Maradalen, (*Heb.* magnified or exalted) the Surname of *Mary*, one of those devout Women that attended on our Blessed Saviour; and since taken for a Christian Name of Women.

Maradalen-College, a College in *Oxford*, built with a Hall near adjoining to it, by *Wil. Wainfleet*, Bishop of *Winchester*. Also a College in *Cambridge*, formerly an Hall for Monks, but turn'd into a College by the Duke of *Buckingham*, about the Beginning of *R. Henry 8's* Reign.

Maradateon, a Roll of Plaster made up in Shape of a Cylinder.

Maradellan's Clouds, two small Clouds of the Colour of the *Via Lactea*, or Milky-way, not far distant from the *South Pole*.

Maradellan's Straights, a famous narrow Sea betwixt Islands, and high Cliffs or Mountains; where the Weather is excessive Cold, with Snow and Frost. It is so call'd from *Ferdinand Magellanes*, or *Magalbanes*, a Portuguese Nobleman, by whom it was first discovered, A. D. 1520. as also the Southern Part of *America*, which is likewise nam'd *Terra Magellanica*.

Maradagtozdomo, or **Maradajoz-domo**, (*Ital.*) the Master or Steward of a Great Man's House.

Maradagal, or **Maradagith**, belonging to the Art of Magick.

Maradagal-Lanborn. See *Lanborn*.

Maradagian, one that professeth *Magick*, which was the same with the *Persians* as *Philosophy* among the *Greeks*, i. e. the Study of the more secret and mysterious Arts: Whence the Three Wise Men in the *East*, that came to adore the Saviour of the World, were call'd *Magi*; but the Word is now commonly taken in a bad Sense, for a Wizard, Sorcerer, or Conjurer.

Maradagith, or **Maradagith**, the Black Art, a dealing with Familiar Spirits, Conjuring, Sorcery, Witchcraft.

Natural Magick, or **Natural Philosophy**, an innocent and useful Science, teaching the Knowledge and mutual Application of Actives to Passives, so as to make many excellent Discoveries: But this Study being corrupted by the *Arabians* and fill'd with ma-

ny superstitious Vanities, the Word began to be taken in an ill Sense.

Magick Square, is when several Numbers, in Arithmetical Proportion, are dispos'd into such parallel and equal Ranks, that the Sums of each Row taken any way, either directly or side-long, shall be all equal.

Magister, (*Lat.*) a Master. In our ancient Records, we find this Title often given to Persons that had attain'd to some Degree of Eminency in Learning, especially in any of the Liberal Arts and Sciences; and in old Time, those who are now call'd Doctors, were styl'd *Magistri*.

Magister Equitum, (among the *Romans*) was a General of the Horse, or the Dictator's Lieutenant: And *Magister Pedatum*, General of the Infantry, or Body of Foot Soldiers.

Magister Militum utriusque Militiæ, a Generalissimo, or chief General of the whole Army: This last Officer is said to have been first appointed by the Emperor *Constantine* the Great, when he took away the Command of the Armies from the *Præfetti Prætorio*.

Magister Scriniû Dispositionum, an Officer who gave the Emperor an Account of the Sentences and Judgments pass'd by the Judges of the respective Places, after he had examin'd them, to know whether they had judg'd aright, or not.

Magister Scriniû Epistolærum, the Secretary which wrote the Emperor's Letters, and had Thirty four Officers under him, that were call'd *Epistolares*.

Magister Scriniû Libellorum, Master of the Requests, who presented to the Prince the Requests and Petitions of particular Persons, and receiv'd his Answer, which was reduc'd to Writing by his Clerks, who were Thirty four in Number, and stil'd *Libellenses*.

Magister Scriniû Memoriarum, a principal Secretary of State, an Officer of the Empire, to whom the Prince gave a Golden Girdle at his Creation. His Business was, to return the Answers made by the Emperor to the Petitions or Requests that were prefer'd to him, and afterwards to enlarge upon them, in the Letters Patent or Briefs that were granted: He had under him other Officers, who were call'd *Scriniarii Memoriae*, or *Memoriales*.

Magister Scripturarum, a Farmer of Customs, or Receiver of Publick Revenues; or a Clerk of the Custom-house.

Magisterial, Master-like; imperious, domineering, haughty.

Magistry, Master-ship; especially the Office of the Great Master of *Maltha*. Among *Chymists*, it is a Preparation of a mixt Body, so as to change it by means of some Addition, into a Body of a different kind; as when Iron or Copper is turn'd into Crystals of *Mars* or *Venus*.

Magistry, is also taken for a very fine Powder, made by dissolving and precipitating the Matter; as *Magistry of Bismuth, Lead, &c.* And sometimes it's us'd for a *Resine*, or Resinous Extract: Thus the *Resines of Jalap, Scammony, &c.* are call'd *Magisteries*.

Magistry of Tartar. See *Tartar Vitriolate*.

Magistracy, the Office and Dignity of a Magistrate, or chief Ruler.

Magistralia Medicamenta, (*Lat.*) such Medicines as are usually prescrib'd by Physicians, for several Purposes.

Magistrate, an Officer of Justice, or of Civil Government; as a Judge, the Mayor of a City, or Town Corporate, a Justice of the Peace, &c.

Magma, (*Gr.*) Dregs that are left after the straining of Juices, or other Liquors; the Refuse or Dross of a Thing.

Magna Arteria, the great Artery. See *Aorta*.

Magna Charta, the Great Charter.

Magna Alia Eligenda, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to summon four lawful Knights before the Justices of the Assize, there upon their Oaths to chuse Twelve Knights of the Neighbourhood, to pass upon the Great Assize, between the *A. Plaintiff*, and *B. Defendant, &c.*

Magna Charta, the Great Charter, containing a considerable Number of Laws, ordain'd in the Ninth Year of King *Henry III.* and confirm'd by *Edward I.* being the most ancient of all the written Laws of *England*.

Magna Dies, a great or general Reap-day; upon which, according to an old Custom, the Lord of the Manor of *Harrow* in *Middlesex*, formerly us'd to summon his Tenants to do 100 Days Work for him; every Tenant that has a Chimney, being oblig'd to send a Man.

Magnanimitas, greatness of Spirit, notable Courage, or Generosity.

Magnanimous, that is of a great Spirit, or Courage; generous, brave.

Magnes Microscopicus. See *Unguentum Armarium*.

Magnes Opalina, (in *Chymistry*) a kind of *Crocus Metallorum*, or Liver of Antimony; but of a more Opaline, or redder Colour than the common one.

Magnet, or **Load-stone**, a Mineral Stone found in most Mines, especially in those of Copper and Iron, of the Nature of which it partakes. Among other admirable Virtues, it has a Property of drawing Iron to it self, and of pointing towards the Poles of the World; which it also enables a Needle to do, when touch'd upon it, and poised: It is so call'd from *Magnesia*, a Province of *Lydia*, in the lesser *Asia*, where good Store of it was heretofore found.

Magnetical, or **Magnetick**, belonging to the Magnet.

Magnetical Amplitude, (in *Navigat.*) an Arch of the Horizon, contain'd between the Sun at its Rising or Setting, and the *East* and *West* Point of the Compass: Or it is the different Rising or Setting of the Sun, from the *East* or *West* Points of the Compass.

Magnetical Azimuth, is an Arch of the Horizon, comprehended between the Sun's Azimuth Circle, and the Magnetical Meridian: Or it is the apparent Distance of the Sun, from the *North* or *South* Point of the Compass.

Magnetical Meridian. See *Meridian*.

Magnetism, or **Magnetical Attraction**, the Faculty of drawing Iron, &c. as the Load-stone does.

Magnificat, (*Lat.*) the Song of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*; so call'd, because it begins with these Words, *Magnificat anima mea Dominum, i. e.* My Soul doth magnify the Lord, &c.

Magnificence, a largeness of Soul, in conceiving and managing great Things; State, Greatness; Generosity, Gallantry, Stateliness, Costliness.

Magnificent, that lives in great State; stately, noble, great, fine, costly, lofty.

Magnifici, a Title given to the Regents, or Governors of Universities in *Germany*.

Magnifico, a Nobleman of *Venice*; a Great Man. To **Magnify**, to commend or praise highly, to cry up; to amplify or enlarge in Word. *Microscopes* are also said to *magnify Objects, i. e.* to make them appear bigger than they really are.

† **Magniloquence**, a lofty and high Strain, or manner of Speaking.

Magnitude, Greatness, Bigness, Largeness; especially with respect to the Dimensions of the Heavenly Bodies; as, *A Star of the first Magnitude*: It is also the proper Subject of *Geometry*, and is defin'd to be a continued Quantity, or Extension, consisting in Lines, Angles, Surfaces, or Bodies.

Commenturable Magnitudes. See *Commensurable*.

Magnus Des. See *Crus*.

Magydare, a sort of Herb.

Mahomet, or Muhammed, (*Arab.* Praised) an Arabian Impostor; who pretending himself a great Prophet, with the Help of one *Sergius*, an Apostate Monk, and of a Renegade *Jew*, fram'd a new Religion, suitable to the Carnal Dispositions of degenerate Mankind, *A. C.* 625. By which means he gain'd many Profelytes, and founded the *Saracen* Empire. There were also of this Name Four Emperors of the *Turks*.

Mahometan, or Mahumetan, one that follows the Doctrine of *Mahomet*.

Mahometism, or Mahumetism, the Religion contriv'd by that great Impostor.

Mahone, a *Turkish* Ship of great Burden, somewhat like a Galleass.

Mais, one of the Seven Stars call'd *Pleiades*: Also a kind of Sea Crab-fish.

Maid, or Maiden, a Virgin, a young Woman: *Maid* is also a sort of Fish, otherwise call'd *Thorn-back*.

Maid Garrison, or Maid Motion, a Boy dress'd up in Girl's Cloaths, to dance the *Morisco*, or *Morris-dance*.

Maiden-hair, and Maiden-lips, several sorts of Herbs.

Maiden-rents, a Noble, or *6 s. 8 d.* paid by every Tenant in the Manor of *Builth* in *Radnor-shire*, upon the Marriage of a Daughter.

Majestical, or Majestick, (*Lat.*) full of Majesty, noble, stately, high, lofty.

Majesty, an Air or Mein that is venerable and full of Authority; Stateliness, Greatness, Nobleness, Loftiness: Also a Title of Honour usually given to Sovereign Princes.

Maim, or Maim, (*Fr.*) Maim, Wound, Hurt. In Common Law, it is defined to be a Hurt receiv'd in a Man's Body, by which he loses the Use of any Member, that is or might be a Defence to him in Battel.

Mail, a little Iron-ring for Armour: Also a kind of Portmantle, Sack, or Trunk to travel with, or the Post that carries a Packet of Letters; as *Three Mails from Holland are wanting*: Also a Speck on the Feathers of Birds.

Coat of Mail, a sort of defensive Armour for the Body, wrought in Mails or Rings, as it were link'd together, and made Pistol-proof at least.

Maille, an ancient base Coin of *France*, worth half a *Denier*: Also an *English* Silver Halfpenny in the Time of King *Henry V.* The Word taken in a larger Sense, did not only signify Money, but also a Proportion of Grain, &c. paid as a Rent or Fine. See *Black-maile*.

Mailed, full of Specks, or speckled, as the Feathers of Hawks, Partridges, &c. or as the Furs of some wild Beasts are.

To **Maim,** to cut off any Member, to hurt or wound. See *Maim*.

Main, principal, chief: The *Main*, the Middle of the Sea or Land: *Main* is also the long Hair hanging down on a Horse's Neck.

Main-Amber, a Stone near *Pensans* in *Cornwall*, of a prodigious Bigness; yet so plac'd, that one might move it with a Finger; but it was thrown down in the Time of the Civil Wars.

Main Battel. See *Battel*.

Main-Captain. See *Captain*.

Main-Guard. See *Guard*.

Main-comb, an Instrument to dress a Horse's Main.

Main-Pamper, a kind of Basket that serves for carrying Grapes to the Press.

Main-Mast, (of a Ship) that Mast, or large round

Piece of Timber, which is raised up, and stands upright in the Waste, or midst of the Ship; its length being usually $2\frac{1}{2}$ of the Length of the *Mid-ship Beam*.

Main-Sail, or Main-Course, the Sail belonging to the *Main-mast*.

Main-Top-mast, a Mast that is one half of the Length of the *Main-mast*; and the *Main-Top-gallant-mast* is half the Length of the *Main-Top-mast*.

Main-Yard, the Yard that belongs to the *Main-mast*; which is usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Length of the *Ship's Keel*.

Mainport, a small Duty paid in some Places by the Parishioners to their Parson, in recompence of certain Tithes.

Mainour, or Meinour, a Law-Word to express the Thing that a Thief takes away, or steals; as *To be taken with the Mainour, i. e.* to be taken with the Thing stolen about him.

Mainpernable, that may be set at Liberty upon Bail; bailable.

Mainpernoys, are those to whom a Person is deliver'd out of Custody or Prison, and they become Sureties for him, either for Appearance or Satisfaction.

Mainprize, (from the *French* Words *Main, i. e.* a Hand, and *pris*, taken) signifies in Common-Law, the receiving a Man into Friendly Custody, that otherwise is or might be committed to Prison, upon Security given for his Forth-coming, at a Day appointed.

Mainsworn, (*North-Country* Word) Forsworn, or Perjur'd.

Main, (Sax.) mingled; also an old Word for many, several.

To **Maintain,** (*Fr.*) to uphold or bear up, to defend or preserve, to give a Livelihood to; to keep in Repair, or in good Condition; to affirm, or hold.

Maintainable, that may be maintained.

Maintainer, Defender, Upholder, Preserver: In Common Law, *Maintainer* is one that supports, or seconds a Cause depending in Suit between others, either by laying out Money, or making Friends for either Party.

Maintenance, Defence, Protection, Support; also Food, Living, Things necessary for Life: In a Law-sense, an unjust or wrongful upholding of a Cause or Person; also the Name of the Writ that lies against a Man for that Offence.

Major, (Lat.) greater, bigger; as *The Major Part.* In *Logick*, the first Part of a *Syllogism* is call'd *the Major*, or the Proposition, and the second, *the Minor*, or the Assumption.

In an Army, there are several sorts of **Majors**, all considerable Officers, *viz.*

Major-General, an Officer who is the next chief Commander to the *General* and *Lieutenant General*; so that after having receiv'd Orders from the former, he delivers them out to the *Majors* of *Brigades*, with whom he resolves what Troops are to mount the Guards, to go out upon Parties, to make Detachments, to be sent on Convoys, &c.

Major of a Brigade, an Officer, either of Horse or Foot, who receiving Orders, and the Word from the *Major General*, gives them to the *Major* of each Regiment.

Major of a Regiment, (of Horse, Dragoons, or Foot) an Officer whose Business is to convey all Orders to the Regiment, to draw up, and exercise it, to look to its Quarters, &c. He is the only Officer among the Foot, that is mounted on Horseback in Time of Service, to ride up and down every where with Speed, as occasion requires.

Colon-Major, the third Officer in a Garrison, and next to the *Deputy-Governor*: He ought to be well skill'd in Fortification, and to take particular Care of the Guards, Rounds, Patrols, and Sentinels.

Major

Majordomo. See *Maggiordomo*.

Majorana, (*Lat.*) the Herb Marjoram, good in cold Diseases of the Head, and to make Sneezing-Powder.

Majority, a Person's being of Age: Also the greater Part or Number; as, *The Majority of Votes*.

Major Jus, a Writ of Proceeding in some Customary Manors, in order to a Trial of Right to Land, &c.

Maison-Dieu, (*i. e.* House of God) a *French* Word for an Hospital, or Alms-house.

Maitre, (*Fr.*) Master, Teacher, Commander: Also a Trooper.

Mais, a sort of *Indian* Wheat, bearing an Ear 15 or 18 Inches long, upon a Stalk 7 or 8 Foot high: An excellent Sea-food, and most proper for long Voyages, in regard it will keep extraordinarily, and is very Nourishing: They that eat it are never troubled with Stoppages; it preserves the Complexion, and a Decoction of it may be us'd in all manner of Acute Diseases.

To **Make**, (in Common-Law) signifies to execute or perform; as, *To make his Law*, is to perform that Law which he has formerly bound himself to, *i. e.* to clear himself of an Action brought against him, by his Oath, and the Oaths of his Neighbours: *To make Customs or Services*, is nothing else but to perform them.

To **Make one's Beard**, an old Phrase for to deceive, or beguile.

To **Make fast**, (in Sea-Language) to bind or tie; as, *Make fast the Robbins*, *i. e.* tie those Ropes to the Yards. See *Robbins*.

Makebate, one that causes or promotes Quarrels: Also the Name of an Herb.

Make-hawk, (in *Falconry*) an old stanch Hawk, which being us'd to fly, will easily instruct a young One.

Mala, (*Lat.*) the Ball of the Cheek, the Cheek it self, the Cheek-bone: In old Records, a Mail, or Port-mail; a Bag to carry Letters, Writings, &c.

Mala Os. See *Zygoma*.

Malache, (*Gr.*) a sort of Mallows; an Herb.

Malachi, (*Heb.* my Messenger) one of the lesser Prophets, whose Writings conclude the Volume of the Old Testament.

Malachia, (*Gr.*) a Tree in *Bactria* of the Bigness of an Olive-Tree, that yields the Gum call'd *Bdelium*.

Malachites or **Molochites**, a kind of precious Stone half transparent, of a dark green Colour, like the Herb Mallows.

Malacia, a Calm, when the Sea is quiet and still, without the least Breath of Wind: Also a queasiness, or queamihness of Stomach; the Longing of a Woman with Child; the Green-sickness, when young Women covet to eat Chalk, Charcoal, Oatmeal, and the like Trash: Also a Tenderness of Body.

Malactica, Medicines that soften the Parts of the Body, with a moderate Heat and Moisture, by dissolving some Swellings, and dispersing others.

Mal-Administration, (*Lat.*) Misdemeanor in a Publick Employment.

Malavy, (*Fr.*) a Disease, Sickness, or Indisposition.

Malaga or **Malago-sack**, a sort of Wine brought from *Malaga*, a Seaport of *Andalusia* in *Spain*.

Malagma, (*Gr.*) a Fomentation or Pultess, with which Impostumes are soften'd and ripen'd: Also the same as *Malactica*; which see.

Malanders, a Disease in the Fore-Legs of an Horse; from the *Italian* Word *Malandero*, *i. e.* To go ill.

Malapert, impudent, saucy.

Malacation, (*Gr.* among Apothecaries) the working of Pills, and especially Plaisters, with other things, with the Hand; a Pestle, or other Instrument.

Male-content, (*Lat.*) discontented, dissatisfied, ill-satisfied.

Male-contenty, discontented People; especially, such as are dissatisfied with their Sovereign Prince, and endeavour a Change of Government.

Maledition, Imprecation or Curse: In ancient Deeds, a Curse which was usually annex'd to Grants of Land made to Churches, and Religious Houses; to deter those that should go about to alienate, or apply them to other Uses.

Malefactor, an Evil-doer, an Offender.

† **Malefice**, an evil Deed, Displeasure, or *Shard* Turn.

Maleficence, Mischievousness.

Malefick, that causes Evil or Mischief; mischievous; a Term generally apply'd by *Astrologers* to the Planet *Saturn* and *Mars*, upon account of the ill Effects attributed to them.

Malient or **Maltole**, a Toll of Forty Shillings, formerly paid for every Sack of Wool; from the *French* Word *Maltole*, a Tax, Impost, or Exaction upon the People.

Malevolence, (*Lat.*) Ill-will, Hatred, Spight.

Malevolent, that bears Ill-will, or Spight, ill-natured; that has an ill Aspect or Influence: Thus *Saturn* and *Mars* are said to be malevolent Planets.

Mal-feasanté, (*Fr.* Law-Term) a doing of Evil.

Malice, an Inclination to do Mischief or Hurt to others; Ill-will, Grudge, or Spite.

Malicious, full of Malice, delighting in Mischief, spiteful.

Malign, bent to Mischief, mischievous; as *A malignant Influence*.

To **Malign**, to envy; as *To malign one's Happiness*.

Malignancy, malignant Nature or Quality, as *The Malignancy of a Fever*.

Malignant, hurtful, mischievous, bad.

Malignant Disease, is that which rages more vehemently, and continues longer than its Nature seems to incline; as, *A pestilential Fever*, &c.

Malignant Tumours. See *Tumours*.

A **Malignant**, an ill-affected Person.

Malignity, Mischievousness, Ill-will, Grudge; as, *He had a great Malignity in his Breast*.

Malkin. See *Maulkin*.

Ball or **Ball-mall**, a certain Play with a wooden Ball, in a kind of Alley made smooth, and boarded on each Side, where the Ball is to be struck with great Force and Skill, so as to run thro' an Iron-Arch at each End call'd, *The Pass*. The Instrument with which the Ball is struck is also termed a *Mall*, and the Place where the Gamsters play.

Ball-stick. See *Mestick*.

To **Ball.** See, to *Maul*.

Ballard, a wild Drake, or Male Duck.

Ballable, that may be hammer'd out, and spreads being beaten, without breaking or cracking; a Quality which belongs to Gold in the highest Degree.

Balleoli, (*Lat.*) among the *Romans* were certain Devices made of combustible Matter; which being clos'd at the End, were shot out of a Bow, to set Fire on any warlike Engines or Ships on which they lighted; they were otherwise call'd *Pyroboli*.

Balleolus, a little Hammer: Among Herbalists, a Sprout growing out of a Branch, which grew out it self but the Year before.

Balleolus or **Balleus Pedis**, a Bone of the Foot, which is twofold, *viz.* *External* and *Internal*; so that they both serve to make up the Ankle.

Ballot, a kind of wooden Hammer us'd by Carpenters, Joiners, &c.

Balleus, a Mallet, or Hammer: In *Anatomy*, one of the Four small Bones of the Ear.

Balleus, an Herb of softening or loosening Quality.

Palmsley,

Malmsley, a sort of luscious Wine, brought from *Arcifium*, a Promontory of the Island of *Cbio*, now call'd *Malvasia*.

Malobachyunt, an *Indian* Leaf that swims on the Top of Pools, and of which a sweet Ointment is made; also the Ointment itself.

Malocodon or **Melicorony**, a kind of Peach.

Malogranatum or **Granatum**, (*Lat.*) the Pomegranate Fruit: In Anatomy, the Cartilage or Gristle, otherwise call'd *Xiphoides*, or *Sword-like*.

Malope, (*Gr.*) the larger sort of Mallows.

Malt, Barley ground and feak'd, in order to make Drink.

Mault-mulna, (in old Records) a Quern, or Malt-mill.

Malt-hot, a certain Duty anciently paid for making Malt.

Maltha, (*Gr.*) Pitch and Wax melted; also a kind of Terrace made of quick Lime and Hog's-grease.

Malthacoe, a Medicine soften'd with Wax.

Maltster, one that sells or deals in Malt.

Maltha, (*Lat.*) common Mallows, an Herb that mollifies, eases Pain, loosens the Belly, and allays Sharpness of Urine.

Maltbady, a *Spanish* Coin, of which about 13 make one Farthing-*English* Money, and 372 one Ryal or 6 *d.*

Maltbaticum, (*Lat.*) the Herb Marsh-Mallows.

Maltvilles, (*Fr.* in old Records) Misdemeanours, or malicious Practices.

Maltveis Procurers, (old Law-Term) such as Use to pack Juries.

Maltvein, (*i. e.* ill Neighbour) the Name of an ancient warlike Engine, to cast Stones, &c. for battering of Walls.

Maltverfation, Prevarication or Misdemeanor in any Employment, Office or Commission; as Breach of Trust, Extortion, &c.

Malum, (*Lat.*) an Apple, a well known Fruit; also Evil, Calamity, Mischief, Disease.

Malum Mortuum, the dead Disease, a sort of Scab, so call'd, because it makes the Body appear Black and Mortify'd: It chiefly annoys the Hips and Legs, and rises up in crusty Pimples, but does not send out Matter, nor put the Patient to pain.

Malum Terræ, the Herb Birth-wort, so call'd because its Fruit is like an Apple.

Malus, the Apple-tree.

Malus Armentaria, the Apricock-tree. The Oil of Apricock-kernels is good for Inflammations and Swellings of the Piles, &c.

Malus Persica, the Peach-tree; the Fruit of which has a sweet and pleasant Smell, and refreshes the Spirits.

Mamalukes, a certain Order of Soldiers, who fought lightly armed on Horse-back, and were the chief military Support of the last Empire of the *Saracens* in *Egypt*.

Mamin-tree, a Tree that grows in the Woods of *Jamaica*, which affords a pleasant Liquor, often drunk by the Inhabitants: It is otherwise call'd, *The Planter's-Toddy-tree*.

Mamma, (*Lat.*) a Breast, Pap, or Teat, the Dugs of Cattel: The inner Parts are call'd *Ubara*, by *Grammarians*, and the outward Bunchy Parts *Mammae*.

Mammary Vessels, (in *Anat.*) the Arteries and Veins that pass thro' the Muscles and Glands, or Kernels of the Breasts.

Mammiformes Processus, two Processes; or Knobs of the Bone of the back Part of the Scull.

Mammilla, a little Breast, Tet, or Dug.

Mammillaris Arteria or **Mammaria**, an Artery which supplies the Breasts, and issues out of the *Subclavian* Branch of the ascending Trunk of the *Aorta*, or great Artery.

Mammillares Processus, certain Bones in the Temples, whose Shape resembles the Teats in a Cow's Udder.

Mamnock, a Fragment, Piece, or Scrap, from the *British* Word *Man*, *i. e.* little.

Mammon, the God of Wealth: The Name in the *Syriack* Tongue signifies Riches or Gain, and is deriv'd from the *Hebrew* Word *Hamon*, *i. e.* Plenty; having (M) *Hemantick* added at the Beginning.

Mammonick, one that is altogether bent upon gaining worldly Pelf; a covetous Worldling.

Mammonoda, a kind of *East-Indian* Coin, worth about one Shilling *English* Money.

Man, a Creature endu'd with Reason, as oppos'd to brute Beasts, or distinguish'd from a Woman.

Man of War, a Ship of War.

To **Man a Hawk**, (in Falconry) to make her tame, gentle, and tractable.

To **Man a Ship, Garrison, or Town**, is to supply them with a competent Number of Men.

Man the Capstan, an Expression us'd by Sailers, when they would have Men to heave at the Capstan. *Man well the Top*, the Terms of Command, when Men are order'd to go up into the Top of a Ship, or Boat. *Man the Ship-side*, and *Man the Ladder*, when any Person of Note is at the Ship's Side, ready to come Aboard, or to be help'd in.

Man-slayer, he that kills a Man; a Murderer.

Man-slaughter, (in Common-Law) is the unlawful killing of a Man, upon some sudden Rencounter or Quarrel, without foregoing Malice; in which respect it differs from Murder, and from Chance-Medley, because it imports a present Intent to kill. This Offence is Felony, but admitted to the Benefit of the Clergy for the first Time.

Man-theof. See *Mannus*.

To **Manacle a Malefactor**, to bind him with Manacles, or Hand-fetters.

Manage, (*Fr.*) a Riding-Academy, or Riding-House, a Place for riding the great Horse; also the managing of a Family, or of a Concern.

To **Manage**, to order or handle, to govern or rule, to husband; to mind, or take special Care of.

Management, managing, or ordering, Conduct, or Discretion in Orders, &c.

Managery, the same as Management; as, *The Managery of Trade*.

Managium, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mansion-House, or Dwelling-Place.

Manasseh, (*Heb.* not forgotten) the elder Son of *Joseph*; also the Son of *Hezekiah*, and a King of *Judah*. See *Ephraim*.

Manati, a Fish of the Whale-kind that breeds about the Island of *Hispaniola*, and of so large a Size, that it can scarce be drawn by an Yoke of Oxen.

Manbote, (*Sax.*) a Compensation or Recompence made in Money, for the killing of a Man. See *Magbote*.

Manca, a square Piece of Gold, anciently valued at Thirty Pence.

Manceps, a Farmer of the Publick Revenues, an Undertaker of any Publick Work, that gives Security for its Performance. In the *Roman* Law, a Proprietor or Owner, who sells an Estate, with a Promise of keeping the Party harmless; also one that buys an Estate by Out-cry.

Manch of Silver, is 60 Shekels, or Seven Pounds Ten Shillings: Of Gold, 100 Shekels, or Seventy-five Pounds Sterling.

Manche, (*Fr.*) a Sleeve: In Heraldry, the Figure of an ancient Sleeve of a Coat; born in many Gentlemen's Escutcheons, as in that of the Earl of *Huntingdon*; in those of the *Coniers*, &c.

Manche-present, (old Word) a Bride.

Manchet or **Manchet-Bread**, the finest and smallest sort of Wheaten Bread.

Manchinto

Manchinelo-Tree, a Tree that grows wild in the Woods of *Jamaica*, the Fruit of which is as round as a Ball.

Mancipate, (*Lat.* in the *Roman Law*) to divest one's self of any Possession, and to invest another with it; to sell, make over, or give up his Right and Title in a Thing to another.

Mancipatio, a parting with a Thing, and giving it up to another; an ancient Manner of selling before Witnesses, in which divers Formalities were us'd for Assurance of the Bargain and Sale.

Mancipium or **Mancupium**, a peculiar Right of Propriety or perpetual Possession, with respect to certain Lands situate in *Italy*, which took place only among such as were privileged to be *Roman Citizens*.

Manciple, a Caterer, or one that buys the common Provisions in a College at the Universities, or in an Hospital: The Steward of the Temple was also anciently call'd by that Name.

Mancusa, a kind of Coin valu'd at about Thirty of the ancient Pence, each of which contain'd Three Pence of our Money: Others say a *Mancusa* of Gold was equal to a Mark of Silver, *i. e.* Thirteen Shillings and Four-Pence: It was so call'd *q. d. Mamucusa, i. e.* stamp'd or coin'd with the Hand.

Mandamus, (*Lat. i. e.* we command, or charge) the Name of a Writ directed to the Escheator, for the finding of an Office after the Death of one that was the King's Tenant: There is also another *Mandamus* granted upon a Motion out of the King's Bench; another to the Bishop, for admitting an Executor to prove a Will, or grant an Administration; and another to command Corporations to restore Aldermen and others to Office, out of which they are unjustly put.

Mandamus, was also a Charge to the Sheriff to take into the King's Hands all the Lands and Tenements of the King's Widow, that against her Oath formerly given, marry'd without his Majesty's Consent. There is also another *Mandamus*, sent by the King or Queen to the Heads of a College, or to the Master and Wardens of a Company, for the Admittance of a Fellow or Member into their Society.

Mandatory, one to whom a Commandment or Charge is given; also one that comes into a Benefice by *Mandamus*.

Mandate, a Command, Charge, or Order. In a Law-Sense, a Judicial Command of the King, or his Justices, to have any Thing done for the Dispatch of Justice.

Mandati Dies. See *Mandy-Thursd.*

De Mandato Panes, (in old *Latin Records*) Loaves of Bread given to the Poor on *Mandy-Thursd.*

Mandibula, (in *Anat.*) the Mandible or Jaw, either Upper or Lower: The Upper consists of Twelve Bones, on each Side Six; but the Lower at riper Years grows into one continued Bone, extremely hard and thick.

Mandibular Muscles, the Muscles that belong to the Lower Jaw.

Mandilion, (*Fr.*) a kind of Soldiers-Garment, a loose Cassock, a great Coat.

Mandorin, the Title of a great Lord or Governour among the *Chinese Tartars*.

Mandrake, a kind of Plant so call'd from the *Greek Word Mandra, i. e.* a Cave; because it grows near Dens, and in shady Places: It bears a Yellow Fruit, call'd *Mandrake-Apples*; It is also call'd *Anthropomorphos*, because its divided Root somewhat resembles the Thighs and Legs of a Man.

Manducation, a chewing, or eating.

Mandy-Thursd., the *Thursd.* next before *Easter*, so call'd as it were *Dies Mandati, i. e.* the Day of the Mandate or Command, upon Account of the Charge which our Blessed Lord and Saviour gave his Disciples,

concerning the Observation of his Supper. On that Day the Kings and Queens of *England* have long practis'd the Custom of washing the Feet of poor Men, in Number equal to the Years of their Reign, and giving them a Dole of Money, Cloth, Shoes, and Stockings, in Imitation of Christ, who the Night before he ordain'd the Blessed Sacrament, wash'd his Disciples Feet, telling them they must do the like one to another.

Maneleta, a kind of Weed growing amidst Corn, call'd *Guld*: Whence the Law of *Manelsta* ordain'd by *Kenneth King of Scots*, which was, That if any Man suffer'd his Land to be over-run with Weeds, he should forfeit an Ox.

Manentes, an old *Latin Law Word* for *Tenentes*, or Tenants.

Manes, the Spirits, or Ghosts, or Souls of the Dead.

Manch, a Sum of Money among the ancient *Jews*, containing in Gold 100 Shekels, or 75 Pounds: In Silver 60 Shekels, or 7 Pounds and 10 Shillings.

Manganese, a kind of Stone, like the Magnet or Load-stone, us'd in making Glass.

Mangroyn, **Mancoyn**, or **Mungroyn**, (in old Records) mix'd Corn, Maslin.

Mange, a kind of Scab on Dogs, Cats, &c.

Manger, a sort of Trough for Horses and other Cattel to feed in. In a Ship a Place made with Planks upon the Deck, about one Foot and a half in Height, to catch and receive the Sea Water that bears in at the Holes call'd *Hawjes*, in a Stress of Weather.

To **Mangle**, to cut, rend, or tear in Pieces; to maim or wound.

Mango, an *East-India Fruit*, of the Bigness of an Apple; which being pick'd is eat as a Saller, especially with roast Mutton, and creates an Appetite.

Mangon or **Mangonel**, (in *Chaucer*, and other ancient Writers) a warlike Engine for the casting of Stones.

Mania, (*Gr.*) a sort of Madness, by which the Faculties of Imagination and Judgment are impaired, with great Rage and Anger, but without a Fever.

Maniack, belonging to, or troubled with that Distemper.

Manica Hippocratis. See *Hippocrates's Sleeve*.

Manichees, a Sect of Hereticks, who held, There was a fatal Necessity of Sin; which Tenet was first broach'd by one *Manes a Persian*.

Manifest, (*Lat.*) apparent, evident, clear, plain.

A **Manifest**, (in Traffick) a Draught of a Master of a Ship's Cargo, shewing what is due to him for Freight from every Person, to whom the Goods in his Ship belong.

To **Manifest**, to make manifest, to reveal; to declare or publish.

Manifestation, a manifesting, making manifest, &c.

Manifesto, a Declaration of some Prince, or State about Publick Affairs, printed and published, to shew the Reasons upon which they ground their Claims, Pretensions, &c.

Maniglions or **Dolphins**, (in Gunnery) two Handles on the Back of the Piece, after the *German Way* of Casting; which are plac'd near the Trunnions, to mount and dismount it with greater Ease.

Maniple, a Fannel, or kind of Ornament like a Scarf, which *Roman Mass-Priests* wear about their Left Wrist.

Manipulares, the Soldiers of a *Roman Maniple* or Band.

Manipulus, or **Maniple**, (among the *Romans*) a Troop or Company of Soldiers: The small Maniple was a Band or File of Ten Soldiers; and the great Maniple consisted of 100 Men, or as some say, of 256. The Word properly signifies an Handful of Herbs

or

or Hay, which they ty'd to the End of a Pole for a Cognizance or Flag, before they took the Eagles for their Arms.

Among Physicians, in their Prescription, *Pantipulus* is taken for a kind of Measure, *viz.* as much as can be held in one's Hand; meant for the most Part of Herbs, Roots, Flowers, &c.

Panna, a certain delicious Food, which GOD caus'd to fall from Heaven, to support the *Israelites* in their Journey to the Land of *Canaan*: It is deriv'd from the *Hebrew* Word *Manah*, *i. e.* to distribute.

There is also a kind of sweet white Liquor that drops of it self, or is let out by cutting from the Branches and Leaves of *Alh-trees* in *Calabria*, a Province of *Italy*, and about the Town of *Briançon* in *France*, during the Dog-days, and a little before; and this Juice being afterwards thicken'd, and dry'd in the Sun, is call'd *Manna*; which is most us'd for a gentle Purge, &c.

Chymical Panna, a Substance distill'd from Precipitate, whiter than Snow.

Pannasy or *Pannat*, a strange Fish about *Jamaica* in the *West-Indies*, resembling a Cow, for she brings forth her young ones alive, and nourishes them with Milk from her Teats, feeding upon Grass in the Fields; but living for the most Part in the Water.

Panner, Fashion, Way, Sort, Kind, Condition, Custom. In Painting and Carving, it is taken for the peculiar Habit, Mode, or Way, that the Artist has gain'd, either in the Management of his Hand or Pencil, or in the due Observance of the Rules of Art. Also when we would express our Approbation of any one's particular Way of Singing, or Playing on a Musical Instrument; we say, *He has a very good Manner*.

Panners, good or bad Conditions, Rules for Conversation, Behaviour, &c.

Panning, a Day's Work of a Man; in some ancient Deeds there is a Reserve of so much Rent, and so many *Mannings*.

Panning of the Ship, (in Sea-Language) is when a Ship is to shew abroad all her Men.

Pannopera, (old *Latin* Law-Word) stolen Goods taken in the Hand of a Thief apprehended in the Fact.

Pannus, a Nag, or ambling Nag, a Gennet; in some old Records, a Pad, or Saddle-Horse. In King *Alfred's* Laws, we find *Man-theof* for an Horse-stealer.

Pano, (in Common Law) was a noble Sort of Fee, granted partly to Tenants for certain Services, and partly reserv'd for the Use of the Lord's Family, with Jurisdiction over his Tenants for their Farms: The whole Fee was termed a *Lordship*, and of old a *Barony*: But the Word *Manor* is now taken for the Rule and Government which a Man has, over those that hold within his Fee, rather than the Land or Soil.

Pano, in *Cross*, the Right and Interest of a Court-Baron, with the Perquisites belonging thereto; which may be vested in one Person, whilst another, or others, have every Foot of the Land.

Panqueller, (old Word) a Man-slayer, or Murderer.

Pansta, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) was a Place appointed for the Lodging of the Prince, or Soldiers, in their Journey.

Pansion, an Abiding or Dwelling-Place: Also a Manor-House, or the Lord's chief Dwelling-House within his Fee, otherwise call'd *The Capital Messuage*. Also the Seat of the Blessed in Heaven.

Panslaughter. See *Man-slaughter*.

Pansoni Puscut, (in *Anat.*) the Muscles of the Jaw.

† *Pansuetude*, Tractableness, Gentleness, Meekness, Tenderness of Nature.

Pansum Capitale, (in old Records) the chief Mansion, Manor-House, or Court of the Lord.

Pansura or *Pasura*, (in *Doomsday-Book*, &c.) the Mansions, Habitations, or Dwelling-Places of the Country-People.

Pansus, anciently signify'd a Farm: *Mansus* or *Mansum* is also sometimes confounded with *Messagium*, a Messuage, or Dwelling-House.

Pansus Presbyteri, the Mansion, or Place of Residence for the Parish-Priest; the Parsonage, or Vicarage-House.

Pantea or *Pantile*, a Mantle, Cloak, or long Robe.

Pantelet, (*Fr.*) a short Purple Mantle, which the Bishops of *France* wear over their *Rochet* upon some Occasions.

In Fortification, *Pantelet* is a kind of moveable Pent-house, made of several thick Planks join'd together, cas'd with Tin, and fix'd upon little Wheels; so that the Pioneers in a Siege, may roll it before them, to shelter themselves from the Enemies small Shot: There are also other Sorts of *Mantelets* cover'd on the Top, which the Miners make use of to approach the Walls of a Town or Castle.

Panticoza, (*Gr.*) an *Indian* Beast, that has the Face of a Man, and the Body of a Lion; it also has Three Rows of sharp Teeth, and preys much upon Man's Flesh.

Pantis, a Prophet, a Diviner of Things to come: Also an Insect call'd, *The praying Locust*.

Pantle, a kind of Cloak, or long Robe. The *Royal Mantle* is a rich Robe of State, embroider'd and lin'd with Ermins, fasten'd upon the Right Shoulder, and hanging back upon the Left: It trails upon the Ground behind and before, and is worn by the King or Queen upon solemn Occasions.

Pentle or *Pantile*, (in *Heraldry*) that Representation of the Foldings of Cloth, Flourishing, or Drapery, which is drawn about a Coat of Arms, proceeding from the Wreath and Helm, and descending on each Side of the Escutcheon.

To *Pantle*; to flower or smile, as fresh Drink does: Also a Term in *Falconry*; as, *The Hawk mantles*, *i. e.* spreads her Wings after her Legs.

Pantle-tree, a Piece of Timber laid a-cross the Head of a Chimney.

Pantlet. See *Mantelet*.

Pantoe or *Pantua-Gown*, (*Fr.*) a loose upper Garment, now generally worn by Women, instead of a straight-body'd Gown.

Panual, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or performed by the Hand; as, *A manual Operation*, a *Sign manual*, *i. e.* the Signing of a Deed, or Writing, under Hand and Seal. See *Manuel*.

A *Panual* or *Manuel*, a small Book that may be easily carry'd in one's Hand; a Pocket-Book.

Panualia Beneficia, (in old *Latin* Records) the daily Distributions or Portions of Meat and Drink, allotted the Canons, and other Members of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, for their present Subsistence.

Panualis Obedientia, sworn Obedience, or Subjection upon Oath.

Panualist, a Handicrafts-Man, or Artificer.

Panubiz, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) were the Spoils of War, or the Money made of the Booty taken by the Enemy.

Panucapto, (*Lat.*) a taking by the Hand: In a Law-sense, a Writ that lies for a Man, who being taken upon Suspicion of Felony, and offering Bail for his Appearance, cannot be admitted thereto by the Sheriff, or other Person, having Power to Let to Mainprize.

Panucaptois, they that stand as Surety or Bail for others.

Panucodiate, the Bird of Paradise.

Panudation;

Manuduction, a guiding or leading by the Hand.
Manuel, (in Common Law) that is employed, or us'd by the Hand, that affords present Profit; as, *A Thing in the manual Occupation of one, i. e.* actually made use of by him.

Manufacture, (*i. e.* Handy-work) any sort of Commodity made by the Work of the Hands, of Things that are naturally produc'd; as Woollen or Linnen-Cloth, Bayz, Serge, Hats, &c. Also a Work-house, or Place where such Works are carry'd on.

Manufactured, worked, or made after such a Manner.

Manufacturer, one that has undertaken a Manufacture.

Manumission, an enfranchising, a making free a Slave or Bondman, which in former Time was perform'd with divers Ceremonies before a Magistrate; some were also manumitted by Charter.

Manumission Express'd, is when the Lord makes a Deed to his Villain, to franchise him by the Word *Manumittere*: Upon such an Occasion in old Time, the Lord in the Presence of other Persons, took the Bondman by the Head, saying, *I will that this Man be free*; and then shov'd him forward out of his Hands.

Manumission imply'd, is when the Lord makes an Obligation for Payment of Money to his Bondman, at a certain Day; or sues him when he might enter without Suit, or grants him an Annuity, or lets Land to him by Lease, &c.

To **Manumit**, to make free a Bondman, to give him his Liberty, or admit him to Freedom.

Manupastus, (*a Latin Law-Term*) a Domestick, or Household-Servant.

Manupes, a Foot of full and lawful Measure.

Manure, Dung, Marl, &c. us'd for fattening the Soil.

To **Manure**, to fatten or to till the Ground, to work, and labour the Earth with the Hand.

Manus, (*Lat.*) a Hand. In a Law-sense, the Word was anciently us'd for an Oath, and for the Person that took it; a Compurgator: Thus in old Records we often find this Phrase, *Tertia, quarta aut decima Manus jurare, i. e.* the Party was to bring so many to swear with him, That they believ'd what he vouch'd to be true; if he swore alone, 'twas said to be *propria Manus*.

Manus Christi, (*i. e.* Christ's Hand) refined Sugar boil'd with Rose-water, or that of Violets, or Cinamon; a sort of Cordial for very weak Persons.

Manus mediæ & infimæ Domines, (*an Expression in ancient Deeds*) Men of a mean Condition, of the lowest Rank or Degree.

Manuscript, a Book or Copy written with the Hand, as oppos'd to a Printed Copy.

Manutentia, a Writ us'd in the Case of Maintenance. See *Maintenance*.

Manworth, the Price or Value of a Man's Life, or Head; every Man of old being rated at a certain Price, according to his Quality; which Price was paid to the Lord, in Satisfaction for killing him.

Manp-fett, a Fish, otherwise call'd *Pourcontrel*.

Map, (*in Geogr.*) a Representation of the Globe of the Earth, or of some of its Parts, upon a Plan or plain Superficies: And it is either General or Particular.

A **General Map**, is that of the whole Earth, describing the several Countries, Islands, Seas, Rivers, with the Situation of Cities, Hills, Woods, &c. therein contain'd, and the Circles of the Globe.

Particular Maps, are either greater or lesser; the former being those of the Four Parts of the World, *viz. Europe, Asia, Africa, and America*: The other are those of particular Kingdoms and Countries; as *England, France, Spain, &c.* and upon these are mark'd not only particular Places, but also certain Circles, and a Scale of Miles.]

Mapach, the *American Fox*, the same as *Rattoon* which see.

Maple, a sort of Tree, the Wood of which is much us'd by Turners.

Maquey, or **Maquey**, an admirable Tree in *New-Spain*, in the *West-Indies*; which yields Wine, Vinegar, Honey, Thread, Needles, Stuff, and Timber, for Buildings.

Mara, (*in old Latin Records*) a Meer, or Lake; a Pool, or Pond; a Marsh or Bog.

Paralmodes, (*Gr.*) a Fever which at last ends in a Consumption.

Parasitus, a consuming Fever, in which the Body wastes away by Degrees.

Parachytes, Wine wherein Fennel has been infused.

Parathum, Garden-Fennel; an Herb.

Parabedis, a kind of *Spanish Coin*, of very small Value; Thirty-four of them amounting but to a Ryal, which is about Sixpence of our Money.

Parble, a sort of Stone, beautiful when polish'd, but hard to cut; much us'd in the adorning of Palaces, and great Houses.

To **Parble**, to paint or stain marble-like; as, *To warble Paper*.

Parasite, a kind of Mineral Stone hard and brittle, partaking of the Nature and Colour of the Metal it is mixed with; some call it a Fire-Stone.

Parcgrave, a Count, or Earl of the *Marches, i. e.* Frontiers of a Country; whence the Titles of *Marquess*, and *Lords Marchers*, among us, seem to be deriv'd.

Parth, the Third Month in the Year, so call'd from its being dedicated to the God *Mars*: It was heretofore the first Month among the *Romans*, and is still so in some Ecclesiastical Computations; the Date of the Year of our Lord beginning on the 25th Day of it.

Parchant. See *Merchant*.

Parches, the Limits or Bounds between *England and Wales*, or *Scotland*; so termed either from the *German Word March*, which signifies a Frontier or Border; or else from the *French Word Marque, i. e.* a Sign, or Mark of Distinction.

Parchers or **Lords Parchers**, Noblemen, who in Times past, inhabited and secur'd the *Marches of Wales and Scotland*, ruling as if they were petty Kings, with their private Laws, which were abolish'd by *Stat. 27. H. 8.*

Parchet, a certain Law made by *Eugenius*, King of *Scotland*; which was, That the Lord of the Manor should have the first Night's Lodging with every married Woman within his Jurisdiction: But this Law was repeal'd by *Malcolm III.* and has been since chang'd into a Fine; which still continues in *Scotland*, in several Parts of *England*, and in the Isle of *Guernsey*.

Also in the County of *Casermarthen*, and Manor of *Denever*, it is the Custom, That every Tenant, at the Marriage of his Daughter, pays Ten Shillings to the Lord; which in the *British Language* is call'd *Gwor-Merched*.

Parchiare, (*in old Latin Records*) to adjoin, or border upon.

Parchionels, a Marquess's Lady.

Parchpane, a delicious Paste made of Pistachio-Nuts, Almonds, Whites of Eggs, Sugar, &c.

Parcionists, a sort of ancient Hereticks, so call'd from their Ring-leader *Marcion*, a Stoick, who deny'd Christ to be the Son of God.

Parcoz, (*Lat.*) Rottennes, Drowiness: Also a Disease, the same as *Marasmus*.

Parcus, the Prænomen, or first proper Name of many eminent *Romans*, as well Generals and great Captains, as Authors and Learned Men.

Parochal de Bataille, (*Fr.*) a military Officer

in *France*, that once had a distinct Command; but his Duty being only part of the Major-General's, is now perform'd by him.

Marechal de Camp, the same with our Major-General, an Officer next in Post to the Lieutenant-General.

Marectum, (old *Latin* Law-word) Marsh-Ground, over-flow'd by the Sea, or great Rivers.

Martorio, one of the famous Statues in *Rome*, set up opposite to that of *Pasquin*, on which generally are fix'd the Answers to the Satyrical Questions fasten'd upon the Latter. See *Pasquin*.

Marga, (*Lat.*) a kind of Earth call'd Marl, chalky, fat Clay, good to dung the Ground.

Margaret, (*Gr. i. e.* Pearl) a proper Name of Women.

Margaris, a sort of Dates resembling Pearls.

Margarita, Pearl, a Gem that grows in a Shell-fish; especially in the *Persian* Gulph, and other *Eastern* Seas.

Margarites, a sort of Herb.

Margaritifera Cochlea or **Water Perlarum**, the Pearl-Oyster, or Mother of Pearl.

Margery, a Christian Name of Women: Some take it to be the same with *Margaret*; and others derive it from *Marjoram*, a kind of sweet Herb.

Margu or **Margent**, (*Lat.*) properly the Brink or Bank of any Water; it is now taken for the blank Space about the Edges of a Page, in a written or printed Book.

Marginal, belonging to, or set in the Margin.

Mariets, a sort of Violets, call'd also *Marian* Violets, as some say from *Maria*, the Name of a Woman who first discover'd them.

Marigold, a Flower of a Golden or Yellow Colour.

Marinade, (*Fr.* in Cookery) pickled Meat, either of Flesh or Fish.

Marinaries, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mariner or Seaman. *Marinarius Capitaneus*, was the Admiral or Warden of the Ports; the word Admiral not coming into Use, till the latter End of *K. Edward* I's Reign.

To **Marinare Fish**, (in Cookery) to fry them in Sallet-oil, and then put them in Pickle; the Term is taken from their being so fitted for a Sea-Voyage.

Marine, belonging to, or serving at Sea; as *The marine Regiments*.

Marine Charts. See *Charts Hydrographick*.

The **Marine**, the whole Body of a Navy or Fleet; as *The Officers of the Marine*.

Marine Barometer. See *Barometer*.

Mario, (*Lat.*) a long Fish in the River *Danube*, like a Sea-Hog, but bigger.

Martola, (in ancient Writers) a Shrine, or Image of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*.

Martozam or **Sweet Martozam**, an Herb good to comfort the Brain and Nerves.

Martipetum, (*Lat.*) a Creature in *Japan*, of the Bigness of a Dog, with short Legs, which is very good Food: 'Tis so call'd, as they say, because when grown old, it goes into the Sea of its own accord, and is there chang'd into a Fish.

Martisca, a great unfavoury Fig; a Fig which opens so, that the Seeds may be seen: Also the Hemorrhoids or Piles; a Swelling or Blister in the Fundament.

Marticum or **Marticus**, a kind of Bulrush, of which Mats and Fishing-Nets were anciently made: In *Doomsday-book*, it is often taken for a marshy, or fenny Ground.

Martitagio amisso per defaultam, a Writ for the Tenant in Frank-marriage, to recover Lands, &c. out of which he is kept by another.

Martitagio Forisfacto. See *Forfeiture of Marriage*.

Martitagium, an old *Latin* Law-Term, which not

only signify'd the lawful joining together of a Man and Wife, but also the Interest or Right of bestowing a Ward, or a Widow in Marriage: Also Lands given in Marriage; also the Dower or Marriage-Portion, which the Husband receives with his Wife.

Martitagium habere, to have the free Disposal of an Heirefs in Marriage; a Favour granted by the Kings of *England*, whilst they had the keeping of all Wards under Age.

Martital, belonging to an Husband.

Martitim, belonging to the Sea; also bordering on the Sea, or situated on the Sea-coasts.

Martima Anglia, (old Law-Term) the Profits arising to the King from the Sea; which were anciently collected by Sheriffs, but afterwards granted to the Admiral.

Mark, Sign, or Token, Proof, Print: Also a White, or Aim to shoot at.

Mark, a Silver-coin, anciently valu'd at Thirty Pence, and now taken for the Sum of Thirteen Shillings and Four-Pence. A *Mark of Gold*, in old Time, was the Quantity of Eight Ounces, and was equal to Sixteen Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Four-Pence of our present Money: *Mark* is also a *Scotch* Coin, worth $15 \frac{1}{2}$ *d. English*.

Mark of Goods, a distinguishing Mark, whereby every Merchant or Trader knows his own Goods; which is express'd either by Letters of the Alphabet, or Numbers, and sometimes by other particular Characters.

To **Mark**, to set a Mark on a Thing, in order to know it again; to take notice, to mind.

Mark-Penny, a Penny formerly paid by every Inhabitant, at *Maldon* in *Essex*, who had Pipes or Gutters laid out of their Houses, into the Street.

Mark-weight, a foreign Weight commonly of 8 Ounces; and *Mark-Pound* is two such Marks, or 16 Ounces.

Market, the Place where Goods, and all Provisions are set to Sale: Also the Liberty or Privilege, whereby a Town is enabled to keep a Market.

Clerk of the Market, an Officer in every County, whose Business is, to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures, according to the King's Standard in the *Exchequer*; and to see that all Measures in every Place be answerable to them.

Market-zeld or **Market-geld**, Toll of the Market.

Marketable, fit to be utter'd, or sold in the Market.

Marl, a kind of fat Earth, which is cast upon Land, to make it more fruitful.

Marlerium or **Martietum**, (in old Records) a Marl-pit.

Marline, (a Sea-Term) a small Line made of untwisted Hemp, and well tarred, to keep the Ends of Ropes from *farcing* or *ravelling*, or any Tackle, as Pendants, Garnet, &c.

Marline-Spike, a small Piece of Iron to fasten Ropes together, or to open the Bolt-rope, when the Sail is sew'd in it; being only a kind of small Fidel; which see.

To **Marling a Sail**, is to make a Sail fast with Marline put thro' the Eye-let Holes, when it is ript out of the Bolt-rope, and cannot be sow'd in again.

Marmaduke, (*Germ.* a mighty Duke or Captain) a proper Name of Men.

Marmalet or **Marmelade**, a kind of Confection made of Quinces, or other Fruit, from the *Portuguese* Word *Marmelo*, i. e. a Quince.

Marmaritis or **Marmozaris**, (*Lat.*) the Herb Brank-urfin, or Bears-breech.

Marmo, the Marble-stone.

Marmozata Aurium, Ear-Wax.

Marmoset, a Sort of black Monkey, having a shaggy Neck: Also an odd kind of Grotesk-figure in a Building:

Marquette, a Mountain-Rat:

Maronean Wine, a kind of extraordinary strong Wine.

Maronites, a sort of Christians living on Mount *Libanus*, that receiv'd the Roman Catholick Religion from Pope *Clement VIII.* They were a Branch of the *Jacobites*, and had a Patriarch of their own, who was always nam'd *Peter.*

Marque, in ancient Statutes, signifies Reprisal. See *Letters of Mart* and *Marque.*

Marquels or **Marquis**, a Nobleman, next in Dignity after a Duke, and before an Earl; from the German Word *March*, i. e. a Boundary, because originally they had the Government of Marches or Frontier Countries. A Marquis is created by girding on a Sword and Mantle of State, with a Cap of Honour, and a Coronet, and the Delivery of a Charter or Patent.

Marquetry, (*Fr.*) a kind of checker'd inlaid Work, made of Wood of divers Sorts or Colours, in the Shape of Knots, Flowers, or other Devices.

Marquise or **Marquisedom**, the Territory or Jurisdiction of a Marquels.

To **Mar**, to spoil, to corrupt.

Marriage, a Civil Contract, by which a Man and a Woman are join'd together, for mutual Society and Help, the lawful begetting of Children, &c.

Marriageable, that is of Age, fit to marry.

Marrow, a soft fat Substance cover'd with a Membrane or thin Skin, and contain'd in the hollow of the Bones. See *Medulla.*

Marubium, (*Lat.*) the Herb Hore-hound: The Juice of white Hore-hound mixt with Honey is good for a Cough and Consumption, and the Powder of it kills Worms.

Marubium Nigrum, stinking Hore-hound.

Mars, the Heathen God of War and Armies: Also one of the Seven Planets, call'd the Lesser Infortunate by Astrologers, upon account of its scorching and over-drying Qualities: Among Chymists, *Mars* is taken for Iron or Steel; and in Heraldry, it signifies the Red Colour in the Coat-Armour of Sovereign Princes.

Marsh, a Fen, or boggy Ground.

Marsh-Mallows, a sort of Herb.

Marshal, was anciently no other than a Master of Horse, from the German Words *Mat*, i. e. a Horse, and *Scalch*, a Ruler; but amongst us, there are several considerable Officers of that Name; as the Marshals belonging to Courts at Law, Marshals of the Justices in *Eyre*, &c.

The **Lord** or **Earl Marshal of England**, a great Officer of the Crown, who takes Cognizance of all Matters of War and Arms; as also of Contracts relating to Deeds of Arms, &c. which cannot be determin'd by Common Law: He may also sit in Judgment in the *Marshalsea-Court*, against Malefactors offending within the Verge of the King's Court.

Marshal of the Ceremonies, an Officer whose Business is in all Things, to receive Commands from the Master of the Ceremonies, or his Assistants, for the King's Service; and to act or do nothing whatever without the Master's Order.

Marshal of the Exchequer, to whom the Court commits the Custody of the King's Debtors, during the Term-Time: He also assigns Sheriffs, Escheators, and Collectors their Auditors, before whom they are to account.

Marshal of the King's Bench, the Keeper of the Prison of the King's Bench in *Southwark*, who has the Custody of all Prisoners that are committed thither.

Marshal of the King's Hall, an Officer whose Employment is, when the Tables are prepar'd, to call out those of the Household and Strangers according to their Quality, to place them after a decent Manner, &c.

Marshal of the King's House, whose Office is to hear and determine Pleas of the Crown within the King's Palace; as also Suits between those of the Household; to punish Offenders within the Verge of the Court, &c.

Clerk Marshal of the King's House, an Officer that attends the Marshal in his Court, and records all his Proceedings.

Knight Marshal, another Officer of the King's House. See *Knight.*

Marshals, are also Military Officers; as the *Camp-Marshal* or *Major-General*; who is next to the Lieutenant-General: He takes care of encamping the Army, and rides before to view the Ground, where they are to lodge.

There are also Marshals in every Regiment and Company, whose Office is to look to Prisoners of War, and to execute all Sentences or Orders of the Council of War upon Offenders, &c. And Marshals at Sea, who punish Offences committed there, and see Justice Executed; as Ducking at the Yard-arms, Haling under the Keel, setting in the Bilboes, &c.

Marshals at Arms. See *Pursuivants.*

Marshal of France, an Officer of great Honour and Power in that Kingdom, created by the Delivery of a Battoon, mark'd with Flower-de-luces. These Marshals command the King's Armies above all Persons that are not Princes of the Blood, and are also the Judges of Points of Honour between Gentlemen.

To **Marshal**, to put in due Order or Rank, to draw up according to the Rules of the Art of War. **Marshalling**, (in Heraldry) is the proper joyning of several Coats of Arms in one and the same Escutcheon, with their respective Ornaments and Appurtenances.

Marshal's Court. See *Court of Chivalry.*

Marshalsea or **Marshalsey**, the Seat or Court of the Marshal, for the Prison in *Southwark*; perhaps so call'd, because the Marshal of the King's or Queen's House us'd to sit there in Judgment, or keep his Prison.

Marfupialis or **Burialis**, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Thigh, so nam'd from the doubling of its Tendons, which resembles a Purse: It arises from the *Ossium, Ischium* and *Pubis*, and is inserted to the upper Part of the great *Trochanter*: This Muscle is otherwise call'd *Obturator Internus*, and when it acts, the Thigh-bone is thereby turn'd outwards.

Mart, a great Fair.

Mart-Town, a large Town eminent for some great Fair, to which People of several Nations resort, upon Account of Commerce and Trade; as that of *Frankfort* upon the River *Main* in *Germany.*

Martagon, sort of Lilly.

Marten or **Mattern**, a little Creature like a Ferret, that yields a rich Furr, and whose Dung smells like Musk.

Mattern-cub, a Martern of the first Year.

Martial, (from *Mars* the God of War) warlike, valiant; also belonging to War: In *Astrology*, born under the Planet *Mars*. In *Chymistry* and Natural Philosophy, Particles are said *To be Martial*, when they partake of the Nature of Iron or Steel.

Martial-Law, that Law which depends upon the King's Will and Pleasure, or his Lieutenant's; in time of actual War, extending only to Soldiers and Mariners, where the King's Army is on Foot; and being also under particular Restrictions.

Martialist, a Warrior, a Man at Arms.

Martin, a proper Name of Men, from the *Latin, Martius*, i. e. Warlike.

Martin or **Martinet**, a kind of Swallow; a Bird whose Legs are so short, that it cannot raise it self from the Ground.

Martingale, a thong of Leather fasten'd at one end to the Girts under the Belly of a Horse, and at the other end to the Muff-roll, to hinder him from rearing.

Martlemass, or **Martinnass**, the Festival of St. Martin, kept on the 11th Day of November.

Martlemass-Beef, Beef salted and smok'd at that Season.

Martlet, a swift little Martin, a Bird: In Heraldry, a Pidgeon, with its Feet erased or torn off; it is also the Mark of Distinction in an Escutcheon, for the fourth Brother, or Family.

Martnets, (Sea-Term) small Lines, which being fasten'd to the Leetch of a Sail, come down by the Mast to the Decks: Their Use is to bring that part of the Leetch which is next the Yard-arm, close up to the Yard, when the Sail is to be furled.

To **Top** the **Martnets**, is to hale them up.

Legs of the Martnets, are small Ropes put thro' the Bolt-ropes in the Leetch of the Sail, having a small Eye into which the Martnets are made fast with two Hitches, and the End let into the standing Part of the Martnets.

Martyr, (Gr. *i. e.* a Witness) one that suffers Pains, Torments, and Death it self, in defence of the Christian Religion, and in Testimony of the Truth of the Gospel.

Martyria, (*i. e.* Testimony) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein the Speaker confirms something by his own Experience.

Martyrology, a Discourse, or Book treating of the Lives and Sufferings of Martyrs: Also a Register formerly kept in Religious Houses, in which were set down the Donations of Benefactors, and the Days of their Death, &c.

Marvel of Peru, a kind of Night-shade brought out of America, with Flowers of such Variety, that it is also call'd, *The World's Wonder*.

Mary, (*Heb.* bitter, or very sad) a Christian Name of Women. See *Miriam*.

Masquerade, or **Masquerade**, a Company of Persons, having Masks or Vizards on, and dancing to divert themselves; especially on some Festival: Whence one that is fantastically dress'd, as if he intended to disguise himself, is said *To walk in Masquerade*.

Maske, (*Fr.* in Heraldry) a kind of short Lozenge that is voided, or has a Hole in the middle, representing the Mesh of a Net; as, *He bears Gules a Chevron Ermin, between three Mascles Argent*.

Masculine, (*Lat.*) that is of the Male-kind, belonging to the Male; as, *The Masculine Gender*, a Term in Grammar: Also manly, courageous, lofty.

Masculine Planets, or **Signs**, (in *Astrol.*) are those which excel in Active Qualities, *i. e.* Heat and Coldness; as those that surpass in Passive Qualities, *i. e.* Moisture and Driness, are *Feminine*: Thus *Venus*, and the Moon, are counted Feminine, and the rest Masculine, except *Mercury*, who is a kind of Hermaphrodite. Of Signs, *Aries*, *Gemini*, *Libra*, *Sagittarius*, and *Aquarius*, are Masculine, and the other Six Feminine.

Mash, mixture, or mingling; among *Farriers*, a Drench for a Horse: Also ground Corn, boild in Water for Cattel to eat.

Mask, a Device made of black Velvet, which Women clap before their Faces when they would not be known; figuratively a Pretence or Cloak, as *Hypocrites hide their wicked Intentions, under the Mask of Devotion*.

Maslin. See *Meslin*.

Mason (*Fr.*) a Workman that builds with Stone.

Masonry, Masons-work, Stone-work.

Masora, or **Masora**, the Criticisms of *Jewish* Doctors, on the *Hebrew* Text of the Bible, taking notice of the various Readings; shewing how-often, and in what Form every Word is met with throughout the Scripture, and even counting all the Verses, Words, and Letters of it.

Mass, a huge heap, or Pile of any thing; a Lump.

All the Blood in a Human Body is commonly call'd, *The Mass of Blood*, and every Physical Composition of Powders, or other Ingredients, wrought into one Substance with Liquor; as *Pills*, &c. is likewise termed a *Mass*. In Natural Philosophy, it is taken to express the Quantity of Matter in any Body.

The **Depth Mass**, Part of the Liturgy or Church-Service, among *Roman* Catholics.

Mass Offerings. See *Oblations*.

Mass-Priest, every Secular Priest, as distinguish'd from the Regulars, was anciently call'd a *Mass-Priest*, who was to officiate in the Mass, or ordinary Service of the Church: Afterwards; the Word came to be restrain'd to those mercenary Creatures, who were kept in Chuntries, or at particular Altars, to say so many Masses for the Souls of the Deceased.

Massacre, a cruel Butchery and Slaughter, made on People that are not in a Condition to defend themselves.

To **Massacre**, to murder, or butcher after a barbarous manner; properly to kill with a Mace, or Club.

Masseteres, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) short, thick, and tendinous Muscles of the Lower Jaw; which, with the Help of the Temporal Muscles, they move to the Right Side, Left Side, and forward.

Massive, or **Massy**, solid, weighty.

Masseters, a sort of *Jews*, who made it their Business to correct false-written Words of the Holy Scriptures, noting them with this Character o; (for they made a Scruple to blot them out) and setting down their Corrections in the Margin.

Mass of Amber, the Quantity of Two Pounds and a half Weight.

Mass of a Forest, the Fruit of wild Trees, call'd *Glandiferous*, or *Mast-bearing*; as Oak, Chestnut, Beech, &c.

Mass of a Ship, one of those round Pieces of Timber that are set upright on the Deck, to which the Yards, Sails, Tackle, &c. are made fast; being chiefly four in Number, *viz.* the *Fore-mast*, *Main-mast*, *Mizen-mast*, with their Top-masts and Top-gallant Masts, and the *Bolt-sprit*, whereto the *Bona-venture-Mizen* is added in some great Ships; all which see in their proper Places.

To **Spend a Mast**, a Sea-Phrase us'd when the Mast is broke by foul Weather.

To **Spring a Mast**, is when it is crack'd in any Part.

Master, Governor, Head, Teacher; one skill'd in any Art or Mystery: Also a Title belonging to some Places; as, *Master of the Jewel-House*, *Master of the Wardrobe*, *Master of the Ordnance*, &c. All great Officers that have the chief Care and Oversight of the King's or Queen's Jewels, of the Wardrobe, of the Ordnance, &c.

Master of the Mint, (in the Mint) an Officer whose Business it is to weigh the Silver, and see whether it be according to the Standard.

Master of the Armoury, one that has the Management and Oversight of the King's Armour, in any standing Armoury, with Power of placing or displacing all inferior Officers belonging to it.

Master of Arts, the Second Degree taken by Students at the Universities.

Master de Camp, a Colonel of Horse, so call'd in *France* and *Spain*, where the Title of *Colonel* is only given to those that Command Regiments of Foot and Dragons.

Master de Camp General, a Military Officer in *France*, who is the Second General Officer over all the Regiments of Light-Horse, and next to the Colonel-General.

Master of the Ceremonies, an Officer at Court, whose Business is to introduce all Ambassadors, Envoys, Residents, Agents, Deputies, or other Persons commission'd from Foreign Princes or States; as also to attend all Foreign Princes and Strangers of Quality without Character, during their Abode in this Kingdom.

Master

Masters of the Chancery, are Assistants to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, in Matters of Judgment: Of these there are some Ordinary, and others Extraordinary; the former are Twelve in Number, the chief of them being the Master of the *Rolls*; and the latter are appointed to act in all the Country, Ten Miles from *London*, taking Affidavits, Recognizances, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c.

Master of the Faculties, an Officer under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who grants Licenses and Dispensations: See *Faculty*.

Master Gunner of England, one who is to teach and instruct all that desire to learn the Art of *Gunnery*; and to administer to every Scholar an Oath, which binds him not to serve any Prince or State without Leave; nor to teach the Art to any, but such as have taken the said Oath.

Master of the Horse, he that has the Rule and Charge of the King's Stable; an Office of high Esteem, always bestow'd upon some Person of Honour, and great Merit: There is also a Master of the Horse in a Nobleman's Family.

Master of the King's Household, an Officer of great Antiquity and Authority, under the Lord Steward of the King's Household, who was anciently call'd, *Grand Master of the Household*.

Master of the Jewel-House, an Officer in the King's Household, who is allow'd *Pouge of Court*, i. e. Diet for himself, and other inferior Officers, call'd, *Clerks of the Jewel-House*, and a particular Lodging in Court: He has Charge of all Plate us'd for the King or Queen's Table, or by any great Officer attending the Court, as also of all Plate in the *Tower of London*, of Chains, loose Jewels, &c.

Master of the Mint, an Officer now call'd, *The Warden of the Mint*, whose Business is to receive in, and take care of the Gold, Silver, and Bullion, to be coined; and to over-see all the other Officers:

Master-Worker of the Mint, he that receives the Bullion from the Warden, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers, and takes it from them again when it is made.

Master of the King's Musters, or **Master-Muster General**, an Officer in Royal Armies, for maintaining the Forces compleat, well Armed, and Trained; as also for Prevention of Frauds, that may waste the King's Treasure, having the Over-sight of all the Captains, and their respective Companies.

Master of the Ordnance, a great Officer, to whose Care all the King's Ordnance and Artillery is committed.

Master of the Posts, was an Officer of the King's Court, who had the appointing of all such throughout *England*, as provided Post-Horses for the speedy passing of the King's Messages, &c. and took care to pay them their Wages: But now by Stat. 12. Car. II. one general Letter-Office, or Post-Office, is settled in *London*; and the Master of it establish'd by the King's Letters Patent.

Master of the Revels. See *Revels*.

Master of the Requests, the chief Judge of the Court of Requests; which is now quite taken away. See *Court of Requests*.

Master of the Rolls, formerly call'd *Clerk of the Rolls*, is an Assistant to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, in the High Court of *Chancery*; so that he hears Causes there, and gives Orders in his Absence: He has also at his Disposal, the Offices of the *Six Clerks*; Clerks of the petty Bag, Examiners of the Court, and Clerks of the Chapel. This Office seems to take Name from the safe keeping of the Rolls of all Patents and Grants that pass the Great Seal, and of all Records of the Court of *Chancery*.

Master of a Ship, a chief Officer, whose Place

and Duty is; to take the general Management of the Ship's Way at Sea, into his Charge or Care; to frame all such Courses, as may safest and soonest bring her to her designed Harbours, or Places of Rendezvous; and to give the necessary Orders to the Seamen, for steering, trimming, sailing, watching, &c.

Master of the Temple. See *Templars*.

Master of the Court of Wards and Liberties, formerly the principal Officer and Judge of that Court, appointed by the King, to whose Custody the Seal of the Court was committed.

Master of the Wardrobe, a great Officer at Court; who has the Custody and Charge of all the former Kings and Queens ancient Robes, kept in the Tower of *London*, and of all the Royal Hangings, Bedding, &c. He has also the Charge, and delivering out of all Velvet and Scarlet Liveries, to any of the Queen's Servants. This Officer formerly had his Dwelling-House, call'd, *The Wardrobe*, near *Puddingwharf*, in *London*.

To **Master**, to make one's self Master of, to get the better of, to keep under.

Master-Note, in Musick. See *Measure-Note*.

Master-piece, a most exact Piece of Workmanship in any Art or Faculty.

Master-wort, an Herb with Leaves somewhat like Angelica; but that they grow lower, and on lesser Stalks: The Root of it is good against Cold Diseases of the Stomach, provokes Sweat; and being held between the Teeth, it draws Rheum exceedingly.

Masterless, that has no Master; head-strong, stubborn.

Masterly, Master-like; as, *To sing masterly*.

Mastership, the Quality and Dignity of a Master.

Mastery, Power, Authority, Command.

Mastication, (*Lat.*) the Act of chewing, by which the Meat being broken into small Pieces with the Teeth, and mix'd with the Spittle, is prepar'd to be more easily swallow'd and digested in the Stomach.

Masticatory, a Medicine to be chewed, or to provoke Spitting.

Mastiche, (*Gr.*) *Mastick*, a clear and sweet Gum, issuing out of the *Mastick* or *Lentisk*-Tree. It is temperate in Heat, and of a dry and binding Quality; so that it strengthens the Stomach, stays Vomiting, stops Issues of Blood, &c.

Masticot, or **Masticot**, (*Ital.*) a kind of a Yellow Colour us'd in Painting.

Mastinur, (in old *Latin* Records) a *Mastiff*; a great Dog, or Cur.

Mastoides, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the same with *Mammillares*; such Processes any where as are shap'd like the Teats of a Cow's Udder: Also certain Muscles that bend the Head, proceeding from the Neck-bone and the Breast-bone, and ending in the *Mammifary*, or *Dug*-like Processes.

Mastos, a Breast, Paps, or Dog: Also an Herb good for Distempers of the Breast.

Mastrica, a kind of Winter-garment, or Fur-coat, made of Wolves or Deer-skin, worn by the *Scythians*, and other *Northern* People.

Mastura, (in *Doomsday-Book*) an old decayed House, or Wall; the Ruins of a Building.

Mastura Terra, a Quantity of Ground, containing about four *Oxgangs*; which see.

Mat. See *Mats*.

Matashin, or **Matashin**, a kind of antick *French* Dance.

Match, an Agreement for several Persons to meet; a Party to be marry'd; an Equal: Among *Hunters*, a Wolf at Rutting-time, is said *To go to Match*, or *to Mate*.

In Military Affairs, **Match** is a sort of Rope made on purpose, which being once lighted at the end, burns on by degrees and regularly, without ever going out, as long as any of it is left. It is us'd for the firing

firing of Matchlock Muskets, and all Sorts of great Guns; for setting Fire to the Trains of Mines, &c.

To **Match**, to be like, to pair, or couple; to marry.

Matchable, that may be matched, or equalized.

Matchless, that has not his Match; incomparable, excellent.

Mate, a Companion or Assistant; a Word much in Use among Seamen; as *The Master's Mate, the Surgeon's Mate, &c.*

Mate or **Check-mate**, (at Chess-play) is when the Game is brought to that pass, that there is no way left for the King to escape.

To **Mate**, (*Sax.*) to amaze or astonish, to daunt, dash, or put out of Countenance; to match, or equal.

Mater, (*Lat.*) a Mother, a Woman that has brought forth a Child: Also the same as *Matrix*, the Mother or Womb.

Mater Dura, or **Peniny Crassa**, (in Anat.) a Membrane or Skin, that sticks close to the Scull on the in side in some Places, and mediately covers the Brain, and the *Cerebellum*, or lesser Brain; having Four Cavities, or hollow Parts, which supply the Place of Veins.

Mater Perlarum, Mother of Pearl. See *Margaritifera Concha*.

Mater Pia or **Peniny Tenuis**, a Skin which immediately cloaths the Brain and *Cerebellum*. It is extremely full of Blood-Vessels; and design'd, as some think, to keep in the Spirits there bred, and to prevent their flying away. These Skins are call'd *Matres*, i. e. Mothers, by the *Arabians*, as if all the other Membranes of the Body took their Rise from, or were propagated by them.

Mater Metallorum, (i. e. the Mother of Metals) a Term us'd by *Chymists* for Quicksilver.

Materia Medica, whatever is us'd in the Art of Physick, for the preventing or curing of Diseases; whether prepar'd for Plants, Living-Creatures, Minerals, &c. according to the Galenical or Chymical Method.

Material, consisting of Matter or Substance; also being of some Weight or Concern; principal, main.

Materials, Tools, or Stuff proper for Workmanship.

Materiality, a being material, the Subsistence of Matter.

Maternal, belonging to a Mother, motherly; as *Maternal Tenderness, maternal Care, &c.*

Maternity, Motherhood, the Quality of a Mother.

Math. See *After-math*.

Mathematical, (*Gr.*) belonging to the Mathematicks.

Mathematical Composition. See *Composition Mathematical*.

Mathematical Horizon, the same with the *True Horizon*. See *Horizon*.

Mathematician, one that is skill'd in the Mathematical Arts.

Mathematicks, originally signifies any kind of Discipline or Learning; but the Word is now generally taken for certain noble Sciences, taught by true Demonstration, and exercis'd about Quantity, i. e. whatever is capable of being number'd or measur'd, which is compris'd under Numbers, Lines, Superficies, and Solids: These Sciences are distinguish'd into Pure and Mixt, Speculative and Practical.

Pure or **Simple Mathematicks**, are Arithmetick and Geometry; which only treat of Number and Magnitude, consider'd abstractedly from all kind of Matter; to these also may be refer'd *mechanical Motion*, likewise consider'd separately, and as capable of different Degrees of Swiftnes.

Mixt Mathematicks, are those Arts and Sciences which treat of the Properties of Quantity, apply'd to material Beings, or sensible Objects; as *Astrono-*

my, Geography, Navigation, Dialling, Surveying, Gauging, &c.

Speculative Mathematicks; only imply the simple Idea or Knowledge of the Matters propos'd, with the bare Contemplation of Truth or Falthood, with respect to them.

Practical Mathematicks, shew how to demonstrate something useful, or to perform somewhat propos'd that may tend to the Benefit and Advantage of Mankind.

Mathildis. See *Mand*.

Mathurius, a religious Order founded by Pope *Innocent III.* for the Redemption of Christian Captives out of *Turkish Slavery*.

Matracium, (*Lat.* in Chymistry) a little Bag, in which is put calcined Tartar, and the like; having Holes prick'd in it here and there, to let out the Liquor.

Matrass or **Bolt-head**, a long straight-necked Glass-vessel, often us'd by Chymists in Distillations; which when fitted to the Nose of an Alembick, or Still, is call'd, a *Receiver*; and when one of these is by its Neck well luted, or join'd to the Neck of another, they term it a *Double-Vessel*.

Matricaria, (*Lat.*) Medicines proper for Diseases of the *Matrix*, or Womb.

Matricaria, Mother-wort, White-wort, or Feverfew; an Herb much us'd in those Diseases; a Decoction of it drives out the After-birth, cures Mother-fits, Fevers, &c.

Matrice or **Matrit**, the Mother, or Womb.

Matrices, certain Moulds or Forms, in which Printing-Letters, or Characters, are cast by the Letter-founder.

Matricide, the Murderer of his Mother; or the Act of him that kills his Mother.

Matricula, (*Lat.*) a Register, Roll, or List, in which the Names of Persons are enter'd: In the ancient Church, there was *Matricula Clericorum*, i. e. a List, or Catalogue of the Officiating Clergy; and *Matricula Pauperum*, which was an Account of the Poor to be relieved.

Matricular, belonging to such a Register; as *A matricular Book*, i. e. a Book, in which the Names of young Scholars newly admitted into the University, are usually enter'd.

To **Matriculate**, to set down in the Matricular Book.

Matriculation, the Act of Matriculating, or Registering the Names of Students in a College.

Matrimonial, belonging to Matrimony; as *matrimonial Articles*, the *matrimonial Vow*, &c.

Matrimony, Wedlock, Marriage.

Matrit, the Matrice or Mother; that part of the Womb, where the Child is conceiv'd: Also the Pith in Trees or Herbs; the same that Herbalists otherwise call *Cor*; which see.

Matrit Ecclesiæ, the Mother-Church, either a Cathedral, with respect to the Parochial Churches, within the same Diocess; or a Parish-Church, with reference to the Chapels depending on it.

Matron, a prudent and vertuous motherly Woman, that keeps her Family under good Discipline and Government, to whose Care young Virgins may be safely committed: Also one of the grave Women that have the Over-sight of Children in an Hospital. Among the *Romans*, the Word was also taken for a Lady, or Woman of Quality.

Matronalia, the Matrons Feasts, appointed by *Romulus*, and celebrated by the *Roman Ladies*; during which the Men sent Presents to the Women, as they did again to the Men, at the *Saturnalia*.

Mats, (in Sea-Affairs) broad thick Clouts of Sinner, or Rope-yarns and Thrums, beat flat, and weaved together, to save the Yards from galling against the Masts; as also to keep the Clews of the Sails from galling.

Mat-weed, an Herb, so call'd from the frequent Use of it in making Mats and Frails; it is otherwise call'd *Feather-grass* and *Spanish Rush*.

Matta, a certain Idol, visited every Year by many Thousands of *Indians*, who out of a superstitious Devotion cut off Part of their Tongues, which they offer in Sacrifice to it.

Matthias. See *Matthias*.

Matted, covered with Mats; the Hair is said To be matted, when intangled or clung together, for want of combing: Also a Term apply'd to Herbs, when they grow as if they were plaited together; as *Matted Pinks*, &c.

Matter, the Stuff any Thing is made or consists of; Cause or Occasion, Thing or Business; also that which runs out of a Sore.

In Natural Philosophy, **Matter** or **Body** is a divisible and passive Substance, extending into Length, Breadth, and Thickness; being capable of putting on all manner of Forms, as also of moving according to all manner of Directions, and Degrees of Swiftness.

Matter in Deed, (a Law-Phrase) is nothing else but a Truth that may be prov'd, tho' not by Record; and *Matter of Record*, is that which is prov'd by some Record.

Nude Matter, is a naked Allegation of a Thing done, to be prov'd only by Witnesses, and not by a Record, or other Specialty in Writing under Seal.

Matthew, (*Heb.* Reward) the Name of one of the Apostles and Evangelists, who was otherwise call'd *Levi*, now a common Christian Name of Men.

Matthias, (*i. e.* the Gift or the Lord) the Name of an Apostle, who was chosen to supply the Place of *Judas Iscariot*.

Mattins, (*Lat.*) Morning-Prayer, in the Publick Service of the Church of *England*; also one of the Canonical Hours of Prayer in the *Roman Church*.

Mattock, a Tool with which Husbandmen grub up Roots of Trees, Weeds, &c. by some call'd a Grub-Ax, or Rooting-Ax.

Mattress, (*Fr.*) a kind of Quilt fill'd with Cotton, or Wool; a Flock-bed.

Maturation, the Action of growing Ripe, or the Tendency of Fruits towards Ripeness. In Surgery, the Ripening of Swellings, Sores, or Humours: Among *Chymists*, it is taken for Digestion, Circulation, &c.

Mature, ripe, perfect, that is in its Perfection; as *To grow mature*. It is also us'd in a Figurative Sense; as *Mature Deliberation*, such a Design is not mature for Execution, &c.

Maturity, Ripeness of Fruit, or Years; the Condition of that which is brought to full Perfection.

Matutine, belonging to the Morning. Among Astrologers, Six of the Planets are said to be *Matutine*, when they are above the Horizon at Sun-rising, and *Vespertine*, when they set after the Sun: The Three upper Planets are counted strongest when *Oriental* and *Matutine*; as the Three Lower, when *Occidental* and *Vespertine*.

Maid or **Mahilois**, a Christian Name of Women, from the *German* Words *Maecht*, a Maid, and *Helde* or *Hilde*, a Lady, that is to say, a Maid of Honour; a Princess.

† To **Maudle**, to besot, or put out of Order, as drinking strong Liquors does in a Morning.

Maudlin, maudled, half drunk, tipsy: Also a Contraction of *Magdalen*, a proper Name of Women.

Maudlin or **Sweet Maudlin**, an Herb somewhat like Tansey in Shape; but having the same Virtues as Ale-cost, or Ground-Ivy.

Mauze, (*Fr.*) whether one will or no, or in sight of.

Mavis, a Singing-Bird; being a kind of Thrush or Thruffel.

To **Paul** or **Pall**, to bang, or beat soundly.

Paulstick, the Stick upon which a Painter leans his Hand, when he is at Work.

Paulkit or **Paukin**, a kind of Beesom to make clean an Oven with, otherwise call'd a Scovel; an Oven-Mop: Also a Scare-crow to fright away Birds.

Paum, a soft brittle Stone, so call'd by the Inhabitants in some Parts of *Oxfordshire*: The Word *Maum* or *Moum* is also still us'd in *Northumberland* for soft and mellow.

Pauche. See *Manche*.

Paund, a great Basket, or Hamper of Books, or other Merchandize, containing Eight Bales, each of a Hundred Pounds weight, or Two Fats: Also a sort of Hand-basket with two Lids, to carry on one's Arm.

To **Paunder**, to grumble, mutter or growl.

Paundy **Thursday**. See *Mandy-Thursday*.

Paurice or **Parris**, a proper Name of Men.

Pausoleum, a famous Tomb that Queen *Artemisia*, built for her Husband *Mausolus*, King of *Caria*, and call'd according to his Name; which in ancient Time pass'd for one of the Seven Wonders of the World: Whence any stately Monument or Sepulchre may be so termed.

Paucher, a Word us'd in *Norfolk* for a little Girl.

Paulette, (*Fr.*) a kind of Mavis, or Thrush; a Bird.

Pauroworms, certain Worms in a Horse's Body, being of a reddish Colour like Earth-Worms, and about the Length of one's Finger.

Pawkish, sick at Stomach, squeamish.

Pawks, as *A great Mawk*, *i. e.* a dirty nasty Slut.

Parilla Superior, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the upper Cheek-bone or Jaw-bone, consisting of Twelve Bones, Six on each Side; whereto some add a Thirteenth call'd *Vomer*; which see.

Parilla Inferior, the Lower Jawbone, which is moveable, and wherein the Under Teeth are set.

Parillar or **Parillary**, belonging to the Jawbone.

Parim, (in any Art or Science) is a Proposition or Principle generally received, grounded upon Reason, and not to be denied, which is also call'd an Axiom: *Maxims in Law*, are Conclusions of Reason, and universal Propositions, so perfect and sure, that they may not be oppos'd or disput'd.

Parimilian, the Name of Two Emperors of *Germany*, compounded of those Two famous *Roman* Generals, *viz. Q. Fabius Maximus*, and *Scipio Aemilianus*.

Parimis & **Minimis** or **Methodus de Parimis** & **Minimis**, that Method which Mathematicians make use of for the resolving of a Problem, which require the greatest or least Quantity attainable in that Case.

May, the Fifth and most pleasant Month of the Year, so call'd by *Romulus*, in respect of his Senators and Noblemen, stiled *Majores*; [as the following Month was nam'd *June*, in Honour of the *Juniores*, who serv'd him in the Wars: Others will have its Name deriv'd from *Maia*, the Mother of *Mercury*, to whom Sacrifices were offer'd in that Month.]

May-bug, a kind of Insect.

May-bush, an Herb.

May-fly, an Insect so call'd, because it is bred in the Month of *May* of the *Water-cricket*, which creeping out of the River, turns to a Fly: It usually lies under Stones near the Banks, and is a good Bait for some Sort of Fish.

May-games, certain Sports on the first Day of *May*, which took rise from a like Custom among the ancient *Romans*, who perform'd them in Honour of *Maia* or *Flora*, the Goddess of Flowers.

May

May-Lilly, or **Lirioconcy**, a Flower. See *Lilium Convallium*.

May-weed, an Herb like Camomile, but of a stinking Smell, and ulcerating Quality; but that without Scent, and with a double Flower, is counted a Rarity.

Mayhem. See *Maibem*.

To **May Hawk**, (in *Falconry*) to pinnion their Wings.

Mayor, the Chief Magistrate of a City, or Corporation; the same as *Meyr* among the ancient *Britains*, deriv'd from the *British* Word *Miret*, which signifies, To keep and preserve, and not from the *Latin* *Major*, i. e. Greater. King *Richard I.* chang'd the Bailiff of *London* into a Mayor.

Mayoralty, the Office and Dignity of a Mayor.

Mayorsess, a Mayor's Wife.

Maza, (*Gr.*) a Dish made of Water and Oil, or Milk mingled with Flower, which poor People anciently used instead of Bread; Hasty-pudding, Plummary.

Mazarine-blue, a kind of deep blue Colour.

Mazarine, the Name of a famous Cardinal, who was Regent of *France*, during the Minority of the late *French* King, *Lewis XIV.*

Mazarine, or a *la Mazarine*, (in *Cookery*) a particular Manner of dressing several sorts of Fowl, especially Pigeons and Chickens.

Mazarines, a kind of little Dishes to be set in the middle of a larger Dish for the setting out of Ragoos, or Fricassies; also a sort of small Tarts fill'd with Sweet-meats.

Maze, Astonishment, Perplexity.

Maze, (in a Garden) a Place artificially made with many Turnings and Windings.

Mazer, a broad standing Cup, or drinking-bowl.

Mazzaroth, a *Chaldee* Word, signifying the Zodiac.

† **Peacock**, an effeminate Fellow; or one that is over-fond of his Wife.

Mead, a pleasant Drink made of Honey, and Water; also a Poetical Word for Meadow.

Meadow, or **Meadow-ground**, a Land that yields good store of Grass, for Hay or Pasture; a green Field.

Meadow-Parsnep, a sort of Plant.

Meadow-sweet, or **Mead-sweet**, an Herb growing in Meadows, with crumpled Leaves, somewhat like those of the Elm: It stays all manner of Bleedings, Fluxes, and Vomiting, and makes the Heart light.

Meager, (*Fr.*) lean, poor in Flesh, thin, scraggy, mere Skin and Bone: Figuratively a Style or Subject is said to be *meager*, i. e. barren or dry.

Meak, an Instrument to mow or hack Pease, Brake, &c.

Meal-rents, certain Rents heretofore given in Meal to make Food for the Lord's Hounds, by some Tenants in the Honour of *Clun*, which are still so call'd, altho' now paid in Money.

Meals, or **Males**, the Shelves or Banks of Sand on the Sea-coasts of *Norfolk*: Whence *Ingon-meals*, the Name of a Sandy Shore in *Lincolnshire*.

Mealy-mouthed, that is afraid to declare his Mind; over-bashful.

Mealy-Tree, or **Wild-Tine**, a sort of Plant.

Mean, low, poor, pitiful, indifferent.

Mean, the middle between two Extremes, either in Time or Dignity. In a Law-sense, the *Interim*, or middle Time; as his *Action* was *mean* betwixt the *Disseisin* made to him and his *Recovery*. There is also a Lord *Mean* or *Mesne*. See *Mesne*.

Mean, or **Mean Part**, (in *Musick*) is the Tenor, or middle Part.

Mean Axis, a Term in *Opticks*. See *Axis*.

Mean Diameter, (in *Gauging*) is a Geometrical

Mean between the Diameters at Head and Bung, in any Close Cask.

Mean and Extreme Proportion. See *Extreme and Mean Proportion*.

Mean Motion, or **Mean Longitude of the Sun**; (in *Astron.*) according to the *Ptolemaick* System, is an Arch of the *Ecliptick*, reckon'd from the Beginning of *Aries* to the *Line of the Sun's mean Motion*; which see.

Mean Proportional, (in *Geom.*) when in three Quantities there is the same Proportion of the First to the Second, as of that Second to a Third; the Second is call'd a *Mean Proportional*; as in 2, 4, 8, there is the same Proportion of 2 to 4, as of 4 to 8; and 4 is the Mean Proportional. In *Arithmetick Musick*, the Second of any three Proportionals is termed the Mean.

To **Mean**, to intend or resolve, to design or purpose, to signify, to understand.

Means, Methods, Ways, or Devices, which one endeavours to attain an End or do a Thing: Also the Wealth or Estate that any Man is possess'd of.

Continual Means, (in *Arithmet.*) when one Root or first Number is multiply'd by it self, and the following Numbers likewise by themselves, the Numbers taken between 1 and the Number last produc'd, are call'd *Continual Means*. Thus 2 being given for the Root, and multiplied by it self, has 4 for the Product; which being again multiply'd by it self, produces 16, and 16 in like manner squared, produces 256: In this Case, 2, 4, and 16, are continual Means between 1 and 256.

Meer, a Balk or Furrow in a Field, to part one Man's Land from another; also a marshy Ground. See *Meer*.

Meer-stones, Stones set up for Land-Marks, or Boundaries in open Fields.

Mearl, a Black-bird.

Mease, (a Law-Term) a Messuage or Dwelling-House; in some Places corruptly call'd a *Mise* or *Mis-place*.

Mease, or **Mese**, a Measure of Herrings, containing Five Hundred.

Measles. See *Meazles*.

Meason-due, (i. e. House of God) a Word us'd in several Statutes for a Monastery, Religious House, or Hospital.

Measurable, that may be measured, moderate.

Measure, that which serves to make known the Greatness, Extent, and Quantity of any Thing. In *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*, it is said of a certain Number or Quantity, which being several times repeated, equals another bigger to which it has Relation; as 4 is the Measure of 20 taken five times.

In *Philosophy*, Time is the Measure of Motion; but in *Mechanicks*, Motion is the Measure of Time: In *Musick*, Measure is a Space of Time, set out by a constant equal Motion of the Hand or Foot, down and up successively; which is sometimes swifter, sometimes slower, according to the Nature of the *Musick*.

Measure-note, **Master-note**, or **Time-note**, the *Semibreve*, a Musical Note, so call'd, because it is of a certain determinate Measure, or Length of Time by it self; and all the other Notes are measur'd by, or adjusted to its Value.

Measure of Time, (in *Astron.*) a Matter much to be regarded in handling Nativities, that when the Artist has a Direction, he may know how long it will be before it operates; for the computing of which Space of Time there are different Methods laid down, and Tables made by several Authors, who treat of that Subject.

Measurer of Cloth. See *Alnager*.

Measures, Ways, Means, Purposes, or Designs; as, *He broke all my Measures*.

Measuring

Measuring Money, a certain Duty formerly laid upon Cloth, besides Alnage.

Meath, as, *I give you Meath of the buying*, i. e. full Power to buy; a Phrase us'd in *Lincolnshire*.

Meatus, (*Lat.*) a Movement, or Course; a Passage, or Way; also the Pores of the Body.

Meatus Auditorius, (*in Anat.*) the Auditory Passage, which begins from the Hollow, and winds toward the inner Part of the Ear, being cloath'd with a thin Skin, as far as the Brim of the *Tympanum*, or Drum.

Meatus Urinarius, the Urinary Passage, by which the Urine is convey'd from the Bladder.

Meazled, full of Meazles, Spots, or Blotches.

Meazles, or **Measles**, a Disease somewhat like the Small-Pox, sometimes occasioned in Children by the Foulness of the Mother's Blood.

Mecca, the chief City of *Arabia Felix*, noted for the Sepulchre of the false Prophet *Mahomet*.

Mechanical, or **Mechanick**, belonging to the Mechanicks: Also pitiful, base, mean; in regard that the Mechanick Arts or Handicrafts are inferior to the Liberal and more Noble Sciences.

Mechanical Philosophy, the same as the *Corpufcular*, which explains the Phenomena or Appearances of Nature, from Mechanical Principles, i. e. from the Motion, Rest, Figure, Size, &c. of the small Particles of Matter: And these Principles are often call'd *Mechanical Causes*, and *Mechanical Affections of Matter*.

Mechanical Solution of a Problem, (*in Mathem.*) is either when the Proposition or Question is resolv'd by repeated Trials, or when the Lines made use of to that Purpose, are not truly Geometrical.

Mechanick Powers, or **Principles**, are commonly reckon'd Six, viz. the Balance, the Leaver, the Pulleys, the Screw, the Wedge, and the Wheel; to some of which the Force of all Mechanick Inventions must be reduc'd.

A **Mechanick**, a Handycrafts-man, or Tradesman.

The **Mechanicks**, the Science of Motion, or that Part of the Mathematicks, which shews the Effects of Powers, or moving Forces, and applies them to Machines or Engines, demonstrating the Laws of Motion, &c. 'Tis also commonly taken for those Handy-crafts, in which the Labour of the Hands is requisite, as well as the Study of the Brain.

Mechoacan, an *Indian* Root like Jalap, but white in Colour, and of great Efficacy in the Dropsy; for it draws away Water and Phlegm, and also strengthens the Liver, and other inward Parts.

Mecenas, a *Roman* Knight, descended from the Kings of *Etruria*, and Favourite of the Emperor *Augustus*. He was the Patron of the Learned Men of his Time, and had a singular Kindness for *Virgil* and *Horace*: Whence all Benefactors to Learning, and Friends to Scholars, are at this Day call'd *Mecenas's*.

Mecon, (*Gr.*) Poppey, a Flower, of which the Powder, the distilled Water, the Conserve, and especially the Syrup, are much us'd in Physick.

Meconis, a kind of Lettice.

Meconitis, a precious Stone, like Poppey.

Meconium, an Opiate, or the thicken'd Juice of Poppeys. Also the Ordure of a young Child, which sticks to the Entrails after the Birth, so call'd from its Colour, resembling that of Poppy-juice.

Meconologia, a Discourse, Description, or Treatise of Poppey.

Medal, a Piece of Metal like Money, stamp'd upon some extraordinary Occasion, to preserve the Memory of some Illustrious Person, or of some notable Victory, or other Publick Benefit to a Nation.

Medallion, a large Medal.

Medica, (*Lat.*) a Medicine, or Remedy; a Cure, or Method of curing.

Medera, (*in old Records*) a Mead-House, or Place where Mead or Metheglin was made.

Medewife, (*Sax.*) a Woman of Merit, or Worth: Whence our Word *Midwife*.

Medfer, a Bribe, or Reward; also Compensation given in Exchange, where the things exchanged are not of equal Value.

Medial Allegation. See *Allegation Medial*.

Median Vein, (*in Anat.*) the middle Vein in the bending of the Elbow, betwixt the *Cephalick* and *Basilick*; which may be safely open'd, because there is neither Nerve nor Artery under it.

Mediastina, (*Lat.*) a Branch of the *Subavian* Vein, which usually arising from the Trunk of the *Cava*, or great hollow Vein, goes to the *Mediastinum*, and *Thymus*.

Mediastinum, the double Skin, or folding of the *Pleura*, which proceeds from the *Vertebra's*, or Turning-joints of the Back, and divides the whole Breast from the Throat to the Midriff into two hollow Bosoms.

To **Mediate**, to procure by one's Means; as, *To mediate a Peace*.

Mediation, an interceding, making Suit, or intertreat in any one's Behalf. In *Arithmetick*, Division by 2, or taking the half of any Number or Quantity; it is otherwise call'd *Bipartition* and *Bissection*, with respect to Lines.

Mediator, a Manager between two Parties, an Intercessor; one that endeavours to reconcile Persons at Variance, or undertakes Business betwixt them.

Mediators of Questions, six Persons empower'd by *Stat. 2. Ann. 27. E. 3.* who upon any Question or Debate risen among Merchants, about any unmarketable Wooll, or undue Packing, were to settle the same before the Mayor and Officers of the Staple.

Mediatry, a Woman that mediates.

Medica, (*Lat.*) the *Pomecitton-tree*: Also a kind of Clover-grass, very good for Cattel, which being once sown, lasts Ten Years; *Spanish* Trefoil, or three-leaved Grass of *Spain*.

Medicable, that may be healed, or cured.

Medicament, a Medicine or Physical Composition, whereby Diseases are subdu'd, and Health restor'd.

Medicamentum, the same as *Medicinal*.

Medicaster, a peddling Physician; a Quack.

Medicated, as *Medicated Meats* or *Drinks*, i. e. such as have medicinal Ingredients mingled with them.

Medicina, (*Lat.*) Physick; an Art, according to *Galen*, to preserve present Health, and restore that which is lost; or, as *Hippocrates* defines it, an adding of that which is wanting, and a taking away what is superfluous.

Medicinal, or **Medicinal**, belonging to Physick; Physical.

Medicinal Days. See *Critical Days*, & *Vacui Dies*.

Medicine, the Art of Physick; also a Physical Remedy, a Purge.

Medick-sodder, or *Spanish* Trefoil, an Herb. See *Medica* and *Sainfoin*.

Medicus, (*Lat.*) a Physician, one well skill'd in the Art and Practice of Physick, in the curing of Diseases and Wounds; for of old Physicians practis'd Surgery.

Medie as Lingue, (*Lat. Law-Term*) a Jury impannell'd upon any Cause, where a Stranger is Party; one half of it consisting of Denizens, and the other of Foreigners.

Mediety, the Moiety, or half a Thing.

Medimnum, a Measure among the *Greeks*, containing six *Roman* Bushels, which is about fifty *English* Quarts.

Medio Acquittando, a Judicial Writ, to distrain a Superior

Superior Lord, for the acquitting of a Mean Lord, which he formerly acknowledg'd in Court not to belong to him.

Mediocrity, a Mean or Middle between two Extremes, Moderation; as *Reason and Justice require the Observance of a true Mediocrity between Clemency and Severity.*

To **Meditate**, (*Lat.*) to reflect, muse, ponder, or think upon; to consider.

Meditative, given to Meditation; thoughtful.

Meditation, thinking upon, pausing, or musing, deep Consideration.

Mediterranean, shut up between the Lands; Inland; as, *A Mediterranean Province.*

The **Mediterranean**, or **Midian Sea**, so call'd, because it lies between the Three great Continents of the Old World, *viz. Europe on the North, Asia on the East, and Africa on the South.*

Medicinalia, (*Lat.*) Feasts kept by the *Romans*, September 30. in Honour of *Meditrina*, a certain Goddess of *Physick*; because they then began to drink new Wines mingled with the old, and that serv'd them instead of *Physick*.

Meditullum, the middle of any thing. In *Anatomy*, the spongy Substance betwixt the two Plates of the Skull.

Medium, mean, or middle State; as, *There is no Medium between Peace and War*: Also an Expedient, Way, or Device.

In *Natural Philosophy*, **Medium** signifies that peculiar Constitution, or Frame of any Space, through which Bodies move: Thus the Air is the Medium in which all Meteors are bred, and move, and by means of which all living Creatures on the Land can breath and live; but Water is the *Medium* in which Fishes have their Life and Motion. See *Resistance of the Medium.*

Medium Caeli, the Mid-heaven, the Tenth House, or Angle of the *South*, in an *Astrological Figure*, in which Planets and Stars have the greatest Height they can have, and consequently dart Rays more direct, and of greater Efficacy.

Medium Tempus, an old Law-word, signifying the mean Profits.

Medius Venter, (in *Anat.*) the middle Venter, the Chest, or Hollow of the Breast, in which the Heart and Lungs are contain'd. See *Tborax.*

Medlar, a Tree whose Fruit, when rotten-ripe, is grateful to the Stomach; and is best after Meals, to close up the Mouth of it; yet Medlars being much eaten, breed Melancholy.

Medlese, (old Law-word) Quarrel, Scuffling, or Brawling.

Medley, a Mixture of odd Things.

Medynacles, a kind of coarse Canvas, otherwise call'd *Poledavies.*

Medyspe, (in old Records) a Harvest-supper, or Entertainment, given to the Labourers upon the bringing in of Harvest.

Medula, (*Lat.*) Marrow in the Bones. Among *Mineralists*, it is taken for that softish Part which is found in some Stones: In Trees or Herbs, the Pith or Heart, otherwise call'd *Cor.*

Medula Cerebri, the Marrow of the Brain, a white soft Substance, cover'd on the out-side with the Barky Substance, which is of a more dark or Ashy Colour; the Seat of the Imagination, and the Place where the Distribution of the Animal Spirits is perform'd.

Medula Oblongata, that part of the Brain which is the beginning of the Spinal Marrow: It is about three or four Inches in length within the Skull; and then descending to the *Os Sacrum*, it sends out Ten Pair of Nerves to the Chest, Lower-Belly, and Limbs.

Medula Ossium, the Marrow of the Bones, a fat

Substance laid up in the hollow of porous Parts of the Bones: It is kept in a particular Membrane or Skin, and is void of all Sense; being red in the greater Cavities, and white in the less; as also soft, juicy in spongy Bones.

Medula Spinalis, the Spinal Marrow is the Continuation of the *Medula Oblongata*, without the Skull, which goes down the middle of the Back, thro' all the *Vertebra's*, or Turning-joints, and ends at the Bone call'd *Os Sacrum*: It sends out thirty Pair of Nerves on each side, to the Limbs, the great Cavities, and other Parts of the Body; and if there be any Stoppage, it causes the Palsy on that side.

Medullar, or **Medullary**, belonging to the Marrow.

Medullary Oil, the finer and more subtil Part of the Marrow, which serves to preserve the Temper of the Bones from being too brittle, and to make the Joints supple.

Medusa's Head, the Name of a Constellation. See *Algol.*

Meed, (old Word) Reward, Merit.

Meek, mild, humble.

Meen, or **Mein**, (*Fr.*) the Countenance of a Person, especially the Air of his Face; Looks, Out-side, Garb.

Meer, (*Lat.*) downright, arrant: In Common-Law, it is sometimes us'd for *meer Right*; also a Limit, or Bound.

Meer-stone, a Stone set up for a Boundary.

Meer, or **Meer**, a Ditch, a Pool, or Standing-water; a low marshy Ground.

Meers, (*Sax.*) Meadows.

Meeter, Rhime, Verse, or Measure.

Megalesta, or **Ludi Megalentes**, (*Lat.*) certain Games celebrated by the ancient *Romans*, April 5. in Honour of *Cybele*, the Great Goddess, or Grandmother of the Gods.

Megalosplanchnus, (*Gr.*) one that has great swelling Bowels.

Megrim, a Distemper, which causes great Pain in the Temples, and fore-part of the Head; a *Head-ach* that comes by Fits.

Metry, (*Fr.* old Law-word) as, *The King's Manry*, i. e. his Family, or Household Servants.

Meiosis, (*Gr.*) Diminution, or Lessening. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, wherein for Disparagement, a slighter Term is made use of than the Matter requires; as when a great Wound is call'd a Scratch, a flat Fall, a Foil, &c.

Mel, (*Lat.*) Honey.

Mela, a Surgeon's Instrument to probe Ulcers, to draw a Stone out of the Yard, &c.

Melanaetos, or **Melanaetos**, (*Gr.*) the black Eagle, the least, but the best sort of Eagles.

Melampodium, black Hellebore, an Herb.

Melampyrum, Cow-wheat, or Horse-flower; a Weed hurtful to Corn, full of Branches, and having Seed like Fenigreek.

Melanagogues, Medicines that drive away black Choler, or that chiefly purge Choler.

Melancholick, troubled with, or subject to Melancholy.

Melancholick, a Person given up to Melancholy; as, *An inspired Melancholick*, or deep Fanatick.

Melancholy, pensive, sad, sullen, dumpish; also sad, or that causes Melancholy.

Melancholy, a kind of Frenzy, Dotage, or Sadness, without any evident Cause: A Disease which proceeds from the over-flowing of black Choler, or a Degeneracy of the Animal Spirits.

Melanchoyphus, a Bird with black Feathers on the Head; a Fig-pecker.

Melandryps, the largest sort of Tunny; a Sea-fish.

Melandrypum, the black Pith of an Oak, or Heart of Oak: Also an Herb with a white Flower, growing

ing amidst Corn, and in Meadows: Also a kind of Pickle made of the Tunny-fish.

Melanton; the black Violet, a Flower.

Melanopyper, black Pepper; a sort of Spice.

Melanomegma, black Soap.

Melanchemon, the Herb Camomile.

Melanchium, or **Melatpetmon,** the Herb Gith, Coriander of *Rome*, Pepper-wort.

Melanurus, the Black-tail, a kind of Perch or Ruff, a Fish; it is also taken for a Sea-bream: Also a Serpent in *Africa*, less than a Viper, but more deadly, having two black Strokes upon the Tail; whence it has its Name, the rest of the Body being white.

Melapium, the Pearmaine, a sort of Apple.

Melchior, a proper Name of Men, particularly of a great Heretick, the Ring-leader of a Sect, call'd *Melchiorites*.

Melchisedech, (*Heb.* King of Righteousness) a Priest and King of *Salem*, to whom *Abraham* at his Return from the Victory over the Five Kings, gave the Tenth of his Spoils.

Melchisedechians, a Sect of Hereticks that held *Melchisedech* to be the Holy Ghost.

Melchites, a sort of Christians in *Syria*, subject to the Patriarch of *Antioch*, and so call'd from *Melchi*, which in the *Syriack* Tongue signifies a King, because they us'd to follow the Emperor's Injunctions in Matters of Religion.

Melchites, (*Sax.*) the Reward or Recompence given to one that made the Discovery of any Breach of Penal Laws; the Informer's Fee.

Melocartis, (*Gr.*) the Guiney or Turkey-hen; a Fowl: Also the Flower call'd *Fritillary*.

Melus, or **Melis,** the Badger, Gray, or Brock; a wild Beast.

Melis, the Ash-tree.

Meliceria, or **Meliceris,** a round Swelling that contains within its own Coat Matter like Honey; yielding, if press'd, but quickly returning again. It is also call'd *Hydrarthrus* and *Hydrops Articularis*.

Melicet, a Fish otherwise call'd a Keeling.

Melichios, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of a Yellow Colour like Honey.

Melicyplos, an *Indian* Stone of the Jacinth-kind.

Melicotomy, or **Melocotomy,** a sort of yellow Peach.

Melicratum, a Drink made of Honey and Rain-water boil'd together; a kind of Mead.

Melilot, an Herb with round Leaves, and slender Branches: It ripens Sores, softens and eases Pain, being commonly us'd for those Purposes, in Plaisters and Poulitices.

Melimeli, Syrup of Quinces preserv'd in Honey.

Melimelum, a kind of sweet Apple that is soon mellow; an Honey-apple, Pome-Paradise: It may also be taken for the Quince-apple, made into Marmalade.

Melne, the Herb Balm-mint.

Melnum, an Oil or Ointment made of the Blossoms of Apples or Quinces; also the Herb Balm-gentle.

Meliorated, (*Lat.*) bettered, made better.

Melioration, a making better, an improving.

Meliphylum, or **Melissophylum,** (*Gr.*) Balm, or Balm-gentle, an Herb that Bees are mightily taken with: It is reckon'd among the Cordial Herbs, removes melancholy, and cheers the Heart.

Melissent, (*Lat. i. e.* Honey-sweet) a Christian Name of some Women.

Melitema, (*Gr.*) a sort of Physick-Cake work'd up with Honey, and other Ingredients.

Melites, a precious Stone of the Colour of an Orange, or Quince.

Melittes, a Drink made of Honey and Wine; a kind of Metheglin.

Mellus Inquirendo, (*Lat.*) a Writ directed to

the Escheator, for a second Enquiry of what Land and Tenements a Man dy'd possessed, when there is any Suspicion of Partiality, in an Enquiry made upon the Writ, call'd *Diem clausit extremum*, after the Death of the King's Tenant.

Mellomum, (*Gr.*) a Decoction, or Broth made of Honey.

Melleus, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or like Honey.

● † **Mellifick,** that makes Honey.

Mellifluus, flowing with Honey, full of Sweetness.

Melligo, (*Lat.*) the Gum, or Juice of Trees, which Bees gather, and dawb the inside of their Hives with.

Mellitism, Wine mingled with Honey, honey'd Wine.

Mellow, ripe, soft.

Melo, (*Gr.*) the Melon, a delicious sort of Pumpkin; which being cold and moist, is apt to putrify in the Stomach, and to occasion Fevers or Gripes.

Melocarpus, a foreign Plant like a Melon.

Melocoton. See *Melicotomy*.

Melolous, full of Melody, Musical, well-tuned.

waibling.

Melobn, Harmony, a mixture of musical Sounds, delightful to the Ear; a sweet Air, or pleasing Tune, from the *Greek* Words *Melos*, a Verse, and *Ode*, Singing.

Melolontha, the Beetle or *May-Bug*; an Insect.

Melomeli, Quiddany, Marmalade.

Melomelum, the Sweeting, a sweet Apple.

Melon. See *Melo*.

Melopepo, a Melon, or Musk-melon, a sort of Pumpkin like a Quince; a Garden-Cucumber.

Melos, a Member of the Body; a Verse: Also a Disease in the Eye, when there is so great a bursting out of the Uveous Coat, that it seems like an Apple.

Melosis, (*in Surgery*) a searching with the Probe.

Melotis, a lesser sort of Probe; an Instrument.

Melpomene, one of the Nine Muses, said to have been the Inventress of Tragedies, Odes and Songs.

Melters, (*in the Mint*) are those that melt the Bullion, before it comes to the Coining.

Melwell, a sort of Codfish.

Members, the outward Parts of the Body, which grow as it were Branches from the Trunk of a Tree: In a figurative Sense 'tis said, The *Members* of Christ, of the Church, of Parliament, of any Society, &c.

Membrana, (*Lat.*) the uppermost, little, thin Skin of any thing; the Pill between the Bark and the Tree; a Skin of Parchment or Vellam.

Membrana, or **Membrane,** (*in Anat.*) is a nervous, fibrous, broad, white, spreading Substance, which covers the Bowels, the great Cavities of the Body, the Muscles, &c. and is endu'd with an exquisite Sense.

Membrana Adiposa, the fat Membrane that surrounds the Kidneys,

Membrana Carnosa, or **Panniculus Carnosus** one of the five Teguments, or Coverings of the Body. See *Panniculus Carnosus* and *Tegument*.

Membrana Pittuitans, a thin purplish, or reddish Membrane or Film, which several Beasts and Birds have to cover and shield their Eyes from Dust, &c.

Membrana Urinaria, the Urinary Coat, belonging to a young Child in the Womb, which receives the Urine that comes out of the Bladder; the same with *Allantois*; which see.

Membranaceous, or **Membranous,** that partakes of the Nature of, or is full of Membranes.

Membrane. See *Membrana*.

Membranosus, a Muscle of the Leg, so call'd from the large Membranous Expansion it is join'd to, inclosing all the Muscles of the *Tibia* and *Tarsus*; whence it is also call'd *Fascialis latus*, and *Fascia lata*. When

This Muscle acts, the Leg and Thigh are drawn outwards.

Membyet, (in *Heraldry*) those Birds which are either whole-footed, or that have no Talons, are so termed.

Membrum, (*Lat.*) a Member, defin'd by *Anatomists* to be an organical Body, made up of several similar Parts, design'd for the Performance of voluntary Actions.

Memoirs, (*Fr.*) Papers deliver'd by Ambassadors to the Princes or States to whom they are sent upon Occasions of Business: Also Histories written by those who have had a Share in, or been Eye-witnesses of Affairs, and which contain a plain Relation of their own Actions, or those of their Prince, &c.

Memoizable, (*Lat.*) worthy of Remembrance, notable, famous.

Memoirandum, a short Note or Token for the better Remembrance of a Thing.

Memoirative, belonging to the Memory; as, *The memoirative Power*.

Memoire, (in old *Latin* Records) Monuments, or Sepulchres of the Dead.

Memoiral, that which serves to put one in Mind of a thing: Also a Writing deliver'd in by a Publick Minister of State, about some part of his Negotiation.

Memoirized, recorded in History.

Memory, Faculty of the Soul, that preserves the Remembrance of known and pass'd Things, either seen or heard: Also the Act of Remembling, or calling to Mind.

Mena, (*Gr.*) a small Fish that is black or blue in Summer, and white in Winter; some take it for a Herring or Pilchard.

To **Menace**, (*Fr.*) to threaten, to swagger, to huff, or vapour.

Menaces, Threats, hard Words, agry Expressions.

Menahem, (*Heb.* a Comforter) one that kill'd *Sballum*, King of *Judah*, and reign'd in his stead.

Mendicant, (*Lat.*) begging; as, *A mendicant Friar*, a Monk that goes up and down begging Alms.

Mendosa Sutura, or *Squamtea Sutura*, (in *Anat.*) a scaly joining together of Bones; as in the Bones of the Temples, and those of the Fore-part of the Head.

Menehout, or *A la Sainte Menehout*, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a peculiar manner of baking Meat, cover'd with Bards, or thin Slices of Bacon, in an Oven between two Fires.

Mental, belonging to the Household, or Family; as, *A menial Servant*, i. e. one that lives within the Walls of his Master's Dwelling-house; from the *Latin*, *Menia*, i. e. Walls, or from the old *English* Word *Men*, which signifies a Family.

Meninges, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) two thin Skins, which inclose the Substance, or Marrow of the Brain, the one thicker, call'd *Crasa Meninx*, or, *Dura Mater*, next the Skull, the other thinner, termed *Tennis Meninx*, or *Pia Mater*, which immediately covers the Brain.

Meninge phylar, that which preserves the *Meninx*, or Skin of the Brain; as a thin Plate of Gold, or Silver, which is usually apply'd when the Skull is open'd.

Meninge See *Mater Dura* & *Pia*.

Menicus, a little Moon.

Menicus, Glasses, such as are Convex on one Side, and Concave on the other.

Meniter, or *Mirebar*, a kind of Furr, being, as some think, the Skin of a Squirrel's Belly; or, as others say, of a little milk-white Creature, like a Weasel, breeding in *Muscovy*.

Monepegia, (*Gr.*) a sharp Pain in the Head, affecting one single Place.

Menon, a little Fresh-water Fish, otherwise call'd a Cackrel.

Mensa, (*Lat.*) a Table, or Board to eat on; a Counter, on which Bankers tell their Money. In *Anatomy*, the broader Part of the Teeth call'd *Grinders*, which serves to chew and mince the Meat.

Mensalia, (in ancient Deeds) such Parsonages or Spiritual Livings, as were united to the Tables of Religious Houses, and were call'd *Mensal Beneficia* among the Canonists.

Menses, the Monthly Courses, or Purgations, which usually begin in young Maids at the Age of Twelve or Fourteen Years; but cease in Women with Child, such as are past bearing Children, and those that give Suck.

Mensus, a Month, the Space of Time the Sun takes to go through one Sign of the Zodiack, or the Moon thro' all Twelve, properly the Time from the New Moon to its Change again.

Mensus Chymicus, a Chymical Month, which consists of Forty Days.

Mensus Ueritus, (in the Forest-Law) Fence-Month, the Month wherein Deer fawn, and during which it is forbidden to hunt in the Forest.

Mensores, (among the *Romans*) Harbingers, whose Business it was to prepare Lodgings for the Emperor, when they were minded to go to any Province. Also Quarter-Masters in an Army, who mark'd out the Ground for the encamping of Soldiers, and assign'd to every Regiment their respective Posts.

Mensuarius, belonging to Women's Monthly Courses; as *Menstruous Blood*.

Menstruum, (in *Chymistry*) a dissolving Liqueur, which eats thro' Metals, and melts Stones; as, *Vinegar*, *Aqua fortis*, *Spirit of Nitre*, &c. 'Tis so call'd, because some *Chymists* give out, that the compleat Dissolution of a Mixt Body cannot be done in less Time than forty Days; which Space of Time they call *A Philosophical Month*.

Menstruum Mulierum, Women's Monthly Terms, or Courses; the same with *Menses*.

Menstruum Veracutum, a sort of *Menstruum*, or Dissolvent, mention'd by *Mr. Boyle*, and made by drawing off Spirit of Nitre several times, from Butter of Antimony.

Mensura, a Measure: In a Law-sense, it is taken for a Bushel; as, *Mensura Bladi*, a Bushel of Corn.

Mensura Regalis, the Queen's Standard-Measure, kept in the *Exchequer*, according to which all others are to be made.

Mensurability, Capableness of being measur'd; an Aptness in any thing whereby it may be apply'd, or made fit to a certain Measure.

Mensuration, a measuring, or meeting: In *Geometry*, it is a finding a superficial Area, or solid Content of all Surfaces and Bodies.

Mentagra, (*Lat.*) a wild Tetter, or Scab, like a Ring-worm; which beginning at the Chin, runs over the Face, Neck, Breast, and Hands.

Mental, belonging to the Mind; as, *A mental Prayer*, *mental Devotion*, &c.

Mental Reservation, a seeming to deliver one's Mind, but at the same time concealing his real Meaning within his own Breast.

Mentha, (*Lat.*) the Herb Mint.

Menthastrum, or *Mentastrum*, wild Mint.

Mentigo, a Scab among Sheep, about their Mouths and Lips, call'd *The Pocks*.

Mention, a speaking of, or naming.

To **Mention**, to make Mention of, to take Notice of, to speak of, to name.

Mentum, (*Lat.*) the Chin.

Mennet, or *Minner*, (*Fr.*) a sort of *French* Dance, or the Tune belonging to it.

Mensusvites, or *Minesvites*, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a certain Dish proper for *Intermisses*, or middle Courses, made of several Ingredients, amongst others,

of an Ox-Palate, or of Stag's Flesh, cut into thin Slices, and fried.

Peppibotheth, (*Flab. Shame of Mouth*) a Son of *Jemathan*, and Grand-Son of King *Saul*.

Peptis, (*Lat.*) a Damp, or strong Sulphureous Smell, proceeding from corrupt Water, or mouldy Earth, that has not been long stirr'd; a Stench, Stink, or ill Savour.

Peptical Exhalations, poisonous or deadly Vapours, issuing out of the Earth.

Petaud, a Christian Name of some Women; from the Emerald a precious Stone; in *French Emeraude*.

Perchandisa, (in old *Latin* Records) all manner of Goods and Wares expos'd to Sale in Fairs or Markets.

Percantile, dealing in the Way of Merchandize or Traffick; as *Mercantile People*.

Perceator's Chart or Projection, a Projection of the Globe of the Earth in *Plano*, wherein the Degrees upon the *Meridian* increase towards the Poles, according to the same Proportion that the parallel Circles decrease towards them: It takes Name from *Gerard Mercator*, a noted *German* Geographer, who was the first that publish'd Charts so made.

Perceator's Sailing, the Art of finding on a Plane the Motion of a Ship upon any assign'd Course, true in Longitude, Latitude, and Distance; the Meridians being all parallel, and the Parallels of Latitude straight Lines.

Perceatorum Festum, (among the *Romans*) a Feast of merchandizing People, which was kept *May 15th*. in Honour of *Mercury*, praying to him, That he would prosper their Trade, and forgive their Cheating.

Perceature, Trade of Merchandize, Traffick.

Perceatary, greedy of Gain, easy to be brib'd, or corrupted with Money: hired for Reward or Wages, done for Hire or Profit.

Perceatarius, (in old *Latin* Records) an Hiring, a Servant.

Perceat, one that deals only in Silks and Stuffs, in the City of *London*; but in Country-Towns, they trade in all sorts of Linnen, Woollen, Silk, and Grocery-Wares.

Perceps, Mercers Goods, or Wares.

Perchandize, Trade, Trading, Traffick; also Commodities, or Goods to trade with.

To **Perchandize**, to deal as a Merchant; to trade, or traffick.

Perchant, a Trader, or Dealer by Whole-sale, especially in Commodities brought from Foreign Parts.

Perchantman, a Ship, fitted out for a Trading Voyage.

Perchant-Taylor School, an eminent School, built by *Sir Thomas White*, Alderman and Merchant-Taylor of *London*; where 300 Scholars are taught, 100 gratis, 100 at 2s. 6d. a Quarter, and 100 at 5s. a Quarter: To this School belong Forty six Fellowships in *St. John Baptist's College, Oxford*, which had the same Founder.

Perchantable, that is in good Condition, and fit to be utter'd or sold.

Perchenlage, the Law of the *Mercians*, or ancient Inhabitants of these eight Counties, viz. *Glocester, Worcester, Hereford, Warwick, Oxford, Chester, Salop, and Stafford*; the whole Continent of *England* being formerly divided into three Parts, possess'd by the *Mercians, West-Saxons*, and *Danes*, who had their peculiar Laws and Customs; out of which *King William I.* fram'd our Common Laws, with a Mixture of those of *Normandy*. See *Denelage* and *West-Saxon'age*.

Perchet, a Fine, or Composition, anciently paid by inferior Tenants to the Lord of the Manor, for Liberty to dispose of their Daughters in Marriage.

Perchians. See *Merchenlage*.

Perchimontanus Anglia, (*Lat.*) an old Law-Term, signifying the Impost of *England*, upon Merchandize.

Percurial, full of Mercury, ingenious, lively, brisk.

Percurialia, Medicines prepar'd with Quick-silver.

Percurialist, one born under the Planet *Mercury*.

Percurius Dulcis or *Sweet Sublimate*, the Corrosive Sublimate of Quick-Silver, corrected and reduc'd to a white Mass, good to open Stoppages; to kill the Worms, and for all sorts of Venereal Diseases: It is otherwise call'd *Aquila Alba*, and *Calomelas*.

Percurius Uitz. See *Algorot*.

Mercury, the Heathen God of Eloquence, Merchandize, and Handy-crafts: Also the least of all the Planets, and lowest except the Moon; being of a dusky Colour, and never remov'd from the Sun above 28 Degrees. Among *Chymists*, *Mercury* signifies Quick-silver; and is also taken for one of their Active Principles, commonly call'd *Spirit*. In *Heraldry*, it is the Purple Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes; the same as *Anetbyft* and *Purple* in those of the Nobility and Gentry. Also the Name of a purging Herb, of which there are two sorts, viz. *Good Harry*, and *Dog's Mercury*.

The *London-Mercury*, a sort of News-Paper.

Mercury-Women, certain Women that sell News-books, and other Pamphlets, by Whole-sale to the Hawkers, who sell them again by Retail about the Streets.

Merq, Compassion, Pity, Pardon, Favour: In a Law-Sense, it signifies the Arbitrary Proceedings of the King, Lord, or Judge, in punishing any Offence, not directly censur'd by the Law; as *To be in the grievous Mercy of the King*, i. e. to be in Hazard of great Penalty.

Merq-beat. See *Propitiatory*.

Mere, (*Sax.*) a Lake, Pool, or Pond; whence a *Mere-Swine*, i. e. a Dolphin-fish: Also a Line or Boundary, dividing plough'd Lands in a Common.

Perennium, *Perannum*, *Perremium*, or *Peremium*, (in old *Latin* Records) any Timber, or Materials of Wood for Building; from the *French* Word *Merreign*, or *Merrin*, of the same Signification.

Perennium Metus, was the Refuse-Wood, or old Pieces of Timber and Boards, left amidst the Rubbish after Building, repairing, or pulling down of Houses.

Meretricious, belonging to a Whore, Whorish; as *Meritricious Arts*.

Mergulus, (*Lat.*) the little Diver, or Didapper; a Water-fowl call'd an *Arse-foot*.

Mergus, a Name of several Sea-Birds, and especially the Cormorant.

Meridian, belonging to Noon; as *The Sun in its Meridian*, or *Noon-tide Lustre*.

Meridian, (in *Astron.* and *Geogr.*) is a great Circle which passes thro' the Poles of the World, and the *Zenith* or Vertical Point of every Place, dividing the *Equator* and *Horizon* at Right Angles, and the whole World into two equal Parts, one of which is call'd *Eastern*, and the other *Western*; so that it is always the same, when we go from South to North, but changes as we pass from East to West. This Circle is call'd the *Meridian*, because when the Sun comes to it in its daily Course, *Meradies*, i. e. Mid-day or High-noon is made to all those Places that are under it, and consequently Mid-night happens there at the same time.

These *Meridians* are various, and may be said to be infinite in Number, in regard that they change according to the Longitudes of Places; so that

that it is requisite to have one fix'd, which is call'd *The First Meridian*, and usually begun at *Tenorif*, one of the *Canary* Islands.

The First Meridian, (on the Globe or Sphere) is represented by the Brazen Circle, in which the Globe hangs and turns, being divided into four times 90, or 360 Degrees; besides which, only every Tenth Meridian is mark'd; as also on the Maps, to avoid confusion. On it each way from the Equinoctial in the *Celestial Globe*, is counted the North and South Declination of the Sun or Stars, and on the *Terrestrial Globe*, the Northern or Southern Latitude of Places.

Meridian Altitude, is the greatest Height of the Sun, which happens every Day at Noon, when it comes to the Meridian Circle.

Meridian Line, (on a Dial) is a Right-line arising from the Point, where the Meridian of the Place, and the Plane of the Dial, intersect, or cut one another: This is the Twelve a Clock Line, and from thence the Hour-line have their Beginning.

Meridional, that lies, or is towards the South; Southern.

Merils, a Play among Boys, otherwise call'd *Five-penny Morris*.

Merinques, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a sort of Confection made of the Whites of Eggs whipt; fine Sugar, and grated Lemmon-peel, of the bigness of a Walnut; being proper for the garnishing of several Dishes.

Merist, a kind of small bitter Chery.

Merismus, (*Gr.* i. e. Division) a Rhetorical Figure, when several Things are dispos'd in their proper Places.

Merit, (*Lat.*) Desert, in a good or bad Sense; Worth, Excellency; Demerit, or ill-deserving; as *The Queen has rewarded such an Officer according to his Merits; such an Offender has been punish'd according to his Merits*.

To **Merit**, to do an Act that deserves Reward or Punishment; to deserve, to be worthy of.

Meritorious, deserving, that deserves a Reward or Recompence.

Meritor, a kind of Play us'd by Children, wherein they swing themselves up and down on a Rope, sitting a cross a little Beam fasten'd to it.

Merkit, counterfeit Hair for a Woman's privy Parts.

Merlin, a sort of Hawk, the least of all Birds of Prey.

Merlin or **Merling**, a kind of Fish.

Merlon, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) that Part of the *Parapet*, or Breast-work of a Battery, which is between two *Embrasures*, or Port-holes: The length of a Merlon is generally from 8 to 9 Foot next the Guns, and 6 on the Out-side; its Height 6 Foot, and its Thickness 18.

Mermaid, (*q. d.* Sea-maid, or Sea-nymph) a Sea-Monster, having the upper Parts like a Woman, and the lower like a Fish. See *Siren*.

Merobalincum, (*Gr.*) a kind of Bath, in which the Patient is to sit up to the Navel.

Merodach, **Baladan**, (*Heb.* bitter Contribution without Judgment) the Name of a King of *Babylon*.

Meroe, an Island encompass'd by the River *Nile*, in which there was a City of the same Name built by *Cambyses* King of *Persia*, in honour of his Sister *Meroe*. This City Astronomers will have to be the farthest of the Northern Climates, whose parallel Line they call *Dia Meroes*, because it runs thro' the midst of the City.

Meros, an Herb that grows about *Meroe*, having a Leaf like Lettice, good for the Dropsy.

Merope, the least Star of the *Pleiades*, or Constellation of Seven Stars.

Meros, a Bird that eats Bees, and whose peculiar Property is to feed their Dams, which never come abroad; a kind of Wood-pecker, an Eat-bee.

Merrick, a proper Name of Men among the ancient *Britains*.

Merriment, Merry-making, Jollity, Mirth.

Merry, gay, frolick, jocund, pleasant, diverting.

Merry-wings, a sort of Fly, very troublesome in the Night, in the Island of *Barbados*.

Mersion, a ducking, or plunging over Head and Ears in the Water; a drowning.

Merula, (*Lat.*) the *Merle*, Black-bird, or *Ouzel*, with a yellow Beak: Also a sort of Sea-Tench, a Fish of a deep blue Colour.

Merum, pure Wine, as it is press'd out of the Grape, without Mixture or Allay; racy, neat Wine.

Mesartum, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the same as *Mesenterium*, whence its Vessels are call'd, as well *Mesaraick* as *Mesenterick*, which See.

Mesaraick Veins, (in *Anat.*) Branches of the *Vena Porta*, that arise from, or rather are enclos'd in the *Mesaraum* or *Mesentery*.

Mesaula, (in ancient *Architect.*) a Passage between the Hall and the Parlour; an Entry leading from one Chamber to another; a Gallery, or Lobby.

Mesceline. See *Meslin*.

Mesel, (*Sax.*) a Leger.

Mesenterick, (*Gr.*) belonging to the *Mesentery*; as *The mesenterick Arteries*, the upper of which is said to spread it self amidst the small Guts, and the under one to pass on to the lower part of the *Mesentery*.

Mesenterick Vein, is the Right Branch of the *Vena Porta*, which spreads it self over the Guts, *Jejunum*, *Ileum*, *Cacum*, and *Colon*.

Mesenterium or **Mesentery**, the double Skin in the middle of the Belly, which fastens the Bowels to the Back, and one to another; being enrich'd with Glandules or *Kernels*, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, and Vessels, that carry the Juices call'd *Chyle* and *Lympha*.

Meskite, (among the *Turks* and *Moor*s) a Church or Synagogue; from the *Arabick* Word *Mesquidem*, i. e. an Oration or Prayer.

Meslin, **Meselin** or **Meslin**, Corn that is mixt, as Wheat with Rye, &c.

Mesn or **Mesne**, (*Law-Term*) a Lord of a Manour, who has Tenants holding of him; yet he himself holds of a Superior Lord: Also a Writ that lies where there is a Lord *Mesne* and a Tenant.

Mesnalty, the Right of the *Mesne* Lord; as *The Mesnalty is extinct*.

Mesocolon, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) that part of the *Mesentery* which is continu'd to the Great Guts, and lies in the midst of the Gut *Colon*, whence it has its Name.

Mesoglossum. See *Gemioglossum*.

Mesolabium or **Mesolabium**, a Mathematical Instrument, invented by the Ancients, to find out mean Proportionals between any two Lines given.

Mesoleucus, a precious Stone, black, and having a white Streak in the middle: Also a Plant like the Herb *Mercury*, that has a white Streak through the middle of the Leaf.

Mesomelas, a precious Stone, with a black Vein, parting every Colour in the midst.

Mesonittum, the middle of the Night.

Mesopleurii, (in *Anat.*) the Intercostal Muscles that lye between the Ribs, being Twenty-two on each Side, Eleven Outward, and as many Inward.

Mesosphærum, *Indian* Spikenard, one of the three Sorts, bearing a middle-siz'd Leaf.

Mesozeugma, a Figure of Grammatical Construction. See *Zeugma*.

Mespilus, (*Gr.*) the *Medlar*-tree; the Fruit of which is pleasant to the Taste, comforts the Stomach and Belly, stops Fluxes and Vomiting, and provokes Urine.

Messagy, (old Word) diligence in doing a Message or Errand.

Messalians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held the Lord's Supper and Baptism to be but of indifferent Concern.

Pellamites, a kind of Grapes peculiar to *Virginia* and *Mary-land*.

Pellarius, a Law-word for *Messor*, a Reaper or Mower, one employ'd in Harvest-work.

Pellenger, one that goes to and fro, between Party and Party, to deliver Business in Writing: Or more particularly an Officer, that attends upon the King and His Council, to carry Dispatches; and waits upon the Serjeant at Arms, to apprehend Prisoners of State.

Pellenger of the Press, one that receives a Commission at Court, and is employ'd as occasion serves, to search Printing-Houses, Booksellers Shops, and Ware-houses, in order to find out Seditious Books, Scandalous Pamphlets, Libels against the Government, &c. as also to discover the Authors and Publishers of them.

Pellengers of the Erbequer, certain Officers in that Court, four in Number, who as Pursuivants, attend the Lord Treasurer, to carry his Letters and Orders.

Pellus, the same in *Hebrew*, as *Christos* in *Greek*, *i. e.* Anointed; a Word us'd in Holy Scripture for Christ, our Blessed Lord and Saviour.

Pellus, (in old *Latin* Deeds) Reaping-time, Harvest.

Pelluage, (in Common Law) a Dwelling-house, with some adjoining Land, a Garden, Curtilage, Orchard, and all other Conveniencies belonging to it.

Pelluagium, (in *Scotland*) is the same that we call a Manor-house, *i. e.* the principal Place or Dwelling-house, within a Barony or Lordship: In some Places, it is also taken for the Situation of a Manor.

Pellulo or **Pellulum**, Mellin-Corn, Wheat and Rye mingled together.

Pellizos, (*Span.*) the Breed of *Spaniards* with *Americans*.

Pel, (Country-word) a Strike, or Bushel.

Patabasis, (*Gr.*) a passing over: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure wherein we pass from one Sentence to another; as *These things were most delectable; nor shall those things bring less Pleasure*. Among *Physicians*, it is the passing from one Indication to another, or from one Remedy to another.

Metabole, a Change or Alteration. In a Physical Sense, a change of Time, Air, or Diseases.

Metacarpus or **Metacarpium**, (in *Anat.*) the Back of the Hand, consisting of four small and somewhat long Bones, which stretch out the Palm of the Hand, and are call'd *Post-brachialia*.

Metacarpus, is also a Bone of the Arm, made up of four Bones, which are joyn'd to the Fingers; that which bears up the Fore-finger, being the biggest and longest.

Metachionism, an Error in Chronology, by the mis-reckoning of Time; or the ill Disposition, or joyning together of Passages.

Metacondylis, the utmost Bones of the Fingers.

Metal, a well digested and compact Body bred in the Bowels of the Earth, which may be melted with a great Fire, or beat out into thin Pieces with a Hammer: Of these there are Seven Sorts, *viz.* Gold, Silver, Iron, Tin, Copper, Lead, and Quick-silver.

Among *Gunners*, in the disparting of a Piece of Ordnance, it is said, *To be laid under Metal*, when the Mouth of it lies lower than the Breech; and *Over Metal* on the contrary: But when she lies truly level, Point-blank, or right with the Mark, 'tis said, *She lies right with her Metal*. The Surface, or Out-side of a great Gun, is also termed, *The Superficies of her Metals*.

Metalepsis, a participating or partaking; a translating or transferring: Also a Rhetorical Figure, defin'd to be the Continuation of a Trope in one Word, through a Successions of Significations; as *Hinc movet*

Euphrates bellum; where the River *Euphrates* by *Metonymia Adjuncti*, is taken for *Mesopotamia*, and *Mesopotamia* by *Synachdoche Membri* for the Eastern Nations: It is call'd in *Latin*, *Participatio*, or *Transumptio*.

Metaleptick, a Term in *Anatomy*; as *A Metaleptick*, or transverse Motion of the Muscles.

Metallick or **Metalline**, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Metals.

Metallist, one that is skill'd in the Knowledge of Works in Metals.

Metallum, Metal, all that is digg'd, or fetch'd, out of the Earth.

Metallurgus, a Metallist; one that works in Metals, or searches into the Nature of them, as *Chymists* do.

Metallurgy, the Operation; or working upon Metals, in order to make them more fine, hard, bright, beautiful, or serviceable for particular Uses.

To **Metamorphize**, to transform, to change from one Form or Shape to another.

Metamorphosis, a changing of a Person or Figure into another Form; any extraordinary Alteration or Change.

Metanzas, change of Mind or Opinion, Repentance: Also a Rhetorical Figure, otherwise call'd *Epianorthosis*.

Metapedium, (in *Anat.*) the Instep, that part of the Foot which answers to *Metatarsus* in the Hand.

Metaphor, (*i. e.* Translation) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, that changes the Signification of a Word; that is to say, when a strange or remote Word is put for a proper one, upon account of its resemblance to the thing of which we are speaking: Thus a King is said to be the Head of His Subjects, Meadows to be *smiling*, Summer *youthful*, &c.

Metaphorical, belonging to a Metaphor, figurative.

Metaphrasis, a bare Translation out of one Language into another.

Metaphrenum, (in *Anat.*) that part of the Back which comes after the Diaphragm, or Midriff.

Metaphysical, belonging to *Metaphysics*, abstracted.

Metaphysicks, that part of Philosophy which treats of Form in general, abstracted from Matter; and of such Beings as are above Corporal or Bodily Things; as *GOD*, Angels, the Souls of Men, &c.

Metaplastmus, (*i. e.* Transformation) a Figure in *Grammar*, when the declining of a Word is chang'd; as *Agreste* in the Ablative Case for *Agrestis*.

Metaptosis, a falling away, a changing from one kind to another; a degenerating. Among *Physicians*, the falling or changing of one Disease into another, as of a Quartan Ague into a Tertian; and on the contrary, of an Apoplexy into a Palsy, &c.

Metatasis, a change when one thing is put for another; or when the condition of a thing is alter'd. In the Art of *Physick*, it is when a Disease goes from one part to another; as in Apoplexies, when the Matter which affects the Brain, is translated to the Nerves.

Metastasis, a restoring of the Parts or Passages of the Body to their natural State: Also the Operation of a Medicine outwardly apply'd, when it effectually draws out Humours from their closest Recesses.

Metatarsus, (in *Anat.*) a set of five small Bones, joyn'd to those of the first part of the Foot, which immediately succeeds the Leg.

Metathesis, Transposition, Change. In *Grammar*, the transposing, or putting of one Letter or Syllable for another, as *Pistris* for *Pristis*. Virg.

Metecorn, a certain Measure, or portion of Corn, formerly given by the Lord of a Manor, as an Encouragement and Reward for their Work or Labour.

Metes

Metagabel, a Rent paid in Victuals; a thing customary of old, as well among the King's Tenants as others, till King *Henry I.* chang'd it into Money.

Metempsychosis, (*Gr.*) a Transmigration, or passing of the Soul out of one Body into another; which was the Opinion of *Pythagoras*, and his Followers.

Meteors, certain imperfectly mixt Bodies, consisting of Vapours drawn up into the middle Region of the Air, and set out in different Forms; as Rain, Hail, Snow, Wind, Thunder and Lightning, Blazing-stars, &c. The Term is derived from the Greek Word *Meteoros*, i. e. high, or lofty; because, for the most part, they appear to be high in the Air; And these are either Airy, Fiery, or Watery.

Airy Meteors, are those that are bred of flatuous and spirituous Exhalations or Vapours; as Winds, &c.

Fiery Meteors, are such as consist of a fat sulphureous kindled Smoak, of which there are several kinds; as *Ignis fatuus*, commonly call'd Will of the Wisp; *Draco volans*, or the flying Dragon; *Trabs*, or the Beam; Thunder and Lightning, &c.

Watery Meteors, are made up of Vapours, or watery Particles, separated from each other by the means of Heat, and variously modify'd; as Rain, Hail, Snow, Dew, &c.

Meteorology, a Discourse, or Treatise of Meteors.

Meteoroscopy, that part of Astronomy which treats of the difference of Sublime Heavenly Bodies, the distance of Stars, &c.

Metheglin, a kind of Drink made of Water, Herbs, Honey, Spice, &c. boild together. 'Twas an old *British* Drink, which is still made in *Wales*, and continues in repute in *England*.

Method, (*Gr.*) the Art of disposing things in such a manner, as to be performed, taught, or kept in Memory with more ease. See *Disposition*.

In Mathematical Enquiries, there are several Methods made use of; as the *Analytical* and *Synthetical*, the *Zotical* and *Poetical*; which See in their proper Places.

Methodical, belonging, or agreeable to a Method; orderly.

Methodist, one that treats of a Method, or affects to be methodical.

Metuselah, (*Heb.* the Weapons of his Death) the longest liv'd of all Men, mention'd in Holy Scripture.

Metonick Year, the space of Nineteen Years, in which Time the Lunations return, and happen as they were before; so call'd from *Meton* of *Abons*, the first Inventer of it: 'Tis also sometimes styl'd, *The great Metonick Year*, and is the same as the *Cycle of the Moon*; which See.

Metonymical, belonging to the Figure Metonymy.

Metonymy, a Rhetorical Figure, which implies a changing, or putting one Name or Thing for another, as of the Cause for the Effect; of the Subject for the Adjunct, or contrarily; as *All the World reads Cicero*, i. e. his Writings; where the Author's Name is put for his Works. This Figure in *Latin*, is call'd *Transnominatio*.

Metopa, (*in Architect.*) the distance or space between the *Triglyphs*, in the Frieze of the *Doric* Order; which Parts were anciently adorn'd with carved Works, or Paintings, representing the Heads of Oxen, Vessels, Basons, and other Instruments us'd in Sacrifices: Also the space between the Mortise-holes of Rafters and Planks.

Metopian, a Plant that yields the Gum call'd *Galbanum*.

Metopon, the Fore-head.

Metoposcopy, a guessing at Peoples Inclinations or Fortunes, by looking on their Faces.

Mette. See *Meeter*.

Mettenchya, an Instrument to convey Medicines into the Womb.

Metretes, an *Athenian* Measure of 12 Sesters, or 40 *English* Quarts; or the Vessel containing it; a *Kilderkin*, *Firkin*, or *Rundler*. *Metretes Syrius* or *Congius Romanus*, a Measure of 7 Pints.

Metrical, belonging to Meeter, or Verse.

Metropolis, a Mother-City, the chief City or Town of a Province or Country.

Metropolitan, belonging to a Metropolis: as *A metropolitan City* or *Church*, &c.

A **Metropolitan**, an Arch-bishop; so call'd, because his See is always in the chief City.

Mett, (*Sax.*) a kind of ancient Measure, probably a Bushel.

Metteshep, **Metteschen**, or **Mettescep**, a Rent or Acknowledgement, heretofore paid to the Lord of a Manor in a certain Measure of Corn; for which an Equivalent was sometimes given in Money.

Mettle, Vigor, Fire, Life, Sprightliness, Briskness; as *The Mettle of Youth*.

Mew or **Mewm**, (*Gr.*) Mew, Spikael, wild Dill, an Herb with a Stalk and Leaves like *Asus*: It is good to expel Wind, and to force Urine; as also for Mother-sits, Gripes, &c.

Mew or **Sea-mew**, a Bird otherwise call'd a *Cob*, or *Gull*.

Mew or a **Hawk's Mew**, a kind of Coop for Hawks.

The **Mews**, a Place in *London*, where the King's Hawks were formerly kept; but now made use of for the Royal Stables.

To **Mew**, to cry like a Cat; also to moult, or cast the Feathers, as Birds do; to shed the Horns, as a Stag does.

To **Mew up**, to shut up.

Mexico, a Province, and great City of *New Spain* in *America*.

Mepa, (in old Records) a Mow of Corn laid up in a Barn.

Meprix, (*Gr.*) the Cud-fish, or Chewing-fish. See *Scarus*.

Mezerium, a kind of Shrub of a very hot and sharp Quality; so that the Leaves chew'd, burn the Jaws and Throat; but being duly corrected, it is a strong Purge for Cholera, &c.

Mezzo Tinto, (*Ital.* i. e. middle Tincture) a particular way of engraving Pictures on Copper-Plates.

Miasma or **Miasms**, (*Gr.*) defiling, Defilement, Ordure, Filth: Also an infectious Distemper of the Blood and Spirits; as in the Plague and Scurvy.

Mica, a crum, or little quantity of any thing that breaks off: Also Glimmer, or Cat-silver; a Metallick Body like Silver, which shines in Marble, and other Stones, but cannot be separated from them.

Micah, (*Heb.* who is the Lord) the Son of *Imlah*, a Prophet among the ancient *Jews*.

Micel-Gemotes, (*Sax.* i. e. great and general Assemblies); the great Councils of Kings and Noblemen, in the *Saxon* Times, were so call'd.

Michael, (*Heb.* who is like God) an Arch-Angel, mention'd both in the Old and New-Testament: thence taken for a Christian Name of Men, which was born by several Emperors of *Constantinople*.

Michaelmas, the Festival of *St. Michael* the Archangel, kept on the 29th Day of *September*.

Micheal, (*Heb.* who is perfect) the Daughter of King *Saul*, given in Marriage to *David*.

To **Miche**, (old Word) to absent, or hide one's self out of the Way; as *Truands* do from School.

Micher or **Miching Fellow**, a covetous Wretch, that lives privately to avoid Expences.

Miches, a sort of white Loaves paid as a Rent in some Manors.

Mickle, much; an old Word, scarce us'd but in this Proverbial Expression, *Many a little makes a Mickle*.

Mictodolm,

Microcosm, (*Gr. z. s.* Little World) the Body of Man, so call'd by way of Excellency, upon Account of the admirable Variety, and curious Frame of its several Parts. See *Macrocosm*.

Microcousicks, or **Microphones**, Instruments contriv'd to magnify small Sounds, as Microscopes do small Objects.

Micrometer, an Instrument made of Brass, with a Movement, a Plate divided like a Clock, or Watch; an Index, or Hand, &c. So that it may be fitted to a large Telescope, and us'd in *Astronomy*, to find the Diameters of Stars.

Microphthalmus, one that has little Eyes from his Birth.

Microscope, an Optical Instrument, or magnifying-Glass, by means of which, the smallest Things may be discern'd in their full Proportion; as also the small Particles of which Bodies are compos'd, with their curious Contexture and Frame.

Microptones. See *Microcousicks*.

Microphorum, the Herb Spikenard, having a small Leaf; the least and best of three sorts.

Micus Sanguinis, (*Lat. i. e.* pissing of Blood) a Disease in the Reins, when a thin wheyish Blood is voided.

Midding, a Country-Word for a Dunghill.

Middle Base and Chief, (in *Heraldry*). See *Base and Chief*.

Middle-man, (in the Art of War) he that stands middlemost in a File.

Middle-Temple. See *Imns of Court and Temple*.

Midge, the Gnat; an Insect.

Midian, (*Heb.* Judgment, or Striving) *Abraham's* Son by *Keturah*, from whom descended the *Midianites*.

Mixriff, a Membrane, or Skin, which separates the Heart and Lungs from the lower Bowels. See *Lirphragm*.

Midship Beam. See *Beams of a Ship*.

Midsummer-day, the Festival of *St. John Baptist*, June 24.

Midwall, a kind of Bird that eats Bees.

Mien. See *Meen*.

Migma, (*Gr.*) Mixture, Fodder mingled for Cattel: Barley and Chaff together, Horse-bread. In the Art of *Physick*, a Mixture of several Simples or Ingredients.

Migrana, (*Lat.*) a Meagrim, or Pain in the Head.

† **Migration**, a removing, or passing from one Place to another; a changing of one's Habitation.

Milernir, a sort of Canvas, of which Sail-cloaths and other Furniture for Ships are made.

Milbew, a certain Dew that falls upon Wheat, Hops, &c. which being of a clammy Nature, hinders their Growth, unless wash'd off by a Shower of Rain. See *Rubigo*.

Mile, the Distance of a thousand Paces, 5280 *English Feet*, or eight Furlongs, every Furlong containing forty Lugs or Poles; and every Lug or Pole sixteen Foot and a half. A Mile in *Scotland* consists of 1500 Geometrical Paces: A *German Mile* is about five of our Miles; and an *Italian Mile* little more than the *English*.

Miles, a Christian Name of Men, from the *Latin Milo*.

Miles, (*Lat.*) a Soldier, or Warrior: In Common Law, a Knight, so call'd, because such usually held Lands in Knight-Service, to serve the King in his Wars as Soldiers.

Milfoil, an Herb with many Leaves, otherwise call'd *Yarrow* and *Nose-bleed*, of a binding and dissolving Quality; good for Wounds, to stop a Looseness, Fluxes of Blood, &c.

Milford-Haven, a very convenient Harbour in *Penbrake-shire*, having sixteen Creeks, five Bays, and thirteen Roads.

Miliaria, (*Lat.*) a Bird that feeds upon Millet; a Linnet; also an Herb or Weed which winds about Millet, and kills it.

Miliaris Herpes. See *Herpes*.

Militant, combating, fighting; a Term only apply'd to the Catholick Church, as being in continual Warfare with Ghostly Enemies.

Military, belonging to Soldiers, or War; war-like.

Military Architecture, the same with *Fortification*; which See.

Military Execution, the ravaging and destroying of a Country by the Soldiers, when the Inhabitants refuse to pay Contribution.

Militia, a certain number of the Inhabitants of the City and Country form'd into Regular Bodies, and train'd up in the Art of War, for the Defence and Security of the Kingdom.

Milium, (*Lat.*) Millet a kind of small Grain.

Milium Solis, the Herb Gromwell.

Milk-Thistle, **Milk-Trifoil**; **Milk-Weed**; **Milk-Weed**, and **Milk-Weed**, several sorts of Herbs.

Milky Way, the only real Circle in Heaven, which appears in a clear Night like a Swathing-band, enclosing several Constellations: But it is only a Heap of fixed Stars, which by Reason of their Smallness and Distance from the Earth cannot distinctly discern'd, yet all together make that part more bright than the rest of the Firmament. See *Via Lactea*.

Mill, a known Engine made to turn with Wheels, and forc'd to its Motion by Wind or Water; which serves for the grinding of Corn, sawing of Timber, and several other Uses.

Mill-eat, a Trench to convey Water to, or from a Mill.

Mill-houses, watery Places about a Mill-dam.

Mill-mountain, a sort of Herb.

Mill-ree or a **Thousand Rees**, a *Portuguese* Coin, worth 6 s. 8 d. + Sterling.

Millefolium, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Milfoil*, good to staunch Blood; as also for the Head-ach, and to heal Wounds and Ruptures.

Millenarians or **Millenaries**, a sort of Hereticks, who imagine, That Christ shall return to the Earth, and reign over the Faithful for a Thousand Years, before the End of the World.

Millener, one that sells Ribbons, Gloves, &c.

Millepea, a Worm, having a great Number of furry Feet; a Palmer.

Millepedes, Sows or Hog-lice; Insects.

Millers-thumb, a small River-fish, otherwise call'd a Gull.

Millet, a Plant so call'd from the great Number of small Grains, or Seeds which it bears.

Milize or **Miliarium**, (*Lat.*) a Mile, a Space of Ground that contain'd a thousand Paces; among the *Romans*, who distinguish'd their Miles by setting certain Marks for that purpose.

Millicennum, a *Roman* Silver-Coin, weighing 2 Drams, and worth 1 s. 2 d. Sterling.

Milium, the Number of Ten Hundred thousand.

Milo, the *Crotonian*, a Man of that vast Strength, that at the *Olympick Games*, he carry'd an Ox the Space of a whole Furlong, kill'd it with his Fist, and afterwards eat it himself in one Day.

Miloglossum, one of the four Pairs of Muscles belonging to the Tongue, that assists the *Glossoglossum*, which See.

Mill, the Spleen; also the left Roe of Fishes.

Mill of Gold, a *Portuguese* Coin, containing 4 Ducats.

Mill-wate, a sort of Herb.

Mill-wort or **Spleen-wort**, an Herb.

Militer, the Male among Fish.

Milvago, (*Lat.*) the Hawk or great Flying-fish.

Milvius or **Milvus**, the Kite, Glead, or Puttock; a Bird of Prey.

Mimesis, (*Gr.*) Imitation: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, in which other Mens Words and Actions are counterfeited or represented.

Mimiambus, a kind of Verse, anciently us'd in Lampoons, Farces, &c.

Mimical, Buffoon-like, apish, wanton.

A **Mimick**, one that counterfeits the Gestures, Countenance, or Behaviour of others; a Buffoon, a Jester on a Stage.

Mimulus; (*Lat.*) the Herb Rattle, or Louise-wort.

Mimosa Planta, the same as Sensitive Plants.

Mimus, a Mimick, or Buffoon; also the *Indian* Mock-bird, not much unlike the Jay, but somewhat smaller. See *Mocking-bird*.

Mina or **Mna**, a sort of *Greek Money*, containing an Hundred Drachma's, and amounting to somewhat more than three Pounds Sterling; also a Pound Weight of Sixteen Ounces.

Mina Ptolemaica, a Weight containing $1 \frac{1}{2}$ *Rotuli*, or 18 Ounces, or 144 Drams.

Mina Ovis, a kind of Sheep, that has no Wool on its Belly.

Minator or **Minator**, (in old Records) a Miner, or Digger in the Mines.

Minator Cartica, a Plough-man.

To **Mince**, to cut very small.

Minchin. See *Mynchin*.

Mindbruch, (*Sax.*) a hurting of Honour and Worship.

Mine, (in *Geogr.*) a Place in the Earth, where Metals and Minerals are found, and out of which they are digg'd.

Mine, (in *Sieges*) a Hole dug by a Pioneer under any Work, to be fill'd with Barrels of Gun-Powder, having a Passage or Alley about four Foot square, with several Turnings and Windings, at the End of which is the *Chamber of the Mine*, under the Place design'd to be blown up. There are also *Mines* sprung in the Field, call'd *Fougades*; which See.

Mine-Dial, a Box and Needle with a Brass-Ring divided into 360 Degrees, and several Dials marked on it; generally made for the Use of Miners.

Mine-Ships or **Powder-Ships**; Ships fill'd with Gun-powder, enclos'd in strong Vaults of Brick or Stone; to be brought up, and fired in the midst of the Enemies Fleet.

Miners, (at a *Siege*) Men appointed to work in the Mines, being a particular Company of themselves, commanded by a Captain of the Regiment of Fusileers, that belong to the Artillery.

Minera, (*Lat.*) Mines, the Earth or Matter of which Minerals and Metals are made.

Mineral, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Minerals.

Mineral Courts, certain peculiar Courts for regulating the Concerns of Lead-Mines, as *Stannary-Courts* are for Tin.

Mineral Capital, (among *Chymists*) a Composition of Salt-peter well petrify'd, and Flower of Brimstone. See *Sal Prunelle*.

Mineralia, (*Lat.*) Minerals, certain fixed and solid Bodies, bred of Exhalations and Vapours enclos'd in the Bowels of the Earth, as Meteors in the Air; being the Matter of which Metals are made in Process of Time.

Mineralia Media, such Minerals as are as it were of a middle Nature between Stones and Metals, viz. several sorts of Earth, Salts, and Sulphurs; as Ruddle, Black-lead, Allum, Vitriol, &c.

Mineralist, one skill'd in the Knowledge of Minerals and Metals.

Miner. See *Miner*.

Mineto or **Penow**, a small sort of Fish.

Miniature, a drawing of Pictures in little, which is often done with *Minium*, i. e. red Lead; a painting in Water-colours.

Minim or **Dark Minim**, a brown, tawny, or dun Colour.

Minim, a Musical Note of a slow Time, two of which go to a Sembrief; as two Crotchets make a Minim, two Quavers a Crotchet, and two Semi-quavers a Quaver: *Minim* is also a small sort of Printing-Letter.

Minima Naturalia, (in *Philos.*) Particles or little Parts of Matter, which tho' they have each a determinate Shape and Bulk, yet are too small to be singly discerned, and are otherwise call'd *Atoms*.

Minime Friars, a certain Order of Monks, founded by one *Francis de Paul*.

Miniments. See *Muniments*.

Minion, (*Fr.*) a Darling or Favourite; one that is in highest Credit or Esteem with a great Person; Also a kind of great Gun.

Minion, (of the largest Size) a Piece of Ordnance of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ Inches Diameter at the Bore, 8 Foot long, and of 1000 Pound-Weight; carrying a Ball of 3 Inches Diameter, and 3 Pounds 12 Ounces Weight: Its Charge is 3 Pounds 4 Ounces of Powder, and its point-blank Shot 125 Paces.

Minion, (Ordinary) a great Gun 3 Inches Diameter at the Bore, 7 Foot long, and weighing about 800 Pounds. It takes a Charge of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ Pounds of Powder, and carries a Bullet of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ Inches Diameter, and 3 Pounds 4 Ounces Weight; its Point-blank Shot being 120 Paces.

Minister, (*Lat.*) properly signifies an Attendant, Servitor, or Waiter; also an Assistant, Helper, or Furherer.

Minister of the Gospel, a Clergy-man, whose Business it is constantly to attend the Service of God, both in Publick and Private.

Minister of State, one whom a Prince entrusts with the Administration of the Government; or to whom he commits the Care of his principal Affairs; also an Agent, Ambassador, or Resident in a Prince's Court.

To **Minister**, to officiate, to serve, to give or help one to.

Ministerial, belonging to a Minister.

Ministry or **Ministry**, Service or Charge in any Employment; but more especially the Functions of a Priest, or of a Minister of State.

Minium, (*Lat.*) Red-lead, us'd by Painters, as also in Physick. 'Tis made of Common Lead, calcin'd in a Reverberatory Furnace, till it turn to a red Colour: or else of white Lead set over the Fire in an Earthen Pan, and continually stir'd with a Spatula.

Minus, a kind of Furr. See *Meniver*.

Minnekin or **Minks**, a nice Dame, a mincing Lass.

Minchins, the smallest sort of Pins, us'd by Women for their Cloaths; also a kind of small Catgut Strings for Violins, and other Musical Instruments.

Minning-Days, certain Days every Year, on which the Souls of the Deceased were had in special Remembrance, and peculiar Offices said for them; as Obits, Dirges, &c. which See.

Minnow. See *Menow*.

Minor, (*Lat.*) lesser, as *The minor Parts* or *Propets*.

A **Minor**, one who is in *Nogage*, or under Age: In a Law-sense, an Heir Male or Female, not yet come to the Age of 21 Years, during which time their Actions are of no Force.

The **Minor** or the **Minor Proposition**, in a Syllogism or Logical Argumentation, is the latter Part of it, otherwise call'd the Assumption. In *Musick*, it is apply'd to Sixths and Thirds; as *A Sixth* or *Third Minor*, i. e. one that is Lesser.

Minors, **Minor Friars**, or **Minorites**, the *Franciscan*

Franciscan Friars, so call'd by the Rules of their Order.

Minority, Nonage, or a being under Age.

Minotaurus, a Poetical Monster, half Man and half Bull, said to be brought forth by *Pasiphae*, the Wife of *Minos* King of *Crete*: Also the Name of a Constellation, or Cluster of Stars in the Southern Hemisphere.

Minobery, (a Law-Term, from the French Words *Main*, i. e. a Hand, and *Ouvrer* to work) a certain Trespass or Offence, committed by a Man's Handy-work in the Forest; as an Engine to catch Deer, &c.

Minster, (*Sax.*) a Monastery, or Conventual Church; as *Tork-Minster*, *Westminster*, &c.

Minstrel, (*Fr.*) a Player on the Violin; a Fiddler, or Piper.

Mint, a well-known Herb, good to comfort the Stomach, to help Digestion, and to expel Wind.

The **Mint**, the Place where the King's Coin is made, which has been for a long time at the Tower of *London*.

Officers of the **Mint**, See *Master*, *Provost*, *Warden*, &c.

Mnuet. See *Mennet*.

Minurg, (*Lat.*) small, little.

Mintare Tithes, small Tithes, such as usually belong to the Vicar; as *Wool*, *Lambs*, *Pigs*, *Butter*, *Cheese*, *Eggs*, *Honey*, &c.

A **Minute**, the sixtieth part of an Hour; also a Moment, or very small Portion of Time: In *Geography*, 'tis the sixtieth part of a Degree, which in the Heavens is somewhat more than an *English Mile*: In *Architecture*, the sixtieth part of a Measure, call'd a *Module*; which See.

Minute-Litte. See *Log-Line*.

Minutes, the first Draughts of any Writings, foul Papers, &c. Also the Abit-acts of a Judge's Sentence, taken in a Court by the Prothonotary.

Miratio, (*Lat.*) a diminishing or lessening: In old Records, a letting of Blood, such as was in use among Religious Persons in Monasteries, &c.

Mirabilis, a kind of Trefoil; an Herb.

Miracle, (*Lat.*) a Work perform'd by the Almighty Power of God, any extraordinary and wonderful Effect, which seems to be above the force of Nature; a Wonder, or wondrous Thing.

Miraculous, belonging to, or done by a Miracle; that is beyond all Expectation; wonderful, marvelous.

Miriam, (*Heb.* Bitterness or Affliction) the Daughter of *Amram*, and Sister of *Moses* and *Aaron*. In the New Testament it is express'd *Mariam* or *Mary*; and there are several Women of that Name mention'd besides the Blessed Virgin; as *Mary Magdalen*, *Mary the Sister of Martha*, &c.

Mirmillones, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) a sort of Gladiators, or Sword-Players; one of whom was armed with a Shield, Scith, and Head-piece with the Figure of a Fish on the Crest, as the other that fought against him was with a Net and a Trident, or three spiked Fork.

Mirabolans, a kind of Plums, that are cold in the first Degree, and dry in the second; so that they strengthen, purge and bind at the same time.

Miroir, (*Fr.*) a Glass, or Looking-glass: Also a Term in Cookery; as *Eggs dress'd au Miroir*, i. e. broken into a Plate full of Gravy, over a Chafing-dish, and afterwards ic'd with the red hot Fire-shovel.

Mirror, a Looking-glass, or the Surface of any dark Body, polish'd, and made fit to reflect the Rays of Light that fall on it: In a figurative Sense, a Model, or Pattern; as *He is a Mirror of Vertue and Patience*.

Mirror-Sront or **Multum-Glass**. See *Selenitis*.

Mis, a Particle, which in Composition implies

some Error or Defect; as *Misadvice*, *Misbehaviour*, *Mischance*, &c.

Misa, (in old *Latin* Records) a Compact or Agreement, a form of Peace.

Misadventure or **Misadventure**, (in Common Law) is the killing of a Man, partly by Negligence; and partly by Chance; as by throwing a Stone carelessly, shooting an Arrow, discharging a Gun, &c. In this Case the Offender loses his Goods, and has Pardon of Court for his Life.

Misanthropist, (*Gr.*) a Man-hater.

Misanthrop, the hating of Men, or shunning their Company.

To **Misapprehend**, (*Lat.*) not to apprehend, or understand rightly.

Misbode, (old Word) Wrong.

Miscarriage, ill Behaviour, Folly, the ill Success of a Business; the untimely bringing forth of a Child.

To **Miscarry**, to bring forth a Child before the time; not to succeed, to be lost, to be cast away at Sea.

Miscellaneous, mixt together without Order.

Miscellanies, Mixtures of divers things together, Collections upon several Subjects.

Miscognisant, (*Law* Word) ignorant of, or not knowing; as *That no Person may be miscognisant of the Penalties of such an Act*.

Miscontinuance. See *Discontinuance*.

Misconstruction, a misconstruing, or making an ill Construction of.

To **Misconstrue**, to interpret amiss, to put an ill meaning upon; to take one's Words or Expressions in the worst Sense.

Miscrancy, the State or Condition of a Misdemeanor.

Miscrancy, an Infidel, or Unbeliever; one that is tainted with Heresy, or embraces a false Religion.

Misdemeanour, a misdemeaning, or behaving one's self ill: an Offence, or Fault.

High Misdemeanour, a Crime of a heinous Nature, next to High Treason.

Mise, (*Fr.*) a *Law* Word us'd in divers Senses; viz; 1. A Gift or customary Present, which the People of *Wales* give to every new King or Prince at his Entrance into that Principality. 2. A Tribute or Fine of Three Thousand Marks, which the Inhabitants of the County Palatine of *Chester*, paid at the Change of every Owner of the said Earldom, for the enjoying of their Liberties.

In a Writ of Right, that's termed a **Mise**, which in all other Actions is call'd an Issue; so that To joyn the *Mise* upon the *Meer*, is as much as to say, to joyn the *Mise* upon the *clear Right*, i. e. to joyn upon this Point, Whether has the more Right, the Tenant or Demandant.

Mises, are also taken for the Profits of Lands, sometimes for Taxes or Tallages, and sometimes for Expences or Costs.

Mise or **Mese**. See *Messuage*.

Mise-money, Money given by way of Composition or Agreement, to purchase any Liberty, &c.

Miser, (*Lat.*) a covetous Wretch.

Miserable, wretched, unfortunate, distressed, poor; sad, pitiful, paltry, base, niggardly.

Misatableness, Covetousness, Niggardliness; Stinginess.

Miserere, (i. e. have Mercy) the Title and first Word in *Latin* of the Fifty-first Psalm, usually call'd *The Psalm of Mercy*, and often presented by the Ordinary to such Malefactors as have the Benefit of the Clergy allow'd them.

Miserere mei a Name given to a most vehement Pain in the Guts, proceeding from an Inflammation, or from the twisting of them, or from the Peristaltick Motion inverted; It is otherwise call'd *Chordapilus* & *Volvulus*.

Misericordia, Mercy, Compassion. In a Law-Sense, it is an Arbitrary Amerciament or Fine impos'd on any Offender, and so call'd because it ought to be very moderate, and rather less than the Offence. Sometimes it signifies to be quit and discharged of all manner of Amerciaments, that one may fall into in the Forest.

Misericordia in Cibis & Potu, (in old Records) Over-commons, or any Portion of Victuals, given gratis to Religious Persons, above their ordinary Allowance.

Misericordia Moderata, See *Moderata Misericordia*.

Misericordia Regulares, certain set Allowances of such Over-commons, which were made in some Convents upon extraordinary Days.

Misery, Wretchedness, Misfortune, Trouble, sad Condition, Poverty, Want.

Misfeasants, (Law-Word) Misdeeds or Trespases, and *Misfeasor* a Trespasser.

To **Misinterpret**, to interpret ill, to give a wrong Sense of.

Misinterpretation, the Act of misinterpreting.

Miskening or **Miskonning**, (Law-Term) a varying, or changing one's Speech in Court.

Miskering or **Miskerisng**. See *Abiskerisng*.

Miskin, (old Word) a little Bag-pipe.

Misnomer, (Fr. Law-Term) the using of one Name or Term for another; a misnaming or miscalling.

Misogamist, (Gr.) a Marriage-hater.

Misogamy, a hating or despising of Marriage.

Misprision, (Fr. in Common Law) signifies a Neglect or Oversight; it is also us'd in some Statutes for a mistaking.

Misprision of Clerks, a Neglect or Default of Clerks in Writing, Engrossing or keeping Records, upon which Account no Process shall be made void or discontinued, but such Defaults are to be amended by the Justices of Assize.

Misprision of Felony, &c. is a light Account had of such a Crime, by not revealing it when we know it to be committed, or by letting any Person sent to Prison, even upon Suspicion of it, to go before he be indicted; which Offence is finable by the Justices before whom the Person is convicted.

Misprision of Treason, is likewise the Concealment, or not disclosing of known Treason, for which the Offender is to suffer Imprisonment, during the King's Pleasure; as also to lose his Goods, and the Profits of his Lands during his Life.

To **Misqueam**, (old Word) to displease.

To **Misrepresent**, not to represent fairly, to give a wrong or false Character of.

Misrepresentation, the Act of misrepresenting.

Misrule, Misgovernment, Disorder.

The **Lord** or **Master of Misrule**, the chief among the Revellers, the Manager of a Club at Merry-makings, the Ring-leader in a Disturbance.

Miss, a Title given to a young Gentlewoman; also a kept Mistress, a Lady of Pleasure, a Concubine.

Missal a Mass-book, a Book containing all the Ceremonies of the Popish Mass.

Mistatus, a Word us'd in Doomsday-Record for a Messenger.

Misteldine, **Misteltoe**, or **Mistleroe**, a kind of Shrub that grows on some Trees, as Oaks, Apple-trees, &c. of which it is reported, That Thrushes which have eat the Berries, if they roost all Night on the Tree, and dung upon it, they make Bird-lime: Whence the Proverb, *Turdus sibi malam cacat*, or *The Thrush shits her own Sorrow*.

Mislen-mast or **Miszen-mast**, a Mast, or round piece of Timber that stands in the Stern or back part of a Ship: Some great Ships require two such Masts, that which is next the Main-mast, being usually termed the *Main-misfen*, and the other standing near the

Poop, the *Bonaventure Misfen*: The Length of the Misfen-mast is half that of the Main-mast, or it is the same with the Height of the Main-top Mast from the Quarter-deck; and the Misfen-top Mast is half that.

But when the Word **Misfen** is us'd alone at Sea, the Mariners always mean the *Misfen-Sail*, and not the Mast; and the proper Terms of Art belonging thereto are as follows, *viz.* *Change the Misfen*, i. e. bring the Misfen-Yard over to the other Side of the Mast; *Peek the Misfen*, i. e. put the Misfen-Yard right up and down the Mast; *Set the Misfen*, i. e. set the Misfen-sail right as it ought to stand; *Spell the Misfen*, i. e. let go the Sheat, and withal peak up the Yard.

Mistle, (Lat.) a Dart or Arrow; any thing to be cast or thrown. In *Heraldry*, a Mixture of several Colours together.

Mission, a sending; as *The Mission of the Apostles*. It is also more especially taken for a Power given by the Pope to preach the Doctrine of the Roman Church in foreign Countries.

Missionaries or **Fathers of the Mission**, those Priests that have receiv'd such a Commission, and are sent abroad for that purpose.

Mistle or **Letter Mistle**, a Letter that is sent from one Person to another.

Misura, (in old Latin Records) a singing the Hymn called *Nunc dimittis*; and performing other Superstitious Ceremonies, to recommend and dismiss a dying Person.

Misurium or **Misorium**, a Platter or Dish for serving up Meat to Table.

Misere, (old Word) Need, Want.

To **Mis-time**, not to set a right time for a thing, to do it out of Season.

Mistle-bird, a kind of Thrush that feeds on Mistletoe.

Mistrial, (Law Word, an erroneous or false Tryal.

Misuser, an Abuse of Liberty, Privilege, or Benefit; as *he shall make Fine, or be fined for his Misuser*.

Miswoman, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for a lewd Woman or Whore.

Misy, (Syr.) a kind of Copper-Oar, resembling Gold, hard, and sparkling like a Star; which is found in *Egypt*, and the Island of *Cyprus*.

Mitre, an ancient small Coin, about a third part of our Farthing; also a little Worm breeding in Cheese, Meat, Corn, &c. Also the 24th part of a Grain in Weight. In Falconry, *Mites* are a kind of Vermine smaller than Lice, about the Heads and Necks of Hawks.

Mitella, (Lat.) a little Mitre, or Turbant: In *Surgery*, a Swath or Band to hold up the Arm when it is hurt or wounded.

Miter or **Mitre**, a kind of Crown or Cap, an Ornament which Popish Bishops and regular Abbots wear upon their Heads, when they walk or officiate in their Formalities. The Pope has four Miters of greater or lesser Value, according to the Solemnity of the Festivals which are to be celebrated.

Mithras, (Gr.) the chief Deity of the ancient *Persians*, commonly represented under the Figure of the Sun.

Mithras, a Stone of the Rose-colour, but changeable when set against the Sun.

Mithridate, a singular Confection or Preservative against Poison, made of several Ingredients; as Opium, Vipers-flesh, Squills, *Agarick*, &c. This Antidote is so call'd because the Receipt of it was first found amidst the Papers of *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, and carry'd to *Rome* by *Pompey*.

To **Mitigate**, (Lat.) to pacify or appease; to assuage, allay, or ease.

Mitigation, a mitigating, pacifying, or assuaging

ging; are mitting the Severity of a Decree or Punishment.

Mitrales Valvulae, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) are two Valves or Skins, at the Mouth of the Pulmonary Vein in the left Ventricle of the Heart, which serve to hinder the flowing back of the Blood brought thither towards the Lungs again; and are so call'd, because when join'd together they somewhat resemble a Miter.

Mitre. See *Miter*.

Mitred, that wears a Miter.

Mitred Abbots, those Governours of Monasteries or Religious Houles, that have obtained from the See of *Rome*, the Privilege of wearing the Miter, Ring, Gloves, and Crosier-staff of a Bishop.

Mitta or **Mitten**, an ancient Measure of ten Bushels.

Mittendo Manuscriptum pedis finis, (*Lat.*) a Judicial Writ, directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlain of the Exchequer, to search and convey the Foot of a Fine acknowledged before Justices in Eyre into the Common-Pleas.

Mittens, certain Winter-Gloves made of Woollen or Furrs, and usually worn by Country-People.

Mittimus, (*Lat.* i. e. we send) an Order or Warrant from a Justice of Peace for sending an Offender to a Goal or Prison: Also a Writ by which Records are remov'd from one Court to another.

Mittis, (*Gr.*) the gummy Wax with which a Bee-hive is first lin'd.

Mitta, (*Lat.* in Physical Compositions) the pulp or soft part of a Quince, boil'd up with Sugar to a thick Consistence.

To **Mix**, to mingle.

Miren, (Country-Word) a Dung-hill, or Heap of Dung.

Miriag, a foreign Weight, containing 10000 Drams of 8 to one Ounce, and 12 Ounces to a Pound.

Miron one of the Shelves that lie before the Isle of *Wight*; being a good Security to the Place against an Enemy, but very troublesome to the Sea-men.

A **Mixt** or **Mixt Body**, (in *Chymistry* and *Natural Philosophy*) is a Body not mixt or compounded by Art, but by Nature; such as Metals, Minerals, Plants, Living-creatures, &c.

Mixt Figures, in *Geometry*. See *Figures*.

Mixt Mathematicks. See *Mathematicks*.

Mixt Number, (in *Aritbm.*) one that is partly an Integer or Whole Number, and partly a Fraction; as $6\frac{1}{2}$, $8\frac{1}{3}$, $12\frac{1}{4}$ &c.

Mixt Reason or **Proportion**, is when the Summ of the *Antecedent* and *Consequent*, is compar'd with the Difference between the same *Antecedent* and *Consequent*.

Mixt Tithes, are Tithes of Butter, Cheese, Milk, &c. and of the Young of Cattel.

Mixtilio or **Mestilo**, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) Mung-Corn, Mixt-Corn, or Mallin.

Mixture, a mingling together, things mixed, a Compound. In a Physical Sense, several Ingredients or Drugs mixt in a Medicine.

Mizmor, (*Span.*) a Dungeon.

Mizzen-mast. See *Missen-mast*.

To **Mizzle**, to rain in small Drops.

Mna or **Mina**, (*Gr.*) an ancient Weight. The *Attick Mina* contain'd Twelve Ounces and a half; the *Roman* Twelve Ounces, and the *Alexandrian* Twenty Ounces; also a Pound in Money See *Mina*.

Mnemonic, Precepts or Rules, and Common Places to help the Memory.

Mnemosyne, Memory, or the Art of Memory.

Moab, (*Heb.* of the Father) *Lot's* Son by his Eldett Daughter; of whom the *Moabites* were descended.

Moat, a standing Pool or Pond, to keep Fish in; a Ditch, or great Trench of Water, encompassing

a Castle, or Dwelling-House. In *Fortification*, a Trench or Depth cut round a Town or Fort, the Dimensions of which often depend on the Nature of the Soil, accordingly as it is Marthy, or Rocky; but it ought to be so wide, that no Tree or Ladder can be laid over it, i. e. from 16 to 22 Fathom, and from 15 to 25 Foot deep.

Moat, a Ditch that has little or no Water, and which ought to be deeper than one that is full of Water; there is also usually another small Trench cut quite along the middle of it.

Flat-bottom'd Moat, is that which has no sloping; its Corners being somewhat rounded.

Lined Moat, is that whose Sides, viz. the *Scarp* and *Counter-scarp*, are both cas'd with a Wall of Mason's Work, lying in *Talus*, or a-slope.

Moat or **Pore**, a Body so small that it seems to be indivisible, such as play in the Beams of the Sun.

Mobb or **Mobble**, the giddy Multitude, tumultuous Rabble, or Dregs of the People.

Mobby, a certain Drink made of Potatoc-Roots; and much us'd in the Island of *Barbadoes*.

Mobility, (*Lat.*) Aptness to move, or to be moved; Moveableness.

Mochlia, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) a reducing of Bones put out of Joynt, to their Natural State.

Mochlion, a little Leaver, or Bolt.

To **Mock**, to scoff or laugh at; to flout; or jeer; to deceive.

Mocks, the Meshes of a Net.

Mock-Pistlet, a kind of Herb.

Mocking-bird, a sort of Bird in *Virginia*, which imitates the Notes of all it hears, and is counted one of the finest Singing-birds in the World.

Mockadoes or **Mockadoes**, a kind of Woollen Stuff, made in *England* and elsewhere.

Mockery, mocking, Jest, Banter.

Modality, (*Lat.*) a School-Term, signifying the manner of a thing in the Abstract, or the manner of existing.

Modder, (from the *Dutch* Word *Modde* or *Moddekin*, i. e. a Maid, or Virgin) a young Girl, or Wench.

Mode, (*Fr.*) Fashion, or Garb; Way, Manner.

Model, an Original Pattern, propos'd to be imitated: Also a Pattern or Platform, made of Wood, Stone, Metal, Plaster of *Paris*, or any other Materials, for the more exact carrying on of a greater Work; the Design or Shape of any thing in little.

Model, a Term in *Architecture*. See *Module*.

To **Model**, to frame according to a Model; to fashion.

Moderata Misericordia, a Writ in favour of one that is amerced or fin'd in a Country-Court, Court-Baron, or other Court not being of Record, for any Transgression or Offence, beyond the Quality of the Fault.

Moderate; temperate, sober, that does not exceed.

To **Moderate**, to qualify, temper or allay; to govern or set Bounds to, to keep within Compass; to lessen or abate Expences, &c.

Moderation. Ten perance, Prudence, Discretion; a Vertue that governs all the Passions.

Moderator, a discreet Governour, a Decider of any Controversy; the President of an Assembly, an Umpire at a Disputation in an University.

Modern, that is of late Time, or that has not been in Use till of late Ages; opposed to ancient; as *The ancient and modern Poets*.

Moderest, sober, grave, discreet in Behaviour; humble, bashful.

Moderesty, Sobriety, Discretion, Shamefastness; Bashfulness.

Modericum, a little Matter, a small Pittance.

Modification, a modifying, or qualifying; a setting a Measure or Limit to any thing.

To **Modify**, to moderate, to qualify, to limit or bound: In *Philosophy*, to give the Modality or manner of Existence.

Modillon or **Modillion**, (*Ital.*) a little Model or Measure: In *Architecture*, that Part which is often set under the Cornices, especially in the *Corinthian* and *Composite* Orders, and bears up the Projecture or Jutting out of the *Drip*. It is call'd the *little Model*, with respect to the greater, which is the Diameter of the Pillar: Also a Shouldering-piece or Bracket.

Modiolus, (*Lat.*) a little Bushel, a Bucket to draw Water out of a Well, or Pit: Also a Trepan, a Surgeon's Instrument, to cut out small Bones in great Bruises, Cuts, and Fractures of the Scull; the same as the *Trepan*; which See.

Modish, agreeable to the Mode or Fashion.

Modius, a Measure in use among the *Romans*, for all sorts of Grain, which contain'd about nine *English* Quarts: The Word is now taken for a Bushel, which is different according to the Custom of several Countries.

Modius Terræ vel Agri, a Word much us'd in the ancient Charters of the *British* Kings, which probably contain'd the same Quantity of Ground as with the *Romans*, viz. a hundred Foot long, and as many broad.

Modius Uini, a Hoghead, or Tierce of Wine.

Modo & Forma, are Words of Art in a Law-suit and Pleadings; particularly in the Defendant's Answer, when he denies himself to have done the thing laid to his Charge, *Modo & Forma declarata*, i. e. in manner and form, as it is declar'd.

Modulation, (in *Musick*) Tuning or Warbling, the carrying on a Song in the same Key, sometimes passing out of it, and then getting into it again; an agreeable Harmony.

Module or **Modul**, (in *Architect.*) a kind of Measure, the Diameter of the Bottom of a Pillar in each Order, by which its Length, &c. is measur'd, and which is usually divided into Sixty equal parts call'd *Minutes*, except in the *Dorick* and *Tuscan* Orders, where the Module is but half the Diameter. It is also divided into twelve equal Parts, and into Eighteen for the *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite* Orders.

Modus Decimandi, (*Lat.* in Common Law) is when Land, a Summ of Money, or yearly Pension is given to the Parson, &c. by Composition, as a Satisfaction for his Tithes in kind.

Modwall, a Bird that destroys Bees, a sort of Wood-pecker.

Mognions, (*Fr.*) Armour for the Shoulders.

Mogshade, (Country-Word) the Shadow of Trees, &c.

Mogul or **Great Mogul**, a *Mahometan* Prince, the most powerful in all the *Indies*, whose Dominions are very large and wealthy.

Mohair, a sort of Stuff made of Silk and Hair, and sometimes water'd.

Mosery, (*Fr.* Law-Word) the half of any thing.

Mougnon, the Stump of a Leg or Arm that is cut off; also Armour for the Arms.

Moss, a great Mule. See *Muleio*.

To **Moss**, to work with might and main, to drudge; also to dawb with Dirt.

Mosses, a kind of high-soled Shoes, worn in ancient Times by Kings and great Persons.

Motteau, (*Fr.*) the Sparrow, a Bird: In *Fortification*, a small flat Bastion, rais'd in the middle of an over long *Com. in.*, that has other Bastions at each end, which are not well defended by Reason of their Distance.

Motel, (*Sax.*) much.

Mokes, the Meshes of a Net.

Moky, (old Word) cloudy; as *Moky Weather*.

Mola, (*Lat.*) a Mill, a Grinder, or Jaw-tooth. In *Anatomy*, the Whirl-bone on the Top of the

Knee; otherwise call'd *Patella* and *Rosala*. Also the *Mole-bait*, a kind of Fish in the *Adriatick* Sea, to call'd as being like a Lump of Flesh.

Mola Carneæ, a Moon-calf, a piece of Flesh, or spongy Substance without Shape, often black like clotted Blood, and sometimes extreme hard, which breeding in the Womb, causes a Woman to teem with Child, and is brought forth instead of a real Birth.

Mola Salsa, (among the *Romans*) a kind of roast-ed Wheat, peel'd and soak'd in Water with Salt and Frankincense, in order to be sprinkled between the Horns of the Beast, before it was sacrific'd.

Molar, belonging to a Mill: Whence the *Molar Teeth*, i. e. those five outmost Teeth, on either Side of the Mouth, both above and beneath, which are commonly call'd *Grinders*, or *Cheek-teeth*.

Molares Lapides, Mill-stones.

Molasses. See *Molasses*.

Mole, a Rampart, Peer, or Fence, rais'd in a Harbour, to break the Force of the Waves; as the *Mole of Dunkirk, Tanger, &c.* Also a kind of Spot on the Skin, either plain or bunching out, such as happen to Children from the false Imaginations or Frights of their Mother.

Mole or **Moldwarp**, a little Creature that lives under Ground, and often throws up the Mould in small Heaps.

Molendinum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mill. *Molendinum ad Venum* or *Veneticum*, a Wind-mill. *Molendinum aquaticum*, a Water-mill. *Molendinum bladonicum*, *bladum*, or *de blado*, a Corn-mill. *Molendinum equestrum*, a Horse-mill. *Molendinum foliolicum* or *fullarium*, a Pulling-mill. *Molendinum molare*, a grinding or Grist-mill.

Molendum, Corn sent to a Mill, Grist.

To **Molest**, to disturb, trouble, vex, aggrieve, or disquiet.

Molestation, a molesting, vexing, or putting to Trouble.

Moline, (in *Heraldry*) a sort of Cross; as *The Field Azure, a Cross Moline Or.*

Molinists, the Followers of *Molina*, a *Spanish* Jesuit; who was Professour of Divinity at *Coimbra* in *Portugal*, and stood it out mainly against universal Grace; in which Point the Jesuits are the great Opposers of the *Jansenists*.

Molitura, **Multura**, or **Multura**, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) Molture or Toll paid for grinding in a Mill: It was also sometimes taken for Grist, or a Sack of Corn brought to the Mill to be ground.

Molitura Libera, free Grinding, or Liberty to make use of a Mill, without paying Toll; a Privilege which the Lord of a Manour generally reserv'd to his own Family.

Mollitum **Emplastrum**, a mollifying, oily Plaster.

Mollifera or **Emollifera**, mollifying or softening Medicines.

Mollification, a mollifying, making soft, or tender.

To **Mollify**, to soften, to make soft, tender and supple.

Mollock, (old Word) Dirt, Dung, Ordure.

Mollugo, (*Lat.*) a kind of Cleavers, an Herb.

Mollusca, a Nut with a soft Shell, a sort of Wallnut, or Filbert.

Molmutan or **Molmutine Laws**, the Laws of *Donwallo Molmutius*, sixteenth King of the *Britains*, who began his Reign 444 Years before the Birth of Christ.

Molneda or **Mulneda**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mill-pool, or Pond for driving a Mill.

Moloch, the God of the *Ammonites*, to whom they sacrific'd their Children in the Valley of *Tophet*, making them pass thro' the Fire: This Idol was made of

of Brass, having the Body of a Man, and the Head of a Calf.

Moloch, (*Gr.*) the great sort of Mallows, or Hollihocks.

Molochites, a kind of precious Stone, of a thick greenish Colour like Mallows.

Molopes, black and blue Spots, the Marks of Stripes or Blows; also red Spots in malignant and pestilential Fevers, like those which appear in the Skin after beating.

Molosses, or **Molasses**, the Refuse-Syrup, or Dregs in the boiling of Sugar.

Molossus, (*Gr.*) a Mastiff-Dog: Also a Foot in Greek and Latin Verse, consisting of three long Syllables; as, *Venatrix*, both so call'd from *Molossia*, a Country of *Epirus* in *Greece*.

Molten, melted, or cast; as, *The molten Calf*; *molten Grease*, a Disease in Horses.

Molva, (*Lat.*) Ling, a sort of Sea-fish.

Molp, (*Gr.*) Hermal, or wild Rue, an Herb; also a kind of Garlick.

Molybdæna, a Vein of Lead and Silver together; also a sort of Litharge or Scum, that sticks to the Melting-Furnaces; also the greater Arse-smart, an Herb.

Molybdtis, the Spume or Foam of Silver got out of Lead.

Molyssis. See *Miasma*.

Mome, a meer Drone, a dull blockish Fellow, that has no Life in him.

Moment (*Lat.*) an Instant, the least Part of Time that can be assign'd: Also, Weight, Force, Importance, Concern.

In *Mathematicks*, **Moments** are such indeterminate and uncertain Parts of Quantity, as are supposed to be in a perpetual Flux, *i. e.* either continually increasing or decreasing; the former being termed *Affirmative* or *Positive Moments*, and the latter *Negative* or *Subtractible* ones.

In *Natural Philosophy*, **Moments** are taken for the Quantities of Motion in any moving Body, and sometimes simply for the Motion it self, which is defin'd to be the *Vis insita*, or Power by which any moving Bodies do continually change their Places.

Momentary, or **Momentary**, that lasts as it were but a Moment; that is of a very short Continuance.

Momus, (*Gr.*) a certain Deity among the Ancients, who made it his whole Business to controll and carp at all the other Gods: Whence the Word is commonly taken for a Fault-finder, one that snarls at every thing, and is pleas'd with nothing.

Monachal, belonging to Monks, Monkish.

Monachism, the State or Condition of Monks.

Monades, a Term in *Arithmetick*, the same as *Digits*; which see.

Monarch, an absolute Prince that rules alone.

Monarchical, belonging to a Monarch, or Monarchy.

Monarchy, the Government of a State by a single Person, Kingly Government.

Monastery, a Convent, or Cloister; a College of Monks or Nuns.

Monastical, or **Monastick**, belonging to Monks, or Monasteries; as, *Monastick Discipline*, *Monastick Life*, &c.

Mond, or **Monde**, (*Fr.*) the World, the Universe; Men, Mankind, Folks.

Mons, or **Mound**, a Golden Globe, being one of the Ensigns of an Emperor, who challenges a kind of Right to the whole World.

Monday, the second Day of the Week, so call'd from its being dedicated to the Moon, which our *Saxon* Ancestors us'd to worship on that Day.

Mouton, (*Lat.*) the Chough, Daw, or Jackdaw, a Bird.

Moueta, Money, or Coin, the Stamp of Money; or the Place where it is coined.

Monetarium, (*Law-Term*) the Right and Propriety of minting, or coining Money.

Monetales Tertumbit. See *Triumviri Monetales*; **Monetarius**, a Moneyer; a Maker, or Coiner of Money.

Money, a Piece of Metal, stamp'd with the Effigies and Arms of a Prince or State, which renders it current and authentick to pass at a common Rate, for things of different Value.

Moneywort, otherwise call'd Herb Two-pence, an Herb of a cold, dry, and binding Quality. See *Nummularia*.

Moneys, Mint-men in the Tower of London; some of whom are employ'd in sheering and forging the Money, some in beating it broad, others in rounding it, and others in stamping or coining it. Also Bankers that make it their Trade to deal in Monies upon Return.

Monger, a kind of Fisher-boat.

Monger, or **Manger**, a *Saxon* Word, anciently us'd for a Merchant, and now for a Mark of several Merchantable Trades; as a *Cheese-monger*, *Falt-monger*, *Iron-monger*, *Wood-monger*, &c.

Mongrel, a Creature got by two kinds: Also a Person that is born of Parents of several Countries.

Monition, (*Lat.*) an admonishing; or giving warning; especially a Warning given by Ecclesiastical Authority, to a Clerk to reform his Manners; upon Intimation of his scandalous Life.

Monitor, or **Monitor**; an Advertiser, or Remembrancer; an Admonisher, or Adviser; an Observer of Manners in a School.

Monitory, belonging to Admonition, that serves to admonish, advertise, or warn; as, *Monitory Dreams and Visions*.

Monitory Letters, Letters from an Ecclesiastical Judge, upon Information of Scandals and Abuses; within Cognizance of his Court.

Monk, one that lives in common in a Monastery or Cloister, under a Vow, to observe the Rules establish'd by the Founder, to wear the peculiar Habit of the Order, &c.

Monkish, a sort of *Indian* Fish, flat like a Skate, and so call'd, because its Figure resembles a Monk's Cow, or Hood.

Monks clothes, a certain kind of coarse Cloth, mention'd in *Stat. 20. H. 6.*

Monks-hood, a sort of Flower, which some take to be the same with the Helmet-flower.

Monks-hubard, a kind of Plant.

Monks-seam, (among Sailers) a particular way of sewing the Selvidge of Sails together, when the Edges of one are laid over those of the other, and so sew'd on both Sides, to make them more strong and lasting.

Monkery, the Profession; Temper, or Humour of Monks.

Monoceros, an Unicorn, or Beast, having but one Horn: Also the Saw-fish.

Monochord, an Instrument, made use of by the Ancients, to determine the Proportion of Sounds; but some apply the Name to a Musical Instrument, that has only one single String; as the *Trumpet-marine*.

Monochromaton, a kind of Picture, all of one Colour, without Mixture.

Monocolon, the Gut, otherwise call'd *Cacum Intestinum*.

Monogamy, single Marriage, a having but one Wife; or one Husband; and no more all the time of Life.

Monogram, a Cipher, or Character, consisting of one or more Letters, interwoven together, which was formerly the Abbreviation of a Name, and

serv'd for a Seal: Also a Sentence in one Line, or an Epigram in one Verse

Monogramma Pictura, a Picture only drawn in Lines, without Colours.

Monohemera, Diseases that are cur'd in one Day.

Monologue, an Act in a Stage-Play, in which only one Actor speaks.

Monomachy, a fighting of one Couple only hand to hand, a single Combat or Duel.

Monomial, (in *Algebra*) a Magnitude or Quantity of one Name, or of one single Term.

Monopocia, a sharp Pain in the Head, affecting one single Place.

Monopetalous Plants, (among *Herbalists*) such whose Flowers are all in one continu'd Leaf, and fall off all together; tho' sometimes cut or divided a little way into many seeming *Petala*, or *Leaves*; as, *Borage*, *Bugloss*, &c.

Monopolist, or **Monopolizer**, one that monopolizes or engrosses all the Trade to him.

Monopoly, (*i. e.* a selling alone) when one or more Persons engross any saleable Commodity into his, or their own Hands, so that none else can gain by them: In a Law-sense, a Grant from the King or Queen to any Person or Persons, for the sole buying, selling, working, or using of any thing.

Monopteron, (in *Architect.*) a sort of round Temple, whose Roof was only supported by Pillars; so call'd, from its having but one Wing or Isle.

Monoptoton, (in *Grammar*) a Noun that has but one Case; as, *Diis* in the Genitive, *Incultu* in the Ablative; &c.

Monopyrenous Fruit, (among *Herbalists*) such Fruit of a Plant, as contains in it only one Kernel, or Seed.

Monopistichia, Epigrams, consisting only of one single Verse; as, *Pauper videri Conna vult, & est pauper.*

Monosyllable, a Word that has but one Syllable.

Monochelites, a Sect of Hereticks, who held, That there was but one Will in *Christ*, and first appear'd A. C. 640.

Monotriptych, (in *Architect.*) the Space of one *Triglyph*, between two Pillars, or two Pillasters.

Mont, (*Lat.*) a Mountain, Mount, or Hill.

Monts Veneris, the upper Part of a Woman's Privities: In *Palmistry*, the Knob at the Root of the Fore-finger. See *Tubercula*.

Monsoon, or **Monsoon**, a constant Wind in the *East-Indies*, that blows three Months together one Way, and the next three Months the other Way.

Monster, a mis-shapen Living Creature, that degenerates from the right and natural Disposition of its Parts, according to its Kind; any thing that is against, or beside the common Course of Nature: In a figurative Sense it is said, *A Monster of Cruelty or Avarice: The giddy Rabble is a Monster with many Heads, &c.*

Monstrans de Droit, (*Fr. i. e.* the shewing of Right) a Suit in *Chancery*, for the Subject to be restor'd to Lands and Tenements which he shews to be his Right, tho' found by Office in the Possession of another lately deceas'd; by which Office the Queen is entitled to a Chattel, Freehold, or Inheritance in the said Land.

Monstrans de Faits ou Records, a shewing of Deeds or Records; which is thus: When an Action of Debt is brought upon a Bond or Obligation, after the Plaintiff has declar'd, he ought to shew the said Obligation; and so it is of *Records*.

Monstracrum, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies for the Tenants in *Ancient Demesne*, directed to the Lord, or to the Sheriff, and requiring him to forbear distraining them, for any Toll or Imposition, contrary to their Liberty or Privilege.

Monstrous, or **Monstrousness**, a being monstrous, or beyond the ordinary Course of Nature.

Monstrous, belonging to, or like a Monster; prodigious, excessive.

Mont, (*Fr.*) a Mount, or Hill.

Mont-Bagnote, or **Dost of the Invulnerable** (a Term in the Art of War) an Eminence, or Rising-ground, chosen out of Cannon-shot of the Place besieged, where curious Persons place themselves, to see an Attack, and the manner of the Siege, out of Danger.

Montanists, a Sect of Hereticks, so call'd from their first Ring-leader *Montanus*: They held, That the Holy Ghost was not given to the Apostles, but to themselves.

Montefiasco, a sort of rich Wine, made at *Montefiasco*, a small City of *Italy* in *St. Peter's* Patrimony.

Montero, (*Span.*) a kind of Cap, us'd by Hunters, Horsemen, Seamen.

Monteth, a scallop'd Bason to cool Glasses in.

Month, the Space of 28 Days, in which Time the Moon compleats her Course: There are four sorts of Months, *viz.* I. *A Month of Apparition*, or *Illumination*, *i. e.* the Space of 26 Days, and 12 Hours, during which the Moon appears; the other 3 Days being taken away, in which it is darken'd by the Sun. II. *A Medical*, or *Decretorial Month*, which is likewise the Space of 26 Days and 12 Hours. III. *A Month of Consecration*, or *Progression*, or a *Synodical Month*, *i. e.* the Space between one Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun and another, being somewhat above 29 Days and a half. IV. *A Month of Peregation*, or *Periodical Month*, *i. e.* the Space of the Moon's Course from any one Point of the *Zodiack*, to the same again; being 27 Days, 7 Hours, and 45 Minutes.

The **Month** is also distinguish'd into *Astronomical*, and *Civil*.

The **Astronomical Month**, or the **Synodical Solar Month**, is precisely the 12th Part of a Year, or the time the Sun takes up in passing thro' one of the Signs of the *Zodiack*, usually accounted to consist of about 30 Days, 10 Hours and a half.

The **Civil Month**, is that which is suited to the different Customs of particular Nations and People, every one in their Way; some using the Lunar, and others the Solar Months.

Philosophical Month, (among *Chymists*) is the Space of forty Days, and as many Nights.

Montifringilla, (*Lat.*) the Bramble, Brambling, or Brier-finch, a Bird.

Monument, a Memorial for After-ages, a Tomb, Statue, Pillar, &c. rais'd in Memory of some famous Person, or Action; as,

The **Monument**, a stately Pillar, built not far from *London-Bridge*, in Remembrance of that dreadful Fire which happen'd Sept. 2. 1666, and laid in Ashes 13000 Houses, near the Place where it first began: This Pillar is of the *Doric* Order, 202 Foot high from the Level of the Ground, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of solid *Portland* Stone; having a fair Stair-case in the middle of black Marble, and an Iron Balcony on the Top. The Pedestal is 21 Foot square, and 40 Foot high; the Front of it being curiously adorn'd with ingenious Emblems in *Basso Relievo*.

Mood, Humour, Temper, Disposition; as, *To be in a good Mood*.

Moods, (in *Grammatic*) determine the Significations of Verbs, with respect to the Manner and Circumstances of what is affirm'd, being four in Number, *viz.* the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Potential*, and the *Infinitive*, whereo some add the *Optative* and the *Subjunctive*, which are in effect the same as the Potential, only distinguish'd by particular Conjunctions.

The **Moods**, in *Logick*, are the Universal Affirmative, the Universal Negative, the Particular Affirmative, and the Particular Negative.

In *Musick*, **Moods**, signifie certain Proportions of the Time, or Measure of Notes, and were formerly four in Number, *viz.* *The Perfect of the More*, *The Perfect of the Less*, *The Imperfect of the More*, and *The Imperfect of the Less*. These Moods are now altogether out of Use, except the last, being the same with that which we call *The Common Mood*; in which a *Large* contains two *Longs*, four *Breves*, eight *Semi-breves*, sixteen *Minims*, thirty-two *Crotchets*, sixty-four *Quavers*, &c.

Among the Ancient *Greeks*, there were also five other **Moods**, termed *Tones* or *Tunes* by the *Latins*; the Use of which was to shew in what Key a Song was set, and how the different Keys had relation one to another: These sorts of Moods were distinguish'd by the Names of the several Provinces of *Greece*, where they were first invented; as the *Doric*, *Lydian*, *Ionick*, *Phrygian*, and *Aelick*; some being proper for grave Musick, others for warlike Tunes, and others for more light and soft Airs: All which See under those respective Articles.

Moon, one of the seven Planets, and the nearest to the Earth; which goes round the Zodiack in 27 Days, 7 Hours, and 41 Minutes, but does not overtake the Sun in less than 29 Days, 12 Hours, and 44 Minutes.

Moon-calf, a false Conception.

Moon-eyed or **Dial-eyed**, that can see better at Night, than by Day.

Moon-fern, a sort of Shrub.

Moon-wort, a small Herb, but of great Virtue for curing Wounds, Fractures, Bruises, Ruptures, and Cancers of the Breast.

Moor, in old Time, signify'd a Heath, or barren Tract of Ground; but it is now commonly taken for a Marsh, or Fen.

Moor or **Black-moor**, a Native of *Mauritania*, in *Africa*.

To **Moore**, (in Sea-Language) to lay out the Anchors of a Ship, so as is most fit, and safest for her Riding in any Place.

To **Moore a-cross**, is to lay out one Anchor on one Side, or a-thwart of a River, and another on the other Side, right against it; so as both Cables may bear together, as well for Tide of Ebb, as at Flood.

To **Moore a-longst**, is to lay an Anchor right in the middle of the Stream, and another right a-head of the Ship, when there is Danger of driving a-shore.

To **Moore a-Probiss**, is to have an Anchor in the River, and a Hawser a-shore; in which Case, the Ship is said to be moored with her Head a-shore.

To **Moore Water-hot**, is to moor quartering between the two first Ways, as being neither a-cross nor a-longst the Tide, but betwixt both.

Mooring for East, West, South-East, &c. is when in any Place of Riding, the Master or his Mates observe which Way, and upon what Point of the Compass the Wind or Sea is likeliest to endanger the Ship most, and there they lay out an Anchor.

Moor, a Name given to the Bailiffs of the Lord of a Manour in the *Isle of Man*, who summon the Courts for the several *Sheadings*; every Moor having the like Office with our Bailiff of the Hundred.

Moor-hen, a Water-fowl, otherwise call'd a Coot.

Moor-head, a Copper-cap, tinn'd on the inside, and made like a Head, to be set over the Chimney of a Reverberating Furnace: Also the Head of a Copper or Glass-still, which is luted on the Body, having a Beak, Nose, or Pipe, to let the raised Spirit run down into the Receiver.

Moose, a Beast common in *New England*, and other Parts of *America*: It is as big as an Ox, slow of Foot, and headed like a Buck, with a Broad Beam, sometimes two Yards wide.

Moot, an Exercise, or arguing of Cases, which young Students in the Law, perform at appointed Times, the better to enable them for Practice, and the Defence of Clients Causes; from the *Saxon* Word *Gemote*, *i. e.* a Meeting together.

Bailiff or **Surbepoy** of the **Moots**, an Officer chosen every Year by the Bench, to appoint the Moot-men for the Inns of Chancery, and to keep Account of the Performance of Exercises, both there and in the House.

Moot-hall, the Place where Moot-Cases were anciently argu'd.

Moot-house Court, the Hundred-Court of *Bingham* in *Nottinghamshire* is so call'd, and the Place where it stands *Moot-house Pit*.

Moot-men or **Mooters**, Students at Law, who argue Reader's Cases, call'd also Moot-Cases, in the Houses of Chancery, and after seven or eight Years Study, are chosen Utter-Barristers.

To **Blow a Moot** (at the fall of a Deer) a Phrase us'd among Hunters.

Moota Canum, (in old *La. Records*) a Pack of Dogs.

Mooted (in *Heraldry*) Trees torn up by the Roots are said to be *mooted*.

To **Mope**, to become stupid, or sottish.

Mora, the *Italian* Play of Love with the Fingers: In old Records, a moorish or boggy Ground.

Mora musca, a watery or boggy Moor, such as in *Lancashire* are call'd *Mosses*.

Moral, belonging to Manners, or Civility.

Moral Quantity. See *Quantity*.

Moral, as *The Moral of a Fable*, *i. e.* the Application of it to Mens Lives and Manners.

Morals, the Doctrine of Manners, *Moral Philosophy*.

Moralist, one skill'd in Morality.

Morality, moral Principles, or Sense.

To **Moralize**, to give the moral Sense of, to talk Morals, to make moral Reflections.

Moratur or **Demoratur in Lege**, (*Lat.*) a Law-Phrase, signifying as much as *He demurs upon the Point*; because the Party does not go forward in Pleading, but rests upon the Judgment of the Court, who take time to argue and advise thereupon.

Morass, a moorish Ground; a Marsh, Fen, or Bog.

Morbifick, that Causes Diseases, or Sickness; as *Morbifick Humours*.

Morbili, (*Lat.*) the Meazles, red Spots which proceed from an Infection in the Blood. They neither swell nor run with Matter, yet differ only in Degree from the Small-Pox.

Morbus, a Disease, Sickness, or Distemper; such an Indisposition of Body, as renders it unfit for the Performance of natural Actions.

Morbus Comitialis, the Falling-Sickness, so nam'd, because when in the Assemblies of the People of *Rome*, call'd *Comitia*, any fell into it, the Assembly presently broke up.

Morbus Gallicus, the *French Pox*. See *Lues Venerea*.

Morbus Regius, the Jaundice. See *Jaundice & Icterus*.

Morbus Uernaculus. See *Endemial Disease*.

Morbus Virgineus. See *Chlorostis*.

Mordacity, a biting or gnawing Quality; Sharpness or Bitterness of Speech.

Mordetai. (*Heb.* bitter) *Esther's* Guardian, who being advanc'd by King *Ahasuerus*, brought about the Deliverance of his Country-men the *Jews*.

Mozel or **Petty Mozel**, an Herb, otherwise call'd *Garden-Night-thade*.

Mozes or **Mours**, a Word us'd in the Northern Parts of *England* for high and open Places; in other Parts, it is taken for low and boggy Grounds.

Mozek-Wozk; (in Carving or Painting) a kind of Antick Work, after the manner of the *Moors*, consisting of several Pieces, in which there is no perfect Figure, but a wild Resemblance of Men, Birds, Beasts, Trees, &c. intermingled together.

Mozetum, (*Lat.*) a sort of Drink made of Mulberries, and other Ingredients, good to prevent a false Conception, and to strengthen a true one.

Mozet, the lesser Puffin, a kind of Water-fowl.

Mozgan, a proper Name of Men, signifying a Sea-man in the ancient *British* Tongue.

Mozglay, (old Word) a mortal or deadly Sword.

Mozia, (*Gr.*) Folly: Among *Physicians*, it is taken for Stupidity or Dulness; a failing in the Judgment and Understanding.

† **Mozigerous**, obedient, dutiful, complaisant.

Mozil, (*Fr.*) the smallest and most delicious kind of red Mushroom.

Mozinellus, (*Lat.*) the Dotterel, a Bird.

Mozion or **Mozant**, (*Ital.*) a kind of Steel-cap or Head-piece formerly in use.

Mozisco, (*Span.*) a Moor: Also a sort of Dance, which seems to be the same with that which the *Greeks* call'd *Pyrrhica*, and we commonly term it a *Morris-dance*.

Mozking, (among *Hunters*) a Deer, or other wild Beatt, that dies by Mischance or Sicknes.

Mozling or **Mozling**, the Wooll that is taken from the Skin of a Dead Sheep.

Mozmyra or **Mozmyrus**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Sea-fish of divers Colours.

Mozocco, one of the Kingdoms of *Barbary* in *Africa*.

Mozochrus, (*Lat.*) white Marking-stone, a Stone us'd by *Painters* and *Mathematicians* to draw white Lines.

Mozococks, a kind of Strawberry; a Fruit peculiar to *Virginia* and *Mary-land*.

Mozose, (*Lat.*) dogged, surly, peevish, testy, froward.

Mozosity or **Mozosities**, Peevishness, Frowardness, Waywardness.

Mozpza, a Disease. See *Alphau*.

Mozpzo, a kind of white Scurf upon the Body, from the *French* Word *Mort-feu*, i. e. dead Fire; because it looks like the white Sparks that fall from a Brand extinguished.

Mozpznus, (*Gr.*) a sort of Eagle, living chiefly about Fens and Lakes.

Mozpzo, the Crab-louse; an Insect.

Moztal. See *Bitter-sweet*.

Mozris. See *Maurice*.

Mozris-dance, (q. d. *Moorish* Dance) a kind of antick Dance, commonly perform'd by five Men and a Boy dress'd in a Girl's Habit, who is call'd the *Maid Marrion*, and has his Head gaily trimm'd up.

Mozse, a Sea-Ox, a Creature that lives both on Land and Water, as big as an Ox, tho' in shape rather resembling a Lion: They have Teeth like Elephants, of as large a Size, and as good Ivory; and their Paunches serve to make Train-oil; their Skin is twice as thick as a Bull's, and short-haired, like that of a Seal.

Mozsus, (*Lat.*) a Bite, a Stinging.

Mozsus canis rabidi, a Frenzy caus'd by the bite of a mad Dog.

Mozsus Diaboli, Devils-bit; an Herb.

Mozsus Gallinæ, th: Herb Hen-bit, or Chick-weed.

Mozsus Ranz, the lesser sort of Water-lilly; a Flower.

Mozt, (*Fr.*) Death or Deccase.

Mozt d'Ancestoz. See *Assise of Mort d'Ancestoz*.

Moztal, (*Lat.*) liable to Death; perishable, dead-ly, or bringing Death: Also great, bitter, cruel.

Moztal Wound. See *Wound*.

Moztality, the State, Condition, or Nature of Things subject to Death: Also the Destruction and Havock made by the Plague, or pestilential Diseases: great Sicknes, sudden Death.

Moztat, a Vessel in which things are pounded.

Moztar or **Moztar-piece**, a sort of thick short Cannon of a very large Bore, which is usually charg'd with Bombs, Carcasses, or Stones, and mount-ed upon a low Carriage, whose Wheels are each of one Piece.

Moztar or **Mozter**, Lime and Sand mixt together, to be us'd in Building: Also a kind of Lamp, or Wax-taper.

Moztarium, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mortar, Taper, or Light set in Churches, to burn over the Graves or Shrines of the Dead.

Moztgage, (*Fr. i. e.* dead Pledge) a Pawn of Lands, Tenements, or Goods, laid or bound for Money borrow'd, to be the Creditor's for ever, if the Money be not repaid at the time agreed upon.

Tenant in Moztgage. See *Tenant*.

Moztgagee, the Party to whom any thing is mortgaged.

Moztgagee, he or she that has made a Mortgage to another.

Mozth, (*Sax.*) Murder. *Mozthlaga*, a Murderer, or Man-slayer.

Moztification, a mortifying or making Dead; the Trouble and Vexation that befalls a Man, when disappointed of his Hopes, or upon some unexpected cross Accident: In *Divinity*, an humbling or bringing down the Flesh, by Fasting or Prayer: In *Surgery*, a loss of the Native Heat, and of Sense, not only in the Skin, Flesh, Nerves and Arteries; but also in the very Bones. See *Sphacelus*. In *Chymistry*, it is an Alteration of the Figure of Metals, Minerals, &c.

To **Moztify**, to make dead, subdue or conquer, in speaking of the Passions; to humble or keep low, to vex or trouble. Among *Chymists*, to change the outward Form or Shape of a Mixt Body; as when Quick-silver, or any other Metal, is dissolved in an acid Menstruum: Sometimes also Spirits are said to be *mortify'd*, when they are mingled with such Things as destroy their Strength, or hinder their Operation.

To **Moztify Flesh**, (in *Cookery*) to make it grow tender; to keep it till it has a Hogoe.

Moztise, (in *Carpenters* Work) a fastening of one piece of Timber into another; or rather the Hole, which is cut in one piece of Wood or Rafter, to hold the Tenon of another.

Moztling. See *Morling*.

Moztmain, (*Fr. i. e.* dead Hand) a Law-Term, signifying an Alienation, or making over of Lands or Tenements, to any Guild, Corporation, or Fraternity, and their Successours, with the License of the King, and the Lord of the Manour.

Moztrel, (in old Records) a Més of Milk and Bread, such as was allow'd to poor People in Hospitals.

Moztuary, (*Lat.*) a Gift left by a Man at his Death; to the Parson of the Parish, to make amends for Tithes not duely paid in his Life-time: Sometimes it is also taken for such a Gift made to the Lord of the Fee. These *Mortuaries* were formerly payable in Beatts, but by *Stat. 21 H. 8.* a certain Rate is set for the Payment of them in Money; neither are they due but in some particular Places.

Moztruum Caput, (i. e. dead Head) a Chymical Term, for the more gross and earthy Substance that is left of any Mixt Body, when the Moisture is drawn out by Distillation.

Mozum a Mulberry; Also a little soft Swelling under the Eye-lids.

Mozus, a Mulberry-tree, the Leaves of which are much us'd to nourish Silk-worms, and the Fruit for several Distempers.

Mozsaical, belonging to *Moses*; as *The Mozsaical Law*.

Mozsaick Work, a kind of curious Work made

of

of little square Stones, like Dies of all Colours, artificially set together with fine Cement upon a Wall or Floor, so as to represent an admirable Variety of Knots, Flowers, and other Devices. This sort of Work was much in Use among the ancient Romans for Pavements, and is still to be seen in some Churches, particularly that of St. Mark at Venice. See *Musæa*.

Moschata Pux, or **Moschocaryon**, (*Gr.*) Nutmeg, an *Indian Spice*.

Moschelum, a Composition of Musk and Oil.

Moschetto, a kind of stinging Gnat; very troublesome in the *West-Indies*.

Moscheuron, a Rose, that has a Smell like Musk.

Moschus, Musk, a sort of Perfume, or the little Beatt, like a Goat, in which it is bred.

Mosco, the chief City of *Muscovy*, and of the *Russian Empire*.

Moses, (*Heb.* drawn up) the Son of *Annam*, the most ancient of all Writers, both Sacred and Profane; by whom God deliver'd the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*, and gave them the old Law.

Mosque or **Moschee**, a Temple, or Church, among the *Turks*, where they exercise their false Worship.

Moss, a kind of Down, that sticks to the Trunks and Branches of several Trees. It grows more especially upon Cedars, Aspens, Oaks, and Fir-trees; as also upon Stones about Springs, &c. Also a kind of fine Sugar-work, made by Confectioners, in Imitation of Moss.

Moss-troopers, a sort of Rebels in the Northern Parts of *Scotland*, that live by Robbery and Spoil, like the *Tories* in *Ireland*, or the *Banditti* in *Italy*.

Mosses, moorish, or boggy Places; so call'd in *Lancashire*.

Mossy, full of Moss, or Down.

Mosstick or **Mall-stick**, a round Stick about a Yard long, which a Painter leans upon when he is at Work.

Mot, a certain Note, which Huntsmen wind on their Horn.

Mota, (in old *Latin* Records) a Castle, or Fort; as *Turris de London*, & *Mota de Windsor*.

Motacilla, the Washer, or Water-Wagtail; a Bird.

Mote or **Mota**, (*Sax.*) an Assembly, or Meeting, a Court of Judicature; as *Mota de Hereford*, i. e. the Court or Pleas of the County of *Hereford*; whence *Birghmote*, *Swainmote*, &c. which See.

Moteer, (in ancient Deeds) a customary Service or Payment at the Mote, or Court of the Lord of a Manour.

Motet, (*Fr.*) a sort of Musical Composure, a Stanza, or Staff of a Song; also a short Poem.

Moth, a sort of Fly that eats Cloaths.

Moth-wullen, an Herb, otherwise call'd *Wool-blade*, *Torch-weed*, *High-taper*, and *Long-weed*.

Moth-wort or **Mug-wort**, an Herb.

Mother, a Woman that has brought forth a Child; also the Womb in which the Child is form'd, or a Disease in that Part; also the Dregs of Ale, Beer, Oil, &c.

Mother of Pearl, the Shell that contains the Pearl-fish.

Mother of Time, a kind of Herb.

Mother-Tongues, such Languages as seem to have no Dependance upon, Derivation from, or Relation one to another.

Mother-wort, an Herb, of a cleansing and binding Quality.

Motion, (*Lat.*) the Act of a Natural Body that moves, or stirs it self: Also Will or Accord, Disposition or Inclination, Overture or Proposal, Instance

or Request. In *Philosophy*, Motion is defin'd to be a Continual or Successive Mutation, or Change of Place, and may be consider'd either Absolutely or Relatively.

Absolute Motion, is the Change of the *Absolute* Place of any moving Body, so that its Swiftness will be measur'd by the Quantity of the *Absolute Space*, which the Moveable has run through.

Relative Motion, is a Change of the *Relative*, *Common*, or *Ordinary* Place of the moving Body, and has its Swiftness counted or measur'd by the Quantity of *Relative Space*, which the Moveable runs over.

Motion of the Apogee, (in the *Ptolemaick* System) is an Arch of the *Zodiack* of the *Primum Mobile*, comprehended between the Line of the Apogee, and the Beginning of the Sign *Aries*.

Motion compounded. See *Composition of Motion*.

Motions of an Army, (in the Art of War) are the several Marches, and Counter-marches it makes, the changing of its Posts for better Ground, to force an Enemy to battel, or to avoid it, &c.

To **Motion** a thing, to propose it.

Motive, that serves for, or causes Motion; as *The motive Faculty*.

A **Motive**, an Inducement, a moving or forcible Argument or Reason.

Motley, mixt; as *A motly Colour*.

Motus, (*Lat.* in *Anatomy*) the third pair of Nerves, that moves the Eye.

Motus, (*Gr.*) Lint, or Linnen teaz'd like Wooll, to be put into a Wound.

Motto, (*Ital.*) the Words or short Sentence, engrav'd about an Emblem, or Device.

Motus, (*Lat.*) Motion, Moving.

Motus Peristalticus. See *Peristaltick Motion*.

To **Mouth**, (old Word) to eat up.

To **Moue**, (*Lat.*) to stir, to stir up, or egg on; to induce or persuade, to affect or work upon.

Movable, that may be moved, that varies in Time.

Movable Feasts, those Festivals observed amongst us, which happen always on the same Day of the Week, but vary in the Day of the Month; as, The first Sunday in *Lent*, *Easter-day*, *Holy-Thurs-day*, *Whit-Sunday*, &c. Whereas the *Immovable Feasts*, are those, which varying in the Day of the Week, constantly fall on the same Day of the Month; as *Christmas-day*, *Candlemas-day*, our *Lady-Day*, *Michaelmas-Day*, &c.

Movable Signs, (in *Astrol.*) the same as *Cardinal*, viz. *Aries*, *Cancer*, *Libra*, and *Capricorn*; so call'd, because they make the Changes of the Seasons in Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

Movables or **Movable Goods**, Personal Goods, or Estate.

Movement, Motion, Moving, particularly in Dancing, &c. Among *Mechanicks*, it is taken for all those Parts of a Watch, Clock, or any curious Device of the like Nature, that are in Motion; and which by such Motion carry on the Design; or answer the end of the Instrument.

Motent or **Mobet**, that which moves, or gives Motion.

Mougnon. See *Moignon*.

Mould, a Form in which any thing is cast; the Dent in the upper Part of the Head; also Earth mixt with Dung.

Mouldable, that may be put into a Mould, of Shape.

To **Moulder** or **Moulder away**, to fall to Dust, to consume, waste away, or decay.

Moulding, (in *Architecture*) an Ornament; either of Stone or Wood; also that Part which bears up an Arch.

Moulinet, (*Fr.*) a Mill to coin Money with, a Hand-mill, a Turn-stile. In *Mechanicks*, a Roller, which being cross'd with two Leavers, is usually apply'd to Cranes, Capstans, and other Engines, to draw Cords, and heave up Stones, Timber, &c. Also a kind of Turn-stile, or Wooden Cross, which turns upon a Stake, fixt upright in the Ground, and is usually plac'd in Passages, especially near the Out-works of fortify'd Places, on the Side of the Barriers; thro' which People pass on Foot.

Moult, (old Word) a Mow or Heap of Corn, Hay, &c.

To **Moult** or **Moulter**, to cast, or shed the Feathers, as Birds do.

Mound, a Hedge or Bank, a Rampart or Fence. In *Heraldry*, a Ball or Globe with a Cross upon it, such as Sovereign Princes are usually represented with in Statues or Pictures, holding it in their Left Hand, as a Scepter is put into their Right. See *Mond*.

To **Mound**, to secure with a Mound, to fence about.

Mounsoon, the *Monsoon*.

Mount, a Mountain, or Hill; a piece of Ground, or Walk, raised on the Side of a Garden, above the Level of the rest of the Plott. Also a Term in *Fortification*, the same as *Cavalier*; which See.

Mount of Blaster of Paris, the Quantity of Three thousand Pound-Weight.

To **Mount**, to go, or get up.

To **Mount the Guard**, (in the Art of War) is to go on that Duty. To *Mount a Breach*, to run up it in Assault.

To **Mount a Piece**, (in *Gunnery*) to set it on the Carriage, or to lay its Mouth higher.

Mountain, a vast Heap of Earth, rais'd to a great Height, above the ordinary Level of the Ground.

Mountain of Piety, a certain Stock or Bank of Money, which us'd to be rais'd out of voluntary Contributions, and treasur'd up to be lent upon Occasion to poor People, who were ruin'd by the Usury or Exortion of the *Jews*.

Mountainer, one that lives on the Mountains; a High-lander.

Mountainous, full of Mountains; hilly.

Mountebank, a juggling Pretender to Physick, or one that buys Drugs of Apothecaries, and by extremely crying up their Virtues, sells them for choice Medicines: They are so call'd from the *Italian* Word *Montimbanco*, because they usually mount, or get up on some high Bench or Stage, to shew themselves to the People.

Mountie or **Montee**, (in old Records) an Alarm to go mount, or go upon some speedy warlike Expedition.

Mourning of the Chine, a Disease in Horses, which makes Ulcers in the Liver; so that the foul Vapours rising from the Sore, corrupt the Heart, and cause Death.

Mournful. See *Murnival*.

Mouse, a well known little Creature. See *Mus*.

Mouse-ear, an Herb of a binding, cleansing, and strengthening Quality.

Mouse-tail, a sort of Herb.

Mousquetaire, (*Fr.*) a Foot-Soldier, armed with a Musket: a Musketeer. *Mousquetaires* are also certain Troops of Horse, that belong to the *French* King's House-hold. See *Musketeer*.

Mousteron, a kind of white Mushroom.

Mouth, a part of the Body of a Living Creature. In *Geography*, the *Mouth* of a River or Haven, is the Place where it empties it self, or runs into the Sea.

Mow, a Pile, Stack, or Heap of Corn, or Hay.

Mowtee. See *Mounsee*.

Moxa, a certain Down, that grows upon the

Leaves of the Herb Mug-wort, usually brought from *Japan* and *China*.

Muchatum, (*Lat.* among *Apothecaries*) an Infusion of Roses by it self, or, as others say, the Infusion boil'd up to a Syrup with Sugar.

Mucilage, a kind of slimy Juice drawn out of Seeds, Gums, Roots, &c. with Water.

Mucilaginous, full of Slime, or Snivel; as *Mucilaginous Matter*.

Mucilaginous Glands, (in *Anat.*) certain Glandules or Kernels, plac'd on the Skin that lies over the Joynts; their Use being to separate a kind of slimy Matter, which serves to make the Joynts supple and slippery, so as to be moved with the greatest Ease imaginable.

To **Mucker**, to hoard up.

† **Mucosity**, Sliminess, or any slimy Substance.

Muco, (*Lat.*) the Snot-fish, a Sea-fish, so call'd from the Slime it casts out of his Mouth.

Mucro, the Point of a Sword, or other Weapon.

Mucro Cordis, (in *Anat.*) the lower pointed end of the Heart.

Mucronated, that terminates, or ends in a Point, like that of a Sword.

Mucronatum Os or **Ensisiformis Cartilago**, the lowest Part of the Breast-bone, pointed like a Sword.

Mucus, Snot or Snivel, a thick slimy Excrement, that flows from the Papillary Processes to the Nostrils and Palate.

Mucus Intestinum, the Slime of the Guts, a sort of clammy Matter that issues from the Glandules or Kernels, whereby those Entrails are defended from any sharp and hard things that may pass thro' them.

To **Muddle**, to rout with the Bill, as Geese and Ducks do; also to make drowsy, and unfit for Business, as they are who take too large a Morning-Draught in strong Liquors.

Mudereses, (among the *Turks*) certain Readers in every Mosque or Stall, that teach Scholars the Publick Service, and instruct them in all Duties belonging to the Church; being paid for their Pains, out of the Revenues of their Mosques or Churches.

Mue or **Mew**, a kind of Cage or Coop, where Hawks are kept when they moult, or change their Feathers. See *Mews*.

Muffle, (among *Chymists*) the Cover of a Vessel call'd a Test or Coppel, which is put over it, when set on the Fire.

Muffler, a Piece of Cloth, to be ty'd about the Chin.

Multri, the chief Priest among the *Turks*, who is appointed by the Grand Seignior, or Emperour himself.

Mug, a kind of little earthen Pot, to drink out of.

Mug-wort, an Herb, which being carry'd about a Man, is laid to take away Weariness: It is good for Wounds, and Fits of the Mother.

Muggers or **Mugwets**, part of the Entrails of Neat Cattel, or of Beasts of the Forest, as Deer, &c. See *Gather-bag*.

Muggletonians, a new blasphemous Sect, which began in *England* about *A. D.* 1657. and is now almost extinguish'd: They took Name from their Ring-leader *Muggleton*, a Journey-man Taylor, who set up for a great Prophet, together with one *Reeve*, pretending they had absolute Power to save and damn whom they pleas'd.

Muhammed. See *Mahomet*.

Mulatto, (*Span.*) one whose Father is a Black-m. or or *Indian*, and his Mother of another Nation; or whose Mother is a Negro, and his Father of another Country.

Mulberry-tree, a sort of Fruit-tree. See *Morus*.
Muilt,

Multa, (*Lat.*) a Penalty, or Fine of Money, set upon one; especially such Fines as a Company of Merchants has Power to lay on Ships or Goods belonging to their Members, in order to raise Money for their Use, for Maintenance of Consuls, making Presents to foreign Princes, &c.

Mule, a Beast of Carriage, ingender'd between an Ais and a Mare, or between a Stone-horse and a She-ais.

Mule-fern, a sort of Herb.

Muletter, a Mule-driver.

Muleto, (*Ital.*) a Beast call'd a *Moil*, or great Mule, made use of in some Parts, for the carrying of Sumpters.

Muliebria, (*Lat.*) Womens privy Parts; also their Monthly Courses.

Mulier, a Woman, a married Woman, a Wife. In Common Law, it is taken for a Child lawfully begotten; as if a Man have a Son by a Woman before Marriage, and afterwards marrying her, he begets another Son; this second Son is call'd *Mulier*, i. e. born of a Lawful Mother, and shall be Heir to his Father, being prefer'd before his elder Brother born out of Matrimony. In this Case the proper Terms are *Bastard eigne*, i. e. elder, and *Mulier puisme*, i. e. younger.

Multeratus filius, a lawful Son, begotten of a lawful Wife, and oppos'd to a Natural Son, or Bastard.

Mulietry, the State or Condition of a *Mulier*, or lawful Issue.

Multo de fimo, (in ancient Deeds) a Cart-load or Heap of Dung, to be spread upon Land.

To **Mull Wine**, to burn and season it with Spice, Sugar, &c.

Mullein, a sort of Herb.

Muller or **Molat**, the upper Stone, with which Painters grind their Colours; from the *Latin* Word *Molere* to grind.

Mullet, a Fish, otherwise call'd a Barbel: In *Heraldry*, a Figure like a Star with five Points, being the Difference or distinguishing Mark for the third Brother, or House; but it is also often born for Coat-Armour; as *Ruby on a chief Pearl, two Mullets Diamond*.

In *Surgery*, **Mullet**, is a Sort of small Instrument somewhat like a pair of Pincers, to pick any offensive thing out of the Eye, or any other part of the Body, that has but a narrow Passage.

Mullo or **Mulle**, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) a Cock of Grails, or Hay; whence in old *English* a *Moult*, and now a *Mow* of Hay or Corn.

Mullock, (Country-Word) Dirt, or Rubbish.

Mullus, (*Lat.*) the Barbel; a Fish.

Mulo-medicina, Medicine for Cattel, the Art and Mystery of a Mule-Doctor, or Farrier.

Mulle, Wine mingled, and boil'd up with Honey.

Multa or **Multura Episcopi**, a Fine formerly given to the King, that the Bishop might be empower'd to make his last Will and Testament, to have the proving of other Mens, and the granting of Administrations.

Multangled or **Multangular Figure**, (in *Geom.*) a Figure that has many Angles and Sides.

+ **Multifarious**, that is of divers or sundry sorts.

Multiformity, a being of many Forms or Shapes.

Multilateral Figures, (in *Geom.*) those that have many, or more than four Sides.

Multinomial Quantities, (in *Algebra*) Quantities compos'd of many Names, or Parts. See *Polygonomial Root*.

Multipeda, (*Lat.*) the Sow, or Wood-louse, an Insect. so call'd from its great Number of Feet.

Multiple Proportion, (in *Arithm.*) is when the Antecedent being divided by the Consequent, the Quotient is more than Unity: Thus 15 is in Multiple Proportion to 5, because being divided by 5, it gives 3 for the Quotient.

Multiple Super-particular Proportion, is when one Number or Quantity contains another, more than once; and such an *Aliquot* Part more.

Multiple Super-partient Proportion, is when one Number or Quantity contains another several times, and some Parts of it besides.

Multiplex, is a greater Number that contains a less, a certain Number of Times without any Remainder: Thus 12 is the Multiplee of 3, because it contains it exactly four times.

Multiplicable or **Multiplicable**, that may be multiplied.

Multiplicand, that Number which is propos'd to be multiplied by another.

Multiplication, the Act of multiplying or encreasing. Also the third Rule in *Arithmetick*, which serves instead of a manifold Addition; wherein there are two Numbers given, *viz.* one to be multiply'd, call'd the *Multiplicand*, and the other that by which it is to be multiply'd, termed the *Multiplicator*, in order to find out or produce a fourth nam'd the *Product*; which shall contain either of the Numbers given, as often as the other contains 1 or Unity: Multiplication may be either Single or Compound.

Single Multiplication, is when the Numbers given, consist each of them of one only Figure; as if 4 were to be multiply'd by 3, 9 by 6, &c.

Compound Multiplication, is when either one or both the Numbers given, consist of more Figures than one; as if 134 were to be multiply'd by 2, or 1232 by 23, &c.

In *Geometry*, **Multiplicator**, changes the *Species*, or Kind: Thus a Right-line multiply'd by a Right-line, produces a Rectangle, or Plane; and that Rectangle, multiply'd again by another Line, produces a Solid.

Multiplication of Gold or Silver, the Art of encreasing those Metals, which in the Time of King *Henry IV.* was presum'd possible to be effected by Means of Elixirs, or other Chymical Compositions, and therefore forbidden to be put in Practice, under Pain of being liable to the Punishment of Felony, by a Statute made in the fifth Year of his Reign.

Multiplicator or **Multiplexer**, (in *Arithm.*) the Number multiplying, or that by which another Number is multiply'd.

Multiplicity, a being manifold, much Variety, a great deal; as *To have a Multiplicity of Business*.

To **Multiply**, to encrease the Number of a Thing; to be so encreased, or to grow more: In *Arithmetick*, to proceed according to the Rule of Multiplication.

Multisiliqueous Plants: See *Corniculate Plants*.

Multitude, a great Company or Number of Persons or Things. The *Multitude*, the Mobb, or Crowd of common People.

Multo, **Murilo**, or **Murto**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mutton, or Weather-Sheep.

A **Multo fortiori** or **A Minori ad Majus**, an Argument often us'd by *Littleton*, the famous Lawyer, and thus fram'd: *If it be so in a Feoffment passing a new Right, much more is it for the restoring of an ancient Right, &c.*

Multones Auri, certain pieces of Gold-coin, so call'd, from their being stamp'd on one Side, with the Figure of a Sheep, or Lamb: This Coin was common in *France*, and sometimes current in *England*.

Multura or **Molitura**, (in ancient Writers) the Multure, Toll, or Fee, that a Miller takes for the grinding of Corn.

Multura Episcopi. See *Multa*.

Mulus, a Mule, a Beast of Carriage.

Mum, a sort of thick Drink, first made of Wheat,

Wheat, and other Ingredients, at *Brunswick* in *Germany*.

To **Mumble**, to mutter or growl, to chew, or eat unwardly.

Mummer, (*Fr.*) a Masker, or mute Person in *Malcarade*.

Mummery, masking, or mascarading, Buffoonry.

Mumming, as *To go a mumming*, or *masking to a Ball*.

Mummy, a natural Mixture of Bitumen and Pitch, gliding from the Mountains of *Arabia*, and other Eastern Countries: Also the Substance of dead Bodies anciently imbalm'd, with Myrrh, Aloes, and other Spices, and brought out of *Egypt* for Rarities: These Mummies are much us'd in Physick, both inwardly and outwardly; being good against Bruises, Spitting of Blood, &c.

To **Beat one to Mummy**, to bruise him all over.

To **Mump**, to bite the Lip like a Rabbit, to disappoint; to beg, to sponge upon.

Pumps, a kind of Quinsy, or Swelling of the Chaps.

Muncerians, a sort of Anabaptists that made a great Inturrection in *Germany*, so call'd from their Ring-leader *Muncer*.

To **Munch**, to chew.

Mundane, (*Lat.*) belonging to the World; Worldly; as *Mundane Pleasures*.

Mundbrech, (*Sax. Law-Term*) a Breach of the King's Peace, or, as some say, an Infringement of Privileges: Also a breaking of Inclosures or Fences, such as in many Parts of *England* are call'd *Mounds*.

Mundification, (*Lat.*) a making clean, purging, or purifying.

Mundificative or **Mundatory Medicines**, (*in Surgery*) Medicines that are proper for the cleansing of Ulcers.

To **Mundify**, to cleanse, or purify.

Municipes, (*Lat.*) One of a Town, whose Inhabitants were free of the City of *Rome*, and had a Right to the Offices and Privileges there.

Municipal, belonging to such a Town, or Corporation: The Word is also now us'd to signify, that belongs to the State or Community of any free City or Town; as *Municipal Laws*, i. e. such Laws as a free Town or City enjoys.

Municipalia Sacra, such Rites or Ceremonies in worshipping the Heathen Gods, as were customary in any Corporation, before it was infranchis'd, or admitted to the Privileges of the City of *Rome*.

Municipium, any City, or Town Corporate, that enjoy'd some or all the Privileges and Liberties belonging to the City of *Rome*, and yet still had particular Laws and Customs of their own to be govern'd by.

Munificence, Liberality, Bountifulness.

Munificent, liberal, bountiful, free of Gift.

Muniment, properly signifies any Fortification, or Military Defence: In a Law-Sense, *Muniments* are authentick Deeds and Writings, by which a Man is enabled to defend or maintain the Title to his Lands or Estate.

Muniment-House, a particular Apartment in Cathedrals, Collegiate, Churches, Castles, &c. for the keeping of their respective Seals, Charters, Evidences, &c.

Munition, a Fortification, or Bulwark: Also the same as Ammunition.

Munition-Ships, such Vessels as are employ'd to carry Ammunition, &c. and to tend upon a Fleet of Men of War.

Mur or **Murth**, a Pose, or great Cold.

Murana, (*Lat.*) the *Murena*, a kind of Lamprey; a Fish.

Murage, a Toll, or Tax, rais'd for the building or repairing of Publick Walls; also a Liberty granted to a Town by the King, for collecting Money towards the walling of the Same.

Mural, belonging to a Wall; as a *Mural Crown*, a kind of Crown, which among the ancient *Romans*, was given to him who first scal'd the Walls of an Enemy's City, or enter'd by the Breach: This Crown was of Gold, or Silver, with Battlements of Walls round about, in the Form of Beams.

Murder, (*Sax. in Common Law*) is a wilful and felonious killing of another, upon premeditated Malice, whether secretly or openly, *English* man or Foreigner, living under the King's Protection.

Murderer, one that has committed Murder.

Murderers or **Murdering-Pieces**, small Cannon, either of Brats or Iron, having a Chamber or Charge, consisting of Nails, old Iron, &c. put in at their Breech. They are chiefly us'd in the Fore-castle, Halt-Deck, or Steerage of a Ship, to clear the Decks, when boarded by an Enemy, and such Shot is call'd a *Murdering-Shot*.

Murdering-Battery. See *Battery de Rebus*.

Murderous, inclined to commit Murder, bloody-minded, cruel.

To **Mure up**, (*Lat.*) to wall up; as *To mure up a Door, Window, &c. i. e.* to stop it up with Bricks, Stones, &c.

Murers, two ancient Officers in the City of *Chester*, chosen every Year out of the chief Aldermen, to see that the City-Walls be kept in good Repair; for the maintaining of which, they receive several Tolls and Customs.

Murex, (*Lat.*) a kind of Shell-fish, with the liquor of which, a purple Die was anciently made; also the purple Colour it self.

Muriel, a Christian Name of Women, from the Greek Word *Myron*, i. e. sweet Ointment.

Murtagoin, a sort of stinging Fly, that annoys the *Caribbee* Islands in *America*.

Muring, (*in Architect.*) the raising of Walls.

Murmur, (*Lat.*) a buzzing, or humming Noise, such as is made by several Persons talking together, at the same time: Also the purling of Brooks and Streams.

To **Murmur**, to grumble, mumble, or mutter, to repine.

Murnibal, a Quaternary, or four Cards of the same Suit, especially at the Game call'd *Gluck*, i. e. all Aces, all Kings, or the like.

Murr-bird, a sort of Bird.

Mustrain, a Rot, or wasting Disease among Cattel.

Mustrain-grass, a kind of Herb.

Murrey-colour, a dark brown or dun Colour.

Mustrion, a Steel Head-piece. See *Morion*.

Mus, (*Lat.*) a Mouse. *Mus Araneus*, the *Shrew-Mouse*.

Mus Doregicus, a kind of Mouse peculiar to *Norway*, which sometimes falling from the Clouds in vast Numbers, make a great Havock of the Corn, and other Fruits of the Earth.

Musath Cassa, a certain Chest in the Temple of *Jerusalem*, into which Kings us'd to cast their Offerings.

Musahib Allah, (i. e. a Talker with God) a Name by which the *Turks* call *Moses*.

Musaph, a Book that contains the Laws of the *Turks*.

Musca, (*Lat.*) the Fly, an Insect.

Musca Caput, a Term in *Anatomy*: See *Musophalum*.

Muscadel or **Muscadine**, a sort of rich Wine, brought from the Island of *Candy*, having a sweet Scent like Musk.

Muscadine,

Muscadine, a kind of Grape; also a sort of Sugar-Work made by Confectioners.

Muscat, a delicious Grape, of a rich musked Taste.

Muschero or **Moschetto**, a kind of Insect, somewhat resembling a Goat; which is very common and troublesome in many parts of *Africa* and *America*, as also in the hottest Countries of *Asia*.

Muscipera, (*Lat.*) the Gnat-Snapper, a Bird.

Muscle, a known Shell fish. In *Anatomy*, a Part of the Animal Body, made of Fibres, Flesh, &c. which is the chief Instrument of voluntary Motion; and consists of a Head, Belly, and Tail: The *Head* of a Muscle, is its Beginning, always fixt to the most firm Part; the *Belly* being its middle Part, is swell'd or stretch'd out in all Motion; and the *Tail* is the other Extreme or End, which is fasten'd into the Part to be moved.

Muscle-Veins, two Veins, *viz.* the Upper and the Lower; the former arising from the Muscles of the Neck, and the latter from the Upper Muscles of the Breasts.

Musdrob-Glass. See *Selenitis*.

Muscular, belonging to the Muscles.

Musculosa Expanso. See *Myodes Pterygma*.

Musculus, belonging to, or full of Muscles.

Musculus, Fibrous, or **Fistulous Flesh**, such as is the Substance of the Heart and other Muscles.

Musculus, (*Lat.*) a little Mouse, the Muscelfish; also a Muscle in the Body of a Living-Creature.

Musculus Stapedis, a Muscle of the Ear, which takes its Rise from a bony Pipe in the *Oss. Petrosum*, and is inserted to the Head of the little Bone call'd *Stapes*.

Musculus Tauricus. See *Tibialis Posticus*.

Muscus, Moss that grows upon Trees, Walls, Rocks, the Banks of Rivers, &c.

Muse, as *To be in a Muse*, *i. e.* to be in a brown Study, or in a Melancholy Fit.

Muse or **Muset**, (a Term in Hunting) the Place thro' which a Hare goes to Relie^e.

To muse upon, to pause, study, or think upon a Matter.

Musea, **Musia**, or **Musiba**, curious Pavements of Mosaic Work; so call'd, because ingenious Devices were usually attributed to the Muses, and in regard that the Muses and Sciences were represented in them.

Musen, (among Hunters) is when a Stag or Male Deer calls his Head.

Muses, (*Gr.*) the nine Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Mnemosyne*, accounted the Goddesses of Musick and Poetry, as also Patronesses of the other Liberal Arts and Sciences: Their Names are *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Euterpe*, *Melpomene*, *Polyhymnia*, *Terpsichore*, *Thalia* and *Urania*; which see in their proper Places.

Museum, a Study, or Library; also a College, or Publick Place for the Resort of Learned Men.

The **Museum** or **Ashmole's Museum**, a neat Building in the City of *Oxford*, the lower part of which is a Chymical Laboratory, and the upper a Repository of Natural and Artificial Rarities, founded by *Eliaz Ashmole*, Esq;

Mushroom, a spongy Substance, that grows up of it self without sowing, and in a little time; of which there are several sorts, much us'd in Cookery for exquisite Ragoes.

Musical, belonging to Musick.

Musician, one well skill'd in, or that professes the Science of Musick.

Musick, one of the seven Liberal Sciences, and a Branch of the *Mathematicks*; having for its Object discreet Quantity or Number, tho' not considering

it in the Abstract like *Arithmetick*, but with Respect to Time and Sound, in order to make a delightful Harmony; also the Harmony it self that is so made. This Science is also *Theoretical* and *Practical*.

Theoretical Musick, is that which searches into the Nature and Properties of Concords and Discords, and explains the Proportions between them by Numbers.

Practical Musick, shews the manner of composing all sorts of Tunes or Airs, with the Art of Singing, and playing on all sorts of Musical Instruments.

Musing, a pausing, or thinking upon. Among Hunters, the passing of a Hare thro' a Hedge.

Musiba. See *Musca*.

Musk, a kind of Perfume, bred in the Bladder of a certain Beast, much like a small Deer, but having Hair of a darker Colour, and no Horns: It resembles a Lump of clotted Bloud, about the bigness of an Egg, and is also found in some other *Indian* Beasts.

Musk-Wear, a sort of Pear; a Fruit.

Musk-Rats, *American* Rats, that live in Borroughs like Rabbits, and have the Scent of Musk, by which means they are easily discover'd, but their Smell is said to cause Melancholy.

Musk-Rose, a Flower.

Musk-turbans, a kind of Herb.

Musket, (*Fr.*) the Tassel, or Male of a Sparrow-hawk; a Bird of Prey: Also the commonest and most convenient sort of Fire-arm, us'd in War: They are to carry a Ball of about an Ounce Weight, and all to be made to the same Bore, lest they should prove useless, by not fitting the Bullet.

Musket-Baskets, (in *Fortif.*) are Baskets about a Foot and a half high, eight or ten Inches Diameter at bottom, and one Foot at top; so that being fill'd with Earth, there is Room to lay a Musket between them at bottom: They are usually set on low Breast-works, or upon those that are beaten down; that the Men may shelter themselves, and fire upon the Enemy.

Musketeer, a Soldier, arm'd with a Musket. In *France*, there are two Companies, or rather Troops, call'd *Musquetaires du Roy*, or Musketeers of the King's House-hold; consisting all of Gentlemen admirably well mounted, who serve either a-foot, or on Horse-back, and shew their Valour in all desperate Enterprizes.

Musketoen, a Blunderbus, or short Gun, with a very large Bore, to carry several Musket or Pistol-bullets; being proper to fire amidst a Crowd, or to keep a Pass.

Muskin, a Bird, otherwise call'd a Tit-mouse.

Muslin. See *Musselin*.

Musmon, or **Musmon**, (*Gr.*) a sort of Ram in *Spain* and *Corfica*, that bore a Gat's Hair, instead of Wooll; a Mongrel Creature, ingender'd of a Ram and a She-Goat; also a kind of Ass, Mule, or cut Horse.

Musquash, a Beast common in *New England*, and some other Parts of *America*, resembling a Beaver in Shape, but not so big. The Male has two Stones, which smell like Musk, and never lose their Scent, if the Beast be kill'd in Winter.

Musquages, a kind of Root in *Virginia* and *Maryland*; with the Juice of which, affording a pleasant Colour, the *Indians* paint their Mats and Targets.

Musroll, the Nose-band of a Horse-bridle.

Musg, Scramble; as *To make a Musg*, *i. e.* to throw things up and down in a Crowd, to make People scramble for them.

Musla, (in old *Latin* Records) a Moss, or marshy Ground.

Mullack, a kind of Drink, much in Use among the *Chin-ees*.

Mullacus, a sort of Water-rat or Musk-rat, in *Virginia*, which smells very strong of that Perfume.

Mullain or **Mullin**, (*Fr.*) a fine sort of Linnen-cloth made of Cotton.

† **Mullation**, (*Lat.*) a muttering, or speaking between the Teeth.

Mullman or **Musulman**, (*Arab.*) faithful in Religion, a Title which the *Turks* and *Mahometans* take to themselves.

Mull, (*Lat.*) sweet Wine, newly press'd from the Grape, before it has work'd.

Mustache or **Mustachia**, the Beard of the upper Lip, a Whisker; from the *Greek Word Mystax*, of the same Signification.

Mustacia, (*Lat.*) a sort of great Laurel, with a great flagging, whitish Leaf.

Mustaphis, certain Prophets, or learned Men, among the *Turks*.

Mustela, (*Lat.*) the Weasel, a little Beast: Also the Eel-powt, a Fish.

Muster, (in warlike Affairs) a Review of Military Forces, in order to take an Account of their Numbers, and the Condition they are in, with their Arms and Accoutrements.

Muster of Peacocks, (among *Fowlers*) a Flock of that sort of Fowl.

Muster-Master General. See *Commissary General of Musters*, and *Master of the King's Musters*.

Muster-Rolls, the Rolls or Lists of Soldiers found in every Company, Troop, or Regiment, by which they are paid, and the Strength of the Army is known.

To **Muster**, to review, or take a Review of such Forces; also to gather together, to shew, or make a Shew of.

Muta Canum, (in ancient *Latin Deeds*) a Kennel of Hounds, or Hunting-dogs.

Muta Regia, the *Mews* near *Charing-Cross*, *London*, now the King's Stables, but formerly the Falconry, or Place where the King's Hawks were kept.

Mutability or **Mutableness**, Changeableness, Inconstancy.

Mutable, changeable, subject to Change, inconstant.

Mutare, (*Lat.*) to change, to exchange. In old Records, to mew up Hawks in the time of their moulting, or casting their Feathers.

Mutation, Change, Alteration.

Mute, dumb, speechless; as *He is as mute as a Fish*; also not pronounced, in speaking of a Letter of the Alphabet.

Mute Letters, (in *Grammar*) are *b, c, d, g, h, k, p, q, t*; so call'd, because they have no sound, without the Help of a Vowel.

Mute Signs, (in *Astrol.*) are those Signs which take Name from Creatures that have no Voice; as *Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces*; so that in Nativities, when the *Significators* are therein, they spoil, or cause some Impediment in the Native's Speech.

To stand **Mute**, (*Law-Phrase*) is when a Prisoner arraign'd at the Bar, refuses to plead to his Indictment; or does not answer directly, or will not put himself upon the Inquest, to be try'd by God and the Country.

In Hunting, Hounds are said To run **Mute**, when they run along without making any Cry.

Mute, Dung, especially of Birds: In ancient Records, a Kennel or Cry of Hounds.

To **Mute**, to dung, or make Dung, as a Hawk does.

Mutes, (among the *Turks*) certain dumb Persons that are kept in the Grand Seignior's *Serraglio*, and serve as Executioners to strange Offenders.

To **Mutilate**, to maim, or mangle, to curtail.

Mutilated Degrees, (in *Astrol.*) are certain Degrees in several Signs, which threaten the Native that has them ascending, with Lameness, Halting, Deafness, or some inseparable Defect in some eminent Member. See *Azimene*.

Mutilation, the Act of mutilating, maiming, or curtailing.

Mutineer, (*Fr.*) one that has been engag'd in a Mutiny; a factious or seditious Person.

Mutinous, apt to revolt, rebellious, seditious, factious.

Mutiny, Revolt from lawful Authority, Seditious, Headstrongness.

To **Mutiny**, to raise a Mutiny, to raise up in Arms.

To **Mutter**, to speak confusedly between the Teeth.

Muttons, a Plant peculiar to *Virginia* and *Mary-land*, of which the Native *Indians* make Bread.

Mutual, (*Lat.*) alike on both Sides, making equal Returns, interchangeable; as *Mutual Love*, or *Friendship*; To give mutual Aid one to another, &c.

Murulus or **Mutilus**, (in *Architect.*) a Stay cut of Stone or Timber, to bear up the Summer or other Part; in *Masonry*, 'tis call'd a *Corbel*, and in Timber-Work a *Bracket*: Also a sort of square Modillion set under the Cornice of the *Doric* Order.

Muzroll. See *Muzroll*.

Muzzle, the Snout of certain Beasts, particularly of an Ox, Lion, Tiger, &c. Also a Halter to tie about the Nose of a Horse, or Mule; also the Mouth of a Gun.

Muzzle-Ring, (in *Gunnery*) the great Circle which encompasses and strengthens the Muzzle, or Mouth of a Cannon.

Myacantha, (*Gr.*) the Herb Butchers-broom.

Myagros, an Herb, with a Stalk like Fennel, and Leaves like Madder; Camemeline.

Myar, a kind of Shell-fish, like the Purple-fish; a Limpin, or Muscle.

Myremarias or **Myretias**, an Earth-quake, with a hollow bellowing Noise.

Myretes, Mushrooms.

Myretes, the Nostrils, which receive phlegmatick Humours that distill from the Brain, thro' the Papillary Processes.

Myterismus, a disdainful Gibe or Scoff. In *Rhetorick*, a more close kind of Sarcasm or Taunt.

Mydosis, Corruption or Rottenness, proceeding from too much Moisture.

Mydriasis, a too great widening of the Pupil or Apple of the Eye, which makes the Sight dim, by letting in too much Light.

Myelos, Marrow of the Bones, or of the Brain.

Mygale, the Field-mouse, or Shrew-mouse.

Myinda, the Play call'd Hoodman blind, Blind-hob, or Blind-mans-buff.

Mylo, a Mill, the lower Mill-stone. In *Anatomy*, the Whirl bone of the Knee; also a Moon-calf, or false Conception.

Myloctos, a kind of Worm, breeding in Mills.

Myloglossum, (in *Anat.*) a pair of Muscles, which arise on the Back-side of the Grinding-teeth, and are let into the Ligament of the Tongue; their Use being to turn the Tongue upwards.

Mylophosdeus, a Muscle that takes up all that Space, which is between the lower Jaw, and the Bone call'd *Os Hyodes*, which it moves together with the Tongue, and *Larynx* upwards, forwards, and to each Side.

Myllwell, a sort of Cod, or Salt-Fish:

Myopia, the falling off of the Hairs of the Eye-lids; also Medicines against the falling off of Hair.

Myrica, (*Sax.*) a Nun, or veiled Virgin: Whence our *Minnekin Lass*, *To go a Mincing*, &c.

Myrocephalon, the falling of a small Portion of the Coat of the *Uvula*, or Palate of the Mouth; so call'd, from its resembling the Head of a Fly.

Myodes *Platyema* or *Musculosa Expansio*, a broad muscular Opening in the Neck, which proceeds there from a kind of fat Membrane, or Skin.

Myogale. See *Mygale*.

Myologia, a Description of the Muscles of the Body of a Living-creature.

Myoponos, an Herb that kills Mice.

Myopia or **Myopiastis**, a Dimness or Confusion of Sight, in beholding distant Objects, and yet a Clearness of it, in viewing things near at Hand; Purblindness.

Myops, One that is purblind, or near-sighted.

Myosora or **Myosotis**, the Herb Mouse-ear, or Blood-strange.

Myrath, an *Arabick* Word, of the same Signification with *Epigastrium*; which See.

Myratopium, an Ointment, to take away Weirnets.

Myrapium, the Musk-Pear; a Fruit.

Myriad, the Number of Ten Thousand.

Myrica or **Myrtis**, a low Shrub, call'd Tamarisk.

Myrinus, the Male Lamprey, a Fish.

Myrtin, the same as the *Tympanum*, or Drum of the Ear.

Myriophylon, the Herb Milfoil, or Yarrow.

Myristica *Nux*, Nutmeg, a kind of Spice.

Myrmecias, a precious Stone, with little Knots like Warts.

Myrmecion, a sort of Spider: Also a kind of Wart, breeding in the Palm of the Hand, or in the Sole of the Foot.

Myrmecites, a Stone, having in it the Figure of an Emmet, or Pismire.

Myrmecoto, a little Creature, that preys upon Ants or Pismires.

Myrmidons, a certain People of *Thessaly*, who went under the Conduct of *Achilles* to the Wars of *Troy*.

Myrobalans, a Medicinal Fruit, resembling the *Egyptian* Dates, of which there are five sorts, *viz.* *Bellerick*, *Chebulis*, *Citrine*, *Emblis*, and *Indian*, all of a purging and binding Quality.

Myrobalanum, a Fruit, call'd by Apothecaries *Myrobalan* *Ben*, or the Nut of *Egypt*, about the Bigness of a Filberd; the Kernel of which yields an Oil us'd in precious Ointments.

Myrobalan, a sort of Plum. See *Mirobolan*.

Myropola, a Seller of sweet Oils, Ointments, or Perfumes.

Myrrh, a Gum that drops from a Tree in *Arabia*, of the same Name, about five Cubits high: It is oily, transparent, of a greenish Colour, and bitter Taste; and of good Use in Physick, against several Diseases.

Myrrhine, belonging to, or made of Myrrh.

Myrrhis, Mock-Chervil, an Herb like Hemlock; some call it Kecke; or Ass-parley.

Myrrites, a precious Stone, having the Colour of Myrrh, and the Smell of sweet Ointment.

Myrtis, the Myrtle-Tree. See *Myrtus*.

Myrdneum, wild Fennel, an Herb.

Myrdites, a precious Stone, having the Colour of Honey, and the Smell of Myrtle; also an Herb, a kind of Spurge.

Myrtites, Wine made with Myrtle-berries infused.

Myrtus, the Myrtle, a kind of Shrub, which bears a little blackish Leaf of a very fragrant Scent, and grows only in hot Countries.

Myrus, a great Sea-eel, like a Serpent, and of a reddish Colour.

Myrs, a Shell-fish of the Muscle-kind.

Mythagogus, one that interprets Divine Mysteries; also he that has the keeping of Church-Relicks, and shews them to Strangers.

Mysteriosus, full of Mystery, obscure, hidden, secret.

Mystery, a thing concealed, a Secret not easy to be comprehended: The Truths deliver'd by Divine Revelation, into which Humane Reason cannot dive, are call'd the *Mysteries of Religion*. Any particular Art, Trade, or Occupation, is also termed a Mystery.

Mystical, belonging to a Mystery; as *A Mystical Sense*.

Mysticetus, a Fish, call'd the Whale's Guide.

Mystrium, a kind of Measure among the *Greeks*, that held about a Spoonful.

Mythological, belonging to Mythology.

Mythologist, one skill'd in that Science, an Expounder of Fables.

Mythology, an Account of the fabulous Deities and Heroes of Antiquity; or an Exposition of Poetical Fictions and Fables.

Mytilus, a kind of Shell-fish, a Limpin, a large Mucic.

Myxa, Snot, or Snivel; also a sort of Prunes or Plums, like Damsons; also the Week of a Candle, or Lamp.

Myxon, a Fish of the Mullet-kind.

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Nam, (from the *Dutch* Word *Nemmen*, *i. e.* to nim, or take hold of) a Common-Law-Term, for the taking of another Man's moveable Goods, which Distress if reasonable, and proportionable to the Value of the thing distrained for, it is call'd *Lawful Naam*.

Naaman, (*Heb.* comely, fair) a *Syrian* General, who was cur'd of his Leprosy by the Prophet *Elisha*. To *Nab*, to surprize, or take one Napping; also to cog a Die.

Nabal, (*Heb.* Fool or Mad) a rich Churl, whom *David* threaten'd to kill, but was pacify'd by the Prudence of his Wife *Abigail*.

Nacha or **Natta**, (in ancient Deeds) a Yacht, or small Ship; a Transport-Vessel. *Necta* is also an Impostume in the Breast.

Nacher or **Naker**, (*Fr.*) Mother of Pearl, the Shell of a Fish, in which Pearls breed.

Nadab, (*Heb.* a Prince) the Son of *Aaron* the High-Priest.

Nadit, (*Arab.* in *Astron.*) that Point of the Heaven which is directly under our Feet, and opposite to the *Zenith*, or Vertical Point, directly over Head; so that both are as it were Poles of the Horizon; and distant from it on each Side 90 Degrees.

Naisia, (*Lat.*) funeral Songs, Lamentations, or mournful Tunes, anciently sung at the burying of the Dead.

Nabus, a Mole, a natural Mark, or Spot in the Body.

Naff, a kind of Bird.

Nag, a young Horse.

Naiades, (*Gr.*) the Nymphs, or Fairies of Rivers and Fountains.

Natant or **Narant**, (*i. e.* Swimming) a Term in *Heraldry*, when Fishes are drawn in an Escutcheon, lying along at Length; but if they are set upright, the Posture is call'd *Hauriant*.

Nass, (*Fr.*) a Term apply'd by Jewellers, to a Diamond, or other precious Stone, that looks quick

and natural, and has all its Properties, as Water, Clearness, Shape, &c.

Pail, an Iron-pin. In *Measure*, the sixteenth part of a Yard, or two Inches and a Quarter; also a Weight of seven or eight Pounds in some Places.

To **Pail**, to fasten with Nails.

To **Pail Cannon**, is to drive a Nail, or large Spike, by main Force into the Touch-hole, or for want of Spikes, small Flints or other Stones; by which means the Piece is render'd unserviceable.

Pail-wort, a sort of Herb.

Paipi, young Doctors in the *Mabometan Law*, who sometimes supply the Place of Judges.

Paisant, (*Fr.*) newly born, growing, rising, or coming forth: In *Heraldry*, it is when a Lion or other Beast appears to be issuing, or coming out of the middle of a *Fess*, or other Ordinary; but if it come out from the lower Line of the Ordinary, 'tis termed *Issuant*.

Paked Fire, (among *Chymists*) an open Fire, or one that is not pent, or closed up.

Paked Seeds, (among *Herbalists*) such Seeds of Plants, as are not included in any Pod or Case; of this kind are these of Pile-wort, Crow-foot, Marsh-mallows, &c.

Pamotion, (Law-Term) a distraining, or taking a Distress: In *Scotland*, it is taken for impounding, or putting in the Pound.

Pantz, a Word us'd among the *Turks*, and signifying their Common-Prayer.

Pap, the hairy or shaggy part of Woollen Cloth; also a short Sleep.

Papæ, Nymphs, or Fairies of the Woods, from the *Greek Word Nape*, a Forest.

Pape, the hinder part of the Neck.

Papellus, (*Lat.*) the Herb Wolf-bane.

Papery, (*Ital.*) Linnen for the Table, Household Linnen.

Papeto or **Pabeto**, a *French Turnep*.

Paptha or **Papthe**, (*Gr.*) *Babylonish Bitumen*, a kind of marly Clay or Shime, which being fired is hard to put out, and burns more vehemently, if Water be cast on it.

Papier's Bones, certain Numbering Rods, made of small Slips of Paste-board, Wood, or Ivory, kept in a Pocket-Box; which serve to perform Multiplication by Addition, and Division by Subtraction; and are so call'd from the Lord *Napier*, or *Neper*, Baron of *Merchiston* in *Scotland*, who first invented them.

Papus, (*Lat.*) Navew or Turnep, Navew-gentle, or long Rapes, a sort of Root.

Parrillus, (*Gr.*) a Flower of a white, and sometimes of a yellow Colour; which grows in Gardens, and is commonly call'd *Daffodil*.

Parrois, the Faculty of benumbing, or taking away the Senses, as it happens in a Palsey, or by taking Opium.

Parrotical or **Parrotick**, stupifying, making senseless, benumbing.

Parroticks, Medicines that stupify, and take away the Sense of Pain; such as strong Opiates, &c.

Pardum, (*Gr.*) Nard, the Shrub in *India*; elsewhere the Herb bearing Spikenard.

Pardus Celtica. See *Spica Celtica*.

Pardus Indica, or **Spica Indica**, *Indian Nard*, or Spikenard, a Plant that grows like an Onion; good for the Jaundice, Stone in the Kidneys, &c.

Pares, the Nostrils: In *Falconry*, the Holes in a Hawk's Beak.

Narration, a Relation, Report, or Recital of any particular Circumstances, or Actions: In *Rhetorick*, the *Narration* is that part of an Oration or Speech in which an Account is given of Matter of Fact.

Narrative, declarative, expressive.

A **Narrative**, a Narration, Relation, or Recital.

Narrator, one that makes a Narration, a Relator or Teller: Also an old *Latin Law-Word* for a Pleader or Sergeant at Law.

The **Narrow**, a Channel that runs between *Morgesand* and the *Main*, from the *North Fore-land* to the Buoy of *Wooll-pack* and *Spel*.

Narthex, (*Gr.*) a sort of Tree, like *Fennel-giant*.

Nasal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Nose; as *The Nasal Vein*, i. e. the Vein between the Nostrils. *Nasal* is also the Nose-piece of an Helmet.

Nasalia, Medicines to be put up the Nostrils.

Nasamonites, (*Gr.*) a Stone of a Bloud-colour, with little black Veins.

Nasalia, (*Lat.*) Medicines of a round Figure, which on some Occasions are put into the Neck of the Matrix; being made of the same Substance as the *Pessaria*. See *Pessary*.

Nasus, (*in Anat.*) a thin but solid Bone, which makes the upper part of the Nose; being smooth on the out-side, and rough within.

Nasda or **Natta**, (*in the Chymical or Paracelsian Language*) a Bunch in the Back.

Nasurtes or **Capucin Capers**, a kind of *French Bean* that gets up upon Branches, or Poles, which are near it: Its Leaf is pretty large, and the Flower of an Orange-colour.

Nasurtium, (*Lat.*) the Herb Nose-smart, Cresses, or Garden-cresses; which is of great Virtue in Lethargies, &c. either boil'd, or eaten in Sallets.

Nasurtium Aquaticum, Water-cresses, that often grow in Brooks and watery Places; they are much us'd during the Spring-Season, in Broths to purify the Bloud, and are good for the Stone, Dropsy, &c.

Nasurtium Indicum, *Indian Cresses*; the Flowers of which smell, and look very pleasantly: They are good for a weak and cold Stomach, and for the Wind.

Natalitious, belonging to one's Nativity, or Birth-day.

Nathanael, (*Heb.* the Gift of God) the Son of *Ishai*; also a Person to whom our Saviour gave the Character of *A true Israelite, without Guile*.

Nates, (*Lat.*) a Buttock, an Haunch.

Nates Cerebri, (*in Anat.*) two round parts of the Brain, bunching out behind the beds of the Optick Nerves, and growing to the upper part of the Marrowy Substance.

Natio, a Nation or People, all the Inhabitants of a particular Country: In some ancient Writers, it is taken for a Native Place.

National, that belongs to a whole Nation.

National Synod. See *Synod*.

Natibe, belonging to one's Birth-place, natural, proper.

A **Natibe**, one born in a certain Place, or one that lives in the Country where he was born. In *Astrology*, a Person born under a certain Aspect or Influence of the Stars.

Natibe Spirit. See *Emphyton Thermon*.

Natibitas, (*Lat.*) Birth, or the being born in a Place: In a Law-Sense, it was anciently taken for Bondage or Villenage; as *Terram quam nativi sui tenuerunt de se in Nativitate*, *Mon. Angl.*

Natibity, Birth, or first Entrance into the World: Among *Astrologers*, it is taken for the true Time of any Person's Birth, when in a peculiar manner he becomes liable to the Influences of the Heavenly Bodies; but the Term is more especially apply'd to a Scheme or Figure of the Heavens, carefully drawn at that Moment of Time.

Natibo habendo, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lay for the apprehending of a Lord's Villain, or Bond-man,

run

run from him, and for restoring him again to the Lord.

Patibus, native, natural, inbred: In Ancient Deeds, he that is born a Servant, and so distinguish'd from one that suffers himself to be sold: There being three sorts of Servants, *viz.* Natives, Bond-men, and Villains.

Pattrix, the Water-Snake, or Serpent.

Patta, a great soft Swelling without Pain and Colour, which usually grows in the Back, and sometimes on the Shoulders; its Root is slender, yet it encreases prodigiously, even to the Bigness of a Melon or Gourd: Also a Mark in any Part, such as Infants often bring along with them into the World.

Natura, Nature; also the Privy Parts.

Natural, belonging to, or proceeding from Nature, such as Nature made it, not counterfeit; also free, easy, unaffected, genuine, proper.

Natural Concrete. See *Concrete*.

Natural Day, the Space of Twenty-four Hours. See *Day*.

Natural Faculty, an Action depending chiefly upon the Brain, whereby the Body is nourish'd, encreas'd, and preserv'd by the Blood and Animal Spirits. See *Vital Faculty*.

Natural Horizon, the same as *Sensible Horizon*. See *Horizon*.

Natural Philosophy. See *Physica*.

Natural Quantity. See *Quantity*.

Natural Son, a base-born Son, a Bastard.

Natural Tumours. See *Tumours*.

Natural Year, one entire Revolution of the Sun, comprehending the Space of 365 Days, and almost 6 Hours. See *Year*.

A **Natural**, a Fool, or Changeling.

Naturalist, one that understands natural Causes, or is skill'd in Natural Philosophy.

Naturalization, the Act of naturalizing, when an Alien or Foreigner is made the King's Natural Subject. See *Denison*.

To **Naturalize**, to admit into the Number of Natural Subjects; also to receive a foreign Expression, or Word, into the Original Stock of a Language.

Naturalness, Natural Affection.

Nature, the universal Disposition of all Bodies; the Government of Divine Providence directing all Things by certain Rules and Laws. Also the Essence of any incorporeal Thing; as, *It is the Nature of God to be Good, of the Soul to think, &c.* Also the Principle of all created Beings, the Original Quality or Property of Things; Condition, Disposition, Humour.

Naval, belonging to a Navy, or Fleet of Ships, or to Sea-Affairs.

Naval Crown; (among the *Romans*) a Crown made of Gold or Silver, with the Figure of Beaks of Ships, which was usually given as a Reward, to one who first boarded the Enemies Ships.

Nave, the Stock of a Wheel, that part into which the Spokes are set: Also the main Part or Body of a Church.

Navel, a Part of the Body.

Navel-Call, a Disease in Horses.

Navel-Timbers, the Futtecks, or Ribs of a Ship.

Navel-wort, a kind of Herb.

Naber, part of an Incense-pan, or Censer-box.

Naviculare Os, (in *Anat.*) otherwise call'd *Gymbiforme*, the third Bone of each Foot, in that part of it which immediately succeeds the Leg.

Navigable, that may be sailed on, passable by Ships, or Boats; so Rivers that will bear Vessels of good Burden, are said *To be Navigable*.

To **Navigate**, to sail on the Sea.

Navigation, the Art of Sailing, which shows how to conduct or guide a Ship at Sea, the nearest and safest Way, and in the shortest time to any appointed Place, or from one Port to another; and it is twofold, either *Proper* or *Improper*.

Proper Navigation, is when the Voyage is perform'd in the Vast Ocean, out of Sight of all Land; in which Case, the Master of a Ship must be well skilled in the Use of Charts, Compasses, Log-line, and all good Instruments that are requisite for taking Observations, &c.

Improper Navigation, otherwise call'd *Coasting*, is when the Places are at no great Distance one from another; so that the Ship usually sails in Sight of Land, and is within Soundings; for which purpose, there is required a good Knowledge of the Lands, the Use of the Compass, Lead, Sounding-line, &c.

Navigatoz, a Sailer, or Sea-Traveller.

Navis, (*Lat.*) a Ship, or Bark; any sort of Sea-Vessel.

Navis or **Navisula**, (in ancient Writers) a small Dish to hold Frankincense, before it was put into the Censer, or Smoking-pot; probably so call'd from its Shape, resembling a little Ship, or Boat.

Navis Ecclesie, the Nave or Body of a Church; distinguish'd from the Quire, and the Wings or Isles.

Naulage, the Freight, or Passage-money, paid for carrying Goods by Sea.

Paulum, (*Gr.* among the *Romans*) was a Piece of Money put into the Mouth of a deceased Person, to pay *Charon*, the Ferry-man of Hell, for the Passage over the *Stygian Lake*. Also the Fare paid for Passage over the Sea in a Ship.

Pannachy, a Mock Sea-fight; the Representation of a Sea-fight on a Stage, &c.

Pausesa, properly a being Sea-sick, a Qualm or Lilt to vomit, with Sickness and Uneasiness; Loathing.

To **Pausesate**, to loath, to be disgusted at, or quite out of Conceit with.

Pausesous or **Pausesarise**, going against one's Stomach, making one ready to vomit; loathsome.

Pautical or **Pautick**, belonging to Mariners, or to Ships.

Pautical Chart and **Compass**, certain Instruments for Navigation. See *Chart* and *Compass*.

Pautical Planisphere, a Description of the Terrestrial Globe upon a Plane, for the Use of Mariners.

Pauticus Musculus. See *Tibialis Posticus*.

The **Pautilus** or **Sailer**, a sort of Shell-fish; that swims like a Boat with a Sail.

Baby, a Fleet, or Company of Ships.

Burgeoz of the Baby, an Officer, whose Business is to know the State of all Stores, and see the Wants supply'd; to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards of Ships; to audit the Accounts of all Boat-swains and Carpenters of the King's Navy, &c. his Salary being 500 Pounds *per annum*.

Treasurer of the Baby, whose Office is to receive Money out of the Exchequer, by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer of *England*, and to pay all Charges of the Royal Navy, by Order from the principal Officers of it; for which he has a Salary of 3000 Pounds *per annum*.

Nasal. See *Nasal*.

Nazarenes, a Name given to Christ and his Disciples, from the Town of *Nazareth*, in the Tribe of *Zabulon*, where our Blessed Saviour spent a considerable part of his Life, before his Baptism.

Nazaites, a Sect among the ancient *Jews*, so call'd, upon Account of their being separated from others, by vowing themselves to God for a certain Time; during which, they were to obtain from

Wine and Grapes, and from all sorts of heady Liquors. They were also oblig'd to let their Hair grow without cutting, and to observe several other Ceremonies, from all which they were freed when the Term of their Vow was expir'd.

Page, the Name of a Cliff, or Point of Land, lying right over against the Buoy of the *Gun-fleet*.

Pe admittas, (*Lat.*) a Writ for the Patron of any Church, who doubts that the Bishop will admit a Clerk to a Benefice, who is presented by another; which Writ is to forbid the Bishop to collate or admit any to that Church.

To **Peal** or **Anneal**, to bake or heat in the Fire; as *To neal Glass, Metals, &c.*

Peal'd to, (*Sea-Term*) when it is deep Water, close to the Shore.

Peap. See *Neep*.

Peas, as *No near*, a Word us'd at Sea, to bid the Steerf-man cause the Ship to go more large, or right before the Wind.

Peat, any kind of Beeves; as an Ox, Cow, Steer, or Heifer.

Peat-herd, a Keeper of Neat Cattel.

Peat-Land, (*Law-Word*) Land granted, or let out to the Yeomanry.

Peats-Leather, Leather made of the Hide of an Ox or Cow.

Peat-Weight, the Weight of a pure Commodity, without the Cask, Bag, &c. Or when it is clear'd from Dust or Dross by Garbling, &c.

Peaving, a Country-Word for Barm, or Yest.

Pebula, (*Lat.*) a Mist, or Fog,

Pebole or **Pebuloze**, (*in Heraldry*) a Term us'd when the Out-line of any Bordure or Ordinary, is drawn so as somewhat to resemble the Figure of Clouds.

Pebulgea, (*in the Chymists Language*) the Salt of the Morture of a Cloud, falling upon Stones in Meadows, and harden'd by the Heat of the Sun.

Pebulous, misty, foggy, cloudy, gloomy, over-cast.

Pebulous Stars, certain fixed Stars, of a dull, pale, and dim Light; so call'd, because they look cloudy, or bring Clouds, and setting with the Sun, render the Air troubled, and dusky.

Peccataries, things needful for Humane Life.

Peccatory, needful, indispensable, unavoidable.

To **Peccitate**, to compel, to force, as it were of Necessity.

Peccituous, that is in Want; needy, poor.

Peccitry, Indispensibleness, the State of a thing that must needs be; also Extremity, Straight, Distress; Poverty, Need, Want.

Peck-Uetle. See *Benefit of the Clergy*.

Peccomancer, (*Gr.*) a Magician, Wizard, or Conjurer.

Peccromancy, an Art, by which Communication is held with the Devil, so as to call up the Spirits of the Dead; such as the Witch of *Endor* made Use of to cause *Samuel* to appear to *Saul*.

Peccromantick, belonging to that black Art.

Peccrosis, (*in Divinity*) a mortifying of corrupt Affections: In *Surgery*, a perfect Mortification of the soft and hard Parts of the Body.

Pectar, a certain pleasant Liquor, which the Poets feign to be the Drink of the Gods, and that whosoever drunk of it would become Immortal: Among *Physicians*, it is taken for a Medicinal Drink, of a most delightful Taste, Colour, and Smell.

Pectarea, the Herb *Elicampane*, so call'd by way of Excellency.

Pectarean, belonging to *Nectar*.

Pectarine, a sort of smooth Peach, a delicious Fruit.

Pectarites, a Drink, or Wine, made of *Elicampane*.

Peete, the Daughter of a Brother, or a Sister.

Peedle. See *Box* and *Needle*.

Peedle of the Mariners Compass, that Iron-wire which is touch'd with the Load-stone.

The **Peedles**, certain Shelves in the Sea, about the *Isle of Wight*.

Peep-tides, those Tides which happen when the Moon is in the Middle of the second and last Quarters, and are opposite to the *Spring-tides*: For as the highest of the latter is three Days after the Full or Change; so the lowest of the *Neep* is four Days before the Full or Change; and then the Sea-men say, It is *Deep Neep*, or *Dead Neep*.

A Ship is also said **To be neeped**, when Water is wanting, so that she cannot get off the Ground, out of a Harbour or Dock.

Peetz-wort, a kind of Herb.

† **Peefandous**, (*Lat.*) not to be spoken, or mention'd: hainous, horrible.

† **Peefarious**, very wicked, villainous, abominable.

Peegation, a denying, or gain-saying.

Peegative or **Peegatory**, belonging to Denial; as *The King has the Negative Voice*.

Peegative Quantities, (*in Algebra*) such Quantities as have the Negative Sign *Minus* (—) set before them, and are suppos'd to be less than nothing; being directly contrary to *Affirmative*, *Positive*, or *Real Quantities*.

A **Peegative**, a denying Proposition, or Expression; as *The Malefactor stands upon the Negative*, i. e. denies the Fact he is charged with.

A **Peegative Pregnant**, (*Law-Term*) a Negative implying also an Affirmative; as when a Man being accus'd to have done a thing on such a Day, or in such a Place, denies he did it, after the manner and form declared, which nevertheless implies that he did it in some sort.

Peeglet, Omission, Want of Care, Disregard.

To **Peeglet**, not to take Care of, to forget, to slip, to let go or let slip.

Peegligence, Remissness, Retchlesness; ill looking to a thing, Carelessness, Heedlessness.

Peegligent, neglectful, slack in Business; careless.

† **Peegote**, Trading, Dealing, Management of Affairs, Business.

To **Peegotate**, to transact, to manage, to traffick.

Peegotiation, the Management of Publick Affairs; an Affair, Concern, or Treaty managed; a trafficking or trading.

Peegotiator, a Manager of Business.

Peegotiatrix, a Woman that manages, a Female Manager.

Peegotious, full of Business.

Peegro, one born in *Nigritia* or *Negro-Land*, a Country of *Africa*; a Black-moor.

Peehemshah, (*Heb.* the Rest of the Lord) one of the lesser Prophets among the *Jews*, and a zealous Promoter of the Reparation of the City of *Jerusalem*, after the *Babylonish* Captivity.

Peif or **Peiffe**, a Law-Word for a Bond-Woman.

Writ of Peiftry, a Writ whereby the Lord of the Manour claim'd such a Woman for his *Wife*; but it is now quite out of Use.

To **Peigh**, to cry as a Horse does.

Peighing-Bird, a little Bird, that imitates the Neighing of a Horse.

Peighbour, one that dwells, or is seated near to another.

Peighbourhood, the Place near that one lives in, or the whole Body of Neighbours.

Peighbouring, adjoining, bordering upon.

Peighbourly,

Neighbourly, becoming a Neighbour, friendly; as *A Neighbourly Office*.

Ne injuste veres, a Writ that lies for a Tenant distrained by his Lord for other Services than he ought to make; being a Prohibition to the Lord, enjoying him not to distrain.

Nenufarim, a Word us'd by the *Chymists*, and Followers of *Paracelsus*, for Spirits in the Air.

Nenuphar, (*Arab.*) a Flower, commonly call'd a Water-lilly.

Neomenia, (*Gr.*) the time of the New Moon, or of the Moon's Change.

Nepophyte, (*i. e.* newly planted, or set) a Person newly enter'd upon any Profession, a Learner, or Novice: Also one lately converted or turn'd to the Christian Faith.

Nep or Pip, a kind of Herb, otherwise call'd Cat-mint.

Nepenthes, (*Gr.*) an Herb mention'd by *Pliny*, which being put into Wine drives away Sadness; some take it for Bugloss, or wild Penny-royal: Also a kind of Medicine otherwise call'd *Opiate* or *Laudanum*.

Nepet's Bones or Rods,. See *Napier's Bones*.

Nepeta, (*Lat.*) Nep, or Cats-mint, an Herb good against the stinging of Scorpions.

Nephalia, a Sacrifice and Feast of the *Greeks*, call'd *The Feast of Icher Men*, at which the *Athenians* offer'd to the Sun and Moon, and other Deities, a Drink made of Water and Honey.

Nephele, Clouds; also those Threads which appear as it were little Clouds in the middle of Urine: Also certain small white Spots in the Eyes; or little white Spots on the Surface of the Nails of one's Fingers.

Nepheus, the Son of a Brother, or Sister.

Nephrick, troubled with a Disease in the Reins.

Nephricks, Medicines against those Diseases.

Nephrickum Lignum, otherwise call'd *Santalum Caruleum*, a kind of Wood that grows in *New Spain*, and is us'd in Diseases of the Reins.

Nephrickus Lapis, a sort of green Stone brought from the *Indies* and *Spain*, which is us'd in Nephritic Pains.

Nephritis, a Pain in the Reins or Kidneys, proceeding from an ill Disposition, or from an Inflammation, or from the Stone and Gravel, accompany'd with vomiting, and stretching of the Thigh.

Nephrus, a Kidney, one of which is plac'd on each Side of the lower Belly about the Loins, under the Liver and Spleen.

Nephyromia, a cutting, or opening of the Kidneys.

Nepotism, (*Lat.*) a Word made use of to express the extravagant Power often given by the ruling Popes to their Nephews, or other Relations, in the Government of the Ecclesiastical State.

Nereides, (*Gr.*) the Nymphs, or Fairies of the Sea.

Nerion, a Shrub, with Leaves like an Almond, which some call *Oleander*, others *Rose-again*, and others *Rose-laurel*, or *Rose-bay*.

Nerites, the Mermaid's Trumpet, a Shell-fish, that sails on the Sea.

Neroly, a sort of Perfume.

Nerval Bones, (in *Anat.*) the Bones of the hinder part of the Head.

Nerve or Sinew, a fibrous, round, long, white Substance, and full of Pores, which conveys the Animal Spirits to make the Parts of the Body more moveable and sensible.

Neruous, a being full of Nerves or Sinews, Strength, Vigour.

Neruous, full of Nerves, sinewy, strong, lusty, brawny; also strong, solid, weighty, in speaking of an Argument, or Discourse.

Nervus, (*Lat.*) a Nerve, or Sinew, the String of a Bow, or of a Musical Instrument: Among *Herbalists*, a long Filament or tough String, which runs a-crook, or length ways, in the Leaf of a Plant; as in *Plantane*, &c.

Nesh, (old Word) tender.

Nets, a Word formerly taken for a Point of Land running into the Sea, and still us'd in that Sense, in several compound Names of Places in *England*; as *Holderness-Promontory* in *York-shire*, *Sheerness-Fort* in *Kent*, &c.

Nest, a little Lodgment, in which Birds hatch; and breed their Young; an Harbour for Thieves or Pirates.

Nest of Chests or Coffers, three in Number. *Nest of Rabbits*, a Company of them, so call'd by Foresters.

To **Nestle**, to make a Nest, as a Bird does, to settle any where. To *Nestle about*, to move here and there, to be restless or uneasy.

Nestling, a young Bird unfledg'd, newly taken from the Nest.

Nestor, the Son of *Neleus* and *Chloris*, King of *Pylos*, famous for his Prudence, Eloquence, and the great Age he liv'd to, said to be about 300 Years, continuing sound both in Body and Mind: Whence it is that when we wish a Man a long Life, we wish him the Age of *Nestor*.

Nestorians, a sort of Hereticks, that took Name from their Ring-leader *Nestorius*; and whose chief Tenet was, That there are two Persons as well as two Natures in Christ.

Nets-Wallony, a particular sort of muring, or walling.

Nether, lower; as *The Nether Mill-stone*.

Netherlands, the Low Countries of *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, &c.

Nettings, (Sea-Term) small Ropes fasten'd together with Rope-yarn, in form of a Net, and usually laid in the Wastes of Ships, between the two Masts, to serve instead of Gratings.

Nettle, a well known stinging Herb.

Nettle-tree, a Tree, otherwise call'd the *Lote-tree*.

To **Nettle**, to sting with Nettles; to nip, bite, teaz, or vex.

Neuras, (*Gr.*) an Herb good against Cuts, or Weaknesses of the Nerves or Sinews.

Neurodes, a sort of lingering Fever, so call'd by *Dr. Willis*, because the Nervous Juice being corrupted, occasions an *Atrophy*, or Defect of Nourishment, and Decay in the Parts of the Body.

Neuroides, wild Beet, an Herb.

Neurologia, a Discourse on, or Description of the Nerves of a Humane Body.

Neuron, a Nerve, or Sinew.

Neuropaston, an Herb that bears a black Grape, with a Sinew in the Kernel of it.

Neuroticks, Remedies against the Diseases of the Nerves.

Neurotomus, one who is troubled with a pricking of the Nerves, or one that dissects them Anatomically.

Neurotomy, a cutting; or opening of the Nerves; the pricking of the Nerves, a Distemper; or a pricking of them by unskilful Blood-letting.

Neuter, (*Lat.*) neither the one nor the other; neither of the two, that is of neither Party, or Side.

Neuter Gender, (in *Grammar*) a Gender in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, that is neither Masculine nor Feminine.

Neuter Verb. See *Verb*.

Neutha, (in the *Chymists* Language) a little Skin growing to the Ears or Eyes of new-born Infants.

Neutral, being of the Neuter Gender; as *Neutral Nouns*; belonging to a Verb Neuter; as in a *Neutral Manner or Sense*: Also that takes part with neither Side; as *To stand Neutral or Neuter*.

Neutral or Adiaphorous Spirits, certain Spirits distill'd from Tartar, and some sorts of weighty Wood; so call'd by Mr. *Boyle*, because he found them very different in Quality from other common Spirits. See *Adiaphorous*.

Neutrality, the State of one that is Neuter; a middle Condition between a Friend and an Enemy.

Neuro-Passive Verbs, (in *Grammar*) Verbs Neuter that have their Preterperfect Tense form'd out of a Passive Participle; as *Gaudeo, gravisus sum; audeo, ausus sum; soleo, solitus sum, &c.*

New, that is of little standing, made lately, fresh; never us'd, or worn before.

New Algebra. See *Algebra*.

New College, a College in the University of Oxford, built by *William Wickham*, Bishop of Winchester.

New Inn. See *Inns of Chancery*.

New-years-gift, a Present yearly made to Friends on the first Day of *January*; a Custom deriv'd from the ancient *Romans*, who us'd to offer Presents to the Emperours in the *Capitol*, though they were absent.

News, new Intelligence of Affairs, Tidings; Advice of a thing that has been done, or that has happen'd lately.

Newt or Ect, a small sort of Lizard.

Nias-Hawk, (in *Falconry*) a young Hawk newly taken out of the Nest, and not able to prey for her self; from the *French* Word *Niais*, i. e. simple, silly, foolish.

To **Nibble**, to bite a little by Degrees, and often.

Nice, curious, tender, squeamish; apt to take pet; touchy; scrupulous, shy; exact, subtil; ticklish, dangerous, difficult.

Nicea or Nize, a City of *Bithynia*, famous for the first general Council held there, A. C. 314. by Appointment of the Emperour *Constantine* the Great; in which 318 Bishops were assembled to beat down the *Arian* Heresy.

Nicean or Nicene, belonging to that City; as *The Nicene Creed*, a particular Creed, or Confession of Faith, drawn up by the Clergy in the Council of *Nice*.

Nicety or Niceness, Curiousness, Exactness, Subtily. *Niceties*, nice Ways, or Points, Criticisms.

Niche, (in *Architect.*) a hollow Place in a Wall, or Pile of Building, for a Statue, or Image.

Nichils. See *Nichils*.

Nicholaitans, a sort of Hereticks, that held it lawful to have their Wives in Common, and were so call'd from one *Nicholas* of *Antioch*, whom the Apostles made one of the Seven Deacons.

Nicholas, a common proper Name of Men, signifying in *Greek*, victorious over the People.

Nicia, a Christian Name of Women, of the same Derivation.

To **Nick**, to notch; also to hit upon exactly, to do in the very Point of Time.

Nick-Name, a Comical or odd Name given to a Person in Derision, or by Way of Drollery.

Nicodemites, a Sect of Hereticks in *Switzerland*, so nam'd from their imitating *Nicodemus*, who made Profession of his Faith in private.

Nicotian, a Plant, so call'd from one *John Nicot*, a *French*-man, who first sent it from *Portugal* into *France*, and now well known by the Name of *Tobacco*.

Nicotians Membrana, See *Membrana Nicotiana*.

Nide, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd in *Falconry*, for a Flock of Phealants.

Niderling, Nidering, Nithing, or Niding; an old *English* Word signifying a Coward, a sorry hen-hearted Fellow.

Nidget, an Idiot, a Ninny, or meer Fool.

Nient Comperte, (*Fr. Law-Term*) an Exception made to a Petition as unjust, because the thing desired is not compris'd or contain'd in that Act or Deed on which the Petition is grounded.

Nisse, (old *Law-Word*) a Trifle, a thing of little or no Value.

Nigella, (*Lat.*) an Herb, so call'd because its Seed is black, and commonly *Gith*; also the *Guiney-Pepper* Plant; the Seed of which is chiefly us'd in Physick, to encrease Milk, provoke Urine, and the Courses, &c.

Niggard, one that is too sparing, or saving; a covetous, stingy, or close-fisted Person.

Night, a Part of the Natural Day, during which, the Sun does not appear above our Horizon.

Night-Mare, or rather **Night-mar**, from the *Danish* Word *Mar* Evil; a Distemper caus'd by undigested Humours fuming up into the Brain, and stopping the Passage of the *Animal* Spirits, so that the Body cannot move. See *Incubus*.

Night-rail, a sort of Gorget, or Whisk, made of fine Linnen; which Women usually wear in their Chambers.

Night-Raven, a kind of Owl; a Bird.

Night-shade, an Herb, otherwise call'd *Dwale*, and petty *Morrel*.

Nightingale, a Bird that sings very sweetly.

Nigrica Fabylis, (*Lat.*) Black-lead, a Mineral, which seems to be peculiar to *England*.

Nihil, Nothing. In Common Law, *Nichils* or *Nichils*, are Issues or Debts which the Sheriff, who is oppos'd, says are nothing worth, by Reason of the Insufficiency of the Parties that should pay them.

Nihil capiat per Willam or **per Biebe**, a Form us'd, when Judgment is given against the Plaintiff, so as to bar his Action, or overthrow his Writ.

Nihil dicit, (i. e. he says nothing) a Failing to put in an Answer to the Plea of the Plaintiff by the Day assigned; whereupon Judgment passes upon him of Course, as saying nothing in his own Defence.

Nichilorum Clericus, the Clerk of the Nichils, an Officer in the Exchequer, who makes a Roll of all Sums that are inchill'd by the Sheriff upon Estreat of the Green-wax, when such Sums are set on Persons either not found out, or not able to pay; which Roll he delivers into the Treasurer's Remembrancers-Office.

Nile, a noted River that runs thro' the midst of *Egypt* and *Ethiopia*.

Nil, the Sparkles that fly from Metals as they are trying in a Furnace.

Nilung, (old Word) unwilling.

To **Nim**, to take by Stealth, to filch.

Nimbot, (*Fr.*) a Dandiprat, a Dwarf.

Nincumpoop or **Nickumpoop**, a meer Block-head, Sot or Dolt; a senseless or dull-witted Fellow.

Ninny or **Ninny-hammer**, a silly softly Wretch; apt to be made a Fool of.

Ninth Sphere. See *Nona Sphera*.

Nippers, a Surgeon's Instrument us'd for dismembering, &c. In Sea-Affairs, Nippers are small Ropes with a little Truck at one End, and sometimes only a Waleknot; their Use being to hold off the Cable from the Main, or Jeer-Capstan, when the Cable

Cable is so great, so slimy, or so wet, that it cannot be strain'd with the bare Hand.

Nipplewort, an Herb, so call'd, because it is reckon'd good for sore Nipples.

Nisi Prius, a Judicial Writ that lies where a Jury is impannell'd, and return'd before the Justices of the Bench, the one Party or the other requesting to have it for the Ease of the Country; whereby the Sheriff is requir'd to cause the Inquest to appear before the Justices in the same County at their Coming.

This Writ is call'd **Nisi Prius**, from those two Latin Words express'd therein, for that it obliges the Sheriff to bring to *Westminster*, the Men impannell'd at a certain Day, or before the Justices of the next Assizes, *Nisi apud talem locum prius venerint, i. e.* Unless they come before to such a Place.

Nisroch, (*Heb.* Flight) the Name of an ancient Idol among the *Syrians*.

Nisus, (*Gr.*) the lesser Hawk, the Sparrow-hawk, or Hobby.

Nitrous, full of Nitre, or partaking of its Nature.

Nitrum, Nitre, or Salt-peter, which is either Natural or Artificial; and so call'd from *Niria*, a Town in *Egypt*, where it was heretofore made in great Quantities.

Spirit of Nitre, a very sharp and corrosive Liquor drawn from Salt-peter; which is the best sort of *Aqua fortis*, us'd for the dissolving of Metals. See *Spiris*.

Nirus, (*Lat.*) Force, Straining, Labour: Also the Name of a Constellation, or Cluster of Stars, which represents *Hercules* having his Knee bent, and endeavouring to strike at the Dragon's Head: It is also call'd *Ingeniculum* and *Engonasin* in *Greek*.

Noah; (*Heb.* ceasing or resting) the Son of *Lamech*, a just and upright Person, who by God's Appointment built an Ark, in which he and his Family were sav'd from the Universal Deluge.

Nobilitated, (*Lat.*) made noble.

Nobility, the Quality, Order, or Degree of a Noble-man; also the whole Body of Noble-men, in a particular Country.

Noble, raised above the Gentry and Commonalty, either by Birth, or the Prince's Favour: Also great, brave, renowned; generous or free, costly, stately.

Noble Parts, (of the Body) are the Brain, Heart, and Liver.

A **Noble**, an ancient Coin now not in use; yet the Name of it is still retain'd to express the Value of Six Shillings and eight Pence Sterling: A *Noble* is also a *Scotch* Coin worth 6 *d.* *English*, and of which three make a Pound.

A **Noble** or **Nobleman**, a Person of Honour; as a Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, and Baron.

Nobleness, Nobility of Blood, Greatness of Mind or Expressions, &c.

Nobles, the Nobility, or Noblemen.

Notent, guilty of some Crime, or Offence; hurtful, mischievous.

Notambulo, (*Lat.*) a Night-walker, one that walks in his Sleep, opens Doors and Windows, and goes over high and dangerous Places, without perceiving it.

Notilua, a certain Substance, Chymically prepar'd; such as will shine of it self in the dark, without being expos'd to the Light or Air. See *Phosphorus*.

Nocturlabe, an Instrument made Use of to find how much the North Star is higher or lower than the Pole, at all Hours of the Night.

Nocturnal, belonging to the Night-time, Nightly; as a *Nocturnal Visit*, or *Meeting*, &c.

Nocturnal Arch, (in *Astron.*) is that Space in the Heavens, which the Sun, Moon, or Stars run through from their Rising to their Setting.

Among *Astrologers*, those Signs and Planets are said *To be Nocturnal*, in which Passive Qualities excell, as Moisture and Dryness.

A **Nocturnal**, a Mathematical Instrument made of Box, Ivory, or Brass, and divided on both Sides, for taking the Height or the Depression of the Pole-star, in order to find the Latitude of the Place, and the Hour of the Night.

Nocturnal or **Nocturn**, (among *Roman Catholics*) part of the Mattins or Church-Service, being certain Psalms and Prayers, so call'd, because they are said about Midnight.

Nocturnum, (*Lat.*) Harm, Hurt, Dammage: In a Law-Sente, it is taken for a Nutance.

Nodes, (in *Astron.*) are the Points of the Intersection of the Orbit of the Sun or any other Planet with the Ecliptick; so that the Point where a Planet passes over that Line out of Southern Latitude into Northern, is call'd the *North* or *Ascending Node*: And on the contrary, where it goes from North to South, it is termed, the *South* or *Descending Node*; the former being also usually call'd the *Dragon's Head*, and the latter the *Dragon's Tail*.

Nodosity, a being full of Nodes, or Knots.

Nodous, knotty; as *A Nodous Plant*.

Nodus or **Node**, a Knot, or Noose: In *Surgery*, a kind of gummy Swelling, made by the settling of a gross Humour between the Bone and the *Periosteum*, or thin Skin that covers it. In *Dialling*, the *Axis* or Cock of the Dial; by the Shadow of which, either the Hour of the Day, in Dials without Furniture, or the Parallels of the Sun's Declination, with its Place in the Ecliptick, the *Italian* or *Babylonish* Hours, &c. are shewn in those Dials that have Furniture. Also a Hole in the Cieling of a Room, or in any Pane of Glass in a Window, to make a Dial on the Wall, Floor, Cieling, &c.

Nodus or **Nodulus**, a Bag of Physical Ingredients, proper for the Disease, put into Wine, Beer, &c. the Tincture of which is to be drunk by the Patient.

Nofus or **Nofus**, (in old Records) a Coffin made of Wood.

Nofome, loathsome, stinking, nasty.

Noli me tangere, (*i. e.* touch me not) a kind of Herb, whole seed spirts away as soon as it is touch'd: Also a Disease, wherein the Part aggrieved the oftner it is touch'd, the worse it grows; a sort of Canker in the Face, especially above the Chin: The Term is also sometimes apply'd to the Venereal Disease or *French Pox*.

Noma, (*Gr.*) certain deep and rotten Ulcers in the Mouth.

Nomas, an eating Ulcer, that by creeping on, consumes any part of the Body.

Nombles. See *Numbles*.

Nombil, (*Fr.*) the Navel, a part of the Body: In *Heraldry*, the lower Point in an Escutcheon, which is below the *Fesse-Point*, and above the *Base*.

Nome, (*Lat.* in *Algebra*, *i. e.* a Name or Part) any Quantity with a Sign set before it, by which it is usually join'd with some other Quantity; and then the Whole is termed *A Binomial*, a *Trinomial*, &c.

Nomen, a Name. The *Greeks* had only one Name, but the *Romans* had three or four, *viz.* *Pranomen*, *Nomen*, *Cognomen*, and sometimes *Agnomen*: The *Pranomen* is that which belong'd to every Per-

son in particular; the *Nomen* or Name is that which denotes the House, from which one is descended; and the *Cognomen* or Surname is that which belongs to a particular Family, or to a Branch of that House. See *Agnomen*. In Grammar, *Nomen* is a part of Speech, call'd a *Noun*; which See.

Nomenclator, one that calls Persons or Things by their proper Names: Among the *Romans*, a Person who accompany'd those that stood for any publick Place or Office, and whisper'd to them the Names of all the Citizens they met with, that they might salute them, and call every one by his Name; a Remembrancer.

Nomenclatura, a set of Names, a Catalogue of the most usual and significant Words of a Language.

Nominal, belonging to a Name.

Nominalia, certain Festivals, in which the ancient *Romans* gave Names to their Children; for Males it was the Eighth Day, and for Females the Ninth, which was call'd *Dies Lustricus*.

To **Nominate**, to name or mention, to appoint; to propose one to be fit to be chosen, to bear an Office, &c.

Nominatio, a nominating, naming, or appointing: In Common and Canon Law, it is taken for a Power, that a Man has by Virtue of a Manour, or otherwise, to appoint a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice, by him to be presented to the Ordinary.

Nominative or **Nominative Case**, (in Grammar) the first Case, or Termination of a Noun, from which the rest are deriv'd.

Nomparell, (*Fr. i. e.* incomparable, matchless) a kind of Sugar-plum, so call'd by Confectioners.

Nomparel or **Nomparel**, one of the least sort of Printing-Letters.

Non-ability, (Law-Term) an Exception taken against the Plaintiff or Defendant, by which he is disabled from commencing any suit in Law; as in Case of a *Premunire*, Out-lawry, Excommunication, &c.

Nonasessis, a *Roman* Coin of 90 Asses, or 5s. 7d. ob. *English* Money.

Nonage, the time of a Person's being under Age, which by the Law is defin'd to be under Twenty-one Years in some Cases, and Fourteen in others.

Nonagesimal Degree, the ninetieth Degree or highest Point of the Ecliptick, which is of Use in the Computation of Eclipses, and other Astronomical Matters.

Nonagon, (in *Geom.*) a Figure that has nine Sides and Angles.

Non-Apparante, a Default of not appearing in a Court of Justice.

Nonas Sphæra, (*Lat. in Astron.*) the Ninth Sphere usually termed the *Primum Mobile*, which is above the Starry Heaven, and carries with it all the lower Spheres with a very swift Motion, from East to West, finishing its Revolution in 24 Hours.

Non-claim, (Law-Term) an Omission or Neglect of a Man, that ought to challenge or claim his Right within a Time limited.

Non-compliance, a not complying with, or agreeing to.

Non compos mentis, (*Lat. i. e.* that is not in his right Wits.) The Term in Common Law signifies, 1. An Idiot or Natural, so born; 2. One that by Accident wholly loses his Memory and Understanding; 3. A Lunatick, that is sometimes sensible, and sometimes not; 4. A Drunkard,

who deprives himself of his Senses by his own Act.

Non-conformist, one that does not conform to the Church of *England*, with Respect to its Discipline and Ceremonies.

Non-conformity, the State or Condition of such Non-conformists.

None, one of the Seven Canonical Hours in the Church of *Rome*.

None-such, a Flower, otherwise call'd *Bristol-Flower*.

Nones of a Month, (among the *Romans*) certain Days reckon'd backwards from the *Calends* or first Days of every Month, and so call'd, because that from the last of the said Days to the *Ides* there were always nine Days: Thus they computed six Days in the Nones of *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, and in the other Months only four.

Non-entia, the Quality of a Thing that is not in being; a Philosophical Term.

Non est culpabilis, (in Common Law, *i. e.* not guilty) the general Answer to an Action of Trespas, whereby the Defendant absolutely denies the Fact laid to his Charge by the Plaintiff.

Non est factum, an Answer to a Declaration, by which a Man denies that to be his Deed, whereupon he is impleaded.

Non simpliciter aliquem de libero tenemento sine hœre, a Writ to forbid Bailiffs, &c. from distraining any Man, without the King's Writ touching his Freehold.

Non intromittendo, quando hœre de Partibus in Capite subdole impetratur, a Writ directed to the Justices, willing them not to give one that has, under Colour of intitling the King to Land, &c. deceitfully obtain'd the Writ call'd *Præcipe in Capite*.

Non liquet, (*i. e.* it does not appear) a Verdict given by a Jury, when a Matter is to be refer'd to another Day of Tryal.

Non mercandisando Usualia, a Writ directed to the Justices of Assize, commanding them to enquire, Whether the Officers of such a Town do sell Victuals in Gross, or by Retail, during their Office, contrary to the Statute, and to punish them, if they find it true.

Non molestando, a Writ that lies for one who is molested or disturb'd contrary to the King's Protection granted him.

Non-natural Things, the Causes of Diseases which are besides Nature, reckon'd by *Physicians* to be six in Number, *viz.* The Air, Meat and Drink, Sleep and want of Sleep, the Motion and Rest of the Body, the retaining and discharging of the Excrements, and the Passions of the Mind.

Non obstantz, (*Lat. i. e.* notwithstanding) a Clause often us'd in Statutes and Letters Patent; as *All Grants of such Pensions, and every Non-obstantz therein contain'd shall be void*.

Non omittas propter aliquam Libertatem, a Writ that lies for the Plaintiff directed to the Sheriff to enter into a Franchise, and execute the King's Process himself, when the Bailiff of such a Franchise has neglected to serve the Writ that was sent to him by the said Sheriff.

Non-organical Part, (among *Anatomists*) is a Part of the Body of a Living-Creature, to which some Use is only appropriated, but no action; as, A Ligament, Gristle, Bone, &c.

Non-plebin, a Law-Term us'd when Land is not replevy'd in due time.

To **Non-plus** or **Put** to a **Non-plus**, to stop one's Mouth, so that he can have nothing more to say; to puzzle, to perplex, to gravel, or balk.

Non ponendis in iudiciis & Juratis, a Writ founded upon several Statutes, and granted upon divers Causes to Men, for the freeing of them from Oaths and Jurors.

Non procedende ad iudicium Regis inconsulta, a Writ to stop the Tryal of a Cause, relating to one that is in the King's Service, &c. till his Majesty's Pleasure be farther known.

Non-Residence, the unlawful Absence of a Beneficed Clergy-man from his Spiritual Charge, that is to say, when he absents himself for the space of one or two Months, at several times in one Year.

Non-Resident, that does not reside, or keep in the Place of his Charge.

Non residentia pro Clericis Regis, a Writ directed to the Ordinary, charging him not to disturb a Clerk employ'd in the King's Service, upon account of his Non-Residence.

Non sane Memoria, an Exception made to an Act, declar'd by the Plaintiff or Demandant to be done by another; which Exception implies, That the Party who did that Act was Mad, or not well in his Wits, when he did it.

Non solvendo pecuniam ad quam Clericus multatur pro non Residentia, a Writ forbidding an Ordinary to take a Fine payable in Money, which was laid upon a Clerk of the King for Non-Residence.

Non-solvent, not able to pay.

Non-Suit, a renouncing, or letting fall of the Suit by the Plaintiff or Demandant, when the Matter is so far proceeded in, as the Jury is ready to give their Verdict.

Non sum Informatus. See *Informatus non sum*.

Non Tenure, an Exception to a Count, or original Declaration in a Law-suit, by saying, That the Party does not hold the Land specify'd in the said Count, or at least some part of it.

Non-Term, the Time of Vacation between Term and Term; which was usually call'd *The Days of the King's Peace*.

Nonupla, (in *Musick*) a very quick Time, peculiar to Jiggs.

Nook, a Corner. **Nook of Land**. See *Fardel of Land*.

Roze, the sliding Knot of a Cord: Also a Snare, or Gin.

Rope, a Bird, otherwise call'd a Bulfinch.

Robertings, an Order of Monks, founded by Norbert, Bishop of Magdeburg, A. D. 1120. and otherwise call'd *Pramonstratenses*.

Normal, that is perpendicular, or at Right Angles; the Term is usually apply'd to a Line or a Plane that cuts another perpendicularly.

Northey or **Northoy**, (*Fr. i. e.* Northern King, or King of the North-Parts) a Title given to the third King at Arms, whose Office is the same on the North-side of the River *Trent*, with that of *Clarenceux* on the South.

North-Light, a wonderful Meteor, which usually appears in *Greenland*, about the time of the New Moon, and tho' only in the North, yet it enlightens the whole Country: 'Tis said to resemble a great Pillar, or Beam of Fire, darting out Rays and Streams every Way; it also moves from one Place to another, leaving behind it a kind of Mist or Cloud, and continues till hid by the Sunbeams.

Northern Signs, (in *Astron.*) the first six Signs of the Zodiac or Ecliptick, so call'd, because they make up that Semicircle of the Ecliptick, which inclines from the Equator Northward; as *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*.

Hospitalium, (*Gr.*) an Hospital for poor, sick, or diseased People; where they are attended, and have Means us'd for their Cure.

Posos, a Disease, or Distemper.

To **pose** one, to provoke, or affront one to his Face.

Rose-bleed or **Parrow**, an Herb.

Postoch, is taken by some for a certain Excrement or foul Matter, like a Jelly, of a dark red Colour, which drops upon the Earth from some luxuriant Planet, or other Star.

Notable, (*Lat.*) singular, remarkable, considerable, great, extraordinary.

Notary, one that takes Notes, and makes a short Draught of Contracts, Obligations, and other Instruments; a Scribe, or Scrivener.

Notary Publick, a kind of Scrivener, who publickly witnesses Deeds or Writings, to make them authentick in Foreign Countries; as also Protests of Bills, and other Transactions relating to Merchants Affairs.

Notation, a marking, or setting a Mark upon; an observing, or taking Notice of. In *Arithmetick*, it is that part which shews how to express, read, or declare the Signification, or Value of any Number written; as also to set down any Number propounded, with proper Characters, and in their due Places.

Note, a Remark or Explication set in the Margin, or at the Bottom of the Page of a Book; a short Writing containing an Account of Business: It is also taken for Repute, Esteem, Credit, Worth.

Note of a Fine, a Brief of a Fine made by the Chirographer before it be engross'd.

Note for Money, a short Writing, by which one Person engages to pay another a Summ of Money under his Hand.

Notes, Remarks, especially in Short-hand. In *Musick*, **Notes** are certain Terms invented to distinguish the Degrees of Sound, and the Proportion of Time belonging thereto: For this Purpose six choice Syllables were formerly made use of, *viz. Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La*; but four of them, *viz. Mi, Fa, Sol, La*, being found sufficient for the right Tuning of all Degrees of Sound; the other two are now generally laid aside as needless.

There are also other sorts of **Notes**, relating to Time, being Nine in Number, *viz. the Large, Long, Breve, Semi breve, Minim, Crotch, Quarter, Semi-quarter, and Demi-Semi-quarter*; all which See in their proper Places. The Marks of these Notes are usually set down on a Scale of five or six Lines, to serve as Directions for keeping Time in Singing, or Playing on any Musical Instrument.

Notes of Augmentation and Diminution. See *Augmentation and Diminution*.

To **note**, to observe, to take Notice of; to mark: In *Falconry*, the same as *To Prune*.

To **note a Foreign Bill**, is when a Publick Notary goes to be a Witness, or to take Notice, that a Merchant will not accept or pay it.

Notæ Costæ, (*Lat.* in *Anatomy*) the Bastard Ribs, the five lowest Ribs on each Side, so call'd, because they do not joyn with the Breast-bone, as the other Ribs, nor are of a bony Substance, but gristly.

Notus, a Bastard; that is of a mixt or Bastard-breed, or kind. Among *Physicians*, those Diseases are termed *Nothi*, or Bastard; which go beyond the ordinary and common Rule; as *A Bastard Ague*, *a Bastard Pleurisy*, &c.

Notice, Knowledge, Marking, Advice or Information.

Notification, a notifying, or making known; a giving Information, or Advice.

To **Notify**, to make known, to give, to understand, to declare or signify.

Notion, the Form of any thing conceiv'd, or represented in the Mind; Conception, Knowledge, Thought or Fancy.

Notional, belonging to Notions; as *A Notional Property*.

Notional Quantity. See *Quantity*.

Notoneta, (*Gr.*) certain Water-Insects, not much unlike small Beetles, always swimming on their Backs.

Notoriety or **Notoriousness**, plain Evidence of a Matter of Fact.

Notorious, publicly known, evident, manifest, plain, arrant.

Notozephyrus, (*Gr.*) the South-West Wind.

Notus, the South Wind.

Notacula, (*Lat.*) a Razor; also a Surgeon's Knife, such as are of several Shapes according to the Diversity of Operations in which they are us'd.

Notæ Tabulæ, (among the *Romans*) certain Tables whereby old Debts or Obligations were cancell'd and made void.

Notale, Land that rests a Year after the first ploughing, or Land first broken up for Tillage: In some old Records, it is taken for Land newly plough'd, that in Memory of Man had not been tilled.

Notarians, a Sect of Hereticks, who had one *Novatus* for their Ring-leader, *A. C.* 215. They condemn'd second Marriages, and held, That those who had once fallen, ought not to be receiv'd into the Church, although they afterwards repented.

Notatio, (a Civil-Law Term) the entering into a new Obligation, to take off the former; also the transferring of an Obligation from one to another.

Notel, new, new-fangled; as *A novel Party*.

Notel Assignment, (Law-Term) an Assignment of Time, Place, &c. otherwise than was before assign'd; as when a Man brings Trespass for breaking his Close, and the Defendant justifies in a Place, where no Trespass was done; but the Plaintiff assigns the Place where the Trespass was actually done.

Notel Disseisin. See *Assize of Novel Disseisin*.

A **Notel**, an ingenious Relation of a pleasant Adventure, or Intrigue; a short Romance, or pretty Story.

Notellæ Constitutiones, the Novels, certain Volumes of the Civil Law, being 168 in Number; which were set forth by the Emperour *Justinian*, after the *Code*.

Notelty, the State of that which is new, Newness, new Thing; also Innovation or Change.

November, one of the twelve Months of the Year; so call'd, because it is the Ninth Month

from *March*, from which the *Romans* heretofore began the Year.

† **Novenary**, belonging to the Number Nine.

Novennial, continuing the space of Nine Years.

Novice, a Monk or Nun, newly enter'd into the Order; a new Begianer in any Art, Profession, or Faculty; a raw unexperienced or unskilful Person.

Noviciate or **Noviceship**, the time during which one is a Novice; as *To pass a long Noviciate*.

Novilunium, the New Moon, all the time before, and after the Moon's Conjunction with the Sun, during which she is not visible.

Noun, (in *Grammar*) the first part of Speech, expressing the Name of any Thing, or Object; as *Domus* a House, *Manus* a Hand, &c.

To **Nourish**, (*Fr.*) to feed, to keep or maintain; to find Victuals for, to entertain, to cherish.

Nourishment, Food that turns to the Substance of the Body.

Noved, knotted, tied in a Knot; a Term in *Heraldry*.

Noxious, (*Lat.*) hurtful, offensive, mischievous.

Noysance. See *Amoyssance* and *Nuisance*.

Pubecula, (*Lat.*) a little Cloud. Among *Physicians*, *Nubecula* are taken for small light Particles, that loosely close one with another, and swim about in Urine.

Pubulous, cloudy, overcast, gloomy.

Pucamentum, (*Lat.*) Cats-tail, that hangs down from the Pine, Firr, Pitch-tree, &c. the same as *Julus*.

Puces Colligere, to gather small Nuts, or Hazle-Nuts, which was one of the Works, or Services anciently impos'd upon inferiour Tenants.

Pucha, the hinder Part, or Nape of the Neck, otherwise call'd *Cervix*.

Puciferous, bearing Nuts; as *Nucifera* Plants, or Shrubs; as the Walnut-tree, Hazle-nut-tree, Chestnut, Beach, Oak, &c.

Puciositas, Purblindness, the same as *Myopia*; which See.

Puciprunum, a Plum grafted on a Nut-tree Stock.

Puckianæ-Glandulæ, (in *Anat.*) certain Glands or Kernels seated in that part of the Scull where the Eye is plac'd between the Abducent Muscle of the Eye, and the Bone call'd *Os jugale*: They are so call'd from there being first discover'd by *Dr. Nuck*, a Physician of *Holland*.

Pucleus, the eatable part of the Kernel of any Nut; in a larger Sense it is us'd by *Herbalists* for any Fruit or Seed contain'd within an Husk, or Shell. In *Architecture*, the middle part of the Flooring, consisting of Cement, which the Ancients put betwixt a Lay or Bed of Pebbles, cemented with Morter made of Lime and Sand.

In an *Astronomical* Sense, **Pucleus** is taken by *Hevelius*, and other Writers for the Head of a Comet, and by others for the Central or middle parts of any Planets.

To **Puddle along**, to go carelessly, and in haste.

Pude, naked, bare; as *I desire not to be believ'd upon nude Averments*.

Pude Contract, (in *Common Law*) is a bare Contract or Promise of a thing, without any Consideration; whence no Action or Suit can arise.

Pude Matter. See *Matter*.

Pudils, Pledgets made of Lint, or Cotton-Wooll, and dipt in some Ointment, to be us'd in Sores, Wounds, or Diseases of the Womb.

Pudity,

Nudity, Nakedness: Among *Painters*, a Picture representing a naked Person.

Nuel, the Spindle of a winding Stair-case.

Nugatory, (*Lat.*) trifling, frivolous.

Nuisance. See *Nuisance*.

Null, that is of no Force or Effect, that does not stand good in Law, void.

Null'd, made void; as *Their Privileges were null'd*.

Nullidion, one of no Faith, Religion, or Honesty.

To **Nullify**, to make null, or void.

Nullity, a being of no Effect or Value.

Null'o, a Cipher, or Character that stands for nothing.

Number, (*in Arithm.*) is discreet Quantity, defined by *Euclid*, to be a Multitude compos'd of many Unites.

Absolute Numbers, (*in Algebra*) are all Numbers express'd by Figures and Cyphers, not having any Letter or Letters joyn'd to them.

Broken Number. See *Fraction*.

Commensurable Number. See *Commensurable*.

Circular Number. See *Circular*.

Concrete Number. See *Concrete*.

Even Number. See *Even*.

Golden Number, (*in Astron.*) a Period of nineteen Years, invented by *Meton the Athenian*, at the end of which, the Sun and Moon return to the same Stations and Dispositions as before. See *Golden*.

Prime, Simple, or Incomposit Number, (*in Arithm.*) is a Number, which can only be measur'd or divided by it self, or by Unity, without leaving any Remainder; as 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, &c. are Prime Numbers.

Composite or Compound Number, is that which may be divided by some Number, less than the Composite it self, but greater than Unity; as 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, &c.

Rational Number, (*in Algebra*) is every absolute or ordinary Number, whether it be a whole Number or a Fraction, or a whole Number joyn'd to a Fraction; as 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. as also $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{7}$, &c. and $2\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{3}$, $8\frac{1}{4}$, &c.

Spherical Number. See *Circular Number*.

Pumbles or Pumbles. (*Fr.* among *Hunters*) the Entrails of a Stag, or Deer.

Numeral, belonging to, or expressing Numbers.

Numeral Algebra, that which makes use of Numbers instead of the Letters of the Alphabet. See *Algebra*.

Numeral Letters, those Letters of the Alphabet, which are generally us'd for Numbers; as V for 5, X for 10, L for 50, C for 100, D for 500, M for 1000, &c.

Numerals, (*in Grammar*) those Words which express Number, being divided into Cardinal and Ordinal; *Cardinal Numerals*, are those which express the Number of things, as *One, Two, Three, Four*; and *Ordinal Numerals* shew their Order or Rank; as the *First, Second, Third, Fourth*, &c.

Numeration, a Numbering; *in Arithmetick*, that part which comprehends all manner of Operations by Numbers. See *Notation*.

Numeratoz, one that numbers, or counts; an Auditor, an Arithmetician.

Numeratoz of a Fraction, is the Number plac'd above the separating Line, and expressing the Number of the parts of Unity, or of the Whole in any Fraction; So in the Fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ the Number 3 set above the Line is the *Numeratoz*, which shews, after the Whole has been divided into 4 equal Parts, how many of those Parts are

to be taken, *viz.* 3 of them; as the Figure 4 underneath call'd the *Denominator*, shews how the Parts taken are to be named. *i. e.* Fourths.

Numerical, relating to Numbers. *Numerical Difference*, (*in Logick*) that Difference by which one individual thing is distinguish'd from another.

Numero, a Term us'd among Merchants for Number, and commonly mark'd thus N^o. or *Numero*, 1, 2, 3, &c. It is also made use of by Physicians; as *Take of Tujubes N^o vi. i. e.* six in Number.

De Numero. See *Ad Pensam*.

Numerous, abounding in Number; great, manifold.

Numbica, (*Lat.*) the *Guinea*, or *Turkey-hen*; a sort of Fowl.

Numbicus Lapis, a kind of *African Marble*.

Numulatia, Money-wort, an Herb, the Flowers and Leaves of which beaten, are apply'd with good Success to Wounds and Ulcers; it is also of singular Virtue for Rupures in Children.

Nun, a Virgin, or Woman, that has bound her self by Vow to a single and chaste Life in a Monastery; being separated from the World, and altogether devoted to the Service of God: Also a Bird, otherwise call'd a Tit-mouse.

Nunciature, the Office, or place of a Nuncio.

Nuncio, (*Ital.*) a Messenger, Ambassadeur, or Envoy; especially such as is sent by the Pope to any Prince or State.

Nuncius, (*Lat.*) a Messenger, or bringer of Tidings; an Apparitor, Serjeant, or Beadle.

Nuncupatio, (*Lat.*) a pronouncing or declaring in solemn Form: In the Civil Law, the Form of publishing and declaring one's last Will and Testament, or the declaring an Heir by Word of Mouth.

Nuncupative Will, is when the Testator makes his last Will and Testament, before sufficient Witnesses by Word of Mouth, and not in Writing.

Nundinz, a Market which was anciently kept at *Rome* every ninth Day, whether the People resorted to buy and sell; as also to understand what Laws were made and proclaim'd; a Mart, or Fair.

Nundinaty, belonging to Fairs, or Markets.

Nunnery, a Monastery, or Cloister for Nuns.

Super Obitt, (*Lat.*) a Writ which lies for a Coheir deprived by her Coparcener, of Lands or Tenements, when any of their Ancestours dy'd possess'd of the Estate in Fee-simple.

Nuptial, belonging to a Marriage, or Wedding; as *A Nuptial Song*, the *Nuptial Bed*, &c.

To **Nursel**, to encourage, abet, or uphold; as *To Nursel one in his vicious Courses*.

Nursery, a Nurse's Chamber, or Nursing-room; also a College of young Persons design'd for the Priest-hood: Also a Seed-plot, or Place set a-part for the raising of young Trees, Stocks, or Plants.

Nurture, (*Fr.*) Education, or instructing, or bringing up in good Manners.

Nuisance, (*Law-Term*) Annoyance, as when a Man raises a Wall, stops Water, or does any unlawful Act upon his own Ground, or elsewhere, to the Dammage of his Neighbour; Also the Assize, or Writ that lies for such an Offence.

Nut, a sort of Fruit; the Box or Worm of a Screw; the Head or Top of a Man's Yard; also a part of an Anchor, Printing-Press, Cross-bow, &c.

Nut-Beach, a sort of Peach; a Fruit.

Nutmeg, a well known Spice, the Fruit of a Tree as big as a Pear-tree, which grows in the Island of *Banda* in the *East-Indies*.

Hole-Nutmeg, a kind of Nutmeg, which differs from the Common, in that it is longer and weaker.

Nutrimēt, (*Lat.*) Nourishment, Food: In old Records, *Nutrimētum* is taken for a Breed of Cattel.

Nutritiō, the Act or Faculty of nourishing: Among *Physicians*, it is defin'd to be a natural Increase, whereby that which continually decays of any Bodily Substance is repair'd by convenient Nourishment.

Nutritious, nourishing, or cherishing.

Nutritious Juice, (in *Anat.*) a Juice that affords Nourishment to the several Parts of the Body.

Nutritive, that is apt to nourish, or serves for nourishing.

Nut, (*Lat.*) properly all Fruits that have a hard Kernel, especially a Nut; also a kind of Pain in the Head, which settles in a Place about as big as a Nut.

Nux Aromaticā or **Nyctistica**, the Nutmeg-spice.

Nux Unguentaria, a kind of Drug call'd *Ben.*

To **Nuzzle**, to nestle, or hide the Head, as a young Child does in its Mother's Bosom, or in the Bed-clothes.

Nycthemeron, (*Gr.*) an entire Night and Day; the space of 24 Hours.

Nyctalopia, a Distemper in the Eyes, which is twofold, *viz.* 1. A Dimness of Sight in the Night, or in dark Places, without any Defect in the Light. 2. A Dimness in the Light, and clear Sight in the Night, or in Shades.

Nycteria, the Rear-mouse, or Bat.

Nycticorax, the Night-Raven.

Nye of Pheasants, (among *Fowlers*) a Flight, or great Company of those Birds.

Nympha, (*Gr.*) a Nymph, a false Deity believed by the ancient Heathens, to preside over Waters, Rivers, Springs, and Lakes; some have also taken them for the Goddesses of Mountains, Forests, and Trees: Also fresh or River-Water.

Nymphae, (in *Anat.*) certain small soft pieces of Flesh that arise from the joining of the *Os Pubis* in the Neck of the Womb; and so call'd, because they are plac'd near the Passage of the Water that comes out of the Bladder: Also the Hollowness, or void space in the Nether Lip.

Nymphaea, the Water-lilly, or Water-rose, a Flower; also publick Baths at *Rome*, which were consecrated to the Muses.

Nymphal, belonging to the Nymphs; as *A Nymphal Dress*.

Nymphomania, a Disease in Women; the same with *Furor Uterinus*.

Nymphomania, (in *Surgery*) a cutting off the *Nympha*, the too great bunching out of which sometimes hinders the *Coitus*, or at least makes it difficult.

O A

O A F, a Fool, or silly Fellow.

Oak, one of the Mast-bearing Trees.

Oak of Cappadocia and **Oak of Jerusalem**, several sorts of Herbs.

Oakum, **Dekam**, or **Dhum**, (a Sea-Term) old Ropes untwisted, and pull'd out as it were into loose Flax again, to be us'd in the Calking of Ships, &c. But when Tow or Flax is employ'd for the same purpose, it is call'd *White Oakum*.

Oar or **Oze**, unrefined Metal, as it is mix'd with the Earth, or Stone of the Mine.

Oar-chistle or **Oarland-chistle**, a sort of Herb.

Oath, a lawful or unlawful Swearing. See *Corporal Oath*.

Oath of the King, that Oath which the King usually takes at his Coronation.

Oath of the King's Justices, is the Oath they take, at the Entrance into their Office.

Oaz or **Oazy Ground**, (among Sea-men) soft, slimy, or muddy Ground; which is not good for a Ship to ride at Anchor in; because the Anchors cannot hold firm, but will come home, or slip in foul Weather.

Obadiah, (*Heb.* Servant of the Lord) the Steward or Governour of King *Abah's* Houſe; also one of the lesser Prophets, whose Book of Prophecies is contain'd in the Holy Bible.

† **Obambulation**, (*Lat.*) a walking about, of up and down.

Obdurate, harden'd, hard-hearted, obstinate; as *An obdurate Sinner*.

Obduration or **Obdurateness**, Hardness of Heart, Obtinacy, Inflexibility.

Obedience, Dutifulness, Subjection, Submission; especially that which is due from a Child to a Parent, or from a Subject to his Sovereign Prince.

Obedient, dutiful, submissive.

Obedientia, (*Lat.*) Obedience: In old Records, a certain Rent or Pension that was paid in ancient Times: In Canon Law, it is taken for the Administration of an Office; whence *Obedientiales*, those that execute any Office under their Superiours.

Obeisance, a Congee, or low Bow; as *To do one Obeisance*, *i. e.* to bow to, or shew him a great deal of Respect.

Oblaxa, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a Seam in the Skull, otherwise call'd the *Sagittal Suture*.

Oblisk, a great solid four-square Stone, growing smaller and smaller from the bottom, and ending in a point at the top; which is usually set up as an Ornament to a Place, or for a Memorial of some notable Action, &c. It differs from a Pyramid, in that it is made all of one entire Stone or Piece, and its *Basis* is much narrower.

Oblisk, is also a kind of Mark us'd in Writing, or Printing, and thus express'd, (†)

To **Obeis**, (*Lat.*) to be obedient, or dutiful, to do as one would have him; to submit, or yield.

Obeysing Signs, (among *Astrologers*) the last six Southern Signs of the Zodiack.

Obiect, any thing that affects the outward Senses, or the Faculties of the Soul; so Colour is the Object of Sight, Sounds of Hearing, &c. it is also taken for Subject, or Matter.

To **Obiect**, to make an Objection, to oppose, to cast in the Teeth, to urge against, to reproach with.

Obiect-Glass, that Glass in a Telescope or Microscope, which is plac'd at the farther end of it next the Object.

Objection, a Difficulty rais'd against a Proposition; also a laying to one's Charge, a Reproach: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when the Words of an Opponent are produc'd in order to answer them.

Objective Line. See *Line Objectivæ*.

Obiecto, one that objects, opposes, or brings an Argument against.

Obit, a Funeral Solemnity, a Dirge, or Funeral Song; an Office for the Dead, said every Year: Also a Day appointed yearly, in Remembrance of any Person's Death; whence to observe such a Day with Prayers, Alms, and other Religious Exercises, was call'd *Keeping the Obit*.

Obituary

Obituary, a Calendar, or Register-Book, in which the Friars in a Monastery enter'd the Obits, or Obitual Days of their Founders and Benefactors.

Obiurgation, a chiding, rebuking, or reproving: Also a Rhetorical Figure; the same that in *Greek* is call'd *Epeimefis*.

Obiurgatory, that serves to chide or rebuke.

Obit, a Soldier who being disabled in the King's Service, had the Benefit of a Monk's Place assign'd him in an Abbey; it was also taken for the Maintenance it self.

Oblats of St. Jerom, a Congregation of Secular Priests in *Italy*, founded by St. Charles Borromeo.

Oblata, (*Lat.*) properly things offer'd; but in the Exchequer the Word signifies old Debts brought from foregoing Years, and put to the present Sheriff's Account: Also certain Gifts made to the King by his Subjects, which formerly were enter'd in fine Rolls, under the Title of *Oblata*.

Oblata, (in ancient Writers) consecrated Wafers or Hosts, distributed to Communicants in the Mass, or Sacrament of the Altar: Also certain thin Cakes or Wafers, bak'd in Iron-moulds, and still call'd *Oblies* by the *French*; a customary Treat in Religious Houses.

Oblata laxativa & purgantes, Cakes made of Meal, with Sugar and purging Ingredients.

Oblation, an Offering, especially such as are made by devout Persons to the Church, or to pious Uses; also a Subsidy, or Toll.

Oblationes quatuor principales, the four chief Offerings to the Parish-Priest, which were generally made on the Festivals of *All-Saints*, *Christmas*, *Candlemas*, and *Easter*.

Oblations of the Altar, such customary Offerings as were presented by the Parishioners to their Priest, and solemnly laid upon the Altar; of these the Mass or Sacrament Offerings were usually 3d. at *Christmas*, 2d. at *Easter*, and 1d. at two other principal Feasts. Among the Altar-Oblations were also reckon'd the small Sums paid for saying Masses and Prayers for the Souls of the Deceased.

Funeral Oblations, Offerings to atone for the Neglects or Defaults of the deceased Party in paying Tithes, or other Ecclesiastical Dues, which often consist'd of his best Horse, led before the Corps, and deliver'd at the Church-Gate or Grave, for the Use of the Parish-Priest, whence our *Mortuaries*, &c. had their Original.

Obligation, Engagement, Duty, or Tie, an Engagement arising from a Benefit conferr'd or received: Also a Bond or *Writing Obligatory*, containing a Penalty, with a Condition annex'd, for Payment of Money, Performance of Covenants, &c.

Obligatory, that is of force to oblige, laying an Obligation, binding.

To **Oblige**, to bind, constrain, or engage; to lay an Obligation upon; to do a Kindness, good Turn, or Office.

Oblige, a Person to whom a Bond, or Writing Obligatory is made.

Obligement, Obligation, a being obliged; as *My Obligements to him are such*.

Obligee, one that enters, or is enter'd into a Bond for Payment of Money, &c.

Obliging, civil, courteous, kind, friendly; also the Act of obliging, binding, &c.

Oblique, not straight, crooked, awry.

Oblique Angle, (in *Geom.*) any Acute or Obtuse Angle, that is less or greater than a Right one.

Oblique-angled Triangle, any Triangle that is not Equilateral, and is call'd.

Oblique Ascension. See *Ascension*.

Oblique Cases, (in *Grammar*) are properly the *Nominative*, *Dative*, and *Ablative*; though some will have all Oblique but the *Nominative*.

Oblique Cone. See *Cone*.

Oblique Descension. See *Descension*.

Oblique Line, (in *Geom.*) a Line that lies unequally between its two extreme Points.

Oblique Planes, (in *Dialling*) are such Planes as recline from the *Zenith*, or incline to the *Horizon*. See *Dial Planes*.

Oblique Sailing, (among Sea-men) is when a Ship runs upon the Rhumb, between any of the four Cardinal Points, and makes an Oblique Angle with the Meridian: The Application of the Method of calculating the Parts of Oblique Plain Triangles, in order to find the Distance of a Ship from any Cape, point of Land, &c. is also term'd *Oblique Sailing*.

Oblique Sphere, is where the Pole is rais'd any Number of Degrees less than 90. See *Sphere*.

Obliquity, a being Oblique, the State of that which is not straight or perpendicular, or going a-strait.

Obliguus Superior, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Head, which arises from the back part of the transverse Process of the first *Vertebra*, or Turning-joint of the Neck, and is inserted Side ways to the *Os Occipitio*, or Bone of the hinder part of the Head.

Obliguus Inferior, a Muscle of the Head, which arising from the outward part of the Spinal Process of the Second *Vertebra* of the Neck, passes obliquely to its Insertion at the Transverse Process of the First, where the former Muscle begins.

Obliguus Oculi Superior or *Trochlearis*, a Muscle of the Eye, which takes rise from the deepest part of the Orbit, near the beginning of the *Abducent*, and passing obliquely under its upper Part, is let into the Coat call'd *Sclerotic*.

Obliguus Inferior, a Muscle, otherwise call'd *Brevissimus Oculi*, as being the shortest Muscle of the Eye, which springs within the lower, and almost outward part of the Orbit, and ascends obliquely over the *Depressens*, till it ends in the *Tunica Sclerotic*, near the Implantation of the former. Some also reckon two other Oblique Muscles belonging to the Eye; *viz.*

Obliguus Major, a Muscle that pulls the Eye forwards, and obliquely downwards; and *Obliguus Minor*, a Muscle which draws the Eye forwards, and obliquely upwards.

Obliguus Ascendens sive Acclivus, one of the large Muscles of the lower Belly, which serves to compress it, and by that means to help the Discharge of the Ordure and Urine: It arises from the Circular Edge of the *Os Ilium* and *Ligamentum Pubis*, and is implant'd into the whole Length of the *Linea Alba*, or White Line.

Obliguus Descendens seu Declivus, another large Muscle of the Belly; which taking its rise from the lower Edge of the sixth, seventh, and eighth Ribs, &c. descends obliquely from the *Serratus Inferior Posterior*, and has its Insertion in the *Linea Alba*, and the *Os Pubis*, or Share-Bone.

Obliguus Auris, a Muscle of the Ear, which enters the *Tympanum*, or Drum, in a very oblique winding Passage made hollow immediately above the Bone, where the *Tympanum* is inchas'd, and is inserted to the slender Process of the Bone call'd *Malleus*.

To **Obliterate**, to blot, or raze out of Memory.

Oblivion, Forgetfulness, defin'd by *Physicians* to be a Loss of the *Idea's* or Conceptions of things once perceiv'd, which happen when they make but a light Impression upon the Brain.

Act of Oblivion. See *Amnesty*.

Oblivious, forgetful; as *An oblivious Person*.

† **Oblucator**, a Gain-sayer, a Contradictor; a Back-biter, or Slanderer.

Oblong, that is of a Figure, inclining to long, longish, or son ewhat long.

Oblong Marrow, See *Medulla Oblongata*.

An **Oblong**, (in *Geom.*) a Figure commonly call'd *A long Square*. See *Rectangle* and *Square*.

Oblouy, a being spoken ill of; Slander, Reproach.

Oblivious, liable, subject to, properly to Punishment due for an Offence; guilty, faulty.

Oblubilated, clouded or darken'd, as *His Understanding is very much oblubilated*.

Oblubilation, as an obscuring, or darkening with Clouds.

Obolata Terra, (in old *Latin* Records) half an Acre of Land, or as some say, half a Perch.

Obolus, (*Gr.*) a *Roman* Silver-Coin, being the sixth part of the *Denarius* or Penny, and worth five Farthings in our *English* Money: Also a small Weight, the sixth part of an *Awick* Drachm; the Weight of Ten Grains, or half a Scruple.

Obleption, (*Lat.*) creeping, or stealing in; as *The Obreption of Thoughts in one's Sleep*: Also the getting of a thing by indirect or crafty means.

Obleptitious, that has cunningly stolen upon; obtained after a subtil manner.

Ophryum, (*Gr.*) the finest Gold, Gold of *Ophir*.

Obscene, filthy, lewd, bawdy, smutty.

Obscenity, Ribaldry, Bawdy, Lasciviousness, unclean Speech, or Action.

Obscura Camera, (in *Opticks*) a Room darken'd all over, but at one little Hole, in which is fixed a Glass, to convey the Rays of Objects to a Frame of Paper, or white Cloth.

Obscuratation, a making obscure, or dark.

Obscure, dark, duskish, gloomy, difficult, hard to be understood; private, retired; secret, little known; base, mean.

To **Obscure**, to darken; to cloud, eclipse, or drown another's Merit.

Obscurity, Darkness, Gloominess, Difficulty, retired Life.

Obsecration, an earnest beseeching, entreating, or begging; a suppliant Entreaty.

Obseques, Funeral Rites and Solemnities, Ceremonies perform'd at the Burials of great Persons; from the *Latin* Word *Obsequium*, i. e. ready Service, because these Obsequies are the last Devoirs we can render to the Deceased.

Obsequious, very ready to obey, or to assist; diligent to please, complaisant, dutiful.

Observable, ready to be observed, or taken notice of.

Observance, Performance; as *For the Observance of his Word*; also Respect, Regard, Reverence.

Observances, Rules or Customs of a Monastery.

Observant, having regard to, dutiful, respectful, keeping one's Word.

Observants or **Observantins**, a Branch of the Order of *Franciscan* or Gray Friars, so call'd, because they bind themselves to a more strict Observance of the Rules of their Profession.

Observation, an observing, or noting; a Remark, or Note.

Observer, an Observer of People's Manners and Demeanour; a Monitor in a School, &c.

Observatory, a Place or Building set apart for making Natural and Astronomical Observations; as *The Royal Observatory* in *Greenwich Park*, furnish'd with all sorts of Instruments for such Observations; and a dry Well for Discovery of the Stars in the Day-time.

To **Observe**, to keep or follow a Rule, Law, &c. to consider, contemplate, or study; to mark, or take Notice of, to mind, or heed; to watch, spy, or Eye; to have a strict Eye over.

In *Navigation*, To **Observe**, is to take the Height of the Sun or Stars, with an Instrument, in order to know in what Degree of Latitude the Ship is at all times.

Obsessed beset, haunted with an evil Spirit.

† **Obession**, a beleaguering, besieging, or encompassing about.

Obsidianum Martis, (*Lat.*) the Touch-stone.

Obsidianus Lapis, a kind of precious Stone, mention'd by *Pliny* in his natural History, which *Camden* takes to be the same with our Canal-Coal.

Obsidional, belonging to a Siege; as *The Obsidional Crown*, among the *Romans*, a Crown or Chaplet made of Grass gather'd in the Camp, and given as a Token of Honour to the Soldier or Captain, who had forc'd the Enemy to raise the Siege of a Town or Camp.

Obsolete, grown old, or out of Use; as *An obsolete Word*.

Obstacle, Hinderance, Let, Rub, or Bar; as *Worldly Interest is a great Obstacle to the Conversion of most Men*.

Obstinacy, a stubborn Resolution to do a thing right or wrong; a Fixedness in maintaining an Opinion tho' never so much against Reason; Willfulness, Stubbornness.

Obstinate, resolute, wilful, self-willed, stubborn.

Obstreperous, making a loud Noise, full of Noise and Din, as that made by a brawling Woman.

To **Obstruct**, (properly to stop up by building against) to stop or shut up, to hinder.

Obstruction, Obstructing, Stoppage, Hinderance. In the Art of Physick, a shutting up the Passages in a Humane Body.

Obstructive, apt to stop, or cause a Stoppage.

Obstruentia, (*Lat.*) Medicines, Drugs, or other things, that are of a stopping Quality.

† **Obstupescation**, a stupefying, atonishing, or abating.

To **Obtain**, to succeed in the Demand, or Pursuit of a thing; to get, gain, or have.

† **Obtenebration**, a dark'ning, or making dark.

Obtestation, properly an Injunction in earnest and solemn Words, as it were by calling God to Witness; an earnest, or pressing Request.

Obtreration, a back-biting, slandering, or disparaging.

To **Obtrude**, to thrust or force in upon, to impose; to offer, or give to one against his Will.

† **Obturation**, a stopping, shutting, or closing up.

Obturator Externus, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle that turns the Thigh outwards, and thence also call'd *Rotator Femoris Exterius*: It arises from the outwards parts of the *Os Ischium* and *Pubis*, and is inserted to the root of the great *Trochanter* of the Thigh-bone.

Obturator Internus. See *Marsupialis*.

Obtusangular, (in *Geom.*) belonging to, or having an obtuse Angle.

Obtuse, blunt, having a dull Point, or Edge.

Obtuse Angle, (in *Geom.*) any Angle that is greater than a Right one that consists of more than 90 Degrees.

Obtuse

Obtuse-angled Cone. See *Cone*.

Obtuse-angled Triangle, is such as has one Obtuse Angle.

Obventions, (Law-Term) Offerings; also Rents or Revenues, properly of Church-Livings.

To **Obviate,** (*q. d.* to meet in the Way) to prevent, or hinder.

Obvious, common, ordinary, plain; easy to be perceiv'd, or understood.

Obumbration, a shadowing over.

Occasion, (*Lat.*) Season, fit and convenient time to do any thing; Cause, Reason, Matter; also Want, or Necessity.

Occasions, Affairs, Concerns; as *If my Occasions give me Leave.*

To **Occasion,** to cause, or to be the Cause of.

Occasional, belonging to Occasion; as *An Occasional Cause,* a Term in *Philosophy*; also done by Chance.

Occasionari, (*Lat. Law-Word*) to be amerced, or fined; to be made subject to Occasions, or Occasional Penalties.

Occatio, a harrowing, or breaking of Clods. In old Records, *Occationes* is taken for Assaults, *i. e.* Offences committed in a Forest, by rooting up Trees, Thickets, &c.

Occident, the West, one of the four Cardinal Points of the Heavens; the Place where the Sun and Stars set with respect to us.

Occident Equinotial, that Point of the Horizon where the Sun sets, when it enters the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*, the Days and Nights being of an equal Length.

Occident Orbital, the Summer-Weft, or North-Weft; that Point of the Horizon, where the Sun sets when 'tis in the Tropick of *Cancer*, and the Days are longest.

Occident Hybernal, the Winter-Weft, or South-Weft, that Point where the Sun sets at its Entrance into the Tropick of *Capricorn*, at which time the Days are shortest.

Occidental, belonging to the West, Western, Westerly. In *Astronomy*, a Planet is said *To be Occidental*, when it sets in the Evening, after the Sun.

Occipital, belonging to the hinder part of the Head; as *The Occipital Bone.*

Occipitalis, a short but broad fleshy Muscle, plac'd on the *Occiput*, which with its Partner serves to pull the hairy Scalp backwards.

Occipitis Os, the Occipital Bone, a Bone of the Skull, which lies in the hinder part of the Head; being shap'd almost like a Lozenge, with its lower Angle turned inwards.

Occiput or Occipitum, the hinder part of the Head.

Occult, hidden, secret; as *Occult Qualities, or Diseases, &c.*

Occult Cancer. See *Cancer Primitivæ.*

Occultation, an Hiding. In *Astronomy*, the Time that a Planet or Star is hid from our Sight, when the Body of the Moon, or some other Planet, comes between it and us.

Occupant, one that takes Possession of a thing; a Possessor. In Common Law, when a Man makes a Lease to another for the Term of the Life of a third Person; the Lessee dying, he who first enters, shall hold the Land as *Occupant*, during the Life of the third Person.

Occupation, Business or Employ, Trade. In a Law-Sense, it signifies the putting a Man out of his Free-hold, during a War, and is the same with *Disseisin* in time of Peace: Also Tenure, or Use; as *Such Land is in the Tenure or Occupation of such a Person, i. e.* in his Possession. In *Rhetorick*, it is a Figure, otherwise call'd *Præterition*, when we seem to pass by, to be ignorant of, or to be unwilling to declare, that which at the same time we chiefly insist upon.

Occupatibe, as *An Occupative Field, i. e.* (in the

Sense of the Law) a Field, which being left by its proper Owner or Tiller is possessed by another.

Occupabit, a Writ that lies for a Man who is forcibly put out of his Lands or Tenements in times of War; as a Writ of *Novel Disseisin* lies for one that is so dispossessed in time of Peace.

To **Occupy,** (properly to take up before) to fill, or take up a Space; to be seized, or in Possession of; to trade, or deal.

To **Occur,** to present, or offer it self; to come readily into one's Mind.

Occurrence, Occasion, sudden Accident, Adventure, News.

Occursion, an occurring, or meeting; as *Various is the Occursion of Thoughts in a Man's Sleep; The likewise Occursions of a Ghost, &c.*

Ocean, (among *Geographers*) is that vast Collection of Waters, or Main Sea, which surrounds the whole Globe of the Earth, and into which the lesser Seas do usually run: 'Tis so call'd in *Greek* from the Swiftness of its Motion; and is chiefly divided into four great Parts, *viz.*

The *Atlantick Ocean*, which lies between *Europe* and *Africa* on the West, and *America* on the East, it is also call'd *Mar del Nord, i. e.* the Northern Sea.

The *Hyperborean Sea* or *North-Sea*, which encompasses the Land that is situated towards the North-Pole.

The *Pacifick Ocean*, which flows between the West Side of *America* and *Asia*, and takes Name from its continual Calmness; being also termed *Mar del Sur, i. e.* the Southern Sea.

The *South-Sea*, which encloses *Magellanica*, and the Continent under the South Pole.

Ochema, (*Gr.*) a Carriage, Waggon, or Coach: Among *Physicians*, a Vehicle or Liquor, in which Medicines are mingled. See *Vehicle*.

Ochlocracy, a Government wherein the Multitude or Common People bear the Sway.

Ochya, a kind of Water-fowl, so call'd from the dark greenish Colour almost of it's whole Body; also yellow Oker, a Mineral.

Ochthodes, Ulcers, whose Sides are brawny, or of the Nature of Warts.

Ochyp-Hole, a remarkable Cave on *Mendip-hills*; in *Somerset-shire*, of a vast Length; where several Wells and Springs are discover'd.

Ocimum or Ocymum, (*Gr.*) Garden-Basil, Basil Royal, or Basil Gentle; an Herb that comforts the Stomach, drives away Melancholy, cleanses the Lungs, &c.

Ockam. See *Oakam*.

Ockamy, a sort of mixt Metal.

Ocoughtanamnis, a kind of Berry, growing in *Virginia* and *Mary-land*, somewhat like Capers.

Octabis, (*Latin Law-Word*) as *Octabis Hilarii, i. e.* the eighth Day inclusively after the Festival of *St. Hilary*. See *Returns of the four Terms*.

Octacellus, a Roman Coin of 80 Asses, in Value 5 Shillings Sterling.

Octaedron, one of the five Regular Bodies, a solid Figure, bounded by eight equal and equilateral Triangles: This Figure may be us'd on a Pedestal for drawing several sorts of Dials.

Octagon, (*Gr. in Geom.*) a Figure, consisting of eight Angles and Sides; and when all the Sides and Angles are equal, 'tis call'd a Regular Octagon, which is capable of being fortify'd with the like Number of Bastions.

Octangular, (*Lat.*) having eight Angles.

Octant or Octile, (in *Astrol.*) when a Planet is in such an Aspect or Position with respect to another, that their Places are only distant an eighth part of a Circle, or 45 Degrees.

Octastyle or Octastyle, a Building that has eight Pillars in Front. **Octate,**

Octave, the eighth Day after some peculiar Festivals of the Year; as *The Octave of Easter*. In *Musick*, an Eighth, or an Interval of eight Sounds; every eighth Note in the Scale of the *Gamut*, being the same. See *Diapason* and *Tone*.

Octavo, a Book is said *To be in Octavo*, when it consists of Sheets, that are folded into eight Leaves a-piece.

Octennial, belonging to the space of eight Years.

Octile, one of the new Aspects, when two Planets or Stars are distant an eighth part of the Zodiac, or 45 Degrees one from another.

October, the Month so call'd, as being the eighth from *March*.

† **Octonary**, belonging to the Number Eight.

Octogenary, that is ninety Years old.

Octuna, (among *Physicians*) a Weight of eight Ounces.

Ocular, belonging to the Eyes; as *An Ocular Witness*, or *Eye-Witness*.

Oculares Dentes, (*Lat.*) the Eye-teeth.

Oculara, a kind of Sea-fish, like a Lizard, with great Eyes.

Oculi Cancrosum, Crabs-Eyes, certain Stones taken out of the Heads of River Cray-fish, in the Months of *June* and *July*; which are much us'd in *Physick*, to dissolve and expel clotted Blood, against Pains of the Kidneys, &c.

Oculist, one skill'd in curing the Distempers of the Eyes.

Oculorum Nerves, (in *Anat.*) a pair of Nerves that arise from the Oblongated Marrow on each Side of the *Infundibulum*, or Tunnel of the Brain; whence they pass thro' the Holes of the Wedge-like Bone, send out several Twigs that embrace the Optick Nerves, and are bestow'd on the Tunicles or Coats of the Eye.

Oculus, the Eye, the outward Organ or Instrument of Sight, made up of six Muscles, to which a seventh is added in Brutes, and seven Tunicks or Coats, *viz.* the *Adnata*, *Cornea*, *CrySTALLINA*, *Innominata*, *Retiformis*, *Virea*, and *Uvea*; which See in their proper Places.

Among *Herbalists*, **Oculus** is taken for the same as *Gemma*, *i. e.* the Bud of a Tree or Plant just putting forth, or the Knob out of which the Bud rises.

Oculus Belli, a Gem that is half transparent, the Ground white, and black in the midst, with an *Iris* or Circle, so that it exactly resembles the Figure of an Eye.

Oculus Caci, Cats-eye, a kind of Gem of two Colours, milk-white and dark-brown, separated as it were in the middle.

Oculus Christi, an Herb, very good for the Eyes, otherwise call'd *wild Clary*.

Oculus Mundi, (*i. e.* the Eye of the World) a precious Stone, which being put into cold Water, changes its white Colour into yellow, and becomes almost transparent, but being taken out again, it returns to his former State.

Oculus Tauri, the Bull's Eye, a Constellation or Company of Stars in 24 Degrees 29 Minutes of the Sign *Gemini*.

Ocymastum, (*Gr.*) the Herb Water-Betony, or Fig-wort.

Oda Bassa's, certain Officers in *Turkey*, who are Heads of the Companies of *Agiam Oglans*.

Odarismus, (*Gr.*) the itching of the Gums, in Children that breed Teeth.

Odeum, (among the Ancients) a kind of Musick-Theater; a Place for Rehearsal and Practice, before the Actors and Musicians appear'd, to perform their several Parts on the great Theater.

Odio & Atia, (*Lat.*) an old Writ heretofore directed to the Sheriff, to enquire, Whether a Man committed to Prison upon Suspicion of Murder, were justly committed, or only upon Malice.

Odious, hateful, hainous.

Odium, Hatred, Grudge, Ill-will; also Censure of Blame, on account of an Offence or Fault committed.

Odontagia, (*Gr.*) an Instrument to draw or pull out the Teeth.

Odontalgia, a Pain in the Teeth; the Tooth-ach.

Odontiasis or **Odontoptia**, breeding of Teeth.

Odontica, Medicines for the Tooth-ach.

Odontoides, (in *Anat.*) a Part shap'd like a Tooth; as the Tooth of the second *Vertebra*, or Turning-joynt, and of some other Bones.

Odontolithos, a kind of stony Tartar, that grows to the Teeth.

Odontorrimina, a Medicine to rub, cleanse, and whiten the Teeth.

Odoramentum, (*Lat.*) a Perfume, or any sweet thing: Among *Physicians*, a Medicine apply'd for the Benefit of its Smell, such as are usually made of Labdanum, Storax, Benzoin, Musk, Civet, &c.

Odoratus, the Act or Sense of Smelling.

Odoriferous, bearing Odours or Perfumes; sweet-scented, sweet-smelling.

Odoratus, that has a Scent, or Smell.

Odour, Scent or Smell, any sweet Perfume; as of Ointment, Frankincense, &c. Among *Naturalists*, *Odours* are defined to be those agreeable or disagreeable *Effluvia*, that are sent forth by many Bodies which are call'd *Odorous*, and which stir up the Sensation of Smelling.

Oeconomical or **Oeconomick**, belonging to Oeconomy, or Family-Government.

Oeconomicks, a part of Moral Philosophy, that treats of the due Management of the Passions.

Oeconomicus, a Word us'd by ancient *Latin* Writers for an Executor of a last Will and Testament; as *The Person, who had the Oeconomy or Disposal of the Goods of the deceased Party*.

Oeconomist, one that Orders, or rules a Family; a Steward.

Oeconomy, the Government of a House or Family; the Management of Family-Concerns, Stewardship; also prudent Dispensation, good Husbandry, or Housewifery, Thriftiness: Also in general, good Order, Disposition, Method, Contrivance, Constitution, Harmony; as *We admire the Oeconomy of the Parts of Humane Bodies*: In *Rhetorick*, it signifies Order in the Disposal of Parts necessary for Oratours, or Poets. Among *Architects*, it is taken for that Method which has regard to the Expences that are to be made, and the Quality of the Materials, and shews how to take Measures rightly for giving the Fabrick a convenient Form and Bigness.

Oecumenical, belonging to the whole World, universal; as *An Oecumenical or general Council*.

Oedema, (in *Surgery*) any Tumour or Swelling, but in a strict Sense, it is taken for a white soft Swelling without Pain, which proceeds from Phlegmatick Matter, and easily yields to the Fingers.

Oedematous, belonging to an *Oedema*; as *Oedematous Tumours* or *Impossumes*.

Oedemus, a sort of Bird, so call'd from the extraordinary Thickness of its Shin-bones.

Oenanthe, the Wheat-ear, White-tail, or Horse-smatch, a Bird, which is often found in hilly Places, especially in the County of *Suffex*; where it grows fat about the middle of the Month of *June*, but flies away in the end of *September*, and is no longer seen in any part of *England*, during the whole Winter: In *Warwick-shire*, it is call'd a Fallow-smiter.

Oenanthe, is also the Grape and Flower of the wild Vine, or a sweet Ointment made of it: Also the Herb Water Drop-wort, good for forcing Urine and Gravel; also another Herb, call'd Hemlock Drop-water, the Root of which is said to be poisonous.

Oenas, the Rock-pigeon, a Bird.

Oenodes, Wine diluted, or allay'd with Water, or a Liquor of the Nature of Wine.

Oenolzum, a Mixture of Wine and Oil.

Oenogala,

Oenogala, a Composition of Wine and Milk.

Oenomelum, a Drink made of Wine and Honey.

Oenothera or **Oenotheris**, the Herb Loose-strife.

Oesophagus or **Sphincter Cula** (in *Anat.*) a Continuation of the Muscle call'd *Pterygopharyngæus*, which arises from each side of the *Scutiformis*, or Shield-like Gristle, and passes to a middle Line on the back part of the *Fanccs*.

Oesophagus, the Gullet or Weasand-pipe, the Conduit or Funnel that conveys the Meat and Drink from the Mouth to the Stomach.

Oestrum, or **Oestrus**, the Gad-Bee, Dun-fly, or Breez; an Insect that in the Summer-time vexes Cattel.

Oestrum Ueneris, the same with *Clitoris*.

Oestryphus, the Filth or Sweat that sticks to the Wool on the Flanks and Shoulders of Sheep.

Oeuf, (*Fr.*) an Egg; In *Architecture*, the Ovals, or Ornaments of Pillars are call'd *Oeufs* by the *French*.

Ossa, (*Lat.*) Pudding, or such like made of Pulse; Paste with which Fowls are fed or cramm'd; a Cake.

Ossa Alba, (among Chymists) a sort of white clotted Substance, which will arise, if an equal quantity of highly rectify'd Spirit of Wine and Urine be mingled and shak'd together.

Ossa's Dike, a mighty Work contriv'd by *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, who had it cast up as a Boundary between the *English* and *Welsh*: It runs through *Hereford-shire*, over a part of *Shrop-shire* into *Montgomery-shire*; then again into *Shrop-shire*, and so thro' *Denbigh-shire* into *Flint-shire*, and ends a little below *Holywell*, where that Water falls into the River *Dea*.

Ossat, Refuse or Drofs, Garbage, Fragments, or broken pieces of Meat.

Ostense, (*Lat.*) Transgression, Trespass, Sin, Fault, Injury or Wrong, Affront, or Abuse, Scandal.

To **Ostend**, to sin against, to commit a Fault; to injure, affront or abuse, to hurt or wound; to annoy, to displease.

Ostendite, injurious, abusive, hurtful, displeasing; also fit to attack or annoy an Enemy; as *Offensive Arms*.

To **Ostere**, to present, to proffer or tender, to bid, to propound, to undertake or take upon one.

Ostium, the Act of him that offers; also a Sacrifice, a Present made to God, or set apart for Pious Uses.

Ostium, (in old *Latin* Records) a piece of Silk or fine Linnen, anciently us'd to wrap up the Occasional Oblations or Offerings, made in the Church.

Ostium, a place where Offerings are kept; also a part of the Mass or Popish Church-Service.

Office, the part of, that which befits, or is to be expected from one; Moral Duty, Service; a good or ill turn; also Divine Service, especially a part of the *Roman* Breviary or Mass-Book: Also Place or Employment, or the Place it self where any Business is managed; as the *Faculty-Office*, *Insurance-Office*, *Post-Office*, &c.

In a Law Sense, **Office** is also an Enquiry made to the King's Use, by virtue of his Office who enquires; as an *Office found*, which is nothing else but a thing found by Inquisition made *ex Officio*. **Office In Fee** is that which a Man has to himself and his Heirs.

To **Return an Office**, is to return that which is found by Virtue of the Office; and To **Traverse an Office**, is to traverse or make void the Inquisition taken of an Office.

Officer, one that is in any Office: In Military Affairs, a Person that has some Command in the Company, Troop, or Body of Men he serves in.

Commission-Officers, those that are authoriz'd by the King's Commission, *i. e.* all from the General, to the Ensign of a Foot-Company, and the Cornet of a Troop of Horse inclusively.

Field-Officers; those that have Power and Command over a whole Regiment, *viz.* the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major; so call'd, because they chiefly shew their Authority, when the Regiment is drawn out into the Field; as not being concern'd in common Duty of mounting Guards, &c.

General-Officers, those that have Power not only over one Regiment, Troop or Company, but in general over a considerable Body of Military Forces: These are the General, Lieutenants-General, Majors-General, Brigadier-General, Quarter-Master-General, and Adjutants-General.

Subaltern-Officers, the Lieutenants, Ensigns, and Cornets of Horse, Dragoons and Foot; so call'd, from their supplying the Place of, or acting under the Superiour Officers.

Warrant, or Staff-Officers, those that have not the King's Commission, but are appointed by the Colonels and Captains; as the Quarter-Masters, Sergeants, Corporal, &c.

Official, (in the old civil Law) one that was the Minister or Apparitor of a Judge: In the Canon-Law, a Person to whom any Bishop commits the Charge of his Spiritual Jurisdiction; the Chancellor or Judge of a Bishop's Court. In the Statute or Common Law, a Deputy, whom an Arch-Deacon substitutes in the executing of his Jurisdiction.

To **Officiate**, to do the Duty belonging to one's Office or Charge; especially to perform Divine Service in quality of a Clergyman.

Officiatis non faciendis vel amovendis, a Writ directed to the Magistrates of a Corporation, requiring them not to make such a Man an Officer, or to put him out of his Office, till Enquiry be made of his Manners, &c.

Officius, ready to do good Offices, serviceable; friendly, very courteous and obliging: It is sometimes us'd in an ill Sense for Pragmatical, Over-busie in other Mens Affairs, basely fawning or cringing.

Offin or **Offing**, (Sea-Term) the open Sea; that part of it which is at a good distance from the Shore, the middle of any great Stream.

A Ship is said To **keep in the Offin**, when she keeps in the middle of the Channel, and does not come near the Shore; and to **stand for the Offin**, when she is ready to sail from the Shore into the main Sea.

Off-ward, when a Ship being a-ground by the Shore, inclines towards the Water-side, then Seamen say, *She heels to the Off-ward*; but if her Stern only lies towards the Sea, their usual Phrase is, *She lies with her Stern to the Off-ward, and her Head to the Shore-ward*.

† **Offuscation**, a shadowing, a making dark or dusky.

Og (*Heb.* roasted Bread or Mock) a great Giant and King of *Bashan*.

Ogdadich, (*Gr.*) an Epigram, or Stanza consisting of eight Verses.

Ogee or **Ogish**, (in *Architell.*) a Wreath, Circle, or round Band; a Member of a Moulding which consists of a Round and a Hollow.

Ogrelles, or **Agrelles**, (in *Heraldry*) certain round Figures resembling Balls or Pellets, which are always of a Sable or black Colour.

Oil, the Juice of Olives, &c. Among Chymists, Oil or Sulphur is one of the five Principles of their Art, being a subtil, fat Substance, capable of taking fire, which usually arises after the Spirit.

Exalted Oil, see *Spirit*.

Oil of Antimony, a Mixture of Antimony and an acid Spirit.

Oil of Philosophers, a Chymical Preparation of pieces of Brick heated red hot, soak'd in Oil of Olives, and afterwards distill'd in a Retort.

Oil of Sulphur, see *Spirit of Sulphur*.

Oil of Tartar, per *Deliquium*, the fixt Salt of Tartar dissolved by being expos'd to the Air in a Cellar, or other cool moist place.

Oil of Vitriol, the more fixed part of Spirit of Vitriol made caustick by a vast degree and continuance of Fire.

Oil or Olio, (in Cookery) a rich sort of Potage after the *Spanish* way, made of Buttock-beef, part of a Fillet of Veal, of a Leg of Mutton, and of raw Gammon of Bacon, with Ducks, Partridges, Pigeons, Chickens, Quails, Sausages, and a Cervelas, all fry'd brown, and afterwards boil'd with all sorts of Roots and Herbs.

Oils, (for Fish-Days) are also prepar'd with Teas-spoon, several sorts of Fish, Roots and Pusse.

Oyster, a well known Shell-fish.

Oyster-green, a sort of Herb.

Oyster-loit, an Herb otherwise call'd Snakes-weed.

Oysterich, see *Bisfort*.

Oke, a *Turkish* Weight, of which there are three sorts: The greater Oke of *Smyrna*, is 2 Pounds, 11 Ounces and 13 Drams *English*; the middle Oke, is 1 Pound, 11 Ounces 6 Drams; and the least Oke is 13 Ounces 2 Drams.

Oker, a Mineral of which several Colours are made to be us'd in Painting; as *Oker de lake*, or yellow Oker, burnt Oker, brown Oker, and red Oker.

Okeum, see *Oakum*.

Olea, (*Lat.*) the Olive-tree.

Oleaginous; partaking of the Nature of Oil, oily.

Oleander, a kind of Shrub call'd Rose-bay. See *Nerion*.

Oleasterus, a little low sort of Olive-tree.

Oleaster, a Wild Olive-tree.

Olecranon, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the great Process of the first Bone of the Arm, call'd *Ulna*; also the upper part of the Shoulder.

Olene, the Cubit or greater Focil Bone.

Oleostemon, a sort of Parsley; an Herb.

Oleron Laws, certain Laws relating to Maritime Affairs, so call'd because they were made at *Oleron*, an Island on the Coast of *France*, when *K. Richard I.* was there.

Oleum, (*Lat.*) Oil, especially of Olives.

Olfactory, belonging to the Sense of Smelling; as *The Olfactory Nerves*, certain Nerves which give us that Sense, and are the first Pair of those Ten that arise from the Oblongated Marrow.

Olfactus, The Smell or Act of Smelling.

Olibanum, Male Incense, a sweet-scented Gum or Resin that runs in white or yellowish Drops, out of several small Trees in *Arabia Felix* and the *Holy Land*; especially at the Foot of Mount *Libanus*.

Oligarchital, (*Gr.*) belonging to an Oligarchy.

Oligarchy, a Government in the Hands of a few principal Men, or where a few bear sway.

Oligophorus, small Wine that has but few Spirits.

Oligotrophus Cibus, Meat that nourishes little, which is oppos'd to *Polytrophus*, i. e. that which affords much Nourishment.

Oligotrophy, a Decrease of Nourishment, or a very small one.

Olio, see *Oil*.

Oliorum, or **Oliorum Garden**, (*Lat.*) a Kitchen-

Garden, or a Garden of Herbs, Roots, &c. for Food.

Oliba, the Olive-tree, or an Olive the Fruit.

Olibaria Corpora, (in *Anat.*) two Protuberances or Knobs of the under part of the Brain, which are plac'd on each side of the *Corpora Pyramidalia*, and take Name from their Figure, resembling that of an Olive.

Olibaster, a Wild Olive.

Olibe-Bit, a kind of Bit for Horses.

Oliber, a proper Name of Men, deriv'd from the Olive-tree, the Emblem of Peace.

Olla, (*Lat.*) a Pot.

Olla Podypa, (*Span.*) a Hotch-pot, or a Dish of Meat made of several Ingredients, the chief of which is Bacon.

Ollata Cerebifera, (in old *Lat.* Records) a Pot or Flaggon of Ale or Beer.

Olet, a Country Word for Fuel.

Olophon, (*Gr.*) the Male Frog, so call'd from its croaking.

Olor, (*Lat.*) the Swan, a Water-Fowl; also an offensive strong Smell.

Olor, any sort of Pot-herbs or Garden-herbs.

Olor-arrum, an Herb with black Leaves, call'd *Alisanders* or *Lovage*.

Oloculum, small Herbs good to eat, Salleting, a little Sallet.

Olympia, a City of *Peloponnesus* in *Greece*; otherwise call'd *Pisa*, near which the *Olympick Games* were celebrated, and took their Name from thence.

Olympiads, (Chronological Term) an Account of Time in use among the ancient *Greeks*, comprehending the space of four Years or fifty Months, reckoning thirty Days to a Month: This Method of Computation was brought in by *Iphitus*, and took its Rise from the *Olympick Games*, which were kept every fifth Year. The first *Olympiad* began about 300 Years after the Destruction of *Troy*, in the Year of the World 3174, of the *Julian* Period 3938, and 766 Years before the Birth of Christ.

Olympias, the Name of the Mother of *Alexander the Great*; also a strong Western Wind that blows from Mount *Olympus*.

Olympick Games, the most famous Games of *Greece*, perform'd in honour of *Jupiter Olympius*, in the Plains of *Elis*, near the City of *Olympia*, and continu'd there with great Solemnity for five Days together, in five kinds of Exercises, viz. Running, Leaping, Wrestling, Quoting, and Whorlebat. The Names of those who won the Prize, which was only a Garland of Olive-branches, were set down on Publick Record, and they were so highly honour'd, that upon their Return to their own Country, a piece of the City-Wall was beat down that they might enter Triumphantly in a Chariot.

Olympionices, a Conquerour at the *Olympick Games*.

Olympus, a high Hill between *Thessaly* and *Macedonia*, whose Top reaches above the Clouds; whence it is taken by the Poets for Heaven, or the Seat of the Gods.

Olyra, a kind of Wheat that grew in *Egypt* and elsewhere.

Omagra, (*Gr.*) the Gout in the Shoulder.

Omasum, (*Lat.*) the thick and fatty part of the Belly of an Ox, &c. fat Tripe: See *Abomasum*.

Ombet or **Ombet**, a *Spanish* Game at Cards; also a Fish otherwise call'd a Grayling.

Omega, the last Letter in the *Greek* Alphabet: See *Alpha*.

Omelet, (*Fr.*) a kind of Pancake or Froise made of Eggs.

Omen, (*Lat.*) a Sign or Token of good or bad Luck.

Omentum, (in *Anat.*) otherwise call'd *Retz* and *Retica*.

Reticulum, the Caul, a double Membrane or Skin spread over the Entrails, interwoven with Fat and variety of Vessels, like a Fisher's Net: Its Use is to cherish the Bowels, and to knit them loosely together, as also to promote the Concoction of Meats in the Guts, &c.

Omer, a certain Measure among the *Hebrews*, which contain'd about three Pints and a half.

To **Ominate**, (*Lat.*) to give an Omen of, to fore-bode or fore-shew.

Ominous, portending, or fore-boding ill luck, ill-boding.

Omission, an omitting or letting a thing pass; a Neglect; also a Rhetorical Figure call'd *Antiphrasis* in *Greek*.

To **Omit**, to pass by or over, to take no notice of, to neglect, to forget or leave out.

Omnipotence or **Omnipotency**, Almighty Power, Almightyness.

Omnipotent, All-powerful, Almighty.

Omnipresence, a being present in all Places.

Omnipresent, that is every where present.

Omniscience, Infinite Knowledge.

Omniscient, that knows all, from whom nothing is hid.

† **Omnivagant**, wandering every where, or in all Places.

Omnivorous, eating or devouring all kind of things.

Omphagis, (*Gr.*) among the Ancients a Feast of *Bacchus*, in which the mad Guests eat Goats alive, tearing their Entrails with their Teeth.

Omphala, see *Homopla*.

Omphacium Oleum, Oil made of unripe Olives.

Omphacites, Medicinal Wine made of unripe Grapes.

Omphacium, the Juice of such Grapes, Verjuice.

Omphalocarpon, a kind of Burr.

Omphalocarpus, the Herb Cleavers or Goose-grass.

Omphalocoele, or **Hernia Umbilicalis**, a Rupture about the Navel, when the Caul or Entrails stand out in that part, which is occasion'd by the loosening or bursting of the *Peritonaeum*, or inner Skin of the Belly.

Omphalos, the Navel.

Omphax, a softer and unripe Grape.

Omrî, (*Heb.* a rebellious or bitter People) the Name of one of the Usurpers of the Kingdom of *Israel*.

Omp-Land, a Country-Wood for Mellow Land.

Onager, (*Gr.*) a wild Ass; also a certain Warlike Engine us'd by the Ancients to cast forth great Stones.

One-berry, see *Herb Paris*.

One-blade, an Herb, more especially good for Wounds of the Nerves.

Onerando pro rata Portione, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies for a Joynt-Tenant, or Tenant in Common, who is distrained for more Rent than his Proportion of the Land amounts to.

† **Oneration**, a loading, burdening, or overcharging.

Oni, a Mark us'd in the *Exchequer*, and set upon the Head of a Sheriff, as soon as he enters into his Accounts for Issues, Fines, and mean Profits: It is put for *Onctatur nisi habet sufficientem Exonerationem*, i. e. he is charged, unless he have a sufficient Discharge; and thereupon he immediately becomes the King's Debtor.

Onitis, (*Gr.*) a sort of wild Majorain, an Herb.

Onobrychis, Meddick-veitching or Cocks-head, an Herb that breeds a great deal of Milk in Cows and other Cattel.

Onochilus or **Onochilos**; a kind of the Herb *Alkanet*.

Onocrotalus, a large Fowl, which holding its Neck under water, and breathing, makes a noise with the Beak, like the Braying of an Ass; a sort of Pelican.

Onomatopœia, (in *Grammar*) a Figure whereby a Word is made to imitate the Sound of the thing express'd; as *Bombarda*, i. e. a Gun, from the sounding of *Bomb*; *Taratantara*, for the Sound of a Trumpet, &c.

Ononis, the Herb Rest-harrow, Cammock or petty Whin.

Onopordon, a kind of Herb, which being eaten by Asses, causes them to fall a farting.

Onopos, Asses Thistle.

Onosma, Stone-Bugloss, an Herb.

Onyxis, (old Word) downward.

Onslaught, (*Dutch*) Storming, a fierce Assault or Attack upon a Place.

Onycha, (*Gr.*) an *Arabian* Plant, from which distills a Juice, that as some think, congeals into the *Onyx-stone*.

Onychipuncta, a precious Stone, a sort of *Jaspe*.

Onychites, Alabaster, a sort of Marble.

Onychitis, a kind of Crust sticking to the sides of Furnaces, in which Brass-Oar is melted.

Onyx, a Nail of the Fingers or Toes of a Man; the Hoof of a Beast; also a precious Stone, the Colour of which exactly resembles that of a Man's Nail: Also a Sore or gathering of Matter under the horny Coat of the Eye, the same as *Hypopyon*.

Opacitas, (*Lat.*) a Philosophical Term for Darkness, as it is oppos'd to Transparency.

Opacous, shady, dark, that is not transparent.

Opacous Bodies, are such whose Pores/probably lying in an oblique and crooked Posture, the Rays of Light cannot freely pierce and pass thro' them, as they do thro' transparent ones.

Opal, a most delicate precious Stone of almost all Colours; for by various Refractions of the Rays of Light, it represents to the Beholder's Eye, Blue, Purple, Green, Yellow, Red, Milk-white, and sometimes Black, all shining together with an incredible Lustre.

Opallium, an *American* wild Beast; about the bigness of a Cat, having a Bag or Purse under the Belly, which it can open and shut at pleasure; so that these Creatures are us'd to carry their young ones in this Bag, and the Male and Female perform that Office by turns:

Opel-Land, see *Hook-Land*.

Opening Flank, (in *Fortif.*) that part of the Flank which is cover'd by the *Orillon* or *Shoulder*.

Opening of Gates, (in *Astrolog.*) is when a Planet applies it self to another that rules the Figure opposite to its House: Or, when one Planet separates from another, and immediately applies to a third that bears Rule in the Sign opposite to that ruled by the Planet, with which it was joyn'd.

Opening of Trenches, (in the Art of War) the first breaking of Ground made by the Besiegers, in order to carry on their Approaches to the place besieged.

Openthes, (*Sax.* Law-Term) open or plain Theft.

Opera, a kind of Stage-Play; very common among the *Italians* and *French*, performed by Voices and Instrumental Musick, and adorn'd with variety of Scenes in Perspective.

Operarii, (in ancient *Latin* Decds) Tenants that held some small Portions of Land, by the Performance of bodily Labours, and servile Works for their Lords.

To **Operate**, to work or stir the Humours of the Body, as Physick does; to effect or bring to pass.

Operatio, working, the making a Work; in old Records, one Day's Work perform'd by any inferior Tenant for the Lord of the Manour.

Operation, an operating or working; a Process or Work carry'd on in Chymistry or Surgery.

Operative, apt to work; as an *Operative* Medicine.

Operatour, one that sells Balsam, *Orvietan* and other Drugs, and pretends to perform Cures upon a Sage, in the wide places of a Town; a Mountebank or Quack.

Operatour for the Teeth, one skill'd in drawing and cleansing the Teeth, and in making Artificial ones.

Operose, that costs much Pains and Trouble, laborious, hard; as an *Operose and tedious* Theory.

Operis Canes, (in old *Latin* Records) Dogs with whole Feet, not lawed, or not having the Balls cut out.

Ophiasis, (*Gr.*) a Disease when the Hair grows thin and falls off, so as to leave the Part smooth, and winding like the Folds of a Serpent.

Ophidion, a sort of Sea-fish resembling a Serpent or Eel.

Ophioglossum, Adders-tongue, an excellent Wound-herb.

Ophiomachus, a kind of bald Locust without Wings; some take it for a Lizard that fights with Serpents.

Ophiomorphites, the Snake-stone, a Stone which resembles a Snake roll'd up in Folds.

Ophion, a Beast in *Sardinia*, less than an Hart, having Hair and Teeth like it.

Ophiostylis, the Herb Briony or White Vine.

Ophioxodon, an Herb call'd Serpents-Garlick.

Ophites, Serpentine Marble, a kind of Green Marble, representing the Shape and Spots of Serpents.

Ophiuchus, a Northern Constellation, otherwise call'd *Anguinenus* and *Serpentarius*, which contains thirty Stars; one of them in the Head of the Man holding the Serpent, being of the second Magnitude.

Ophthalmias, a sort of Sea-fish with great Eyes.

Ophthalmick, belonging to, or proper for the Eyes; as *Ophthalmick Remedies*.

Ophthalmicks, such Medicines as are good for Diseases in the Eyes.

Ophthalmicus Nervus, (in *Anat.*) a Branch of the fifth pair of Nerves which move the Eyes.

Ophthalmus, an Inflammation of the Coats of the Eyes, proceeding from Arterious Blood got out of the Vessels, and gather'd together in those Parts.

Opiate, a Medicine made of *Opium*, or other Drugs of the like Nature, and design'd either to cause Sleep or to ease Pain.

To **Opine**, (*Lat.*) to give in one's Opinion or Judgment about a Matter.

Opiniater, an obstinate or stubborn Person.

Opiniative or **Opinionated**, wedded to his own Opinion or Humour; stubborn, self-willed, conceited, heady.

Opiniatery or **Opiniateness**, Affects in Opinion, Willfulness.

Opinion, Mind, Judgment, Thoughts, Belief, Esteem, Consent.

Opinionate or **Opinionated**, the same as *Opiniative*.

Opisthodocus, (in *Architect.*) a Postern or Back-gate.

Opisthotonus, a kind of Cramp or stretching of the Muscles of the Neck backwards.

Opium, the Tear or Juice that distills from the Heads of Poppeys in *Greece*, *Egypt*, and elsewhere;

of which there are three sorts, *viz.* black, white and yellow: the Virtue of it is well known to cause Sleep and allay Pain.

Ople, a Shrub otherwise call'd Water-elder.

Opobalsamum, (*Gr.*) Balm of *Gilead*, the Juice or Gum that distills from a Shrub call'd *Balsamum*, or the Balm-tree, which grows only in *Palestine*: It has been famous in all Ages, for Curing Wounds, the Bittings of Scorpions and Serpents; being also good against the Plague, Convulsions, Pally, and many other Diseases.

Opopanax, the Juice or Liquor of a Plant call'd *Panax*, All-heal, and *Hercules's* Wound-wort, which grows in hot Countries.

Oppidan, (*Lat.*) a School-word for a Towns-boy, particularly such as do belong to the College of King's-Scholars at *Westminster*.

To **Oppilate**, (in the Art of *Physick*) to cause a Stoppage in some part of the Body.

Oppilation, Obstruction, Stoppage.

Oppilative, apt to obstruct or stop.

† **Oppletion**, a filling up.

Opponent, one that maintains a contrary Argument in the Schools, an Opposer or Adversary in a Disputation.

Opposite, Convenient; seasonable; favourable.

Opportunity, Convenient Time, or Occasion.

To **Oppose**, to set against, to put in competition, or set in ballance against, to withstand or thwart.

Opposite, that is over against, contrary.

Opposite Angles, see *Angles*.

Opposite Cones, (in *Geom.*) two Cones of the like Quality, that are vertically opposite, and have the same common Axis.

Opposite Sections, are the two *Hyperbolas*, made by a Plane cutting both those Cones.

Opposites, (in *Logick*) things relatively opposed, as Master and Servant; or privatively, as Light and Darkness; or contrary, as Knowledge and Ignorance.

Opposition, Contrariety; Disagreement, Hindrance, Rub, Stop. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure of Sentence, the same with *Objection*: In *Astrology*, it is when two Planets, being distant the space of 6 Signs or 180 Degrees, they behold one another diametrically opposite; which is counted an Aspect of the greatest Enmity, and is marked thus (P.)

To **Oppress**, to press hard or lie heavy upon, to rise or smother, to over-charge or over-burden, to crush by Authority and Violence.

Oppression, the Act of Oppressing, over-charging; &c.

Oppressive, apt to oppress.

Oppressour, he that oppresses or crushes another, by Tyranny, Usury, &c.

Opprobrii Lapis, (*Lat.*) the Stone of Reproach, a Stone set up in the most publick Place of the City of *Padua* in *Italy*, to which whatever Debtors resort, acknowledging what they owe, and to whom, as also their Inability to make Satisfaction, they ate to be freed from all Prosecution.

Opprobrious, reproachful, injurious, abusive.

Opprobrium, (a *Latin* Word sometimes made *English*) the shame that constantly attends a lewd and villainous Act; Infamy, Reproach, Disgrace.

To **Oppugn**, as *To oppugn an Opinion*, i. e. to oppose, confute, or reject it.

Optative Mood, (in *Grammar*) that Mood of a Verb which expresses an earnest Desire that such a thing may be or happen, and therefore usually has an Adverb of Wishing join'd with it, as *Utinam*, i. e. would to God that, &c.

Optica, (*Gr.*) Medicines proper for Distempers of the Eyes.

Opti-

Optical Protophæticus; see *Equation Astronomical*.

Optick; belonging to the Sight.

Optick Glasses, such Glasses as are contriv'd for the viewing of any Object that is near or at a considerable distance; as Microscopes, Telescopes, Helioscopes, &c.

Optick Nerves, (in *Anat.*) are the second pair of Nerves which convey the Spirits to the Eyes, and bestow on them the Faculty of Seeing.

Optick Place of a Star or Planet, is that part or point of its Orbit, which our Sight determines when the Star is there: And it is either *Apparent*, when the Observer's Eye is at the Circumference of the Earth; or *Real*, when 'tis suppos'd to be at the Center of the Earth, or Planet he inhabits.

Optick Pyramid, see *Pyramid*.

Opticks, a Science that treats of the Sight in general, explaining the Properties and Effects of it; but considers every Object as seen with direct Rays, after the ordinary manner: Its particular Branches relating to *Reflected* and *Refracted* Rays of Light, are *Catoptricks* and *Dioptricks*; which see in their proper Places.

Optimacy, (*Lat.*) the Government of a Commonwealth by the Nobler sort of Persons.

Option, a liberty of taking or refusing a thing, Choice: In a Law-sense, when a new Suffragan Bishop is consecrated, the Arch-Bishop of the Province, by a customary Prerogative, claims the Collation of the first vacant Benefice in that See, at his Choice, which is therefore term'd *The Arch-bishop's Option*.

Opulency, Riches, Wealth, Plenty.

Opulency, wealthy, very rich.

Opulus, a kind of Shrub, which some call *Witch-bush*.

Opuntia, a sort of *Indian Fig*.

Ory, (*Fr.*) Gold: In Heraldry, the colour of that Metal; without which and *Argent*, 'tis said, there can be no good Armistery. In the Coats of Noblemen, it is call'd *Topaz*; and in those of Sovereign Princes, *Sol*.

Ory, a *Saxon* Coin of the value of one Shilling and four Pence.

Ory or *Orage*, a Poem of an insipid style.

Orycle, (*Lat.*) an Answer or Counsel given by God: A not a doubtful and obscure Answer, which the Heathen Priests render'd to the People about Things to come, making them to believe, that the Gods spoke by their Mouths, in the Places where such Answers were given, or the Deity that deliver'd them: The Word is also us'd in general for a Decision, or Saying full of unquestionable Truth.

Oryclar, belonging to, or having the Authority of an Oracle.

Ory, deliver'd by the Mouth or Voice; as *The Oral Law* of the Rabbins; or *Oral Prayer*, &c.

Ory, a known Fruit of a Gold-colored sort of pleasant Juice, proper for Stiches.

Ory, a cooling Liquor made of the Juice of Oranges and Lemmons, with Water and Sugar.

Ory, a sort of Perfume.

Ory, (*Fr.*) bright and large) a Name given to the common sort of Tobacco in the Plantations of *Virginia*, &c.

Ory, (*Lat.*) a kind of Purple Medicament. In our old Records, the Herb is *Borderiofa* Garment.

Ory, a Discourse or Speech pronounced in Publick, or compos'd for that purpose, or written.

Ory, an eloquent Speech or Reading, in which the Speaker is an excellent Orator.

Ory, belonging to an Orator; as *The Orator's Style*.

Ory or *The Art of Ory*, the Science of

Rhetorick; or the Art of making Publick Speeches; Eloquence.

An **Ory**, a private Chappel, or Place set apart for Prayer.

Oryans, an Order of Regular Priests, so call'd from the Oratory of *St. Jerom*, in *Rome*; where they us'd to pray: They were establish'd by *Phillip Neri* at *Florence*; A. D. 1564. and were confirm'd by Pope *Pius IV*.

Ory, a hollow Sphere: In *Astronomy*, 'tis taken for the Desert of a Planet, commonly call'd its Sphere: But a Sphere properly signifies a Globe contain'd under one single Superficies, and solid even to the Center; whereas an Orb is a round Body, bounded by two Surfaces, one outward and convex, and the other inward and concave; so that the Heavens are so many Orbs, the higher encompassing the lower, like the Coats of an Onion.

Concentrick Orbs, are several Orbs one within another, that have the same Center.

Eccentrick Orbs, are Orbs one within another, or else separate, which have different Centers. There may also be Orbs, partly Concentrick, and partly Eccentrick; viz. such as are not of an equal Thickness; i. e. such whose outward and inward Surfaces have not the same Center.

Ory, round like a Ball or Globe.

Orycular Bone, (in *Anat.*) one of the little Bones of the inner part of the Ear, which is fasten'd by a slender Ligament to the sides of that call'd *Scapes*.

Orycularis Mufculus, (*Lat.*) a Muscle that draws both Lips together; being also term'd *Constringens*, *Osculatorius*, and *Sphincter Labiorum*.

Orycularis Palpebrarum, a thin fleshy Muscle; whose Fibres circularly encompass the Eye-lids, and are inserted to them: When this Muscle acts, it draws the Eye-lids together, after the manner of the *Sphincters* of all other parts.

Oryculus or *Crepitus Lupi*, a kind of Mushroom, call'd *Sow-bread* by *Swine-bread*; of an uncertain bigness, and spongy on the inside: They are kept dry by Surgeons, and us'd for the stanching of Blood.

Ory a Circle, a Wheel, any Thing that is of a round Figure: In old Records, a Knot or Swelling in the Flesh caus'd by a Blow, a black and blown Spot or Mark made, by Beating: Also the Globe of a Lion or Skull-fish.

Ory *Britannicus*, the *Scot-fish*.

Ory *Chinatus*, the *Hedge-hog Globe-fish*.

Ory *Annus*, (according to the *Copernican System*) is the Orbit of the Earth, in its yearly Revolution round the Sun.

Ory is properly the Track, rut, or mark of a Chariot or Cart-wheel; but *Africans* take it for the Count, Path, or Way in which any Planet moves; thus the Orbit of the Sun or of the Earth, in its yearly Course, is the *Ecliptick Line*.

Ory *Externus*, (in *Anat.*) a Hole in the *Orbit* of the *Maxilla* or *Check-bone*, below the Orbit, through which the Nerves and Vessels that come from the *Teeth* pass to the *Orbit*.

Ory *Internus*, a Hole in the *Coronal Bone* of the Skull, within the Orbit, a little above the *Orbit*, through which passes a Branch of the *five pair'd Nerves* that go to the *Nose*.

Ory, the *Ork*, a monstrous Fish.

Ory or *Ory*, a kind of Stone like *Alum*, with which Dyers make a red Colour.

Ory or *Ory*, a Herb otherwise call'd *Spumelle*, &c. &c. &c.

Oryella, (*Gr.*) the Pit of the *Roman* Play-holds; where the *Servants* were seated; but among the *Greeks*, it was the Place where they danced or kept their Balls, which was part of their Plays: It

is now taken for the Musick-Gallery, or Place where the Musicians sit.

Oryxis, a Testicle, Cod, or Stone; also an Herb call'd Dog-stones, the Robs of which provoke Venerly, cure Inflammations, dissolve Swellings, and cleanse Ulcers: Also a sort of Olive-tree.

To **Oryx**, (*Fr.*) to command or enjoy, to appoint or design, to confer or admit to Holy Orders.

Oryxian, as *The Ordalian Law*, a Law which establish'd the ancient Way of Tryals by Fire and Water, call'd Ordeal.

Oryxal or **Oryxal**, (*Sax. i. e.* great Judgment) a kind of Tryal or Purgation practis'd in ancient Times, whereby the Party purg'd was counted Innocent, and free from the Crime laid to his Charge: Of these Tryals there were two sorts, one by Fire, and another by Water.

Site-Oryxal, when the accused Person was obliged to make his Innocence appear by passing blind-fold with bare Feet over nine red-hot Plow-shares, laid at an equal distance one from another: Or by holding a red-hot Iron in his Hand, usually of one Pound weight, which was call'd *Simple Ordeal*; or of two Pounds, which was *Double*; or of three Pounds, which was *Triple*.

Water-Oryxal, was perform'd either by hot or cold Water; the former Purgation was by thrusting one's Hands or Feet into scalding Water, and the other by being plung'd in a Pond or River, not unlike the late-us'd Tryal of Witches. The Ordalian Law was appointed long before the Conquest, and continu'd in force till the Reign of King *John*, when it was condemn'd by Pope *Stephen II.* and utterly abolish'd by Parliament.

Oryxite or **Oryxite**, Oar or Metal lying under Ground: In old Charters it is often taken for a Liberty, whereby a Man claims the Oar found in his own Ground.

Oryx, a disposing of things in their proper Place, Custom or Manner, Discipline, Rule, Duty, Behaviour.

In Architecture **Oryx** is a Rule to be observ'd for the Proportions of Pillars, with respect to their Height and Thickness, and for the Figures of certain Parts belonging to them, according to their respective Proportions. These Orders are five in Number, *viz.* the *Tuscan*, *Dorick*, *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite*; whereto may be added the *Attick* and *Gothick*; all which set in their proper Places: But in a more general sense, *Order* is that which gives each part of the Building a convenient Bigness, whether it be consider'd a-part, or with relation to the whole.

In Military Discipline, **Oryx** is the equal distance of one Rank or File from another: The common Order in Files is three Foot, in Ranks six Foot; and the *Open Order* is double in each.

Oryx of Battle, is the placing of the Battalions and Squadrons in one Line or more, according as the Ground will allow, so as to engage the Enemy to the best advantage.

Oryxes in general, signify all that is command-ed by Superiour Officers, and is sometimes only taken for the *Word*.

Oryxal, as *Ordinal Numbers*, *i. e.* those Numbers that express the Order of Things; as *First*, *Second*, *Third*, &c.

An **Oryxal**, a Book of Directions for Bishops to give Holy Orders, and to do other things belonging to their Function: Also a Book containing the Orders and Constitutions of a Religious House or College.

Oryxance, Degree, Order, Statute, Law; also all sorts of Artillery, or great Guns us'd in War.

Oryxance of the Crown, a Statute relating to Forc't-Caulcs, made *An. 34. Edw. I.*

Oryxance of Parliament, differs in some respects from an Act of Parliament; the former being but temporary, and to be alter'd by the Commons alone; whereas an Act is a perpetual Law, and cannot be chang'd but by King, Lords and Commons.

Oryxer of the Oryxance, an Officer whose Charge is to Survey all the King's Ordinance, Stores and Provisions of War in the Custody of the Store-keeper of the *Tower of London*, to allow all Bills of Debt; as also to keep Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Works.

Clerk of the Oryxance, his Business is to Record all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office; also Patents and Grants, with the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, &c. to draw up all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies; to make all Bills of Imprest, Debentures for the Payment of Workmen, &c.

Oryxity, Common, usual, wonted, mean, indifferent.

In the Civil Law, **Oryxity** signifies any Judge that has Authority to take knowledge of Causes in his own Right, as he is a Magistrate, and not by Deputation: In Common Law, it is usually taken for one that has exempt and immediate Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical: Also the Bishop of the Diocess's Deputy at Assizes and Sessions, appointed to give Malefactor their Neck-Verdes, and to judge whether they read or not.

An **Oryxity**, is also a Victualling-House, where a certain Allowance of Meat, &c. is made at a set Rate; also the Meal it self taken there.

In Heraldry, **Oryxities**, are those Changes that property belong to that Art, and are of common Use therein: They are generally call'd *Honourable Ordinaries*, being nine in Number, *viz.* the *Cross*, *Chief*, *Pale*, *Beau*, *Fesse*, *Escucheon*, *Chevron*, *Sable*, and *Bar*; which See under those respective Articles.

Oryxate or **Oryxate Appliate**, (in Conick Sections) is a Line drawn at Right Angles to the *Axis*, (which cuts it into two equal Parts) and reaching from one side of the Section to the other: The half of this Line is properly the *Semi-Ordinate*, but is now commonly call'd the *Ordinate*: Thus the

Oryxate, (in an *Ellipsis*) is a Right Line drawn in an Ellipsis or Oval, from one side to another, parallel to a Tangent, which passes through one of the ends of that Diameter to which it is an Ordinate.

Oryxate, (in an *Hyperbola*) is likewise a Right Line drawn in that Figure, from one side to the other, and divided into two equal parts by the *Axis* of the same *Hyperbola*.

Oryxate, (in a *Parabola*) is a Line drawn thro' the *Axis* and *Diameter*, parallel to the *Tangent*: Half of this Line is also sometimes call'd the *Ordinate*, and the whole the *Double Ordinate*.

Oryxation, The Act of Ordaining, or putting into Holy Orders.

Oryxation-Days, certain Days appointed for the ordaining of Clergy-men, which in the Church of *England*, are the second Sunday in *Lent*, *Trinity-Sunday*, and the Sunday following; also the Sundays following the next Wednesdays after *September 14.* and *December 13.*

Oryxatione contra Servientes, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies against a Servant for leaving his Master, contrary to the Statute.

Oryxity, (in our ancient *Latin* Writers) a general Chapter, or other solemn Meeting of the Religious of a particular Order.

Oryxity Hollandic, the States or Commonwealth of *Holland*.

Oryxity,

Ordines Majores, (i. e. Superiour Orders) the Holy Orders of Priest, Deacon, and Sub-Deacon, anciently so call'd; as the Inferiour Orders of Chanter, Plalmist, Ostiary, Reader, Exorcist, and Acolyte, were termed *Ordines Minores*.

Ordinum Fugitivi, were such Monks as left their Monasteries, threw off their Habit, and renounc'd their particular Order, contrary to their Oath and other solemn Engagements.

Ordles, as *Oaths* and *Ordles*, which were part of the Immunities and Privileges granted in old Charters, i. e. the Right of giving Oaths, and determining Ordeal-Trials, within a particular Precinct or Liberty.

Ordonance, (*Fr.*) Order, ordering or disposing. In *Architecture*, the giving to all the parts of a Building, the just Dimensions and Quantity, which are requisite, according to the Model.

Ordure, any kind of Filth, especially the Dung of Man or Beast.

Ore, a Tract, or little Country; as *Lemster's Ore*, in *Heresford-shire*.

Ore, an old Coin, see *Ora*.

Ore or **Oar**, see *Oar*.

Ore-wood, a kind of Sea-weed, or Oaz, proper for the dunging and manuring of Land.

Oreb, (*Heb.* a Crow or Pheasant) a Prince of the *Midianites*.

Oredelph, see *Oredesse*.

Orenges (in *Heraldry*) little Balls, usually represented of the Tennis or Orange Colour.

Oreon, (*Gr.*) a kind of Knot-grass, by some call'd *Bloud-wort*.

Oreofelinon, wild Parsley, so nam'd because it grows on Hills.

Oreunt, (in old *Lain* Writer:) a Barn or Corn-house.

Orextis, (*Gr.*) a Stomach or natural Appetite to Meat.

Oretilb, (old *Saxon* Law-word) a restitution made by the County or Hundred for any wrong that was done by one that was in *Plegio*, or bound by the Engagement call'd *Frank-pledge*: Also a Payment or restoring of Cattel.

Oretrais, a kind of frizzled Cloth of Gold, much worn heretofore in *England* by our Kings and Nobility: The Coat-Armours of the King's Guards were also termed *Oretrais*; upon account of their being adorned with Gold-smith's Work.

Oreus, (*Lat.*) a kind of Chub-fish with a reddish Back, often found about the City of *Augsburg* in *Germany*, and there call'd an *Orff*.

Oreasin, See *Organy*.

Oreagal, the Lees of Wine dried and us'd by Dyers, to prepare their Cloth, for the more ready taking in their several Dyes.

Organ, (*Gr.*) properly signifies an Instrument us'd in the carrying on of any Work, and it was often taken for a Musical one: Whence the word is now generally apply'd to the Noblest of Musical Instruments which serves for Church-Musick.

Organ, is also taken for the Instrument of some Faculty, in an Animal Body; thus the Eye is said to be the Organ of Sight, the Ear the Organ of Hearing, &c. Among Anatomists, an *Organ* is defin'd to be a Part which requires a right, determinate, and sensible Confirmation to make it up, and for the performance of its Actions, as the Heart, a Muscle, an Arm, &c.

Organ-ling, a sort of Ling or Salt-fish, corruptly so call'd for *Orkney-Ling*, the best being found near that Island.

Organical or **Organick**, belonging to the Organs of the Body, having Organs or Instruments: instrumental, serving as a means.

Organical Part, that Part of a Living Creature or Plant, which is design'd for the performing of

some particular Action or Function; as other parts termed *Non-organical*, have no particular Action, but only some Use in the order and disposition of the Whole.

Organist, one Skill'd in Playing upon the Musical Organ.

Organization, a forming of Organs or Instrumental Parts.

Organized, furnished with proper Organs.

Organum or **Organon**, the Title of *Aristotle's* Book of Logick.

Organ or **Orgain**, wild or bastard Marjoram; an Herb.

Organismus, Violence, Force, Onset: In the Art of *Physick*, a quick Motion of Blood or Spirits; as when the Animal Spirits rush violently upon the Nerves.

Orges, (in old Statutes) the greater sort of North Sea-fish, now call'd *Organ-Ling*.

Orgia, (*Gr.* among the Ancients) certain Feasts and Revels in honour of the God *Bacchus*, which were more particularly celebrated upon Mountains by raving Women, call'd *Bacchantes*.

Orgues, (*Fr.*) a pair of Organs, a Musical Instrument; also the Scupper-holes in a Ship. In *Fortification*, long and thick pieces of Wood, armed with Iron-Plates at the end, and hung up separately by a Cord, over a Gate; being ready upon any surprize, to be let fall in the Way, to stop it up instead of a Portcullice;

Orgues, is also taken for a Device, consisting of many Harquebusses linked together, or of several Musket-Barrels set in a row within one wooden Stock, to be discharged either all at once, or separately.

Orgyia, (*Gr.*) a Measure among the ancient Greeks, containing six Feet.

Orichalcum, (*f. e.* Mountain-Copper) the Metal which we commonly call Brass, made of melted Copper and the Mineral nam'd *Lapis Calaminaris*.

Orisel College, a College in *Oxford*, founded by *Adam de Brom*, Almoner to *K. Edward II.* April 20. 1324; and afterwards enlarg'd with a Tenement, call'd *Le Oriselle*, by *King Edward III.*

Orisient, (*Lat.*) one of the four Cardinal Points of the Heavens, where we see the Sun and Stars rise.

Orisient Equinoctial, that point of the Horizon, which the Sun rises upon when it enters the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

Orisient Estival, the Summer-East or North-East, that point of the Horizon, where the Sun rises when it is in the Tropick of *Cancer*.

Orisient Hybernal, the Winter-East or South-East, that point of the Horizon where the Sun rises at its entrance into the Tropick of *Capricorn*.

Orisient Pearl, a Pearl of great Lustre or Brightness, such as are found in the Eastern Countries.

Orisiental, belonging to the East, Eastern, Easterly: In *Astronomy*, a Planet is said *To be Oriental*, when it rises in the Morning before the Sun.

Orisite, the Mouth, Opening or Entry of a thing; especially that of the Stomach, of a Wound, Vein, Tube, or Pipe, &c.

Orisflambe or **Aurisflambe**, (*Fr.*) the Royal Standard of the ancient Kings of *France*, otherwise call'd the Standard of *St. Denis*, born at first only in the Wars against Infidels, and lost in the Battel against the *Flemings*: It was so call'd from its being embroder'd with Flames of Gold upon a Ground of Red.

Origanum, (*Gr.*) Origan or Organy, wild Marjoram, an Herb so nam'd, because it grows much upon Mountains or Hills.

Orignal, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or proceeding from an Original; primitive, first; as an *Original Cause*.

Origi.

Original Sin, the Guilt which Mankind derives from the first Parent.

Original Writ, see *Writ*.

An **Original**, a thing that is the first of its kind, the first Beginning or Rise of a thing; the first Pattern or Model, the first Draught of a Writing: Also stock or Pedigree; the Derivation of a Word, &c.

Originalia, (Law-Term) Transcripts or Records in the Exchequer sent thither out of the Chancery, and distinguish'd from *Records*, which contain the Judgments and Pleadings in Suits try'd before the Barons of that Court.

Origine, Source, Rise, or Beginning; Extraction, Stock or Pedigree.

Orillon or **Barrin** (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a Mass of Earth fac'd with a Wall, usually rais'd on the Shoulder of Battions that have *Casemates*, to cover the Cannon in the retir'd Flank, and prevent their being dismounted. Some Orillons are round, and others almost Square, call'd *Epaulements*.

Oryzocæ Eagle, a Bird in shape much like the common Eagle, but its Feathers are curiously wrought with black Spots; the end of the Wings and Tail being yellow: This Bird lives upon Prey, yet shews so much Generosity, that it never sets upon the weaker sort of Fowl, but such as have crooked Beaks, and sharp Talons like it self, and that too, no where but in the Air.

Oryon, (*Gr.*) a Southern Constellation which consists of 39 Stars, and represents the Figure of a Man arm'd with a Courtlas.

Oryx, Snow-flies, a kind of Insect.

Oryzocæus, an Eagle shap'd like a Vultur.

† **Oryon**, (*Fr.*) a Prayer.

Oryx a monstrous Fish commonly call'd a Whirl-pool; also a kind of Hulk or huge Sea-vessel; also a But for Wine or Figs.

Oyle, (in *Herald.*) an Ordinary, almost of the Figure of an Inescutcheon, only it is voided, and the Field appears thro' the inner Space. Sometimes an *Orle* consists of three pieces one within another: Also if a round of Cinquefoils, Martlets, Scollop-shells, &c. are plac'd about any Ordinary, it is call'd an *Orle of Cinquefoils*, &c.

In *Architecture*, **Oyle** is the same with *Plinth*; which See.

Orylope, (Sea-Term) the uppermost Deck of a great Ship, lying between the Main and Mizen-Mast, and otherwise call'd the *Spare-Deck*: The second and lowest Decks of a Ship that has three Decks, are likewise sometimes termed *Orylopes*.

Oryment, (*Lat.*) Set-off, Finery, Dress, Attire; Grace, Beauty, Commendation, a Rhetorical Flourish.

In *Architecture*, **Oryments** are the Architraves, Cornices and Friezes of the several Orders: There are also many Ornaments often carv'd in the Mouldings, and on all other Members; as divers sorts of Channellings, Ovals, Wreaths, Leaves, Flowers, &c.

Orythias, (*Gr.*) the Western Wind, blowing in the Spring for about a Fortnight together towards the end of *February*, after the Swallows are come.

Orythogale, an Herb call'd Star of *Bethlehem*, or Dogs-Oil.

Orythoglossum, Ashen Keys.

Orythology, a Discourse or Description of the several kinds and natures of Birds.

Orythomancy, a kind of Divination or Sooth-saying by the flight of Birds.

Orythopodium, Birds-foot, an Herb.

Orythance, the Herb Broom-rape, good for the Spleen, &c.

Orybia, Frankincense in small Grains, like the Pulle call'd Vetches.

Orybosdes, a Settlement in Urine like Vetches.

Oryphan, one that has lost one or both Parents; a Fatherless and Motherless Child.

Oryphanism, the state or Condition of an Orphan.

Oryphus, a famous Poet, Philosopher, and excellent Musician of *Thrace*, some of whose Poems are still extant.

Oryphus, the Sea-rough; a kind of Fish.

Oryment, a mineral of a yellow colour, inclining to brown, found in Mines of Gold and Silver.

Orypin or **Orypine**, a healing Herb, good for Wounds, Ruptures, bloody Flux, &c.

Oryque, see *Ork*.

Oryrach or **Oryrage**, an Herb very good in Potage, and for stuffing Meat; See *Arrach*.

Orythogitum, (*Gr.*) the Rump of a Bird or Beast.

Orytis, a Flower call'd *Iris* in *Greek*, from its resembling a Rain-bow in diversity of colours, and commonly the *Flower-de-luce*: Also a sort of weaved Gold and Silver Lace.

Orythathna, (*Gr.*) the Eat-wig; an Insect.

Oryteil, (*Fr.*) a Toe: In *Fortification*, the same as *Berme*; which see.

Orytelli, a word us'd in the Forest-Laws for the Claws of a Dog's Foot.

Orythampelos, (*Gr.*) a kind of Vine that needs not to be born up or propped.

Orythocolon, (in *Surgery*) a preternatural straightness of a Joint.

Orythozon, a *Greek* Measure, shorter by a Finger's breadth than the Span or greater Palm.

Orythodor, that is of a true and right Opinion or Belief; sound or agreeable to Truth, in opposition to Heretical.

Orythodory, right Judgment, true Belief.

Orythodromicks, (in *Navigat.*) the Art of sailing in the Arch of some great Circle.

Orythodromy, such a Course, which is the most direct and shortest distance between any two Points on the Surface of the Globe.

Orythogonal, (in *Geom.*) Right-angled, or having right Angles.

Orythographical or **Orythographick**, belonging to Orthography.

Orythographical Projection of the Sphere, is a drawing the Surface of the Sphere on a Plane which cuts it in the middle; the Eye being vertically plac'd at an infinite distance from one of the Hemispheres: This Projection is also call'd *Analemma*.

Orythographist or **Orythographer**, one skill'd in Orthography.

Orythography, (in *Grammar*) the right and true way of Writing and Spelling in any Language: In *Architecture*, the Model or Representation of one of the Fronts or Faces of a Building, according to the Rules of Geometry, and the Proportions it is design'd to be built in.

In *Perspective* **Orythography** signifies the fore-right side of any Plane, that is, the Side or Plane which lies parallel to a straight Line that may be imagin'd to pass through the outward Convex Points of the Eyes, continu'd to a convenient length. See *Scenography*.

In *Fortification*, **Orythography** or **Orythographick Section**, is a Profil or Draught, which shews the thickness, breadth, depth and height of any Work, as it would appear, if perpendicularly cut off from the highest to the lowest part of it.

Orythomastica mala, a kind of Fruit resembling the shape of Women's Teats; Breast-apples.

Orythopnea, a difficulty of breathing, when one cannot fetch his Breath, but holding his Neck upright.

Orythopace,

Othostatz, (in *Architect.*) Pilasters, Buttresses, or Supporters of a Building.

Otolan, (*Fr.*) a delicate Bird of an exquisite taste, about the bigness of a Lark.

Orygonetta, (*Gr.*) the Captain or Leader of the Quails, somewhat bigger and blacker than an ordinary Quail; the Rail.

Oryal, an Herb, otherwise call'd Clary.

Oryetan, a sort of Electuary or Treacle, good against Poison, invented by a Mountebank nam'd *Oryetanus*.

Oryal, (in old Records) a Porch, Cloister, or arched Room in a Monastery; whence probably *Oriel-College* in *Oxford* first took its Name.

Oryx, a kind of wild Goat in *Africa*, so call'd because 'tis said to dig the Earth with its Fore-feet, when the Moon is in the East.

Oryza, the Grain call'd Rice.

Os, (*Lat.*) a Bone, defined by Anatomists to be a hard, dry and cold Substance, consisting of earthy and salish Particles, design'd to uphold the Body, to render its Motion easie, and for a defence to several Parts.

Os Calcis, see *Calcaneus*.

Os Sабitulari, see *Schaphoides*.

Os Sepia, Cuttle-Bone, us'd by Goldsmiths, Apothecaries, &c.

Oshert, a proper Name among the *Saxons*, signifying the Light of the Family.

Oshorn, (*i. e.* House-child) another proper Name.

Oscillation, (*Lat.*) a swinging up and down in the Air of the Figures of Men, a sacred Rite observ'd among the *Romans*; a swinging upon a Rope: Also the swing of a Pendulum; so that if the Pin of the Pendulum fasten'd above, be taken for the Center of a Circle, whose Circumference divides the Ball or Bob into two equal Parts, the middle Point of the Arch, so dividing the Ball, is termed the *Center of Oscillation*.

Ostrancy, Sluggishness, Negligence; Sloth.

Ostentation, a yawning or gaping, which is a certain light Convulsive Motion of the Muscles that open the lower Jaw.

Ostula, (*Lat.*) the holes in a Pipe: In *Anatomy*, the opening of Veins and other Vessels at their ends.

Osculatus Musculus, see *Orbicularis*.

Osculum, a little Mouth; also a Kiss.

Osculum Uteri, the Cavity or hollow Part of the Womb, where Conception is made.

Oster, the red or Water-willow, the Twigs of which serve to make Wicker-baskets, &c.

Osmonds, a word us'd in some Statutes for the Oar, of which Iron is made!

Osmund, (*Sax. i. e.* House-peace) a proper Name of Men.

Osmund Royal or **Osmund the Water-mast**, a sort of Herb.

Osprey, see *Ossifraga*.

Osticulum, (*Lat.*) a little Bone: Among Herbarists, the Stone of a Plum, Cherry, or such like Fruit.

Ossifraga, (*i. e.* Bone-breaker) the Osprey, a kind of Eagle, that breaks Bones with her Beak: She is said to be short-sighted, contrary to the nature of other Eagles, and to breed up not only her own young Ones, but also those that others have cast off.

† **Ostuary**, a Charnel-House, or Place where dead People's Bones are kept.

Ost or **Ost**, a Country-word for a Vessel, on which Hops or Malt is dry'd.

Ostaga, (*Gr.*) a Surgeon's Instrument, to draw out Bones.

Ostentive, (*Lat.*) that serves to shew; as *Ostensive Demonstrations*, *i. e.* such as plainly and directly shew the Truth of any Proposition; in which re-

spect they are distinguish'd from *Apagogical* ones, that prove the Truth propos'd by demonstrating the Absurdity or Impossibility of maintaining the contrary.

Ostentation, a making a fair shew outwardly, vain Glory, excessive Boasting, bragging, or vaunting.

Ostentative, apt to make a shew of, or boast.

Ostentationis, a Soldier attending the Prince in Publick Shews.

Osteocola, (*Gr.*) the Glue-bone Stone, a soft Stone of a white or Ash-colour, shap'd like a Bone, which grows out of the Sand, as it were Coral, sometimes to the thickness of a Man's Arm, and is suppos'd to be of great Virtue; for the joyning of broken Bones.

Osteopoi, Pains in the Bones, or rather in the Membranes or thin Skins and Nerves that are about them; in regard that the Bones themselves are altogether insensible.

Osteology, that part of *Anatomy* which shews the Nature, Figure, Disposition and Ligaments of the Bones of Animal Bodies.

Ostion, a Bone, See *Os*.

Ostiar, (*Lat.*) a Porter or Door-keeper: In the Primitive Times, an Officer that kept the Keys of the Church, and took Charge of all things in it.

Ostigo, the Scab in Lambs or Kids about the Mouth and Lips.

Ostracis, (*Gr.*) a kind of precious Stone, like an Oyster-shell.

Ostracismus, a sort of Punishment among the *Greeks*, which was the banishing for ten years of a Person, whose over-great Power began to be suspected by his Fellow-Citizens: It was so call'd, because the People gave their Votes by Writing the Name of him whom they were minded to banish, upon Shells.

Ostracites, a Stone call'd a Nest of Boxes, because when one Crust or Shell is taken away, another appears of the same Colour and Substance.

Ostracitis, a sort of Crust that sticks to Furnaces, where Brass-Oar is melted.

Ostrea, Oysters, a Shell-fish.

Ostrich or **Ostridge**, a great *African* Fowl, which is said to digest Iron.

Ostrogoths, a Name peculiar to those *Goths*, who coming out of the East, invaded the Southern and Western Parts of *Europe*.

Ostrum, (*Gr.*) the Fish of whose Liquor a sort of Purple or Scarlet-colour was made; also that Liquor, or Colour, or Clothes; dy'd of it.

Ostrutum, Pellitory of *Spain*, an Herb, reckon'd an excellent Remedy for the Palsy of the Tongue, and loss of Speech.

Oswald, (*Sax.* House-ruler or Steward) a proper Name of Men; particularly of a King of the *Northumbrians*.

Oswald's Law, a Term by which was meant the turning out of marry'd Priests, and bringing Monks into Churches, by *Oswald* Bishop of *Worcester*, A. C. 964.

Ostrya, (*Gr.*) the Herb Toad-flax, or Flax-weed.

Otoscopicks, (*Gr.*) Instruments to help or improve the Sense of Hearing, as Ear-pipes, Speaking-trumpets, &c. See *Aconitica*.

Otalgia, a Pain in the Ears.

Otencypta, a small Syringe or Squirt to convey Medicinal Liquors into the Ears.

Otho, the Name of an ancient *Roman* Emperour; and of several Emperours of *Germany*.

Otica, (*Gr.*) Medicines proper for Distempers in the Ears.

Otis, the Bustard, a Bird often found in the inland parts of *England*.

Otwacks, old Janizaries no longer fit for Service

vice in the Wars; the Name is derived from a Word which signifies to sit down.

Oraque, a certain Drink made of a Nut growing in the *Molucca* Islands in the *East-Indies*.

Orradini, the ancient Name of a People, who inhabited that part of *Great Britain*, which is now call'd *Northumberland*.

Otter, a Creature that lives both in the Water, and upon Land; being a Beast of Chace.

Ottoman, belonging to the *Turks*, as *The Ottoman Empire*.

Oval, (*Lat.*) that is of the shape of an Egg.

Oval Window, (in *Anat.*) one of the holes in the hollow of the Ear; See *Fenestra Ovalis*.

An **Oval**, (in *Geom.*) a round but somewhat long Figure; so that Lines drawn from its utmost Superficies to the Center are not equal, yet well enough answer to each other from the opposite Sides: For the Plain Figure See *Ellipsis*, and *Spheroid* for the Solid.

In Architecture **Oval** or **Ovoid** is the same as *Echinus*, a Member so call'd from its Figure resembling an Egg: It is usually plac'd for Ornament in the Mouldings of the Cornices, and in a Pillar next the *Abacus*.

Ovals Corona, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) a Crown made of Myrtle-branches, which was usually granted to one that had obtain'd the lesser Triumph, call'd *Ovati*.

Ovaria, (in *Anat.*) the Testicles of Females, so nam'd because they breed a kind of Eggs, that have the same use as the Lathers or Collections of Eggs in the Bodies of Fowls.

Ovation, (among the *Romans*) a kind of petty Triumph for a Victory, won without the spilling of much Blood, or for the defeating of Rebels, Slaves, Pirates, or other unworthy Enemies of the Common-wealth. It is so call'd from the Soldiers following their Commander, shouting and singing *O, O*; or from *Ovis*, *i. e.* a Sheep, which us'd to be sacrific'd to *Jupiter*, upon that occasion; whereas in the greater Triumph, the General sacrific'd a Bull, and the cry of the Soldiers was *Io, Io, Triumph*.

Ovum, a sort of Caterpillar; an Insect.

Ouch, a Collar of Gold formerly worn by Women; also a Bos or Button of Gold set with some precious Stone or Jewel.

Owealthy. See *Owely*.

To **Over-act**, to act beyond one's Commission; to do a thing with too much Affectation.

To **Over-ballance**, to exceed in weight, to outweigh.

To **Over-bear**, to over-come, or prevail over, to oppress or crush.

It **Over-blows**, an Expression us'd at Sea, when the Wind blows so hard, that the Ship can bear no Sails.

Over-board, to fall or be thrown into the Sea.

To **Over-cast**, to grow dark or cloudy, as the Sky sometimes does; to whip a Seam, as Tailors do; to case or line a Wall with Stone, &c. to throw beyond the Jack in Bowling.

Over-cautious, too wary, too heedful.

Over-clouded, as *His Judgment is over-clouded*, *i. e.* cover'd as it were with Clouds, and darken'd.

Over-eyed, (old Law-word) convicted, or proved Guilty.

Over-fraughted, over-loaded, as a Ship is that has taken in too much Freight or Burden of Merchandizes.

To **Over-grow**, to grow too fast, or in too great abundance.

Over-grown Sea, (in the Mariners Language) is when the Waves swell to an excessive Height.

To **Over-hale**, to hale a Rope the contrary way,

when 'tis drawn too stiff, in order to make it more slack. See *Runner*.

Over-laid, stifled or smothered; as *The Child was over-laid at Nurse*.

To **Over-look**, to have an Eye upon, to survey; to connive or wink at; to pass by, or take no notice of; to over-top, to look upon with disdain or scorn.

Over-masted, a Ship is said to be Over-masted, when her Masts are too big for her Bulk, so as to lie too much down by a Wind, and labour too much a-hull.

Over-plus, that which is over and above.

To **Over-possess**, to out-weigh.

To **Over-rake**, (Sea-Term) as the Waves are said to over-rake a Ship, when they break in and wash her from Stem to Stern, or from one end to the other.

To **Over-reach**, to hurt one's self with reaching too far; to hit the fore-Foot with the hinder, as some Horses do; to cozen, cheat, or trick; to pervert.

Over-rigid, too rigorous, too severe.

To **Over-rule**, to govern with absolute Power, to bear sway, to master or prevail over.

To **Over-rule an Argument** or **Objection at Law**, as the Judges do; *i. e.* not to allow of it, to reject it.

To **Over-run**, to out-run or out-strip; to cover all over, to invade every where.

To **Over-run a Page**, (a Term in Printing) to run it over again, to dispose the Lines after another manner, in order to insert somewhat that was left out.

Over-satella, (old Law-word) a Fine anciently laid upon those, who hearing of a Murder or Robbery, did not pursue the Malefactor.

To **Over-see**, to have the Conduct or Management of; to over-look, or let slip.

To **Over-set**, to over-turn: A Ship at Sea is said *To be Over-set*, when she is turn'd over on one side. See *Overthrown*.

To **Over-stretch**, to stretch a thing too much, to carry on a matter too far.

Overt, (*Fr.*) open or manifest; as *An Overt Act*, which in the sense of the Law, is an advance or step made towards the compassing of an Enterprize; or some plain matter of Fact, which serves to prove the Design that was in hand.

Overt Word, an open plain Speech.

To **Overthrow**, to turn topsy-turvy, to cast down, to destroy, to defeat or rout, to disappoint or make void.

Among Sea-men, a Ship is said *To be Overthrown*, when being brought a-ground to be trimmed, she falls over on her Side by some mischance.

Overture, (*Fr.*) an opening of a Matter, a Proposal; also a Flourish of Musick, before the Scenes are open'd in a Play-house, especially before the beginning of an *Opera*.

Over-weening, having too great an Opinion of one's own Person or Merit, presumptuous, self-conceited.

To **Overwhelm**, to cover over, to plunge or sink in Water; to make sink under the weight of Grief, &c.

Ovicula, (*Lat.*) a little Sheep.

Ovidius Naso, the most fluent of *Latin* Poets, whose Works are sufficiently known among the Learned.

Oviductus, (in *Anat.*) the Egg-passages, the same as *Tube Fallopiana*; which See.

Oviparous, (in *Philos.*) that breeds by Eggs or Spawn; as *Oviparous Animals*, *i. e.* such as lay Eggs, which are afterwards hatch'd into living Creatures.

Ovis, (*Lat.*) a Sheep or Ewe-Sheep.

Ovis,

Ovis Chilenis, the Sheep of *Chili*, a Province of Southern *America*, which is cloth'd with long Hair instead of Wool, and casts forth Spittle against those that teaz or disturb it.

Ovis Peruana, the Sheep of *Peru*, as big as a Horse, and able to carry a Man with a Load of fifty Pounds weight on its Back for several Miles; so that these Creatures are often us'd for Drawing and Carriage. The Wooll of their Fleeces surpasses that of our Sheep in thickness, fineness and length, and their Flesh is very grateful to the Palate.

Ovis Turcica, the *Turkey-Sheep*, having a Tail of so large a Size, that it can scarce be born without a Carriage.

Ovisuga, the Egg-sucking Fly; an Insect.

Ovisum, (in some Writers) a sort of Pain in the Head, seated in a Place about the bigness of an Egg.

Ounce, the twelfth part of a Pound *Troy-weight*, or the sixteenth part of a Pound *Aver-du-pois*; in Apothecaries Weight, eight Drains. An Ounce of Gold-Bullion *Troy-weight*, is usually valu'd at forty eight Pounds Sterling; and an Ounce of Silver-Bullion is worth five Shillings.

Ounce, is also a kind of tame Beast in *Persia*, mistaken for a *Lynx*.

Ounding, (old Word) rising like Waves.

Owolo, See *Chynus* and *Owal*.

Owlop, (*Sax.*) a Fine anciently paid to the Lord of a Manour by the inferiour Tenant, when his Daughter was corrupted or debauch'd.

Ousted, (*French Law-word*) as *Ousted out of Possession*, i. e. removed or put out of the Possession.

Ouster le Main, (i. e. to take off the Hand) a Judgment given in *Chancery* for the Delivery of Seized Lands out of the King's Hands, when it appear'd upon Enquiry, that the King had no Right or Title to them. It was also taken for the Writ granted for that purpose; But now all Wardships, Liveries, *Ouster-le-mains*, &c. are quite taken away and abolish'd.

Ouster le Mer, an *Essoin*, or Excuse for not appearing in Court after a Summons, upon account of being beyond Sea.

Outacouffick, an Ear-pipe: See *Oraoufficks*.

Outborow, See *Inborow*.

Outanghes, (*Sax. Law-Term*) a Liberty or Privilege whereby a Lord is enabled to bring any Man dwelling in his own Fee, and taken for Felony in any other Place, to a Tryal in his own Court: See *Infangthes*.

Outland, (among the *Saxons*) such Land as was let out to any Tenant merely at the Pleasure of the Lord; which was usually divided into two Parts, one disposed of among such as attended on their Persons, call'd *Theodens*, or lesser *Thanes*, and the other to their Husband-men, whom they term'd *Covls* or *Churls*.

Outlaw, a Person depriv'd of the Benefit of the Law.

To **Outlaw** one, to sue him to an Outlawry.

Outlawry, the Loss of the Benefit of a Subject, and of the King's Protection: See *Utlary*.

Clerk of the Outlawries, an Officer belonging to the Court of Common-Pleas, and Deputy to the King's Attorney-General, whose Business it is, to make out the Writs of *Capias Utlagatum*, after Outlawries.

Out-sicker, (in Sea-affairs) a small piece of Timber about three or four Yards long, made fast to the Top of the Poop, and standing right out a-stern: At the outermost end of it, there is a Hole into which the standing part of the Sheat being made fast and reeved, or let thro' the Block or Pulley of the Sheat, is reeved again thro' another Block, which is fasten'd to this piece of Timber, near the

End, for the haling down of the said Sheat flat, when the Miffen-Mast is plac'd so far aft, that there is not room enough to do it within-board.

Out-parters, a sort of Thieves about *Riddisdale* in *Scotland*, that rid about to fetch in such Cattel, or other things as they can light on; and make Matches for the robbing of Men and Houses. See *Inmakers*.

Outrage, (*Fr.*) a violent Assault, an hainous Offence, a grievous Injury, a cruel and sensible Affront,

Outragious, cruel, fierce, violent; highly abusive, affrontive or injurious.

Out-riders, (*Law-word*) travelling Bailiffs employ'd by the Sheriffs or their Deputies, to ride to the farthest places of their Counties or Hundreds, for summoning such as they thought fit to their County or Hundred-Courts.

Outward flanking Angle, See *Angle of the Tenable*.

Out-works, (in *Fortif.*) all sorts of Works that are rais'd without the Inclosure of a Place, and serve to cover it from the Enemy in the Field; as Crown-works, Half-Moons, Horn-works, Ravelins, &c. In Cookery, *Outworks* are certain Courses of Dishes set on the out-side of the Table.

Ovum, (*Latin*) an Egg; also the Spawn of Fish.

Ovum Philosophicum or **Chymicum**, a Glass, round at bottom, and having a long Neck, us'd in Chymical Operations.

Ouze, a sort of miry Sedge.

Ouzel, See *Owzel*.

Ouzy or **Ozy**, moist, wet, plashy: See *Ooze*.

Owely or **Owealty of Services**, (*Law-Phrase*) an Equality of Services, when the Tenant Paravail owes as much to the Mesne, as the Mesne does to the Lord Paramount.

Owen, a proper Name of Men, which *Camden* supposes to be a Corruption of the *Greek Word Eugenis*, i. e. nobly descended.

Owl, a well-known Night-bird. In *Virginia* there is a sort of Owl as big as a Goose, that kills the Poultry in the Night; a delicate feather'd Bird, milk-white, and tipped with a punctal of Black.

Owlet, a Master of a Ship or other Person, that conveys Sheeps-wool or any prohibited Goods in the Night to the Sea-side, in order to be Shipp'd off contrary to Law.

Owze, a kind of wild Bull.

Owse, the Bark of a young Oak beaten small, and us'd by Tanners in the dressing of Leather.

Owzel, a sort of Black-bird.

Ox-bane, a sort of Herb.

Ox-hole, (*Country-word*) an Ox-stall or Stable for Oxen.

Ox-eye, a little Bird; also an Herb otherwise call'd *Great Margari*, good for Wounds and the King's Evil.

Ox-fly, a kind of Insect.

Ox-gang of Land, as much Land as may be plough'd by one *Gang* or *Team* of Oxen in one day, commonly taken for fifteen Acres.

Ox-tongue, the Herb *Bugloss*.

Oxalis, (*Gr.*) wild Sorrel or Wood-Sorrel, an Herb; the Syrup, Conserve, and distill'd Water of which, is good in *St. Anthony's Fire*, and to cleanse foul Ulcers.

Oxalme, any sharp salt Composition, as Vinegar and Brine.

Oxelaum, a Mixture of Vinegar and Oil.

Oxyacantha, the Haw-thorn-Shrub; also the Barberry-Tree.

Oxycedrus, a kind of small Cedar, having prickly Leaves.

Oxyerat, (among Surgeons) a Mixture of fair Water

Water and Vinegar, good to allay the Heat and Pain of Inflammations; it is otherwise call'd *Posca* or *Pusca*.

Dryocroceum, a Plaister made of Saffron, Vinegar and other Ingredients.

Dryberica, Medicines that quicken the Sight.

Drygala, Sower Milk.

Drygarum, a sharp Pickle or Sauce.

Drygon, a Triangle, having three Acute Angles.

Drygonial, belonging to an Oxygon, Acute-Angular.

Drylaparhon, sharp-pointed Dock, a sort of wild Sorrel. See *Dock*.

Drymel, a kind of Portion or Syrup made of Honey, Vinegar and Water boild together; being good to thin or disperse gross Phlegmatick Humours.

Drymonon, (*i. e.* subtilly foolish) a Rhetorical Figure in which an Epithet of a quite contrary Signification is added to any Word; as *Concordia discors*.

Drymyrsine, wild Myrtle, a Shrub.

Drynosema, an acute Disease.

Drypositum, a Medicine that causes an easie Digestion, or is of other quick Operation.

Drypregma, a sower Belching from the Stomach.

Dryrinchus, the Spit-nose, a sort of River-fish.

Dryrthodinum, Oil of Roses and Vinegar mingled together; or a Mixture of Vinegar of Roses and Rose-water.

Drystactharum, a Composition of Sugar and Vinegar.

Drytriphylon, the Herb *Trefoil*, with a sharp Leaf.

Oyer, (*Fr. i. e.* to hear) a Law-word anciently us'd for what we now call *Assizes*.

Oyer and Terminer, (*i. e.* to hear and determine) a particular Commission granted to some eminent Persons for the hearing and determining of one or more Criminal Causes: It was formerly us'd only upon some sudden Outrage or Insurrection; but is now the first and largest of the five Commissions, by virtue of which our Judges of Assize sit in their several Circuits.

Oyer de Record, a Petition made in a Court of Justice, That the Judges would be pleas'd to hear or look upon any Record: So when an Action is brought upon a Bond or Obligation, the Defendant may pray Oyer of the Bond; or if Executors sue any one, the Party sued may demand Oyer of the Testament or Will.

Oyez, (corrupted from the *French* Word *Oyez*, *i. e.* hear ye) a Word generally us'd by our public Cryers, when they make Proclamation of any thing; as well in Courts of Judicature as elsewhere.

Ozana, a sort of the Fish Pourcontrol or Many-foot, so call'd from the rank Smell of its Head: Also an old stinking Ulcer or Sore in the inside of the Nostriils.

Ozenitis, a kind of Nard of a strong Smell.

Oze, See *Daz*.

Ozier, a sort of Willow-tree: See *Oser*.

P A

Patal, the Name of a certain *Indian*-Tree.

Patere, (*Lat.*) to bring to Obedience and quiet Subjection; to appease or render favourable: In our old Records, it is often taken for to pay, as *Tolnetum pacare*, to pay Toll; whence *Pacabilis*, payable, passable, and *Pacatio*, Payment.

Pate, a step, a rate, or manner of going: Also

a Measure of two Foot and a half; but a Geometrical Pace consists of five Foot, and a Thousand such Paces make up a Mile.

Pace of Asses, (among Hunters) a Herd or Company of those Beasts.

Pachyntica, (*Gr.*) Medicines that are of a thickening Quality.

Pacification, (*Lat.*) Peace-making; Mediation or treating for Peace.

Edict of Pacification, an Ordinance or Decree set forth by a Prince or State, for the pacifying of all Parties.

Pacifick, that is for, or that tends to the making of Peace or composing Matters.

Pacifick Sea, See *Ocean*.

To **Pacify**, to appease, to quiet.

Pack of Wool, a Horse-load, consisting of seventeen Stone and two Pounds, or 240 Pound weight.

Packer, one whose Trade or Business it is to order and pack up Merchants Goods: They that barrel up Herrings, being sworn for that purpose, according to *Stat. 15. Car. 2.* are also call'd Packers.

Packing-whites; a kind of Cloth mention'd in *Stat. 1. R. 3.*

Pact or Pacton, (*Lat.*) Bargain, Covenant, Agreement, Treaty.

Pad or Pad-Pag, a Horse that goes easie.

To **Pad**, to rob upon the Road.

Padder or Foot-Pad, one that robs upon the High-way on Foot.

To **Paddle**, to move the Water with Hands or Feet, to dabble.

Paddle-staff, a long Staff, with an Iron spike at the end of it, like a small Spade, much us'd by Mole-catchers.

Paddock, a great Toad.

Paddock or Paddock-course, a place in a Park pal'd in very narrow on both sides, for Hounds or Gray-hounds to run Matches.

Paddock-pipe, a sort of Herb.

Padelion, an Herb otherwise call'd great Sannicle.

Padua, a famous City and University of *Italy*; now under the Jurisdiction of the *Venetians*.

Padarthroate, (*Gr. in Surgery*) the Corrupting of a Bone in the Joynt.

Paderos, the Opal, a precious Stone; also the Herb Chervil.

Padiopica, a part of Physick relating to the Management of Children, for the Preservation of their Health.

Pazonia, the Peony or Piony, a Flower, the Roots of which are of great Use in Physick, for Diseases of the Head, Stoppages of the Couries, Falling-sickness, &c.

Pagan, (*Lat.*) an Heathen, from *Pagus* a Country-Town or Village, in regard that when the Christian Religion began to prevail, the Heathens were by degrees turn'd out of the Cities, and forc'd to worship their false Deities in private Villages.

Paganassa, (among the *Romans*) certain Feasts made by the Country-People to *Tellus* and *Ceres*, after the first Seed-time.

Paganism, the Principles and Practices of Pagans.

Page, a Youth of Honour advanc'd to the Service of a Prince, or of some great Personage.

Pageant, a Triumphal Chariot or Arch, or other pompous Device usually carry'd about in Publick Shews.

Pageantry, Pomp, fine Appearance, vain Shew.

Pagob, (*q. d.* Pagan's God) an Image worshipp'd by the *Heathens* in *India*, or the Temple belonging to such an Idol: Also a piece of *Indian* Gold worth about nine Shillings Sterling.

Pagus,

Pagrus, (*Gr.*) a Fish, one kind of which keeps in the tresh, another in the salt Water.

Pagurus, the Pungor, a sort of Crab-fish.

Pagles, a Flower otherwise call'd Cowslips.

Pain, (*Fr.*) Bread or a Loaf: In Cookery, *Pains* signifie certain Meales proper for Side-dishes, so call'd as being made of Bread, stuff'd with several sorts of Farges and Ragoo's.

Pain, Toil or Labour of Body, disquiet of Mind, Punishment inflicted upon Offenders, Torment or Torture.

Paine fort & dure, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) a particular Punishment for those that being arraign'd of Felony, refuse to put themselves upon the ordinary Tryal of God and the Country, and are therefore accounted to stand Mute or Speechless: This Punishment is commonly call'd *Pressing to Death*.

Painter, one that paints in Oil or otherwise.

Painter-Strainer, one that makes draughts, of, and paints all sorts of Coats of Arms, with other Devices belonging to the Art of Heraldry.

Painting, the Art of making a right Use of Colours and Proportions, so as to represent any Object, &c.

Paix, See *Peer*.

Pais, (*Fr.*) Country, Land: Whence *Tryal per Pais*, a Law-Phrase; i. e. Tryal by the Country or Jury, which is not to be understood of all sorts of People, but of those that are of the same County or Neighbourhood.

Passage, the representation of any part of a Country in Painting, or Drawing; a Landskip.

Passo, (in old *Latin* Writers) *Passage*, a liberty for Hogs to run in Forests or Woods, to feed on Mast.

Palace, a Name generally given to a stately House, where a King or Prince has his Residence or Abode. See *Palatium Mons*.

Paladin, (*Fr.*) a Knight-errant, a Knight of the round Table.

Palanka, a piece of Fortification made of great Poles or Stakes.

Palanquin or **Palakin**, (*Span.*) a sort of Sedan, or Chair of State, in which the Kings, Princes and great Lords of *East-India*, are carry'd about upon Men's Shoulders.

Palatable, agreeable to the Palate, pleasant to the Taste.

Palati Os, (in *Anat.*) a small and almost square Bone, which makes the hinder part of the Roof of the Mouth.

Palatinate or **County Palatine** of the Rhine, the Country or Territories of the Elector Palatine.

Palatine, belonging to the Palace or Court of an Emperour, or Sovereign Prince; as *A Count Palatine*.

County Palatine, See *County*.

Electo Palatine, one of the Electors of the German Empire.

Palatine or **Palassin**, a precious Stone, more red and fiery than the Carbuncle, so call'd because it is the *Matrix* or Mould in which the true Carbuncle or Ruby is bred.

Palatinus Mons, Mount Palatine, one of the seven Hills of *Rome*, so nam'd from the *Palantes*, or wand'ring *Arcadians*, who settled there with *Evander*; or from *Palatia*, the Wife of King *Latinus*; or from *Pales*, the Goddess of Shepherds: The Royal Mansion-house stood upon this Hill; and thence all Kings Courts came to be call'd *Palatia*, or Palaces.

Palatum, the Palate, the upper part or roof of the Mouth.

Palz, a Stake: In *Heraldry* one of the eight Honourable Ordinaries, which consists of two Lines drawn perpendicularly from the top to the bottom of the Escutcheon, and takes up the third part of

it; as *He bears Gules a Pale Or*: If the Pale be upon any Beast, the usual Phrase is, *The Beast is debriefed with the Pale*; but if the Beast be upon the Pale, 'tis said, *He is supported by the Pale*.

Palest or **Dojon**, a Greek Measure of four Fingers breadth, or three *English* Inches.

Palestine, one of the three chief Divisions of *Syria*; the Holy Land.

Palfrey, a Horse of State for a Princess, or great Lady.

Palissa, (*Lat.*) certain Feasts and publick Rejoicings, celebrated among the ancient *Romans*, April 20. in honour of *Pales* the Goddess of Flocks; during which they danc'd and leap'd over Fires made with Bean-straw, Branches of Olive, Pine and Laurel.

Pallogia, (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, in which the same Word is repeated, as *Tu tu Antoni*.

Palimbachtug, (in *Grammar*) a Foot consisting of two long Syllables, and one short; as *Naturā*.

Palimpissa, the Oil of Cedar-pitch, that has been boil'd up a second time.

Palindrome, a Verse or Sentence, which being read forward or backward, the Words and Sense are the same; as,

*Ablata, at alba
Lewd did I live, and evil I did dwell.*

It is also taken by some Writers for the relapsing into a Disease.

Palimpseston, or **Palimpseston**, a sort of Paper or Parchment, that was generally us'd for making the first draught of things, which might be wip'd out, and new wrote in the same Place.

Palinogenesis, Regeneration, a being born again.

Palinoman, a Word us'd in Stat. 11 *H.* 7. for a Merchant Denizen, one born in *England*.

Palinody, (*Gr.*) a Recantation, a recalling what one had spoken or written before.

Palissado, (*Span.*) a Fence of Pales: In Husbandry, a sort of slight Fence set to beautify a Place or Walk. In Fortification, *Palissadoes* are strong wooden sharp-pointed Stakes, six or seven Inches square, and eight Foot long, of which three Foot are let into the Ground: They are usually planted on the Avenues or Passages of all Places that may be carry'd by Assault, and even by regular Attack; as also on the Bastions, Half-moons, and other Out-works.

Palustrus, (*Gr.*) Christ-thorn, a Shrub, the Root and Leaves of which are of a binding Quality, and stop a Looseness; the Seeds bruis'd are good for a Cough, for the Gravel and Stone, &c.

Pall, a Covering of black Cloth or Velvet laid over the Coffin and Corps at a Funeral: Also a kind of Ornament made of Lamb's Wool about the breadth of three Fingers, with two Labels hanging down before and behind, which the Pope bestows on Arch-Bishops, &c. who wear it about their Necks at the Altar, above their other Vestments.

Pall, is also a long Robe or Mantle worn upon solemn Occasions by the Knights of the most Noble Order of the Garter. In *Heraldry*, it is a kind of Cross; as *He bears Gules, a Cross Pall Argent*.

To **Pall**, to die or grow flat, as Wine and other Liquors do.

Palla, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) a sort of large upper Garment, us'd both by Men and Women: In our old *Records*, it signifies a Canopy, such as is born over the King at his Coronation; and it is also often taken for an Altar-cloth.

Pallacana, a sort of Onion.

Pallats, two Nuts that play in the Fangs of the Crown-wheel of a Watch.

Pallerus, a kind of fresh-water Fish, like a Bream.

Pallet, a little low Bed; also a thin oval piece of Wood, us'd by Painters to hold their Colours: Among

Among Sea-men, a Partition in the Hold of a Ship, in which by laying some Pigs of Lead, &c. the Ship may be sufficiently ballasted without losing room in the Hold, which will by that means serve for stowing a greater quantity of Goods.

In Heraldry, **Pallet** is one moiety or half of the Pale. See *Pale*.

Palletoque or **Pallecote**, a Cassock or short Cloak with Sleeves, such as Pages wear.

To **Palliate**, (*Lat.*) to disguise, daub, colour or cloak. To *Palliate a Distemper*, is to patch it up, to cure it but imperfectly.

Palliation, a palliating, cloaking, &c. In the Art of *Physick*, a method that helps incurable Diseases by the application of proper Remedies.

Palliatibe, that serves to palliate; as *A Palliative Cure*.

Pallicia, (in old Records) Pales, or paled Fences.

Pallid, a Poetical Word for pale.

Pall-Mall, a kind of Sport; See *Mall*.

Palliser, a Landing-place in a Stair-case, or a Step which being much broader than the others may serve to rest upon.

Pallium, (*Lat.*) a Cloak, a sort of Garment worn by the *Greeks*; also a kind of Cap which the *Romans* ty'd about their Head when they were indispos'd: They had also a four-corner'd Robe or Mantle, after the Manner of the *Greeks*, and the Women likewise wore a long Robe call'd by this Name.

Palm, the inner part of the Hand; the Measure of a Hand's breadth, three Inches: *Palms* are also the white Buds of Sallies or Withy, that come before the Leaf.

Palm of an Anchoz, the Flock or broad part which fastens into the Ground; See *Flock*.

Palm or **Palm-tree**, a Tree that bears the Fruit call'd *Dates*, said to be both Male and Female; the former bearing Blossoms only, the latter both Blossoms and Fruit, but not unless the Male grow by it: The Branches shoot upward, tho' press'd with never so much Weight; so that they were wont to be carry'd about in token of Victory, and are still us'd as an Emblem of it.

Palm-Barley, See *Palmare Hordeum*.

Palm-Sunday, the Sunday before Easter, so call'd, because on that Day the People went to meet our Blessed Saviour, with Palms and Olive-branches in their Hands, when he rode solemnly into the City of *Jerusalem*.

Palm-Worm, an *American* Insect half a Foot long, and extremely swift in its Motion; being remarkable for its infinite Number of Feet, and two Claws at Head and Tail, with which it wounds and poisons Men, putting them to very great Pain for twenty four Hours.

To **Palm**, to juggle in one's Hand; to cog or cheat at Dice.

Palma, (*Lat.*) the Palm of the Hand; the Palm or Date-tree, also the Name of one of the *Canary-Islands*.

Palma Christi, a sort of Plant.

Palmare Hordeum, (in old Records) Palm-Barley or Sprat-Barley, call'd in some Parts, Beer-Barley, and in others Battled-Barley; a sort of Grain that is fuller and broader than common Barley.

Palmatis Biceps, in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Palm of the Hand, which arises from the outward part of the Bone of the little Finger, nam'd *Osc. Metacarpi*, and one of the Bones of the *Carpus*; and is let in by a short strong Tendon, to the eighth Bone of the *Carpus*.

Palmatis Longus, another Muscle of the Palm of the Hand, which takes its Rise from the inward

Knob of the Shoulder-bone, and is inserted sideways to the Roots of the Fingers: It assists in firmly grasping any thing, and defends the Tendons lying underneath from outward Injuries.

Palmata or **Palmata**, (in old Writers) a blow upon the Hand with a Palmer or Ferula.

Palmer, a Pilgrim that travels to visit Holy Places, with a Branch or Staff of Palm in his Hand: Also one that deceitfully cozens or cogs at Cards or Dice, by keeping some of them in his Hand unseen: Also a kind of Caterpillar, or Worm with many Feet; also the Crown of a Deer's Head: Also an Instrument with which School-Boys are struck on the Palms of their Hands, otherwise call'd a *Ferula*.

Palmetz, (*Lat.*) the Shoot or young Branch of a Vine; also the Shoot of the Palm-tree, on which its Fruit hangs.

Palmestry, the Skill of Fortune-telling, by observing certain Lines or Marks on the Palm of one's Hand.

Palmeto-tree, a Tree in *Maurice-Island* in the *Indies*, of whose Juice the Inhabitants make a very pleasant sort of Wine.

Palmist, one skill'd in the Art of *Palmestry*.

Palmus, (*Lat.*) a Hand-breadth or four Inches, a Span from the Thumb to the little Finger; three quarters of a Foot: It is also taken by some Writers that treat of *Physick*, for a shivering or panting of the Heart, caus'd by a Convulsion or Disorder in the Nerves.

Palour, a sort of Fish.

Palpable, (*Lat.*) that may be felt or perceived; also manifest, evident, plain, clear.

Palpebræ, the Eye-lids, or Coverings of the Eyes.

Palpitation, a panting, beating quick, or throbbing; the vehement beating of the Pulses, Heart and Arteries.

Palgrave, (*Germ.*) a Count or Earl that has the oversight of a Palace; the Title of the Prince Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*.

Palsey, a Disease; See *Paralysis*.

To **Palter**, to play fast and loose, to deal un-fairly; also to squander away.

Paltry, sorry, pitiful, bad.

Paludamentum, (*Lat.*) a Military Garment, especially that which a General us'd to wear, when he march'd publicly out of the City of *Rome*: Any Royal or Princely Robe; a Herald's Jacket, or Coat of Arms.

Palumbus, the Wood-culver, a Bird. *Palumbus Caernalis*, the Stock-dove; *Palumbus Rupicola*, the Rock-pigeon; *Palumbus Torquatus*, the Ring-dove or Queist

Paly Bendy, (in Heraldry) a kind of Checker, when a Coat is divided both *Pale* and *Bend-wise*; as *The Field Paly Bendy Topaz and Diamond*.

To **Pamper**, to cocker, or make over-much of.

Pamphlet, a little stich'd Book.

Pamphleteer, a Writer of, or Dealer in Pamphlets.

Pampinetorme Corpus, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the Veins and Arteries that pass to the Testicles, which are enclos'd in a common Coat, and make a Body resembling curled Leaves. It is otherwise call'd *Corpus Varicosum*.

Pampinus, a young tender Shoot of a Vine.

Panacea, a Name heretofore given by *Galen* to some Medicines which he had a great Opinion of, and afterwards presumptuously apply'd by the Chymists to their *Universal Medicine*; which as they give it out, is sufficient to cure all Diseases in all Circumstances, Constitutions and Ages. Also the Herb *All-heal* or *Wound-wort*.

Panacea Mercurialis, Sublimate of Mercury, or Quick-

Quick-silver sweeten'd by many repeated Sublimations, and by the Spirit of Wine; which is a good Remedy against all pocky Distempers, Rheumatisms, Scurvy, &c.

Panado, (*Span.*) a kind of Gruel, made of Crums of Bread boil'd in Water, with Currans, Sugar, &c.

Panaritium, (*Lat.*) a very painful Swelling in the end of the Finger, at the root of the Nail, which proceeds from a sharp malignant Humour that gnaws the Tendons, Nerves, *Periosteum*, or Skin about the Bone, and even the Bone it self; so that a Fever and Gangrene sometimes ensue.

Panaster, (*Fr.*) a Plant, otherwise call'd *Milan Cabbage*.

Pancart, a Paper containing the particular Rates of Tolls or Customs due to the *French King*.

Panch, See *Paunch*.

Panchyetta, (*Gr.*) Medicines that are good against all or many Diseases.

Panchyos, a precious Stone of almost all Colours.

Panchymagoga or **Panchymagogues**, universal Purges, Medicines that experte all Humours of the Body; See *Extractum Panchymagogicum*.

Pancretatum, the Exercise of Wrestling, Cuffing, Kicking, &c. together.

Pancreas, (in *Anat.*) the Sweet-bread, a fat Substance consisting of many Glandules or Kernels wrapt up in the same Coat: Its principal Office is to separate and convey an insipid Lymphatick Juice, or as others say, a somewhat acid or sharp Juice into the Gut *Duodenum* by a Canal or Passage nam'd the Pancreatick; See *Ductus Pancreaticus*. It is also call'd *Pancretion*, *Pancreon*, *Callicreos*, *Callicreon* and *Lactes*.

Pancreatick, belonging to the *Pancreas* or Sweet-bread; as the *Pancreatick Juice*.

Pancreaticus Ductus, See *Ductus Pancreaticus*.

Pandalea, a Word us'd by modern Physicians for a solid Electuary.

Pandets, Books that handle all manner of Subject or Questions, or all the parts of the Subject whereof they treat: Also a Volume of the Civil Law, otherwise call'd *Digesti*; which See.

Pandemius Hoysug, a Disease that is universally rise or common in any Place.

Pander, one that procures the Hire of a Strumpet, a male Bawd, a Pimp; in *Dutch* it signifies a taker of Pawns or Pledges.

Pandicularion, (*Lat.*) a stretching one's self, and yawning together; the restlessness, stretching and uneasiness that usually accompanies the cold fit of an Ague or Intermittent Fever.

Pandoratrix, (in old Records) an Ale-wife that both brews and sells Ale or Beer.

Pandoze or **Pandure**, a kind of Musical Instrument.

Pane, a Square of Glass, Waitscot, &c.

Panegyrick, (*Gr.*) a Speech deliver'd before a solemn and general Assembly of People; an Oration of Thanks and Praise to an Emperour or great Prince.

Panegyrist, a maker of Panegyricks.

Panella or **Panellum**, (*Lat.*) a little Page, a Schedule or Roll of Parchment, &c. Whence the Law-Term *Impannellare*, to Impannel a Jury. See *Pannel*.

Paneria, (in ancient Deeds) a Pantry or Place to set up cold Victuals in.

Panick, as a *Panick Fear* or *Fright*, i. e. a sudden and distracting Fear without any known cause, so call'd from the God *Pan*, who is said to have shew'd himself sometimes to Labouring-Men, and put them into such terrible Frights, that many of them dy'd thereof.

Panick or **Painick**, a sort of small Grain like Millet.

Panicula, (*Lat.*) Cats-tail, a Substance that grows on the Pine and some other Trees: Among Herbalists it is taken for a kind of soft woolly Beard or String, on which the Seeds of some Herbs hang down, as in Reeds, Millet, &c. It signifies the same with *Juba*, and is oppos'd to *Spica*.

Panis, (*Lat.*) Bread.

Panis Conventualis, See *Panis vocatus Black-whylf*.

Panis fortis & durus, when a Malefactor upon his Tryal stands mute, and obstinately refuses to Plead; among other Punishments he is usually condemn'd *Ad panem fortem & durum*, i. e. to have only hard dry Barley-bread and Puddle-water. See *Paine fort & dure*.

Panis Militaris, (in old Records) Ammunition or Camp-bread, a coarse and black sort of Bread; hard Bisket.

Panis Porcinus, Sow-bread, an Herb.

Panis vocatus Black-whylf, Bread of a middle sort, between White and Brown; such as in *Kent* is call'd *Ravel-bread*: In Religious Houses this was the courser Bread made for ordinary Guests, and distinguish'd from *Panis Conventualis*, which was pure Manchet or white Bread.

Pannade, (*Fr.*) the curveting or prancing of a lusty Horse.

Pannage or **Pawnage**, the Mast of the Woods, as of Beech, Acorns, &c. which Swine and other Cattel feed on: Or the Money taken for seeding of Hogs with the Mast of the King's Forest: Also an Imposition or Tax upon Cloth.

Pannel, a Pane or Square of Wainscot, &c. also a kind of Saddle for carrying Burdens on Horse-back. In a Law-sense the Parchment or Roll of Paper, on which are written the Names of such Jurors as the Sheriff returns, to pass their Verdict upon any Tryal; whence the usual Phrase, *To impannel a Jury*.

In Falconry, **Pannel** is the Pipe next the Fundament of an Hawk.

Panniculus, (*Lat.*) a little Clout or Rag, *Panniculus Bombycinus*, fine thin Silk.

Panniculus Carnosus, (in *Anat.*) the fleshy Pannicle, a sort of Membrane or Skin, in some parts thick and musculous, in other parts thin, with many Canals of Fat in it, which covers the whole Body.

Pannier, properly a Dorser or Basket to put Bread in; also a Hamper, such as are carry'd by Beasts of Burden.

Pannier-Man, an Under-Officer in the Inns of Court, that winds the Horn, or rings the Bell, to call the Gentlemen to Dinner and Supper: He also provides Mustard, Pepper and Vinegar for the Hall, and has some Allowances for his Fee.

Pannus, (*Lat.*) any Cloth, Stuff or Clothing: Also a Disease of the Eye, when the Vessels that run to the corners swell with Blood, by reason of a stoppage or inflammation; so that a fleshy Web afterwards covers the whole Eye, or part of it.

Panoplia, (*Gr.*) compleat Armour or Harness.

Panseleus, the full Moon.

Pansy, a Flower commonly call'd Hearts-ease.

Panosophia, Universal Wisdom, or a general Knowledge in all things.

To **Pant**, to fetch one's Breath short, to beat quick.

Pantais or **Pantas**, (in *Falconry*) a Hawk's hard fetching of Wind, a dangerous Distemper.

Pantalons, a sort of Garment formerly worn, consisting of Breeches and Stockings fasten'd together, and both of the same Stuff: Also a Buffoon or Jack-pudding dress'd in such a Habit.

Pantarches

Pantarbe, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone, call'd in *Spanish* *Pantarva*, and in *English* the Stone of the Sun.

Panters, Toils or Nets to catch Deer with.

Panter, (*Lat.*) the Paunch or Belly; also a Sore or Gall on the Neck of Draught-Beasts.

Panthea, or **Signa Panthea**, certain ancient Statues, which by the different Figures that were upon them, represented all the Gods, or at least a great part of the most considerable of them.

Pantheologia, the whole Sum or Body of Divinity.

Pantheon, a noted Temple at *Rome*, anciently dedicated to all the Heathen Gods, and now to the *Virgin Mary* and all the Saints, under the Name of *S. Maria della Rotonda*.

Panther, (*Gr.*) a kind of spotted wild Beast; the Leopard being the Male, and the Panther the Female.

Panthera, the same with *Panther*; also a great Drawing-Net to catch all kind of Fowl.

Panrier, or **Master of the Pantry**, an Officer that keeps the Bread in a King's Court, or in a Nobleman's House.

Pantofle, (*Fr.*) a Slipper to wear in a Chamber for Ease and Convenience.

Pantometer, (*Gr.*) a Mathematical Instrument that serves to measure all sorts of Angles, Lengths, Heights, &c.

Pantomimus, (*Gr.*) a Mimick or Buffoon, who among the Ancients, appear'd on the Stage; and by his Gestures and Signs, represented all sorts of Actions.

Pantry, a Room or Closet where Bread and cold Meat is kept.

Panurgia, (*Gr.*) Craftiness, Subtilty, readines of Wit, skill in all kind of Matters.

Panus, the Woolf about a Quill in a Weaver's Shuttle: Among Surgeons, a Botch or Sore in the glandulous or kernelly Parts; as under the Armpits, Ears, Groin, &c.

Papa, the Pope, from the old *Greek* Word *Papas*, signifying a Father: This Title was anciently given to Clergy-men of the *Greek* Church, but is now particularly apply'd in the *Latin* Church, to the Bishop of *Rome*.

Papacy, the Dignity of a Pope, or the time of his Government.

Papal, belonging to the Pope; as *A Papal Benediction*, *the Papal Power*.

Papaver, (*Lat.*) Poppy or Chefs-boul, a Flower: The Flowers of red Poppy cool and asswage Pain, and dispose to Sleep; so that they are often us'd in Feavers, Pleuresies, Quinseys, and other Diseases, especially of the Breast.

Papaverous, belonging to Poppey.

Papayer, a kind of Fruit-tree that grows in some of the *Caribbee* Islands in *America*.

Paper, a Substance made of Rags whiten'd and ground in a Mill, till it looks like Puddle-water, the top of which is afterwards scumm'd off with a Mould, dry'd and gumm'd according to Art. See *Papyrus*.

Paper-Office, an Office in the Royal Palace at *White-Hall*, where all Acts of the Council-board, Proclamations, Dispatches and Instructions for Foreign Ministers, Letters of Intelligence, and other publick Papers are kept and disposed of. Also an Office so call'd, belonging to the King's Bench.

Papilio, (*Lat.*) the Butterfly, an Insect; also a Pavilion or Tent.

Papilionaceous Flower, (among Herbalists) such an one as somewhat represents the Figure of a Butterfly with its Wings spread out: The Plants that have this Flower are of the Pulse-kind; as Peas, Vetches, &c.

Papilla, (in *Anat.*) the Nipple or Teat in the middle of each Breast, which is of a spongy Substance, and cover'd with a very thin Skin; being of an exquisite Sense, so as to afford Pleasure to the Nurse that suckles a young Child; both by the trickling of the Milk thro' it; and the Mouth of the Infant as it is sucking.

Papillæ Intestinozum, small Glandules or Kernels of which the innermost Coat of the Intestines or Guts is full; their Use being to soak in the strain'd Juice call'd *Chyle*, and to distribute it to the Lacteal Veins.

Papillarum Procellus, or **Procellus Papillares**, the ends of the Olfactory Nerves which convey the slimy Humours by the Fibres that pierce thro' the *Os Gibriforme* or Sieve-like Bone, to the Nostrils and Palate.

Papio, the Baboon, a sort of Ape.

Papists, a Name given to those that acknowledge the Pope's Sovereignty, or profess the Popish Religion.

Papistry or **Popery**, the Doctrine, Opinions, or Principles of the Papists.

Pappose or **Pappous Herbs**, such as are full of Down.

Pappus, (*Lat.* among Herbalists) that soft light Down, which grows out of the Seeds of some Plants, as Thistles, Dandelion, Hawk-weed, &c.

Papula, a Swelling with many reddish Pimples that eat and spread; also a kind of Small-Pox. See *Exanthemata*.

Papyrus, (*Gr.*) a flaggy Shrub growing in the Marshes and standing Waters near the River *Nile* in *Egypt*; also that sort of Paper which was made of it.

Par, (*Lat.*) as *To be at Par*, i. e. to be equal.

Par Vagum, (in *Anat.*) a pair of Nerves that arise below the Auditory ories from the sides of the Oblongated Marrow, and is usually counted the Eighth.

Par of Exchange, (in *Trade*) is when a Person to whom a Bill is payable receives of the Acceptor, just so much Money in value, with respect to Weight and Fineness, as was paid to the Drawer by the Remitter. Thus supposing 36 Shillings of *Holland* to contain just as much Silver as 20 *English* Shillings; a Bills of Exchange drawn at the rate of 30 Shillings *Dutch* for each Pound Sterling, is according to the *Par*, viz. *Par pro pari*, or Value for Value.

Parable, a Declaration or Exposition of a thing by way of Similitude or Comparison; an Allegory, a dark Saying.

Parabola, (*Gr.*) the comparing of things together; a Parable or Similitude: In *Rhetorick*, a figurative Expression when one thing is utter'd and another signify'd: For Example, *As Cedars bear with continual Storms; so great Men flourish*.

In *Geometry*, **Parabola** is one of the three Conick Sections, which arises from a Cone's being cut by a Plane, parallel to one of its Sides, or parallel to a Plane that touches one side of the Cone. The Quotient in Geometrical Division is likewise so call'd by *Diophantus* and other Writers.

Parabolical or **Parabolick**, belonging to a Parable or to a *Parabola*.

Parabolick Conoid, See *Paraboloid*.

Parabolick Conus, a kind of Solid mention'd by *Dr. Wallis*.

Parabolick Pyramidoid, a solid Figure so nam'd by the same Author, from its particular *Genesis* or Formation.

Parabolick Space, is the *Area* or Content comprehended between the Curve or crooked Line of the *Parabola* and any entire *Ordinate*.

Parabolick Spindle, a solid Body made by the Rotation or turning of a *Semi-Parabola* about its *Ordinate*.

Para-

Parabolism, or Depression of an Equation (in *Algebra*) the Division of the Terms of an Equation, by the known Quantity that is involved or multiplied into the first Term.

Paraboloid, (in *Geom.*) a Solid made by the turning of a *Parabola* about its Axis; it is otherwise call'd a *Parabolick Conoid*.

Paracelsian, a Physician, that in curing Diseases, follows the Method of *Paracelsus*.

Paracelsick Medicines, such Remedies as are prepar'd after the manner of that noted Chymist.

Paracentesis, (*Gr.*) a Puncture or Prick. In *Surgery*, an Incision or Opening made in the lower Belly to let out Water, as in the Dropsy; or else in the Breast, to discharge corrupt Matter lodg'd there.

Parachronismus, an Error in *Chronology*, a Mismatching somewhat in the relation of any particular Action or Adventure.

Paracium, (in *Doomsday-Book*) the Tenure that is between Parceners, *viz.* that which the youngest owes to the eldest.

Paraclet, (*Gr.*) an Advocate, or Intercessour; also a Comforter: The Word being often found in the New Testament, is to be understood in the former Sense, when it relates to our Blessed Saviour, and in the latter, when apply'd to the Holy Ghost.

Paracussica, a Fever that declines daily; also declining Age.

Paracme, the declining of a Distemper, when its Rage is abated, and the Patient judg'd beyond Danger.

Paracynanche, an Inflammation in the outward Muscles of the *Larynx* or Throat, accompany'd with a continual Fever and difficulty of Breathing.

Parade, (*Fr.*) Ostentation, great Shew, State. In Military Affairs, the Place where Troops assemble or draw together, in order to mount Guards, or for any other Service.

Paradiastole, (*Gr.*) Separation, Distinction. In *Rhetorick*, a dilating or enlarging on a Matter by Distinction; as *Vir bonus oppugnari potest, pecunia non oppugnari*: Also a Figure which disjoyns things that seem to have one Import, and shews how much they differ, by subjoyning to each its proper Meaning; as *Triste lupus stabulis, maurus frugibus imbres*.

Paradigma, an Example, or Instance of something said or done.

Paradise, the Garden of *Eden*, where *Adam* was plac'd during his Innocency; the Mansion of Saints and Angels that enjoy the sight of God, the Place of Bliss in Heaven: Among the *Greeks* it was taken for an Inclosure or Park stor'd with all sorts of Plants and wild Beasts for Pleasure; and any fine Garden or delightful Place is now usually styl'd a *Terrestrial Paradise*.

Paradisi Avis, the Bird of Paradise, a rare Bird so call'd, either upon account of its fine Colours, and the shape of its Body; or because it is not known where it is bred, whence it comes, or whither it goes.

Paradisi Grana, Cardamum-seed.

Paradox, a thing that seems strange, absurd and contrary to common Opinion: In *Rhetorick*, *Paradoxon* is something cast in by the by, contrary to the Opinion or Expectation of the Auditors, and otherwise call'd *Hypomone*.

Paradoxal or **Paradoxical**, belonging to a Paradox, surprising.

† **Paradoxology**, a speaking by Paradoxes.

Paradrome, a Walk or Gallery, that has no Shelter over head.

Parznetical, apt to persuade, or admonish.

Parzntonson, a sort of white glewy Substance like chalk found on the Sea-shore.

Parage (Law-Term) equality of Name, Blood or Dignity; more especially of Land in the dividing of an Inheritance between Coheirs: Whence we have the Words to *Disparage*, and *Disparagement*: Also an old Word for Parentage.

Paragium, Peerage or the Quality of great Persons: In the Civil Law, the Right of Noblemens younger Children, to hold part of the main Estate; without doing Homage to the elder Brother: In the old Laws of *England*, it signifies Parage or Peerage, and is more especially taken for the equal Condition between two Parties to be espoused or married.

Paragoge (*Gr.*) a producing or bringing forth: In *Grammar*, a deducing or deriving; also a Figure, when a Letter or Syllable is added at the end of a Word; as *Potestur* for *Potest*, *Vestirier* for *Vestiri*.

Paragogical, belonging to that Figure.

Paragon (*Ital.*) a compleat Model or Pattern; as *A Paragon of Beauty*.

Paragoyicks, See *Anodynes*.

Paragraph, a Portion of Matter in a Discourse or Treatise, contained between two Breaks, *i. e.* which begins with a new Line, and ends where the Line breaks off: Thus Books are commonly divided into Chapters, these into Sections, and Sections into Paragraphs.

Paragraphe, a Writing or Note in the Margin of a Book: In *Rhetorick*, a declining or waving of the Matter in Controversy: Also a Figure us'd by Poets, when after having dispatch'd one Subject they pass on to another; as *Hactenus arborum cultiva & sidera celi*; *Nunc se Bacche canam*: Also the same as *Paragaphus*, or a Paragraph in a Treatise.

Paralipomena, the two Books of Chronicles in the old Testament, so call'd in *Greek*, because they give an Account of some things more largely, which were left out or pass'd by in the History of the Kings.

Paralipsis, an omitting or passing by: In *Rhetorick*, a kind of Irony, wherein that thing seems to be let pass, which nevertheless is design'd to be insisted on at large, with these Words, *Taceo, Mitto, i. e.* I say nothing of, I pass by, &c. Thus, *I will not speak of the Injury I have receiv'd from him, &c.*

Parallus, a sort of Spurge, an Herb so call'd, because it grows in Places near the Sea.

Parallattical, or **Parallattick**, belonging to a Parallax.

Parallattical Angle, an Angle made by the oblique cutting of a Circle of Altitude, or Vertical Circle with the Ecliptick.

Parallax (*i. e.* Variation or Change) a Term made use of by Astronomers, to signify the difference between the true and the apparent place of a Planet; which difference proceeds from the Error of the Sight, at so vast a distance, and is greater or lesser, according as the Star is nearer or more remote from the Earth.

Horizontal Parallax, is when the Sun, Moon, or other Planet is in the *Horizon*, which is the greatest of all: Or it is the difference between the real and apparent Place of such a Planet, when it is either Rising or Setting.

Parallax of Latitude, is an Arch of a great Circle passing by the Poles of the Zodiack to the apparent Place of the Star, and comprehended between two Circles of the Ecliptick, equally distant; one of which passes by the true place of the Star, and the other by its apparent Place.

Parallax of Longitude, is an Arch of the Ecliptick lying between two great Circles, whereof the one passes from the Poles of the Ecliptick and the Star's real Place, the other from the said Poles by its apparent Place.

The *Sun's Parallax to the Sun* is the Excess

of the Parallax of the Moon above that of the Sun.

Angle of Parallax, that Angle which is made in the Center of a Planet, by two Lines imagined to be drawn from the Center of that Planet, to the Surface and Center of the Earth.

Parallel, equally, or every where alike distant asunder.

Parallel Circles (in *Astron.*) are all the lesser Circles; particularly the Circles of Latitude, which being parallel to one another, and to the Equinoctial, serve for the better counting of the Degrees of Northern or Southern Latitude.

Parallel Planes (in *Geom.*) are those Planes, that have all the Perpendiculars drawn between them equal to each other, *i. e.* when they are every where equally distant. For *Parallel Dial-Planes*, See *Dial-Planes*.

Parallel Rays (in *Opticks*) are those that keep an equal distance from the visible Object to the Eye, which is suppos'd to be infinitely remote from the Object.

Parallel Ruler, an Instrument made of Brass, Steel or Wood, to draw Lines parallel to each other; being of great use in Architecture, Fortification and other parts of the Mathematicks.

Parallel Sphere, See *Sphere*.

In *Fortification*, the Counterscarp is drawn parallel to the Face of its Bastion, and generally the Line of Approaches to the Front of the Place Attacked, to prevent its being enfiladed, or scour'd in length.

A **Parallel**, a comparison of Persons or Things one with another; as *The Parallel of Alexander and Cesar*.

In *Geography*, a **Parallel** is a Space on the Terrestrial Globe, comprehended between two Circles parallel to the Equinoctial; between each of which in the longest Summer-day, there is a variation of a quarter of an Hour. See *Climate*.

Parallels or **Parallel Lines** (in *Geom.*) Lines that always keep at an equal distance one from another, and will so continue, tho' never so far extended; so that they cannot possibly go farther from, or come nearer to each other.

Parallels of Altitude or **Almicanters** (in *Astron.*) are Circles parallel to the Horizon, imagined to pass through every Degree and Minute of the Meridian, between the Horizon and the *Zenith*, or Vertical Point.

Parallels of Declination, are Circles parallel to the Equinoctial; likewise suppos'd to pass thro' every Degree and Minute of the Meridians, between the Equinoctial and each Pole of the World.

Parallels of Latitude (on the Celestial Globes) are lesser Circles parallel to the Ecliptick, imagined to pass through every Degree and Minute of the Colures.

Parallels of Latitude (on the Terrestrial Globes) are the same with *Parallels of Declination* on the Celestial.

Parallelism, Parallel or Comparison; as *He made a long Parallelism, betwixt the nature and effects of Wine and Melancholy*.

Parallelism of the Earth's Axis (in *Astron.*) is the Earth's keeping its Axis in its yearly Revolution round the Sun (according to the *Copernican System*) in a Position always parallel to it self.

Parallelogram (in *Geom.*) a quadrilateral or four-sided Figure, the opposite Sides of which are parallel; so that the Term may be apply'd to the Square, Oblong or long Square, *Rhombus* and *Rhomboid*.

Parallelogram is also an Instrument made of five Rulers of Brass or Wood, with Sockets to slide or set to any proportion, in order to enlarge or diminish any Map or Draught.

Parallelogram-Protractor, a Brass Semi-circle with four Rulers in form of a Parallelogram, made to move to any Angle; one of which Rulers is an Index that shews on the Semi-circle the quantity of any inward or outward Angle.

Parallelopted, a solid Figure bounded by six Parallelograms, of which the two opposite ones are always equal and parallel.

Parallelopleuron, any Figure may be so call'd that has two parallel Sides: But some Geometricians apply the Term to an imperfect Parallelogram, or kind of *Trapezium*, having unequal Angles and Sides, yet not all so, in regard that some of them answer one to another; observing a certain regularity and proportion of Parallels.

Paralogism, a fallacious or deceitful method of Arguing, whereby from two Propositions a false Conclusion is brought forth; as, *William is a Living-creature, a Jack-daw is a Living-creature; therefore William is a Jack-daw*.

To **Paralogize**, to reason captiously, to argue deceitfully.

Paralytical, belonging to, or partaking of the nature of the Palsy.

Paralytick, sick of, or troubled with the Palsy.

Paralysis, the Palsy, a Disease, which causes a resolution or slackening of the Nerves, seizing either on the whole Body, or on any particular Member of it; when both the Motion and Sense of the Part is lost, it is call'd a *Dead Palsy*: *Paralysis* is also the Greek Name of a Flower, commonly call'd a Primrose.

Parament (*Fr.*) an Ornament for an Altar: *Paraments* is us'd by *Chaucer* and other ancient Writers for Robes of State.

Parament or **Parament** (among Hunters) the red Flesh between the Skin and Body of a Deer:

In Architecture *Parament* is an uniform course of Stones.

Paramese (*Gr.* in *Musick*) the Sound of the fifth String, being next to the middlemost; also the Note call'd *B-fa-be-mi*.

Paramesug, the next Finger to the middle one, the Ring-Finger.

Parameter or **Latus Rectum** (in Conick Sections) is a third Proportional to the Line call'd *Abscissa*, and any Ordinate of a *Parabola*: The Term is also us'd in the *Ellipsis* and *Hyperbola*, but there it has a different Proportion.

Paramount (*Fr.*) Sovereign or Absolute; as *A Paramount Authority*.

Lord Paramount (in Common Law) is the highest Lord of the Fee; as he that holds of a Superior Lord, yet has a Tenant under him, is call'd the *Mesne Lord*: So that none seems to be absolutely *Lord Paramount*: but the King, who is also styl'd *Patron Paramount* to all the Benefices of *England*.

Paramour, a Lover or Sweet-heart.

Paranete (*Gr.* in *Musick*) the Sound of the sixth String, so call'd as being next the last. *Paranete Synemmenon* the Note call'd *C-sol-fa*. *Paranete Diezeugmenon*, *D-la-sol-re*. *Paranete Hyperboleon*, *G-sol-re-ut*.

Paranites, a kind of Amethyst, a precious Stone.

Paranymph, a Bride-man or Bride-maid, that is joyn'd with the Bridegroom or Bride, to see all things well order'd at a Wedding: Also one that makes a Speech in Commendation of those that are commencing Doctors in an University.

Parapegma, a brazen Table fixt to a Pillar, on which Laws, Ordinances, Proclamations, &c. were anciently engrav'd; also a Table set up publicly, containing an account of the rising and setting of the Stars, Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, the Seasons of the Year, &c. Whence Astrologers give the Name

Name of *Parapegnata*, to the Tables on which they draw Figures according to their Art.

Paraper, (*Ital.* in Masonry) a Wall or Balcony Breast-high, ranging about a Pillar, Tower, Steeple, or other Building. In *Fortification*, a Breast-work rais'd to cover Men against the Enemy's Cannon and small Shot, on Ramparts, Bastions, &c. It is usually made of Earth eighteen or twenty Foot thick, six Foot high towards the Place, and four or five towards the Field.

The Term is also apply'd in general to any Line that secures Men from the Enemies Fire; so there are *Parapets* of Barrels, of Baskets, and of Bags, fill'd with Earth.

Paraphe, (*Fr.*) a Flourish, a peculiar Knot or Mark set to a Deed or Letter, after or instead of a Name, in the signing of it; and generally any such graceful setting out of one's Hand or Name in Writing.

Parapherna or **Paraphernalia Bona** (*Gr.*) those Goods that a Wife brings her Husband over and above her Dowry, as Furniture for her Chamber, wearing Apparel, Jewels, &c. In Common Law, they are call'd *Paraphernalia*, and are not to be put into the Husband's Inventory, especially in the Province of *York*.

Paraphimosis (in *Surgery*) a Fault in a Man's Yard, when the *Prepuce* is so short that it cannot cover the *Glans*; also a narrowness and straightness of the Womb. The Term is likewise us'd when any other Parts that stop the natural Passages are drawn back, so that they cannot be reduc'd to their proper Places.

Paraphon, a sort of pale and rough Alum.

Paraphrase, an Exposition of a Text in clearer Terms, and more at large, wherein the Words are chang'd, but the Sense is retain'd; so as to supply what the Author might have said or thought upon the same Subject: Also a kind of Mark us'd in Printing.

To **Paraphrase**, to make a Paraphrase of, to comment upon.

Paraphrast, a Paraphraser, one that expounds a matter by other Words.

Paraphrastical, done by way of Paraphrase, belonging to such an Exposition.

Paraphrenitis, a Madness accompany'd with a continual Fever, by reason of some Matter that is lodg'd in the *Cerebellum* or lesser Brain, and hinders the Passage of the Animal Spirits; whence the Lungs and Midriff are oppress'd.

Paraphrosyne, a slight sort of Frenzy or Dotage.

Paraplegia, a Palsy that seizes all the parts of the Body below the Head, occasion'd by a stoppage of the Spinal Marrow.

Paraschetto, a small sort of Parrot, a Bird.

Parasphygmus, a preternatural fetching of Breath.

Parasang, a Measure of the Roads among the ancient *Persians*, containing, thirty, forty, or sixty Furlongs, according to the variations of Time and Place.

Parascenium (among the Ancients) the back part of the Scene or Stage in a Play-house.

Parascebe, the Eve of the Sabbath or other Holy-day; especially Easter-eve.

Parasclene, a Mock-Moon, a Meteor in a watery Cloud resembling the Moon.

Parasopesis, a keeping Silence. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when we say we will not speak of such a thing; which intimation alone makes it sufficiently understood, or at least increases the Suspicion.

Parasite (among the Ancients) was the Priest's Guest, whom he invited to eat part of the Sacrifice: Whence the Word is taken for a Smell-feast, a Trencher-friend, a flattering Spunger, or Hangerson.

Parasitical, belonging to a Parasite.

Parasitical Plants (among Herbalists) those that are nourish'd by the Stock of others, as Mistletoe, Moss, &c. some call them *Epidendra*, because they do not grow on the Ground, but on the Arms and Limbs of Trees.

Parasol, (*Fr.*) a small sort of Canopy or Umbrello, which Women carry over their Heads, to shelter themselves from Rain, &c.

Parastabes (*Gr.* in *Architecture*) the Posts or Pillars, on both sides of a Door, call'd Jaumbs.

Parastata, a Buttress or Square-Pile, set at the Sides of Pillars; also an Under-Officer, or Lieutenant in the Wing of an Army.

Parastata or **Epididymis** (in *Anat.*) certain Vessels inwrapped in the same Coat with the Spermatick Vessels, which with their various Windings make up that Body that is fix'd on the back of the Testicles.

Parastatica, a Pisaster or square Pillar set in a Wall.

Parastynanche, an Inflammation of the Muscles of the upper part of the *Oesophagus* or Gullet, attended with a continu'd Fever.

Parastynaxis (in the Civil Law) a Conventicle, or unlawful Meeting.

Parathesis, a putting to, a *Grammatical Figure*; in which two or more Substantives are put together in the same Case; as *Urbs Roma*, the City of *Rome*; it is call'd *Apposio* in *Latin*. Also a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a small hint of a thing is given to the Auditors, with a Promise to enlarge on it at some other convenient Time. In the Art of Printing, *Parathesis* signifies the Matter contain'd within two Crotchets, thus marked []

Paratitla (in the Civil Law) a Summary Explication of the Law-Titles, and the Subject-Matter of them, as they are contain'd in the Volumes call'd *The Digest & Code*.

Parasit or **Tenant Parasit** (Law-Term) the lowest Tenant, or he that is Tenant to one that holds his Fee of another; so call'd because it is presum'd he has Avail or Profit by the Land.

Parazon, a Wood-knife.

To **Parboil**, to boil but in part.

To **Parbreak** (old Word) to vomit.

Parbuncle (Sea-Term) a Rope that is us'd in the nature of a pair of Slips; being fasten'd together at both ends, and so put double about a Cask, or other weighty thing, to hoise it into the Ship.

Parcel, Part, Portion, Bundle, Sum.

Parcel-Makers, two Officers in the Exchequer that make the Parcels of the Escheators Accounts, so as to charge them with every thing they have levy'd for the King's Use, and deliver the same to one of the Auditors of that Court.

To **Parcel**, to divide into Parcels.

To **Parcel** a Seam (in Sea Language) is when a narrow piece of Canvas, about a Hand's breadth, is laid upon a Ship's Seam newly calked, and afterwards daub'd over with Tar.

Parceners (in Common Law) when one dies possess'd of an Estate, and having Issue only Daughters; so that the Lands descend to those Daughters, who are call'd *Parceners*, and are but as one Heir: The same Law is, if he have not any Issue, and his Sisters be his Heirs.

Parceners (according to Custom) are the Sons of a Man that dies having Possession of Lands in Gavel-kind, as in *Kent*, and some other franchis'd Places.

To **Parch**, to burn or dry up.

Parchment, See *Pergamena*.

Parcinaty (Law Term) a holding or possessing of Land, by Joynt-Tenants, otherwise call'd *Co-parceners*,

centis, pro Indiviso, i. e. without dividing their common Inheritance.

Parco fracto (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies against one that breaks a Pound, and takes away the Beasts lawfully impounded.

Parcus (in old Records) a Pound to confine trespassing or straying Cattel; whence *Imparcare*, to impound; *Imparcatio*, Pounding, &c.

Parcallis (*Gr.*) the Panther, a wild Beast.

Pardon (*Fr.*) Forgiveness, especially that which Almighty God admits Sinners to; also such Indulgence as the Pope pretends to grant in freeing his Votaries from the Pains of Purgatory, &c. In Common Law, the remitting or forgiving of a Felony or other Offence against the King, &c.

Pardon ex Gratia Regis (*i. e.* by the King's Favour) that Pardon which the King affords, with some special regard to the Person or other Circumstances.

Pardon by the Course of Law, is that which the Law in Equity allows for a light Offence, as Casual Man-slaughter, when one Kills a Man without any such Intention.

Pardonable, to be pardoned.

Pardoners, were Persons that formerly carry'd about the Pope's Indulgences, and sold them to the highest Bidders: They are mention'd in *Stat.* 22. H. 8.

Parcus (*Gr.*) the Leopard or Male Panther; a wild Beast.

Paras, a sort of Serpent.

Parabasis, Digression: In *Rhetorick*, a departing or wandering as it were from the main Subject or Matter in hand.

Parabasis, a Resemblance of a thing; a Figure much us'd in *Rhetorick*, and call'd *Allusio* in *Latin*.

Paragmenon, a Derivative: Also a Rhetorical Figure that joins Words together which are deriv'd one from another; as *Discreet*, *Discretion*.

Paragoga, Medicines that comfort, mollify and allwage.

Paraleon, a protracting or drawing out in length: In *Grammar*, a Figure, wherein a Word or Syllable is added to the end of another; as *Adelidum*, *Etiannum*, *Nummam*, &c.

Parail (*Fr.*) equal, like; also the Name of one of the sorts of Characters or Letters us'd by Printers.

Paralium or **Parhellum**, (*Gr.*) a Mock Sun; a Meteor, sometimes appearing on each side of the Sun, occasion'd by the Refraction or breaking of its Beams on a Cloud.

Paraprosopon, a falling or coming in between; a Grammatical Figure when a Letter is added in the middle of a Word, as *αβλας* for *αβλις*. Also a Term us'd by some Writers in *Physick*, when Blood slides from the Heart into the great Artery.

Paracephalos, a part of the Brain call'd *Cerebellum* in *Latin*.

Parenchymata (in *Anat.*) those Bowels thro' which the Blood passes for its better Fermentation and Perfection; as the Heart, Liver, Lungs, Spleen, &c. It is also sometimes taken in a large Sense, for all the Bowels.

Parenchymous Parts (among old *Anatomists*) such fleshy Parts of the Body as fill up the void Spaces between the Vessels, and do not consist of Vessels themselves; But by the Means of Glasses it has been since discover'd, that all the Parts of an Animal Body, are nothing else but a Net-work of small Vessels and Canals.

Parent (*Lat.*) a Father or Mother; also Creator, Original, Cause; as *God is the great Parent of the World*; *Plenty is the Parent of Luxury*.

Parentage, Kindred, Stock, Family.

Parentalia (among the *Romans*) Feasts, Sacri-

fices, and other solemn Rites perform'd by them, at the Funerals of their Relations and Friends.

Parentation, the performance of such Funeral Solemnities.

† **Parenticide**, one that kills Father or Mother, or such a Murder.

Parenthesis (*Gr.*) an interposition, or putting between: In *Grammar*, a Figure when some Vowel is put in the middle of a Word, which nevertheless does not make a Syllable, as *υροσ* for *υρο*. Also a Clause put into the midst of another Sentence, which may be left out, and yet the Sense remain entire, or the Marks that include such a Clause, and are thus express'd ()

Parerga (in *Architect.*) ornamental Additions to a principal Work; also small pieces of Paintings on the Sides, or in the Corners of the chief Piece. See *Landskip*.

Parulis, a sort of Palsey; a Disease.

Parget, the Plaister of a Wall.

Parheliun, See **Paralium**.

Parhypate (*in Musick*) the Sound of the String next the Bals. *Parhypate Hapaton*, the Note *C-fa-ut*. *Parhypate Meson*, the Note *F-fa-ut*.

Parian Marble, an excellent sort of white Marble, so call'd from *Paros*, an Island of the *Ægean Sea*, which afforded good store of it.

Parietals, or **Parietal Bones** (in *Anat.*) two Bones of the fore-part of the Head, which are the thinnest in the Skull, and almost of a square Figure.

Parietaria (*Lat.*) an Herb that grows upon Walls, and is commonly call'd *Pellitory of the Wall*, being of a cleansing and cooling Quality.

Parisian or **Parilean Feasts**, See **Palilia**.

Paris or **Herb Paris**, an Herb otherwise call'd *True-Love* or *One-berry*: The Berries and Leaves are cooling and drying; the former being us'd inwardly in the Plague and Malignant Diseases, and the Leaves outwardly, in Pestilential Buboes and other hot Swellings.

Parish, a Territory which in Spiritual Matters is under the Charge of a particular Priest; either a Rector or a Vicar.

Parish Church or **Parochial Church**, that which the People of every Parish resort to, in order to assist at Divine Service; the other Churches being either *Cathedral*, where the Bishop of the Diocese has his Chair or Seat, or else *Collegiate*, which is endow'd for a Body or Society of Regular Clergymen.

Parishioner, an Inhabitant of a Parish.

Paristhymia (*Gr.*) in *Anat.*) two Glandules or Kernels joyn'd together, and having one common Cavity, which opens into the Mouth: They serve to send forth a certain slimy Matter into the Jaws and Mouth; being otherwise call'd *Tonsilla* & *Amygdale*.

Parissyllabical Nouns (in *Grammar*) those Nouns which consist of equal Syllables, or that have not more Syllables in one Case than in another.

Paritour, See **Apparitour**.

Parity (*Lat.*) Equality, Evenness.

Park, an Inclosure or Place fenc'd about for the keeping of Deer, or any other sort of wild Beasts for Chase.

Park of Artillery (in a Camp) a Post out of Cannon-shot of the Enemy or Place besieged, fortify'd to keep the great Guns, artificial Fires, Powder, and other Warlike Ammunition; where to prevent Accidents by Fire only Pike-men do Duty.

Park of Provisions, another Place in the Camp, set apart in the Rear of every Regiment, for Sutlers and others to bring all sorts of Provisions to sell for the use of the Army.

Park:

Parc-boat, (Law-Term) a being free from the Duty of inclosing a Park.

Parc-Leaves, a sort of Herb.

Parley, (*Fr.*) a Conference with an Enemy about some Affair or Proposal.

To Beat or Sound a Parley, to give the Signal for such a Conference, by beat of Drum, or sound of Trumpet; which is usually done by the Besiegers to have leave to bury their Dead, and by the Besieged, in order to surrender the Place upon certain Terms.

Parliament, (in *France*) a Supreme Court of Judicature; also the Session or Term during which the Judges of that Court sit. In *England*, it is the chief Assembly and Council of the Nation, met together to make or alter Laws, and to debate Matters of Importance relating to the Common-wealth: It consists of the three Estates of the Realm, *viz.* the King or Queen, the Lords Spiritual, and Lords Temporal, and the Commons.

The Societies of the two *Temples*, or *Inns of Court*, do likewise call that Assembly a *Parliament*, wherein they consult about the common Affairs of their respective Houses.

Parliament de la Bond, a Parliament so call'd in King *Edward II's* Time, to which the Barons came arm'd against the *Spencers*, with colour'd Bands upon their Sleeves for distinction.

Clerk of the Parliament, an Officer that records all Acts done in the High Court of Parliament, and engrosses them fairly on Parchment-Rolls, in order to be kept for Posterity.

Parliamentary, belonging to, or agreeable to the Method of Parliaments.

Parliamentum Diabolicum, (*i. e.* the Devilish Parliament) a Parliament held at *Coventry*, *An. 38. H. 4.* wherein *Edward Earl of March*, afterwards King, and several of the Nobility were attainted.

Parliamentum Indocorum, (*i. e.* the Parliament of the Unlearned) a Parliament held at *Coventry*, *An. 6. H. 4.* and so call'd, in regard that by special Precept to the Sheriffs in their several Counties, no Lawyer or Person skill'd in the Law was to be admitted.

Parliamentum Insanum, (*i. e.* the Mad Parliament) a Parliament so termed in History, which was held at *Oxford*, *An. 41. H. 3.*

Parliamentum Religiosorum, a Conference had in the Parlour or Common Room of a Monastery, where the Friars withdrew after Dinner, to discourse and converse together.

Parlour, a low Room to receive Company in.

† **Parlous**, dangerous, shrewd, subtil, notable.

Parma, an excellent Medicine: See *Sperma Ceti*.

Parmesan, a sort of Cheese so call'd, because it is made in the Dukedom of *Parma* in *Italy*.

Parnel, a Woman's Name, probably contracted from the *Latin*, *Petronilla*; also a Nick-name particularly apply'd to any wanton Woman.

Prattling Parnel, a kind of Herb.

Parochial, (*Gr.*) belonging to a Parish.

Parochia, (*Gr.* among the *Romans*) a Living in Lands or Houses given to old Captains, Colonels, &c. for their Maintenance. But the Word has been since apply'd to the Diocess or Precinct of a Bishop, and afterwards to what we now strictly call a Parish; being deriv'd from the *Greek* Word *Parochia*, *i. e.* an Assembly of Neighbouring Inhabitants.

Parochianus, (in old Writers) a Title given to any Person living within the Diocess or Jurisdiction of a Bishop.

Parochus, (among the Ancients) an Officer that provided Salt, Wood, and other Necessaries for those that travell'd upon the Publick Account.

Parodick Degree, See *Degree*.

Parodontides, Swellings in the Gums.

Parody, a Poetick Sport, which consists in putting some serious Pieces into Burlesk, and affecting as much as is possible, the same Words, Rhimes and Cadences.

Parocia, See *Parochia*.

Paræmia, a Proverb. In *Rhetorick*, the Continuation of a Trope or Figure, with respect to the common Use; as *Ethiopem lateremve lavare*.

Parole, (*Fr.*) Speech; Word, Saying; as *A Prisoner set at Liberty upon his Parole*, *i. e.* upon his Word or Promise, to return at the time appointed: In a Law-sente, it is sometimes us'd for a Plea in Court.

Lease Parole, a Lease by word of Mouth, to distinguish it from one in Writing.

Will Parole, See *Will*.

Paromxon, (*Gr.*) a Figure in *Grammar* when all the Words of a Sentence begin alike, or with the same Letter; as *O Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta Tyranne tulisti*. Also when several Nouns or Verbs are produc'd like the former, only with a little Variation of the Cases or Tenses; as *Multa viri virtus animo, multusque recurvat Gentis honos*.

Paronomasia, (*i. e.* a Likeness of Words) a Rhetorical Figure, in which by the Change of a Letter or Syllable several things are alluded to; as *Bolder in a Buttery than in a Battery*. This Figure in *Latin* is call'd *Agnominatio*.

Paronychia or **Panaritium**, a preternatural Swelling or Sore, under the Root of the Nail, in one's Finger; a Felon or Whitlow. See *Panarium*.

Paronychia solis rucacis, *Ruc* Whitlow-grais, an Herb good for King's-Evil, Swellings, &c.

Paropiaz, the lesser Corners of the Eye.

Paroprosis, a roasting or boiling; also a kind of burning, anciently us'd in several Diseases.

Parotides, (in *Anat.*) certain Glandules or Kernels under and behind the Ears, appointed to strengthen the Partition of the Vessels, and to soak up the Moisture of the Brain; also a preternatural Swelling of those Kernels, commonly call'd *A Swelling of the Almonds of the Ears*.

Paroxysm, a Fit or Return in an Ague, Fever, or other Disease.

Parpunctum or **Perpunctum**, (in old Writers) a Coat of Mail, a Doublet lined and quilted for defensive Armour.

Parrels, (in *Sea-Affairs*) those Frames made of Trucks, Ribs and Ropes, which go about the Masts, and are made fast to the Yards at both Ends; so that by them, the Yards may slide up and down upon the Masts.

Parret, a known Bird of divers Colours brought from the *West-Indies*.

Sea-Parret, a Fish that has very sparkling and beautiful Eyes, the Balls of which are as clear as Crystal; no Teeth, but Jaws so solid, that it can crush Oysters, Muscles, Cockles, and other Shell-fish to pieces, to get out their Flesh: These Sea-Parrets are excellent Meat, and some weigh twenty Pounds.

Parthelia, (*Gr.*) Liberty or Freedom of Speech: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when one speaks boldly or freely about Matters displeasing to others or liable to Envy.

Partricide, (*Lat.*) the Murderer of a Father or Mother, also such a hainous Murder; against which the *Romans* made a Law, ordaining, That the Person convicted of this Crime, after he had been first whipt till the Blood came, should be ty'd up in a Leathern Sack, together with a Dog, an Ape, a Cock and a Viper, and so thrown into the Sea, or next River.

To Parse, to expound a Lesson, according to the Rules of Grammar, as School-boys do.

Parsonous, Saving or Thrifty.

Parimony, Frugality, Spargingness, good Husbandry.

Partry

Parley, a Pot-herb, hot and dry in the second Degree.

Macedonian Parley, otherwise call'd *Alisan-der*, one of the Furnitures of Winter-Sallets.

Parley-Hedge, a sort of Herb.

Parley-Pert or **Break-Stone**, an Herb of singular Virtue to provoke Urine, and against Gravel or Stone in the Kidneys.

Parney or **Parnip**, a Plant whose Root is well known, and taken for a very nourishing sort of Food.

Parson, *Persona* (*Lat.* Law-Term) the Rector or Minister of a Parish-Church, so call'd because he represents that Church, and bears the Person of it, as well in suing as being sued, in any Action relating to the same.

Parson Impersoner, one that is put in possession of a Church, whether Appropriate or Presentative, by the Act of another.

Parson Moral, the Rector of a Church, made for his own Life, was formerly so call'd, and in Latin, *Persona Mortalis*; but a *Collegiate* or *Conventual* Body, to whom the Church is for ever appropriated; was stiled *Persona Immortalis*, or *Parson Immortal*.

Parsonage, a Spiritual Living, compos'd of Glebe-Land, Tithes and other Offerings of the People, set a-part for the maintenance of the Minister of a particular Church: Also the Parson's Mansion or Dwelling-House.

Part, a Piece of any thing, Share, Side, Duty: In *Logick*, that which is joynd to any Universal; so *Species*'s are said to be Parts of the *Genus*: In *Mathematicks*, a less Quantity compar'd with a greater.

Among *Anatomists*, a Part is taken for that whereof the whole Body is compos'd, and which partakes with it of common Life and Sense; every part serving for its peculiar Use. These Parts are either *Principal* or *Inferiour*, *Organical* or *Inorganick*, *Similar* or *Dissimilar*, &c. which See in their proper Places.

Aliquant and Aliquot Parts, See *Aliquant* and *Aliquot*.

Proportional Part, a Part or Number that is Agreeable to, or bears any Proportion to some other Part or Number.

Part of Fortune, (in *Astrology*) the Lunar Horoscope, or the Place from whence the Moon takes her Progress at that very moment that the Sun rises from the Point of the East.

Partage, Partition, a sharing or dividing.

To **Partake**, to take part of.

Partact, See *Partact*.

Parterre, (*Fr.*) a Garden with Knots or Figures; a Flower-Garden, especially that part of it, which is border'd with Box, and contains variety of fine Flowers.

Parters of Gold and Silver, See *Finers*.

Partes Fines nihil habuerunt, &c. (in Common Law) an Exception taken against a Fine levied.

Partensis or **Partensum**, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd Stinking May-weed.

Partial, (*Lat.*) biased to one's Party or Interest.

Partial Eclipse, See *Eclipse*.

Partiality, a being partial, an inclining to one Party more than another.

To **Participate**, to partake of, to have a share in, to take part with.

Participation, the Act of Participating.

Participial, (in *Grammar*) belonging to, or that is of the Nature of a Participle; as *Participial Nouns*.

A **Participial**, an Adjective derived from a Verb, tho' not an absolute Participle.

Participle, one of the eight Parts of Speech, so call'd, because it partakes both of the Noun and of the Verb; as *loving*, *loved*; *eating*, *eaten*, &c.

Particle, a small undeclined Word, a small Parcel, little Part, Crum.

Particular, proper, peculiar; singular, extraordinary, uncommon; intimate, familiar.

A **Particular**, a particular Circumstance; an Inventory of Goods.

To **Particularize**, to insist or inlarge upon Particulars, to give a particular Account of.

Particularity, a Particular, a particular Matter.

Partile Aspect, (in *Astrology*) the most exact and full Aspect that can be; so call'd, because it consists precisely of so many Parts or Degrees as are requisite to compleat it, even to a Degree: Thus the Planet *Mars* in the 24th Degree of *Aries*, and *Venus* in the 24th of *Libra*, are said to be *in partile Opposition*.

Partisan, a Favourer or Abetter of a Party, a Stickler: In the Art of War, a *good Partisan* is an able Soldier well skill'd in commanding a Party; who knows the Country, how to avoid Ambushes, and to surprize the Enemy. Also a Farmer of the French King's Revenue.

Partisan or **Perussian**, a Weapon like a Halbard, sometimes us'd by Lieutenants of Foot.

Partition, a parting, sharing, or dividing, that which serves to divide a Room, &c. In a Law-sense, *Partition* is a dividing of Lands descended by the Common Law or by Custom, among Co-heirs or Parceners, whether Sons, Daughters, Sisters, or otherwise of Kin to the Ancestour, who was possess'd of the Estate.

Partitioe factenda, a Writ that lies for those who hold Lands or Tenements joyntly, and would sever to every one his Part, against him or them that refuse to joyn in making the Partition.

Partizan, See *Partisan*.

Partlet, (in old Statutes) the loose Collar of a Doublet, to be set on or taken off by it self; also a kind of Neck-kerchief or Band.

Partner, one that takes part, or is joynd with another in some Concern.

Partners, (in a Ship) strong Pieces of Timber, bolted to the Beams that compass and shut in the Masts at the Deck, so as to keep the Masts steady in the Steps, and also from rolling or falling over the Ship's Sides.

Partnership, a Rule in *Arithmetick*, the same as the Rule of Fellowship; which See.

Partridge, a dainty Fowl that flies low and not far, making a great Noise in its Flight: These Birds lie in Coveys several together, and are catch'd with Dogs and Nets, or with Hawks.

Partus, (*Lat.*) the bringing forth of Young in natural Births.

Partus Casarius, a Birth when a Child is cut out of the Womb for want of Passage.

Partus Difficilis, a difficulty in bringing forth.

Party, a Person, one that is at Law with another; also Association, Faction, or Side: In the Art of War, a small Body of Horse or Foot, sent out to discover, or upon any Military Execution.

Parties to a Fine or Deed, they that are named therein, as Parties to or concerned in it; they that levy the Fine, and they to whom it is levy'd; or they that make the Deed, and they to whom it is made.

Party per Bend, (in *Heraldry*) parted or divided through the Bend.

Party per Pale, divided through the Pale; See *Bend* and *Pale*.

Party-Tury, a Jury consisting of half *English*-Men and half *Foreigners*: See *Half-Tongue*, and *Medietas Lingua*.

Partis,

Parbis, a Court before a Church-Porch, or any Palace or itately House; whence that Disputation at *Oxford*, call'd *Disputatio in Parvifis*: It is also apply'd to the Mooting or Law-Disputes among young Students at the Inns of Court.

Parbity or **Parbitude** (*Lat.* in *Philos.*) little-ness, smallness.

Parbo Documento, a Writ of Nufance; See *Nufance*.

Parbum & Crallum in (*Anat.*) the fourth pair of Muscles of the Head, so nam'd because it is but a little one, yet pretty thick: It takes its from the transverse Processes of the uppermost *Vertebra*, or Turning-Joynts of the Neck, and is let into the hinder Root of the Mammillary Process.

Parus, the Tit-mouse or Coal-mouse, a Bird.

To **Parp** (in Fencing) to put by, or keep off.

Parplis (*Gr.*) an Inflammation, Rotteneff, or Swelling in the Gums.

Passage or **Passuage** (old Word) grazing or feeding of Cattel.

Pass-flower, a sort of Plant, probably so call'd from its Flowering about Easter-time.

Passcha (*Heb.*) the Passover, a Feast kept by the *Jews* in remembrance of God's signal Mercy to them, when the destroying Angel pass'd over their Houses, but slew all the first-born of the *Egyptians*: Also the Festival of *Easter*, or Christian Passover, celebrated about that time in memory of our blessed Saviour's Resurrection.

Passcha Clausum (in ancient Deeds) the Octave or eighth Day after *Easter*, call'd *Low-Sunday*, which closes or concludes that Solemnity.

Passcha Floridum, Palm-Sunday, or the Sunday before *Easter*, when the proper Hymn or Gospel sung was, *Occurrunt turba cum floribus & palmis, &c. i. e.* The Multitude come forth with Flowers and Palm-branches.

Passchal, belonging to the *Jewish* Passover, or to *Easter*; as *The Passchal Lamb*.

Passchal Rents, certain Rents or Duties, otherwise termed *Synodals*, and paid yearly by the inferior Clergy to the Bishop or Arch-Deacon, at their *Easter*-Visitation. See *Christians Denarii*.

Pass de courtis, (*Fr.*) a Term in Fortification, the same as *Berme* and *Foreland*. See *Foreland*.

To **Pass**, to dash together.

Passquil, a slanderous Libel posted up for Publick View; so call'd from *Pasquin*, a certain Statue in the City of *Rome*, upon which all Lampoons or Satyrical Papers are usually fixed, and father'd on him as the Author.

Passquinade, a Satyrical Invective or Libel, favouring of the *Passquin* at *Rome*.

Pass, State, or Condition; a License to Travel, a Thrust in Fencing.

To **Pass**, to come or go through, by, or over; to cross, to go beyond; to spend time, to be current as Money is.

Pass-Port, a License granted by one that has Authority, for the safe Passage of any Man, from one Place to another; a Pass or Safe-conduct.

Passable, that may be passed over; also tolerable, indifferent.

Passade (*Fr.*) an Alms or Benevolence given to poor Passengers: Also the Manage, Turn, or Course of a Horse backward and forward upon the same Plot of Ground.

Passade or **Passado**, a Pass or Thrust in Fencing.

Passage, a going from one Place to another, the Place through which one goes; or the liberty of Passing: A Place in a Book or Discourse, an Event or Chance, a Transaction; also a kind of Game with three Dice. In a Law-sense *Passage* signifies the Fare or Hire paid for being convey'd beyond Sea, or over a River.

Passagio, a Writ empowering the Keepers of the Ports to grant a Passage over Sea.

Passagium, a Word anciently us'd for a Voyage or Expedition to the Holy Land, made by the Kings of *England* in Person.

Passant, (*Fr.*) passing or going by: Among Heralds it is apply'd to a Lion represented in any Escutcheon, in a walking Posture; but with respect to most other Beasts, they call it *Tripping*.

Passarado (Sea-Term) any Rope with which the Sheat-blocks or Pulleys of the Main and Fore-sails are haled down aft; or the Clew of the Main-sail to the Cubbridge-head of the Main-mast, and the Clew of the Fore-sail to the Cat-head; which is only done when the Ship goes large.

Passaro (in old *Latin* Records) one that has the Interest; or Command of the Passage of a River.

Passenger, one that passes or travels by Land or Water; also a kind of small trained Hawk.

Passover, See *Pascha*.

Passer-pierre, or **Pierre-pierre**; a sort of Stone-Parley, an Herb.

Passer-port, See *Pass-port*.

Passer-Clours (*Fr.*) a kind of Flower.

Passer-Clolant, a Faggot in a false Muster of Soldiers, one that is foisted into a Company to make up the Number on a Muster day; an Hiring or base Fellow.

Passer (*Lat.*) the Sparrow, a Bird; also a kind of flat Fish, the Flounder, the Bret or Holybut. *Passer Troglodytes*, the Wren.

Passerina, the Herb Chick-weed, so call'd because Sparrows are greatly delighted with it.

Passibility, an aptness or qualification to suffer.

Passible, capable of Suffering.

Passion, transport of Mind, strong Desire or Inclination, Affection, Fondness; Anger, or Wrath; Suffering: Among Physicians, it is taken for any Pain or Disturbance in the Body; as *The Illack Passion*, i. e. a painful wringing in the small Guts. See *Illack*.

The **Passions**, the Affections of the Mind; as Love, Hatred, Fear, Joy.

Passion-flower, a Flower so call'd from the resemblance it has of several Crosses, when spread out to its full length.

Passion-Week, the Week next before the Festival of *Easter*, when our Saviour's Passion is commemorated.

Passionate, possessed with Passion, hasty, inclined to Anger, soon angry; also amorous, affectionate, fond, deep in Love.

Passionate for a thing, that has a strong Inclination for it.

Passive, apt to suffer or bear, opposed to *Active*: Thus Wood with respect to Fire that acts upon it, has a passive or suffering Quality.

Passive Principles (among Chymists) *Water* and *Earth*, so termed because either their Parts are at rest, or else at least not so swiftly moved, as those of *Spirit*, *Oil* and *Salt*; so that they serve to check and hinder the quick Motions of the *Active Principles*.

Passive Voice of a Verb (in *Grammar*) that which betokens Suffering, or being acted upon; as *Amor*, I am loved; *Doccor*, I am taught, &c.

Passa (in old *Records*) Paste or kneaded Dough, before it is bak'd.

Passel, a Plant sowed in the Spring, of which in some Places there are several Crops in a Year: It is otherwise call'd *Wood*, and of great use among the Dyers.

Passern, the hollow of a Beast's Heel; also a Shackle for a Horse.

Passil, a sort of Paste of several Colours, gumm'd and ground, of which Crayons are made to draw upon

upon Paper or Parchment: Also a certain Composition of dry Perfumes to burn in a Chamber: Also a sweet Ball for smelling made of Wax, Gum-Storax, *Indian Balsam* and other Ingredients.

Among Confectioners, *Pastils* are a kind of perfum'd Sugar-paste of several Colours, of which there are different sorts usually dress'd upon China-Dishes, to set off a Desert or Banquet of Sweet-meats; as *Apricock-Pastils*, *Cinnamon-Pastils*, *Orange-flower-Pastils*, &c.

Pastime, Sport, Recreation, Divertisement.

Pastinaca (*Lat.*) the Parsnep, a Root of a fattening and cleansing Quality.

Pastination (in Husbandry) the opening breaking fine and laying loose of Earth in order to be planted.

Pastions, See *Wissort*.

Pastitium, a Word us'd in Doomsday-Book for Pasture-ground.

Pastophori (*Gr.*) certain Priests, whose Business it was, at solemn Festivals, to carry the Shrine of the Deity, when they were to pray for Rain, fair Weather, &c.

Pastor, (*Lat.*) properly a Shepherd or Herdsman, but figuratively taken for a Curate or Minister of a Church.

Pastoral, belonging to a Shepherd, or to a Church-Minister; as, *A Pastoral Song*, *a Pastoral Letter*.

A *Pastoral*, a sort of Poem relating to Affairs between Shepherds and Shepherdesses.

Pastry, Work made of Paste or Dough; also the Place where such Work is perform'd.

Pasturable, that serves or is fit for Pasture.

Pasturage, Pasture or Pasture-ground.

Pasture, Land that is neither Meadow nor Ploughed, but reserved for the feeding of Cattel: Also such Fodder or Food; also the Viands, Feeding, or Feeding place of Deer.

To *Pasture*, to put into Pasture, to feed Cattel.

Pastus (in old *Latin* Writers) an Entertainment or Treat challenged as a Customary Due, from the Vassal to his Lord.

Pastuage or *Pastuage*, Money taken for Malt, or the feeding of Hogs. See *Pannage*.

Past, that is fit, suitable, or to the purpose.

Patache, (*Fr.*) a kind of Pinnace or small Ship.

Patacon, a *Spanish* Coin worth about four Shillings and eight Pence Sterling.

Patagon, a People inhabiting *Terra Magellanica* in the *West-Indies*, said to be ten Foot in height.

Patart or *Pattart*, a *Dutch* Stiver, a Coin, five of which makes Six-Pence *English*.

Pate, the Head: In *Fortification*, a kind of Platform of an Oval Figure, encompass'd with a Breast-work, without any other Defence, for the most part but that fore-right: These *Pates* are commonly raised in Marshy Grounds, to cover the Gate of a Town.

Patee (in *Heraldry*) as *A Cross Patee*, i. e. a kind of Cross whose Ends are broad and opened: Thus 'tis said, *The Field Sable*, a *Cross Patee Argent*: This Figure of a Cross is also call'd *Formee*.

Patees, See *Petty Patees*.

Patefaction (*Lat.*) an opening or laying open; a discovering or making manifest.

Patella (*Lat.*) a deep Dish with broad Brims: Among *Anatomists*, the round, broad Bone, at the joyning of the Thigh and Leg; the Whirl-bone of the Knee.

Patents, Writings sealed open, with the broad Seal of the Kingdom. See *Letters Patent*.

Clerk of the *Patents*, an Officer appointed, *An. 16. Jac. 1.*

Patentee, the Person to whom the King grants his *Letters Patent*.

Pater (*Latin*) a Father.

Pater-Guardian, a Title given to the Head of a College or Monastery of *Franciscan* Friars.

Pater-Poster (i. e. Our Father) the Lord's Prayer, so call'd from the first two Words of it in *Latin*: Whence the great Beads of a Chaplet, generally us'd by Papists at their Devotions, are also termed *Pater-Nosters*.

Pater Patrarius, the Title of the first and principal Person in the Herald's College among the ancient *Romans*.

Paternal, belonging to a Father, Fatherly.

Paternity, the Quality of a Father, Fatherhood, Father-ship.

Path of the Uterus, an Astronomical Term made use of by Mr. *Flamsted*, to signify a Circle describ'd by any Point of the Earth's Surface, as the Earth turns round its Axis; which Point is the same with the *Zenith* or Vertical Point in the *Prolemaick* System.

Pathema or *Pathos* (*Gr.*) Passion or Sufferings: In the Art of Physick, all preternatural Disturbance, with which a Humane Body is annoy'd.

Pathetical or *Pathetick*, that moves or stirs up the Passions or Affections.

Pathetick Nerves (in *Anat.*) the fourth Pair, which arise from the top of the *Oblongated Marrow*, and passing thro' the Scull are bestow'd on the Muscle of the Eye call'd *Trochlearis*, which they assist in rolling the Eye about; and since that Motion usually happens upon some Passion of the Mind, as Love, Anger, &c. these Nerves are fitly styl'd *Oculorum Motores Pathetici*.

Pathognomonium, (among Physicians) a proper inseparable Sign, which is peculiar to a Disease, and to all of its kind; as a true Pleurisy is always accompany'd with a continual Fever, hard Breathing, Stitches and a Cough.

Pathology, that part of Physick which treats of the preternatural Constitution of a Man's Body; so as by that Means to discover the Nature, Causes and Differences of Diseases.

Pathopoeia, the raising of a Passion, that Method in *Rhetorick*, by which the Mind is mov'd to Hatred, Anger, Pity, &c.

Pathos, Passion, that which one suffers or has suffer'd: In *Rhetorick*, it signifies the several Affections, which the Oratour stirs up in his Hearers: In *Physick*, the same as *Pathema*; which see.

† *Patibulary* (*Lat.*) belonging to a Gallows.

Patibulum, a kind of Fork to which the Slaves at *Rome*, and others condemn'd to servile Punishments, having their Hands ty'd, were whipt about the Streets, and sometimes crucify'd; also a Gallows or Gibbet.

Patience, a Vertue enabling to endure Pain, Crosses, Afflictions, &c. with Calmness of Mind and Constancy: Also an Herb, being a sort of large and very sower Sorrel. See *Dock*.

Patient, Suffering, enduring, that quietly bears Afflictions, Affronts, or Injuries.

A *Patient*, a Person that is under the Hands of a Physician or Surgeon in order to the Cure of some Distemper or Wound. In Philosophy, *the Patient*, i. e. that which suffers is oppos'd to the *Agent*, or that which acts.

Patina (*Lat.*) a Pot or Pan of Earth or Metal in which things were boil'd, dress'd or potted, and serv'd up to Table in their Broth or Pickle; also a Platter, Charger or Bason, us'd by the Priests for that purpose.

Patine (among *Roman* Catholicks) the little flat Saucer or Plate, with which the Chalice is cover'd at Mass.

Patonce (in *Heraldry*) as *A Cross Patonce*, i. e. a Cross whose Ends are broad, and as it were, three

three ways hooked: It may be thus express'd, *Gules, a Cross Potence Argent.*

Patres Conscripti (*Lat. i. e.* enrolled Fathers) the Senatours of *Rome*, anciently so call'd, because *Romulus* first wrote down their Names on Tables of Gold: But they that were chosen from among the Knights to be Senatours, were termed *Patres Allecti*.

Patris, one's Country or Birth-place: In a Law-sense, it is taken for the Men of a Neighbourhood; as *Inquisitio per Patriam*, i. e. a Jury of the Neighbouring Inhabitants.

Patrisarch (*Gr.*) one of those Primitive Fathers, famous in old times for the Generations that sprung from their Loins, such as were *Abraham, Isaac, Jacob* and his twelve Sons: Among the Christians in process of time, certain Bishops who enjoy'd Independent Sees, were call'd Patriarchs; as those of *Jerusalem, Antioch, Alexandria* and *Constantinople*.

Patrisarchal, belonging to a Patriarch.

Patrisarchate, the State, Dignity, or Jurisdiction of a Patriarch, or Primate of a National Church.

Patricians (among the *Romans*) those that were accounted the most noble, as being descended from the Senatours and first Founders of their Commonwealth.

Patriciate, the Order, Rank, or Dignity of the Patrician Families.

Patrician, a proper Name of Men, from the *Latin* Word *Patricius*, a Nobleman.

Patrimonial, belonging to an Estate or Inheritance.

Patrimony, the ancient Estate of a Family; more especially an Inheritance or Estate, left by a Father to his Son: Whence the Endowments or Revenues settled upon a Church or Religious House, were call'd *Ecclesiastical Patrimony*.

Patrimony of St. Peter, a Province in *Italy*, which with its Dependencies and Profits is united to the See of *Rome*.

Patrinus, a Word us'd in old *Latin* Records for a God-father.

Patris, a Father of his Country, a great Benefactor to the Publick.

Patronization, a patronizing, protecting, or defending; a maintaining the Right of any one.

Patroll (*Fr.* Military Term) a Round that goes about in the Night, consisting of five or six Men commanded by a Sergeant, or fewer if Horse: These set out from the main Guard, to see what is done in the Streets of a Garrison, and to keep all in Order, Peace and Quietness.

To **Patroll**, to be upon the Patroll, to move up and down, as the Out-guards of an Army do upon the Enemies Approach.

Patron (*Lat.*) the Person under whose Protection one puts himself; a powerful Friend or Advocate: In the Civil-Law, a Master that has made his Slave or Servant free: In the Canon and Common Law, one that has the Right of Presentation to a Benefice: Also the particular Guardian-Saint of a Kingdom, Town, &c.

Patronage, Protection, Defence; also the Right of Presentation to a Church-Living reserved to the Founder of it.

Patronal, belonging to a Patron.

Patroness, a Female Patron.

To **Patronize**, to protect, or defend.

Patronymicks (*Gr.* in Grammar) such Names as Men derive from those of their Fathers or Ancestours, with some little Addition, as *Æneades* from *Æneas*.

Patracon. See **Patracon**.

Patten or **Pattin** (*Fr.*) a kind of wooden Shoe; also that part of a Pillar, on which the Base is set.

Paban or **Pabane**, a grave and majestic sort of Dance, that came from *Spain*, wherein the Dancers turn round, and wheel about one after another: Also the gravest and slowest sort of Instrumental Musick, consisting generally of three Strains.

Paucity, fewness, a being of small Number.

Paudishaw (*i. e.* an Expeller of Princes, or of Injuries) a Title belonging to the Grand Seignior, and which the *Turks* likewise give to the Emperour of *Germany*, calling him *Nem Paudishaw*.

Pabete or **Pabete** (*Lat.*) a large Shield that covers the whole Body: Among the ancient *Romans*, it was a kind of Buckler, whose two sides bended inward like the Roof of a Pent-house or Shed of Boards.

Pabiage, Money paid towards the paving of the Streets, or High-ways.

Pabulion (*Fr.*) a Tent, or Tabernacle of State: In *Architecture*, the main part of a Building; also a Building by it self, so call'd from the shape of its Roof resembling a Tent: Also the Flag of a General Officer in the Fleet.

Paul (*Heb.* Wonderful, or Rest) an eminent Apostle, who after Christ's Ascension was converted to the Faith, and appointed to Preach to the *Gentiles*; since a common Christian Name of Men.

St. Paul's School, a famous School in *St. Paul's Church-yard, London*, Founded *An. Dom. 1512*. for the teaching of 153 Children *Gratis*, by *Dr. John Colet*, Dean of *St. Pauls*, who endow'd it with large Revenues, and committed the Oversight thereof to the Company of *Mercers*.

Paulo post futurum, a Tense belonging to *Greek* Verbs: See *Tenses*.

Paunch, Belly, Maw, Guts: Among Sea-men those Mats of Sinnet or Rope-yarn, which are made fast to the Main and Fore-yards, to save them from galling against the Masts, are termed *Paunches* or *Panchies*.

Pabo, the Pea-cock, a Bird; also the Peacock-Fish, so call'd from the variety of its Colours.

Pabots (*Fr.*) a Pavise or great Shield.

Pabostade or **Pabezado**, a Target-defence in Gallies, wherein the Slaves that row on the Benches, are cover'd from the small Shot of the Enemies.

Pauper (*Lat.*) Poor, he or she that is poor: Whence the Law-Phrase, *To sue in Forma Pauperis*, when the Judge of a Court assigns an Attorney, Clerk, or Counsel, to maintain the Cause of a poor Person, and to plead for him or her without Fees.

Pause, Rest, Stop, breaking off. In Musick, *Pause* or *Rest*, is an artificial Discontinuance of the Voice or Sound. See *Rest*.

Pausesa or **Paussa** (*Lat.*) a kind of Olive.

Patol (*Sea-Term*) a piece of Iron bolted to one end of the Deck-beams, and bearing upon the Whelps of the Capitan, so as to keep the Capitan from recoiling or turning back: So that the Mariners usually say, *Heave a Pawl*, i. e. heave a little more for the *Pawl* to get hold of the Whelps.

To **Patol the Capitan**, to stop it with the *Pawl*.

Paton, a Pledge, also a Term used at Chess-play.

Paton-broker, one that lends Money upon any sort of Goods, or Commodity.

Patonage. See **Pannage**.

Pat (*Lat.*) Peace: Also a kind of Image among the *Papists*, which is given to be kiss'd, when they go to the Offering.

To **Pat the Seams of a Ship** (*in Sea-Language*) is when the Seams are laid over with hot Pitch: *Paying of a Ship* is also, when after her Soil is burnt off, a Coat of new Stuff is laid on, such as is made of Tallow and Sope, or of Train-Oil, Rosin and Brimstone boil'd together.

A Ship is also said *To be paid*, when in tacking about

bout all her Sails are *Back-stay'd*, i. e. lie flat against the Masts and Shrouds.

Papnims, Pagans or Heathens; a Word much us'd in old Romances.

Pea, a well known sort of Pulse; in Doomsday-book, a Hill.

Peace, in a general Signification, is oppos'd to War and Strife; Concord, Agreement, Reconciliation; Rest, Quietness, Silence: In a Law-sense it is defin'd to be a quiet and inoffensive Behaviour towards the King and his People.

Peace of God and the Church, a Phrase anciently us'd for that time of Vacation and Rest, which the People had from Law-suits and Trouble, between the Terms.

Peace of the King, is that Peace and Security, both for Life and Goods, which the King affords to all his Subjects, or others taken into his Protection.

Clerk of the Peace, an Officer belonging to the Sessions of Peace, whose Business is to read Indictments, to inroll the Acts and draw up the Process; to return to the King's Bench the Copies of Indictments, Out-lawries, Attainers, &c.

Justices of the Peace, See **Justices**.

Peach, a large delicious Stone-fruit, that grows ripe at the end of Summer; of which there are several kinds.

Peak, the sharp Point of any thing, the top of a Hill.

Green Peak, a Bird otherwise call'd a Wood-pecker.

Peak, or **The Devil's Arse a-peak**, a great unathomable Hole in *Derby-shire*, the Wonders of which are elegantly describ'd in *Latin* and *English* Verse by *Mr. Tho. Hobbes of Malmesbury*, and *Charles Cotton*, Esq;

Peaking, that is of a puling sickly Constitution.

Peal, a great Noise, particularly of Bells, Thunder, Rain, &c.

Pean (in *Heraldry*) when the Ground of Furrs in a Coat of Arms is Sable or Black, and the Powderings are Or or Yellow.

Pear, a well known Fruit.

Pear-bit, a kind of Bit for Horses.

Pear-main, a sort of Apple.

Pearch, or **Perry** a Rod or Pole with which Land is measur'd, forty of which in length and four in breadth make an Acre: It contains sixteen Foot and a half, and eighteen Foot in the measuring of Coppice-Woods: Also a kind of Fresh-water Fish.

Geometrical Pearch, See **Grad**.

To **Pearch**, to light upon, as a Bird does.

Peatl, a Shell-fish in the *Persian* Seas, being a kind of Oyster in which is found a hard and clear Substance, commonly call'd *Pearl*, and reckon'd among the most precious Gemms. Also a Web on the Eye; also a small sort of Printing-Letter: Among Hunters, that part of a Deer's Horn which is about the Burr.

In *Heraldry*, **Pearl** is the Silver or white Colour in the Coats of Barons and other Noblemen; answering to *Luna* in those of Sovereign Princes, and *Argent* in those of the Gentry.

Beated Boiling of Sugar (among Confectioners) is when after having dipt the top of one's Fore-finger into the boiling Sugar and apply'd it to the Thumb, a small Thread or String continues sticking to both; even altho' they were quite stretch'd out by entirely spreading the Hand: This degree of Boiling may also be known, by a kind of round Pearls that arise on the top of the Liquor.

Peasant, (*Fr.*) a Country-man, a Country-clown or Boor.

Peasantry, the Country-people.

Pease Chocling, a sort of Pulse that bears a fine Flower or Blossom.

Pease-Bolt, or **Pease-Hatom**, a Country-word for Pease-traw.

Peat, a kind of Fuel, dug out of Moorish Ground, which burns very well after it is dry'd.

Peccadillo (*Span.*) a pardonable Sin, a small Fault.

Peccant (*Lat.*) committing a Fault, offending, transgressing: Among *Physicians*, the Humours of the Body are said to be *Peccant*, when they contain some Malignity, or else abound too much.

Peccavi (i. e. I have offended, or done amiss) a Word us'd in this Common Expression, *I'll make him cry Peccavi*.

Pechiagra (*Gr.*) the Gout in the Elbow-joints.

Peck (in some old Writers) a piece or small parcel of Ground.

Peck, a dry Measure, containing two Gallons; the fourth part of a Bushel, or the fifth Part in Water-measure.

Pecken (*Lat.*) a Comb, a Wooll card, a Rake, a Harrow; also the Razor-fish; The Scollop-fishes are also call'd *Peckines* in *Latin* Writers of Natural History.

Pecken Arbovis, the Grain of the Wood of any Tree.

Pecken Ueneris, Venus-comb, or Shepherds-Needle, an Herb that grows amidst Corn.

Peckineus (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Thigh which has its Beginning from the outward part of the *Os Pubis*, or *Peckinis*; whence its Name is deriv'd: Afterwards it descends obliquely backwards, and is let into the hinder part of the Thigh-bone.

Peckinis Os, or **Pubis Os**, the Share-bone, which is the lower and inner, or the fore-part of the *Os Innominatum*. The upper Part of this Bone is call'd its *Spine*, into which the Muscles of the lower Belly are inserted.

Peckinitis, the Scollop-stone.

Pectoral, belonging to the Breast.

Pectoralis, the Pectoral Muscle, a Muscle of the Arm, so call'd from its Situation; which takes rise above from the *Clavicula*, below from the Breast-bone, and all the Endings of the upper Ribs, and is implanted by a short but broad strong Tendon to the upper part of the Shoulder-bone.

A **Pectoral**, a Breast-plate, Armour, or Defence for the Breast.

Pectorals, or **Pectoral Medicines**, such Medicines as are us'd in Diseases of the Breast, which by making thin, thickening, or allaying Heat, render the Matter which causes Coughing, fit to be discharg'd.

Pectus (*Lat.*) in *Anat.* the fore-part of the Breast or Chest, reaching from the Neck-bone to the Midriff.

† **Peculation**, a robbing or cheating of the Publick: Among the ancient *Romans*, *Peculatio* or *Peculatus*, was a Crime in a Person, who being the Disposer, Keeper, or Receiver of the Publick Treasure, watted it, or converted it to his own Use.

Peculiar, singular, particular, private, proper. **Peculiar Form**, See **Structure**.

A **Peculiar**, a particular Parish or Church that has Jurisdiction within it self for Probate of Wills, &c. being exempt from the Ordinary and the Bishop's Courts: Thus the King's Chappel is a *Royal Peculiar*, free from all Spiritual Jurisdiction, and only govern'd by the King himself as Supreme Ordinary.

Court of Peculiars, a Court that takes Cognizance of Matters relating to such Parishes as are exempt from the Bishop's Jurisdiction in some Diocesses, and peculiarly belong to the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*.

Peculium (*Lat.*) the Money or Estate of one, who is under the Power of another, which a Son may

may get by his own Industry under a Father, or a Servant under a Master, with his Leave.

Pecunia, Money; it was also anciently us'd for Cattel, and sometimes for other Goods: So it is often express'd in Doomsday-book, *Pastura ibidem ad pecuniam villa*, i. e. Pasture-ground for the Cattel of the Village.

Pecunia Sepulchralis, Money heretofore paid to the Priest, at the opening of the Grave, for the Benefit of the departed Soul.

Pecuniary, belonging to Money; as *A Pecuniary Mule*; i. e. a Fine paid in Money.

† **Pecunious**, Moneyed, or full of Money.

Pedage, Money given for passing a-foot, or on Horse-back, thro' any Forest or Country.

Pedagogue (*Gr.*) properly a Servant that takes care of his young Master's Behaviour, attending him at his Exercises and to School; an Instructor or Teacher.

Pedagogy, Instruction, Discipline; as *The Pedagogy of the Law*.

Pedal, belonging to, or containing a Foot in Measure.

Pedale (in ancient *Latin* Writers) a Foot-cloth, a Carpet or Piece of Tapestry laid on the Ground, to tread on, for greater State and Ceremony.

Pedals, low Keys of some Organs, to be touch'd with the Foot.

Pedaneous, going on foot; as *A Pedaneous Judge*.

Pedant, or **Pedant** Senators (among the *Romans*) young Senators, who follow'd the Opinion propos'd by the older, and were always of their Side.

Pedant, one that instructs or governs Youth; But the Word is more especially taken for a conceited Pretender to Scholarship, a Paltry School-Master; a peremptory Conceit, a pragmatical Fellow.

Pedantick, that favours of a Pedant, Pedant-like.

Pedantism, the Profession of a Pedant, or ordinary School-Master.

Pedantry, Pedantick Way or Humour, Ink-horn-Terms.

† **Pedee**, an ordinary Foot-boy, a Drudge; as, *What must I be your Pedee upon all Occasions?*

Pederast, (*Gr.*) a Buggerer.

Pederasty, a lustig after Boys, Sodomy, Buggerery.

Pedereto (*Ital.*) a sort of Cannon commonly call'd *Perereto* by Sea-men, and chiefly us'd to discharge Stones, broken Iron, or Partridge-shot, &c. on the Enemies when they attempt to board the Ship.

Pedestal, (*Lat.* in *Architect.*) that part of a Column or Pillar which serves to support it, having its peculiar Base and Cornice according to the several Orders.

Pedicel, a little Foot; also the Stalk of any Fruit, Flower, or Herb.

Pedicula, or **Pedicularis**, an Herb so call'd because it makes Cattel that feed on it very full of Lice; Yellow-rattle, or Cock's-comb.

Pedicularis Morbus, the Lousy Disease.

Pediculus, a little Foot, the Stalk or Stem of an Apple, Pear, Grape, Fig, &c. Among Herbalists, the Foot-stalk of any Leaf, Flower, or Fruit: Also a Louse, an Insect.

Pedigree, Descent from Ancestours, Stock, Race.

Pediluvium (*Lat.*) a sort of Bath for the Feet.

Pediment, a kind of Ornament in *Architecture*, the same as *Francon*; which See.

Pedler, one that sells small Wares about the Streets; a Hawker; a *Scotch* or wandering Merchant.

Pedobaptism, (*Gr.*) Infant-Baptism, the Baptizing of Children.

Pedules, a kind of short Hose or Stockings that were anciently in Use, and otherwise call'd *Pumps*; which See.

Pedware, a Country-word for Pulse, as Pease, Beans, &c.

Peek, Spleen, Grudge; as *There is a Peek between them*.

Among Sea-men, **Peek** is us'd in several Senses; viz. An Anchor is said To be a *Peek*, when the Cable is perpendicular between the Hawk or Hole thro' which it runs out, and the Anchor; and to bring a Ship thus, is call'd *Heaving a-peek*. To *Peek the Miffen*, is to put the Miffen-yard right up and down by the Mast.

A Ship is said To *rise a-peek*, when she lies with her Main and Fore-yards hoisted up, having one end of the Yards brought down to the Showds, and the other raised up an end, which is done to contrary Sides, so that the Yards appear a-cross each other, like *St. Andrew's Cross*.

To *Ride a broad Peek*, is much after the same manner, only the Yards are raised up but half so high: The Yards are generally thus *Peek'd* up when the Vessel lies in a *River*; left being a-cross, another Ship should fall foul and break them.

There is also a Room in the Hold of a Ship call'd the *Peek*, which reaches from the Bitts forward to the Stem: In this place Men of War usually keep their Powder, and Merchant-men outward bound lay up their Victuals.

Peel, the Rind of Fruit; also a kind of Slice to set Bread, Pies, &c. into an Oven. Among *Printers*, a wooden Instrument, with which they hang up the printed Sheets to dry.

To **Peep**, to look thro' a Hole or Chink; to begin to grow out; as *Horns, Teeth, &c.*

Peert, a Mole or Rampart rais'd in a Harbour, to break the Force of the Sea, and for the better Security of Ships that ride there; as *The Peer of Dover, &c.* Also a solid Wall between two Doors or Windows; also a sort of square Pillar.

Peers (*q. Pares, i. e. Equals*) the Nobles or chief Lords of Parliament; which Name is thought to be deriv'd from the Twelve *Pairs* or *Peers* of France, appointed by *K. Charles the Great*, or *Lewis the Younger*: Also in Common Law Jury-men impannell'd upon an Inquest are call'd *Peers*.

To **Peer** upon or at a thing, to leer or peep at it.

Peerage, the Dignity of the Lords or Peers of the Realm; also an Imposition or Tax for the Maintenance of a Sea-Peer.

Peerdom (in France) the Dignity of a Peer, annexed to a great Fee; as *To erect a Dukedom into a Peerdom*.

Peeresess, a Peer's Lady.

Peerless, that has no Peer, or Equal; incomparable, matchless.

Peganum (*Gr.*) the Herb Rue.

Pegasus, the winged Horse, a Northern Constellation, consisting of 23 Stars.

Peeging, a Term us'd by Sow-gelders, when they cure Hogs of a Disease call'd the *Garré*.

Pegina (*Gr.*) a sort of wooden Engine anciently us'd in Stage-Plays, especially in the Shows on the *Roman Amphitheaters*; also a kind of Pageant made use of in Triumphs.

Peirel, or **Peitrel** (*Fr.*) the Breast-leather of a Horse.

Pela, a Peel, a Pile, a Fort: The Citadel or Castle in the *Isle of Man* was granted under that Name to *Sir John Stanley*, by *K. Henry IV.*

Pelagia, a Shell-fish call'd the Purple: But the Writers of Natural History make use of the Term

Palagia, to express such Shell-fishes, as never or very seldom are found near the Shores, but always continue in the Deep, or those Parts of the bottom of the Sea, which are most remote from Land.

Pelagians, a sort of Hereticks so call'd from one *Pelagius* or *Morgan* a *Brittain*, their first Founder: They deny'd Original Sin, and had many other erroneous Tenets.

Pelamis or **Pelamys**, a Sea-fish of the Tunny-kind.

Pelectinus or **Pelectinum** (*Gr.*) Hatchet-vech, a Weed that grows amidst Corn.

Pelecoides, a Name which some give to a certain Geometrical Figure, that somewhat resembles a Hatchet.

Pelf, poultry Stuff, Riches unjustly heaped up.

Pelf or **Pill of a Fowl** (in *Falconry*) the Refuse and broken remains, left after the Hawk is relieved.

Pelican, a Water-Fowl, that in shape resembles a Heron, and cries like the braying of an Ass: This bird is said to have so tender a Love for her young Ones, that she'll wound her own Breast to feed them with her Blood.

Pelican or **Blind Alembick**, a kind of Chymical Vessel with Ears and Handles usually made of Glass for the distilling of Liquors by Circulation: Also a Surgeon's Instrument to pull out Teeth.

Pelionus (*Gr.*) a black and blew Colour in the Face, which often happens to Melancholick Persons.

Pellage, Custom or Duty paid for Pelts or Skins of Leather.

Pellamountain, a sort of Herb.

Pellets (in *Heraldry*) the same as *Agresses* or *Ogresses*.

Pellicle (*Lat.*) a little Skin. To *Evaporate* so *Pellicle*, See so *Evaporate*.

Pelliparius (in old Statutes) a Skinner, Currier, or Leather-dresser.

Pellis, the Skin or Hide of a Beast flead off; a Fell or Pelt.

Pellitroy of Spain, an Herb of a hot and moist Quality; a great Purger of the Brain.

Pellitroy of the Wall, an Herb so call'd from its growing naturally upon Walls; reputed to be cold and moist.

Pell-mell (*Fr.*) confusedly, in a Confusion or Disorder; as *They enter'd the Town Pell-mell*.

Pellota, (in the Forest Law) the Ball or round fleshy part of a Dog's Foot, which by that Law, in all Dogs that are near any of the King's Forests, is to be cut off; which is call'd *Expeditating* or *Lawing*.

Pells, as *Clerk of the Pells*, an Officer of the Exchequer, who enters every Teller's Bill in a Parchment-Roll call'd *Pellis Receptorum*, i. e. the Skin or Roll of Receipts, and makes another Roll of Payments termed *Pellis Exituum*.

Pellucid, that may be seen through, clear, bright.

Peloton, See *Plotton*.

Pelt, the Skin of a Beast: In *Falconry*, the Carcass of any Fowl dismember'd.

Pelt-Donger, a Skinner, or Dealer in Skins.

Pelt-Wool, Wooll pull'd off from the Pelt, or Skin of a dead Sheep.

To **Pelt**, to annoy by throwing Stones, discharging small Shot, &c. Also to be in a Chafe or fit of Anger, to fret and fume.

Pelta (*Gr.*) a kind of Target or Buckler us'd by the *Romans*, which was of a Figure somewhat long, and bended in shape of a Half-Moon.

Peltalis Cartilago, the same as *Ensisformis*; which See.

Pelvis, a Basin: In *Anatomy*, a Place at the bottom of the lower Belly, in which the Bladder and Womb are contain'd.

Pelvis Aurium, the hollow part of the Ear, the same as *Cochlea*.

Pelvis Cerebri, the Tunnel of the Brain. See *Cava*.

Pelvis Renum, a skinny Vessel in each Kidney, which receives the Urine, and conveys it into the Bladder.

Pelure, rich Furr, from the *Latin Word Pelis*, a Skin.

Pemphigodes (*Gr.*) a spotted Fever, or as some say, a flatulent or windy Fever.

Pemptos, an Age that comes every fifth Day.

Pen, a Quill cut to write with, a Writer or Author; also a Fold for Sheep, or a Coop for Fowl: Also a Bay or Pond-head to keep in Water, to drive the Wheels or Hammer of an Iron-Mill. In *Welch*, a Head; whence the Name of the Country and Town of *Pembroke*, i. e. the Cape or Sea-Pro-montory.

To **Pen**, to write, to indite or couch in Writing, to coop or shut up.

Pen-man, a Person skill'd in fair Writing, or in the Method of Inditing or Composing Books, &c.

Pen-stock, a Floud-gate plac'd in the Water of a Mill-Pond to hinder its Current. See *Pen*.

Penal (*Lat.*) belonging to, or bringing Punishment; as *The Penal Laws against Popish Recusants*, &c.

Penalty, a Punishment by Forfeiture of a Sum of Money; a Fine.

Penance, any sort of Mortification enjoy'd by Priests or Father Confessours of the Church of *Rome*, which as they pretend, serves to make Atonement for Sins.

Penates (*Lat.*) a Name given to all the Household-Gods, which the ancient *Romans* us'd to worship in their particular Habitations or Dwelling-houses.

Pencil, a small Instrument, made of Bears, Ermins, or Hogs-Hairs put into Quills of several Sizes, to be us'd in Drawing, Painting, &c.

Pencil of Rays (in *Opticks*) a double Cone of Rays joyn'd together at the Base; one of which has its *Vertex* or Top in some one Point of the Object and the Glass for its Base; as the other has its Base on the same Glass, but its Vertex in the Point of *Convergence*.

Pendant Feathers (in *Falconry*) those Feathers which grow upon a Hawk's Thigh.

A **Pendant**, a Jewel, *q. Pendent*, i. e. hanging down, properly such a Jewel, as Women hang in their Ears.

A **Pendant** (in a Ship) is a short Rope made fast at one end either to the Head of the Mast, or to a Yard, or to the Clew of a Sail, and at the other end having a Block or Pulley and Shiver, to let in some running Rope.

Pendants, are also long Streamers of Silk or other Stuff cut pointing out towards the end, and there slit into two Parts, whose use is in Fleets, to distinguish the Squadrons by hanging them out in the Tops: They are also us'd in great Ships for Ornament and Triumph, being there hung out at every Yard-Arm, and at the Heads of the Masts.

Pendent, a Supporter of Stone in Building.

Pendiloches (*Fr.*) little pieces of Crystal, cut in the shape of a Pear, and us'd to set off a Basket of Nosegays or Flowers; also Bobs or dangling Jewels.

Pendulous, hanging down, dangling.

Pendulum (*Lat.*) a Weight hung at the end of a String, Chain, or Wire; which continually swinging to and fro with an equal Poise, serves to measure the Parts or Differences of Time.

Pendulum, is also a Clock, Watch, or movement, whose Motion is by that means exactly regulated. These kind of Watches were first invented by

by *M. Christian Huygens of Zulichem*, and since fitted to go at Sea by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Kincardin*, both Fellows of the *Royal Society*.

Royal Pendulums, are those Clocks whose Pendulum swings Seconds, and goes eight Days, shewing the Hour, Minutes and Seconds.

Penelope (*Gr.*) a sort of Fowl, taken for a Turkey, or for the common gray Widgeon.

Penerarius (in old *Latin* Records) a Pennon, or Ensign-Bearer.

Penetrability, Aptness to be penetrated, or pierced.

Penetrable, that may be penetrated.

Penetrant, penetrating, piercing; subtil, quick, shrewd.

To **Penetrate**, to go deep into, to get or pierce into or through, to dive into.

Penetration, a penetrating or piercing thro'; also Quickness of Parts or Wit.

Penetration of Dimensions (in *Philos.*) an Expression us'd by some to signify, That two Bodies are in the same Place, so as the Parts of one may every where pierce into, and equally fill up the Dimensions or Places of the other.

Penetrative, that easily penetrates, or is of a piercing Quality.

Penguin, a sort of Bird common about the Straights of *Magellan* in *America*.

Penicilli (*Lat.*) Worm-shells, a sort of Shells found in the Sea.

Penicillus, a Sponge, or other thing that serves to scour, wipe, or make clean; a Painter's Pencil, or Plaiter's Washing-brush; also a kind of Tent for Wounds: In our Old Records, it is taken for a Pennon or Pendant, a Banner or Streamer.

Penidium, a certain Composition made of Barley-water and Sugar; which cures the Cough and Hoarseness, and helps all Distempers of the Lungs and Breast.

Peninsula, a Tract of Land surrounded on all sides with Water, except in one Place, where it is joyn'd to the Continent by a small Neck of Land call'd an *Isthmus*; as *Africa* the greatest Peninsula of the World joined to *Asia*, that of *Morea* to *Greece*, &c.

Penis (in *Anat.*) a Man's Yard, a nervous and skinny Part, well furnish'd with Veins and Arteries, and containing the Canal of the Ureters.

Penis Cerebri, a part of the Brain otherwise call'd *Conarium* and *Glandula Pinealis*. See *Conarium*.

Penitions, a kind of coarse Woollen Cloth, mention'd in *Stat. 43. Eliz. cap. 10*.

Penitence (*Lat.*) Repentance.

Penitent, repenting, being sorrowful upon account of having committed any Sin or Crime.

A **Penitent**, a penitent Person.

Penitential, belonging to Repentance.

A **Penitential**, a Penance-Book, a Book that directs Priests how to enjoy Penance.

Penitentiary, a Priest that imposes upon an Offender, what Penance he thinks fit: Also a Place in *Rome*, where Priests sit and hear the Confession of those who come to them for that purpose; the Penitentiary's Court or Dignity.

Pen-maen-mawr, a very steep Rock in *Caernarvon-shire*, thro' which the Road lies, not without great Difficulty and Terror to Travellers: For on one side, you would think the Rocks ready to crush you; on the other, the Sea and Precipice down to it, are so frightful and dangerous, that one false Step hazards the Life.

Penance, See **Penance**.

Pennant (Sea-Term) a Rope to hoise up a Boat, or any heavy Merchandize aboard a Ship.

Pennata folia (*Lat.* among Herbalists) Winged Leaves, such Leaves of Plants as grow directly one against another on the same Rib or Stalk; as those of *Ash*, *Walnut-tree*, &c.

Penner, a Case to put Pens in.

Pennon or **Penon**, (*Fr.*) a Flag or Banner ending in a Point or Tip, wherein the Arms of those before whom it is carry'd, either in War, or at a Funeral, are painted in their proper Colours: In *Heraldry*, the Figure that resembles such a Flag; also Streamer in a Ship.

Pennoncel, a little Penon or Flag.

Penny, a small Coin worth four Farthings, and of which Twelve make a Shilling; its Weight is 32 Grains of Wheat well dried; also the eighth part of a *Flemish* Groot.

Penny-Post, a Post-Office that conveys Letters and Packets under a Pound-weight, paying one Penny for each, to all Parts of the City of *London*, and ten Miles round about.

Penny-royal, an Herb of a digesting or ripening Quality, which some call Pudding grass.

Penny-weight, a Weight contains 24 Grains, and of which 20 make an Ounce *Troy*. A Penny-weight of Gold Bullion is worth 4 Shillings, and of Silver-Bullion, 3 Pence.

Penny-wort or **Habel-wort**, a kind of Herb.

Penon, See **Pennon**.

Penon, **Penon**, or **Pisa** (in old *Latin* Writers) a Wey of Salt, Cheese, &c. containing 256 Pounds.

Ad Pensam, the full Weight of Twelve Ounces *Troy*, which was anciently paid in Money into the *Exchequer*, for a Pound Sterling; as Payment of a Pound *de Numero*, i. e. by Tale imported just 20 Shillings; and *Ad Scalam*, i. e. according to the Scale 20s. 6d.

† **Pensile**, hanging.

Pension (*Lat.*) Boarding, or Money paid for Diet and Lodging: Also a certain Sum paid Yearly by a Prince or State to any Person for Service required from him: Also a Yearly Allowance made by a Company or Corporation, to the poor Members of it, during their Life.

The **Pension** (of *Grays-Inn*) an Assembly of the Members of the Society, to consult about the Affairs of the House; which in the two *Temples* is call'd the *Parliament*, and in *Lincoln's-Inn* the *Council*: Also in those and other Inns of Court, *Pensions* are certain Yearly Payments, made by every particular Member to the House.

Pension-Writ, a Writ or Order in *Grays-Inn*, against such of the Society, as are in arrear for *Pensions* and other Duties, whereby they are debarr'd from coming into Commons, till all be paid.

Pensioner, one who receives a Pension; also one that is maintain'd at the King's Charge, in a College or Hospital: But in the University of *Cambridge*, it is taken for a Scholar that pays for his Commons.

The **King's Pensioners**, or **Gentlemen-Pensioners**, a Band of Gentlemen so call'd, who are arm'd with Partisans, and attend as a Guard upon the King's Person in his Palace: They were first appointed, *A. D.* 1539: and their Salary is 80 Pounds Sterling *per Annum*: In the time of King *Henry VIII.* they were call'd *Spear-men*.

Pensive, thoughtful, being in a brown Study; sorrowful, sad.

Pentadactylus (*Gr.*) an Herb otherwise call'd *Palma Christi*; also a kind of Shell-fish.

Pentagon, a Geometrical Figure that has five Angles and as many Sides; capable of being fortify'd, with the like Number of Battions.

Pentagonal, belonging to such a Figure.

Pentameter (in *Grammar*) a *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, which consists of five Feet; and is chiefly us'd in *Elgiack* Poetry; as

Candida carulis nata Venus Pelago,

Penta-

Pentamylon (among the Apothecaries) an Ointment compounded of five Ingredients, *viz.* Mastic, Nard, *Opobalsamum*, *Storax* and Wax.

Pentapetalous Plants (among *Herbalists*) such Plants as have a Flower consisting of five Leaves.

Pentapharmacum, a Medicine made up of five several Ingredients: Also a Banquet consisting of five sorts of Courses, or different Dishes of Meat.

Pentaphyllum, the Herb Cinque-foil or five-leav'd Grals, good for Wounds, and of a binding Quality; so as to stop a Looseness, bleeding at the Nose, the Piles, spitting of Blood, &c.

Pentapleuron, the lesser Plantain; an Herb.

Pentaptocon (in *Grammar*) a Noun that has but five Cases; as *Nemo*.

Pentastylus, an Engine that consists of five Pillars, three above and two below.

Pentastich, a Stanza or Division in a Poem, consisting of five Verses; also a Piazza or Porch that has five Rows of Pillars.

Pentateuch, the five Books of *Moses*, *viz.* *Genesis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers* and *Deuteronomy*.

Pentatheton, a Plaster proper for Bruises, and when the Skin is flea'd or gall'd.

Pentathlum (among the Ancients) an Exercise consisting of five Games or Sports, *viz.* Leaping, Running, Quoting, Darting and Wrestling.

Pentecostarcha, a Captain that has the Command of fifty Men.

Pentecost, the Festival of *Whitsunide*, so call'd in *Greek*, because it is the Fiftieth Day after Christ's Resurrection.

Pentecostals, certain Offerings made at that Time, by Parishioners to their Priest, and sometimes by inferiour Churches or Parishes to the chief Mother-Church: These Offerings were also call'd *Whitsun-Fairings*.

Penteris, a Galley or other Sea-Vessel, row'd with five Benches of Oars on a side, one above another.

Penthemimeris (in *Grammar*) part of a *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, consisting of two Feet, and a Syllable either long by Nature, or allow'd to be so by the Figure call'd *Cesura*; as *Cum Ina Gentiles*.

Pentropobon, the Plant and Flower call'd *Peony*.

Pentultima (*Lat.* in *Grammar*) that Syllable of a Word which is before the last.

Pentumbra (in *Astron.*) a faint kind of Shadow, or the utmost Edge of the perfect Shadow, which happens when the Moon is eclipsed; so that it is scarce possible to discern where the Shadow begins and where the Light ends.

Pentutious, covetous, niggardly, grudging, stingy.

Penury, extreme Want of Necessaries, or Provisions for Life; great Need, or Poverty.

Peony, See *Piony*.

People, the whole Body of Persons of all sorts and degrees, that live in a Country or make up a Nation.

To **People**, to stock with People, to send a great Number of Persons to inhabit and improve a Country.

Pepanlis (*Gr.*) a Ripening: In the Art of *Physick*, a correcting and bringing to order of depraved and corrupt Humours of the Body.

Pepasmus, a digesting or ripening of preternatural Humours.

Pepasticks, Medicines that digest and allay Rawness in the Stomach, &c.

Peplion, **Peplis**, or **Peplus**, small purple Sea-spurge, an Herb that grows plentifully on the Sands near *Pensans* in *Cornwall*, and no where else in *England*.

Pepo, the Pumpkin, a large kind of Melon.

Pepper, a well known *Indian* Spice.

Pepper-wort, an Herb of a sharp and cleansing Quality.

Peplis (*Gr.*) a boiling or seething, a concocting or digesting: Among Physicians, the Concoction or Fermentation of Victuals and Humours in a Humane Body; as when Meat is turn'd into the Humour call'd *Chyle*, and that into Blood.

Peptick, that serves to concoct or digest.

Peracuta (*Lat.*) very sharp; as *A Peracuta Dissemper*: See *Acute Disease*.

Peracutum Mentium, See *Mentium peracutum*.

Peracter (*Gr.*) a Mathematical Instrument, the same as *Circumferentor*; which See.

Peragratio (*Lat.*) a travelling, or wandering about; a Progress, or Ramble.

Month of Peragratio, a Term in *Astronomy*; See *Month*.

Perambulation, a walking thro' or about. See *Procession*.

Perambulation of the Forest, the Surveying or walking about the Forest, by Justices or other Officers thereto appointed, in order to set down the Limits or Bounds of it.

Perambulatione facienda, a Writ su'd out by two or more Lords of Manours lying near one another, who consent to have their Bounds severally distinguish'd; and it is directed to the Sheriff, enjoying him, to make a Perambulation for that purpose.

Perambularo, a Walking-wheel, a rolling Wheel made of Wood or Iron, with a Movement, a Face divided like a Clock, and Indexes, to shew how many Yards, Poles, Furlongs and Miles one goes in driving it before him; a useful Instrument for the Measuring of Roads, Rivers, and all level Lands.

Perabail, See *Parabail*.

Perca, the Pearch, a River and Sea-fish.

Percaptura (in ancient Writers) a Wear or Place in a River made up with Banks, Damms, &c. for the better Convenience of preserving and taking Fish.

Percarum Lapis, the Pearch-stone, a kind of Stone found in the Head of that Fish.

To **Perceive**, to begin to see; to discover, spy, or find out; to apprehend, or understand.

Perceper, an Herb growing in most Parts of *England*, which bears small Flowers of a greenish Hue, and is good to provoke Urine: It is otherwise call'd *Parsley-per*, or *Parsley Break-stone*.

Perceptible or **Perceivable**, that may be perceived.

Perception, the Act of perceiving, comprehending or knowing; the clear and distinct Apprehension of any Object.

Perch, a Measure of which forty make a Furlong: In *Heresford-shire*, a Perch of Walling, is sixteen Foot and a half, and a Perch of Ditching, twenty one Foot. See *Pearch*.

Perchers, the *Paris*-Candles formerly us'd in *England*; also the bigger sort of Candles, especially of Wax, which were commonly set upon the Altars.

Percheval, a proper Name of Men, from *Percheval* a Village of *Normandy* in *France*.

Perchynopereos (*Gr.*) a ballard Eagle like a Vultur, that is short-winged, and keeps about Pools and Lakes.

Perchnos, another sort of Eagle, which likewise often resorts to Lakes and fenny Places.

Percolatus (*Lat.*) pass'd thro' a Strainer or Sieve.

Percolation, a percolating or straining thoroughly: See *Colation*.

Percontation or **Percontation**, an asking of Questions, a strict Inquiry.

Percollion, a knocking, beating or striking; a

Word

Word more especially us'd in Philosophy; as *Bells and Drums make a great Noise, by reason of the Percussion of the Air.*

Perdicium (*Gr.*) Pellitory of the Wall; an Herb.

Perdition (*Lat.*) utter Ruin or Destruction.

Perdix, the Partridge, a Bird. *Perdix Ruffa*, the Spanish Partridge, with the Bill and Legs of a Red Colour.

Perdonatio *Utlagariz* (Law-Term) a Pardon for one that is out-lawed for Contempts, and afterwards surrenders himself of his own accord.

Perdigon (*Fr.*) a sort of Plum.

Perdue, lost, forlorn.

A **Perdue**, a Sentinel or Soldier plac'd in an advanced and dangerous Post.

Perdues, the forlorn Hope of an Army, a Body of Men put upon the most desperate Services, and so call'd from their being as it were given over for lost.

To **Use perdue**, to lie flat upon one's Belly.

Perduraton (*Lat.*) a continuing or lasting very long.

Peregrynation, a travelling into Foreign Countries; a journeying up and down, a going on Pilgrimage, a Progress.

Peregryne, foreign, Out-landish: Among Astrologers, a Planet is said *To be peregrine*, when found in a Sign or Place of Heaven, where it has none of its five Essential Dignities, *viz.* House, Exaltation, Triplicity, Term or Face; which is counted an Essential Debility or Weakness.

Peregryne, a Christian Name of Men; also a Hawk or the Falcon-kind.

Peremptory, absolute, express; also pragmatical, malapert, saucy.

Peremptory Acton (in a Law-sense) is a determinate and final Act, which cannot be renew'd or alter'd: And a *Peremptory Exception* is an Exception that always take Place and cannot be avoided.

† **Perennity**, Long Continuance, Lastingness.

Perfect, compleat, entire; excellent, accomplished; well skill'd in, arrant.

Perfect Concoctas, in Musick. See *Concoctas*.

Perfect Crisis, a Term in *Physick*. See *Crisis*.

Perfect Fifth, See *Diapente*.

Perfect Flowers (among Herbalists) are those that have the finely colour'd small Leaves, call'd *Petala*, with the *Stamina*, *Aplees* and *Stylus*; which See.

Perfect Numbers (in *Arithm.*) such whose Aliquot or even Parts joyn'd together, exactly return the whole Number; as 6, 28, &c. for of 6 the half is 3, the third part 2, and the sixth part 1; which added together make 6: Of these perfect Numbers there are but Ten between Unity and one Million of Millions.

To **Perfect**, to make perfect, to bring to Perfection, to finish.

Perfection, the State or Condition of that which is perfect; also great Accomplishment, Excellency.

Perfidious, treacherous, base, false-hearted.

Perfidy, or **Perfidiousness**, Breach of Faith or Trust; Treachery, Falsehood.

Perfoliata (*Lat.*) the Herb Thorough-Wax, good for Kuptures, Bruises, King's-Evil Swellings, *St. Anthony's Fire*, &c.

Perforans Musculus, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Fingers, so call'd because its Tendons run thro' those of the *Perforatus*: It arises from the upper and fore-part of the *Ulna*, &c. and it is divided into four round Tendons, which passing thro' the *Fissures* or *Clefts* of the perforated Muscle, end in the upper and fore-part of the third Bone of each Finger: This Muscle is also nam'd *Profundus* from its Situation and *Tersii Internodii Digitorum Flexor*, from its Use.

Perforans Pedis, a Muscle of the lesser Toe, which taking rise from the back-part of the *Tybia*, is divided into four Tendons, which march thro' the Holes of the Tendons of the *Perforatus Pedis*, and are let into the third Bone of each lesser Toe: So that it is otherwise call'd *Flexor Tersii Internodii Digitorum Pedis* from its Use.

Perforata, a sort of *St. John's-wort*, an Herb so call'd, because its Leaf is naturally pierc'd with many small Holes.

To **Perforate**, to pierce through.

Perforated, bored or pierc'd thro'; a Term us'd by Herbalists, when the Leaf of any Plant being held against the Light, seems full of little Holes: In *Heraldry*, it is us'd to express the piercing or passing of one Ordinary, in part, thro' another; as *He bears Or, a Bend Ermin perforated thro' a Chevron Gules*: But when a Hole is only made in the Ordinary, without any thing to fill it up, 'tis call'd *Piercing*.

Perforatus Musculus, a Muscle belonging to the Fingers, and so nam'd because its Tendons are pierc'd thro' to admit those of the *Perforating Muscle*: It arises from the inner Knob of the Shoulder-bone, as also from the fore-part of the *Radius*, and is divided into four Tendons, which are inserted to the upper part of the second Bone of each Finger: It is also termed *Sublimis*, and *Flexor Secundi Internodii Digitorum*.

Perforatus Pedis, a Muscle of the lesser Toes, so call'd because its Tendons are perforated or pierc'd like those of the Fingers; as also *Flexor Secundi Internodii Digitorum Pedis & Sublimis*: This Muscle springs from the lower and inner part of the *Os Calcis*, and has its four Tendons implanted at the upper part of the second Bone of each lesser Toe.

Perforation, a perforating, piercing, or boring.

To **Perform**, to do, to fulfil, to bring to pass, to put in Execution.

Performance, the Act of performing, or a Work done.

Perfrication, a rubbing or chafing thoroughly, or all over.

Perfume (*Fr.*) any thing that sends forth a sweet Scent; as Musk, Civet, sweet Powder, &c. also the Scent it self.

To **Perfume**, to give a sweet Scent to, to sweeten.

Perfumer, one that makes and sells Perfumes.

Perfunctory (*Lat.*) done carelessly, or slightly; slubbered over.

Pergamena (*Gr.*) Parchment, the Skins of Sheep prepar'd to write on, and for several other Uses; said to have been the Invention of the Kings of *Pergamus* in the lesser *Asia*.

Persamma, or **Persapta**, that which is fasten'd or ty'd about any thing; but it is more especially us'd for a Medicine which is thought to drive away Diseases, as the Plague, &c. by being bound about the Patient's Neck.

Persanthum, or **Calyx** (among Herbalists) the Flower-cup in most Plants, which being of a stronger Consistence than the Flower it self, is design'd to strengthen it, and compasses it about at the bottom.

Peribolous (in *Architect.*) the outward Wall encompassing any Place; also a Park or Warren.

Pericardian, or **Pericardick**, belonging to the *Pericardium*; as *The Pericardian Vein*.

Pericardium (in *Anat.*) a double Membrane, Skin or Bag, which surrounds the whole Substance of the Heart, containing a Liquor to moisten, make slippery, and as some say, to cool that noble Part.

Pericarpium, a Medicine apply'd to the Wrists, to cure an Ague, &c.

Pericarpum, a kind of round Root; a great Drier, and good against Hemlock.

† **Periclitration** (*Lat.*) an adventuring, hazard-
ing, or endangering.

Periclymenos or **Periclymenon**, Wood-bind,
a Shrub that bears the Honey-suckle Flower.

Pericranium (*Gr. in Anat.*) a Membrane or Skin
that lies under the thick hairy Skin of the Head and
immediately covers the whole Skull, except just
where the Temporal Muscles lie.

Peridot (*Fr.*) a precious Stone of a greenish
Colour.

Peridromis (*Gr. in Architect.*) an open Gallery
or Walk encompassing a Square of Buildings, or
a Publick Place.

Periephimosis, the same as *Paraphimosis*;
which See.

Perigæum or **Perigee** (*in Astron.*) that Point
in the Heavens, in which the Sun or any other Pla-
net, is nearest or at its least Distance from the Cen-
ter of the Earth.

Perigee of the Equant, See *Apogee* of the
Equant.

Perihelion, that Point of a Planet's Orbit, in
which it is nearest to the Sun.

Peril (*Lat.*) Danger, Hazard; as *A Traveller
ventures thro' many Perils*: It is sometimes used by
way of Threatning; as *Do such a Thing at your Peril*.

Perileucos (*Gr.*) a sort of Gem or precious
Stone, with a white Thread drawn from its top to
the bottom.

Perilous (*Lat.*) full of Peril, dangerous.

Perimeter (*Gr. in Grammar*) a Verse that has a
Syllable above the just Measure: In *Geometry*, the
Compass or Sum of all the Sides that bound any
Figure.

Perinaeum (*in Anat.*) the ligamentous Seam be-
twixt the *Scrotum* and the Fundament.

Perinde Valere (*in the Ecclesiastical Law*) a
Dispensation granted to a Clerk, who being other-
wise incapable of a Benefice or other Spiritual
Function, is actually admitted to it.

Perinities (*Gr.*) certain Pusles, or little Bli-
sters like Wheals.

Periocha (*in Grammar*) an argument contain-
ing the Sum of a Discourse; as those of *Terence's*
Comedies, &c.

Period, a perfect Sentence, Conclusion, or Close;
a full Stop at the end of any Sentence. In *Arith-
metick*, a Period is a Distinction made by a Point or
Comma, after every sixth Place or Figure; and it's
used in *Notation* or *Numeration*, for the reader dis-
tinguishing, reading and naming the several Fi-
gures in a great Number.

In *Astronomy*, **Period** is a certain Number of
Revolutions of the Planets, &c. In *Chronology*, a
Revolution of a certain Number of Years; as *The
Callippick*, the *Fulian*, and the *Metonick* Periods;
which see in their proper Places. In the Art of
Physick, it is taken for the Space between the coming
of Fits, in intermitting Diseases.

Periodical, belonging to, or that has its Periods;
that returns at certain times: In an *Astronomical*
Sense, that performs its Motion or Course regularly,
so as to return again, and to dispatch it always in
the same Period or space of time.

Periodical Motion of the Moon, is that whereby
she finishes her Course round about the Earth in a
Month.

Periodical Month, See *Month*.

Periodus, a Period; also a Term in *Physick*:
See *Typus*.

Periodus Sanguinis, a continual Circulation
of the Blood, thro' all the Parts of the Body, to
nourish and enliven it.

Perioeci (*in Geogr.*) those Inhabitants of the
Earth, who live under the same Parallels, but op-
posite Semi-circles of the Meridian, and consequent-

ly in the same Zone and Climate: So that they
have the same Elevation of the Pole, the same length
of Days and Nights; and the Seasons of the Year
at the same time; but when 'tis Noon with one,
it is Midnight with the other.

Periosteum (*in Anat.*) a thin Skin that imme-
diately encloses all the Bones of the Body, except
some few, as the Teeth, the Bones of the Ear, &c.
Its Use is to cover the Bones, and to bear up the
Vessels, which enter them for their Nourishment.

Peripaterick Philosophy, that which is founded
on the Principles of *Aristotle* and his Successors, and
so call'd from their Action of Walking while they
study'd or taught.

Peripareticks, the Disciples or Followers of
Aristotle, *Theophrastus*, *Cratippus* and other Philoso-
phers of that Sect, who us'd to dispute walking in
the Place at *Athens*, call'd *Lyceum*.

Periphery (*in Geom.*) the Circumference of a
Circle, or of any other regular crooked-lin'd Fi-
gure.

Periphimosis, See *Paraphimosis*, and *Phimosis*.

Periphrasis, Circumlocution; a Rhetorical Fi-
gure, when that which might have been said in
one or two Words is express'd by many; as when
we say, *The first Founder of the Roman Empire*, mean-
ing *Julius Caesar*.

Periphrastical, belonging to a Periphrasis.

Periploca Diaporymum, the Herb Dog's-bane.

Peripneumonia, an Inflammation of the Lungs
and Breast, accompany'd with a sharp Fever,
shortness of Breath, a Cough and an heavy Pain.

Peripneumonical, belonging to, or troubled with
that Disease.

Peripteron or **Periptere** (*in Architect.*) a Tem-
ple or Place encompass'd about with Pillars and a
kind of Wings, on the out-side on all the four Quar-
ters, whereas in the *Peristyle*, they stand on the in-
side.

Periscii or **Periscians** (*in Geogr.*) People whose
Shadows turn round about them in the space of
24 Hours; and these are such as inhabit the frozen
Zones, within the Compass of the Arctick and An-
tarticck Circles; because the Sun being above their
Horizon for many Days without ever setting, the
Shadow turns as the Sun does.

Periscelis, a Garter; whence *Eques auree Peri-
scelidis*, a Knight of the most Noble Order of the
Garter.

Perisymphismus (*in Surgery*) a particular man-
ner of laying open the fore-part of the Head to the
Skull.

To **Perish** (*Lat.*) to go to ruin, wrack, or decay;
to be ruin'd, to be cast away; to dye or come to
one's End.

Perishable, apt to perish, or come to Ruin,
frail, brittle.

Perisologia (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, when
more Words are us'd than need; as *Let Reuben
live and let him not die*. Also a Discourse full of
superfluous, and unnecessary Words.

Peristaltick (*in Anat.*) as *The Peristaltick Motion
of the Entrails*, i. e. the quibbling or Worm-like
crawling as it were of the Guts, by which means
the Excrements are insensibly push'd from top to
bottom and voided: It is also sometimes taken for
the Motion of the Vessels; whereby the Humours, as
Water, Chyle, Blood, &c. ascend and descend.

Peristaphylinus Internus & Externus, two
Muscles of the *Uvula*, one of which serves to draw
it forwards, and the other backwards.

Peristerion, the Herb Vervain; also a Dove-
house.

Peristroma, rich Tapestry-work among the An-
cients, with which their Rooms were hung, or their
Floors

Floors or Beds spread. In *Anatomy*, *Peristromata* are the Coats that cover the Bowels.

Peristyle or **Peristyle**, (in *Architect.*) a Place betwixt round about with Pillars on the in-side of the Court: It is also sometimes taken for a Row of Pillars, as well without as within any Building; as in Cloisters, Galleries, &c. See *Amphiprostyle* & *Prostyle*.

Peristole, (in *Anat.*) the time of Rest between the Contraction and Dilatation of the Heart.

Petit, a certain Measure, being the Twentieth Part of a *Droit*, a *Droit* the Twenty Fourth Part of a *Mite*, a *Mite* the Twentieth Part of a *Grain*, a *Grain* the Twenty fourth Part of a *Penny-weight*, and a *Penny-weight* the Twentieth part of an *Ounce*.

Peristius or **Peristius Mensis**, the *Peritian* Month, a Month among the *Macedonians*, which answer'd to that of *February*.

Peritonaeum (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a Membrane, or Skin of an Oval Figure, consisting of two Coats, which clothes the whole Lower Belly on the in-side, and its Entrails on the out-side.

Peritrochium, (in *Mechanicks*) a kind of Wheel. See *Axis* in *Peritrochio*.

Peristoma, whatever is superfluous in the Body, the Excrement or Ordure left after Digestion; also the Relicks of Diseases.

Perjuration or **Perjuration**, (*Lat.*) a being sworn, by taking a false Oath.

Perjury, a Crime committed, when a Lawful Oath is administer'd by one that has Authority, to any Person in any Judicial Proceedings, who swears absolutely and falsely in a material Point, relating to the Issue or Cause in Question.

Periwinkle, a small Shell-fish call'd a Sea-snail or Whelk: Also an Herb that is hot almost in the second Degree, of a somewhat dry and binding Quality.

Perizoma, (*Gr.*) a sort of Garment that only serv'd to cover the Privities; also a Girdle fit for those that are bursten.

To **Perk up** or **Perk up again**, to lift up the Head, or appear lively, to recover after Sickness.

Perkin, a proper Name of Men; as it wete *Peterken*. i. e. little *Peter*.

Perla, (*Lat.*) the Dragon-fly, Adders-bott, or Water-Butterfly; an Insect.

Permagp, a sort of Boat us'd at *Constantinople*.

Permanent, (*Lat.*) durable, continuing, lasting, constant.

Permeating, (in *Philos.*) piercing into and passing thro'; as when Smoak or Fumes get thro' the Pores of a Body.

Permeation, the Act of permeating, or passing through.

Per minima, (in *Chymistry* and *Physick*) a Term made use of to express the perfect Mixture of the smallest Particles of several Bodies or Ingredients: Thus if Silver and Lead be melted together, they'll mingle and be united with one another *per minima*.

Permissio, (*Lat.*) a Rhetorical Figure, when we profess to have deliver'd the whole Matter, and to leave all to the Auditors Judgment and Disposal.

Permissio, a mixing or mingling together.

To **Permit**, to allow, suffer, let, or give leave.

Permutation, a permuting or exchanging. See *Exchange*.

Permutatione Archidiaconatus & Ecclesie eidem annexae cum Ecclesia & Parochia, a Writ to an Ordinary, enjoying him to admit a Clerk to a Benefice, upon Exchange made with another.

To **Permute**, to exchange Church-Livings one for another.

Per my & per tout, (*Fr. Law-Phrase*) a Joynt-

Tenant is said to be seized of the Land he holds joyntly, *per my & per tout*, i. e. to be possess'd of every Parcel, and of the whole.

Perna, (*Lat.*) a Gammon or Pistle of Bacon; also a sort of Shell-fish.

Pernancy, as *Tishes* received in *Pernancy*; i. e. Tishes taken, or that may be taken in kind.

Pernicious, (*Lat.* properly that which brings or causes Death) destructive, mischievous, very hurtful.

Pernicity, a Word us'd by some Philosophical Writers for Celerity, or extraordinary Swiftnes of Motion.

Petris, a preternatural Swelling caus'd by the Winter-Cold, especially in the Hands or Feet; a Kibe or Chilblain.

† **Pernoctation**, a lodging or lying out all Night.

Pernour of Profits, (*Fr.* in *Common-Law*) he that takes or receives the Profits.

Perona, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the lesser and more slender Bone of the Leg, which is fasten'd on the out-side, to the greater Bone call'd *Tibia*; whence the first and second Muscle in the Leg is nam'd *Peroneus*. This Bone is also termed *Fibula* in *Latin*.

Peroneus Primus, a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, which some call *Longus*, as being the longest Muscle seated on the *Perona* or *Fibula*: It begins from above half the upper part of that Bone, and ends in the upper and hindermost Part of the *Oss. Metatarsi* of the great Toe.

Peroneus Secundus, a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, by some call'd *Semi-fibularis*, which arises above the middle of the outward Part of the *Fibula*, under the Belly of the *Peroneus Primus*, and is set into the upper and outward Part of the *Oss. Metatarsi* of the little Toe.

Peroration, (*Lat.*) the close or last part of an Oration or Speech.

To **Perpend**, to ponder or poise thoroughly in one's Mind, to consider of or deliberate upon strictly, to examine or try exactly.

Perpend or **Perpend-stone**, a Stone fitted to the Thickness of a Wall, so as to shew its smoothed Ends on each side.

Perpendicular, that falls, or is directly down-right: Among Astronomers, those Stars that are *Vertical*, i. e. right over our Heads are said to be perpendicular, because their Beams fall directly upon us.

A **Perpendicular** or **Perpendicular Line**, (in *Gom.*) a Right Line, which stands so upon another, that the Angles on either side are equal: Such as in *Mechanick* Uses is commonly call'd a *Plumb-line*.

A Right-line is said to be **Perpendicular** to a **Plane**, when it is perpendicular to all the Lines it meets within that Plane: And one Plane is **Perpendicular** to another, when a Line in one Plane is perpendicular to the other Plane.

Perpendicular or **Right Plane**, is when a Plane, after the manner of a well built Wall, inclines or leans on one Side no more than it does on the other.

Perpendicular Dial-plane. See *Dial-planes*.

Perpendicular to a Parabola, (in *Conick Sections*) is a Right-line, cutting that Figure at the Point wherein any other Right-line touches it, and which is also it self perpendicular to that Tangent.

To **Let fall a Perpendicular**, to draw a Line perpendicularly upon another, from a given Point plac'd above it.

Perpendiculum, (*Lat.*) a Perpendicular, a Level, a Plumb-line.

Perpendiculum Chronometricum, the same as *Pendulum*; which See.

To **Perpetrate**, to commit a Crime.
Perpetual, continual, uninterrupted; constant; also never-ceasing, everlasting, endless.

Perpetual Caustick. See *Infernal Stone*.

Perpetual Glandules. See *Glandules*.

Perpetual Pills, the *Regulus* of Antimony made up into Balls of the Bigness of a Pill, which being swallow'd and voided fifty times, will purge every time, and yet there's hardly any sensible Loss of Substance.

To **Perpetuate**, to make perpetual, to cause a thing to last or abide for ever.

Perpetuation, the Act of perpetuating.

Perpetuity, Continuance, without Interruption, Everlastingness, Endlessness: In a Law-sense, it is us'd when a Settlement is made of an Estate in Tail, so that it cannot be undone or made void.

To **Perplex**, to entangle or confound, to disquiet or trouble.

Perplexed, confounded, troubled; also difficult, hard to be understood, doubtful.

Perplexity, Irresolution, Doubtfulness, Uncertainty; Trouble or Anguish of Mind.

Per qua Servituta, a Judicial Writ issuing from the Note of a Fine, and lying for the Cognissee of a Manour, Lordship, &c. to oblige the Tenant of the Land, at the time of the Fine levied, to attorn or make an Acknowledgment to him as Lord.

Perquisite, (Law-Term) any thing that a Man gets by Industry, or purchases with his own Money, different from that which descends to him by Inheritance.

Perquisites, are also all manner of Profits arising by the by, such as proceed from an Office or Place, &c.

Perquisites of Court, those Profits that come to a Lord of a Manour, by Virtue of his Court-Baron, over and above the Yearly Revenues of his Land, as Fines of Copy-holds, Harlots, Waifs, Strays, &c.

Perquisition, diligent Search, or (strict Enquiry.

Perrowigh (old Word) imbroider'd with precious Stones.

Perriers, a sort of great Guns that shoot Stones, used by Privateers.

Perriuke or **Perrique**, a Perriwig; an artificial Head of Hair, in Imitation of the Life.

Perry, a sort of Drink made of Pears.

† **Persecration**, (*Lat.*) searching thoroughly, or all over, scanning narrowly.

Per se, (*i. e.* by himself or itself) In *Logick*, we say a thing is consider'd *Per se*, when 'tis taken in the Abstract, and without any other things that may be joyn'd thereto: In *Chymistry*, a thing is said *To be distilled Per se*, when 'tis done without the usual Addition of other things with it: It is also said, a Man performs some Action, or executes an Office *Per se*, when he does it himself in Person, and not by a Proxy or Deputy.

• **Perse**, Sky-colour, so call'd as it were the Colour the *Persians* delight in.

• **Persea**, (*Gr.*) a Tree that grows in *Egypt* like a Peach-tree, and bears a Fruit of the Bigness of a Pear or Apple.

To **Persecute**, (*Lat.* properly to follow close or pursue) to oppress, vex, or trouble; to haunt, to teaz, to dun.

Persecution, a persecuting; any unjust or violent Pursuit or Oppression; especially upon account of Religion.

Perseverance, Constancy, Firmness, Resolution to abide in any Way of Living, or in any Opinion.

Perseverant, persevering, constant, stedfast, steady, resolute.

To **Persevere**, to continue or be stedfast, to hold on constantly.

Perseus, a Northern Constellation, consisting of 38 Stars.

Peruca or **Peruca Malus**, (*Lat.*) the Peach-Tree.

Peruck Epocha. See *Epocha*.

Peruck Order, (*in Architect.*) is where the Columns or Pillars that support the Entablature, are made in Shape of Men or Women; so call'd because the *Lacedemonians* having defeated the *Persians* rais'd Trophies in mark of their Victory, and represented them under the Figure of Slaves, bearing up their Porches, Arches or Houses.

Perucaria, the Herb Arse-smart or Cule-rage, of a hot and dry Quality, being chiefly apply'd outwardly to Wounds, hard Swellings, and old Sores.

Perucus Ignis, a Swelling, commonly call'd a Carbuncle.

To **Perust**, to stand firm and fixed; to hold on in an Opinion, Demand or Allegation.

Person, a Term individually apply'd to every Man or Woman; as *There were an hundred Persons in that Assembly*: Also the outward Form or Shape of one's Body; as *I am extremely pleas'd with his Person*: Also a Term in Divinity; as *The three Persons, or Subsistences of the Blessed Trinity*.

The **Persons** of a Verb, (*in Grammar*) are three in Number, either Singular or Plural; as *I love, thou lovest, he loves, &c.*

Persona Impersonata. See *Parson Imparsonce*.

Personable, having a good Presence, Air or Mien, comely: In a Law-sense, enabled to maintain Plea in Court; as *Such a Foreigner was made Personable by Parliament*: Also a being in Capacity to take any thing granted or given.

Personage, the same with Person; as *She was a comely Personage*; but it is more especially taken for an honourable or renowned Person; as *Alexander and Charles V. were great Personages*.

Personal, belonging to a Person: In a Law-sense, it is oppos'd to *Real*; so Things, Goods or Chattels *Personal*, signify any moveable thing belonging to a Man, whether it be quick or dead.

Personal Chattels. See *Chattels Personal*.

Personal Tithes, are Tithes paid out of such Profits as arise by Labour of a Man's Person; as by Buying and Selling, Merchandize, Handicrafts, &c.

Personal Verb, (*in Grammar*) a Verb that is conjugated or declined with all the three Persons, and in both Numbers; whereas an *Impersonal Verb*, is only us'd in the Third Person Singular.

Personality or **Personalty**, the Abstract of Personal, a being the Person: So an Action is said *To be in the Personality*, when it is brought against the right Person, or the Person against whom it lies in Law.

Personata or **Personata**, (*Lat.*) the great Clot-burr, or Burr dock, an Herb.

Personate, a sort of Benefice or Title in a Collegiate Church.

To **Personate**, to act or represent a Person.

Personati, a Term us'd by some Herbalists for such Flowers as express the gaping Mouths of some living Creatures.

Personas ne Prebendaries ne seront charges as *Quinsimes*, &c. (*Fr.*) a Writ that lies for *Prebendaries*, or other Spiritual Persons, being distrained by the Sheriffs or Collectors of Fifteenths, for the fifteenth part of their Goods, or to be contributory to Taxes.

Perspectiue, a Mathematical Art, which shews how to represent Objects on a plain Surface, as naturally as they would appear to our Sight, if seen thro' that Plane, supposing it to be as transparent as Glass. This Science is either Speculative or Practical; also Aerial, Lineal and Military.

Aerial Perspective, is a proportionable Diminution, or Lessening of the Dies and Colours, of a Picture, when the Objects are supposed to be at a very great Distance.

Lineal Perspective, is the Diminution of those Lines in the Plan of a Picture, which represent other Lines very remote.

Military Perspective, is when the Eye is supposed to be at an infinite distance from the Table, or Plane.

Practical Perspective, is the Method of delineating, or making a Draught of that which is apparent to our Eyes, or that which our Understanding conceives with respect to Forms in which Objects are seen.

Speculative Perspective, is that which explains the Reasons of the different appearance of certain Objects, according to the diversity of Places where the Eye is fix'd that beholds them.

Perspicacious, quick-sighted, quick-witted, quick of Judgment and Understanding.

Perspicacity, quickness of Sight or Apprehension.

Perspicill, a kind of Mirrour or Looking-Glass, wherein the Shape of any thing is clearly represented.

Perspicuity, Clearness, Plainness in Discourfing or Writing; as *An Oratour ought to take care of nothing so much as of Perspicuity of Style.*

Perspicuous, that is so clear that the Light may be seen thro' it; also easie to be apprehended, plain, evident, manifest.

Perspiration, a breathing or steaming thro'. Among Physicians, it is taken for a sweating or breathing out of Humours thro' the Pores of the Body.

To Persuade, to touch lightly, or to glance at a thing in discourse.

To Persuade or Persuade, to convince, satisfy, or make to believe; to advise, or put one upon.

Persuasion, the Act of persuading; also Advice, Motion, Opinion, Belief.

Persuasive or Persuasion, that is apt, or of force to persuade.

A Persuasive, a Discourse, or Argument that tends to persuade.

Persultation, properly a leaping, skipping, or frisking over, as Cattel do in the Fields; In Surgery, it is taken for a bursting of Blood thro' the Vessels, occasion'd by their Thinness.

Pert, brisk or lively, talkative or saucy.

† Perturbation, a boring thro' with an Auger or Wimple; a drilling, or making a Hole thorough.

Pertica, (*Lat.*) a Pole to beat down Fruit with; a Perch, or long Staff to measure with, also a sort of Comet otherwise call'd *Ferri*: In our ancient Writers, *Pertica* signifie the Perchers, large Sconces or Candlesticks for Tapers or Lights, that were set on the Altars of Churches.

Perticata Terra, the fourth part of an Acre of Land.

Pertinacious, (*i. e.* that holds fast, and will not let go) obstinate, stubborn, wilful, Riff in Opinion.

Pertinacity or **Pertinacy**, Obstinacy, Stubbornness, &c.

Pertinence, Fitness, or Suitableness.

Pertinens, a Word us'd in old *Latin* Records, for a Kinsman or Kinswoman.

Pertinent, that is to the purpose, fit, pat.

Pertingency, (*in Philos.*) a reaching to; as *The pertingency of the Object to the sensitive Organ.*

Pertingent, reaching to, touching.

Pertingent Lines, (*in Heraldry*) See *entire Pertingent*.

Petrantient, passing or striking through, as a Colour does in a precious Stone.

Petrantient Lines, (*in Heraldry*) See *entire Petrantient*.

Perruisan or **Parrisan**, a kind of Spear like a Halberd, but having its Iron-head longer, broader and sharper.

Perturbation, Disturbance, Trouble, Disorder.

Perturbator, a Disturber; as *He is a Perturbator of the Peace.*

† To Perbade, to go over, or through.

Pernice, wicked, froward, untoward, cross-grain'd.

Perverfion, a perverting, overthrowing, or corrupting; as *They endeavour the Perverfion of all.*

Perverfity or **Perverfness**, Frowardness, Crossness, ill Nature, Malice.

To Pervert, to turn upside-down, to reduce or mis-lead; to debauch, corrupt or spoil.

† Pervestigation, a diligent Inquiry, or Search after.

Pervicacious, froward, wilful, stubborn, headstrong.

Pervicacy, Stiff-neckedness, Stubbornness, Willfulness.

Pervigilium, (*Lat.*) a watching or sitting up all Night; also a watching, or being restless for want of Sleep in a Disease.

Pervinca, the Herb *Perwinkle*.

Pervious, passable, easie to be pass'd thro'.

Pervis, See *Parvis*.

Pervul, a peruling or reading over; as *The Pervul of a Book*.

To Pervul, to look, or read over.

Peruvian Bark, otherwise call'd *Quinquina* and *Jesuis Powder*, the Bark of a Tree, brought some years since from *Perru*, a Province of *America*; being the most certain Remedy that ever was yet known, to hinder the Fits of *Agues* and *Fevers*.

Perwinkle. See *Perwinkle*.

Pes, (*Lat.*) the Foot, taken largely for the Thigh, Leg and Foot; also a Foot in Measure, or Twelve Inches.

Pes Anserinus, Goose-Foot; a sort of Herb.

Pes Columbinus, Doves-Foot, an Herb.

Pes Caninis, the Herb Bucks-horn or Dogs-tooth.

Pes Leonis, Pa-de-ion, or great Saucie, an Herb.

Pes Leporis, the Herb Hares-foot, or Hares-Gummin.

Pes Monetæ, (*i. e.* the Foot of Money) a Term anciently us'd to express a true and reasonable Adjustment of the real Value of all current Coins.

Pesa, a Wey, a certain Weight, or Measure of Cheese, Wool, &c. See *Pensa*.

Pesage, a Custom or Duty paid for the weighing of Merchandizes or Wares.

Pessary, (*Gr.*) a kind of Suppository, or Medicine made of the length of the middle Finger, to be put up into the Neck of the Womb, against several Diseases that happen thereto.

Pessona, (*in old Latin* Records) Mast of the Forest; or Money taken for feeding Hogs with Mast.

Tempore Pessone, in Mast-time, or the Season when Mast is ripe.

Pestulus or **Pellus**, the same as *Pessary*.

Pest, Plague, Bane, Ruin; as *He is the Pest of the Common-wealth.*

Pest-House, an Hospital for Persons sick of the Plague.

To Pest, to plague, annoy, or trouble.

Pestiferable Wares, such Goods as ate troublesome, and take up much room.

Pestiferous, bringing the Pestilence or Plague; destructive, deadly.

Pestilence or **Plague**, a Disease arising from an Infection in the Air, accompany'd with Botches, Boils, and several other dreadful Symptoms.

Pestilence, a kind of Herb.
Pestilent, plaguy, destructive, dangerous, mischievous; as *A pestilent Heresy, a pestilent Fellow, &c.*

Pestilential, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of the Plague.

Pestilential Bubo. See *Bubo Pestilential*.

Pestilential Feaver, is that which does not only afflict the Patient with a bare Distemper, or vehement Heat arising from Putrefaction, but also with a malignant and venomous Quality.

Pestis, (*Lat.*) a Pestilence, Plague or Infection.

Pestle, an Instrument to pound or bruse with in a Mortar; also the end of a Leg of Pork.

Pet, as *To take Pet or be in a Pet*, to be offended, to insult at, to be angry.

Petach. See *Patache*.

Petalæ, (*Gr.* among Herbalists) those fine coloured Leaves of which the Flowers of all Plants are made up; whence Plants are distinguish'd into *Monopetalous, Tripetalous, Pentapetalous* and *Polypetalous*; which See in their proper Places.

Petalismus, a kind of Banishment among the *Syracusians*, for five Years, which was inflicted by writing the Offender's Name upon an Olive-leaf. See *Obracismus*.

Petaloides, a sort of Urine which seems to have little Leaves or Scales in it.

Petarde, (*Fr.*) a Horse's farting and jerking out behind.

Petard, an Engine of Metal in shape of a Cap or high-crown'd Hat with narrow Brims, from seven to eight Inches deep, and five broad at the Mouth. 'Tis charg'd with fine Powder well beaten, and afterwards fix'd to a thick Plank call'd the *Madrin*, in order to break down Gates, Port-cullises, Draw-bridges, Barriers, &c. These Petards are also made use of in Colliery-mines to break thro' into the Enemies Galleries and spoil their Mines.

Petardeer, he that manages or applies a Petard.

Petre. See *Petræ* and *Petra*.

Petechialis febris, a kind of malignant Feaver, otherwise call'd *Palmæris*; which See.

Petra; the Name of one of the Twelve Apostles, derived from the Greek Word *Petra*, a Rock; and hence a common Christ an Name of Men.

St. Peter ad Vincula. See *Gate of August*.

St. Peter's Fish, a sort of Sea-fish.

Peter-Pett, those who formerly us'd unlawful Arts and Engines, for catching Fish in the River *Tibone*.

Peter-Pence, a Tribute given to the Pope by *King of the West-Saxons*, during his Pilgrimage at *Rome*, A. C. 720; which was a Penny for every House: It was also call'd *Romescoth*, i. e. the Fee of *Rome*, *Romescot*, and *Rome's penny*.

St. Peter's Wort, an Herb like *St. John's Wort*, only the Leaves are a little broader, and not so much pierced through.

Petigo, a sort of Disease, a Running-scab; See *Lichen*.

Petit, (*Fr.*) petty, little, small. See *Petty*.

Petit Cape or **Petty Cape**, a Writ that lies when any Action Real is brought, and the Tenant appears, but afterwards makes Default. See *Cape*.

Petit Cloup, (*Fr.* in Cookery) a sort of Paste for garnishing, made of fat Cheese, Flower, Eggs, Salt, &c. bak'd in a Pye-pan, and lard over with fine Sugar.

Petitio, (*Lat.*) a Demand or Request; also among the *Romans*, a canvassing or suing for an Office or Place.

Petitio Inductarum, a Civil Law-Term. See *Empaerance*.

Petitio Principii, (in Logick) when a Disputant

supposes that for a Principle is granted, which is uncertain, and it behoves him to prove: It is commonly call'd, *Begging the Question*.

Petition, a Supplication or Request made by an Inferiour to a Superiour; especially one having Jurisdiction and Authority.

To Petition, to present or put up a Petition.

Petitioner, he or she that puts up a Petition.

Petra, (*Gr.*) a Rock, a great Stone. In our old Records it is taken for a sort of Weight commonly call'd a Stone, which in some Places consists of Sixteen, in others of Fourteen, Twelve or Eight Pounds.

Petræ, an Engine anciently made use of to cast Stones. See *Mangon*.

Petrification, the Act of petrifying, the changing of a mixt Body into a stony Substance.

To petrify, to turn into, or to grow into Stone: Thus Rushes, Grass, or Sticks lying in petrifying Springs of Water, are said to be chang'd into Stone; whereas there are only incrustated or cover'd all over with a stony Coat, proceeding from abundance of stony Matter dissolved in the Water during its Passage thro' the Earth.

Petrobulants, a sort of Hereticks, that deny'd the keeping of Feasts.

Petroleum, Rock-oil, a certain Liquor that flows out of a Rock, of which there is a Spring in *Zant* and other Islands of the *Archipelago*: It quickly takes Fire, and burns even in the Water.

Petronet, a kind of Harquebuss or Horseman's Gun, so call'd because it is hang'd at the Breast.

Petrolym, a kind of Parsley growing amidst Rocks; the Herb and Root is good to expel Wind, provokes Urine, and opens Stoppages of the Liver and Spleen.

Petrosum Os, (in *Anat.* i. e. the rocky Bone) the inner Process of the Bones of the Temples, so call'd by reason of its hardness and Craggedness.

Petrereto. See *Pedererbo*.

Petrisogging, practicing as a Petrifogger.

Petrisogger, an ignorant and troublesome Lawyer or Attorney; from the Dutch Word *Foggen*, To comply or insinuate; or the *Saxon*, *Fogere*, a Suitor, Solicitor.

Petrish, apt to take pet, or be angry, waspish, peevish, groward.

Petitors, Pigs Feet thus d.

Petto, (*Ital.*) as *To keep a thing in a Petto*, i. e. to keep it in one's Breast.

Petty, (*Fr.*) little, small: as *A Petty King or Prince*.

Petty Bag, as *The Clerk of the Petty Bag*, three Officers of Chancery, who record the Return of all Inquisitions out of every Shire; make all Patents of Customers, Gaugers, Controllers, &c. each Record being put into a little Leathern Bag; whence they have their Name.

Petty Capes. See *Petit Cape*.

Petty Cott, a sort of Herb.

Petty Larceny, small Theft. See *Larceny*.

Petty Patees, (in the Confectionary Art) a sort of small Pyes made of March-pane, and fill'd with Sweet-meats.

Petty Sergeanty or **Petit Sergeanty**. See *Sergeanty*.

Petty Singles, (in Falconry) the Toes of a Hawk.

Petty Cally, (in Sea-Affairs) a competent Proportion or Allowance of Provisions or Victuals, according to the number of the Ship's Company.

Petty Treason or **Petit Treason**. See *Treason*.

Petulant, (*Lat.*) Wantonness, Sauciness; Rudeness.

Petulant, wanton, malapert, rude.

Petum, (*Lat.*) Tobacco; a well known Plant.

Peat, or **Peta**, (in *Old Records*) Peat, a sort of Earth apt to burn, and dug up in small pieces for Fuel.

Peucedanum, (*Gr.*) Maiden-weed, Hogs-sennel, or Sulphur-wort, an Herb good against Diseases of the Breast, a Cough, Stoppages of the Liver, Spleen, Reins, &c.

Pebbles, are the ends of the Spindle of any Wheel in a Watch; and the Holes into which they run, are call'd *Peven-holes*.

Petrel or **Puet**, a kind of Bird.

Peziza, (*Gr.*) a sort of Mushroom.

Pulse, the Lentil, a kind of Pulse.

Puacus, the same; also a Spot in the Face like a Nit; the same as *Lenticula* and *Lentigo*.

Phænomena, (in *Astron.*) Appearances of Meteors, or any other Signs in the Air or Heavens.

Phænomenon, (in natural *Philos.*) any Appearance, Effect, or Operation of a natural Body which offers it self to the Consideration of a curious Inquirer.

Phagedæna, a Disease in the Stomach, an immoderate Appetite that cannot be satisfy'd, also a sort of running Canker that eats the Flesh to the very Bone.

Phagedænicæ or **Phagedænicæ**, Medicines that eat down the superfluous Flesh of Ulcers, &c.

Phagedænicæ Water, a Mixture of Sublimate corrolive and Lime-water, which eats away proud Flesh, and is us'd for cleaning old Ulcers; as also in a Gangrene, the Itch, &c.

Phagun, the Hake, a Sea-fish.

Phalacrocorax, the Cormorant, a Water-fowl, which in *Cornwall* is call'd the *Shag*.

Phalacrologus, a falling of the Hair, Baldness.

Phalanx, a sort of Insects call'd *Souls*, which fly for the most part in the Night.

Phalanga, a smooth Club anciently us'd in War by the *Asiatics*; also a Leaver to lift up any weighty thing.

Phalangium, a venomous Spider, of which there are several sorts.

Phalangium or **Phalangites**, an Herb said to cure the biting of a *Tarantula*.

Phalangitis, a Fault in the Eye-lid, when there are two rows of Hair; or when the Hair grows inward, and offends the Eyes.

Phalanx, (among the Ancients) a great square Battalion set in close Array, with the Soldiers Shields join'd and Pikes turn'd cross-ways; so that it was almost impossible to break thro' them: This sort of Battation was invented by the *Macedonians*, and consisted of 8000 Men. *Phalanx* is also taken by some Anatomical Writers, for the Order and Rank observ'd in the Finger-bones.

Phalaris, a kind of Water-fowl; also the Herb Canary-teeth, or Quaking-grass.

Phaleucian Verse, a Greek or Latin Verse, consisting of eleven Syllables, or five Feet, viz. a *Spondee*, a *Dactyle*, and three *Trochees*.

Phantasmæ, that has vain Visions and Apparitions: inspired or pretending to Revelations and new Lights. See *Fanatic*.

Phantasmæ or **Phantoms**, an Apparition, a Vision of Night-Ghosts; an idle Conceit between sleeping and waking.

Phantasmæ Colours, such as appear in the Rain-bow, or are produc'd by a Triangular Glass-Prism, the Surface of thin *Miscroscop*-Glass, &c. They had this Name from the Peripatetick Philosophers, who erroneously took them to be no real Colours.

Phantasmæ, a being fantastical, or whimsical.

Phantasy, an inward Sense or Imagination, whereby any thing is represented to the Mind, or imprinted on it.

Pharaoh, (*Heb.* a making bare, or uncovering)

a general Name or Title anciently belonging to the Kings of *Egypt*, as *Cæsar* to the *Roman Emperours*.

Phare, a Watch-Tower, or high Place by the Sea-coast, wherein Lights are continually kept, to guide Ships into a Haven; so call'd from *Pharos*, an Island in the *Canopick* Mouth of the River *Nile*, where such a Tower was built by *Softraxus*, the famous Architect of *Gnidus*.

Pharisaical, belonging to the Pharisees.

Pharisaism, the Profession, or Opinions of that Sect.

Pharisees, a Sect of the *Jews* so call'd from the *Hebrew* Word *Pharish*, i. e. to separate; because they apply'd themselves more especially to the Study of the Law, and were distinguished from others, by pretending to more Holiness than the rest of the People.

Pharmacuticæ, (*Gr.*) the Knowledge, of Medicines, or Art of compounding them.

Pharmacuticæ, belonging to Medicines, or Drugs.

Pharmacopœia, a Dispensatory, or Collection of Medicines.

Pharmacopœia, one that sells Medicines, an Apothecary.

Pharmacum, any kind of Medicine, a Medicinal Composition or Remedy, a Poison; also Poison.

Pharmacy, that part of Physick which teaches the Choice, Preparation, and Mixture of Medicines; the Apothecary's Art; to which may be added the Chymical Relolution of Bodies, in order to make good Medicines out of them.

Pharsang or **Parasang**, a sort of Measure us'd among the ancient *Perians*. See *Parasang*.

Pharyngætrum, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a Vein, sometimes us'd for the *Pharynx*, and sometimes for the Bone *Hyoides*.

Pharyngotomia. See *Pharyngotomia*.

Pharynx, the upper part of the *Oesophagus*, or Gullet at the Mouth of the Stomach; which consists of three Pair of Muscles that open it in the Action of Swallowing; where to some add an odd *Sphincter* Muscle, which serves to straighten it.

Phasolus, Faveis, long Peas, or Kidney-beans, a kind of Pulse.

Phases, Appearances. In *Astronomy*, the several Positions in which the Moon and other Planets appear to our Sight, as when they seem to be horned, dark, half-lightened, or full of Light.

Phasianum, the Herb Glader, or Sword-grass.

Phasianus, the Pheasant, a Bird so call'd from *Phasis*, now *Fasso*, a River of *Colchis*, near the Mouth of which they are observ'd to resort in great Flocks.

Phasma, an Apparition, a Vision, or Sight.

Phagaprum or **Phagaprum**, Buck-wheat, Brank or Crop, us'd for Bread among poor People, and proper to fatten Chickens.

Phellandrium, an Herb like *Parley*, good to break the Stone in a Humane Body.

Phellodrys, a kind of Cork-tree like an Oak.

Phellus, the Cork-tree, the Bark of which soaked in hot Water, stops a Flux of Blood.

Phengites, a sort of Marble that shines with yellow and transparent Veins.

Phenomena. See *Phænomena*.

Phron, (in *Heraldry*) the barbed Head of a Dart, or Arrow; as *He bears Sable a Feis Arrows, between three Phrons*.

Phiala, (*Gr.*) a Vial, or Vessel made of Glass to drink out of.

Philoctetes, that loves his Brother, or Brothers; also the Herb Cleaveys or Good-grass.

Phylanthropos, that loves Men, courteous kind; also a sort of Burr, so call'd, because it sucks to People's Cloths.

Phylaru

Philanthropy, a generous Love for Mankind in general; Humanity, Courtesy, Kindness.

Philautia, Self-love.

Philetaria, the Love that we shew to our Companions and Friends; also an Herb call'd wild Sage, a kind of Burr.

Philibert, (*Geom.* bright and famous) a proper Name of Women.

Philip, the Name of many famous Men, particularly of *Alexander* the Great's Father, as also one of the Apostles, and others mention'd in the New Testament; and since, a common Christian Name, which in *Greek* signifies a Lover of Horses: There is also a Gold-Coin so call'd, worth three Shillings Sterling.

Philologist, an Humanist, a Man of Letters.

Philological, belonging to Philology.

Philology, (*i. e.* Love of Learning or Discourse) the Study of Humanity, good Literature, or Skill in the Liberal Arts or Sciences.

Philonium, an Opiate Medicine, of which there are two sorts, *viz.* the *Philonium Romanum* and *Perficum*.

Philosopher, one that is skill'd in, or applies himself to the Study of Philosophy.

Philosophers Stone, See *Transmutation of Metals*.

Philosophical, belonging to that Science.

Philosophical Calcination, See *Calcination*.

Philosophical Egg, (among Chymists) a thin Glass Vessel shap'd like an Egg, having a long Neck or Stem, and us'd in Digestions that take up a considerable time.

Philosophical Tree, See *Diana's Tree*.

To Philosophize, to play the Philosopher, to dispute, or argue like a Philosopher.

Philosophy, (*i. e.* Love, or Study of Wisdom) the Knowledge of things Natural and Moral, grounded upon Reason and Experience.

Philosophy Mechanical, See *Mechanical Philosophy*.

Philter or Phitrum, a Love-Potion, or Love-Powder; any kind of Medicine, or a Charm that serves to procure Love: Among some Anatomists, it is taken for the Hollow that divides the upper Lip.

Philyra or Philyra, the Linden-tree; also the thin Skin between the Bark and Wood of that Tree, of which Ropes were anciently made.

Philyrea, See *Philyrea*.

Phimosia, a binding or tying up with a Bridle or Rem. In *Surgery*, a binding or pressing together, caus'd by a kind of hard Flesh in the Fundament: Also when the Glans of the Yard is so straightly bound by the *Prepuceum* that it cannot be uncover'd: Also the turning up of the Eye-lids, occasion'd by an Inflammation. See *Paraphimosia*.

Phineas (*Heb.* bold Countenance) the Son of Eleazar the Priest, who shew'd his Zeal in killing *Amor* and *Cushi*, as they were committing Fornication before the People of *Israel*.

Phlebotomia, the breaking, or bursting of a Vein.

Phlebotomium, an Instrument to let Blood with, a Fleam, or Lancet.

Phlebotomus, a Surgeon that lets Blood.

Phlebotomy, a Discharge of Blood procur'd by the artificial cutting or opening of a Vein, in order to restore Health.

Phlegm, one of the Humours of the Body.

Phlegm or Water, one of the five Chymical Principles; the Water that comes first in the Distillation of Acid Spirits &c.

Phlegm of Vitrifol, the Moisture that is drawn off when calcin'd Vitrifol is distill'd in order to get its Spirit and Oil. It is us'd to wash sore Eyes, &c.

Phlegma, (*Gr.*) Inflammation, Heat; also the Humour call'd Phlegm.

Phlegmagoga or Phlegmagogues, Medicines to drain away, or purge Phlegm.

Phlegmasia, an Inflammation, Heat, or Burning.

Phlegmatick, full of, or troubled with Phlegm.

Phlegmon, (in *Surgery*) a Swelling that proceeds from a too great flowing of the blood in the Flesh or Muscles, causing Heat, Redness, Swelling and Pain.

Phlegmonodes, an Inflammation like the former.

Phlegmonodes Febus, a Fever with an Inflammation of the Blood.

Phlegontis, a precious Stone, in which appears as it were, a Flame of Fire.

Phloginos, a precious Stone of a Flame-colour.

Phlogites, a precious Stone that resembles flaming Fire.

Phlogium, a sort of Violet, a Flower.

Phlogosis, an Inflammation; especially a light one in the Eyes, with a small Pain and Redness, which sometimes turns to a real Ophthalmy, and is the Original of it.

Phlouis, a kind of Flower, which some take for a Primrose.

Phlor, Flame; also a Flower of no Smell, but of a fine Flame-colour.

Phlytana, a Swelling that rises with Blisters, call'd Wild-fire; a Wheal or Pustle fill'd with a white, and somewhat yellowish Humour; a Pock, or Pimple with Matter in it: Also a little Ulcer in the Horny Coat of the Eye.

Phlytanodes, certain hot watery Pustles like the former.

Photana, the Porpoise, a Sea-fish, being a kind of Dolphin, but of a thicker and shorter Body.

Phoenicea, a kind of Herb, wild Oats.

Phoenixbalanus, the Fruit of the *Egyptian Palm-tree*; a sort of Date, which when ripe, looks black and is very strong.

Phoenicurus, the Red-tail, or Red-start; a Bird.

Phoenismus, a Medicine, that causes the Body to break out in red Wheals and Pustles.

Phoenix, an *Arabian* Bird about the bigness of an Eagle; of which 'tis reported, There is but one of them in the World at a time, and that having liv'd Five Hundred Years, she builds a Nest of combustible Spices, which taking fire from the Sun, she fans it with her Wings, and burns her self therein: but out of her Ashes there arises a Worm, and from that Worm a new Phoenix: Also the Name of one of the Southern Constellations; also a Palm-tree or Date-tree.

Phoenix Insurance-Office, the first Office that was set up in *London* for the Insuring of Houses from Accidents by Fire, and so call'd from its Emblem or Device: The Rate for Insuring 100 Pounds on a Brick-House, is 6 Shillings for one Year, 12 Shillings for two Years, 18 Shillings for three Years, 19 Shillings and 6 Pence for four Years, 1 Pound 19 Shillings for seven Years, and 2 Pounds 1 Shilling for eleven Years: The Number of Houses so insured since *Anno Dom.* 1681, is Ten Thousand.

Phonicks, the same as *Acouiticks*, which See.

Phosphorus, (*i. e.* bringer of Light) the Planet *Venus*, so call'd when it rises before the Sun, and *Hesperus*, at its Appearance after Sun-set; the Morning-star, or Day-star: Also a Substance Chymically prepar'd, which being set in the Light, or Air, will shine in the Dark; and of this there are several kinds.

Phoxinus, a kind of River-fish, unknown to us, but call'd *Rosere* in French, and *Bambela* by the Italians. *Phoxinus levis*, the Minnow.

Phragmites, a Sea-reed or Cane.

Phrantick. See *Frantick*.

Phrase, Expression, form or manner of Speech. To **Phrase** it, to express a thing after a particular manner.

Phraseology, a Collection of Phrases, or elegant Expressions in any Language; a Phrase-Book.

Phrenes, (in *Anat.*) the Membranes about the Heart; also the Diaphragm or Midriff.

Phrenesis or **Phrenitis**, Frenzy or Dotage, a Dittemper accompany'd with a continual Fever, as also often with Madness and Anger; which does not proceed (as the Ancients thought) from an Inflammation of the Brain, but from too much Heat in the Animal Spirits.

Phrenetick, belonging to, or troubled with a Frenzy.

Phrenetick Nerves, otherwise call'd *Stomachick*, those Nerves that spring from the sixth Pair, or Dr. *Willis's* eighth Pair: They go down between the Skins of the *Mediastinum*, and spread forth Branches into them.

Phrenick Vessels, the Veins and Arteries that pass thro' the *Diaphragm*, *Mediastinum* and *Pericardium*.

Phrenitis. See *Phrenesis*.

Phrensy. See *Frenzy*.

Phrice. Horror, Dread, Fright, Trembling.

Phricodes, a Fever, during which, besides the Heat, the Patient is disturb'd with frightful Imaginations.

Phrygantes, the Cades-fly; an Insect.

Phryganton, the Cades-worm.

Phrygian Wood, (among the Ancients) a Warlike kind of Musick, fit for Trumpets, Hautboys, &c. which serv'd to raise the Minds of Men for undertaking Military Achievements or Martial Exercises: Also a cheerful, sprightly Measure in dancing.

Phrynton, an Herb or Shrub good against the Poison of a Toad.

Phrynos, the biggest sort of Frog that lives amidst Briars and Brambles, and is venomous.

Phtharticum, a corrupting Medicine.

Phthiriasis, the lousy Disease; also a scaly Scab on the Eye-brows.

Phthirotonon, the Herb Staves-acre, so call'd because the Seed of it kills Lice.

Phthitcal or **Tisical**, belonging to, or troubled with the Consumption of the Lungs.

Phthitis, the Phthitick or Tisick, a Consumption of the whole Body, when the Lungs are ulcerated and corrupted; which is accompany'd with a slow continued Fever, stinking Breath and a Cough.

Phthoe, the same as *Phthisis*.

Phryngus, a Sound, Tune or Note in Musick.

Phryza, Corruption, Destruction, great Slaughter; also a sort of Wolf-bane, an Herb.

Phy, a kind of wild Nard; a Shrub.

Phycis, a Fish that makes a Nest of Sea-weed, and there lays her Spawn.

Phycitis, a precious Stone, having the Colour of Sea-weed.

Phycos thalassion, a sort of Sea-weed.

Phygerion, (in *Surgery*) a Swelling that proceeds from an Inflammation of the Glandules or Kernels, whereby Nature drives out something; as about the Groin, in the Plague.

Phygeron, a small red Swelling in the Glandules of the Skin, which causes a pricking Pain.

Phylacteries, (among the *Jews*) certain Parchment-icrolls, having the Ten Commandments, or

some other Passages of Scripture written on them, which the *Pharisees* us'd to wear about their Forehead, Neck and Arms, and on the Hem of their Garments: Also Preservatives or Charms against Poison or Witchcraft.

Phyllandryon, a kind of Herb that grows in Fens and Marthes.

Phyllanthion, an Herb anciently made use of to die Purple.

Phyllis, (*i. e.* a Leaf) a proper Name of Women, often apply'd to Shepherdesses by *Virgil* and other Poets.

Phyllitis, the Herb Harts-tongue, that has only Leaves without Stalk, Flower or Seed: It is good against Swellings of the Spleen, a Looseness, spitting of Blood, &c.

Phyllon, the Leaf of a Tree, &c. also a leavy Herb, which some take for Knot-grafs.

Phyllisora, Mock-Privet, a Shrub, the Leaves of which are of a bright green Colour like the Olive: It is in great Request for making Hedges in fine Gardens.

Phyma, a Swelling, of which there are five sorts, *viz.* *Callus*, *Furunculuss*, *Hydroa*, *Varus*, and *Verruca*; See them under those Words. Others only reckon it a Swelling in the Glandules, which quickly comes to run with Matter.

Phymasodes, a Swelling like the former.

Phytalis, the Plant call'd Hops.

Phytalos, a Toad.

Phylema, Mock-Pearl, an empty Bubble instead of Pearl; also the Resin of the Pine-tree: Also a Swelling or puffing up in any part of the Body; as a Tympany.

Phyfterer, a Whirl-pool, puffing or spouting Whale, so call'd because it spouts out more Water than the other sorts of Whales.

Physica, Physicks or Natural Philosophy, or Books treating of that Subject.

Physical, belonging to Natural Philosophy, or to the Art of Physick; as *Physical Motion*, a *Physical Remedy*, &c.

Physical Division. See *Division Physical*.

Physical Protophoretis. See *Equation Astronomical*.

Physician, a Doctor or Professour of Physick.

Physick, the Art of curing Diseases, and preserving Health; also a Remedy in general, a Purge.

Physicks or **Natural Philosophy**, a Science which shews the Nature of things, with their various Causes, Effects, Properties, Motions, and Operations.

Physiognomer or **Physiognomist**, one skill'd in Physiognomy.

Physiognomicks, such Signs as are taken from the Countenance of a sick Person, so as to make some Judgment of his Dittemper.

Physiognomy, an Art which discovers or guesses at the Natures, Conditions and Fortunes of People, by observing the Countenance and Disposition of their Members: Sometimes it is taken for the Aspect, Countenance or Look it self.

Physiologer, one that is vers'd in Physiology.

Physiological, belonging to that Science.

Physiology, a Discourse of Natural Things; Physicks or Natural Philosophy, being either *General*, that relates to the Affections and Properties of Matter or Body in general; or else *Special* and *Particular*, which considers Matter as formed or distinguished into such and such Species or Kinds.

Physiology, is also a part of Physick, which treats of the Constitution and Structure of a Humane Body and its several Parts, especially so far as it is in its Natural State; producing Reasons for its Respective Functions and Operations.

Physis.

Physis, Nature; also the natural or privy Parts.

Physocele. See *Pneumatocele*.

Phyrea, a sort of Toad-flax; an Herb.

Phyrologia, a Discourse or Treatise of Plants or Herbs.

Piacular, (*Lat.*) serving for an Atonement, or that has Power to atone for.

Pia Mater, (*in Anat.*) the inmost Film or Skin which incloses the Brain. See *Mater Tennis* and *Meninges*.

Piannet, the lesser Wood-pecker, a Bird speckled with Black and White on the Wings.

Piaster, a Foreign Coin about the Value of a Crown in *English Money*.

Piazza, (*Ital.*) a broad open Place, as a Market-place: Also the Walks about a Place, set with Pillars; as *The Piazza in Covent-Garden*.

Pica, (*Lat.*) the Pye or Mag-pye, a Bird; also the Longing of Women with Child; Also a kind of Printing-Letter; the sixth Character in order of Size from *Pareil*; small *Pica* being a Degree less, and *Double Pica*, a third Degree beyond it.

Pica Glandaria, the Jay; a Bird.

Picard, (*in old Statutes*) a sort of Boat of fifteen Tun or more, us'd on the River *Severn*.

Picarium or **Bicarium**, (*in ancient Latin Deeds*) a Bowl or Cup with two Ears or Handles.

Picage. See *Pickage*.

Picea, (*Lat.*) the Pitch-tree or Rosin-tree.

Picheia, (*in old Records*) a Pitcher, a Pot.

Pick, a sort of Tool us'd by Carvers.

Pick-Burle, a kind of Herb.

Pickadill, (*Dutch*) the Hem about the Skirt of a Garment; the Extremity or utmost end of any thing: Whence a great Gaming-House built by one *Higgins* a Taylor, famous for making such old-fashion'd Skirts, was call'd *Pickadilly*, and a Street in the Suburbs of *London* is still known by that Name.

Pickage, Money paid in a Fair for breaking up the Ground, in order to set up a Stand, Booth or Stall.

Pickaroon, a sort of Pirate-ship.

To **Picket**, to skirmish; as when particular Persons fight between two Armies, before the main Battel is begun.

Pickery, an *American* Beast like a Hog.

Picket or **Piquet**, (*Fr.*) a Stake sharp at one end, and commonly pointed with Iron, which is made use of by Engineers to mark out the Ground and Angles of a Fortification: There are also large Pickets, ram'd into the Earth, to hold together the Fascines or Faggots in any Work cast up in haste.

Pickets, are also Stakes drove into the Ground by the Tents of the Horse in the Field, to tie their Horses to, and before the Foot to rest their Arms about them in a Ring; each Company having for the most part three, *viz.* two for Muskets, and one for Pikes. *Picket* is also the Name of a certain Game at Cards; See *Piquet*.

To **Stand upon the Picket**, is when a Horseman for some Offence, is sentenc'd to have one Hand ty'd up as high as it can reach, and then to stand on the Point of a Stake with the Toe of his opposite Foot; so that he can neither stand, nor hang well, nor ease himself by changing Feet.

Pickrel, a young Pike-fish.

Picle or **Pighrel**, a small Parcel of Land inclos'd with a Hedge, which in some Parts of *England* is commonly call'd a *Pingle*.

Piquette, (*Fr.*) a tart sort of Wine us'd in some Parts of *France*, by the meaner sort of People.

Picra. See *Hiera Picra*.

Picris, (*Gr.*) bitter Lettice, wild Succory, or Hawks weed; an Herb.

Picts-Wall, a famous Wall heretofore built by the *Romans* on the Northern Bounds of *England*, to prevent the Incurfions of the *Scots* and *Picts*. It begins at *Bulness* upon the *Irish Sea*, runs by *Carlisle* thro' *Cumberland*, and afterwards passing the Rivers of *Cambec*, *Irthing* and *Poltrofs*, it enters *Northumberland*, &c.

Picture, the Image or Representation of a Person or Thing made in Painting or Graving.

Picus, (*Lat.*) a Bird that makes Holes in Trees, or picks her Food under the Bark of them: Of these there are several sorts; as the Wood-pecker, the Hickwall; the Emmet-bunter, &c.

To **Piddle**, to eat here and there a Bit; also to stand trifling.

Pie, a well known Dish of Meat, or Fruit bak'd in Palle: Among *Printers*, a heap of Letters confusedly mingled together; also a kind of Bird.

Piece, Part, Portion, Slice, also a Pound Sterling or Twenty Shillings; also a certain Number of Ells or Yards of Cloth, Stuff, Silk, &c.

Piece of Eight or **Piere of eight Royals**, a *Spanish* Coin; of which there are several sorts, *viz.* that of *Sevil* and *Mexico* worth about 4 s. 6 d.; *English*: Of *Pern* valud at 4 s. 3 d.; Of *Pillar* at 4 s. 6 d.; Also of *Leghorn* in *Italy* at 4 s. 10 d.

Pieces, (*in Warlike Affairs*) signify Cannon or great Guns, as *Battering-Pieces* which are us'd at Sieges, and are for the most part of 24 Pounds: *Field-pieces* that carry a Ball of about 10 or 12 Pound Weight, and are generally planted in the Van or Front of the Army, as the heavy Cannon is in the main Battel.

Pied, spotted, or speckled; as *A pied Horse*.

Piedouche, (*Fr. in Architect.*) a little square Base smoothed and wrought with Mouldings, which serves to bear up a Bust or Statue drawn half-way, or any small Figure in Relief.

Pied-poit, a square Pillar, partly set within a Wall, which differs from a *Pilaster* in this respect, that it has no Base nor Capital: It is also taken for part of the Jaumbs of a Door or Window.

To **Piep**, to cry like a Chicken.

Pie-Powder Court, (*from the French Words Pie a Foot, and Pondronx dusty*) a Court held in Fairs, to do Justice to Buyers and Sellers, and for Redress of all Disorders committed in them: 'Tis so call'd because the Suiters are commonly Country-People with dusty Feet; or from the Dispatch in hearing of Causes, even before the Dust goes off from their Feet.

To **Pierce**, to bore thro', to broach a Vessel.

Pierced, bored thro': In *Heraldry*, when an Ordinary or Charge has a Hole in it, so that the Field appears thro', such an Ordinary or Charge is said *To be pierced*.

Piestrum, (*Gr.*) a Press, a Wine-press, Oil-press, &c. Also a Surgeon's Instrument, to beat in pieces the Bones of the Head in drawing a dead Child out of the Womb.

Pittantia, (*in old Latin Records*) a Pittance, a Portion of Victuals distributed to the Members of a College or others, upon some great Festival or Solemnity.

Pierantiatius, the Pittancer or Officer in Collegiate Churches, who was to give out the several Pittances, according to the Appointment of the Founders or Donours.

Piety, Godliness, Devotion; also natural Affection or Love for one's Country, Parents or Relations.

Pigeon, a well known Fowl.

Pigeon's-foot, a sort of Herb.

Piger Henticus, (*Lat. i. e. slothful Henry*) a Chymical Vessel, so call'd upon account of the exceeding Slowness of the Operation perform'd by it.

Piggin,

Piggin, a kind of Wooden Vessel with one Handle standing upright, much us'd by good House-wives in the Country.

Pight, (old Word) propped, settled.

Pightel. See *Picle*.

Pigments, such prepared Materials as Painters, Dyers, and other Artificers make use of to imitate particular Colours: They are also us'd for the staining or colouring of Glass, or painting on it; for the counterfeiting of Gems, or precious Stones, &c.

Pigmentum, (*Lat.*) Pigment, or Paint with which Women us'd to colour their Faces; also a Pretence or Disguise, a cunning Shift, or Put-off: It is also taken among our old Writers, for a sort of Drink made of Honey, Wine and Spice.

Pigritia, Slothfulness, Laziness, Sluggishness. Also an *American* Beast call'd a *Sloth*, of the bigness of a Fox, which altho' it has Feet, and is always in Motion, creeps so slowly upon the Belly, that it scarce goes an hundred Paces in twelve or fifteen days.

Pigus, the prickly Carp; a Fish.

Pike, a sort of River-fish; also a Weapon for a Foot Soldier, from 14 to 16 Foot long, arm'd at the end with a sharp Iron-spear: In *Husbandry*, a Prong, or Iron-fork.

Pillaster. See *Pillaster*.

Pilch, a piece of Flannel, or Woollen Cloth to be wrapt about a young Child; also a Covering for a Saddle.

Pilchard, a kind of Sea-fish somewhat like a Herring, but lesser.

Pilcrow, an old Word for a *Paragraph*.

Pile, a Heap of Wood, or other things laid one above another; a Mass of Building; also the back-side of a piece of Money: In *Heraldry*, an Ordinarly consisting of a two-fold Line in form of a Wedge; which perhaps represents the Figure of the *Roman Pileum*, or tapering Dart; as *He bears a Pile Gules, by the Name of Shandols*.

Piles, are also great Stakes ramm'd into the Earth for a Foundation to build upon, in Marshy Grounds: Also a Disease in the Fundament.

Pile-wort, an Herb so call'd from its Use in curing the Piles.

Pileatus, or **Pilatus**, (in the old Forest-Laws) a Blunt, or blunted Arrow; an Arrow that had a Pile or Button fix'd near the Point, to keep it from going too far into the Mark.

To **Pilfer**, to steal things of small Value.

Pilgrim, (*Ind.*) one that Travels out of a Principle of Devotion thro' Foreign Countreys, to visit Holy Places.

Pilgrimage, a Journey for that purpose.

Pill, a solid Medicine consisting of Powders, Gums, Extracts, &c. made up like a little Ball, that it may be more easily swallow'd: Also a Term in *Heraldry*, the same with *Pelf*: Which See.

Pilla Cetta, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Pill, small piece, or slip of Ground.

To **Pillage**, (*Fr.*) to plunder, rife, or rob.

Pillar or **Column**, (in *Archit.*) one of the principal things in which the Beauty and Proportion of a Building does consist; being divided into three Parts, *viz.* the Pedestal, the Shaft, and the Ornaments. In a figurative Sense it is taken for Support, Maintenance, Prep; as *Such a Prelate is the Pillar of the Church; such a Prime Minister the Pillar of the State*.

Pillaster, a kind of square Pillar which is generally as broad at top as at bottom, and has the same Measure, Chapter and Base with the Columns, according to their several Orders: When these Pillasters do not stand alone by themselves, they are made to jut out of the Wall a third part, or a quarter, also sometimes only a sixth or an eighth

part of their Breadth, with respect to the variety of different Works.

Pillaw, a Dish of Rice dress'd after the manner of the *Turks*.

Pillion, a kind of Saddle for Women to Ride upon.

Pillory, a Wooden Engine or Frame, on which Cheats and other Offenders stand expos'd to Publick Shame.

Pillow, a kind of Cushion to lay one's Head on: In Sea-Language, a piece of Timber that the Bolt-sprit Mast bears and rests upon, at its coming out of the Ships Hull aloft, close by the Stem.

Pilosella, (*Lat.*) the Herb Mouse-ear, which is of a very binding Quality, and good for Wounds, Fluxes, Ruptures, &c.

Pilot, properly one, who upon certain Coasts and Shores, not well known to others, is employ'd for the conducting of Ships into Roads or Harbours, or over Bars and Sands, or thro' winding Channels; tho' it be commonly taken for the Steers-man that stands at the Helm and manages the Rudder.

The **Pilot-Bird**, a Bird about the *Caribbee*-Islands in *America*, which gives notice to Ships that sail that way, when they come near any of those Islands.

Pilotage, the Office of a Pilot or Steers-man of a Ship.

Pilula, (*Lat.*) a little Ball, or round Knop; also a Pill made by an Apothecary.

Pilum, (among the Ancients) any Shaft of Wood arm'd with Iron, a Javelin or Dart; also a Pestle to pound with in a Mortar.

Pimp, a Procurer of, or an Attendant upon Whores; a Setter.

To **Pimp**, to play the Pimp.

Pimpernel, an Herb moderately hot and dry; good against the Plague, Consumption, spitting of corrupt Matter, &c.

Pimpompot, a kind of Antick Dance, in which three Persons hit one another on the Breach, with one of their Feet.

Pin-wheel (of a Clock) See *Striking-Wheel*.

To **Pinch**, to nip hard with the ends of the Fingers; to wring as Shoes do; to reduce to extremity, to nip or taunt.

Pinched in, (Sea-Term) See *Horsed in*.

Pindarick, as *A Pindarick Ode*, i. e. a Copy of Verses after the manner of the Poet *Pindar*, whose Strains are lofty and almost inimitable.

Pineal's Glandula. See *Conarium*.

Pinfold, a Place to pen up Cattel in.

Pingle. See *Picle*.

Pinguedo, the Fat of Living Creatures. See *Adeps*.

Pinion, the Wing of a Fowl: Also the lesser Wheel of a Clock or Watch; which plays in the Teeth of another.

Pinion of Report, that Pinion of a Watch which is commonly fix'd on the Arbor of the great Wheel, and in old Watches us'd to have but four Leaves, or Teeth. Its use is to drive the Dial-wheel, and carry about the Hand.

To **Pinion one**, to bind his Arms fast.

Pinpinich, a milky Juice drawn out of certain Trees in *India*, somewhat thick and clammy; being a strong Purge for Choler.

Pink, a well known sweet-smelling Flower; also a sort of little swift sailing Ship; also a kind of yellow Colour us'd in Painting.

To **Pink**, to wink with the Eye; also to cut Silk, Taffety, Cloth, &c. with variety of Figures.

Pinna, (*Lat.*) a Shell-fish which some call a Naker; also the Fins of a Fish, or the Feathers of a Birds Wing; also a Battlement in a Wall, or Fortification.

Pinna Auris, (in *Anat.*) the upper and broader part of the Ear, call'd the *Wing*.

Pinna Nasi, the Sides of the Nose.

Pinnace, a kind of small Sea-Vessel.

Pinnacle, the Battlement, or highest Top of a great Building or Spire; thence also figuratively taken for the Height of Glory.

Ad Pinnas Biberet, (*Lat.*) an old Custom of Drinking brought in by the *Danes*, which was to fix a Pin on the Side of a Wassel-bowl or wooden Cup, and so to drink exactly to the Pin, as it is now done in a seal'd Glass.

Pinnata Folia, (among Herbalists) such Leaves of Plants, as are deeply indented or jagged, so that their Parts resemble Feathers.

Pinne, (in *Falconry*) a Disease in the Foot of an Hawk, occasion'd by a waterish Humour.

Pinner, a Maker of Pins for Womens Cloths; also a kind of Coif, or Dress for their Heads.

Pinnion. See *Pinion*.

Pinnock, a sort of Bird.

Pinnophylax, (*Gr.*) a little Shell-fish like a Shrimp, which waits on the Naker-fish, and gets a Share of her Prey.

Pinson or Pump, a sort of Shoe without Heels.

Pint, an *English* Measure for Liquors, two of which make a Quart.

Pintadoe, an *American* Pheasant, adorn'd with that Variety of Colours, as if they were most artificially painted.

Pintel or Pintle, (in *Gunnery*) an Iron-pin that serves to keep the Gun from recoiling; also a Man's Yard.

Pintles or Gudgeons, (in *Sea-Affairs*) certain Iron-hooks, four, five, and sometimes six in Number, by which the Ship's Rudder is fasten'd to the Stern-posts.

Pintles, the Sights of the Mathematical Instrument call'd an *Astrolabe*.

Pinus, (*Lat.*) the Pine-tree.

Pioneers, (in the Art of War) such Labourers as are employ'd for the Service of an Army, to level the Ways, cast up Trenches, make Approaches in Sieges, undermine Forts, &c.

Piony or Peony, a Plant that bears a very fair red Flower.

Pious, (*Lat.*) godly, devout, religious.

Pip, a white thin Scale under the Tip of the Tongue, a Disease in Poultry; also any Spot or Mark upon Cards.

Pipe, a Reed, a Device to take Tobacco in, a Conduit or Channel; a sort of Musical Instrument: Also a Measure of Wine or Oil containing 126 Gallons, or half a Tun: Also a Roll in the Exchequer Court, otherwise call'd *The Great Roll*.

Clerk of the Pipe, an Officer of the Exchequer, who having all Accounts and Debts due to the King, drawn out of the Remembrancer's Office, charges them down in the great Roll, which is made up like a Pipe: He also writes Summons to the Sheriffs, to levy the said Debts upon the Goods and Chattels of the Debtors; and has the engrossing of all Leases of the King's Land.

Pipe-Office, an Office or Court in the King's Treasury, where the Clerk of the Pipe sits as President.

Pipe-Tree, a certain Tree bearing two sorts of Flowers, the White and the Blew; which last is also call'd *Lilach*.

Piper, (*Gr.*) Pepper, a Spice that grows in most of the Provinces of *India*.

Piperitis, Pepper-wort, *Spanish* Pepper, *Dittander*, or Cock-weed; an Herb which cures the Hip-gout, and is commended for a Leprosy.

Pippin, an excellent kind of Apple.

Piquant, (*Fr.*) sharp, biting, nipping, keen.

Pique, Peck, Spleen, Grudge, Distaste.

Piquet or Picket, a certain Game at Cards, perhaps so call'd from *Pique*, as it were a small Contest or Scuffle.

Piracy, (*Gr.*) the Trade or Practice of a Pirate.

Pirate, one that maintains himself by Pillage and robbing at Sea; a Rover: In former times the Word was taken in a good Sense, for a Person to whose Care the Mole or Peer of a Haven was committed, and sometimes for a Sea-Soldier.

Piratical, belonging to a Pirate.

Pirus, (*Lat.*) a Pear-tree.

Piscary, a Place where Fish is kept or sold, a Fish-market: In Common Law, a Liberty of fishing in another Man's Waters.

Piscatrix, a kind of Sea Frog-fish.

Pisces, one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack, and the last in order of reckoning; which is so call'd from its supposed Figure resembling two Fishes, and makes up a Constellation of 35 Stars.

Piscinarius, one that keeps Fish or Fish-ponds; in old Records, a Fish-monger.

Piscis Meridianus, (*i. e.* the Southern Fish) a Constellation in the South part of the Heavens, which contains Twelve Stars.

Pissasphaltus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Mineral consisting of Pitch, and the Slime call'd *Bitumen* imbody'd together: Also a Mixture of Pitch and Brimstone, good to cure the Scab in Sheep.

Pisselæon, an Oil made of Pitch, or of the Resin of the Cedar-tree.

Pissoceros, the Pitch-wax made by Bees in their Hives; or any Composition of Wax and Pitch.

Pissachoe or Pissach-Put, a kind of small Nut growing in *Egypt* and *Syria*: These Nuts have a fine Spicy Smell, and are very nourishing and grateful to the Stomach.

Pistol, a small and light sort of Fire-arms, to be discharged with one Hand.

Pittole, a *Spanish* Piece of Gold worth Seventeen Shillings Sterling: The *French* Pittole, or *Louis d'Or*, is also settled at the same Value.

Pitolochia or Polyrhizon, a kind of Astrologer or Hart-wort, that sends forth many weak slender Stalks, which creep upon the Ground.

Pistrix, (*Lat.*) a Mill or Grinding-house; also a sort of spouting Whale-fish.

Pisum, Pease, a sort of Pulse.

Pit, a deep Hole, particularly such a one in which the *Scots* use to drown Women found guilty of Theft.

Pit-fall, a kind of Gin or Trap to catch Birds.

To Pitch, to do over with Pitch or Tar; as *To Pitch or Pay a Ship*; also to fix or set down, to fall over or upon.

Among *Mariners*, when a Ship falls too much with her Head into the Sea, or beats against it, so as to indanger her Top-masts, the usual Phrase is, *That she will pitch her Masts by the Board*. When a Mast is put or let down into the Step, they say, *The Mast is pitched*: And when the Mast being in the Step, seems to be plac'd too near the Stern, 'tis said, *That Mast is pitched too far aft, and so on the contrary*.

Pitching-Wence, a Duty paid for pitching, or setting down every Sack of Corn or Pack of Merchandizes, in a Fair or Market.

Pitheus, Pitthias, or Pitthites, (*Gr.*) a kind of Comet, or Blazing-star, resembling the Shape of a Tub: These are of several sorts, *viz.* some of an Oval Figure, others like a Tun or Barrel set upright, and some like one leaning on one Side, or cut short off, &c.

Pithy, full of Pith or Marrow, substantial, full of good Matter.

Pitiful, inclined to Pity, compassionate, tender-hearted; also that deserves to be pitied, woful, sad; also sorry, wretched, despicable.

Pitiless, not to be mov'd with Pity, unmerciful, cruel.

Pittacium, (*Gr.*) a Tablet dawb'd over with Pitch to engrave upon; a Scroll with some Inscription upon it; a Roll or Lift. Also a Piece of Cloth anointed over with Salve to be laid on a Wound, or apply'd to the Head, &c. to ease Pain.

Pittance, (*Fr.*) properly a small Portion of Victuals allow'd to Monks, or others, for a Meal; thot Commons, a small part of any thing.

Pittantia. See *Pietancia*

Pitthanneto, a large and stately Bird in some Parts of *America* and elsewhere, being a kind of Eagle white-mailed, and having a Head as big as a Child's Head of a Year old, with two or three purple Feathers in it, as big as a Swan's, and transparent Quills: This Bird aries in the Woods, preys only on Fawns and Jackals, and is seldom seen, but whenever it comes forth all other Birds skulk and disappear.

Pituita, (*Lat.*) Phlegm, or Rheum, Snivel, Snout.

Pituitaria, an Herb call'd *Staves-acre*, that dries up Rheum.

Pituitaria Glandula. See *Glandula Pituitaria*.

Pituitous, Phlegmatick, full of Phlegm or Watery Humours.

Pity, Compassion, Concern.

Pityis, (*Gr.*) the Kernel of a Pine-apple.

Pityluta, a kind of Exercise, when one goes salt on his Toes, moving his Arms forward and backward.

Pityrotampa, a Worm breeding in the Pine-tree, the biting of which is venomous.

Pityriasis, the falling of Dandriff or Scurf from the Head.

Pityriodes, a kind of Settlement in Urine like Bran.

Pityron, Bran, Gurgeons, the refuse of Ground Wheat; also Scurf or Dandriff.

Pityrs, the Pine-tree.

Pityria, a sort of Spurge; an Herb.

Pix, (*Lat.*) Pitch. *Pix fossilis*, Stone-pitch, especially found in the Island of *Barbados*, and useful for the paying of Ships, &c.

Placabilis, (*Lat.*) placable Temper, Easiness, to be pacify'd or appeas'd.

Placabile, easy to be pleas'd, soon appeas'd, mild, gentle.

Placaert or **Placaet**, (*Dutch.*) a Proclamation or Ordinance, by the States of *Holland*.

Placard, (among the *French*) a Table wherein Laws, Orders, &c. are posted or hung up: Also a Libel or abusive Writing, posted up or dispersed abroad: In our Common-Law, a particular License, by which a Man is allow'd to shoot in a Gun, or to use unlawful Games, &c.

Place, Space or Room, in which a Person or Thing is, or may be; Employment, Office or Dignity; a Passage of Scripture: In *Philosophy*, Place is said to be either *Absolute* or *Relative*, the former being that Space which any Natural Body takes up or fills; but the latter is the apparent, secondary or sensible Position of such a Body, with respect to other contiguous or adjoining Bodies. See *Locus Primarius & Relativus*.

Place, is also sometimes taken for that Infinite Space, which is possess'd by, and comprehended within the Material World.

Geometrick Place, is a certain Bound, Com-

pass or Extent, in which any Point may serve for the Solution of a Local or Indetermined Problem. See *Local Problem*.

Plane Place, is when the Point resolving the Problem is in the Circumference of a Circle; and then it is also termed by Geometers, *Locus ad Circulum*.

Simple Place, is when the Point that resolves any Problem, is in a Right-Line; whence 'tis otherwise call'd *Locus ad Lineam rectam*.

Solid Place, is when the Point is in one of the Conick Sections: And *Surfsolid Place*, is when the Point is in the Circumference of a Curve of an higher Gender than the Conick Sections.

Place of the Sun or Planet, (in *Astron.*) is the Sign and Degree of the Zodiack, which the Planet is in: Or it is that Degree of the Ecliptick reckon'd from the beginning of *Aries*, which is cut by the Planet's Circle of Longitude: Whence it is often call'd, *The Longitude of the Sun, Planet or Star*. See *Locus Apparent*, and *True Place of a Planet or Star*.

In *Fortification*, **Place** is generally taken for the Body of a Fortress or strong Hold: A *Regular Place*, is a Place whose Angles and Sides are every where equal; and an *Irregular Place*, is one, the Angles and Sides of which are unequal.

Place of Arms, (in a general Sense) a strong City or Town, chosen for the chief Magazine of an Army.

Place of Arms of an Attack or Trench, a Post near it, shelter'd by a Breast-work or Shoulder-work, for Horse and Foot to be at their Arms, to make good the Trenches against the Sallies of the Enemy.

Place of Arms of a Camp, a large Piece of Ground, at the Head of the Camp, to draw out the Army in Order of Battel.

Place of Arms of a Troop of Horse, or Company of Foot in the Camp, is that Spot of Ground on which the Company draws out.

Place of Arms in a Garrison, a large open Spot of Ground in the middle of the City or Town, where the great Streets meet, or else between the Ramparts and the Houses, for the Garrison to rendezvous in, as Occasion may require.

Place of Arms Particular, a Place near every Bastion, whence the Soldiers sent from the Grand Place, to the Quarters assign'd them, relieve those that are either upon the Guard or in Fight.

Place of Arms without, a Place allow'd to the *Coverd-Way*, for the planting of Cannon, to force those that advance in their Approaches, to retire.

Place of Units, (in *Arithm.*) See *Unit*.

To Place, to put, lay or seat.

Placenta, (*Lat.*) a Cake, a Cheese-cake.

Placenta Uterina, (in *Anat.*) a Part which in Colour and Substance somewhat resembles the Liver; whence by some it is call'd *Hepar Uterinum*: Its Flesh is soft and full of Glandules or Kernels, having many Fibres and small Vessels: It serves to convey Nourishment to the Child in the Womb, and is taken out after the Birth.

Placitare, to please much or often: In a Law-sense, to plead Causes.

Placitator, a Pleader.

Placitum, a Sentence of the Court, an Opinion, an Ordinance or Decree; a Maxim or Principle in any Art: In our Common-Law, *Placita* signifies Pleas or Pleadings; it was also sometimes taken for Penalties or Fines.

Placket, the fore-part of a Woman's Petticoat or Shift; also a piece of Armour that covers the Breast-plate.

Plaid, a kind of Mantle which the *Highlanders* in *Scotland* wear about their Shoulders; also a sort of *Scotch* or *Irish* Suit.

Pladroma or **Pladacosis**, (*Gr.*) excessive Moisture, or Weakness proceeding thence; also a little soft Swelling which grows under the Eye-lids.

Plaga, (*Lat.*) a Country, or Coast; a Part, or Quarter of the World; also a Wound, Blow, or Stripe. See *Itin Orbis*.

Plager, See *Pledget*.

Plagiarian, as *The Plagiarian Law*; a Law made against Plagiaries.

Plagiarism, the Practice of a Plagiary.

Plagiarist, one that steals other Mens Children, or Servants, to sell them in a Foreign Country; a Man-stealer, or Kidnapper; also a Book-thief, one that sets up for an Author by filching or copying other Men's Works.

Plague, a Disease. See *Pestilence*: Also Punishment, Judgment, Scourge; also a plaguy, or troublesome Fellow.

To **Plague**, to vex, or teaz.

Plaidours. See *Counters*.

Plain, (*Lat.*) even, smooth, flat, not having any Ornament; manifest, clear, downright, sincere, honest.

Plain Chart, a Chart, or Plat that Seamen sail by, whose Degrees of Longitude and Latitude are made of the same length.

Plain Coats of Arms, (in *Heraldry*) are such as have no Rebatelements.

Plain Descant. See *Descant*.

Plain Sailing, the Method of sailing by the Plain Chart; or the Art of finding all the Varieties of the Ship's Motion on a Plain; where all the Meridians are made Parallel, and the Parallels at Right-angles with the Meridians.

Plain Stale, a thin Ruler either of Wood, or Brass, about a Foot in length, on which a Line of Chords, Sines, Tangents, Secants, Leagues, Rhumbs, &c. is mark'd out with its several Degrees, for the better keeping an Account of the Ship's Way.

Plain Table, an Instrument commonly made of Walnut-tree 14 Inches long, and about 11 Inches broad, with a Frame large enough to strain a Sheet of Paper; a Box, Needle and Card, a three legg'd Staff, an Index, &c. fitted for the Surveying or Measuring of Land.

Plain Triangle. See *Triangle*.

A **Plain**, a flat Country, a plain Field.

A **Plain** or **Plane**, a Term in *Mathematicks*. See *Plane*.

Plaint, (*Fr.*) Complaint, Lamentation: In Common-Law, it is the exhibiting, or propounding of any Action Personal or Real in Writing.

Plaintiff, one that complains, or sues in an Assize, or in any Personal Action; as in an Action of Debt, Trespass, Detinue, &c.

Plan, a Draught, Model, or Groundsplot; a Design, Ground-work, or Project of any piece of Work.

Planete, (in *Architect.*) the under part of the Roof of the *Corona*, or Drip, which is the upper part of the Cornice.

Blanchet, (*Fr.*) a Plank, or Board.

Planthia, (in old *Latin* Records) a Plank of Wood.

Planthng, (in *Carpenters* Work) a laying the Floors of a Building.

Plane, a Joyner's Tool, to smooth Boards with: In *Geometry*, a *Plane*, or *Plain Surface* is that all the Parts of which lie even between its Extremities, or bounding Lines, and it is the shortest Extension from one Line to another; as a right Line is the shortest Extension from one Point to another.

Plane of a Dial, is the Surface upon which any Dial is supposed to be drawn.

Plane or Plan, (in *Fortification*) a Draught representing a Work as it would appear on the plain

Field; were it cut off level with the Ground, so as to shew the length of its Lines, the Angles and Distances between them; the Breadth and Thickness of the Moats, Ramparts, Breast-works, &c. See *Isb-nography*.

Plane of Gravitation or **Gravity**, (in any weighty Body) is a Plane imagined to pass thro' the Center of Gravity of that Body.

Plane of the Horizon, (in *Opticks*) is that which passes thro' the Horizon, and is perpendicular to the Plane of the two Optical Axes.

Plane of Reflection, (in *Catoptricks*) is that which passes thro' the Place of Reflection, and is always perpendicular to the Plane of the Glass, or Reflecting Body.

Plane of Refraction, is a Surface drawn thro' the Ray and Axis of Incidence.

Geometrical Plane, (in *Perspective*) a plain Surface parallel to the Horizon plac'd lower than the Eye, in which the visible Objects are imagin'd without any Alteration, except that they are sometimes reduc'd from a greater to a lesser Size.

Horizontal Plane, a Plane that is likewise parallel to the Horizon, and passes thro' the Eye, or is suppos'd to have the Eye fix'd in it.

Vertical Plane, (in *Opticks* and *Perspective*) is a plain Surface which passes along the Principal Ray, and consequently thro' the Eye, being perpendicular to the Geometrical Plane.

Plane Number, (in *Arithm.*) that which arises from the Multiplication of two Numbers one into another; thus 12 is a plane Number, because it may be produc'd by the Multiplication of 4 by 3.

Plane Problem, (in *Mathem.*) such an one as cannot be solved Geometrically, but by the Intersection, or cutting either of a right Line and a Circle, or of the Circumferences of two Circles.

To **Plane**, to make smooth with a Joyner's Plane: Also to fly, or hover as a Bird does without moving its Wings.

Plane-tree, a tall sort of Tree with long Roots.

Planet, (*Gr.*) a Wandering Star, of which there are seven that take their Names from the chief Heathen Deities, viz. *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Sol*, or the Sun, *Venus*, *Mercury* and *Luna*, or the Moon; but in the *Copernican* System, the Earth is reckon'd among the Primary Planets, because 'tis suppos'd to move about the Sun. These Planets are so call'd, in regard they are not always in the same Position one to another as the fixed Stars are, but wander in the Zodiack by their proper Motions.

Planetary, belonging to one or more Planets.

Planetica Arthritis, the wandering Gout.

Planifolious Flowers, (among *Herbalists*) such as are made up of plain Leaves set together in circular Rows round the Center, whose Face is usually notched, uneven and jagged; as *Hieracia*, or Hawk-weed, *Sonchi*, &c.

Planimetry, a Science which teaches to measure all sorts of Surfaces and plain Figures, in order to know their Content.

To **Planish**, as *To Planish a Dish*, i. e. to plane it as Silver-Smiths and Pewterers do.

Planisphere, a plain or flat Projection of the Sphere; the Circles of the Sphere drawn *in plano*, or on a plane Surface: Such are the general Maps either of Heaven or Earth, Astrolabes and other Instruments of the like Nature.

Plank, a piece of Timber saw'd broad, and to a convenient thickness for Carpenters or Joyners Work.

Planometria. See *Planimetry*.

Plant, (*Lat.*) an Herb, a young Tree to set; figuratively a young Man or Maid.

Imperfect Plants, (among *Herbalists*) are such as either really want both Flower and Seed, or else seem

seem to do so, in regard that no Seed or Flower has yet been discovered to belong to them; as Coral, Sponges, Sea-weed, Mushrooms, Mosses, &c.

To Plant, to set Trees, or Herbs; to People a Country; to level, or turn a great Gun.

Plant-Animal. See *Zoophyte*.

Plants, (*Lat.*) a Plant of an Herb, or Tree; also the Foot with the Toes, the Sole of the Foot.

Plantago, Plantain, an Herb of a cooling and drying Quality, good for Wounds and Ulcers, spitting of Blood, Fluxes of the Belly, &c.

Plantagenet, a Sirname of *Jeffry Count of Anjou*, Father of our King *Henry II.* from whom descended a long Race of Kings of *England*, viz. from the said King *Henry* to *Richard III.* The Name was taken from a Broom-stalk in old *French*, call'd *Planc de Genete*, which Count *Jeffry* wore in his Hat during a Pilgrimage he undertook.

Plantal, causing to sprout forth, or grow; as *The Plantal Faculties of the Soul*.

Plantar, belonging to the Sole of the Foot; as *The Plantar Arteries and Muscles*.

Plantaris, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, so nam'd from its Tendon stretched out in the Sole of the Foot, as that of *Palmaris* is in the Palm of the Hand: It arises from the back part of the outermost Knob of the lower Appendage of the thigh-bone, and is inserted on both sides the first Interspace of each lesser Toe.

Plantation, a planting, or setting; a Company of People sent from one Country to settle in another: Also a Spot of Ground in *America* for the planting of Tobacco, Sugar-canes, &c.

Planter, one that plants, or sets; also a Master, or Owner of a Plantation in the *West-Indies*.

Plantula Seminalis, (among *Herbalists*) is the little Herb that lies as it were an *Embryo*, in miniature in every Seed.

Plash, a Place full of standing Water, a Puddle. To Plash, to dash with Water: In *Husbandry*, to bend, or spread the Boughs of a Tree.

Plasin, (*Gr.*) a Mould for the casting of Metal, or such like running Matter as will harden again.

Plastick, the Art of making the Figure of any thing, especially out of Earth, Mortar, &c.

Plastick Virtue, that Faculty which can form or fashion any kind of thing: An old Phrase and a sure Refuge of Ignorance among the Ancients; for whatever they could not explain, they commonly call'd a *Plastick Virtue*.

Plastron, a Fencing-Master's quilted Breast-Leather, which serves for his Scholars to push at.

Plat, as *The Plat Veins of a Horse*, i. e. certain Veins on each Shoulder, where a Horse is usually bled.

Plat-band, (in *Architect.*) a square Mould which is set at the end of the Architrave of the *Doric* Order, and passes immediately under the *Triglyphs*: It is also the *Fascia* of the *Chambranes*, and the same Name is given to several other Members that have no Ornaments, only a certain Breadth, without much Projection, or jutting out.

Plat Bastion. See *Bastion*.

Plat-fond, (*Fr.*) a Ceiling, especially the flooring above a Portico, or Porch.

Plate, Vessels made of Gold, or Silver, &c. a flat piece of Metal: In old Statutes, a Hoy, or Sea-Vessel: In *Heraldry*, Plates signify the Figure of Balls, or Bullets, when they are Argent, or of a white Colour.

To Plate, to cover with a thin Plate of Gold, or Silver; as *To Plate Brass-Money*; also to bring any Metal into Plates, or thin Pieces.

Platen or Platine, the Plate of a Printer's Press.

Platfozm (in *Architect.*) a row of Beams that

bear up the Timber-work of a Roof; and lie on the top of the Wall; Also a smooth and open Walk on the top of a Building, from whence a fair Prospect may be taken of the Gardens, or Fields lying near it; a flat Roof that is not arched.

In *Fortification*, Platfozm is a Place made level on the Rampart, for the planting of a Battery of Cannon: Also the whole Work raised on a receding Angle. See *Battery*.

Platfozm or Dylope, (in a Man of War) is a Place on the lower Deck of such a Ship behind the Main Mast, and round about the Main Capstan, where, in the time of Service, Provision is made to take Care of the Wounded Men.

Platrick Aspect, (in *Astrol.*) a Ray cast from one Planet to the Body of another, not exactly, but only within the Orb of its Light, so that this Aspect takes up more room than the Partile, which is confin'd to the same Degree. See *Partile Aspect*.

Plato, an excellent Philosopher, and chief of the *Academicks*, who was at first call'd *Aristocles*, and surnam'd *Plato*, from his great Fore-head and broad Shoulders: He was the most famous of all *Socrates's* Disciples, and styl'd the *Divine*. To improve his Knowledge, he travell'd into *Italy* and *Egypt*, and is thought to have read the Books of *Moses*.

Platonick, belonging to *Plato*, or his Tenets.

Platonick Bodies, (in *Geom.*) the same with *Regular Bodies*: Which See.

Platonick Year, the space of 36000 Years.

Platts, (in *Sea-Affairs*) flat Ropes made of weaved Rope-yarn, to keep the Cable in the Hawse from galling; they are likewise us'd in Anchor-hooks to save the Pendant of the Fore-sheer from galling against the Anchor. *Platts* are also a sort of Brass-Compasses made use of by Seamen on Charts and Maps.

Platycocciasis, (*Gr.*) a Disease in the Eye, when the Sight or Apple is broken and spread, so that it cannot be cured.

Platycyphon, a kind of Spurge with broad Leaves.

Platysma, (in *Surgery*) a broad Linnen-cloth to be put upon Sores.

Platysma Myodes. See *Myodes Platysma*.

† A *Plaudite*, (*Lat.*) a clapping of Hands, in token of Approbation of any Action, &c. properly of a Stage-Play.

Plausible, that seems to deserve Applause, or a favourable Reception; seemingly fair and lawful, colourable.

Plea, Excuse: In a Law-sense, it is that which either Party alledges for himself in Court.

Foreign Plea, that whereby Matter is produc'd in any Court which may be try'd in another.

Pleas of the Crown, all Suits in the King's Name for Offences committed against his Crown and Dignity, or his Crown and Peace; as Treasons, Felonies, Misprisions of either and Mayhem. Pleas of the Crown of *Scotland* are such as relate to Robbery, Rape, Murder, and wilful Fire.

Common Pleas, those that are held between Common Persons, yet according to the general Definition they must comprehend all others, tho' the King be a Party.

The Court of Common Pleas, a Court kept for the hearing and determining of those Causes, by certain Judges belonging to that Court. See *Common*.

Clerk of the Pleas, an Officer in the *Exchequer*, in whose Office, the Officers of that Court ought to sue, or be sued upon any Action.

To Plead, to put in a Plea, or defend one's self at Law; to alledge; to pretend.

Pleadings, (in a Law-sense) are all the Sayings of the Parties, after the Count or Declaration, viz. whatever is contain'd in the Bar, Replication and Rejoinder.

Pleasant, delightful, agreeable, merry, witty.

To **Pleaze**, to consent or satisfy, to be complaisant to, or to humour; to be pleas'd, or be willing.

Pleasurable, pleasant or agreeable.

Pleasure, Content, Joy, Delight, Diversion; also good Turn, Kindness, Service, Will.

To **Pleasure**, to do one a Pleasure, to give Content, to oblige, to humour.

Plebania or **Plebanitas Ecclesia**, (in old Latin Records) a Mother-Church, which has one or more subordinate Chappels.

Plebanus, a Rural Dean, so call'd because the Deaneries were commonly united to the *Plebania*, or chief Mother-Churches within a particular District.

Plebeian, one of the Commonalty, a mean Person.

Plebiscitum, (among the Romans) was a Statute or Law made by consent of the People, without the Senate; an Order of the Commons.

Pledge, Pawn, Surety, Bail, Proof.

To **Pledge**, to leave for a Pledge, to pawn.

To **Pledge one**, to be Surety, or engage that he shall receive no Harm whilst he is drinking; an ancient Custom said to be first occasion'd by the Outragiousness of the Danes heretofore in England, who often us'd to stab the Natives as they were drinking.

Pledges, (in Common-Law) are Sureties either Real or Personal, which the Plaintiff finds to procure his Suit.

Pledgery or **Pledgery**, Suretyship, an Undertaking or Answering for.

Pledget or **Plegget**, a kind of flat Tent for a Wound; also a piece of Rag folded up, which the Surgeon applies after letting Blood.

Plegis *Schulerandis*, (Lat.) a Writ that lies for a Surety, against one for whom he is Surety, if he neglect to pay the Money at the Day appointed.

Pleides, (Gr.) the Seven Stars which are near together towards the eighteenth Degree of the Sign *Taurus*.

Plenary, (Lat.) a Term us'd in Common-Law, when a Benefice is supply'd, being directly contrary to *Vacation*, which signifies its being void.

Plenary, (Lat.) full, entire and perfect; as *A Plenary Indulgence*.

Plenilunium, the full Moon.

Plenipotency, (Lat.) full Power.

Plenipotential, belonging to a Plenipotentiary.

Plenipotentiary, an Ambassador or Commissioner, that receives full Power and Authority from a Prince or State, to treat with others to whom he is sent, and conclude upon all Points contain'd in his Commission.

Plenist, a Philosopher that admits of no *Vacuum*.

Plenitude, Fulness; as *A Plenitude of Grace*. In the Art of *Physick*, the same as *Plethora*; which See.

Plenteous or **Plentiful**, abundant, fruitful, great.

Plenty, Abundance, great Store.

Pleonasmus, (Gr. in Grammar) the adding of a Letter or Syllable, either to the beginning of a Word, which is call'd *Prothesis*, or in the middle, termed *Epanthesis*; or to the end, named *Paragoge*. In Rhetorick, *Pleonasmus* is a Figure wherein some superfluous Words are added to express the Earnestness of the Speaker, and a greater Certainty in the Matter; as *I am it with these Eyes*.

Plesance, (old Word) Pleasure or Delight.

Plethora or **Plethory**, (Gr.) a Fulness, or too

great abounding of the Humours, especially of the Blood.

Plethorick, troubled with a Plethory, full of Humours, purfy.

Plethron, a Greek Measure, containing a sixth Part of a Furlong, or 100 Foot.

Plevis, (Fr. in Common-Law) a Warrant, or Assurance.

Pleura, (Gr. in Anat.) the Membrane, or Skin which covers the In-side of the Chest, sticking to the Ribs.

Pleuritis, the Pleurisy, an Inflammation of that Membrane, and of the Muscles lying between the Ribs, attended with a continual Fever, Stitches in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, and sometimes Spitting of Blood.

Pleuritis Potha, a Bastard Pleurisy, whose Symptoms are not so violent, and which in some Respects differs from the former.

Pleuron, a Side or Rib.

Pleurorhyncha, a Disease of the Side, when the Patient cannot fetch his Breath unless he sits upright.

Plexus, (Lat.) a weaving or plating together.

Plexus Choroides, (in Anat.) an admirable Contexture, or weaving together of small Arteries in the Brain like a Net.

Plexus Nervosus, is when two or three Nerves meet together and jut out.

Plexus Reticularis, the same as *Plexus Choroides*.

Pliable or **Pliant**, that bends easily, supple, yielding, easy to be perswaded, ready to obey.

Plita, (Lat.) a Pleat, Fold or Wrinkle: Also a Disease rise among the *Polanders*, which causes their Hair to cling together like a Cow's Tail; besides that they are crooked-back'd, have their loose Joints, breed Lice, and are troubled with other Symptoms.

Plight, State and Condition of the Body; as *To be in good Plight or Case*. In a Law-sense, it is sometimes taken for an Estate, with the habit and Quality of the Land.

To **Plight**, to engage or promise solemnly; as *To plight one's Faith and Troth*.

Plinth or **Plinthis**, (Gr.) a Brick or square Tile: In *Architecture*, *Plinth* is a flat square Member, otherwise call'd the *Slipper*, which serves for the Foundation of the Base or Foot of a Pillar: The *Abacus*, or upper part of the *Tuscan* Pillar, is likewise termed a *Plinth* by *Vitruvius*, and the Word is still us'd for a like Member about the Chapter of a Pillar, but then 'tis always call'd *The Plinth of the Capital*. The same Name is also sometimes given to a thick Wall, in which there are two or three Rows of Bricks plac'd in Form of a Plat-band.

Plitobolinda, Rassing, a kind of Game at Dice, wherein he that throws most takes up all.

Plitotochia, a sort of wild Mallow, an Herb.

Plita Terra, (in old Latin Deeds) a Plight or Bightel, a small Portion or Spot of Ground.

Plite, an ancient Measure, such as our Yard or Ell; as *A Plight of Lawn*, An. 3. Ed. 4.

Plitatus *Alis*, (Gr.) a Shrub that grows in the Sea like Coral.

Plite, a binding, tying or winding about: Also a Rhetorical Figure, in which a Word is so repeated by way of *Emphasis*, that it not only expresses the thing signify'd, but also the Quality of it; as *In that great Victory, Caesar was Caesar*; i. e. a mighty Conquerour.

To **Plite**, to labour earnestly in a Business, to have one's Head full of it.

Plitatus, a kind of coarse Woollen Cloth mention'd in some Statutes.

Plot, a Design, Device or Contrivance; a Spot of Ground; also the same with a Sea-chart.

To **Prick a Plot**, (among Sailors) is to note down the Traverse of the Ship's Way, and after due Observation, to make a small Prick in the Plot or Chart in that Latitude and Longitude, where the Ship is suppos'd to be at that time.

Plotton, (in the Art of War) a small square Body of Musketeers, such as is usually drawn out of a Battalion of Foot, when they form the Hollow Square to strengthen the Angles: The Term is corruptly taken from the French Word *Peloton*, i. e. a Clew or Bottom of Thread: Also such a Knot of Men.

Plover, a Bird of a brown Colour spotted with Yellow, about the Bigness of a Pigeon, much coveted by those that love Dainties.

Plough or **Plow**, a well known Engine to till the Ground with: In the Western Parts of England, it is also taken for a Team of Horse or Oxen: Also a Mathematical Instrument made of Box or Pear-tree, and us'd by Seamen, to take the Height of the Sun or Stars, in order to find the Latitude.

Plough-Alms, a Penny which every Plough-Land anciently paid to the Church.

Plough-Land, the same with a Hide of Land. See *Hide*.

Plough-man's Spikenard, a sort of Herb.

Plough-Monday, the next Monday after *Twelfth Day*, when our North-Country Plough-men draw a Plough from Door to Door, and beg Plough-money to drink: In other Parts, if the Ploughman after that Day's Work, come with his Goad or Whip to the Kitchen-hatch, and cry *Cock in the Pot*, before the Maid says, *Cock on the Dung-hill*, he gains a Cock for *Shrove-Tuesday*.

Pluck, the Entrails of a Calf or Sheep, which are usually fold together.

Plug, a great wooden Peg, to stop the bottom of a Cittern or Cask.

Plumaceoli, (*Lat.*) Bolster's us'd by Surgeons, the same as *Splenia*.

Plumage, the Feathers of a Bird, or a Bunch of Feathers: In *Falconry*, it is taken for the Feathers under a Hawk's Wing.

Plumb-Line, **Plumb-Rule**, or **Plummet**, an Instrument us'd by Carpenters, Maçons, Bricklayers and others, to find whether a Pillar, Wall, &c. stand upright.

Plumbagine, Lead naturally mingled with Silver: *Artificial Plumbagine* is pure Lead turn'd almost into Ashes by the Vehemency of Fire.

Plumbago, (*Lat.*) Plumbagine; also the Herb Lead-wort or Arse-smart.

Plumbum, Lead, a sort of Metal.

Plumbum Album, (*i. e.* burnt Lead) a Chymical Composition made of two parts of Lead, and one part of Sulphur or Brimstone melted in a Crucible or Pot, and turn'd to a black Powder.

Plume, a Set of Ostridge-Feathers prepar'd for Ornament: In *Falconry*, the general Colour or Mixture of the Feathers of a Hawk, which shews her Constitution.

Among Herbalists, **Plume** is taken for that part of the Seed of a Plant, which in its Growth becomes the Trunk, being divided at its loose End into several Pieces closely bound together like a Bunch of Feathers: In Corn, it is that part which shoots out towards the smaller End of the Seed, and thence by some is call'd the *Acrospire*.

Plume-Album, a kind of Talk, a Mineral.

Plume-Striker, a Pick-thank or Flatterer, so call'd from pulling or brushing Feathers or Hairs off from other Mens Cloaths.

To **Plume**, to pick, or pluck the Feathers off.

Plumting, (in *Falconry*) is when a Hawk seizes a Fowl, and pulls the Feathers from its Body.

Plummer, one that deals, or works in Lead.

Plummet, a Plumb-line us'd by Carpenters, Maçons, &c. also an Instrument to sound the Depth of the Sea.

To **Plunder**, (*Dutch*) to rob, spoil, or take away by Violence; as Soldiers do in time of War.

Plunge, Trouble, Incumbrance; as *To put to a Plunge*, *To be in a great Plunge*.

To **Plunge**, to dip over Head and Ears.

Plungeon or **Disher**, a sort of Water-fowl.

Plunker-Colour, a kind of blew Colour.

Plural, belonging to many; as *The Plural Number*, a Term us'd in *Grammar*, when more than one Person or Thing is express'd. See *Singular Number*.

Plurality, greater Part, or greater Number; as *A Plurality of Votes, Opinions, Worlds, &c.*

Plurality of Benefices, is when a Parson has two, three, or more Spiritual Livings.

Pluries, the Name of a Writ that goes out in the third Place, after the Original Writ call'd *Capias*, and the *Sicut alias* have been issu'd without any Effect.

Plush, a kind of Silk-Manufacture.

Pluvial, a Priest's Vestment or Cope.

Pluvialis, (*Lat.*) the Plover, a Bird so call'd because it delights in Places wet with Showers of Rain and Marshes.

† **Pluviosus**, that abounds in, or causes Rain; rainy, showery.

To **Ply**, to give one's Mind to, or to be intent upon a thing; also to tend at a certain Place, in order to get a Fare, after the manner of Coach-men, Water-men and Porters.

Pneuma, (*Gr.*) a Puff or Blast of Wind, Breath, Spirit.

Pneumatistal or **Pneumatistick**, belonging to Wind, windy; it is more especially apply'd to such Engines as are mov'd or us'd by means of Air or Wind; as the Air-Pump, &c.

Pneumatocoele or **Hypocoele**, a windy Rupture, when the Skin of the *Scrotum* is stretch'd out with Wind; it is also call'd *Hernia Ventosa* in *Latin*.

Pneumatodes, a fetching the Breath short.

Pneumatophalus, a Swelling in the Navel, occasion'd by Wind.

Pneumatosis, the breeding of Animal Spirits, which is perform'd in the Barky Substance of the Brain.

Pneumon, the Lungs.

Onigalium, a Disease call'd the Night-mare.

Onigites, a sort of flat black Earth, the Taste of which is like that of *Vitriol*.

Onignus, strangling or choking.

To **Boach** or **Boche**, to boil Eggs: Also to destroy Game by unlawful means; as by laying Snares, Gins, &c.

Poods of Russia, a Weight containing 40 Pounds.

Pocard, a kind of Water-fowl.

Pock, a Scab of the Small-pox.

Pocket of Wool, the Quantity of half a Sack. See *Sack of Wool* and *Sarplar*.

Pockified or **Pocky**, that has got the French-Pox.

Pockwood-tree, an *Indian Tree*, the Wood of which is brought over in great Quantities, by reason of its great Virtue and Use in Physick, being of a dissolving and cleansing Quality.

Pocongs, a sort of Root peculiar to *Virginia* and *Mary-land*, of admirable Efficacy to assuage Swellings and Aches.

Pod, the Husk of any Pulse.

Podagra, (*Gr.*) the Gout in the Foot.

Podagra Lini, the Herb Dodder, or With-wind.

Podders, poor People employ'd to gather Pease, Pease-cod Gatherers.

Podesta

Podesta or **Podestate**, (*Ital.*) a kind of Magistrate that sees Justice done in several free Cities of Italy; as at *Venice, Genoa, &c.*

Podex, (*Lat.*) the Fundament, or Breach.

Poem, a piece of Poetry, a Composition in Verse, a Copy of Verses.

Poesy or **Poetry**, a Poet's Work, the Art of making Verses.

Poet, one that writes, or makes Verses.

Poetaster, a paltry Poet, a pitiful Rhimer.

Poetess, a female Poet, a Woman skill'd in Poetry.

Poetical or **Poetick**, belonging to Poetry, having the Air of Poety.

Poetical Rising and Setting of the Stars, is peculiar to the ancient Poets, who generally refer the Rising and Setting of the Stars to that of the Sun, and accordingly make three sorts of Poetical Rising and Setting; *viz.* *Astronichal* or *Acronyctal*, *Cosmical*, and *Heliacal*: Which See under those Articles.

Poetry. See *Poesy*.

Poge, a Cold in a Horse's Head.

Pogonias; (*Gr.*) a sort of Comet, or Blazing-Star with a Beard.

Poignant, (*Fr.*) sharp, tart, biting; Satyrical, cutting, keen, bitter.

Point, the sharp end of any thing, an Head or chief Matter, a Mark of Distinction; also a sort of Needle-work.

In *Geometry*, a **Point** is defin'd to be the beginning of Magnitude, and conceiv'd so small as to have no Parts; being the same in Quantity as an Unite in Number.

In *Navigulion*, **Point** is the 2d part of the Mariner's Compass, containing 11 Degrees, 15 Minutes; the half of which, *viz.* 5 Degr. 38 Min. is call'd a *Half-point*; and the half of this last, being 2 Degr. 49 Min. is termed a *Quarter-point*: So that sailing by the Compass, is sailing upon a Point.

The Sea-men also call the utmost End of any Cape, or Head-land, running out into the Sea, a *Point*; and when tis said, *Two Points are one in another*, the meaning is, they are just so in a right Line one against another, that the Innermost is hinder'd from being seen by the Outermost.

Point of Concourse, (*In Opticks*) is that Point where the visual Rays, inclining towards each other, and being insufficiently lengthen'd, meet together, are united in the middle, and cross the *Axis*: This Point is commonly call'd the *Focus*, and sometimes the *Point of Convergence*.

Point of Concurrence, (*In Perspective*) is the same as the *Principal Point*: Which See.

Point of Divergence. See *Virtual Focus*.

Point of Incidence, (*In Opticks*) is that Point on the Surface of a Glass or other Body, on which any Ray of Light falls.

Point of Inflection of a Curve. See *Inflection-Point*.

Point Principal, a Term in *Perspective*. See *Principal Point*.

Point Sensible, (according to Mr. *Lock*) is the least Particle of Matter, or space that can be discern'd, and which to the quickest Sight is about thirty Seconds of a Circle, whereof the Eye is the Center.

Point Champain, or **Point Champion Tenn**, (*In Heraldry*) is an Abatement of Honour, belonging to one that kills his Prisoner of War after Quarter demanded, and his Commander's Leave to give it.

Point Dexter parted Term, another Abatement due to a Braggadochio, that boasts of more than he did, or can do.

Point Plain Sanguine, an Abatement proper for a Liar that tells false Stories to his Sovereign.

Point in Point Sanguine, a Mark of Diminution which belongs to one that is lazy, or slothful in the Wars.

Point In, is when two Piles are born in a Coat of Arms, so as to have their Points meet together in any part of the Escutcheon.

Points, are also several Places in an Escutcheon that have different Names, according to the Diversity of their Situation, *viz.* the Dexter-Chief Point, the Middle-Chief, the Sinister-Chief, the Honour-Point, the Fesse-point, the Nombri-Point, the Dexter-Base, the Middle-Base, and the Sinister-Base: Which See in their proper Places.

Points of Station, (*In Astron.*) those Degrees of the Zodiac, in which a Planet seems to stand quite still, and not to move at all.

Point-Blank, (*In Gunnery*) is when the Piece being levell'd, the Shot, or Bullet goes directly forward, and does not move in a crooked Line, as Bombs and High rais'd Random-shots do. The Term is deriv'd from the *French Word Blanc*, *i. e.* a *White*, or Mark to shoot at: Whence it is commonly taken for directly, positively, or absolutely; as *He told me point-blank, he would take it.*

To **Point**, to make sharp at the end, to mark with Points and Stops, to shew with the Finger.

To **Point a Cannon**, to level it against a Place.

Pointing the Cable, (*In Sea-Language*) is when the Strands of a Cable about two Foot from the End, being untwisted to make *Sinnet*, are laid one over the other again, and made all fast together, with a piece of Marlin, or small Line; which is done to keep the Cable from travelling out, as also that none of it may be cut off and stole away.

Poiræ or **Pozæ**, (*Fr.*) an Herb call'd white-Beets.

To **Poise**, to weigh with the Hand, to put into an equal Ballance.

Possion, whatsoever is able to break and destroy the orderly Disposition of the Body and its Humours, or else to hinder the natural Course of the Spirits.

To **Possion**, to give Poison, to infect, to corrupt, to marr or spoil.

To **Poison a Piece**, a Term in *Gunnery*. See *To Cloy* and *to Nail*.

Postril, a Breast-plate, or an Horse's Breast-Leather.

Poitrel, a Tool, with the sharp end of which letters are engrav'd, and rubb'd but with the broad end.

Poke, a Bag. *Pokes* were also a sort of long-sleev'd Gowns, which Fashion grew so affected and extravagant, that the wearing of them was forbidden by *Philip Roperdon* Bishop of *Exeter*, *Ann Dom. 1410.*

Polaque, a kind of Vessel us'd on the Mediterranean Sea.

Polar, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Points call'd Poles.

Polar Circles, (*In Astron.*) two lesser Circles of the Sphere, which are parallel to the Equator, and at an equal Distance of 23 1/2 Degrees from the Polar Points or Poles of the World, and the *Tropicks*: One of these Polar Circles about the North Pole is usually termed the *Arctic Circle*, and the other about the South Pole the *Antarctic*; which See.

Polar Dial, is that whose Plane is parallel to some great Circle that passes thro' the Poles; so that the Pole is neither rais'd above, nor depressed below the Plane.

Polar Projection, a Representation of the Globe of Heaven or Earth, drawn on the Plane of one of the Polar Circles.

Polar Star. See *Pole-Star*.

Polarity, the Property of the Magnet or Loadstone,

stone, or of a piece of Iron touch'd by it, to point towards the Poles of the World.

Pole, a long Stick: In measuring, it is the same with *Pearch* or *Red*, or as some call it *Lugg*: By *Stat. 35 Eliz.* this Measure is a length of 18 Foot and a half, but in some Countreys it consists of 18 Foot, and is called *Woodland-Measure*; in some Places of 21 Foot termed *Church-Measure*; and in others of 24 Foot, under the Name of *Forest-Measure*.

In Mathematics, **Pole** is a Point 90 Degrees distant from the Plane of any Circle, and in a Line perpendicularly rais'd in its Centre, which Line is called the *Axus*.

Pole of a *Glass* (in *Opticks*;) is the thickest part of a Convex, or the thinnest of a Concave Glass, and if the Glass be truly ground, 'twill be exactly in the middle of its Surface: 'Tis also sometimes called the *Vertex* of the Glass.

Poles of the *World*, are the two ends of the imaginary *Axus* or Right Line, about which the Sphere of the Universe is conceiv'd to move or turn. One of these is call'd the North or *Arctic* Pole, from its nearness to the Constellation nam'd *Arctos* in *Greek*, i. e. the Bear; and the other the South or *Antarctic* Pole, because it is opposite to the former.

Poles of the *Celestic* or *Zodiac* are Points in the Solstitial Colure 23 Degrees 30 Minutes distant from the Poles of the World; thro' which all Circles of Longitude in the Heavens do pass, as the Hour-Circles do through the Poles of the Equator.

Poles of the *Equator* or *Equinoctial*, are the same with those of the World.

Poles of the *Horizon*, are the points called *Zenith* and *Nadir*.

Poles of a *Dial*, All *Dials* whether they be Upright or Reclining, are *Horizontal* *Dials* in some parts of the Earth; and the *Zenith* and *Nadir* of that *Horizon* are the Poles of that *Dial*.

Pole-Star, a Star in the Tail of the Constellation of *Cynosura* or the lesser Bear, so call'd because it is not above 2 Degrees and a half distant from the North Pole of the World, and seems to the naked Eyes as if it were exactly in that Point.

Polestar, a kind of coarse Canvas us'd by Sales-men, in making up their Wares.

Poleine, a sort of Shooe pick'd and turn'd up at the Toe, they first came in fashion in the time of *K. William II.* and under *Richard II.* were ty'd up to the Knees with Gold and Silver Chains.

Polemonia or **Polemonium**, (*Gr.*) wild Sage, an Herb.

Polemical or **Polemick**, Controversial, belonging to Controversy or Dispute; as *Polemical Logic*, *Polemical Divinity*, &c.

Polemicks, Disputations, Treatises, or Discourses about controversial Points, so call'd from the *Greek* Word *Polemos*, i. e. War or Strife, by reason of the jars and squabbles that usually arise about such Points.

Poleta (in old *Latin* Writers) the Ball of a Dog's Foot which is often cut out, in those that range about a Forest.

Policy, (*Gr.*) the Government of Church and State, a prudent managing of Affairs, Conduct, Address, cunning Way.

Policy of *Insurance*, an Instrument or Writing, given upon a certain Consideration, by the Insurers of Ships, Goods, Houses, &c. to Merchants or others, obliging them to pay the Summ insured in case of Loss.

To **Polish**, (*Lat.*) to smooth, to make clear or bright, to burnish; to civilize; to refine one's Manners.

Polishable, that may be polished:

Polisher, he or She that polishes, also a Polishing-Iron.

Polite, well polished, neat; or exact, well-bred, accomplished, genteel.

Politic, belonging to Policy; or Civil Government.

Political Day. See *Day*.

Politician, a States-man, a Person skill'd in the Art of Governing, or that passes a true Judgment of it. Sometimes it is taken in an ill Sense, for one that is full of crafty Tricks, cunning Shifts, Artifices and Intrigues.

Politick, belonging to Politicks; crafty, subtil, cunning.

Politicks, the Art of governing a State or Commonwealth, Policy, Address, Subtily; also a Book, or Treatise of Political Affairs.

Politure, a polishing or trimming, Politeness, Neatness.

Polity, Government; as *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Polium, (*Gr.*) the Herb *Poley*, good to open stoppages of the Spleen and Liver, as also to provoke Urine and the Courses.

Poll, a Head: Also a setting down the Names of those that have a right to Vote, at the publick Election of Magistrates, &c.

To **Poll**, to have the Head: Also to take a Poll, to set down the Names and reckon up the Number of Persons concern'd in an Election, in order to know which of the Competitours has most Votes.

Poll-Tax, a Tax when every Subject is assess'd by the Poll or Head, to pay a certain Summ of Money, according to his Quality, Degree, or Employment.

Pollard, a Chevin or Chubfish: Also a Stag or Male Deer, that has musen'd or cast its Head; also a sort of Bran, with some Meal amongst it; also a kind of base Coin, which with *Crowards*, *Staldings*, &c. have been long since prohibited and disus'd.

Pollard or **Pollinger**, (in *Husbandry*) an old Tree that has been often lopped, and so distinguish'd from a Timber-Tree.

Poll'd Dred. See *Deed Poll*.

Poller, (*Lat.*) the Thumb of the Hand, or the great Toe of the Foot; also a Thumb's breadth, an Inch in Measure.

Pollinger, an Embalmer of Dead Bodies, one that by washing them with sweet Ointments, &c. prepares them for their Burial; an Undertaker.

To **Pollute**, to defile or make filthy, to corrupt or stain.

Pollution, Polluting, Defilement, Uncleanliness.

Pollution nocturnal, an involuntary voiding of the Semen in the Night, during one's Sleep.

Pollux, a fixed Star of the second Magnitude or Light, in the Sign *Gemini*.

To **Poll**, (*Country-Word*) to beat, bang, or thrash.

Polltron, (*Fr.*) a Coward, or Hen-hearted Fellow.

Polypacanthos, (*Gr.*) a certain rough Herb with many Prickles, the Star-thistle or Caltrop.

Polycousticks, Instruments contriv'd to multiply Sounds, as *Polyscopes* or multiplying Glasses do the Images of Sounds.

Polyanthemum, a Plant with many Flowers; Crow-foot, Gold-cup, or Gold-knap, Batchelors-button.

Polychreston, a Sovereign Remedy fit for many Diseases: Also a kind of Chymical Salt, or a general Furnace that may be us'd for most sorts of Operations.

Polychronius, a Disease that afflicts the Patient for a long time.

Polypetmon, an Herb like wild Savoury, or Organy.

Polyhedron or **Polyedrous Figure**, (in *Geom.*) a Solid Body contained under, or consisting of many Sides.

Polygala or **Polygalon**, the Herb Milk-wort, an handful of which steep'd in Wine purges Choler by Stool.

Polygalactos, abounding with Milk.

Polygamy, a being marry'd to several Wives, or Husbands at the same time.

Polygarchy, the Government of a Commonwealth in the Hands of many.

Polyglott, that is of many Languages, as, *The Polyglott Bible*, a *Polyglott Dictionary*.

Polyglotta, the *American Mock-bird*, so call'd because it imitates the Notes of all Birds, and surpasses all in the sweetness of its Voice.

Polygon, (in *Geom.*) a Figure consisting of many Angles and Sides, *i. e.* such an one as has more than four or five Angles; being either Regular or Irregular: Also a spot of Ground of that Figure, which is, or may be fortify'd according to the Rules of Art.

Regular Polygon, is that whose Sides and Angles are all equal one to another.

Irregular Polygon, is a Polygon which has unequal Sides and Angles.

Excrescent Polygon, (in *Fortif.*) the Out-lines of all the Works drawn from one outmost Angle to another; or it is the distance of one outward Point of a Bastion to the Point of another, reckon'd quite round the Work.

Interior Polygon, the main Body of the Work or Place, excluding the Out-works; or the distance between the Centers of several Bastions.

Polygonal Numbers, such as are the Aggregates or Sums of a Series, or Rank of Numbers in Arithmetical Progression beginning with Unity, and so plac'd that they represent the Figure of a Polygon.

Polygonaton, the Herb Solomon's Seal, which is of a binding quality, good for Wounds and the Falling-sickness; as also to stop Fluxes, and cement broken Bones.

Polygonoides, an Herb having Leaves like Laurel, and good against the biting of Serpents.

Polygonum, Polygony or Knot grass, an Herb chiefly us'd for stopping all sorts of Fluxes, Wounds, Ulcers, and Inflammations of the Eyes.

Polygophora, Drinks, or Liquors full of excellent Spirits.

Polygram, (in *Geom.*) a Figure that consists of a great Number of Lines.

Polygrammos, a kind of Jasper stone with many white streaks.

Polyhedron. See *Polyedron*.

Polyhistos, a learned knowing Man that hath read much; also a Title of *Salinus's* Book, *q. d.* a Collection of Histories.

Polyhydion, the lesser Centaury; an Herb.

Polyhymnia or **Polyhymnia**, one of the nine Muses, who presided over the Hymns and Songs that were play'd on the Lute and Harp.

Polymitarus, an Embroiderer, a Worker with Silk and Gold in Tissue or Tapestry.

Polympyphum Os, (in *Anat.*) the fourth Bone of the Foot, so call'd from the Diversity of its Shape.

Polyneuron, the Herb Ribwort-Plantain, so nam'd by reason of the great number of its small Fibres or Strings.

Polygonomial or **Multinomial Roots**, (in *Algebra*) such as are compos'd of many Names, Parts, or Members.

Polyptalous Flower, (among Herbalists) the Flower of a Plant consisting of many, or more than six distinct Flower-leaves, which are set round to form it, and fall off singly.

Polyphon, a kind of Musical Instrument that has many Strings and Sounds.

Polyppodes, Sows, or Hog-lice; a sort of Insects.

Polyppodium, Polypody or Oak-fern, an Herb so call'd from the great Number of its Roots and Leaves, which purge gently; being very proper for stoppages of the Liver, Spleen, &c.

Polyproton, (in *Grammar*) a Noun that is declined with many Cases: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure in which several Cases of the same Noun, or Tenses of the same Verb, are us'd in the conjoynd Clauses; as,

Cedere jussit aquam, jussa recessit aqua.

Polypus, the Pourcontrol, a kind of Fish that has a great many Feet, and changes its Colour like the Place where it is: Also a lump of spungy Flesh arising in the hollow of the Nostrils, which sometimes has many distinct Branches or Feet, that reach either to the out-side of the Nose or to the in-side of the Mouth.

Polypprenous Fruit, (among Herbalists) such Fruit of Trees, Herbs, &c. as contain two or more Kernels or Seeds within it.

Polyprichion, a sort of Birth-wort, an Herb with many thick Roots. See *Pisifotachia*.

Polyptactia, bigness, or grossness of Body.

Polyptope, a multiplying Glass that represents to the Eye one Object as many.

Polyptoston, a Windlass with many Pulleys or Truckles: In *Mathematicks*, it is the same as the *Trochlea* or Pulley: In *Surgery*, a kind of Engine for the setting of Joyns.

Polyptermis Plantis, (among Herbalists) such Plants or Herbs that have more than four Seeds, which succeed each Flower, without any certain Order or Number.

Polyptermos, abounding with Seed.

Polyptilical, belonging to a Polysyllable, or having many Syllables.

Polyptilical Echo's. See *Tautological Echo's*.

Polyptilable, (in *Grammar*) a Word that consists of more than three Syllables.

Polyptyndeton, a Figure of Speech that abounds with Conjunctions copulative; as,

Fatigue; fortuna'sque virum, more'sque, manusque.

Polyptichon or **Polyptich**, the Herb Maiden-hair; also a precious Stone with greenish Hairs.

Polyptrophia, much Nourishment.

Polyptrophus. See *Oligotrophus*.

Polyptonos, a precious Stone, with many white Circles about it.

Pomada, (*Ital.*) a kind of Exercise, which is to vault over a Wooden Horse, laying one Hand only on the Pommel of the Saddle.

Pomander, (in *Dutch Pomamber*, *q. d.* an Apple of Amber) a little round Ball made of several fragrant Perfumes, to smell to or hang about the Wrist; a Roll of Perfume, a Musk-Ball.

Pomatium, a sweet Ointment made of the Apples call'd Pome-waters, and Hog's Lard; it is commonly us'd for Chaps or roughness of the Skin.

To **Pome**, (among Gardiners) to grow into a round Head; as a *Cabbage that begins to pome*.

Pome-citron, a Fruit somewhat like a Lemmon, but much larger, the Peel of which is us'd in Cordials against Poison and all infectious Diseases.

Pome-granate or **Pomgranate**, a round Fruit so call'd from its being full of Grains, or because it grows chiefly in *Granata*, a Country of *Spain*; the Rind and Kernels are of great use in Physick, serving to comfort and strengthen the Bowels, &c.

Pome-

Pome-Paradise, a Fruit call'd a *Jobn-Apple*.
Pome-watet, a large sort of Apple full of a very sweet Juice.
Pomelegypte, (old Word) the dapple gray Colour.
Pomellum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Pommel or round Ball, set on the top of a Building.
Pomery, (in *Heraldry*) the figure of an Apple or Ball, which is always drawn of a green Colour.
Pomiferous Plants, (according to *Mr. Ray*) such as bear the largest Fruit cover'd with a thick hard Rind or Bark, as a Cucumber, Melon, Pumpkin, Gourd, &c. in which respect they are distinguish'd from the *Bacciferous Herbs* that only have a thin Skin over the Fruit.
Pomiferous Trees, are those that have their Flower on the top of the Fruit, and their Fruit shap'd like an Apple or Pear.
Pommel, the round knob on a Saddle-bow, or on the Hilt of a Sword.
To Pommel, to maul, bang, or beat soundly.
Pomertium, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*;) a certain space about the Walls of a City or Town, as well within as on the out-side, where it was not allow'd to plough or build Houkes, for fear of hind'ring the defence of the Place.
Pomona, a Nymph of *Latium* reckon'd to be the Goddess of Orchards and Fruits; whence the Word is taken for a Title to several Treatises of Fruit-trees.
Pomp, (*Gr.*) Glory, Grandeur, or State, such as appears in publick Shews; Pageantry, Vanity of Worldly Things.
Pompets, Printers Balls, with which they lay the Ink on the Chace or frame of Letters.
Pompholygodes, (*Gr.*) Urine with many Bubbles upon it, which happen when the Body is puffed up or full of Pain.
Pompholyx, a Bubble of Water: Also a small and light Spark, which whilst Raas is trying flies upwards and sticks to the Roof and Sides of the Work-house; this Substance by reason of its drying quality is often us'd against Cankers, malignant Ulcers, Rheums of the Eyes, &c.
Pompile, a kind of Fish that swims with its Belly upwards.
Pompon or Pompan, a sort of Fruit of the nature of Melons.
Pompous, (*Gr.*) full of Pomp, magnificent, stately, glorious, lofty.
Pomum, (*Lat.*) an Apple, a well known Fruit.
Pomum Adam, (in *Arab.*) a knob in the fore-side of the Throat, being the convex part of the first Cartilage or Gristle of the *Larynx* nam'd *Scutiformis*: It is so call'd as being foolishly taken for a piece of the Apple stuck in *Adam's* Throat as a part of his Punishment, and afterwards derived to his Posterity, also the name of a sort of Orange.
Pomum Amoris or **Pomum Aureum**, Apple of Love, an Herb so call'd for its fair and lovely Appearance.
Pomum Choriferum, a sweet Ball, or Roll of Perfume.
Pond-weed, an Herb that grows in Ponds, or marshy Grounds.
To Ponder, to weigh in Mind, to consider.
Ponderosity or **Ponderousness**, (*Lat.*) Weightiness, Heaviness.
Ponderous, Weighty, Substantial, Massy, as *Gold* is more ponderous than *Silver*. In *Astrology*, those Planets are said to be ponderous, that move slowly like a Man under a Burden; as *Saturn*, *Jupiter* and *Mars*, which in their daily Motion can never reach one whole Degree.
Pondo, (*Lat.*) a Pound-weight.

Pondus, a Load, Poise or Weight, a Pound-weight or twelve Ounces: In our old Records, it signifies Poundage, a Duty paid to the King according to the weight of Merchandizes.
Pondus Regis, the Standard-weight appointed by our ancient Kings.
Pone, a Writ by which a Cause depending in the County-Court or other Inferiour Court, is remov'd to the *Common Pleas*.
Pone per Mandatum, a Writ enjoining the Sheriff to take Surety of one for his Appearance at a Day assigned.
Ponens in Assis, a Writ founded upon the Statute of *Westm. 2. cap. 38.* and that of *Articulis super Chartas, cap. 9.* which show what Persons the Sheriffs ought to impanel upon Assizes and Juries, and what not.
Ponendum in Ballium, a Writ commanding a Prisoner to be bailed in Cases ba lable.
Ponendum sigillum ad Exceptionem, a Writ whereby the King requires the Justices to put their Seals to Exceptions laid in by the Defendant against the Plaintiff's Declarations, or against the Evidence, Verdict, or other Proceedings in Court.
Pontard, (*Fr.*) a Dagger.
Pons, (*Lat.*) a Bridge, a Ladder in a Ship.
Pons Cerebri, a Term us'd by some Anatomical Writers, for a certain heap of innumerable Filaments or small Strings proceeding from the more solid Substance of the Brain; whence all the Nerves take their rise.
Pont de Bone & Pont Helant. See *Bridge of Rabes* and *Bridge flying*.
Pontage, a Contribution toward the maintaining or rebuilding of Bridges; also Toll taken for that purpose of those that pass over Bridges.
Pontibus Reparandis, (*Lat.*) a Writ directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to charge one or more Persons to repair a Bridge that belongs to them.
Ponticum Abinthium, *Roman* Wormwood, an Herb very good against the Dropsie.
Pontifex or **Pontifex Maximus**, the Chief Priest among the ancient *Romans*, who was Sovereign Judge in Matters of Religion, and to whose care the direction of all Ceremonies was committed; which Title is now given to the Pope or Bishop of *Rome*.
 There were also **Pontifices Minores**, or Inferiour **Pontiffs** who were Assistants to the chief Pontiff; and the Word has been since us'd to signify a Bishop, Prelate, or Priest.
Pontifical, belonging to a Pontiff, Bishop, or Priest.
A Pontifical, a Book of Pontifical Rites and Ceremonies.
In Pontificalibus, (*s. e.* in Pontifical Ornaments) a Term apply'd to a Prelate or Bishop, clad in his Episcopal Vestments, with which he performs Divine Service on Festival Days; also to any Person wearing his best Apparel or richest Attire.
Ponton, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a Floating-bridge, a kind of Bridge made of two great Boats plac'd at some distance one from another, and both plank'd over, as is the space between them, with Rails on the Sides; the whole so strong built, as to be sufficient for transporting the Horse, with the Cannon and Baggage, as well as the Foot-Soldiers.
Pont-still, a Disease in Horses, a Swelling that grows like a Fistula between the Ears and the Nape of the Neck.
Poles-hole, a Place in *Derby-shire*, near which is a little Brook consisting of both hot and cold Waters which are unmixt, and yet so near that a Man may put his Finger and Thumb, one in
 G g g g ? hot

Hot and the other in Cold, both at the same time.

Pop, the Stern or uppermost Part of the Ship's Hull, the Deck or Floor of the Round-house or Master's Cabbin.

Pop-man's Sauce or **Carrier's Sauce**, Sauce made of a Shalot, cut very small, with Salt, white Pepper, Vinegar and Oil.

Popæ, (*Lat.*) certain Butcher-Priests among the Romans, whose Business was to provide and kill the Beasts offer'd in Sacrifice.

Pope, a Title commonly given to the Bishop of Rome; See *Papa*.

Popeedom, the Pope's Dignity or Office.

Popery, the Popish, or Roman-Catholick Religion.

Popingey or **Popinjay**, a kind of Parrot of a greenish Colour; also an Herb which takes Name from that Bird.

Popish, belonging to the Person, Principles, or Practices of the Pope.

Poplar, a Tree that delights in marshy Ground; of which there are two sorts, one White, and the other Black.

Poples, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the joynting where the Thigh is joynd to the Leg-bone call'd *Tibia*, the Ham of one's Leg behind the Knee.

Poplitea Vena, the Vein of the Ham, which takes rise from the *Iliacal* Branches of the *Vena Cava*, and sometimes reaches down the back of the Leg even to the Heel.

Popliteus, by some call'd *Subpopliteus*, a Muscle of the Leg, which arises from the outward Head of the lower *Appendix* of the Thigh-bone, and is let into the upper part of the *Tibia* on the In-side; this Muscle assists the other in bending the *Tibia*, serving also to turn the Foot and Toes outwards when we sit with our Knees bended.

Poplitick, belonging to the Ham, as *The Poplitick Vein* or *Muscle*.

Poppey, a Plant bearing a Flower of a deep red Colour, of great Efficacy to provoke Sleep.

Populace or **Populacey**, the common, or meaner Sort of People.

Populago, (*Lat.*) the Herb Colts-foot.

Popular, belonging to the common People, that courts the Favour of the People; also accepted of, or beloved by the People.

Popular Disease, a Distemper that is rise among the People.

Popularity, an endeavouring to please the People, the affecting of popular Applause.

† **Population**, an unpeopling, laying waste, or destroying.

Populeum, (*Lat.*) an Ointment made of Poplar-buds, of a cooling and allaying Quality.

Populous, full of People.

Populus, (*Lat.*) the People, the common People, the Multitude; also the Poplar-Tree, or Aspentre.

Porta, a Sow-pig, a Porket: In old Records, a balk or ridge of Land lying between two Furrows, on which the Corn grows.

Portaria, the Herb Purslain; in Dooms-day Book, it is taken for a Swine-sly.

Porcelain or **Porcelane**, the chalky Earth, of which *China-ware* is made, which being beaten and steeped in Water, affords a kind of Cream on the top, and a grosser Substance at the bottom: The former serves to make the finest Dishes, and the other the courser sort of them. Also the Vessels, or Ware made of that Earth.

Porcellaria or **Porcellia**, (*Lat.*) the Herb Purslain.

Porcellio, the Cheshire, Sow, or Hog-louse; an Insect.

Porcellus, a little Hog, a young Pig. **Porcellus Indicus**, the Guinea-Pig.

Porcetta, a young Sow or Yelt, which never farrow'd but once.

Porch, See *Portico*.

Porcupine, a Creature of the Bigness of a Rabbit, arm'd with sharp Darts and Prickles that resemble Writing-Pens: It is a sort of Hedge-hog, bred in *Africa*, but its Bristles or Quills are much larger than those of *Europe*.

Porcus, (*Lat.*) a Hog.

To **Porze**, to look close, as they do that are short-sighted.

Pores (*Gr.* in *Philos.*) are small void Spaces between the Particles of Matter, of which all Bodies are made up.

Pores of the Skin, certain Holes so small that they cannot be perceived, wherein the Hair grows, and thro' which Sweat with other Humours and Vapours pass out insensibly.

Porisme, (*in Geom.*) a Theorem or Proposition, so easie to be demonstrated, that it is almost Self-evident.

Porism, a kind of Theorem in Form of a Corollary, which depends upon, or is drawn from some other Theorem already demonstrated: Tis also commonly taken for a general Theorem discover'd by finding out some Geometrical Place.

Poristick Method, (*in Mathem.*) is that which shews when, by what Means, and how many different Ways a Problem may be resolv'd.

Porket, a young Hog.

Porocete, a Rupture that proceeds from hard Matter, or from the Stone.

Poromphalus, a brawny piece of Flesh, or a Stone bunching out in the Navel.

Porosis, the breeding of Callous or hard Matter; a soldering, or knitting together of broken Bones.

Porosity, a being porous, or full of Pores.

Porosticks, Medicines, which by their drying, thickening and binding Qualities turn part of the Nourishment into Callous or hard Matter.

Porous or **Porose**, full of Pores.

Porphyron, a Bird of the bigness of a Cock, of a blew Colour, with a purple Beak, long Legs, and cloven Feet, having five Claws, the biggest of which is in the middle.

Porphyrites, Porphyry, a kind of fine reddish Marble, spotted with white.

Porphyritis, a Fig of a purple Colour.

Porposse, a Fish otherwise call'd a Sea-hog.

Porrigo, (*Lat.*) Scurf or Scales on the Head, Eyebrows, or Beard.

Portum, a Leek, a Plant which provokes Urine and the Courses, cleanses the Lungs and Stomach, cures a Cough, shortness of Breath, &c.

Portus, a Leak; also a kind of Wart.

Port, Carriage, Meen, Behaviour: Also an Inlet of the Sea between the Land, with good Anchorage, where a Ship may ride secure from Storms, for the Convenience of Loading and Unloading. Also the Larboard, or left Side of a Ship: Thus a Ship is said *To heel a Port*, when she does not swim upright, but leans to the left Side; and *to bring a shing a Port*, is to carry it to the left Side of the Ship.

Port, is also a sort of red Wine, so call'd because 'tis brought from *O Porto*, a Haven in *Portugal*.

The **Port**, the Court of the Grand Signior, or Emperour of the *Turks* at *Constantinople*.

Ports or **Port-holes**, are those square Holes in a Ship, thro' which her great Guns are thrust out.

Port-Laff, the same as the Gun-wale of a Ship; whence 'tis said, *A Yard is down a Port-Laff*, when it lies down on the Deck.

Port-Ropes, the Ropes that serve to hale up the Ports of the Ordinance.

Port-Sale, the Sale of Fish as soon as it is brought into the Harbour; also an Out-cry or publick Sale of any Commodity to those that bid most.

To **Port**, to carry; as *To port Books about to sell*.

To **Port the Helm**, (in Sea-Language) is to put the Helm on the Larboard, or left Side of the Ship: But 'tis observable that the Sea-men never say *Larboard the Helm*, which is the same thing; because the Words *Starboard* and *Larboard*, being of a near Sound in case of Halte, the one might be mistaken for the other.

Porta, (*Lat.*) a Gate, a Port, a Door. In *Anatomy*, the Port-vein. See *Vena Porte*.

Portable, that may be carry'd, or born.

Portable Barometer, an Instrument first invented by Mr. Boyle, to make Observations of the Weight of the Air on the tops of Hills, bottoms of Mines, &c.

Portage or **Porterage**, the Carriage of Goods by Porters, &c.

Portal, a lesser Gate, where there are two of a different Bigness; also a kind of Arch of Joyner's Work before a Door.

† **Portative**, that may be carry'd from Place to Place.

Portullice, an Engine like a Harrow, made of several great pieces of Wood laid a-cross one another, each Bar at the bottom being pointed with Iron: It is usually hung over the Gate-ways of fortify'd Places, to be let fall for the keeping out of an Enemy, in case of a Surprize; See *Orgues*.

Portullice, is also the Name of one of the four Marshals or Pursuivants at Arms.

Portugue, a certain Gold-coin worth three Pounds and ten Shillings.

To **Portend**, (*Lat.*) to signifie before a thing happens, to fore-shew or fore-bode, to betoken before-hand.

Portentous, that portends or betokens some future Good or ill Luck, monstrous, strange.

Porte-Painne, (*Fr.*) a kind of Towel us'd in the Court of France, for the carrying of Bread, to serve for the Table.

Porter, a Door-keeper, a Carrier or Bearer of Burdens, &c.

Porter in the Circuit of Justices, an Officer that carries a white Wand before the Justices in Eyre: There is also a Porter bearing a Verge, or Rod before the Justices of each Bench.

Porter of the Dow in the Parliament-House, an Officer who belongs to that high and honourable Court, and enjoys several Privileges.

Portglathe, a Sword-bearer, one that carries the Sword before a Prince or Magistrate.

Portgrebe or **Portrebe**, the Title of the Governour of some Sea-Port Towns, and anciently that of the chief Magistrate of London.

Portico or **Porch**, (in *Architect.*) a long Walking-Place, cover'd either with an arched Roof, or an even Floor supported by Pillars; it may be also taken for any manner of Disposition, or Order of Pillars in a Gallery.

Portisolum, (in *Latin Records*) the Ensign or Banner, provided of old in all Cathedrals, and most Parish-Churches, to be solemnly carry'd in the Front of any Procession.

Portio dura & mollis. See *Auditory Nerve*.

Portion, a Lot or Share of any thing, that is to be parcell'd out or divided; also that Estate or Sum of Money, which a Woman brings her Husband in Marriage.

Portioner, (*Law-Term*) a Parson who being joyn'd with others in serving a Cure by Turns, shares with them the Tithes or Profits of the Living.

Portly, that bears a good Port or Meen, stately, comely; as *A Man of a portly Gate*.

Port-men, the twelve Burgeses of Ipswich are so call'd; as also the Inhabitants of the Cinque-Ports.

Portmannsmote, (in ancient Deeds) the Portmote or Port-men's Court, held in any City, Town, or Community.

Portmanteau or **Portmantle**, (*Fr.*) a kind of Cloak-bag, to carry Necessaries in a Journey.

Portmote, (*Sax.*) a Court kept in Haven-Towns, as *Swainmote* in the Forest. In Stat. 43 *Eliz.* it is call'd the *Portmote-Court*.

Portsoke, the Soke or Liberties of any Port, i. e. City or Town.

Portraiture, (*Fr.*) the Picture, Representation, or Description of a Person.

To **Portray**, to paint or draw to the Life, to describe or set out in a lively manner.

Portuas, a sort of Book prohibited amongst others by Stat. 3 and 4 *Edw. 6.* perhaps the same with that which Chaucer calls a *Portbosc*, i. e. a Breviary or Mass-Book, in these words; *For on my Portbosc, I make an Oath*.

Portulaca, Purslain, a cold and moist Herb, which stirs up the Appetite, cures the Heat of the Stomach and Urine, &c.

Portzana, (*Ital.*) the Girardine, a kind of Water-fowl.

Porus, (*Gr.*) a Pore, or little Hole in the Skin; also the Brawn, or hard thick Skin: Also a kind of rough and soft Stone full of Pores, which may be easily crumbled into Sand by rubbing.

Porus Biliaris or **Porus Hepaticus**, (in *Anat.*) a Pipe or Channel that passes directly from the Liver to the *Ductus Communis*, and conveys the Gall into the Gut *Duodenum*.

Posca, (*Lat.*) a kind of Potion or Drink made of Vinegar and Water; also Wine diluted or mingled with Water in the Press. See *Oxycratum*.

Pose, (*Physical Term*) a Rheum in the Head, properly a Humour which falling into the Nose, stops the Nostrils, and hinders the Voice.

To **Pose**, to puzzle, to put to a non-plus.

Posited, put, placed, laid.

Position, a putting or laying: In *Logick*, the Ground-work upon which an Argument is raised, the laying down of a Principle; a Maxim or Assertion: Among Astrologers, the respect which a Planet has to other Planets and parts of the Figure, is call'd *its Position*.

Position or the **Rule of Position**, otherwise call'd the *Rule of False*, a Rule in *Arithmetick*, wherein any false or suppositious Number is taken at Pleasure to work the Question by, instead of the Number sought, and so by the Error or Errors found, the true Number required is discover'd: This Rule is either single, or double.

Single Position, is when there happens in the Proposition, some Partition of Numbers into proportional Parts; so that by one false Position we have means to discover the true Resolution of the Question.

Double Position, is when there can be no Partition in the Numbers to make a Proportion, and therefore two false Positions must be made, in order to solve the Question propounded.

Position or **Site**, (in *Philos.*) is an Affection or Property of Place, and expresses the manner of any Natural Body's being in a particular Place.

Positive, absolute, certain, effectual, sure, true, real.

Positive,

Positive Degree of Comparison, (in *Grammar*) the first Degree which signifies the thing simply and absolutely, so as not to compare it with others.

Positive Distinctly, that which is agreeable to the Positions and Tenets of the Fathers of the Church.

Positive Levity. See *Levity*.

Positive Quantities, (in *Algebra*) those that are of a real and affirmative Nature, either having or being suppos'd to have the Affirmative or Positive Sign + before them. So that they are always oppos'd to the Negative Quantities, which are defective and have this Sign — before them. See *Negative Quantities*.

Positive, Disposition, as *The Posture of the Soul*.

Posnet, a Skillet, a Kitchen-Utensil.

Posse, (*Lat.*) to be able or possible: It is also sometimes taken Substantively for a Possibility; as such a thing is said to be in *Posse*, when it may possibly be; but of a thing in being, we say *It is in Esse*.

Posse Comitatus, or **Power of the County**, a Law-Expression, which signifies the Aid and Assistance of all Knights, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, &c. above the Age of fifteen Years within the County, which is us'd where a Possession is kept by Force, or in case of a Rescue contrary to the Command of the King's Writ, or in Opposition to the Execution of Justice.

To **Possess**, to have, enjoy, or be Master of.

Possession, the possessing or absolute Enjoyment of any thing: In a Legal Sense 'tis said to be twofold, *viz.* *Actual* and *in Law*; the former is when a Man actually enters into Lands or Tenements descended to him; and the other when such an Estate is fallen to him, but he has not as yet enter'd upon it.

Unity of Possession, is when the Possession, or Profit is united with the Property. Thus, if the Lord purchase the Tenancy held by Heriot-Service, then the Heriot is extinct by Unity of Possession, *i. e.* because the Seignory or Lordship and the Tenancy are now in one Man's Possession: Among the Civilians this is called *Consolidation*; which See.

Possessive, belonging to, or implying Possession; as *A Pronoun Possessive*, a Term in Grammar.

Possessives, such Adj:ives as signify the Possession of, or Property in some Thing.

Possibility, a being possible, Likelihood.

Possible, that may be done, or may happen, likely.

Poston, a Beast in *Virginia*, the Female of which has a Bag under her Belly, from whence she lets forth her young Ones, and takes them in again at Pleasure; 'tis somewhat like a Guinea-Pig, and is frequently eaten by the Inhabitants.

Post, a great Stake, or piece of Wood driven into the Ground; also an appointed Station or Stand, Place, Employment: Also a speedy way of travelling, or a Messenger that carries Letters.

In the Art of War, **Post** signifies any spot of Ground that is capable of lodging Soldiers: Thus 'tis said, to gain a Post with Sword in Hand. *Advanced Post* is a spot of Ground before the other Posts to secure those behind.

To **Post** it, to go or ride Post. To **Post one's self in a Place**, is to take up his Stand there.

To **Post on Account**, is to put an Account forward from one Book to another; as to transcribe, or enter what is written in a Merchant's Wattle-Book into the Journal, &c.

Post, a *Latin* Preposition signifying *after*, and us'd in several Compound Words; as

Post-Brachialia, (in *Anat.*) four small Bones that make up the Palm of the Hand. See *Metacarpus*.

Post-Communion, the Office said in the Church after the Communion.

To **Post-date** a Writing, to set a new or false Date upon it, some time after the real or first Date.

Post-Diem, (Law-Term) the Return of a Writ after the Day assigned, or the Fee of four Pence paid for such a Default.

Post-Diluvian. See *Antediluvians*.

Post-Diffessor, a Writ that lies for one who having recover'd Lands or Tenements upon a *Præcipe quod reddat*, is again disseised or put out of Possession by the former Disseisor.

Post-Fine, a Duty belonging to the King, set a Fine formerly acknowledged before him in his Court.

Post-Term, the Return of a Writ, not only after the Day appointed, but also after the Term, for which the *Custos Brevirum* takes the Fee of twenty Pence; it is also sometimes taken for the Fee it self.

Postage, Money paid for the Carriage of Letters, &c.

Postea, (*Lat.*) afterwards, hereafter. In Common Law, it is the Record of Proceedings by *Nisi Prius*, in the Court of *Common Pleas* after a Verdict; and so call'd because it begins with these Words, *Postea die & loco*, &c.

Posteriority, a being after, or behind. In a Law-sense, a Man holding Lands or Tenements of two Lords, is said to hold of the ancients by Priority, and of the other by Posteriority.

Posterior, that comes after, latter.

Posteriority, Off-spring, Issue, Children; also After-times, or After-ages.

Postern, a Back-door: In *Fortification*, a false Door usually made in the Angle of the Flank and of the Courain, or near the *Orillon*, for private Sallies.

Posthume or **Posthumous**, born after the Death of the Father; also published or set forth after the Author's Decease.

Postic, that is behind, or on the back-side; added, or done after.

Posticum, (*Lat.* in *Architect.*) the Postern Gate, or Back-door of any Building.

Postil, a short Note, or Explication upon any Text.

Postillion, a Post's Guide or Fore-runner, a Postboy; also he that rides upon one of the foremost of the Coach-Horses, when there are six or eight.

To **Postpone**, to set behind or esteem less, to make less account of, to leave or neglect.

Post-scenium, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) the back part of the Theater, where the Actors retir'd and undress'd themselves.

Postscript, that which is added after the Conclusion of a Letter, or other Writing; as being somewhat that comes next to Mind, or of which the Person is inform'd after the finishing of such a Letter, &c.

Post-ventional, coming, or that is come after; as *A post-ventional Change of the Moon*, *i. e.* a Change that happens after some great Moveable Feast, Planetary Aspect, appearance of a Comet, &c.

Postulata, Postulates, Demands or Requests; also fundamental Principles in any Art or Science which are taken for granted.

In Mathematicks, **Postulates** are such easie and self-evident Suppositions, that they need no Proof or Explication to cause them to be understood; as *This a Line may be drawn from one Point to another*, or *This a Circle may be describ'd on any given Center*, &c.

Postulation, a requiring, or demanding. In a Law-cause, a Demand made upon the unanimous voting any Person to a Dignity or Office, of which he is not capable by the ordinary Ca-

nons

sons or Statutes; as when a Chapter postulates a Bishop, that is actually possess'd of another See.

Posture, the disposition of the Members of the Body, in different Situations; also the Circumstances and State of Affairs.

Pot, a Nolegay; also a Device, or Motto for a Ring.

Pot, a Vessel to put Liquor or any other thing in; also a kind of Head-piece worn by light Horsemen.

Pot or Po, (in *Guernsey* and *Fersey*) half a Gallon; or 126 cubical, or solid Inches.

Pot-pourri, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a Hotch-potch, or Dish of several sorts of Meat; as Ducks, young Turkeys, Leverets, &c. first larded and fry'd in Lard to give them a Colour, and afterward stew'd in Broth, with White-wine, Pepper, Salt, a bunch of Herbs, &c.

Potable, (*Lat.*) that may be drunk; as *Potable Gold*.

Potage, (*Fr.*) Porridge or Broth made of the Juice of Meat, Herbs, Roots, &c.

Potage de Sante, (*i. e.* Health-Potage) a rich Potage made of the Broth of Buttock-Beef, with a Knuckle of Veal and Mutton, boil'd again in a Pot with Capons, fat Pulletts and other sorts of Fowl.

Potage de Sante, (for Fish-Days) is prepar'd with chopt Lettice, Purslain, Sorrel, Beets, and other favoury Herbs, first stew'd in an earthen Pot with Butter and afterwards boil'd in Water.

Potamogeton, (*Gr.*) Pond-weed, an Herb.

Potans or **Potence**, that strong stud of a Pocket-Watch, wherein the lower Pevet of the Verge plays, and in the middle of which, one Pevet of the Crown-Wheel runs.

Potatoe, a sort of Root first brought from the *West-Indies*, of great Virtue to nourish and strengthen the Body.

Potence. See *Potans* and *Potens*.

Potency, (*Lat.*) Power; as *To shew his Potency*.

Potent, that is of great Power, powerful, mighty.

Potent or **Potence**, (in *Heraldry*) as *A Cross Potent*, *i. e.* a Cross, the ends of which resemble the top of a Crutch; for in old times Crutches were called *Potents*: Thus 'tis said *He bears Sable, a Cross Potent Or*.

Potent, **Counter-Potent**, a Term in *Heraldry*. See *Fairy Cobby*.

Potentate, one that has Sovereign Power and of a large Extent, a mighty Prince or Monarch.

Potential, having a Power or possibility of acting or being; it is usually oppos'd to *Actual*.

Potential Caustery, (in *Surgery*) a Caustick made of Lime-Stone and other Ingredients. See *Caustery*.

Potential Coldness, a Relative Quality which some Drugs, Simples, or Compound Medicines are suppos'd to be endued with. Thus in the Writings of old Physicians, such a Plant or Drug is express'd to be cold in the second or third Degree; not that it is actually cold to the Touch, but in its Effects and Operations if inwardly taken.

Potential Verb, (in *Grammar*) is the same in Form with the *Subjunctive*, but differs in this respect, That it always has imply'd in it *Possum*, *Volo*, or *Debeo*; as *Rogat quis*, that is *rogare potest*, *i. e.* a Man may ask.

Potentilla, (*Lat.*) wild Tansy or Silver-weed; an Herb so call'd from its admirable Virtues.

Potestum, (*Gr.*) a Pot, or Cup to drink out of; also a sort of Thistle.

Potion, a Physical Mixture to drink; some of which are Purgative, others proper to cause Sweat, others Cordial, &c.

Pottle, an *English* Measure, containing two Quarts or half a Gallon.

Pouch, a Bag or Purse: In Sea-Affairs, *Pouches* are small Bulk-heads or Partitions made in a Ship's Hold, for the stowing of Corn or other Goods that are apt to shoot from one side to the other.

Pouldabis. See *Poledavis* and *Madrinacles*.

Poulet, (*Fr.*) a Chick, or Chicken.

Poulets Dignons (in *Cookery*) a Dish of roast'd Chickens larded and barded, or cover'd with thin slices of Bacon.

Pouleterer, one that sells Poultry, or all sorts of Fowl.

Poultice or **Poultis**, a Medicine made of several Ingredients boil'd together and apply'd hot to the affected Part, to assuage Swellings, Inflammations, &c.

Pounce, the Talon, or claw of a Bird of Prey; also a sort of Powder strew'd upon Paper to bear Ink, or to soak up a Blot.

To **Pounce**, (old Word) to jagg, or cut in and out.

Pound, a sort of Weight containing 16 Ounces *Aver-du-pois* and 12 Ounces *Troy*. A Pound Sterling in Money is 20 Shillings, and a Pound *Scotch* is 20 Pence; a Pound *Irish* is 15 Shillings: A Pound *Flemish* contains 20 Schellings or 6 Guilders, which is equal to 12 Shillings *English* Money.

A **Pound-Weight** of Silver-Bullion is worth 3 Pounds Sterling, and a Pound-Weight of Gold-Bullion amounts to 48 Pounds.

Pound, an Inclosure to keep Beasts in, but more especially a Place where Cattel distrained for any Trespass are put till they be replevy'd or redeemed.

To **Pound**, or to shut up in a Pound; also to beat in a Mortar.

Poundage, the Fee paid to the Pounder of Cattel; also an allowance or abatement of twelve Pence in the Pound, upon the receipt of a Summ of Money: Also a Duty granted to the King of 12 Pence for every 20 Shillings Value of all Goods exported or imported; except such as pay Tunnage, Bullion, and a few others.

Poundagium, (in old *Latin* Writers) the Liberty of Pounding Cattel.

Pounder, one that puts Cattel in a Pound; also a great Gun, as *A Ten-Pounder*, *i. e.* a Cannon that carries a Ball of ten Pounds Weight.

Poupeton, (*Fr.*) a little Baby, a Puppet: In *Cookery*, a Mefs made in a Stew-pan, as it were a Pie, with thin slices of Bacon laid underneath; Pigeons, Quails, or other sorts of Fowl dress'd in a Ragoo in the middle; and a peculiar Farce or Dish of stuff'd Meat call'd *Godivoe* on the top; the whole to be bak'd between two gentle Fires.

Poupeton for Days of Abstinence, is likewise prepar'd with a good Fish-Godivoe, Soles cut in slices in a Ragoo, and a fine Artichoke-bottom in the middle.

Poupiets, a Mefs made of long and thin slices of Bacon, cover'd with Veal-stakes of the same bigness, as also with a good Farce; in order to be roll'd up and roasted on a small Iron-Spit, wrapt up in Paper.

Pourcontrel, a kind of Fish. See *Polypus*.

Pour fait proclamer, que null injest fines ou ordures en folles, ou ribers pres Citys, &c. (*Fr.*) a Writ directed to the Mayor, Sheriff, or Bailiff of a City or Town, commanding him to proclaim, That none cast Filth into the Ditches or Places near adjoining, and if any be cast already to remove it.

Poursil, (a Term in *Painting*) as *A Face drawn in Poursil*, *i. e.* side-way; a Side-face.

Pour-party, a Law-Term oppos'd to *pro indiviso*. To make *Pour-party*, is to divide and sever the Lands that fall to Partners, and which before

before the Partition they held joyntly or in com-
mon.

Pourpresture, is when a Man takes to himself, or encroaches any thing that he ought not; especially any Nufance or Prejudice done to the King's Tenants, an encroachment upon his Forests, &c.

Pour seise terres la femme que tient en Dowry, &c. a Writ whereby the King in former times, seiz'd upon the Land, which the Wife of his Tenant in *Capit* deceased, had for her Dowry, in case she marry'd without his leave.

Poursuisvant. See *Pursivant*.

To Pourvey. See to *Purvey*.

Powder, any thing that is ground, or beat very small. *Physical Powders*, are dry Medicines pounded in a Mortar and sifted for several Uses.

Powder or Gun-powder, a composition of Salk-peter, Brimstone and Charcoal-dust.

Gun-Powder-Treason Day, a Festival kept Yearly for the happy deliverance of King James I. and the three Estates of the Realm, from a most trayterous and bloody intended Massacre by the Papists, who had conspir'd to cause the Parliament-House to be blown up with Gun-powder, and were just ready to put their Hellish Design in Execution.

Refults Powder. See *Peruvian Bark & Quinquina*.

Powder of Projection. See *Projection*.

Powder-Chests, (in Sea-Affairs) long Boards joynd in form of a Triangle and fill'd with Gun-powder, Pebble-stones, &c. which being fired when the Ship is boarded by an Enemy, will soon make all clear before them.

Powder-Room, a Room in a Ship's Hold, where the Powder is stow'd.

Powderings, certain Devices us'd for the filling up of any void space in carved Works, Writings, Engraving, &c. which last are sometimes said to be powder'd with *Ermins*.

Power, Ability, Force, Authority, Influence, natural Faculty, &c. Also a Sovereign State, or Prince; as *These two Powers keep a good Correspondence together*.

Power of the Country. See *Posse Comitatus*.

Powers, the third Order of the Hierarchy of Angels, so call'd from their peculiar jurisdiction over Devils and all Infernal Spirits.

Powers of Numbers or of Algebraick Quantities, are Numbers that arise from the multiplying of any Number or Quantity by itself, then that Product by the Root or first Number, the third Product by the Root again, and so on *ad Infinitum*: As 3, 9, 27, 81, 243, &c. where 3 is the Root or first Power, 9 is the Square or second Power, 27 is the Cube or third Power, 81 is the Biquadrate, squared Square or fourth Power, and 243 is the fifth Power.

In *Mechanicks*, **Powers** are the six Faculties or Principles of that Art; *viz.* the Ballance, the Leaver, the Wheel, the Pulley, the Screw and the Wedge, which are usually styl'd, *The six Mechanick Powers*. The Force or Strength made use of for the moving of a Weight by any Engine, is also call'd the *Power*; whether the Engine be set on work by Men, Horses, Water, or Wind, &c.

Pout, a Fish, otherwise call'd a Sea-Lamprey; also a kind of Bird.

To Pout, to look gruff or surly, to hang out the Lip.

Pox or French-Pox, a loathsome Disease. See *Lues Venerea*.

Poy, the Pole us'd by Rope-dancers to stay themselves with.

Praying's Law, an Act of Parliament made under King Henry VII. whereby the Laws of Eng-

land became of Force in *Ireland*; and so call'd because it was establish'd, when Sir *Edward Poynning* was Lieutenant there.

Pozzolana, a kind of Sand found in the Territory of *Pozzuolo* near the City of *Naples* in *Italy*.

Practicable, (*Lat.*) that may be practis'd or done.

Practical or Practick, belonging to Practice; usually oppos'd to *Speculative*.

Practice, actual Exercise, especially that of the Profession of a Lawyer, Physician, or Surgeon; the having Clients or Patients: Also Usage, Custom, Way; Intrigue, Device, or under-hand Dealing.

Practice, (in *Arithm.*) a Method that serves for the more easie and speedy resolving of Questions in the Rule of Three, when the first Term is 1 or Unity.

Practice of a Court of Judicature, the Way of proceeding there in Law-Suits.

Practick, the practical part of any Art or Science.

Practick of Scotland, the Course of pleading the Law, or the Rules of Courts in that Kingdom.

To Practise, to put into Practice, to exercise a Profession.

To Practise upon, to endeavour to bring over, win, or draw into one's Interest; to tamper with, to corrupt or bribe.

Practitioner, one that practises in the Law, &c.

Prætor or Prætorianus, (*Lat.*) Criers, certain Officers among the ancient *Romans*, that went along the Streets of the City before the *Flamen Dialis* or *Jupiter's* High Priest; to cause all People to give over their Work, on publick Holy-Days.

Præcipe in Capite, was a Writ issuing out of the Court of *Chancery*, for a Tenant that held of the King in chief, as of his Crown, and not as of any Honour, Castle, or Manour.

Præcipe quod reddat, a Writ of great Diversity; both in its Form and Use, extending as well to a Writ of Right as to others of Entry or Possession. See *Ingressu* and *Entry*.

Prætor, (among the *Romans*) the Publick Crier, an Officer, whose Business it was in the Assemblies of the People to call the *Classes* and *Centuries*, according to their Order, and to cause Silence to be kept in the Temples, during the time of Sacrificing: Also one that, in a *Port-sale*, nam'd the things to be sold, and set a Price on them.

Præcordia, properly the Parts about the Heart, the Heart-strings, or film of the Heart: It is also taken at large by Anatomical Writers, for all the Entrails contain'd in the *Thorax* or Chest.

Prædatory, that belongs to Robbing, Pillaging, or Plundering.

Prædicabile & Prædicamentale Accidens. See *Accident*.

Prædicament. See *Predicament*.

Præfectus Prætorio, (*Lat.*) was the Chief Commander of the *Prætorian Bands*, among the *Romans*, and may be call'd Colonel of the Guards: These Officers, who were generally two in Number, had the Command not only of the Guards, but also of all the Armies, and administer'd Justice; the Emperours leaving to them the sole Management of Affairs.

Præfectus Urbis, the Prefect, or Governour of the City, who was anciently one of the Chief Magistrates of *Rome*, and govern'd it in the Absence of the Consuls and Emperours: His chief Business was to look after the Civil Government, Provisions, Buildings, and Navigation; and he was the proper Judge in the Causes of Patrons, Freed-men, and Slaves.

Præfixæ Mulieres, a sort of mourning Women, who at Funerals solemnities pray'd the Dead, made Lamenta-

Lamentations, beat their Breasts, and set their Faces awry, to stir up others to mourn.

Præfine, (Law-Term) that Fine which is paid upon suing out the Writ of Covenant.

Præfoecatio Uterina, the suffocation of the Womb. See *Hysterical Passion*.

Præmunire. See *Premunire*.

Prænomen, (among the *Romans*) that which was put before the *Nomen*, or General Name, and signify'd as much as our Proper Name, which serves to distinguish Brothers one from another; as *Marcus, Quintus, Flavius, &c.*

Præparantia, (in the Art of *Physick*) Medicines that digest or ripen.

Præparantia Uasa, (in *Anat.*) the preparing Vessels, the Spermatick Veins, and Arteries, which go to the Testicles and *Epididymes*: They were so call'd by the Ancients, who thought their Office was to prepare the Seed, and the Name is still continu'd, altho' those Vessels are now found to have no such Use.

Præpositus Sacri Cubiculi, (among the *Romans*) an Officer, whose Charge was to attend in the Emperour's Chamber, and to take care of his Bed and Cloathing; he also March'd at the Performance of any Ceremonies, after the Master of the Horse-Guards: So that the Title with us, may be properly given to the Lord Chamberlain.

Præpositus Villæ, the Constable of a Town, or Petty Constable; also a Reeve, or chief Officer of the King in a Town, Manour, or Village: In old Records, the Reeve, or Bailiff, of the Lord of the Manour, sometimes call'd *Serviens Villa*.

Præputium, (in *Anat.*) the Fore-skin that covers the Nut or Head of a Man's Yard; also the fore-part of the *Citoris* in Women.

Præsepia, the Holes of either Jaw, in which the Teeth are set.

Præsidium, a Garrison, or Guard; any Aid, or Help. In the Art of *Physick*, is taken for a Remedy.

Præstatio, a performing, or paying; in old Records, it is also taken for Purveyance.

Præter Naturam. See *Secundum Naturam*.

Prætexta, a Robe or long White Vest, edged with a Purple Border, which the Sons of Persons of Quality wore at *Rome*, till the Age of 15 Years, and their Daughters till they were Marry'd: It was also worn by the Magistrates, Priests, and Senators upon solemn Days.

Prætextata Comœdia, a Comedy, or Play, wherein Kings and Magistrates who had a Right to wear the Robe edg'd with the Purple Border, were represented on the Stage, as common and mean Persons were brought forth in the Play call'd *Togata*.

Prætextati, were such Children as still wore the Robe *Prætexta*.

Prætor, a great Magistrate in *Rome*; a Name at first given to all Magistrates, afterwards to the Generals of Armies, and even to the Emperours themselves: In process of time, Prætors were appointed to administer Justice to the Citizens, and others to Strangers; and lastly, there were Prætors made for the Government of Provinces: Their Business was to see Justice done, to preside over Games, and to take Care of the Sacrifices; and their Power was so great, that they could alter Laws, repeal them, and make new ones.

Prætores Erarii, were the Officers of the Treasury or Exchequer.

Prætores Cereales or *Fruentarii*, certain Prætors, established by *Julius Cæsar*, whose Business it was to see that the City of *Rome* was supply'd with Corn.

Prætorian, belonging to a Prætor; as a *Præ-*

torian Family; the *Prætorian Authority*.

Prætoriani, the Prætorian Guard, a Band of Ten Thousand Soldiers, who were peculiarly to attend upon the Emperour's Person.

Prætorium, the Place where the Prætor administer'd Justice; it was also taken for his Palace, and sometimes for his Pleasure-House: It also signify'd the Pavilion or Tent of the General of the Army, where the Council of War met.

Pragmatical, (*Gr.*) busily meddling and intruding into other Peoples Concerns, foolishly talkative, impertinent, saucy: In *Natural Philosophy*, the Word is sometimes us'd in a good Sense, and signifies Practical, Mechanical, and Problematical: Thus *Stevinus*, in his *Hydrostatical Elements*, calls some Mechanical and Practical Experiments there laid down, by the Name of *Pragmatical Examples*.

Pragmatical or Pragmatick Sanction, an Ordinance made by the *French King Charles VII. A.D. 1438*, in an Assembly of the *Gallican Church*, that contains a Regulation of the Ecclesiastical Discipline, in Conformity to the Canons of the Council of *Basil*.

To **Prance**, to throw up the Fore-legs, as Horses do when they caper, tread loftily, and wantonly, or when they bound and carry themselves wately.

Prancer, a prancing Horse.

Prank, a shrewd, unlucky, or mischievous Trick; as *To play mad Pranks*.

To **Prank up**, to set off, deck, or trim.

Præna Bilis, a Distemper in the Gall, when it turns green like the Colour of a Leek.

Præna, (*Gr.*) the Herb Hore-hound, or a kind of Organy.

Præsius, a green precious Stone, often mark'd with black Specks, and sometimes with a white Line.

Præsidios, another Stone of the Colour of Leeks, a sort of Topaz.

Præson, a Leek; also a kind of Sea-weed, green as a Leek.

To **Prate**, to talk over-much, saucily, or idly.

Prætique or **Prættick**, a License to Traffick or Trade, granted to the Master of a Ship in the Ports of *Italy*, upon a Bill of Health, *i. e.* a Certificate, that the Place whence he came is not annoy'd with any Infectious Disease.

To **Prattle**, to talk or chat as Children do, to babble, prate, or talk impertinently.

Præbitio, (*Lat.*) Corruption of Manners, Lewdness.

Præton, a small sort of Sea-Fish.

To **Pray**, to entreat, or beseech; to desire, or beg of.

Prayer, a Request, or Desire, especially such as is made to Almighty God.

Common-Prayer Book, a Book containing the Publick Divine Service, with the Prayers, Rites, and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*.

To **Preach**, (*Fr.*) to Proclaim or Publish, to deliver a Sermon, or Discourse, to insist upon a Doctrine or Tenet.

Preachment; as *Leave off your Preachments*; *i. e.* forbear talking so much at large, or desist from making such long Speeches.

Præ-Adamites, those People who are suppos'd by some to have liv'd before *Adam*.

Preamble, (*q. d.* walking before) the introduction or beginning of any Discourse: Among Lawyers, the beginning of an Act of Parliament is call'd *The Preamble*, which shews the Intent of the Makers of the Act, and the Mischiefs they would remedy or prevent thereby.

Prebend, a sort of Benefice or Portion which every Canon or Member of a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, receives for his Maintenance; and these are either Simple or with Dignity.

Simple Prebends, are those that yield no more but the Revenue, towards the Maintenance of the Prebendary. *Prebends with Dignity*, are such as have Jurisdiction joyn'd with them, according to the different Orders in several Churches.

Prebend or Prebendary, a Clerk or Parson that enjoys a Prebend, so call'd à *Prabendo auxilium aut consilium Episcopo aut Decano*, i. e. from affording Assistance or Advice to the Bishop or Dean.

Precaria, (in old Records) certain Days-Works, that the Tenants of some Manours are bound to do for the Lord in Harvest; and which in several Places are commonly call'd *Bind-days*, for *Biden-days*, which in *Saxon* signifies the same thing.

Precarious, enjoy'd only upon Courtesy, or held at another's Will and Pleasure: In the Civil Law, it signifies, granted to one upon Entreaty, to use so long as the Party thinks fit, and no longer.

Precarium Romen, (in ancient Deeds) a precarious Title to an Estate, at the Will and Pleasure of the Lord.

Precaution, Caution, Warning, or Heed, given or us'd before-hand.

To **Precede**, to go first or before, to excel or surpass.

Precedence or Precedency, a taking Place before.

Precedent, fore-going.

A **Precedent**, (commonly pronounc'd, and falsely written President) an Example; as *This is not to be drawn into Precedent*. Among Lawyers, an Original Deed or Writing to draw others by.

A **Precedent Book**, a Book containing Precedents, or Draughts for Attorneys.

Precellency, Excellency or Preheminence, above another thing.

Precentor, the Chanter that begins the Tune in a Cathedral.

Prece Partium, (*Lat.*) a Law-Term us'd when a Suit is continu'd by the Request, Consent or Agreement of both Parties.

Precept, Instruction, Rule, Lesson, Command. In a Law-Sense, it is taken, 1. For a Command in Writing issu'd out by a Justice of Peace or other Magistrate, for the bringing of a Person or Records before him. 2. For the Instigation by which one Man eggs on another to commit a Felony, as Theft, Murder, &c.

Preceptive, belonging to Precepts.

Preceptor, a Tutor, a Master, an Instructor or Teacher.

Preceptorship, certain Benefices anciently possess'd by the more eminent sort of Knights Templars, who were call'd and appointed by the Authority of the chief Master.

Precession of the Equinoxes, (in the new *Astronomy*) the advancing or going forward of the Equinoctial Points, which happens upon account that the Axis of the Earth is not always precisely parallel to it self, as it turns round the Sun by its Yearly Motion.

Precina, Bounds or Extent of Jurisdiction; also a particular Jurisdiction, within which several Parishes are comprehended.

Preciosus, that is of great Price or Value.

Precipice, a steep Place, a downright Pitch or Fall; an imminent Danger.

Precipitant, dangerous; as *A precipitant Concessit*.

Precipitate, over-hasty.

Precipitate, (in Chymistry) any Substance that

is got out of the Pores of the *Menstruum* or Liquor, in which it was dissolved, and by some means is precipitated, or made fall down to the bottom of the Vessel: But this Name is commonly given by way of Eminence to Mercury or Quick-Silver, dissolved in Acid Menstruums, and afterwards precipitated down to the bottom in fine Powders; of which there are several sorts, *viz.*

Green Precipitate, which is prepar'd by mingling the Dissolutions of Quick-Silver and Copper together, both made in Spirit of Nitre: Afterwards the Mixture being evaporated to Drinefs: the Mass at the bottom is powder'd, and has distilled Vinegar pour'd upon it, to be digested till the Liquor looks Green, and a little Blewish: Then all these Dissolutions are mixed and evaporated in a Sand-heat as before; but this, with some others, is improperly call'd a Precipitate, there being no Precipitation at all.

Red Precipitate, is Mercury dissolved in Spirit of Nitre, and then the Moisture being evaporated in a Sand-heat, the Fire is gradually encreas'd to the third Degree till the Matter turns red.

There is also another sort of *Red Precipitate* call'd *Philosophical Precipitate*, and often *Precipitate per se*, which is made with running Mercury put into a Matrass, and set in a Sand-heat for Forty Days, or till all the Mercury be reduc'd to a red Powder. This corrosive Powder is commonly call'd *Red Mercury*, and us'd by Surgeons to eat away corrupted Flesh.

White Precipitate, is Mercury or Quick-Silver dissolved in *Aqua Fortis*, or Spirit of Nitre, upon which when Salt Water, and a little Spirit of Sal Armoniack is pour'd, the Precipitate sinks to the bottom, and is of a white Colour.

Yellow Precipitate. See *Turbith Mineral*.

To **Precipitate**, to throw or cast down head-long, to hurry or over-hasten, to do in haste. In a Chymical Sense, to separate a Matter that is dissolved, so as to make it fall or settle at the bottom.

Precipitation, Hurry, too great Haste, Rashness: In Chymistry, the falling or sinking down of the Particles of any Mixt Body, that are kept suspended or propped up in the Menstruum, or Liquor which dissolv'd it.

Precipitous, over-hasty, rash, unadvised.

Precise, certain, fixed, particular, exact, scrupulous or superstitious; finical or affected.

Precisian, one that is over-scrupulous in Matters of Religion.

Recognition, Fore-knowledge.

To **Preconceive**, to take up before-hand; as, *This is an Opinion which he had preconceived*.

To **Preconise**, (Canon-Law-Term) to make a Report in the Pope's Consistory, That the Party presented to a Benefice is qualify'd for the same.

Precontract, a Contract or Agreement made before another Contract; which has Relation more especially to Marriages.

Precurser, a Fore-runner, a Messenger sent before; as *St. John the Baptist was our Saviour's Precursor*.

Pr predatory. See *Pr predatory*.

Predecessour, he or she that was in a Place or Employment before one.

Predecessours, Ancestours or Fore-Fathers.

Predestinarian, one that believes or maintains the Doctrine of Predestination.

To **Predestinate**, (a Term in Divinity) to decree, ordain, or appoint what shall come hereafter.

Predestination, the Act of Predestinating, Fore-appointment; the Decree of God, by which from Eternity he has appointed to Glory, those whom he fore-sees will co-operate with his Grace.

To

To **Predetermine**, to determine, judge, or appoint before-hand.

Predial Tithes, Tithes that are paid of Things arising and growing from the Ground; as Corn, Hay, Fruit, &c.

Predicable, (in *Logick*) a common Term or Word, that may be attributed to more than one Thing: Thus the Word *Triangle* may be apply'd to any Figure that has three Sides and Angles, whether it be Right-lined, or Spherical.

Predicables or Universals, are five in number, viz. *Genus, Species, Proprium, Differentia and Accidens*.

Predicament, a Class, Rank, or Order of Things disposed under the same Kind. Logicians usually reckon up ten Predicaments, or *Categories*, viz. Substance, Accidence, Quantity, Quality, Action, Passion, Duration as to Time or Place, Situation, and Habit, or outward Appearance.

To **Be in the same Predicament**, is to be under the same Circumstances; in the same State, or Condition.

Predicant, as **Predicant Priests**, *i. e.* such as by their Order are allow'd to preach.

Predicate, the latter Part of a Logical Proposition, that which is affirmed of the Subject: So when 'tis said *James* is a Merchant, the Word Merchant is call'd the Predicate, because it is affirmed, or spoken of the Subject *James*.

To **Predicate**, to publish, to cry, or preach up; also a Term in *Logick*; as *These two Terms predicate one upon another*.

Predication, a preaching, or crying up.

Prediction, a Prophecy, or foretelling of a thing.

To **Predispose**, to dispose before-hand.

Predominancy, a being Predominant, an overruling Quality, or Power.

Predominant, over-powering, prevailing, chief.

To **Predominate**, to over-power, to bear chief Sway, or Rule.

Predy, a Sea-Word for ready; as *Make predy the Ordinance*: A *Predy-Ship*, is when all her Decks are cleared, her Guns, small Shot, &c. well fitted for a Fight. To *make the Hold predy*, is to stow every thing handsomly there, and remove any thing that may be troublesome.

Preelected, elected, or chosen before-hand.

Preelection, a choosing before-hand.

Pree-minence or Pree-minence, advantageous Quality, or Degree above others.

Pree-minent, advanced above the rest.

Pree-emption, First buying, or buying any thing before others, which was a Privilege formerly allow'd the King's Purveyor, with respect to Corn and other Provisions for the King's Houle, but taken away by Stat. 12. Car. 2.

To **Pree-engage**, to engage before-hand.

To **Pree-exist**, to exist, or have a Being before.

Pree-existence, the State, or Condition of that which pre-exists; as *The Doctrine of the Soul's Pree-existence*.

Pree-existent, existing, or being before.

Pree-face, (*q. d.* a speaking before) a Preamble, or Speech preparatory to a Discourse, or Treatise.

Pree-fatory, that is in form of, or by way of Preface; as *A Pree-fatory Discourse*.

Pree-fect, a Magistrate among the ancient *Romans*; See *Praefectus*.

Pree-fecture, the Office, or Dignity of a *Pree-fect*; the Government, or chief Rule of a Province or City.

To **Pree-fer**, to esteem above, or set more by, to promote or advance; to bring in, in speaking of a Law, a Bill or Inditement.

Pree-ferable or Pree-ferable, that is to be preferred, or made choice of before another.

Pree-ference, the choice that is made of a Person, or Thing, rather than another.

Pree-ferment, a being preferred, Promotion, Advancement; Place, Employ.

To **Pree-figurare or Pree-figure**, to represent by Figure, or signify before,

To **Pree-fer**, to put before, to appoint.

Pree-gnancy, the being with Child; also quickness of Apprehension, or ripeness of Judgment.

Pree-gnant, great with Child; also ripe, forward, being of a prompt and ready Wit: In the Art of Gardening, it signifies full, as a Bud, Seed or Kernel, that is ready to sprout.

Pree-gative Pree-gnant; See *Negative*.

Pree-gnatory; See *Protonotary*.

Pree-gustation, a tasting before.

To **Pree-judge**, to judge before.

Pree-judicate, proceeding from Prejudice; as *Pree-judicate Opinions, pre-judicate Stiffness, &c.*

Pree-judication, a judging before-hand, a Precedent at Law.

Pree-judice, rash Judgment before Tryal, Prepossession; also Dammage, Hurt, Harm, Loss.

To **Pree-judice**, to do Prejudice, to injure or hurt.

Pree-judicial, hurtful, disadvantageous.

Pree-ke, a kind of Fish.

Pree-lacy, Pree-lature, or Pree-late-ship, a Pree-late's State or Dignity.

Pree-late, a Clergyman advanced to a high Station in the Church; as a Patriarch, Archbishop, or Bishop.

Pree-latical, belonging to Pree-lates.

Pree-lection, a Lecture, or Lesson; a Reading, or Discourse made in Publick on any Art, or Science.

Pree-lection, an Antepast, or Fore-taste.

Pree-liminary, that goes before the main Matter; as *A Pree-liminary Discourse, or Question*.

Pree-liminary, a first Step in a Negotiation, Treaty, or important Business.

Pree-lude, properly the preparatory Notes of Musicians before they begin to play, a Voluntary, or Flourish; whence it is figuratively taken for an Entrance upon a Business.

Pree-ludious, preparatory; as *These are pre-ludious Suspicions to farther Evidence*.

Pree-mature, too soon ripe, untimely.

Pree-maturity, the State, or Condition of that which is premature.

To **Pree-meditate**, to muse, think upon, or contrive before-hand.

Pree-meditation, the Act of Pree-meditating, musing, &c.

To **Pree-mise**, to speak, or treat of before, by way of Introduction, or Preface.

Pree-mises or Pree-misses, things spoken of, mentioned, or rehearsed before. In *Logick*, the two first Propositions of a Syllogism: In an Instrument or Deed for the Conveyance of an Estate, the Office of the Pree-misses is to express the Names of the Grantor, Grantee, and the thing granted.

Pree-mium, a Word us'd in Schools for a Reward: Among Merchants, it is taken for that Summ of Money, which is given to an Insurer for the Insuring the safe Return of any Ship, or Merchandize.

To **Pree-monish**, to fore-warn.

Pree-monition, a giving Warning, or advising before-hand.

Pree-monstrances, an Order of white Monks, that observe the Rule of St. *Augustine*, founded by one *Norbert* a German, and so call'd from *Pree-monire*, a Place in the Bishoprick of *Laon* in France, where they were first settled.

Premunire, (Law-Term) as *To fall into a Premunire, i. e.* to incur the same Punishment that was to be inflicted upon the Transgressours of a Law made Anno 16. Rich. 2. commonly call'd *The Statute of Premunire*, by which the Pope's Usurpation in the disposing of Church-Livings in England, and other Abuses were restrain'd: This Penalty was then appointed to be perpetual Banishment, forfeiture of Lands, Goods and Chattels, &c.

Premunire, is also a Writ that lies where one Man sues another in the Spiritual Court, for any thing that may be determin'd in the King's Court; for which great Punishment is ordain'd by several Statutes, viz. That he shall be out of the King's Protection, imprison'd without Bail or Mainprize, till he have made a Fine at the King's Will, and that his Lands and Goods shall be forfeited, if he do not appear within two Months.

The same Penalty is likewise impos'd on Persons attainted in *Premunire* upon divers other Offences, by Statutes lately made: Whence the usual Phrase, *To run himself into a Premunire*, is apply'd to one who takes a ready Course to involve himself in Trouble.

Prender, (*Fr.* in Common Law) the Power, or Right of taking a thing before it is offer'd: Thus Things lying in *Prender*, are such as the Lord of a Manour may have before the Tenant *Attourns* to or acknowledges him, as the Ward of the Body of an Heir, or of the Land-Escheats, whereas those things that lie in *Render*, he cannot take before *Attournment*; as Rents, Reliefs, Heriots, &c.

Prender de Baron, properly signifies to take a Husband; but it is commonly us'd for an Exception, to disable a Woman from pursuing an Appeal of Murder against one that kill'd her former Husband.

† **Pre nomination**, a nominating, or naming before.

Pre notion, fore-knowledge.

Pre nite. See *Apprentice*.

Pre occupation, a possessing, or enjoying before; as *That Land was in his Pre occupation*: Also *Prepossession*, or *Prejudice*.

To **Pre ordain**, to ordain before-hand.

Pre ordinate, fore-ordained.

Pre paration, the Act of preparing, or disposing, Provision made for some Design, or Ceremony: In *Physick* and *Chymistry*, Preparation is the manner of compounding, ordering, and disposing of Medicines for several Uses.

Pre parative or **Pre paratory**, that serves to prepare.

To **Pre pare**, to get, or make ready, to provide; to fit, or fit up, to dispose, or incline one to a thing.

Pre pensed, Fore-thought, as *Malice-prepensed*: Altho' a Man be kill'd upon a sudden Quarrel, yet if there were *Malice prepensed* between them, the Law takes it for Murder, as it is express'd in some Statutes *prepensed Murder*.

To **Pre ponderate**, to out-weigh, or weigh down, to be of greater worth, or Value; also to weigh in Mind, deliberate, or consider.

Pre position, (*i. e.* putting, or setting before) one of the eight Parts of Speech in Grammar, so call'd because it is set before a Noun, or a Verb.

Pre positor, (School-Term) a Scholar appointed by the Master, to over see the rest; such a one is otherwise call'd *Observer* and *Monitor*.

To **Pre possess**, to prevent, to fill one's Mind before hand with Prejudice, to bias.

Pre possession, Prejudice.

Pre posterous, having the wrong end forward, being quite out of order, topsy-turvy; headstrong, rash.

Pre puce. See *Preputium*.

Pre rogative, a special Privilege, a peculiar Authority, or Pre-eminence above others.

The King's or Queen's **Pre rogatives**, those Rights of Majesty that are peculiar to them; and which learned Lawyers call *Sacra Sacrorum* and *Individa*, as being sacred and inseparable from their Persons; They are also commonly styl'd *Flowers of the Crown*, and are such as these, viz. *The King's Person is subject to no Man's Suit, His Possessions cannot be taken from Him by any Dissession, His Goods and Chattels are under no Tribute or Custom, No Act passing both Houses of Parliament can be a Law, till His Royal Assent be obtain'd, &c.*

Pre rogative of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, a special Pre-eminence that those Prelates have in certain Cases, above ordinary Bishops, within their respective Provinces.

Pre rogative Court, a Court depending on the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in which all Wills or Testaments are proved, and Administrations granted that belong to the said Archbishop by his *Pre rogative*: The Judge of this Court is styl'd *Judex Curia Pre rogativa Cantuariensis*, the Judge of the *Pre rogative Court of Canterbury*. The Archbishop of *York* has also the like Court termed his *Exchequer*, but far inferior to this in Power and Profit.

Pre sage, a Sign, or Token, shewing what will happen.

To **Pre sage**, to fore-bode, or betoken; to fore-tell, to divine, or guess.

Pre sbyter, (*Gr.*) an ancient and Reverend Person, a Priest; as *A Presbyter of the Church of England*; also a Lay-elder.

Pre sbyteral, belonging to a Priest, or Elder.

Pre sbyterian, belonging to the Presbyterians.

Pre sbyterians, a considerable Party of Non-conformists, so call'd from their admitting of Lay-Elders into their Church-Government.

Pre sbyterium, (in ancient Deeds) the Presbytery, *i. e.* the Quire, or Chancel so call'd, because it was the Place set a-part for the Bishop, Priests, and other Clergy, while the Laity were confin'd to the Nave, or Body of the Church.

Pre sbytery, Priesthood, Eldership; also a Government of the Church by Elders.

Pre sbytia, a dimness of Sight, when the Ball of the Eye is so flat, that the Visual Rays pass the *Retina*, or Net-like Coat before they are united; which Defect is usually incident to old Age, and may be help'd by Convex Glasses, or Spectacles, which will cause the Rays to meet sooner, and fall exactly on the *Retina*.

Pre science, (*Lat.*) Fore-knowledge.

To **Pre scribe**, to order, ordain, or

To **Pre scribe against an Action**, (in Law) not to be liable to it, for want of being in the time limited by the Law.

Pre script, an Ordinance, or Order.

Pre scription, a prescribing, or ordering, limiting, or limiting. In a Law-Sense, a Right to any Thing grounded upon a Possession, or Enjoyment of it by a particular Person, his Ancestours, or Predecessours beyond the Memory of Man.

Pre sence, a being present; also *Meen*, *Presence of Mind*, readiness of Wit.

Pre sent, that is, in a certain Place at present in Sight; or that is of the Time wherein.

Pre sent Tense, (in Grammar) a Tense that speaks of the Time that now is; as *Amo* I do love: See *Tenses*.

A **Pre sent**, a free Gift.

To **Pre sent**, to make a Present, to offer a name to a Benefice, to bring an Information against.

Presentation, the Act of presenting: In a Law-Sense, the offering of a Clerk to the Bishop, by the Patron, to be instituted in a Benefice of his Gift.

Presentee, the Clerk that is so presented by the Patron. The *King's Presentee*, is he whom the King presents to a Church.

Presentment, (Law-Term) a bare Declaration or Report, made by Jurors, or some other Officers, as a Justice, Constable, Searcher, Surveyor, &c. of an Offence inquirable in the Court, to which it is presented.

Preservation, a preserving, or keeping.

Preservative, a Remedy made use of to keep off a Disease.

To **Preserve**, to keep, to guard or defend from Mischief; to order Fruits as Confectioners do.

To **Preside**, to be Ruler or Chief; to have the Government, Rule, Care, or Management of Persons or Things.

Presidency, the Place, or Office of a President.

President, a Governour, Overseer or Chief Manager: In a Law-Sense, the King's Lieutenant in a Province; as The President of *Wales, York, Berwick, &c.*

The **Lord President of the King's Privy Council**, a great Officer of the Crown, whose Employ is to attend upon the Sovereign, to propose Business at Council-Table, and to report the several Transactions there managed.

President. See *Precedent*.

Presidial, a particular Court of Judicature in France.

Pressing to Death. See *Paine forte & dure*.

Pressure, a pressing Calamity, Affliction or Misfortune; as *To sink under weighty Pressures*.

Press, a Duty in Money to be paid by the Sheriff, upon his Account in the Exchequer, or for Money left in his Hands.

Press-Money, Earnest-Money commonly given to a Soldier or a Sea-man, when he is list'd; from the French Word *Preh*, or the Latin, *Præsto*, i. e. ready at hand; because it binds those that receive it, to be ready for Service at all times appointed.

Pressation-Money, a certain Sum of Money paid every Year, by Arch-Deacons to their Bishop. See *Præstatio*.

Prester, (Gr.) a venomous Serpent, whose Sting causes a deadly Thirst; also a kind of Tempest or Whirl-wind, that Scorches and blasts where it blows.

Prestigés, (Lat.) Illusions, Impostures, juggling Tricks.

† **Prestigation**, (Lat.) a deceiving, juggling, or playing Leger-de-main.

Prestigios, deceitful, as *A prestigious Sleight of the Devil*.

Presto, a Spanish Word us'd by Jugglers, to signify quickly, or speedily.

To **Presume**, (Lat.) to imagine, think, conjecture, or suppose; to have too good an Opinion of.

Presumption, Conjecture, Guess, Suspicion; also Arrogance, Pride, Self-conceit. In a Law-sense, Presumption is of three Sorts, 1. *Violent*, which often serves for full Proof, as if one being kill'd in a House, a Man is seen to come out of it, and no other Person was at that time in the House. 2. *Probable Presumption*, which has but a small Effect. 3. *Levis sen temeraria*, i. e. Light and rash, which is of no force at all.

Presumptuous, proud, haughty, vain.

To **Presuppose**, to suppose before-hand, to take for granted.

Presupposition, a being presupposed.

Pretence, Opinion, Conceit, Colour, Appearance, or Shew.

Pretence. See *Escutcheon of Pretence*.

To **Pretend**, to maintain, or affirm; to use a Pretence, to make as if.

Pretended, reputed, supposed, counterfeit.

Pretended Right or Title, (Law-Term) When one is in Possession of Lands or Tenements, and another lays claim to, and sues for it, the pretended Right and Title is said to be in him, that does so claim and sue.

Pretension, Claim, or laying claim to.

Pretterperfect Tense, (in Grammar) a Tense that signifies the time not perfectly pass'd; as *Amabam*, I loved or did love.

Pretention, a Figure in Rhetorick; See *Occupation*.

Pretension, the Act of pertermittting, or passing over, or over-slipping.

To **Pretomit**, to leave undone, to omit, pass over, or neglect.

Pretternatural, that is besides Nature, or out of its Course; extraordinary.

Pretterperfect Tense, (in Grammar) a Tense that speaks of the Time perfectly pass'd, with the Sign *have*; as *Amavi*, I have loved.

Pretterpluperfect Tense, a Tense that signifies the time more than perfectly pass'd, with the Sign *had*; as *Amaveram*, I had loved.

Pretext, Pretence, Cloak, Colour, Blind, Shew.

Pretorian. See *Prætorian*.

To **Pretail**, to have the Advantage over, to have the better on't, to carry it, to be of greater Force.

Prevalence or Prevalency, a being prevalent.

Prevalent, prevailing, powerful, effectual.

To **Prevaricate**, to play fast and loose, to shuffle and cut, to make shew of doing a thing, and act quite contrary. In a Law-sense, to work by Collusion in Pleading, to betray one's Cause to the Adversary.

Prevarication, the Act of prevaricating; double dealing, Deceit.

Prevaricator, he that prevaricates, or deals treacherously: Also a Master of Arts in the University of Cambridge, chosen at a Commencement, to make an ingenious Satyrical Speech reflecting on the Misdemeanours of the principal Members.

To **Prevent**, to come before, to out-strip, to be before-hand with, or get the start of, to keep off Danger, or Mischief, &c.

Preventer-Rope, (in Sea-Affairs) a little Rope made fast over those call'd *Ties*, to secure the Yards, in case some of the Ropes should break.

Preventional full Moon, that full Moon which comes before any great moveable Feast, or Planetary Aspect.

Preventive, that serves to prevent.

Previous, leading the Way, or going before; as *A previous Discourse*.

Præapism, a Disease wherein there is an erection of the Yard, without any Provocation of Lust; so call'd from *Præapus* the Lascivious God of Gardens.

Price, the Estimation, Value, or Rate of things.

Price Current, a weekly Account publish'd in London, of the current Value of most Commodities.

To **Prick**, to make a hole with a Point, to set down a Tune or Song, to trace the Steps of a Hare. See *Pricketh*.

To **Prick the Chart or Plot**, (among Mariners) to make a Point in the Sea-Chart, whereabouts the Ship is at present, or is to be at such a time, in order to find the Course they are to steer, &c.

Prick-wood or Spindle-tree, a sort of Shrub; proper to make Hedges.

Pricker, a Term in Hunting for a Huntsman on Horse-back.

Pricker,

Pricket, a Spitter, or young Male Deer of two years old, beginning to put forth the Head.

Pricket, When a Hare beats in the plain Highway, where the Footing may yet be perceiv'd, it is said, *She Pricketh*.

Pride, Haughtiness, Loftiness, Vanity.

Prize-Cattel, a Rent paid to the Lord of the Manour of *Rodely* in *Glocester-shire*, by some of his Tenants, for the Liberty of Fishing for Lampreys in the River *Severn*.

Prize's Cap, See *Banner à Presse*.

To **Prize**, (Canting-word) to Filch, or steal.

To **Prize**, to be full of affected Ways, to be much conceited.

Primacy, the first Place, or chief Rule, especially in Ecclesiastical Affairs; the Dignity, or Jurisdiction of a Primate.

Primal, that is of the first, or more ancient Time; as *The Primeval Ages of the Church*.

Primage, a customary Allowance due to Mariners for loading a Ship, at the first setting forth from any Harbour.

Prima Naturalia, the same as *Atoms* or *Minima Naturalia*; which See.

Primum Latius, (*Lat. in Geom.*) a Right-line in any Conick Section, drawn thro' the *Vertex*, or top of the Section, and Parallel to the Base of the Cone.

Primary, first in Order, Principal, Chief.

Primary Planets, (as some say) are the three upper Planets, *viz. Saturn, Jupiter* and *Mars*. But a *Primary Planet*, more properly is one that moves round the Sun as its Center; whereas a *Secondary Planet*, turns about some other Planet.

Primate, a chief Archbishop, who has Superiority of Jurisdiction over other Archbishops and Bishops.

Prime, chief, great, Sovereign, excellent, singular.

Prime Figure, (*in Geom.*) is that which cannot be divided into any Figures more simple than it self.

Prime Number, (*in Arithm.*) is that which can be only measur'd by an Unite; See *Number*.

Prime Verticals, are Direct Erect North or South Dials, whose Planes lye parallel to the prime Vertical Circle.

Prime, the Flower or Choice, the Time when a thing is in its greatest Beauty: Also one of the seven Canonical Hours in the *Romish Church*. In surveying, a Measure containing 19 1/2 Inches.

Prime of a Gun, the Powder that is put in the Pan, or Touch-hole.

Prime of the Moon, the New Moon at her first Appearance, or about three Days after the Change; at which time she is said to be primed: See *Golden Number*.

To **Prime**, to put the Prime into a Gun; also to lay the first Colour in Painting.

Prime-Rynt or **Priset**, a kind of Shrub.

Primer or **Priming-Iron**, (*in Gunnery*) a long piece of Iron, sharp at the small end to pierce the Cartridge that holds the Powder, thro' the Touch-hole of a great Gun, in Order to put in the Prime-powder or Touch-powder, to fire off the Piece.

Primer or **Primmer**, a little Book which Children are first taught to read, and to pray by: Also a sort of Popish Prayer-book; also a kind of Printing-letter.

Primero, a Game at Cards formerly much in Use.

Primicerius, (*Lat.*) the Master, or chief in any Office, among the ancient *Romans*.

Primicerius Cubiculari, the first Groom, or first Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber.

Primicerius Notarius, the Principal Secre-

tary of State, who kept a general Register of the whole Empire.

Primer Seisin, (*Fr. Law-Term*) a branch of the King's Prerogative, whereby he had the first *Seisin* or *Possession*, i. e. the entire Profits for a Year of all Lands and Tenements, of which his Tenant in chief dy'd possessed; the Heir being at full Age, or until he were so, if under Age: But these Charges are now taken away by *Stat. 12. Car. 2.*

Primitivus, (*Lat.*) first in its kind, Original, Natural.

Priming-Iron. See *Primer*.

Priming-Horn, a great Horn full of Touch-powder, which the Gunner has by his Side, when the Ship is in a Fight, ready to prime the Pieces.

Primitivus, (*Lat.*) the Colonel of the first Legion among the *Romans*, the first Centurion or chief Captain, who had the Charge of the Standard or Banner.

Primitiva, the first Fruits of the Year that are offer'd to God: But in our Law, it is taken for the Profits of every Church-living for one Year, after it is become void, which belong to the King; See *First Fruits*.

Primitiva, belonging to the first Age, ancient; as *The Primitive Church*.

Primitiva Canter, See *Canter Primitive*.

A **Primitiva** or **Primitiva Word**, (*in Grammar*) an original Word, from which others of the kind are derived.

Primogeniture, the Title and Priviledge of an elder Brother, in right of his Birth.

Primordial, primitive, original.

Primores Dentes or **Incisivi Dentes**, (*Lat.*) the four foremost Teeth in each Jaw.

Primrose, a little yellow sweet Flower that over-spreads the Fields and Meadows in the very beginning of the Spring.

Prismula Urtis, (*Lat.*) the Primrose, or Cow-slip.

Primum Mobile, (*i. e.* the first Mover) the Tenth or highest Sphere of the Heavens, which according to the *Ptolemaick Astronomy* is suppos'd to contain all other Spheres within it, and to give them Motion, turning it self and them quite round from East to West in the space of twenty four Hours.

Prince, one that governs a State in chief, or that is descended from such. In *England*, the King's or Queen Regent's eldest Son is styl'd *The Prince of Wales*. It is also figuratively taken for a principal, Chief, or most excellent Person; as *Aristotle is the Prince of Philosophers*.

Prince's Feather, a kind of Flower.

Principal, chief, main.

Principal Point, (*in Perspective*) the Point where the Principal Ray falls on the Table, which some Writers call *The Point of Concurrence*, and the *Center of the Picture*.

Principal Ray, the perpendicular Ray, which goes from the Beholder's Eye to the *Vertical Plane*, or Table.

A **Principal**, the Head of a College in an University: The chief Person in some of the Inns of *Chancery*, is also call'd *Principal of the House*.

Principal, is also the main Summ of Money borrowed or let out to Use, and distinguish'd from the Interest or Profits that arise thereby: In a Law-sense, it is the same as *Hier-loom*; which See. At *Urchenfield* in *Hereford-shire* certain *Principals*, as the best Beast, Bed, Table, &c. pass to the eldest Child, and are not to be divided or shar'd with the other Goods.

Principality, the Jurisdiction, or Dominion of a Prince: *Principality* is also taken for one of the Orders of Angels.

Principality of Chester. See *County Palatine*.

Prin

Principes, (in the *Roman Military Discipline*) the main Body of the Forces, or middle Order of the Legionary Soldiers divided into Ten Centuries. See *Triarii*.

Principle, the first Cause of the Being or Production of any thing; a Motive or Inducement; a Maxim or undoubted Truth; also a good practical Rule of Action. Thus a Person is said *To be a Man of Principles*, when he acts according to the known Rules of Religion and Morality.

Principle or **First Principle**, is also a thing self-evident, and as it were naturally known; as *That the Whole is greater than a Part, that nothing can be and not have a Being at the same time, &c.*

In Arts and Sciences, **Principles**, are the first Grounds and Rules of them, otherwise call'd *Elements* and *Rudiments*; as the Principles of *Geometry, Algebra, Astronomy, &c.*

In *Chymistry*, there are five Principles of mixt natural Bodies, viz. *Phlegm or Water, Mercury or Spirit, Sulphur or Oil, Salt and Earth*. Of these three are *Active*, viz. *Spirit, Oil and Salt*, and two *Passive*, *Water and Earth*.

The *Aristotelean* or *Peripatetical Principles*, are the four Elements, *Earth, Water, Fire, Air*: The *Epicurean Principles*, are *Magnitude, Figure and Weight*.

Principled, endued with Principles; as *A Person well-principled*.

Princock, a Youngster too soon ripe-headed; a pert and forward Youth.

Printing, or the *Art of Printing*, an ingenious Art which first appear'd in the World about the Year 1430 or 1440, and is said to have been invented at *Haerlem in Holland* by one *Lawrence Coster*; or as others will have it, at *Mentz in Germany*, by *John Faust*, or *John Guttemberg of Strasburg*: It was also brought early into *England* by *Caxton and Towner*, whom King *Henry VI.* employ'd for that purpose: One of the first printed Books now extant is *Cicero de Officiis, A. D. 1465*, kept in the *Bodleian Library*, at *Oxford*.

Prior, a Governour of a Convent of Monks.

Priors Ailens, were certain Priors born in *France*, that had the Government of Monasteries founded for outlandish Men in *England*, which were suppress'd by King *Henry V.*

Prioress, a Governess in a Monastery of Nuns, either in chief or under an Abbess.

Priority, a being first in Order, Rank, or Dignity: In a Law-sense, it is taken for an Antiquity of Tenure, compar'd with another that is not so ancient; as *To hold by Priority*, is to hold of one Lord more anciently than of another.

Priory, a Religious Community under the Direction of a Prior or Prioress.

Prize, (*Fr.*) that Custom or Share which belongs to the King, out of such Merchandizes as are taken at Sea, by way of lawful Prize.

Prize, (of Wines,) an old Word found in the Statutes of King *Henry VIII.* being a Custom for the King to challenge two Tun of Wine at his own Rate, which is 20 *s. per Tun*, out of every Vessel loaded with Wine of less Burden than forty Tun: It is now call'd *Butlerage*, because receiv'd by the Kings's or Queen's chief Butler.

Priscilla, a proper Name of Women, being a Diminutive of *Prisca*, which in *Latin* signifies ancient.

Priscillianists, a sort of Hereticks whose Ring-leader was one *Priscillianus*: They deny'd the Persons of the Trinity, and held that all Things had their beginning from two Gods, the one Good, and the other Bad.

Prize, (*Fr.*) the Act of taking, a Prize: In our old Statutes, it signifies the things taken of the King's

Subjects by Purveyors; also a Toll or Custom due to the King.

Prism, (*Gr. in Geom.*) a Solid bounded by several Planes, whose Bases are Polygons equal, Parallel, and alike situated: Also a solid Glass made in form of a Triangular Prism, thro' which the Sun's Rays being convey'd are refracted, and shew an admirable variety of fine Colours like those of the Rain-bow.

Triangular Prism, a kind of Prism whose two opposite Bases are Triangles alike, parallel and equal.

Prismatical, belonging to Prisms; as *Prismatical Glasses*.

Prismoid, a solid Figure contain'd under several Planes, whose Bases are Right-angled Parallelograms, parallel and alike situated.

Prisline, (*Lat.*) ancient, former, accustomed, wonted.

Prisling, (*Gr.*) a kind of Whale-fish of a wonderful length, so call'd from its cutting the Water as it goes; also a long and narrow Ship or Galley shap'd like that Fish.

Prisvacy, (*Lat.*) Familiarity, Retirement, Secrecy.

Prisvado, (*Span.*) a private Friend, a Favourite.

Prisvateer, a Vessel fitted out by one or more private Persons, with a Licence from the Prince or State, to prey upon the Enemy; also the Commander or Captain of such a Ship.

Prisvation, a depriving, bereaving, or taking away; Want, Lack, or being without. In a Law-sense, it is apply'd to a Bishop or Parson of a Church, when by Death or other Act, they are depriv'd of their Bishoprick or Benefice.

Prisvative, that implies Privation, or taking away; as *A Privative Particle* in Grammar.

Prisvet, a sort of ever-green Shrub us'd much in Gardens for Borders, Knots, &c.

Prisvilege, (*Lat.*) a Prerogative or Advantage above others; a special Grant or Right whereby a private Person, or a particular Corporation is freed from the Rigour of the Common Law; which is either Personal or Real.

Personal Prisvilege, that which is allow'd to any Person against or beyond the Course of Common Law; as a Member of Parliament may not be arrested, nor any of his Servants during the Session of the Parliament.

Real Prisvilege, that which is granted to a Place, as to the Universities, that none may be call'd to *Westminster-Hall*, upon any Contract or Agreement made within their own Precincts, or sued in other Courts.

Prisvity, private Knowledge; as, *She did it without her Husband's Privity*. In a Law-sense, private Familiarity, inward Relation. Thus if there be a Lord and Tenant, and the latter holds of the other by certain Services, there is a Privity between them, in respect of the Tenure. *Privities* are also the Privy or secret Parts of the Body.

Prisvy, secret, private, particular, acquainted with, or accessory to.

Prisvy Counsellour. See *Counsellour*.

A Prisvy, a House of Office. In a Law-sense, one that is Partaker, or has an Interest in any Action or Thing; as *Privies in Blood*, i. e. those that are linked in Consanguinity: *Privies in Representation*, such as Executors or Administrators to a deceased Party: *Privies in Tenure*, as the Lord of a Manour by Escheat, that is, when the Land falls to the Lord for want of Heirs.

Prisvy Seal, a Seal that the King first sets to such Grants as pass the Great Seal of *England*; altho' sometimes us'd in things of less Consequence, that never

never pass the latter; as for the Payment of Money, &c.

The Lord Privy Seal, a great Officer who has the charge or keeping of that Seal, and is by his Place, of the King's Privy Council, next in Dignity to the Lord President.

Prize, (*Fr.*) that which is taken, any kind of Booty; also a Reward proposed to one that shall do a thing best; also a Match or Tryal of Skill, at Sword-playing.

Prize-Office, an Office appointed for the Sale of Ships taken from an Enemy as lawful Prize.

Probability, (*Lat.*) a being probable or likely, Likelihood, appearance of Truth.

Probare of Testaments, the producing and proving of the Wills of Persons deceased before the Ecclesiastical Judge, appointed by the Bishop or Ordinary of the Place, where the Party died.

Probation, Proof, Tryal or Essay; especially the Tryal of a Student, who is about to take his Degrees in an University, or of a Novice before he is admitted to profess a Religious Life.

Probationary, belonging to Probation, as *The Probationary Laws*.

Probationer, a Scholar, or Novice that undergoes a Probation.

Probator, (*Law-Term*) an Approver or Accuser, one who undertakes to prove a Crime charged upon another; properly an Accomplice in Felony, who having prov'd the Charge against another as Principal or Accessory, either by Duel or Tryal by the Country, was pardon'd for Life and Members, but punish'd with Transportation.

Probe, a Surgeon's Instrument, with which he searches the Depths, Windings, and other Circumstances of Wounds or Ulcers.

Probity, Honesty, Goodness, Uprightness.

Problem, (*Gr.*) a Proposition with a Question annexed: In *Geometry*, a Proposition refer'd to Practice, and so oppos'd to a *Theorem*, in regard that it always implies something to be done; as *To divide a Line into any number of given Parts, To draw the Circumference of a Circle thro' several given Points, &c.*

Local Problem. See *Local*.

Solid Problem. See *Solid*.

Problematical, belonging to a Problem; also that may be argued *Pro* and *Con*; as *A Problematical Discourse*.

Problematical Resolution, (in *Algebra*) the Method of solving hard Questions, by certain Rules call'd *Canons*.

Probole, the Process of a Bone. See *Apophysis*.

Proboleis or **Promustis**, the Trunk or long Snout of an Elephant.

Procasty, (*Lat.*) Malapertness, Sauciness.

Procatartick, (*Gr.*) as *A Procatartick Cause*, i. e. the first or beginning Cause of a Disease, which co-operates with others that follow; as a violent fit of Passion, or excessive heat in the Air, which may corrupt or breed ill Juice in the Blood, and cause a Fever.

Procedendo, (*Lat.*) a Writ which lies where a Plea or Cause is removed from a Superiour to an Inferiour Court, by Writ of Privilege or *Certiorari*; so as to bring it back again to the Court, where the Suit was first begun, to be proceeded in there, after it appears that the Defendant has no cause of Privilege, or that the Matter in the Bill is not well proved.

Proceed, that which arises from a thing; as *The Neat Proceeds* among Merchants. See *Neat Weight*.

To Proceed, to come from, or be derived, to spring or have its rise from; to act or deal.

Proceusmaticus Vers, (in *Grammar*) a Foot consisting of four short Syllables; as *Pelagius*.

Procerity, Length, Height, Tallness.

Process, a going forward, a Series or Order of Things: In a *Law-sense*, the manner of proceeding in every Cause, or the beginning or principal part of it: In *Chymistry*, it signifies the whole exact Course of any Operation or Experiment: In *Anatomy*, it is the same with *Processus*; which See.

Procession, a passing on, or going forward; a solemn walking of the Clergy and People of the Church of *Rome*, in their Ornamental Habits, with Hymns, Musick, &c. There was also a customary Procession of the Parish-Priest, the Patron of the Church, and the Parishioners, with the chief Flag or Holy Banner, in Ascension Week, to take a Compass round the Bounds of the Manour, and pray for a Blessing on the Fruits of the Earth: Whence our present Custom of *Perambulation*, which is still commonly call'd *Processioning*, and *going in Procession*.

Procession, is also the Ceremony of a Prince's passing on Foot, from one Place to another, with a Train of Noble-men and other Attendants; as at a Coronation, Funeral Solemnity, &c.

Processional, belonging to a Procession.

Processum continuans, (*Lat.*) a Writ for the Continuance of a Process, after the Death of the chief Justice, or other Justices in the Commission of *Oyer* and *Terminer*.

Processus, Process, going forward, Proficiency: In *Anatomy*, a Process, or Knob at the end of a Bone.

Processus Chymicus, a Process of Chymical Operations.

Processus Ciliaris, a Term in *Anatomy*. See *Ciliare Ligamentum*.

Processus Mamillares. See *Papillares Processus*.

Processus Peritonæi, two Pipes or Channels, one on each side the *Os Pubis*, or Share-Bone, which reach to the Skin of the *Scrotum* thro' the Holes of the Tendons of the Oblique and Transverse Muscles.

Processus Styloformis, or **Styloides**, a kind of outward Process or Knob of the Bones of the Temples, which is slender and long, having the Horns of the Bone call'd *Hyoides*, tyed to it.

Processus Zygomaticus, or **Zygalis**, an outward Process of the Bones of the Temples, which runs forward, and is joyn'd with the Bone of the upper Jaw; from which Juncture is formed the Bridge termed *Zygoma*, that reaches from the Eye to the Ear.

Prochein Amy, (*Fr. i. e.* a Friend near at hand) a Term us'd in *Common-Law*, for one who being next of Kin to a Child in his Nonage, is allow'd to manage his Affairs, and to redress any Wrong done to him.

Prochronism, (*Gr.*) an Error in Chronology or Computation of Time; a setting things down before the real time they happen'd in.

Procidencia, (*Lat.*) a falling down of a thing out of its Place.

Procidencia Ani, a falling of the *Rectum Intestinum*, or Strait Gut thro' the Fundament, which is occasion'd by a too great Looseness, and often happens to Children.

Procidencia Uteri, a loosening of the inner Coat of the *Vagina*, or Neck of the Womb: Some think the Womb it self may fall down, but the Ligaments are so strong as to hinder any such Fall.

To Proclaim, to publish with a loud Voice, to declare with Solemnity.

Proclamation, the Act of proclaiming, a solemn publishing, with sound of Trumpet, or beat of Drum: Also a Declaration or Order issued out by the King, to give notice of what He thinks fit to His Subjects.

Procla-

Proclamation of a Fine, Notice openly and solemnly given at all the Assizes held in the County, within one Year after the engrossing of it.

Proclamation of Rebellion, publick Notice given by an Officer, That a Man not appearing upon a *Sub-pena*, or an Attachment in the *Chancery*, shall be accounted a Rebel, unless he surrender himself at a Day assigned in the Writ.

Proclivity, Aptness, Disposition, or Inclination to a thing.

Procrustes, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the Bones of the Fingers, next the back of the Hand.

Pro Confesso, (*Lat.* Law-Term) when after a Bill exhibited in *Chancery*, the Defendant appears upon a *Habeas Corpus* issu'd out to bring him to the Bar, and the Court assigns him a Day to answer; which being expir'd, and no Answer put in, a second *Habeas Corpus* is granted, and a farther Day appointed; at which Day if he do not answer, the Bill upon the Plaintiff's Motion, shall be taken *pro confesso*, i. e. as if it had been confessed by the Defendant's Answer.

Proconsul, a Roman Magistrate, sent to govern a Province, with a Consular and extraordinary Power: His Equipage was provided at the Charge of the Publick, consisting in Pavillions, Charging-Horses, Mules, Clerks, Secretaries, &c. but the Office lasted no longer than one Year.

To **Procrastinate**, to put or drive off from Day to Day.

Procrastination, a procrastinating or delaying.

To **Procreate**, to beget; as *To procreate Children*.

Procreation, the Act of Procreating.

Proctor, an Advocate, who for his Fee undertakes to manage another Man's Cause in any Court of the Civil or Ecclesiastical Law: In the West of England, they give the Name of *Proctor* to one that gathers the Fruits of a Benefice for another.

Proctors, are also two Persons chosen from among the Students in an University; to see good Orders and Exercises duly performed there.

Proctors of the Clergy, those who are chosen to appear for the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, as also for the common Clergy of every Diocess at the Parliament, and to sit in the Lower House of Convocation.

Procuracy, the Deed, or Writing, whereby one is made a Procurator.

Procurator, a Power by which one is intrusted to act for another.

Procurator, or **Procurator-Money**, a Duty which Parish-Priests pay yearly to the Bishop or Arch-Deacon, upon Account of Visitation: Also that Money which is given to Scriveners, by those that take up any Summ of them at Interest.

Procurator, (*Lat.*) a Proctor, a Factor or Solicitor, that manages another Man's Affair; also a Governour of a Country under a Prince, a Steward: In some old Statutes it is taken for one that gathers the Fruits of a Benefice for a Parson.

Procurator of St. Mark, a Magistrate at Venice, who is the next Person in Dignity to the Dogue or Duke of that Common-wealth.

Procurator-Monasterii, the Advocate of a Religious House, who was to sollicit the Interest, and plead the Causes of the Society.

Procuratores Ecclesiarum Parochialium, the Churchwardens, who were to act as Proxies and Representatives of the Church.

Procuratorium, the Procuratory or Instrument, by which any Person or Community did constitute or appoint their Proctor or Proctors to represent them in any Judicial Court or Cause.

To **Procture**, to get for another, to help to; it is also taken in an ill Sense, for to act as a Pimp or Bawd.

Procyon, a fixed Star of the second Magnitude, going before the Dog-Star; the lesser Dog-star.

Prodes Homines, (*Fr.* i. e. Wise Men,) a Title often given in our old Books to the Barons or other Military Tenants that were call'd to the King's Council, and were to give their Advice, according to the best of their Prudence and Knowledge.

Prodigal, profuse, lavish, wasteful, riotous; also vain-glorious, foolish.

Prodigality, a being Prodigal, Profuseness, Lavishness.

Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful; extraordinary, excessive, vast.

Prodigy, an effect beyond Nature; a monstrous or preternatural Thing.

† **Prodition**, Treason, Treachery.

Prodiarius Canis, (in old Records) a Setting-Dog, a Lurcher.

Prodromus, (*Gr.*) a Fore-runner or Harbinger: *Prodromus Morbus*, a Disease that comes before a greater; as Straightness of the Breast precedes a Consumption, or the Rickets.

To **Produce**, (*Lat.*) to yield or bring forth, to cause, to shew or expose to View. In *Geometry*, *To produce a Right-line*, is to continue or draw it out farther, till it have an appointed Length.

Product, Fruit, Effect; as *The Products of the Earth*, of one's Wit, &c. In *Arithmetick*, it is the Number sought, or arising from the Multiplication of several Numbers given: So if 5 be given to be multiply'd by 3, or 3 by 5, the Product is 15. It is also sometimes termed the *Rectangle* and the *Fact*. In *Geometry*, when two Lines are multiply'd one by another, the Product is always call'd the *Rectangle*; which See.

Production, Product, or Fruit; also a lengthening: *Productions* are also Works or Effects either of Nature or Art. In *Anatomy*, the Parts of Bones that bunch a little out.

Productive, apt to produce, or bring forth.

Prochelis, (*Gr.*) a running out first or before: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure wherein the Speaker by his Answer (containing a Reason of what he or some other has said or done) defends himself or the other Person as unblamable.

Progenena, (in the Art of *Physick*) a fore-going inward Cause of a Disease, occasioned by another Cause; so that if it be remov'd, the Disease may still continue: As a Plethory or ill Juice in the Blood, produc'd by ill Diet; whence proceed Stoppages of the Vessels, &c.

Proem, (*Gr.*) a Preface, an Entrance into a Discourse.

Proepheuris, a Grammatical Figure, when a Verb is put between two Nouns, which ought to be plac'd at the end.

Profanation, the Act of profaning.

Profane, ungodly, unholy, irreligious, wicked; also unhallowed, common, ordinary: It is often opposed to *Sacred*; as *Sacred and Profane Histories*.

To **Profane**, to abuse Holy Things; to pollute or unhallow.

Professions, (in *Astrol.*) are equal and regular Progressions or Courses of the Sun, and other Significators in the *Zodiack*, according to the Succession of the Signs; allowing to each Profession the whole Circle and one Sign over: As if the Sun in the first Year, be in 24 Degrees of *Artes*, next Year it will be in 24 Degrees of *Taurus*.

To **Profess**, to declare and make one's self known to be of such a Religion, Sect or Party, to apply one's self to a particular Study or Calling, and to make a publick Exercise of it; also to profess, or declare solemnly.

A **Professed Monk or Nun**, one that having made his or her Vow, is admitted to be of a Religious Order.

Profession, a Condition of Life, Calling, Trade, or Art that one makes choice of, publick Confession, Protestation.

Professour, one that professes any Religion or Periwation: Also a Lecturer or Reader of any Art or Science in the Publick Schools of an University.

Proffer, Offer, Attempt: In a Law-sense, the time appointed for taking the Accounts of Sheriffs and other Officers in the Exchequer, which is twice in the Year.

Proficiency, the state or quality of a Proficient.

Proficient, one that profits by his Studies, or his Application to any Art; one that is forward in Learning.

Profil, (*Ital.*) a Term in Painting which properly signifies a Head or Face set side-ways, as on Coins or Medals, and such a Face is said to be in *Profil*, or in a Side-view. It is also taken for the Draught of any Piece of Architecture or Fortification; wherein is set down the Breadth, Depth and Height of the whole Work; but it does not represent the Length, which Property belongs to the *Plan* or Ground-plot: So that 'tis much the same with a Prospect of a Place, City, Building, &c. view'd side-ways, and express'd according to the Rules of Perspective.

Profil, is also sometimes taken for the Out-lines of any Figure, but that way of Expression is improper.

Profit, (*Fr.*) Gain, Advantage, Interest.

To **Profit**, to make a Progress, to improve, to get Profit or Advantage, to be useful, *To Profit by*, to make a Benefit of.

Profitable, beneficial, advantageous, useful.

Profligate, (*Lat.*) wicked, villanous; debauched, or lewd, to the highest degree.

To **Profligate one's self**, to give himself up to all manner of Vice, Lewdness and Debauchery.

† **Profluence**, a flowing plentifully, an Abundance.

Profound, deep, most commonly taken in a figurative Sense, and often joyn'd to other Words to add a greater Weight and Force to them; as *Profound Reverence, profound Learning, &c.*

Profundity, Deepness, Depth.

Profundus Musculus, (*in Anat.*) a Muscle that bends the Fingers.

Profuse, lavish, wasteful.

Profusion or Profuseness, (properly a pouring out) a needless and lavish spending; excessive Liberality.

To **Prog**, to use all Endeavours to get or gain; as *To prog for Visuals, Riches, &c.*

Progenitor, (*Lat.*) Ancestour, or Fore-father.

Progeny, Offspring or Issue.

Prognosis, (*Gr.*) a knowing before, Fore-boding, Fore-knowledge: In the Art of *Physick*, it is the same as *Prognostick Sign*; which See.

To **Prognosticate**, to fore-tell, conjecture, or guess.

Prognostication, The Act of prognosticating.

Prognosticator, one that prognosticates, or pretends to fore-tell future Events.

A **Prognostick**, a boding Sign or Token of something to come.

Prognosticks, or **Prognostick Signs**, (among *Physicians*) are Signs by which they discover what is like to become of a sick Person, with respect to Recovery, or Death.

Programma, an Edict or Proclamation set up in a publick Place; a Bill upon a Door; also a

Bill posted up, or deliver'd by Hand, to give publick Notice of some Speech or Ceremony to be performed in a College, or School in an University.

Progress, a proceeding or going forward in a Business; also a Journey taken by a Prince or Nobleman for Pleasure.

Progression, a going on, an Advance: In *Mathematicks*, a Series or Train of Quantities which follow one another, and keep a certain Reason or Proportion among themselves.

Arithmetical Progression, or **Continual Proportion Arithmetical**, is a Consequence or Train of Numbers, or other Quantities in continued Arithmetical Proportion; which is when they proceed by equal Differences, either encreasing or decreasing.

Geometrical Progression, is the like Train of Numbers or Quantities in Geometrical Proportion continued, which is when they proceed by equal *Ratios* or Reasons, whether encreasing or decreasing. See *Proportion*.

Month of Progression. See *Month*.

Progressive, that proceeds or goes on; as *A Progressive Motion, Progressive Devotion, &c.*

To **Prohibit**, to forbid, to bar or keep from.

Prohibited Commodities, such Goods as are not to be brought in, or convey'd out of the Nation.

Prohibitio de basso directa parti, (*Lat.*) a Judicial Writ directed to the Tenant, forbidding him to make Waste upon the Land in Controversy, during the Suit.

Prohibition, a forbidding, an Hinderance. In *Astrology*, it is when two Planets are applying to an Aspect, and in the mean while another Planet interposes either its Body or Aspect, so that the Matter which should have been brought to Conclusion is delay'd or hinder'd.

Prohibition, is also the Name of a Writ, to forbid any Court either Spiritual or Secular to proceed in a Cause there depending, upon intimation that the Cognizance of it does not belong to that Court: But it is now most usually taken for that Writ which lies for one impleaded in the Court Christian, for a Cause belonging to the Temporal Jurisdiction or Cognizance of the King's Court.

Prohibitory, that belongs to a Prohibition, or that forbids; as *A Prohibitory Edict*.

Project, Design, Purpose, Contrivance.

Projected, designed, contrived; in a Mathematical Sense, drawn upon a Plane.

Projectiles, or **Projected Bodies**, (*in Philos.*) such Bodies as being put into a violent Motion by any Force apply'd, are cast off from the Place, where they receiv'd their Quantity of Motion, and afterwards move at a distance from it; as a Stone thrown out of one's Hands, or by a Sling, an Arrow shot from a Bow, a Bullet from a Gun, &c.

Projection, the Act of projecting: In *Chymistry*, it is when any Matter to be calcin'd or fulminated is put into a Crucible Spoonful after Spoonful: The pretended casting of the Powder of the Philosopher's Stone into a Crucible of melted Metal, in order to change it into Gold or Silver, is also call'd *Projection*.

Powder of Projection, a sort of Matter much boasted of by some Alchymists that pretend to be Masters of the Philosopher's Stone, who affirm it to be the Seed of Gold it self, and to have the Faculty of multiplying or encreasing Gold, when some small Quantity is us'd for that purpose.

Projection of the Sphere, (*in Astron.*) is a delineating or drawing the Circles of the Sphere, or any parts of them, upon the Plane of some one Circle, as on the *Horizon, Meridian, Equator, Tropic, &c.* Thus Astrolabes, Quadrants, Sun-dials, Maps,

Maps, &c. are Projections of the Sphere; which are of three sorts, viz. Gnomonick, Orthographick and Stereographick.

Gnomonick Projection, is that where the Plane of Projection is parallel to a great Circle of the Sphere, and where the Eye is suppos'd to be in the Center of the Earth.

Orthographick Projection, is that wherein the Eye is taken to be at an infinite distance from the Circle of Projection, so that all the Visual Rays are parallel among themselves, and perpendicular to the said Circle.

Stereographick Projection, is that which supposes the Eye to be in the Pole of the Plane of Projection, 90 Degrees distant from, and perpendicular to it.

Projectour, one that projects, or contrives any Design.

Projecture, (in *Architect.*) the jutting or leaning out of any part of a Building, the coping of a Wall: All Margents that hang over beyond the Shaft of a Pillar are also termed *Projectures*. In *Anatomy*, Projecture is the same as *Proctus* and *Apophysis*; which See.

Projecturing Table. See *Table*.

Pro Indiviso, (Law-Term) an Occupation or Possession of Lands or Tenements belonging to two or more Persons in common, so that none knows his respective Portion or Share; as it happens to Co-parteners before the partition or dividing of their Inheritance.

Prolabia, (in *Anat.*) the utmost prominent, or bunching out parts of the Lips.

Prolapsus Uteri. See *Procidencia Uteri*.

Prolegomena, (Gr.) Preparatory Discourses, containing things of which the Reader is to be inform'd, to the end that he may better understand the Subject of a Book or particular Science; Prefaces, or Preambles.

Prolepsis, Anticipation, Prevention, Pre-occupation; conceiving of things in Mind before-hand. In *Grammar*, a Figure of Construction in which the Whole does duly agree with the Verb or Adjective, and then the Parts of the Whole are reduc'd to the same Verb or Adjective, with which they do not agree, as *Dux Aquile volaverunt, hac ab Oriente, illa ab Occidente*: It is call'd *Anticipatio* in *Latin*.

In *Rhetoric*, **Prolepsis** is a Figure whereby we prevent what another intends to alledge. It is divided into two Parts, viz. *Hypophora*, in which an Objection being stated, the Speaker makes Answer to his own Demand; and *Antihypophora*, which is a contrary Inference, wherein an Objection is refuted by the opposing of a contrary Sentence.

Proleptic or **Proleptick**, belonging to the Figure *Prolepsis*.

Proleptic Disease, a Distemper that always anticipates; as if an Ague come to Day at four a Clock, to morrow an Hour sooner.

Proles, (L. t.) the Issue of one's Body; an Offspring, Race, or Stock: In a Law-sense, it is also sometimes taken for the Issue of an unlawful Bed.

Prolific or **Proftick**, fit for Generation, apt to breed or bring forth, fruitful.

Proftick Signs, (in *Afrol.*) are *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Pifces*. See *Barren Signs*.

Prolix, tedious or large in Speech, &c.

Prolixity, a being prolix, Tedioufness in discoursing or writing.

Prolocutor, (i. e. one that speaks before others) a Chair-Man, or Speaker of the Higher or Lower House of Convocation, or General Assemblies of the Clergy; whose Office is to cause the Names of the Members to be call'd over, so read all things propounded, to gather the Suffrages or Votes, &c.

Prologue, (Gr.) a Fore-speech, a Preface, properly a Speech made to recommend a Stage-Play, or Fable to the People.

To **Prolong**, (L. t.) to make a thing last longer, to lengthen, to spin or stretch out.

Prolongation, a prolonging, lengthening, &c.

Promenade, (Fr.) a Walk in the Fields to take the Air.

Prometheus or **Hercules**, (Gr.) the Name of a certain Constellation or Cluster of Stars.

Prominence, (L. t.) the jutting of a thing out or over.

Prominent, hanging over, jutting or standing out.

Promiscuous, mingled together, or one with another; confused.

Promise, an Assurance by Word of Mouth to do any thing: In a Law-sense, it is when upon a valuable Consideration, a Man binds himself by his Word, to perform such an Act, as is agreed on and concluded with another, upon which an Action or Suit may be grounded; whereas if it be without Consideration, it is call'd a *Nude Contract*, and bears no Action.

To **Promise**, to make a Promise, to engage or give one's Word.

Promissory, belonging to Promise.

Promittors or **Promissors**, a Term in that part of *Astrology*, which relates to Nativities, and Treats of *Directions*, which are so call'd because they promise in the *Radix*, something to be accomplish'd when the Time of such Direction is fulfilled, and are only the Planets, or their Aspects, and in some Cases fixed Stars, to whom their *Significators* are directed.

Promontory, (in *Geogr.*) a Mountain, Hill, or any high Ground, running out a great way into the Sea.

To **Promote**, to raise, advance, or prefer; to carry on, or farther, to encrease.

Promoter, one that promotes or carries on a Business. In a Law-sense, *Promoters* or *Promooters*, are a sort of Informers, who for prosecuting such as offend in penal Actions, have part of the Fines for their Reward: They chiefly belong to Spiritual Courts, the Exchequer, and King's Bench.

Promotion, Preferment, Advancement, especially a raising to Ecclesiastical Dignities.

Prompt, ready, quick, nimble, active, *Prompt Payment*, a present paying of Money, a Term in Merchandize.

To **Prompt**, to tell or whisper, to put one upon.

Promptitude or **Promptness**, Readiness, Quickness.

Promptuary, a Store-house, a Buttery.

Promulgated, published, set abroad, or proclaimed.

Promulgation, the Act of promulging or publishing.

To **Promulge**, to proclaim or publish; as To *promulge a Law*, properly said of the *Roman Laws*, which were hung up in the Market-Place, and expos'd to publick View, for three Market-days before they were pass'd or allowed.

Promulsis. See *Probofcois*.

Pronaos or **Pronaus**, (Gr. in *Architecture*) a Church-Porch, a Portico to a Palace, a great Hall, or spacious Building.

Pronator Radii Quadratus, (L. t. in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Arm, which takes Rise from the lower and inner part of the Bone call'd *Ulna*, and is inserted to the upper and outward part of the *Radius*.

Pronator Radii Teres, a Muscle by some call'd *Pronator Superior Rotundus*, which arises from the

inner Knob of the Shoulder-Bone, and has its Insertion a little above the middle of the *Radius* on the out-side. This Muscle with the former serves to move the *Radius* inwards.

Pione, (*Lat.*) inclined to a thing.

Pioug, a Pitch-fork.

Pronominal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Pronoun; as *A Pronominal Particle*.

Pronotary. See *Protonotary*.

Pronoun, a Part of Speech that is set before or stands for a Noun, of which there are several sorts, *viz.* Personal, as *I, Thou, He*; Relative, as *Who, Which*; Possessive, as *Mine, Thine*; Demonstrative, as *He, They*.

To **Pronounce**, to utter or speak, to rehearse, to pass one's Judgment or Verdict, to declare.

Pronunciation, the manner of pronouncing, a distinct uttering of Words, Syllables, Letters, &c.

Proof, an Essay or Trial, an Argument or Reason to prove a Truth, Testimony, Mark: Among Printers, a *Proof* signifies a Printed Sheet sent to the Author or Corrector of the Press, in order to be corrected.

To **Propagate**, to cause any thing to multiply or encrease, to spread abroad: It properly signifies to cut down an old Vine, that of it many young ones may be planted.

Propagation, the Act of propagating, encreasing, spreading abroad, &c.

Pro partibus liberandis, (*Lat.*) a Writ for the partition or dividing of Lands among Co-heirs.

Propense, prone, inclinable to.

Propension or Propensity, Inclination, Bent; as *Such is our Propension to Evil*.

Proper, peculiar, convenient; fitting; also that is of a fine or tall Stature.

Proper Fraction, (in *Arithm.*) such a one as is less than Unity, having its Numerator less than the Denominator; as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, &c. See *Fraction*.

Proper Motion, (in *Astron.*) the Motion of a particular Planet from West to East, as it is distinguish'd from its forced daily Motion from East to West, caus'd by the *Primum Mobile*.

Proper Navigation, is the guiding of a Ship to any proposed Harbour, where the Voyage is to be perform'd in the vast Ocean.

Properness, Tallness of Stature.

Property, natural Quality or Virtue, Right or Due that belongs to every Man, rightful Possession of a thing: Also a Stalking-Horse, Tool, or Blind; as *He was but their Property*. In a Law-sense, *Property* or *Propriety* is the highest Right that a Man has, or can have to any thing, and in no ways depending on any other Man's Courtesy.

Prophane. See *Profane*.

Prophasis, (*Gr.*) an Excuse, a Pretence or Colour; an Occasion, or fore-going Cause: Among Physicians, a Fore-knowledge of Diseases.

Prophecy, a Prediction, or Fore-telling.

To **Prophesy**, to fore-tell things to come, to expound Divine Mysteries.

Prophet, one that fore-tells future Events; a Person inspired by God to reveal his Laws, Commands, and Mysteries, and to give Warning of his approaching Judgments: An Expounder of the Holy Scriptures: Among the ancient Heathens, it was taken for the Chief Priest of a Temple, or an Interpreter of Oracles.

Prophetess, a Woman that prophesies.

Prophetical or Prophetick, belonging to a Prophet, or to Prophecy.

Prophyllatica, that part of Physick which prevents or preserves from Diseases.

Propinquity, (*Lat.*) Nearness, Nighness.

To **Propitiate**, to make propitious, to atone, to pacify or appease.

Propitiation, the Act of propitiating, an appeasing of the Divine Anger by Sacrifice, or Prayer; an Atonement.

Propitiatory, that serves, or is of force to propitiate or atone: as *A propitiatory Sacrifice!*

The **Propitiatory** or **Mercy-Seat**, (among the ancient Jews) a Table or Cover lin'd on both sides with Gold-plates, and set over the Ark of the Covenant, on each side of which was a Cherubin of Gold, with Wings spread over the Propitiatory, and their Faces looking one towards another: Whence the Word is taken to signify any Place of Atonement.

Propitious, favourable, merciful, kind.

Proplasm, (*Gr.*) a Mould, wherein any Metal or soft Matter that will afterwards harden, is cast.

Proplastic, the Art of making Moulds, in which any thing is cast or framed.

Propolis, Hive-drops, or Bee-glue; a kind of thick Substance like Wax, with which Bees stop Holes and Clefts in their Hives: Also the Suburbs of a City.

Propoma, a Drink made of Wine, Honey, or Sugar.

Propozestas, (*Lat. Law-Term*) the Declaration, or Deliverance, or Verdict of a Jury.

Proportion, Agreement, Agreeableness, Answerableness; Rule or Measure, the Relation that the Parts have among themselves, and to the Whole. In *Architecture*, the relation that all the Work has to its Parts, and which every one separately has to the Idea of the whole Building.

In *Mathematicks*, when two Quantities or Numbers are compar'd one to another, with respect to their Greatness or Smallness, such a Comparison is termed *Ratio*, *Reason* or *Rate*: But when more than two are compar'd, the Comparison is generally call'd the *Proportion*, that they have one to another; altho' the Words *Ratio* and *Proportion* are often us'd promiscuously.

Proportion or Relation in Quality, is either the Respect that the Reasons of Numbers have one to another, or else that which their Differences have one to another: This Proportion is *Arithmetical*, *Geometrical*, or *Harmonical*.

Arithmetical Proportion, is when several Numbers differ according to an equal Difference; as 2, 4, 6, 8; so that 2 is the common Difference betwixt 2 and 4, 4 and 6, 6 and 8.

Geometrical Proportion, is when divers Numbers differ according to like Rate or Reason; *i. e.* when the Reasons of Numbers compar'd together are equal: So 1, 2, 4, 8, which differ one from another by double Reason, are said to differ by Geometrical Proportion; for as 1 is half 2, so 2 is half 4, and 4 half 8.

Harmonical Proportion, is that wherein the first Term is to the last in a Geometrical Reason, equal to that of the Difference of the two first to the Difference of the two last: Thus 2, 3, 6, are in Harmonick Proportion, because the first Number 2 is to the last 6, as the Difference of the two first, *viz.* 1 is to the Difference of the two last, *viz.* 3.

Proportionable, agreeable to the Rules of Proportion.

Proportionality, a Likeness of Proportion.

Proportionals, proportional Numbers, or Quantities; *i. e.* such as are in Mathematical Proportion: Thus if when four Numbers are consider'd, it appears that the First has as much Greatness or Smallness with respect to the Second, as the Third has with respect to the Fourth, those four Numbers are call'd *Proportionals*.

Continued Proportionals. See *Discreet* or *Disjunct Proportion*.

Mean Proportionals. See *Mean*.

Propozitum, (Lat.) an old Law-word for Purport, Intention or Meaning.

Propozal. Propozition, or Offer.

To **Propoze**, to speak, offer, declare, put or set forth, to move or make a Motion.

Propozition, a thing propozed, a Motion, whatsoever is said of any Subject, whether true or false: Also a thing propozed to be demonstrated, proved, or made out; and in *Mathematicks*, it is either a *Problem* or a *Theorem*, which See.

Propozitions Conditional. See *Conditional Propozitions*.

Propozitima, (Gr.) the taking a Dose of Physick.

To **Propound**, to propoze, to set on foot some Discourse, with an offer to maintain it, or some Doubt or Question to be resolved: To make Offers or Propozals upon a Difference, towards a Reconciliation; or upon any Business whatever.

Propounder, he that propounds a Matter: In a Law-sense, *Propounders* are Monopolizers or Engrossers of Commodities.

Pro-Prator, a Deputy-Prator, a *Roman* Magistrate, who had all the Power of a Prator conferred upon him, and all the Ensigns of Honour, belonging to that Office. See *Prator*.

Proprietary or **Proprietor**, one that has a Property in any thing; an Owner: It was heretofore us'd for a Person having the Fruits of a Benefice to himself, and his Heirs or Successors, as Abbots and Priors had to them and their Successors.

Proprietate probanda, a Writ that lies for one, who would prove a Property before the Sheriff.

Propriety, proper Sense; as In Propriety of Speaking. The *Proprieties* of a Speech, the peculiar Phrases or Expressions in such a Language.

Proptosis, (Gr.) the falling down of some part of the Body, as of the Eye, the Caul, &c.

Proptizum, (in Architect.) the Porch of a Temple or great Hall, a Gate-house.

Pro-Quarstor, a Deputy or Vice-Treasurer. See *Quarstor*.

Pro rata. See *Onerando pro rata portione*.

Prorogation, a proroguing, deferring, or putting off; especially a putting off the Session of Parliament, to a certain time appointed by the King, which differs from an *Adjournment* in this respect, that when the Parliament is prorogued in open Court, such Bills as pass'd in either or both Houses, and had not the Royal Assent, must begin again at the next Assembly; but if it be only adjourned, all things continue in the same State they were in before the Adjournment.

To **Prorogue**, to prolong, to put off for some time.

Prosaick, being in, or belonging to Prose.

Proscenium, (Gr.) the forepart of the Scene, among the Ancients; a Building as high as the last Portico of the Theater, whose Face or Front was adorn'd with many ranges of Pillars: Also a raised Place on which the Actors play'd, like that which we call the Stage.

Proscarabæus, the Oil-Beetle, or Oil-Clock, an Insect so call'd, because it sends forth a great deal of fat Sweat.

To **Proscribe, (Lat.)** to out-law, to banish.

Proscription, (among the *Romans*) a Confiscation of Goods, and letting them to open Sale; an Out-lawry or Banishment.

Prose, the plain usual way of Expression, oppos'd to Verse; in regard that it is not ty'd up to those Measures or Rhimes, which are requisite in

Poetry. *Prose* is also a part of the Popish Mass in *Latin Verse*.

To **Prosecute**, to pursue, carry on, or go on with, to sue at Law.

Prosecution, a prosecuting, Pursuit, Continuance.

Prosecutor, one that follows a Cause, or sues in another's Name. See *Promoters*.

Proselyte, (Gr. i. e. Out-comer or Stranger) a Person converted from that Faith or Judgment he was of before, to another; it was heretofore meant only of one converted from Heathenism to the *Jewish* Religion.

Prosodia or **Prosody**, that part of Grammar, which teaches the right Method of accenting, and of pronouncing Syllables long or short.

Prosodian, one skill'd in Prosody.

Prosopomasia, (i. e. a naming over and above) a Rhetorical Figure, when Allusion is made to the likenesses of Sound in several Names or Words; as *Quis locus aut lacus, ab aratore orator*. In *Latin* it is call'd *Agnominatio*.

Prosopopœia, (i. e. the feigning of a Person) an Ornament in *Rhetorick*, whereby Things that are void of Life are represented as living reasonable Creatures, and brought in to speak or receive an Address; a Figure very often us'd by Poets and Oratours, both ancient and modern.

Prospect, (Lat.) a View, or Sight afar off; a View, Design, or Aim.

Prospective, as *A Prospective Glass, i. e. a Glass set in a Frame*, to take a View of things at a considerable distance.

To **Prosper**, to make prosperous, to give Success; to succeed or be successful; to thrive, to have a fair Gale of Fortune.

Prosperity, the Condition of one that has all things according to his Heart's Desire, and succeeds in all his Undertakings; Happiness, good Luck, good Fortune, good Success.

Prosperous, favourable, fortunate, lucky, having all things according to Wish.

Prosternomina, (Gr. in the Art of Physick) Meats or Medicines taken inwardly.

Prosthyllis, (in Surgery) a Coalition or growing together, when two Fingers are joyn'd to each other.

Prostataz, (in Anat.) two Glandules or Kernels, otherwise call'd *Adstantes & Corpora Glandulosa*, that lye under the Seminal Bladders near the common Passage of the Semen and Urine, which they serve to lubricate or make slippery; affording also a kind of Vehicle to the Seminal Matter.

† **Prosternation**, a casting, beating, or bearing down.

Prostethys, the fore-side of the Breast; also a fleshy part in the Hollows of the Hands and Feet, and betwixt the Fingers.

Prosthaphæresis, (in Astron.) is the same with the Equation of the Orbit of a Planet, or the Difference between its true and mean Motion: The Angle made by the Lines of the Planet's mean Motion is also call'd the *Prosthaphæresis*. See *Equation Astronomical*.

Prosthesis, a Grammatical Figure, when a Letter or Syllable is added to the beginning of a Word, as *Gnatus* for *natus*, *retuli* for *tuli*, &c. In Surgery, *Prosthesis* is taken for that which fills up what is wanting, as is to be seen in fistulous and hollow Ulcers, filled up with Flesh by that Art: Also the making of artificial Legs and Arms, when the natural ones are lost.

A **Prostitute, (Lat.)** a common Harlot, a shameless Whore.

To **Prostitute**, to expose or set open to every one that comes, to yield up one's Body and Honour

to Lust, to sensual Pleasure, or mercenary Interest.

Prostitution, the Act of Prostituting, a Harlot's letting out the Use of her Body for Hire: It is also figuratively taken for a stooping to any mean or base Action or Office.

Prostoma, the red-tinctured part of the Lips.

Prostrate, (*Lat.*) laid flat along.

To **Prostrate** one's self, to cast one's self at another's Feet.

Prostration, the Act of prostrating.

Prostyle or **Prostyle**, (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) a Building that has only Pillars in the Front, according to the Model of some of the Temples of the Ancients.

Protasis, a Maxim, or Proposition; also the first Part of Comedy or Stage-Play, that explains the Argument of the Piece.

Protarick, belonging to a Protasis.

To **Protect**, (*Lat.*) to defend, to maintain, to countenance.

Protection, the Act of protecting, Defence, Shelter: In a general Law-sense, it is taken for that Benefit and Safety which every Subject, either Free-born, or a Stranger, has by the King's Laws: In a special Signification, an Exemption or Freedom granted by the King to a Person from Suits of Law or other Vexations: Also a Writing to secure one from an Arrest for Debt.

Protector, a Defender, one that undertakes to defend the Miserable and Afflicted: One that is made choice of to govern a Kingdom during the Minority of a Prince.

Protector, a Patroness, or Defendress.

Proterity, Waywardness, Frowardness, Perverseness.

Protest, a Declaration against a Party charged with the Payment of a Bill of Exchange, for refusing to pay the said Bill.

To **Protest**, to make such a Protest, to declare or affirm, to make a solemn Promise, to vow or swear: In a Law-sense, openly to affirm, That one does not at all, or but conditionally yield his Consent to any Act, or to the Proceedings of a Judge, &c.

Protestancy or **Protestantism**, the Religion or Doctrine and Principles of Protestants.

Protestants, a Name given to the first Reformers in *Germany*, from the publick Protestation they made at *Spires*, *A. D.* 1529, to appeal from the Decrees of the Emperour *Charles V.* to a General Council: And since apply'd to all those that have forsaken the Doctrines and Superstitions of the Church of *Rome*.

Protestation, a protesting against, an open declaring of one's Mind, a solemn Vow or Assurance: In a Law-sense, a Defence or Safeguard to the Party that makes it, from being concluded by the Act he is about to do; so that Issue cannot be joyn'd.

Proteus, a Sea Deity, who as the Poets feign'd, could change himself into what Shape he pleas'd: Whence the Name is apply'd to all crafty and deceitful People, that can be of any Humour, and comply with all Dispositions, either good or bad.

Prothyrids, (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) the Ceils or Corners of a Wall, the Cross-beams or overthwart Rafters.

Prothyrum, a Porch at the outer Door of an Houle, a Fence of Pales or Rails, to keep off Horses or Carts from the Door.

Protocol, the first Draught of a Deed, Contract, or Instrument; a Precedent-Book.

Proto-forestarius, an Officer whom the King heretofore made Chief of *Windfor-Forest*, to determine all Causes of Death or Mayhem there; a kind of Lord Chief Justice in Eyre.

Protomartyr, the first Martyr, or Witness of the

New Testament, who suffer'd Death in Testimony of the Truth of the Gospel, as *St. Stephen the Protomartyr*.

Protonotary or **Prothonotary**, (*i. e.* first or chief Notary or Scribe) a principal Clerk, of whom there are three belonging to the Common Pleas, and one to the King's Bench: The former enter and in-roll all Declarations, Pleadings, Recognizances, &c. made in that Court, and draw up all Judicial Writs with several other sorts. The Prothonotary of the King's Bench records all Civil Actions sued there, as the Clerk of the Crown-Office does all Criminal Causes. There is also an Officer in the Court of *Rome* call'd the *Protonotary*.

Protopathia, a primary or original Disease not caused by another.

Protoplast, (*i. e.* first formed or made) a Title given to our first Father *Adam*.

Prototype, an original Type, the first Model or Pattern of a Thing.

Protoppon, (in *Grammar*) a primitive, or original Word.

Protopygma, a Grammatical Figure. See *Zeuyma*.

To **Protract**, (*Lat.*) to prolong, or delay the time; to lay down a Draught of a Thing, a Map, &c. upon Paper or Parchment.

† **Protraction**, a protracting or putting off, a deferring or delaying.

Protracting-Pin, a taper piece of Brass with a Silver-Point, and a small Head holding a fine Needle, to draw black Lines on Mathematical Paper, and to prick off any Degrees and Minutes from the Protractor.

Protractor, an Instrument made of Brass or Silver; consisting of a thin Semi-circle divided into Degrees and a Parallelogram with Scales. Its Use is chiefly to lay down an Angle of any assigned Quantity of Degrees; or an Angle being protracted, to find the quantity of Degrees it contains: So that this Instrument is very servicable to Surveyors or Engineers in plotting and making of Draughts.

To **Protrude**, a Word us'd by some Poets, for to thrust or push forward.

Protruberant, a rising or swelling out; also the Process or Knob of a Bone.

Protruberant, bunching, or standing out.

Proveditor, (*Ital. i. e.* a Provider) a great Military Officer in *Italy*, especially at *Venice*; an Overseer joyn'd to the General of an Army.

Proverber, (*Fr.*) Food for Cattel.

Proverb, (*Lat.*) a common or old Saying.

Proverbial, belonging to a Proverb.

To **Provide**, to furnish with, to prepare, to take care of, to see to, to look after.

Providences, Wariness, Fore-sight, more especially the Supreme Intelligence of God, and his Government of all created Beings.

Provident, having good Fore-cast, wary, thrifty, saving.

Providentia, Providence, Fore-cast: In some old Records, Provision of Meat or Drink.

Providential, belonging to Divine Providence.

Provincet, (among the *Romans*) a conquer'd Country, without the Bounds of *Italy*, which was govern'd by a Deputy or Lieutenant, and had peculiar Laws and Priviledges: It is now taken for a considerable part of a Kingdom or Country; also the Extent of an Archbishop's Jurisdiction: Also Office or Business; as *It is his Province to do it*.

The United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, the Seven Northern Provinces of the Low-Countries, that made a firm Alliance at *Utrecht*, *A. D.* 1579, by which they united themselves, so as never to be divided; yet reserv'd to each Province all its former Rights,

Rights, Laws and Customs. These Provinces are *Guelderland* with *Zurphen*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Friesland*, *Over-Yssel*, and *Groeningen*.

Province Rose, a kind of Rose-Flower.
Provincial, belonging to a Province, or to the Country of *Provence* in *France*; as a *Provincial Synod*, a *Provincial* or *Country-word*.

Provincial Synod, See *Synod*.
A Provincial, a Superior or Chief Governour of all the Religious Houses of the same Order in a Province.

To Prorine, (in Husbandry) to propagate the Vine, to lay a Vine-stock in the Ground that others may come from it. *Prorining* is also when a Twig of Osier, or any other Tree is set in the Ground, that it may take Root and grow.

Provision, a providing or taking care of; also any thing provided, necessary for Life: In the Canon Law, the Pope's providing of a Bishop or other Person, a Spiritual Living, before the Death of the Incumbent: Also the Wages due to a Factor. See *Factorage*.

Provisional, done by way of, or belonging to a Proviso.

Proviso, (*Ital.*) a Clause or Condition made in any Deed or Writing, without the Performance of which the Deed becomes void: Also if a Plaintiff desists from prosecuting an Action, the Defendant may take forth a Writ call'd *Venire facias*, which has these Words in it, *Proviso quod*, &c. to the end that if the Plaintiff take out any Writ to that purpose, the Sheriff shall summon but one Jury upon both: In this case, it is call'd *Going to Trial by Proviso*. See *Defalcance*.

Provisor, (a Title of Dignity in some Colleges) the Patron or chief Governour; also one that sues to the Court of *Rome* for a Provision: It is sometimes also taken for one that has the care of providing things necessary; a Purveyor.

Provisor, Donasterii, (in our ancient Histories) the Treasurer or Steward of a Religious House, who had the keeping of Goods and Money, and the Oversight of all Accounts.

Provisor, Merculium, the King's Purveyor.

Provoctation, a provoking or urging.
A Provoctative or Provoctative Medicine, a Medicine that serves to strengthen Nature, in order to *Venery*.

To Provoke, to move or stir up, to anger or urge; in a Physical Sense, to dispose to, or cause.

Provoost, (*Fr.*) a President or Governour of a College or Collegiate Church: Also a Magistrate in *France*, whose Business is to take Cognizance of Crimes, Robbers, and others that commit Outrages; a kind of Sheriff.

The Great Provoost, the ordinary Judge of the French King's Household.

Provoost-Martial, an Officer appointed to seize and secure Delinquents and all other Criminals, as also to set Rates on Provisions in the King's Army: Also an Officer in the Royal Navy, who has charge of the Prisoners taken at Sea.

Provoost of Merchants, the chief Magistrate or Mayor of the City of *Paris* in *France*.

Provoost of the Mint, an Officer appointed to provide for all the Moneys, and to oversee them.

Provoostal, belonging to a Provoost.

Proze, the fore-part of a Ship, i. e. that part of the Fore-castle which is aloft, and not in the Hold; properly that between the Chace and the Loof: Also an old Word for Honour.

Promets, (*Fr.*) Valour, a valiant or mighty Act or Thing; an Exploit.

To Protol, to go about pilfering or filching, to gape after Gain.

Proximity, (*Lat.*) Nearness or Neighbourhood, a high Degree of Kindred.

Proxy, a Deputy, one that acts or does Business in the Name of another: Also a Proctor's Warrant or Commission from his Client, to manage a Cause on his behalf. *Proxies* are also yearly Payments made by Parish-Priests to their Bishop or Arch-Deacon. See *Procurations*.

Prudence, Wisdom, the first of the Cardinal Vertues, that teaches us to govern our Lives, Manners, Words and Actions, according to the Dictates of right Reason.

Prudent, wise, discreet, advised.

Pruna, (*Lat.*) a burning or Fire-Coal; also a Carbuncle, Plague-sore, or fiery Bitch.

Prune, a Plum, a dried Plum.

To Prune, (in Husbandry) to trim Trees by cutting off the superfluous Branches or Roots: Also a Term in Falconry: as the *Hawk prunes*, i. e. picks her self; but a Hawk is properly said to *prune* her self, when beginning at her Legs, and fetching Moisture from her Tail, she embalms her Feet, and strikes the Feathers of her Wings thro' her Beak; and this fetching off the Oil is call'd *the Note*.

Prunel, an Herb otherwise call'd Sickle-wort.

Prunella, (*Lat.*) a kind of Fruit, somewhat like a Prune; also the Herb Self-heal, good against a Quinsy, and other Diseases of the Mouth and Jaws.

Prunella Cærulea, the Herb Bugle, so call'd from its blew Flowers.

Prunellæ Sal. See *Sal Prunellæ*.

Prunello, a sort of Plum; also a kind of Silk.

Pruniferous Trees or Shrubs, (among Herbalists) are such whose Fruit is pretty large and soft, with a Stone in the middle, as the Black-Thorn or Slow-Tree, the Bullace-Tree, the Black-Cherry-Tree, &c.

Prunum, (*Lat.*) a Prune or Damson, a Plum, Sloe, or Bullace.

Prunus, the Plum-Tree, *Prunus Sylvæstris*, the Sloe or Bullace-Tree.

Prurient, itching.

Prurigo, an itching or tickling, an Itch.

Pruritus, the Itch, a Disease, a dry unevenness of the Skin.

Prutenick Tables, certain Astronomical Tables for finding out the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies, fram'd by *Erasmus Rheinoldus*, Professor of the Mathematicks at *Wittenberg*, first published, A. D. 1551. and dedicated to *Albert Marquis of Brandenburg*, and Duke of *Prussia*.

To Prur into, to search, enquire, or dig into.

Præstant, (*Gr.*) the President or Chief of the Council, a Magistrate in *Greece*, the same with *Curio* among the *Romans*, such as the fifty honourable Persons at *Athens* that made the Council of State.

Psalm, (*Gr.*) a Hymn upon some Sacred Subject, a Divine Song.

Psalmist, a Title given to King *David*, by way of Eminence, upon account of his admirable Skill in composing Psalms or Sacred Hymns.

Psalmody, a singing and playing together on a Musical Instrument; a singing of Psalms.

Psalmography, a writing of Psalms.

Psalter, a Collection of *David's Psalms*, a Book of Psalms.

Psaltery, a kind of Musical Instrument with ten Strings, somewhat like a Harp, but more pleasant.

Psammismus, a Bath of warm Sand, with which the Feet of Dropical Persons are dried.

Psammodes, sandy and gravelly Matter in the Urine.

Plammodytes, a sort of Fish so call'd because it runs under, and hides it self in the Sand.

Plammos, Sand or Gravel; also Gravel that breeds in Mens Bodies; and is voided in Fits of the Stone.

Plectades, (among the Ancients) certain Chamber-maids that us'd to dress their Mistresses Heads with some liquid Perfumes, which they let fall Drop by Drop upon them.

Pletras, a Drop, or misting Dew, a drizzling Rain.

Pseudacorus, Yellow Flower-de-luce, a Plant.

Pseudanchusa, wild Bugloss, or Sheeps-tongue.

Pseudisodomon, (in *Architect.*) a kind of Building, the Walls of which are made of Stone of an unequal Thickness.

Pseudobunion, Herb *St. Barbara*, or Winter-cresses.

Pseudodictamnium, Bastard Dittany, an Herb.

Pseudodipteron, (in *Architect.*) a false *Dipteron*, a kind of Temple among the Ancients, which was surrounded but with one Row of Pillars; yet the Row from the Wall was set at the Distance of two Rows.

Pseudography, false Writing, a counterfeit Hand.

Pseudology, a false speaking, or lying.

Pseudomartyr, a counterfeit Martyr, a false Witness.

Pseudomelanthium, Cockle or Corn-rose, a Weed.

Pseudomenos, (in *Logick*) a sophistical Argument, a Fallacy in Reasoning, a captious Conclusion.

Pseudomoly, Bastard Moly, or our Lady's Cushion, an Herb.

Pseudonarcissus, the yellow Daffodils, or Crows-bill, a Flower.

Pseudonartus, Bastard Spike, an Herb.

Pseudonymous, that has a counterfeit Name.

Pseudoperipteron, an ancient Form of a Temple, where the Side-Pillars were set in the Wall on the in-side, which was sufficiently enlarged to enclose the Space usually allow'd for the Portico's of the *Peripteron*; which see.

Pseudoparticus, a false Porch.

Pseudopropheta, a false Prophet.

Pseudosphere, a kind of Wasp that flies alone.

Pseudostella, (in *Astron.*) any sort of Comet or Meteor, newly appearing in the Heavens like a Star.

Pseudothyrum, a Postern-Gate, a Back-door.

Pulorhron, the Herb Briony or white Vine, so call'd because its Juice is us'd by Curriers, to fetch the Hair off their Hides: Also an Ointment to take away Hair from any part of the Body.

Punmphium, Cerus or white Lead.

Purra, the Fish call'd a Plaice.

Purttacus, the Parret, a Bird.

Psoas Magnus or **Lumbalis**, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Loins, which proceeds from all the *Vertebra's* or Turning-Joynts of the Loins, and their transverse Processes within the lower Belly. Afterwards being joyn'd with the Fibres of the *Iliacus Internus*, it has its Insertion with them in the lower Part of the lesser *Trochanter* of the Thigh-bone.

Psoas Partus, a Muscle of the Thigh which takes its Rise from the upper part of the first *Vertebra* of the Loins, immediately below the Cavity of the Midriff, and is inserted with a strong Tendon to that part of the Share-bone which is joyn'd to the *Os Ilium*.

Pstora, Scabbiness, Manginess, a wild Scab that makes the Skin scaly.

Pstoriatis, a dry itching Scab, often accompanied with an Exulceration.

Pstorca, Medicines against the Scab.

Pstorphthalmu, a Scab and Inflammation of the Eyes, with itching.

Pstortrophon, the Herb Betony.

Pstatica, cooling Medicines against the Scab.

Pstdracion, a little Ulcer in the Skin of the Head; also a swelling in the Skin like a Blister, with moist Matter in it.

Pstplium, the Herb Flea-bane or Flea-wort.

Pstarmica, (*Gr.*) Medicines that cause sneezing; also the Herb Sneez-wort.

Pstatis, Fern or Brake; the Herb *Osmund*.

Psterna, the second Bone of the Foot. See *Calx*.

Psteron, (*Gr.*) the Wing of a Bird: In *Architecture*, two Walls rais'd up in Height like a Wing, the Wing or Isle of a Building.

Psterygion, a little Wing, the Fin of a Fish; also the Pinnacle or Battlement of a Temple, &c. In *Anatomy*, the Wing or round rising of the Nose or Eye; also the Process or Knob of the *Sphenoides*, or Wedge-like Bone, which resembles a Wing: Also a Skin otherwise call'd *Unguis* and *Ungula*, that grows from the inner Corner of the Eye, to the Apple, and often darkens the Sight.

Psterygoides, the Wing-like Processes of the *Os Sphenoides*, or Bone that is shap'd like a Wedge.

Psterygoideus Externus & Internus, two Muscles that arise from the *Processus Pterygoideus* or *Aliformis* of the same *Sphenoides*.

Psterygopalatinus or **Sphenopsterygopalatinus**, a Muscle of the *Gargareon*, or Cover of the Wind-pipe, which arises from the Process of the Wedge-like Bone, passes over the *Processus Pterygoideus*, and is let into the fore-part of the *Gargareon*.

Psterygopharingeus, a Muscle that takes Rise from the *Pterygoid Processes* of the Wedge-like Bone, as also from the Root of the Tongue, and the Ends of the *Os Hyoides*; from whence its Fibres run after the manner of a Semi-circle, and meet in a middle Line, on the upper and back part of the Glandulous Membrane of the Jaws.

Psterygostaphylinus Externus, a Muscle which moves that piece of Flesh in the Roof of the Mouth which is call'd *Uvula*: It springs from a small Knob on the under side of the Wedge-like Bone; and is inserted into the hinder part of the *Uvula*.

Psterygostaphylinus Internus, a Muscle that arises from a small Knob of the same Wedge-like Bone, and marches over part of the *Processus Pterygoideus*; from whence turning back, it has its Insertion into the fore-part of the *Uvula*.

Pstisana, *Pstisan*, a kind of Cooling Drink made of Pearl-Barley with Liquorish, Raisins, &c. boil'd in Water: It is proper for those that are in a Fever, and much us'd by the *French*.

Pstalsimus, a too great Spitting.

Pstalon, Spittle, or that Matter which is brought up from the Lungs by Coughing.

Pstas, a kind of Adder, or Asp of a green Colour.

Pstosis, a Fault in the Eye-lids, when the Brims grow thick, and the Hairs of the Eye-brows fall off.

Psteg, (*Lat.*) the Privy Parts, or the Hair that grows thereabouts.

Pstis Os, the Share-bone. See *Pectinis Os* and *Coxe Os*.

Pstittan, a Farmer of Publick Rents or Revenues.

Pstication, a publishing or giving open Notice of a thing.

Pstic, common, belonging to the People; manifest, known by every Body.

The

The **Publick**, the Generality of People or of Fellow-Citizens.

Publick Notary. See *Notary Publick*.

To **Publiss**, to make publick, to spread abroad,

Pucelage, (*Fr.*) Virginity, Maiden-head.

Puchia, (in old *Latin* Records) a Pouch, a Bag, or Purse.

To **Pucker**, to shrink up or lie uneven, as some Clothes are apt to do.

Pucker, (Country-Word) a Nest of Caterpillars or such like Vermin.

Pudder, Noise, Bustle: as *To keep a Pudder*, about Trifles.

Pudding, a well known Dish. In Sea-Affairs, *Puddings* are certain Ropes nailed to the Arms of the Main and Fore-yards near the ends, to keep the Ropes call'd *Robbins*, from galling upon the Yards, when the Top-sails are haled home.

Pudding of the Anchor, the binding of Ropes about the Anchor-Rings, to preserve the Clinch of the Cable from galling with the Iron.

Pudding-grass, an Herb otherwise call'd *Penny-royal*.

Puddock or Purrock, a Country-word for a small Inclosure.

Pudenda, the Privy Parts, also the Name of an Artery of the *Penis*.

Pudicæ Plantæ, the same as *Sensitive Plants*; which See.

† **Pudicity**, Chastity, Modesty.

Puerile, belonging to a Child, Childish, Boyish.

Puerility, Boyishness, Childishness, a Childish Trick.

Purpera, a Woman in Child-bed.

Puffin, a sort of Coot or Sea-gull, a Bird supposed to be so call'd from its round Belly, as it were swelling and puffing out.

Pugged, as the red *pugged* Attire of the Turkey.

Pugil, (*Lat.*) a Fighter at Fifti-cuffs, a Champion. Among Apothecaries, it is taken for a small Handful of Herbs, Drugs, &c. or as others will have it, as much as may be taken up at once with the Thumb and two Fingers.

Pugnar Avis, the Ruff or Reeve, a sort of fighting Bird.

Puisne or Pung, (*Fr. i. e.* born after) a Law-word for younger. See *Mulier*.

Puissance, Power, Force, Might.

Puissant, powerful, mighty.

Puke, a sort of Colour.

To **Puke**, to be ready to vomit or spue.

Pulegium, (*Lat.*) an Herb commonly call'd *Penny-Royal*, *Puliol-royal*, and *Pudding-grass*, which is us'd in Physick to provoke the Courses and help Delivery; it is also good for the Stone, Jaundice, Dropsy, &c.

Puler, a Flea; also a little Insect that feeds on Pot-herbs.

Pulcaris Febris or **Petechialis**, a malignant Fever so nam'd, because it makes the Skin look as if it were flea-bitten.

Pulcaria the Herb Flea-wort, or Flea-bane.

Puling, sickly, weakly, crazy.

Puliol or **Puliol-Mountain**, a sort of Herb; *Puliol-Royal*, the same as *Penny-Royal*.

Pulla, (in old *Latin* Records) a Pool or Lake of standing Waters.

Bullet, a young Hen: In Sea-Affairs, a close Room within the Hold of a Ship, in which laying some Pigs of Lead or other weighty things, she may be sufficiently ballasted, with the Loss of little of her Hold, and more Room left for the Stowage of Goods.

Bulley, a Wheel that is channel'd quite round, and fasten'd to a piece of Wood or Iron, which by means of a Rope running in the Channel, heaves up great Weights. See *Trochlea*.

Bulleys for Ships. See *Blocks*.

Bulley-piece, an Armour for the Knee; also that part of a Boot which covers the Knee.

† To **Bullulate**, (*Lat.*) to spring or come up young, to bud forth; to encrease, to multiply.

Bulmonaria, an Inflammation in the Lungs; also the Herb Lung-wort, that cures Diseases of the Lungs.

Bulmonaria Arteria, or **Vena Arteriosa**, (in *Anat.*) a Vessel in the Breast, that springs immediately out of the right Ventricle of the Heart, from whence it conveys the Blood to the Lungs, having a double Coat like that of the Arteries.

Bulmonaria Vena, or **Arteria Venosa**, a Vessel which after having accompany'd the Wind-pipe and Pulmonary Artery in all their Branchings in the Lungs, and by its small Twigs receiv'd the Blood out of that Artery, it discharges itself thro' the left Auricle of the Heart into the Ventricle of the same Side.

Bulmonarius, diseas'd in the Lungs.

Pulmonary, belonging to the Lungs; as The *Pulmonary Vessels*, i. e. those that carry the Blood from the Heart to the Lungs, and back again; being two in Number, viz. the Pulmonary Artery, and the Pulmonary Vein. See *Pulmonaria Arteria & Vena*.

Pulmones, (*Lat.*) the Lungs, the Instruments of Breathing in all Living-Creatures.

Pulp, that part of Fruit which is good to eat, lying between the Rind and the Stone or Kernel. In the Art of *Physick*, the soft part of Fruits, Roots, or other Bodies which is drawn out by soaking or boiling; as The Pulp of Tamarinde, Cassia, Dates, &c.

Pulpitum, (among the *Romans*) a Place raised; on which the Actors acted their plays, and where Victory was represented; being that part which we now call the Stage: Also a Pulpit or Desk to preach or make an Oration in.

Pulsatilla, a Plant call'd *Passie-Flower*, the distilled Water of which is excellent for cleansing and curing Wounds.

Pulsation, a knocking, beating, or striking; particularly the beating of the Pulse.

Pulst, a general Name for all those sorts of Grain that are contained in Cods, Husks, or Shells; as Beans, Peas, Vetches, &c.

Pulse, (*Lat.*) the beating of the Arteries, according to the different flowing of the Animal Spirits, by which Physicians make a Discovery of the Health or Indisposition of the Body. Among Mathematical Naturalists, it is taken for that Stroke, with which any *Medium* is affected by the Motion of Light, Sound, &c. thro' it.

Pulsion, the driving or forcing of any thing forward.

Pulverization, a pulverizing, or reducing to Powder.

To **Pulverize**, to reduce any Mixt Body into a fine Powder, by pounding it in a Mortar, or by means of some other Artifice.

† **Pulverulent**, full of Dust or Powder; dusty.

Pulvisus, (*Lat.*) a little Pillow, or Cushion; also a Bolster us'd by Surgeons in dressing Wounds.

Pulvis, Dust, Powder, the Oar or Sand of Metal. Among Apothecaries, Powder-made of several sorts of Drugs; as Powder of Crabs-Claws, of *Sena*, &c.

Pulvis de Uribus. See *Cornochine Powder*.

Pulvis Fulminans, (*i. e.* thundering Powder) a Chymical Mixture of three Parts of common Salt-Peter, two Parts of Salt of Tartar, and one of Brimstone all finely powder'd: A Dram of this Composition, being put on a Shovel over a gentle Fire till it melts and changes Colour by degrees, will soon go off with a terrible Noise like that of a Musket, yet without Danger to any Person in the Room, because its Force is chiefly downward.

Pumex, the Pumice-Stone, a spongy, light, crumpling Stone cast forth out of the Burning Mountains, and serviceable in Graving, Polishing, and for other Uses.

Pump, a well known Engine us'd both on Land and at Sea.

Bare-Pump, **Burr-Pump**, and **Chain-Pump**. See *Bare*, *Burr* and *Chain*.

The **Pump sucks**, a Sea-Phrase us'd, when the Water being out, it draws up nothing but Froth and Wind.

Pump-Brake, the Handle, which the Sea-men pump by.

Pump-Can, a great Can or Bucket, with which Water is pour'd into the Pump, to fetch and make it work, when they are minded to use it.

Pump-Gale, the Trough wherein the Water that is pumped out, runs along the Ship-sides, and so out of the Scupper-holes.

Pumpkin. See *Pompon*.

Pumps, a sort of Shoes without Heels us'd by Rope dancers, Running Foot-men, &c.

To **Pun**, to quibble or play with Words.

Punch, a sort of strong Drink made of Brandy, Water, Lime-juice, Sugar, Spice, &c.

Punch or **Punchinello**, a Fellow of a short and thick Size, a Fool in a Play, a Stage-Puppet.

Punch or **Punching-Iron**, a Shoemaker's Tool to make Holes with.

To **Punch**, to bore with a Punch; also to thrust one with the Fist.

Punchion, a kind of Chizel, us'd by Carpenters, Joiners, &c.

Punchion of Wine, the Quantity of 84 Gallons: Of Prunes from 10 to 12 Hundred Weight.

Punctilo, (*Lat.*) a little Point, a Trifle, a Thing of no Value or Moment. *Punctilio of Honour*, a nice Point of Honour.

Punctual, that does a thing as it were to a Point given.

Punctuality, Exactness; as *A Man of great Punctuality*.

Punctuation, the Method of Pointing, and making Stops in Writing.

Punctum, (*Lat.*) a Point or Prick.

Punctum or **Foramen Lachrymale**, (*in Anat.*) an Hole in the Nose, by which the Matter or Liquor of the Tears passes to the Nostrils.

Punctum Salens, a little Speck or Cloud that appears in a Brood-egg, and seems to leap before the Chicken begins to be hatch'd.

Puncture, (*in Surgery*) a Prick or Pricking; as *The Puncture of an Artery*; also a Fracture of the Scull-bone, by a pricking or thrusting Instrument.

Pundbrech, (*Sax. Law-word*) an unlawful taking of Cattel out of the Pound.

Pundfalda, a Pound, a Pin-fold.

Pundle, as *She is a very Pundle*, *i. e.* an ill-shap'd an ill-dress'd Creature.

Punese, (*Fr.*) the Bug, an Insect.

Pungency, the Quality of that which is pungent.

Pungent, pricking, sharp; as *A pungent Sauce*.

Punger, a kind of Sea-fish.

Pungitius, (*Lat.*) the Prickling or Bansticle, a River-fish.

Punick Faith, Perjury, Falshood, Treachery, from the *Peni* or *Carthaginians*, who were counted a perfidious sort of People.

Punecum Malum, the Pomegranate, a kind of Fruit.

To **Punish**, to inflict Bodily Pain upon one that has committed an Offence or Crime; to chastise, to correct.

Punishable, fit to be punished.

Punishment, Correction, Chastisement.

Punk, an ugly ill-favour'd Strumpet.

Punter, a Term us'd at the Game of Cards call'd *Balles*.

Puny, little, small, peaking, weakly; also younger; as *A Puny Judge*. See *Puisne*.

Pupil, an Orphan or Fatherless Child, one under Age or Ward; also a Tutor's Scholar at the University.

Pupilla or **Pupula**, (*in Anat.*) the Ball or Apple of the Eye; the opening of the Coat call'd *Uvea* or *Choroides*, which is capable of being spread out, or drawn together like a Muscle, according to the different degree of Light the Eye is exposed to.

Puppis, the Stern, Poop, or hinder Part of a Ship, sometimes also taken for the whole Ship.

Puppis Vena, (*in Anat.*) that Vein which spreads itself about the hinder part of the Head.

Pura Eleemosyna, (*i. e.* pure Alms) a Tenure or Manner of holding Lands in Scotland peculiar to Church-men, who pay nothing upon that Account. See *Frank Almoine*.

Purchase, Bargain, Booty.

To **Purchase**, to obtain or get: In a Law-sense, to buy Lands or Tenements with Money, or by any other Agreement; and it is oppos'd to the getting of them by Descent or Right of Inheritance: Among Seamen, it is taken in the same Sense with *to draw*; thus they say, *The Captain purchases apace*, *i. e.* draws in the Cable a-pace; and when any thing cannot be drawn or haul'd in with the Tackle, the usual Phrase is, *The Tackle will not purchase*.

Pure, (*Lat.*) simple, uncompounded; chaste, free from Corruption, Spot or Stain; clean, neat, exact; also meer or downright; as *Pure Malice*, *a pure Knave*, &c.

Purle, (*Fr.*) a sort of Trimming formerly us'd for Womens Gowns, which was made of Tinsel or Gold-Thread, and otherwise call'd *Bodkin-work*: Also a kind of Ornament about the Edges of Musical Instruments, particularly of Viols, Violins, &c.

Purlew, (*in Heraldry*) a Term made use of to express *Ermines*, *Pears*, or any other Furrs, when they make up a Border round a Coat of Arms: Thus 'tis said, *He bears Gules a Bordure purlew Verry*, whereby it is meant that the Furr of the Border is *Verry*.

Purgantia, (*Lat.*) purging Medicines.

Purgation, (a Chymical Term) a scowring or cleansing: In *Physick*, a purging by Stool: In a Law-sense, the clearing one's self of a Crime; which is either Canonical or Vulgar.

Canonical Purgation, is when the Party suspected makes Oath in the Spiritual Court, That he is clear of the Offence laid to his Charge, and brings several honest Neighbours to swear upon their Consciences and Belief, that he swears truly.

Vulgar Purgation, was either by Combat, or Tryal by Fire or Water, See *Combat* and *Ordeal*.

Purgative, that is of a purging Quality, apt to purge.

Purgatory, a certain Place, where Roman Catholics believe the Souls of the Faithful are to purify'd

purify'd by Fire from those Blemishes they carry with them out of this World, before they are admitted to the State of perfect Bliss.

To **Purge**, to cleanse the Body from ill Humours, by proper Medicines; also to clear one's self of a Crime or Imputation.

Purification, the Act of purifying or cleansing.

Purification of a Metal, (among Chymists) is taken for the purging or cleansing it from the Mixture of other Metals, with their Dross and Impurities.

The **Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary**, a Festival commonly call'd Candlemas-day; which See.

Purification, a Linnen-cloth, with which the Priest in the Church of Rome wipes the Chalice and his Fingers after the Ablution.

To **Purify**, to make pure or clean. To *Purify Gold or Silver*, is to separate the other Metals that are mixed with it.

Purim, a Feast among the Jews, appointed by Mordecai, in memory of their Deliverance from Haman's Conspiracy, and kept March 14. It was so call'd from the Persian Word *Pur*, i. e. Lot, or a Feast of Lots.

Purist, (*Lat.*) one that affects to speak or write neatly and properly.

Puritans, a Name given to those that dissent from the Church of England, upon Account of their pretending to a Purity of Doctrine and Worship beyond other Protestants.

Puritanical, belonging to the Puritans.

Purity or Pureness, the being pure, unmixed or clear; Cleanness, Neatness or Exactness of Style, Uprightness, Honesty, Innocence.

Purl, a kind of edging for Bone-lace; also a sort of Drink made of Ale mingled with the Juice of Wormwood.

To **Purl**, to run with a murmuring Noise, as a Stream does.

Purlock. See *Pullock*.

To **Purloin**, (*Fr.*) to lurch, to get privily away, to pilfer or filch.

Purlue or Purlieu, (*q. d.* pure Ground) all that Ground near any Forest which being anciently made Forest, is afterwards by Perambulations separated again from the same, and freed from that Servitude which was formerly laid upon it.

Purlue-Man, one that has Land within the Purlue, and forty Shillings a Year Free-hold; upon which account he is allow'd to hunt or cursive in his own Purlue, with certain Limitations.

Purpurs, (in old Latin Deeds) Pour-party, that Part or Share of an Estate, which being first held in common by Copartners, is by Partition allotted to any of them.

Purport, Meaning, the Tenour or Substance of a Writing.

Purpose, Design, Resolution, Intent; subject, Matter of Discourse.

Purposeless. See *Purposeless*.

Purpissum, (in old Latin Records) a Close or Inclosure; also the whole Compass of a Manour.

Purpura, (*Lat.*) the Purple, a Shell-fish; the Die anciently taken out of that Fish; a Purple Garment or Scarlet-Robe; also the Dignity of a Magistrate, or great Officer.

Purpura febris, the Purples or spotted Fever.

Purple or Purple, (in Heraldry) a Colour consisting of much Red and a little Black: In the Coats of Noblemen it is call'd *Amethyst*, and *Mercury* in those of Sovereign Princes.

Purr, a Bird so call'd; also a sort of Drink. See *Ciderkin*.

Purrl, (in old Statutes) a List ordain'd to be made at the end of Kersey-Cloaths, to prevent Deceit in lessening their Length.

Purrock. See *Puddock*.

Purse, a little Bag to put Money in, Money or Estate; also a Gratification of 500 Crowns given by the Grand Signior.

Purser, an Officer in a Ship, whose Business is to receive Provisions from the Victualler, and to see that they be well laid up and stowed: He is also to keep a List of the Names of all the Ship's Company, and to set down exactly the time of every Man's Admittance into pay; to the end that the Pay-Master or Treasurer of the Navy may issue out his Disbursements, and Pay by the Purser's Book.

Pursebant or Pursivant, (*Fr. i. e.* Follower) a Messenger attending the King in his Wars, also in the King's or Queen's Exchequer, at the Council-Table, in the Court or Chamber, to be sent upon any special Occasion or Message, particularly for the apprehending of a Person accused or suspected of any Offence.

Pursebants at Arms, the Marshals that attend the Heralds, and usually succeed them when they die or are preferred, being four in Number, viz. *Blow-Mantle, Rouge-Croix, Rouge-Dragon, and Porticulus*.

Purshain or Purshane, an Herb much us'd in Sallets, whose Leaves and Seeds are of a very cooling Quality.

Purjuance, what follows, Consequence; as *Inpurjuance of the Orders he receiv'd from Court*.

Purjuant, following, according or agreeable to.

To **Pursue**, to follow or run after, to go on with, or carry on.

Pursuit, running after, Diligence or Trouble to get any thing.

Purty, over-fat, short-winded, broken-winded.

To **Purvey**, to provide; as *He purvey'd all Necessaries*.

Purveyance, the providing of Corn, Fuel, Victuals, &c. for the King's House.

Purveyor, an Officer of the King, Queen, or other great Personage, appointed for that purpose.

Purveyor, (*Fr.*) a Law-word, for the Body of an Act of Parliament, beginning with *Be it enacted*: Thus a Statute is said *To stand upon a Preamble and upon a Purview*.

Purulent, (*Lat.*) full of corrupt Matter, mattery.

Pus, Corruption, or thick Matter white as Milk, that issues out of a Wound or Sore.

Pusillanimity, Faint-heartedness, want of Courage or Generosity.

Pusillanimous, faint-hearted, cowardly.

Pusteg, (*Gr.*) the swift Whale, a Fish so call'd, because it as it were cuts the Water; being often found in the Western Ocean.

Pustule, (*Lat.*) a Push, Blister, or little Wheal on the Skin.

To **Put over**, (in *Falcomry*) a Hawk is said to put over, when she removes the Meat from her Gorge into her Bowels, by traversing with her Body, and chiefly with her Neck.

Putage, (*Fr.*) a Law-word for Fornication on the Woman's Side; Whoredom.

Putanism, a Whore's Trade or way of Living; Harlotry, Whoring, Wenching.

Putative, (*Lat.*) reputed, supposed, commonly taken for; in opposition to evident, or unquestionable.

Putchamney, a kind of Damsons; a Fruit peculiar to *Virginia* and *Mary-land*.

Purid, (*Lat.*) stinking, nasty, stale and rank; affected, unpleasant.

Purlock or **Purlock**, a Pole or Stake of Wood, to be put in a Scaffolding-hole, &c.

Putrefactientia. See *Septica*.

Putrefaction, (*Lat.*) Corruption, Rottenness: Among Naturalists, it is defin'd to be a slow kind of Corruption in Bodies wrought generally by the Moisture of the Air, or some other surrounding fluid Matter; which quite changes the Texture, and sometimes the Figure of the Mixt Body from what it was before.

Chymical Putrefaction, is the dissolving of a Concrete or solid Body, with a moist Heat, which corrupts the very Substance of it, and pierces thro' its most inward Parts.

Putrid, corrupt, rotten; as *A putrid Fever*. See *Synocha*.

To **Putrify**, to corrupt or rot, to rot or grow rotten.

Puttock, a kind of long-winged Kite, a Bird of Prey.

Puttocks or **Puttock-Shrowds**, (*in Sea-affairs*) are small Shrowds or Ropes, reaching from the Shrowds of the Fore-mast, Main-Mast, and Miffen-Mast, for the Men to get into the Tops or Caps of the Masts; and if there be any Top-gallant-masts, there are likewise Puttocks, to go from the Top-Mast Shrowds into those.

Putty, Powder of calcin'd Tin us'd by several Artificers; also a kind of Composition that Painters make use of to stop up Holes in Wood, &c.

Putura, (*in old Latin Records*) a Custom claimed by Keepers of Forests, and sometimes by Bailiffs of Hundreds, to take Man's-meat, Horse-meat, and Dog's-meat of the Tenants *gratis* within the Bounds of the Forest, or Liberty of the Hundred.

A **Puzzle**, a dirty Slut, also a Difficulty or Trouble.

To **Puzzle**, to confound, to put to a Non-plus, to gravel.

Pyar or **Pyker**, a kind of Ship mention'd in *Stat. 2. An. 31. E. 3.*

Pyce, an East-India Coin, worth somewhat above a Farthing *English Money*. See *Rupce*.

Pychnostyle or **Pychnostyle**, (*Gr. in Architect.*) a sort of Building among the Ancients, where the Pillars stood so close one to another, that the Intercolumniation or Distance between them, had but a Diameter and a half of the Pillar.

Pyrenostica, (*in the Art of Physick*) Medicines that are of a thickening Quality.

Pyreald, a Horie of two Colours; as some Paris White, and the others Bay, Iron-gray, or Dun-colour.

Pyelos, a hollow Vessel to wash in, a Bathing-tub. *In Anatomy*, a Cavity or hollow Place in the Brain, thro' which the Phlegm passes to the Palate and Nostrils.

Pygargus, a wild Beast like a Fallow Deer, so call'd because its back Parts are white; also the Puttock or the Ring-tail, a Bird of Prey.

Pygon, a Greek Measure of 20 Fingers Breadth.

Pygme, the Length from the Elbow to the end of the Hand, when the Fist is closed.

Pygmies, certain fabulous People that took Name from their being not above a Cubit high, and said to be at continual War with the Cranes: 'Tis also reported that they do not live above eight Years, and that their Women are fit for Marriage at five. Whence any short or inconsiderable Fellow is commonly call'd a *Pygmy*.

Pyloius, the Keeper of a Gate, a Porter. *In Anatomy*, the lower Orifice or Mouth of the Stomach, by which the Meat is let into the Entrails, the Maw-gut: It is also call'd *Fanitor* in *Latin*.

Pyon or **Pyus**, putrify'd Blood chang'd into white Matter.

Pyost, a gathering together of corrupt Matter, in any part of the Body.

Pyracantha, a prickly Herb call'd Ever-green, whose Berries shine like Fire.

Pyramid, (*in Geom.*) a solid Figure, whose Sides are bounded by plain Triangles that end in one Point at the top; but the Base may be a Triangle, a Square, a Polygon, &c.

Optick Pyramid, the Figure which the Rays of Light drawn out in Length from any Object thro' a transparent *Medium*, make to the Eye, where they end in a Point.

Pyramids of Egypt, certain vast Piles of Building, anciently counted one of the seven Wonders of the World, which were rais'd up Spire-wise, with a sharp Point at top, and serv'd as Monuments for the Kings of that Country, who were usually bury'd under them.

Pyramidal or **Pyramidal**, belonging to, or shap'd like a Pyramid.

Pyramidalis Musculus, (*in Anat.*) certain Muscles of the Nostrils; as also of the lower Belly, which last lie upon the lowest Tendons of the *Recti*; so that proceeding from the *Os Pubis*, or Share-bone, the higher they climb, the narrower they grow, and end about the Navel in the White Seam. These Muscles take Name from their Figure resembling that of a Pyramid.

Pyramidalis or Pyramidal Vessels, certain Vessels that prepare the *Semen*.

Pyramidalis Succenturiatus Musculus, one of the Muscles of the lower Belly which lies on the *Rectus*, helping with the rest to press the Belly, and to thrust out what is contain'd in it.

Pyramidoid. See *Parabolick Pyramidoid*.

Pyrausta or **Pyrogonus**, the Fire-fly or Salamander-fly; an Insect.

Pyrethrum, Bartram, wild or bastard Pellitory, an Herb the Root of which is very biting and hot.

Pyreticks, Medicines that cure Feavers.

Pyretologia, a Discourse, Description or Treatise about Feavers.

Pyriasis, a precious Stone of a black Colour, which with rubbing burns the Fingers.

Pyrisomus or **Ilacus Externus**, (*in Anat.*) a Muscle of the Thigh, which takes the first Name, from its Figure resembling a Pear, and the second from its Situation: It arises from the lower and inner part of the *Os Sacrum*, and is inserted by a round Tendon to the upper part of the Root of the great *Trochanter*: This Muscle moves the Thigh-bone somewhat upwards, and turns it outwards.

Pyrialum, the Pear-apple, or Pear-main; a sort of Fruit.

Pyrites, a Marchasite or Fire-stone, of which there are several sorts.

Pyritis, a precious Stone which burns the Fingers, if one holds it hard.

Pyroboli, certain Fire-works us'd by the Ancients. See *Malleoli*.

Pyrola, the Herb Winter-green of great Use in Wounds, either taken inwardly, or outwardly apply'd.

Pyromancy, a Divination or Soothsaying by means of Fire.

Pyropus, a Carbuncle of a fiery Redness, a Ruby.

Pyros, the Grain call'd Wheat.

Pyrosis, a burning Redness of the Face.

Pyrotechnick, belonging to Pyrotechny.

Pyrotechny, the Art of making Fire-works: Also the Chymical Art, which makes use of Fire as the chief Instrument in the separating and gathering together of the purer Substances of Mixt Bodies.

Pyrotica,

Pyrotica or **Urentia**, burning Medicines; such as cause Redness or Blisters in the Skin, or that close up and bring Wounds to a Crust or Scab.

Pyrrhica, a kind of Dance invented by *Pyrrhus* the Son of *Achilles*, which was perform'd by Soldiers in Arms, with which they struck certain Shields by the Cadency and Sound of Musical Instruments.

Pyrrhichus, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, which consists of two short Syllables, as *Bonus*.

Pyrrhocorax, the *Cornish* Chough, a Bird having a red Bill.

Pyrrhonism, a doubting the Truth of every thing, a being certain of nothing; which was the Profession of *Pyrrho* a noted *Greek* Philosopher, the first Founder of the *Scepticks*, and of his Followers call'd *Pyrrhonels*.

Pyrrhopocillus, a kind of Marble with red Spots, whereof the *Egyptians* made Obelisks, which they dedicated to the Sun.

Pyrrhula, the Woop, or Bul-finch; a Bird.

Pyrum, the Pear, a known Fruit.

Pythagorean or **Pythagorical**, belonging to *Pythagoras* a famous Philosopher, who was the chief that held Transmigration, or the passing of Souls out of one Body into another.

Pythagorean System, (in *Astron.*) is the same as the *Copernican*, and the most ancient of any; as being maintain'd by *Pythagoras* and his Followers: In this System, the Sun is suppos'd to be at rest in the Center of the World, and the Earth to be carry'd round the Sun by a yearly Course, in a Track or Path between *Venus* and *Mars*.

Pythia, the *Pythian* Games in *Greece*, celebrated in Honour of *Apollo*, because he kill'd a monstrous Serpent call'd *Python*.

Python, a venomous Serpent; also a familiar or prophesying Spirit, or one possessed with it.

Pythonesis, a Woman so possess'd; a Prophetess; a Sorceress, or Witch.

Pyuleus, a Surgeon's Instrument with which corrupt Matter is discharged.

Pyx, the Vessel wherein the Host is kept in *Papish* Churches.

Pyracantha, the Box-thorn, or Barberry-tree.

Pyxis, a Box, properly made of Box-tree Wood; also an Apothecary's Galley-pot: In *Anatomy*, the hollow part of the Hip-bone, otherwise call'd *Acetabulum*.

Pyxis Nautica, the Mariners-Compass.

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Quab, a kind of Fish otherwise call'd a Water-weasel, or Eel-powt.

Quack or **Quack-Salver**, (*Dutch*) a Mountebank; a bold and ignorant Pretender to the Art of Physick.

Quadracellis, (*Lat.*) a *Roman* Coin containing 40 Asses, or 2 s. 6 d. Sterling.

Quadragesima, the fortieth Part.

Quadragesima-Sunday, the first Sunday in Lent, so call'd from its being about the fortieth Day before *Easter*.

Quadragesimal, belonging to Lent.

Quadrant or **Quadrant**, (*Fr.*) the Dial-plate of a Watch or Clock; a Sun-dial: In *Poetry*, a Stanza or Staff containing four Verses.

Quadrangle, (in *Geom.*) a Figure that consists of four Angles, and as many Sides; as a *Square*, *Long Square*, *Rhombus*, &c.

Quadrangular, that belongs to, or is in Form of a Quadrangle.

Quadrans, (among the *Romans*) three Ounces in

Weight; the quarter Part of an *As*, or of any whole Thing divisible into twelve Parts.

Quadrant, (in *Mathem.*) is an Arch that contains the fourth part of a Circle or 90 Degrees: The Space comprehended between a Quadrantal Arch and two Semi-diameters perpendicular one to another in the Center of the Circle, is also often call'd a *Quadrant*; from the Figure of which a certain Instrument takes its Name, which is of great Use in practical Geometry, Astronomy, Navigation, &c. Also an Instrument us'd by Gunners, for levelling, mounting, or lowering a piece of Ordinance.

Quadrant of Altitude, is part of the Furniture of an artificial Globe, being a thin Brass-plate divided into 90 Degrees, and marked upwards with 10, 20, 30, &c. which is rivetted to a Brass-nut fitted to the Meridian, and has a Screw in it, to screw upon any Degree of the Meridian: Its use is for measuring Altitudes, to find Amplitudes and Azimuths, to describe Almucantars, &c.

Quadrant Astronomical. See *Astronomical Quadrant*.

Quadrant Triangular. See *Triangular Quadrant*.

Quadrantal, (*Lat.*) a Figure that is every way square like a Die; also a Vessel containing eight Congies or Gallons; the same as *Amphora*.

Quadrantal; belonging to a Quadrant.

Quadrantal Triangle, a Spherick Triangle, that has at least a Quadrant for one of its Sides, and one Angle Right.

Quadrantata Terra, (in old Records) the fourth part of an Acre of Land.

Quadrant and Line of Shadows, (on a Quadrant) is a Line of natural Tangents, plac'd on the Arks of the Limb, for the more ready measuring of Altitudes or Heights. Among *Printers*, *Quadrants* are certain square Pieces of Metal, made use of to fill up the Blanks or void Spaces, in composing the Lines of a Page.

Quadrante, four-square.

To **Quadrante**, to agree or answer; as *The Answer does not quadrante with the Question*. In *Gunnery*, To **quadrante** or **square** a Piece, is to see whether it be duly plac'd, or well pois'd on the Carriage and Wheels.

Quadratick Equations, (in *Algebra*) are such as retain on the unknown Side, the square of the Root or Number sought; and they are either *Simple* or *Affected*, which See in *Kersey's Algebra*, p. 82.

Quadrature of a Figure, (in *Mathem.*) is the finding of a Square equal to the Area or Content of it.

Quadrature of the Circle, is when a Square or any other Right-lined Figure, is found equal to the Area of a Circle, or a Right-line equal to its Circumference.

Quadrature of the Parabola. See *Parabolick Space*.

Quadrature of a Surface. See *Cubature*.

Quadratures of the Moon, (in *Astron.*) are the middle Points of her Orbits between the Points of Conjunction and Opposition, which she comes to, when she is in the first and third Quarters: They are so call'd because a Line drawn from the Earth to the Moon, is then at Right Angles, with one drawn from the Earth to the Sun.

Quadratus Femoris, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle so nam'd from its square Figure; it arises from the Process of the Hip-bone or Huckle-bone, and is inserted to the hinder part of the Thigh-bone, partly below the great *Trochanter*; so as to assist the *Marsupialis* in turning the Thigh-bone outwards.

Quadratus Cervicis, or Tetragonus, is a great square Muscle that lies under the Skin of the Neck, and is spread over the whole lower Region of the Face: It takes its Rise from the Spines of the *Vertebrae*, also from the Skin on the upper part of the *Cucullaris* and Pectoral Muscle: One part of it is inserted to the middle of the lower Jaw; but the other broader Portion goes farther to its Implantation in the Cheeks, below the Corner of the Lips.

Quadratus Lumborum, is a short, thick, fleshy Muscle, situated in the Region of the Loins, or between the last Rib and Spine of the *Os Ilium*: It springs from the hinder part of the Spine of the same Bone, and is let into all the Transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* or Turning joynts of the Loins, on the inside under the *Psoas* Muscle.

Quadrifennial, belonging to the Space of four Years.

Quadrifemini, (according to some *Anatomists*) are four small Muscles that turn the Thigh towards the out-side, and are plac'd upon the Articulation or Joynting of the Thigh, one by another.

Quadragesimalis. See *Christiæ Denarii*.

Quadrilateral Figures, (in *Geom.*) are such Figures, whose Sides are four Right-lines, which make as many Angles: These are five in Number, *viz.* the *Rectangle, Rhombus, Rhomboid, Square,* and *Trapezium*; which See under those Articles.

Quadrin, (*Fr.*) a Mite, a small piece of Money, worth about a Farthing.

Quadrinomial Root, (in *Algebra*) a Root consisting of four Names or Parts. See *Binomial*.

Quadrupartite, divided into four Parts.

Quadrupartition, (in *Mathem.*) a dividing by 4, or a taking the fourth part of any Number or Quantity.

Quadrifremis, a Galley or Sea-Vessel, with four Banks of Oars.

Quadrifyllable, a Word made up of four Syllables.

Quadrivium, (*Lat.*) a Place where four Ways meet, or that has four Turnings or Partings; as *Carfax* in *Oxford*.

Quadragesima Terræ, (in old Records) a Piece of Land that may be till'd with four Oxen or Horses.

Quadrupes, a four-footed Beast.

Quadrupedal, having four Feet.

Quadrupedal or Quadrupedian Signs, (in *Astr.*) those Signs that represent the Figure of Four-footed Beasts, *viz.* *Aries, Taurus, Leo, Sagittarius,* and *Capricorn*.

Quadruple, that is four times as much, four-fold.

Quadruplication, the doubling or folding of a thing four times.

Quæ Pluræ, was a Writ that lay upon an Inquisition made by an Escheator in any County of such Lands or Tenements as any Man dy'd possessed of, and all that was in his Possession was supposed not to be found by the Office.

Quæ Servitia. See *Per que servitia*.

Quæsta, (in ancient Deeds) an Indulgence or Remission of Penance, expos'd to Sale by the Popes; whence the Retailers of them were call'd *Quæstarii*.

Quæstor, an Officer among the old *Romans*, who had the Charge of the Publick Money, as our Treasurers or Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have at this Day: Also the Pay-Master of the Army, in any of the Provinces.

Quæstores Parricidii, were Quæstors sent into the Provinces, by Order of the Senate, to try Criminal Causes: Their Power was great, having Licitors and other Officers to attend them; and they

were chosen yearly, yet sometimes they were continued longer.

Quæstoræ Urbani, the City-Quæstors, who receiv'd the Taxes laid upon the People, and went to meet foreign Ambassadors, taking care to treat them in their Journey, and to furnish them an House, at the Charge of the Commonwealth.

Quæstus, Gain, Profit, Advantage: a way of getting one's Living or getting Money. In our Law-Records, it is taken for that Land which does not descend by Hereditary Right, but is gain'd by Labour and Industry.

To **Quæst**, to drink large Draughts, to tipple.

Quæstus, a marshy or boggy Place.

Quæst, a sort of Bird.

To **Quæst**, to curdle, as Milk does.

Quæst, neat, fine, accomplished.

To **Quæst**, to tremble, to shake, or shiver.

Quæsters, a modern Sect of Enthusiasts, who took Name at first from their strange Gestures and Quæking-Fits, which came upon them in their Publick Assemblies.

Quæstersim, the Doctrine or Opinion of the Quæsters.

Quære Jug, a Judicial Writ that lies where a Religious Person has Judgment to recover Land; and is issued out to the Escheator, between Judgment and Execution, to enquire whether the Party has any Right to recover such Land, or whether Judgment be obtain'd by Collusion between the Demandant and the Tenant; to the end that the true Lord be not defrauded.

Qualification, Condition of a Thing, particular Quality or Endowment.

To **Qualify**, to give the Quality or Character of, to temper, to appease, to soften.

Quality, Condition, Nature; Inclination, Habit; also noble Birth, Title of Honour. In a Philosophical Sense, it signifies the Affections or Properties of any Being; whereby it has an Influence on our Senses so and so, or gets such and such a Name.

The **Four first Qualities or Tactile Qualities**, as some count them, are Heat and Cold, Moisture and Driness: The **Four Second Qualities**, or as they may be termed, **Chymical Qualities**, are Volatility and Fixity, Corrosiveness and Corrosibility; which See in their Places.

Occult Qualities, certain Qualities so named by the Ancients, of which no rational Solution or Account could be given, in their Method, or according to their Principles.

Sensible Qualities, are such as are the more immediate Objects of our Senses.

Quælm, a fainting Fit, a Scruple of Conscience.

Quælmis, troubled with or subject to Quælms.

Quam diu se bene gesserit, (*Lat. i. e.* as long as he shall behave himself well) a Clause often us'd in Letters Patent, for the Grant of Offices, particularly in those of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Quædary, Suspense, a Study or Doubt what to do.

Quantity, Extent, Bigness, Number: In *Grammar*, the Measure of Syllables, with respect to their being pronounced long or short: In *Logick*, Universals, Predicaments, and all such Terms: Among Mathematicians and Naturalists, it is taken for whatever is capable of being estimated, number'd, or measured in any wise; so that being compar'd with another thing of the same Nature, it may be said to be greater or less than, equal or unequal thereto: But **Quantity** may be distinguish'd into several sorts, *viz.*

Moral Quantity, that which depends on the Manners of Men, and the free Determination of their Wills; as Good and Evil, Dignity and Power, Rewards and Punishments, the Price and Value of Things, &c.

Natural Quantity, is what Nature furnishes us with in Matter and its Extension, or in the Powers and Forces of Natural Bodies; as Weight, Motion, Heat, Cold, Light, Thickness and Thinness, &c.

Portional Quantity, arises from the Operation of the Understanding only, such as the Largeness or Narrowness of the Mind's Capacity, or of its Conceptions, &c.

Permanent Quantity, as Extension into Length, Breadth and Thickness.

Successive Quantity, that which is apply'd to Time and Motion.

Transcendental Quantity, as Duration or Continuance, the Continuation of any Being's Existence, Time, &c.

Quantity, is also divided into *Continued* and *Discrete*; which See.

The **Quantity of Matter in any Mixt Body**, is its Measure arising from the joynt Consideration of its Bigness and Thickness: As if a Body be twice as thick, and take up twice as much Space as another, it will be four times as great.

The **Quantity of Motion in any Body**, is its Measure that arises from the joynt Consideration of the Quantity of Matter in, and the Swiftnes of the Motion of that Body.

Quantities Simple and Compound, a Term in *Algebra*. See *Simple and Compound Quantities*.

Quantum Meruit, (*Lat. i. e.* how much he has deserv'd) an Action upon the Case so call'd, as being grounded upon a Promise, to pay one for doing a thing, as much as he should merit or deserve.

Quarantaine. See *Quarantine*.

Quardecue, (*Fr.*) the fourth part of a *French Crown*, containing 16 Sols.

Quare ejecit infra Terminum, a Writ that lies for a Lessee, who is ejected or cast out of his Farm, before the Term be expired; against the Feoffer or Lessor that ejects, in order to recover the residue of the Term.

Quare impedit, a Writ which lies for a Person that has purchas'd a Manour, with an Advowson belonging to it, against one that disturbs him in the Right of his Advowson by presenting a Clerk thereto, when the Church is void. It differs from the Writ call'd *Darrein Presentment*, because that lies where a Man and his Ancestours formerly presented, and this for one that is the Purchaser himself.

Quare incumbat, a Writ that lies against a Bishop, who within six Months after the Vacation of a Benefice, bestows it on his Clerk, while two others are contending at Law for the Right of Presenting.

Quare intrust, *marrimonio non satisfacto*, a Writ that lies for a Lord against his Tenant being his Ward, who after convenient Marriage offer'd him, marries another, and enters upon his Land without making an Agreement with his Lord and Guardian: But all Wardships being taken away by *Stat. 12 Car. 2.* this Writ is become useless.

Quare non admittit, a Writ that lies against a Bishop, refusing to admit his Clerk, that has recover'd in a Plea of Advowson.

Quare non permittit, is a Writ which lies for one that has Right to present for a Turn, against the Proprietary.

Quare obstructit, a Writ that lies for him, who having a Liberty to pass thro' his Neighbour's Ground, cannot enjoy his Right by Reason that the Owner has block'd up the Passage.

Quarantina, (in old Records) a Furlong, a Quantity of Land, containing 40 Perches.

Quarentina habenda, a Writ that lies for a Widow to enjoy her Quarantine.

Quarentine or **Quarentain**, the Space of forty Days, as the Season of *Lent* is before *Easter*; but most properly a Right allow'd by the Law of *England*, to the Widow of a Landed Man, of continuing forty Days after the Decease, in his chief Messuage or Manour-House: Also a Prohibition of those that come from any infected Place, to enter a Town that is healthful, till forty Days be expir'd.

Quarrens, (in ancient Writers) a Quarry of Stone.

Quarrel, Strife, Dispute, Difference, Brangle; also a Pain of Glass: In a Law-sense, if a Man release all Quarrels, it signifies as much as all Actions Real and Personal.

To **Quarrel**, to dispute or fall out, to find fault with.

Quarrelsome, apt to quarrel, or create Quarrels and Brangles.

Quarrel, (*Fr.*) a kind of Coin worth three Half-pence of our Money; the fourth part of a Real.

Quarry, a Place whence Stones are digged out: Among Hunters, the Reward given to Hounds after they have taken the Game: In Falconry, any Fowl that is flown at and kill'd.

To **Quarry**, to feed upon the Quarry.

Quart, an *English* Measure containing two Pints, and being the fourth part of a Gallon; also a Sequence of four Cards at the Game call'd *Picket*.

Quartan Ague, is that whose Fit returns every fourth Day.

Quartarius, (*Lat.*) the fourth part of a *Roman Congius* or Gallon.

Quartation, a particular manner of purifying Gold us'd by Refiners, who melt three Parts of Silver with one of that noble Metal, and then cast the Mixture into *Aqua fortis*, which will dissolve the Silver, and leave the Gold in a black Powder at the bottom.

Quartrelois, (*Fr.*) Sur-touts or upper Garments; with Coats of Arms quarter'd on them; the old Habit of our *English* Knights in their Warlike Expeditions.

Quarter, the fourth part of any thing: In Measure, the Quantity of eight Bushels, or the fourth part of a Chaldron: A Quarter in *Aver-du-pois* Weight is 28 Pounds, and in the lesser Weights the fourth part of a Dram: Among Carpenters, it is a Piece of Timber four Square and four Inches thick: In Heraldry, a Partition of just a fourth part of the Field made by two Right-lines; as *He bears Argent a Quarter Gules*.

In Sea-Language, the **Quarter** is that part of the Ship's Hull or main Body, which lies from the Steerage-Room to the Transom: A Ship is also said to have a *fat* or *broad Quarter*, when the Tuck or Trussing of it lies deep in the Water.

A **Quarter of Wheat**, is the Quantity of eight Bushels striked.

False Quarter. See *False*.

In Military Affairs, **Quarter** signifies the sparing of Mens Lives, and giving good Treatment to conquer'd Enemies; as *The Conquerour offer'd good Quarter, the Enemy ask'd Quarter*; &c. Also the Ground a Body of Men encamps on, or the Forces themselves: So 'tis said, *Such a Quarter 's well fortify'd, the Enemies Quarters were beat up*, &c.

Quarter at a Siege, is an Incampment upon any of the chief Avenues or Passages that range about the Place Besieged, to prevent Relief or Con-

voys: This is either commanded by the General of the Army, and then call'd the *King's* or the *General's Quarter*, or else by a Lieutenant-General.

Quarters of Refreshment, the Place or Places, where Troops that have been much harass'd are put in, to recover their Strength or Health, during some time of the Summer, or Season of the Campaign.

Winter-Quarters, the Place or Places where Troops are lodg'd during the Winter: Also sometimes the Space of Time between two Campaigns; as *The Army is marching into Winter-Quarters, the Winter-Quarters will be but short.*

Quarters in a Clock or Movement, are little Bells which sound the Quarters, or other Parts of an Hour.

Quarters of Heaven, are the four principal Points, *viz.* East, West, North and South. Among Astrologers, certain Intersections of the Sphere, as well in the World as in the *Zodiack*, of which two are termed Oriental, and counted Masculine; the other two being Occidental and Feminine.

Quarters of the Moon, when the Moon is distant from the Sun, a Quarter of the *Zodiack* or three Signs, turning to us just half her enlighten'd Body, she is said *To be in the first Quarter*. But when she comes to be diametrically opposite to the Sun, and shews us her whole enlighten'd Body, that Appearance is call'd *Full Moon* or *Opposition*: Lastly, when the Moon goes on towards her Conjunction, she shews more than half of her enlighten'd Body, and that Appearance is call'd *The third or last Quarter*.

To **Quarter**, to break or cut into Quarters.

Quarter-Bullet, a Bullet quarter'd into four or eight Parts.

Quarter-Days, the Days that begin the four Quarters of the Year, *viz.* The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, commonly call'd *Lady-day*, *March 25*; The Festival of *St. John Baptist*, or *Midsummer-day*, *June 24*; The Feast of *St. Michael* the Archangel, or *Michaelmas-day*, *September 29*; and the Nativity of our Lord God, or *Christmas-day*, *December 25*.

Quarter-Deck of a Ship, all that part which ranges over the Steerage, to the Master's Round-house, or *Cabbin*.

Quarter-Master, a Military Officer, whose Business is to look after the Quarters or Lodgings of the Soldiers: Besides the Quarter-Master General of the whole Army, every Regiment of Foot has a Quarter-Master, and every Troop of Horse one, who is to do the same for those Bodies.

Quarter-Masters at Sea, certain Officers, whose Duty it is to rummage in the Ship's Hold upon all Occasions, to overlook the Steward in the Delivery of *ViStuals* to the Cook; as also in his pumping and drawing the Beer, &c. These Officers are more or fewer according to the Ship's Burden, and are likewise employ'd in the loading of it.

Quarter-perced, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when there is a Hole of a Square Figure made in the middle of a Cross.

Quarter-round, See *Echinus*.

Quarter-Sessions, a Court held by the Justices of Peace in every County, once every Quarter of a Year, to determine Civil and Criminal Causes.

Quarter-Staff, a kind of Weapon us'd by Foresters, Park-keepers, &c.

Quarter-Masters, Officers that attend by turns for a Quarter of a Year, at a Prince's Court.

Quarter-watch, (in Sea-affairs.) See *Watch*.

Quarter-Wind, is when the Wind comes in from the Main-mast Shrouds even with the Quarter.

Quarteridge, a Quarter's Salary or Allowance.

Quattering, (among Sea-men) is when a Ship under Sail goes at large, neither by a Wind, nor before the Wind, but as it were betwixt both: Also when a Ship sails with Quarter-Winds, she is said *To go Quattering*: This Term is also us'd when a Piece of Ordinance may be so traversed; as to shoot in the same Line, or on the same Point with the Compass at the Ship's Quarter bears.

Quatern, a sort of Measure, the fourth part of a Pint.

Quartile, (in *Astrology*) is an Aspect of the Planets, when they are 3 Signs, or 90 Degrees distant from each other, and it is marked thus □.

Quarto, a Book is said *To be in Quarto*, when 'tis so Printed that every Sheet of it makes four Leaves.

Quartzum, a kind of Metallick Stone.

To Quash, to overthrow or make void, to spoil or bring to nothing, to disappoint.

Quasi modo Sunday, Low-Sunday, or the next after Easter, so call'd from the first Words of the *Latin Hymn* sung at Mass on that Day, beginning thus, *Quasi modo geniti, &c.*

† **Quassation**, a shaking, or brandishing; a shattering.

Quarter-Cousins, fourth Cousins, the last Degree of Kindred; whence 'tis said of Persons whose Friendship declines, *That they are not Quarter or Quarter-Cousins.*

Quaternary, belonging to a Quaternion.

Quaternio or Quaternus, (in old Records) a Book or Volume; properly in *Quarto*, having each Sheet folded into four Leaves.

Quaternion, the Number of four, as a *Quaternion of Learned Men*, a *Quaternion or File of four Soldiers.*

A Quatrain, a Stanza or Staff of four Verses; also a *French Farthing*.

Quaver, a Measure of Time in Musick, being the half of a Crotchet, as a Crotchet is the half of a Minim, a Minim the half of a Semi-brief, &c. Also a Shake or Trill in Singing.

To **Quaver**, to run a Division with the Voice:

Quavver, a sort of Fish that delights in *Aqua viva*, (as the Name seems to import) *i. e.* Water that flows with a strong and vigorous Stream: It is otherwise call'd a *Sea-Dracoon*.

Quay or Quay, a broad space of Ground pay'd upon the Shoar of a River or Harbour, for the loading and unloading of Goods.

Quench, a thick bushy Plot of Ground, a Place full of Shrubs or Brambles.

Queen, a Drab, a Jade, a nasty Slut.

Queasy, sickish at Stomach, apt to vomit.

Queen, is either a Sovereign Princess that holds the Crown by Right of Blood, or one that is marry'd to a King; which last is commonly call'd *Queen Consort*: *Queen* is also a Term us'd at Cards and Chels-Play.

Queen Dowager, a King's Widow that lives upon her Dowry.

Queen's College, a College in *Oxford*, which took Name from *Queen Philippa*, Wife of *K. Edward III.* and was founded by her Chaplain *Robert de Eggesfield*, Rector of *Burgh* under *Stammore* in *Westmorland*, A. D. 1340.

Queen-Gold, a Duty or Revenue that belongs to every Queen of *England*, during her Marriage to the King, and arises from certain Fines or Offerings, for divers Grants made by the King, upon Contracts, Agreements, Pardons, &c.

Queen of Hungary's Water. See *Hungary*.

Queer, (Canting-word) odd, fantastical, sorry.

Queest, a Bird otherwise call'd a Ring-dove.

Que Estate, (*Fr.* in Common Law) is a Plea whereby a Man entitling another to Land, &c. says

says, That the same Estate he had, he has from him.

Quat est Delictum, (i. e. that is the same) a Term of Art us'd in an Action of Trespass, or such like, for a positive Justification of the very Act complain'd of by the Plaintiff as a Wrong.

Queint, (old Word) quenched, also strange.

To **Quell**, to restrain, to keep under, to stop.

Quem redditum reddat, a Judicial Writ that lies for him to whom a Rent-sock or Rent-charge is granted by Fine levy'd in the King's Court, against the Tenant of the Land that refuses to at-torn to, or own him as Lord, to cause such an At-tournment.

Quene, a Term corruptly us'd by Heralds for the French Word *Quene*, i. e. the Tail of a Beast, &c. Thus if a Lion be represented with a forked or double Tail, they say, *He is double Quened*.

Quentin, a sort of Linnen-cloth.

Quercula, (Lat.) Oak of Jerusalem, *Quercula Minor*, the Herb Germander.

Quercus, the Oak-tree.

Querela, a Complaint, a bewailing or lamenting, when one finds himself grieved with a thing: In old Records, an Action or Suit at Law prefer'd in any Court of Justice, where the Plaintiff was *Querens* or Complainant, and the Complaint or Declaration was *Querela*; whence the English Word *Quarrel*.

Queresita coram Regis e Consilio districenda e retinenda, a Writ whereby one is call'd to justify a Complaint of a Trespass made to the King himself, before the King and his Council.

Querela facte vires, is a Writ of fresh Force. See *Fresh Force*.

Quereas non inbenit Plegium, a Return made by the Sheriff, upon a Writ directed to him, with this Condition inserted, *Si A factis B plegium de claboris suo prosequendo*.

Quereat, an Enquirer, the Person that demands a Question of an Astrologer.

Quereimonios, complaining, making Moan, bewailing.

Quereita, (in old Records) a Querister or Boy that sings in the Choir of a Church.

Quereit or **Quirk**, a Cavil, Shift or Fetch; as *The Quereits and Tricks of the Law*.

Quereit, a Hand-mill: The *Quereis* a Shore in the Sea about a Mile broad, lying North-West from the Brake.

Querpo: See *Cypero*.

Querehidula, (Lat.) the Teal, a Water-fowl.

Queritiss, (from the French Word *Ecurie*, a Stable) Persons that are conversant in the King's Stables, and have the Charge of his Horses committed to them.

Querry, also signifies a Prince's Stables. A Gentleman of the *Querry*, one of those Gentlemen, whose Office it is to hold the King's Stirrup, when he mounts on Horse-back.

Querulous, (Lat.) apt to complain; full of Complaint, moanful, doleful.

Quere, Question, Proposition, Doubt.

Queritiss, (among Astrologers) the Person or Thing enquired after.

Quere, Search; as *To go in quere of new Adventures*.

Quere: See *Inquere*.

Quere or **Quere**, Persons who are chosen yearly in every Ward, and meet about *Christmas*, to enquire into Abuses and Misdemeanours committed therein, especially such as relate to Weights and Measures.

To **Quere**, to go in quest of, or seek out, as Hunting-Dogs do, to vent or wind, as a Spaniel does.

Quere, (in ancient Writers) a Quest, Inquest, or Inquiry made upon the Oaths of an impannelled Jury.

Question, a Demand to which an Answer is requir'd; a Doubt, an Account: *Questions* are also Propositions made by way of Dispute; as *Cicero's Tusculan Questions*.

To **Question**, to ask Questions, to call into Question, to doubt.

Questionable, that may be called in Question, or to an Account; doubtful, uncertain.

Questionist, a Student in the University of Cambridge, that stands for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Questor, a Publick Treasurer, the Chamberlain of a City. See *Questor*.

Questus. See *Questus*.

Questus est nobis, is the Form of a Writ of Nulance, which lies against him to whom the House or other thing that breeds the Nulance is alienated or made over.

To **Quetch**, to budge or stir.

Quere d'Aronde, (Fr. in *Fortif.*) a Swallow's Tail, a kind of Out-work, whose Sides open and spread towards the Head or Campaign, and draw close, or grow narrow at the Gorge.

Quere improvide, (Lat.) is taken for a *Superseas* granted in behalf of a Clerk of the Chancery, sued against the Privilege of that Court in the Common Pleas, or in many other Cases where a Writ is falsely sued out.

To **Quibble**. See *To Pun*.

Quick-Silver, a Prodigy among Metals, which is fluid like Water; and tho' a very heavy Body, yet it easily flies away, when set over the Fire.

Quiddany or **Quiddity**, Conserve of Quinces.

Quiddity, (in School-Philosophy) the Essence, Being, or Definition of a Thing; also a Quirk or subtil Question, a Pun.

Quid Juris clamat, (Lat.) a Judicial Writ that lies for the Grantee of a Reversion or Remainder, when the particular Tenant refuses to atorn to, or acknowledge the new Lord.

Quid pro quo, (i. e. what for what) a Law-Phrase when there is a mutual Performance of a Contract or Agreement by both Parties, and one thing is given for another of like Value; as Ten Pounds in Money for a Horse, &c. Among Physicians, it is when a Medicine of one Nature or Quality is put for another.

Quere, that is at rest, peaceable, peaceful, calm; also Rest, or Peace.

Queretate, to make Quiet; In out old Deeds, to quit, acquit, discharge, or save harmless.

Quere clamare, to quit Claim, or renounce all Pretension of Right and Title.

Queretism, the Doctrine or Opinions of the Quietists.

Queretists, a Sect of Religious Persons lately sprung up among the Roman Catholics, so call'd from their profound Study and Contemplation.

Queretus est, (i. e. he is acquitted) a Phrase us'd by the Clerk of the Pipe and Auditors in the Exchequer, in their Acquittances and Discharges given to Accountants: A *Queretus est* granted to the Sheriff likewise discharges him of all Accounts due to the King.

Queretus Redding, a Quit-Rent, or small Acknowledgment paid in Money to some Lords of Manors. See *Quit-Rent*.

Quinarius, the Number of Five; Also a Roman Coin of the Value of five *Asses*, or half the *Denarius*, equal to 3 Pence 3 Farthings English.

Quincunpeda, a Perch or Rod of five Foot long.

Quintunt, five Quinces, five Inches, or five Twelfths of any entire thing divided into twelve

Parts; also a Measure of about half a Pint: In *Astrology*, an Aspect when Planets are distant 5 Signs or 150 Degrees, which is marked thus Vc or Q.

Quindecagon, (in *Geom.*) a plain Figure of fifteen Angles and Sides; which if they be all equal one to another, is call'd a *Regular Quindecagon*.

Quinquarellis, a *Roman* Coin of 50 *Asses*, Value 3 s. 1 d. ob. in *English* Money.

Quinquagesima Sunday, so nam'd from its being about the fiftieth Day before *Easter*, and commonly call'd *Shrove-Sunday*.

Quinquatria, certain Feasts kept at *Rome*, in Honour of *Minerva*, for five Days together; whence they had their Name.

Quinqueangled Figure, (in *Geom.*) a Figure consisting of five Angles; the same as *Pentagon*.

Quinquenerba Plantago, the middle sort of Plantain, an Herb so call'd from its five Fibres or Strings.

Quinquennales Ludi, were Games celebrated every five Years in divers Cities, in Honour of such Emperours as had been Deify'd or enroll'd among the Gods.

Quinquennial, belonging to the Space of five Years, or that is of so long Continuance.

Quinquepartite, divided into five Parts.

Quinque Portus. See *Cinque Ports*.

Quinquetemis, a Galley with five Oars on a Seat.

Quinque-viri Mensarii, (among the *Romans*) five Men appointed by the Consuls to discharge the Debts of the People that were ruin'd by Usuries and Exactions.

Quinquina, otherwise call'd *The Jesuits Powder*; a kind of Bark brought from *Peru* in *America*, and counted a great Remedy against Agues, Feavers, &c.

Quinzime. See *Quinzime*.

Quinsy or **Squincy**, a Disease in the Throat. See *Squinancy* and *Angina*.

Quint, a Sequence of five Cards of the same Colour, at Picket.

Quint-Crat, (old Law-Term) the last Call of a Defendant, who is sued to an Out-lawry; so that if he does not appear, he is return'd *Outlawed* by the Judgment of the Coroners; and if a Woman, *Waived*. See *Exigent*.

Quintain, (*Fr.*) a Game or Sport still in Use at Marriages in *Shropshire* and elsewhere, which consists in running a tilt on Horse-back with Poles, against a thick Plank or Post fixt in the Ground for that purpose: He that breaks most Poles, and shews most Activity, wins the Prize, which was formerly a Peacock, and now a Garland.

Quintal or **Kintal**, an hundred Pound-Weight at six score *per Cent.* of Lead, Iron, and other Metals. See *Kintal*.

Quintessence, (*Lat.*) the purest Substance drawn out of any Natural Body; a Medicine made of the efficacious active Particles of its Ingredients, separated from all *Feces* or *Dregs*; the Spirit, chief Force, or Virtue of any thing.

Quintessential, belonging to Quintessence.

Quintile, (in *Astrol.*) one of the new Aspects invented by *Kepler*, and thus noted C. or Q. It happens when Planets are distant a fifth Part of the *Zodiack*, or 72 Degrees one from another.

Quintilis, the Month of *July*, at first so call'd by the ancient *Romans*, as being the fifth Month from *March*.

Quintuple, that is five times as much, five-fold.

Quinzain, a Stanza or Staff of fifteen Verses.

Quinzime, or **Quinzime**, (*Fr. i. e.* Fifteenth) a certain Tax so call'd, because it is rais'd upon the fifteenth Part of Mens Lands and Goods. See *Fifteenth*: Also the fifteenth Day after any Festival; as *The Quinzime* of *St. John Baptist*.

Quip, a Gibe, Jeer, or Flout.

Quire, that part of a Church, where the Divine Service is said or sung. See *Choir*; also the Quantity of 24 or 25 Sheets of Paper.

A Book in Quires, a Book that is in Sheets or unbound.

Quirister, one that sings in the Quire of a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church.

Quirites, a Name anciently given to the People of *Rome*, from *Cures* a City of the *Sabines*, with whom *Romulus* made an Alliance, and shar'd his City with them; so that both the said People, being united into one Body, were call'd by one common Name *Quirites*.

Quirk. See *Querck*.

Querry or **Quirry**, the Groom of a Stable.

Quistrel, (old Word) a proud, twittering, twatling Gossip.

Quit, safe or free from.

To **Quit**, to leave, forsake, go from, or part with; to leave off, or give over, to free, dispense with, or excuse.

Quit-claim, (*Law-Term*) a Release or acquitting of a Person from any Action that such a one had, has, or may have against him: Also a quitting of one's Claim or Title.

Quit-Rent, a certain small Rent or Acknowledgment paid yearly by several Tenants of Manours; and so call'd because such Payment does acquit the Tenant from all other Services or Duties to the Lord. In some old Records, 'tis express'd *White Rent*, because paid in Silver.

Quitsole, a *Spanish* Word for an Umbrello.

Quitch-Grass or **Couch-Grass**, a sort of Herb.

Quitter, the Matter of a Sore or Ulcer.

Quiver, a Case for Arrows.

To **Quiver**, to shiver or shake.

Quo Jure, (*Lat. i. e.* by what Right) a Writ that lies for a Man who has Land, in which another challenges Common of Pasture Time out of Mind; and it is to force him to shew by what Title he lays Claim to the Common.

Quo Minus, is a Writ that lies for him that has a Grant of *House-boot* or *Hay-boot* in another Man's Wood, against the Grantor making such Waste, that the Grantee cannot enjoy his Right: Also a Writ, which any Man that pays the King a Fee-Farm Rent, may have out of the Exchequer against any other Person for any Debt or Dammage, and bring the Cause to Tryal in that Court.

Quo Warranto, (*i. e.* by what Warrant or Authority) a Writ that lies against a Corporation or private Person, that usurps any Franchise or Liberty upon the King; as to have Waif, Stray, Fair, Market, Court-Baron, &c. without a good Title: Or else against one that intrudes himself as Heir into Land.

Quod Clerici beneficiari de Cancellaria, a Writ to exempt a Clerk of the *Chancery* from contributing to the Proctors of the Clergy in Parliament.

Quod Clerici non eligantur in Officio Ballivi, &c. a Writ which lies for a Clergy-man, who by reason of some Land he has, is made or about to be made a Bailiff, Beadle, Reeve, or some such like Officer.

Quod ei deforcat, a Writ that lies for a Tenant in Tail, in Dower, or for Life, against him that enter'd, and took away the Land recovered, or against his Heir.

Quod permittat, a Writ lying for the Heir of him that is disseised, or put out of Possession of his Common of Pasture, against the Heir of the Disseisor deceased.

Quod Persona nec Prebendaris, &c. a Writ that lies for Spiritual Persons, who are distrained

in their Spiritual Possessions, for the Payment of a Tax call'd a *Fifteenth*, with the rest of the Parish.

Quodlibet, (*i. e.* what one will) a Quiddity, a Querk or Fetch.

Quodlibets or **Quodlibetical Questions**, certain Questions ingeniously disputed *pro* and *con*, in the Schools at an University; where a Man may hold what part of the Controversy he pleases.

Quoil or **Coil**, (Sea-Term) the Ring of a Cable, Hawker, or other Rope, when the *Fakes* or Turns are laid upon one another. If half the Cable or Rope be cut off, and so laid up, it is call'd a *Half-quoil*.

To **Quoil**, is to lay the Turns of a Rope round, after such a manner on the Deck or Floor of the Ship, that so it may be more readily stowed out of the Way, and also run out smooth and free, without *Knocks* or *Kenks*, *i. e.* without Twiftings or Doublings.

Quoin or **Coin**, a Wedge fasten'd on the Deck, close to the Breech of the Carriages of the great Guns, to keep them firm up to the Ship's Sides. See *Coins*.

Quorum, (*Lat. i. e.* of whom) a Word often us'd in our Statutes, and in the Commissions of Justices of the Peace: Thus where a Commission is directed to seven Persons, or to any three of them, among whom A B and C D are to be two; there A B and C D are said *To be of the Quorum*, because the rest cannot proceed without them. So a *Justice of the Peace and Quorum*, is one without whom the rest of the Justices cannot act, in some Cases.

Quota, a Share of Contribution; as *He was oblig'd to find his Quota*: In old Records, an Imposition or Tax to be levied in equal manner.

Quotation, a quoting or citing.

To **Quote**, to cite, alledge, or bring in an Author or Passage.

Quotidian, that happens every Day, daily.

Quotidian Ague, an Ague whose Fits return every Day.

Quotient, (in *Arithm.*) the Number that shews *quotus* or how many times the *Divisor* or Number dividing is contain'd in the *Dividend*, or Number to be divided: As if 15 were to be divided by 5, which contains it just three times; then 3 is the Quotient in that Division.

Quotient Geometrical. See *Division Geometrical*.

Quoyl. See *Quoil*.

Quoyke, a Word anciently us'd for a quick or living Beast.

R A

TO Rabate, (in *Falconry*) a Hawk is said to Rabate, when by the Motion of the Bearer's Hand, she recovers the Fist.

To **Rabet**, to channel Boards, a Term us'd by Carpenters and Joyners: Among Shipwrights, *Rabbling* is the letting in of the Planks, to the Ship's Keel, which is conveniently hollow'd away, that the Planks may joyn the better and closer; and this hollowing is termed *the Rabet of the Keel*.

Rabbin or **Rabby**, a Doctor or Teacher of the *Jewish Law*.

Rabbinical, belonging to the Rabbies.

Rabbinist, one that follows, or is skill'd in their Doctrine or Opinions.

Rabble, the Dregs or Riff-raff of the People.

† **Rabid**, (*Lat.*) mad, furious, outrageous.

Rabies, Rage, Fury, Madness, as of Dogs; Fierceness, Terribleness.

Rabies Hydrophobica. See *Hydrophobia*.

Rabnet, the smallest Piece of Ordinance but one; being 1; Inch Diameter at the Bore, 5 Foot 6 Inches long, and weighing 300 Pounds: It takes a Charge of 6 Ounces of Powder, and carries

a Ball 1; Inch Diameter, and 8 Ounces Weight; its Point-blank Shot is 70 Paces.

Race, (*Fr.*) a Lineage or Generation proceeding from Father to Son: Also the Course or running of Persons a Foot or on Horse-back, striving who shall get to the Goal or Place appointed before the other.

Racha, an *Hebrew* Word of Reproach or Disdain, signifying shallow or empty.

Rachel, (*i. e.* a Sheep) the Daughter of *Leban*, and one of *Jacob's* Wives.

Racet, (*Fr.* old Law-Term) the same as *Theft-bote*, a Recompence or Fine paid for the Redemption of a Thief.

Rack, a Wooden Frame made to hold Hay or other Fodder for Cattel; or to lay Spins on in a Kitchen: Also an Engine with Cords and Strings, to force a Confession from an Offender, such as was brought into the Tower of *London*, by *John Holland Duke of Exeter*: This Engine was then in Derision call'd *The Duke's Daughter*, and is now quite out of Use in *England*.

Rack of Hurton or **Ueal**, the hinder part of the Neck.

To **Rack**, to put upon the Rack, to torture or torment. To **Rack Wine**, to draw it off from the Lees or Dregs.

Rack-Whitage, the second Voyage usually made by our Merchants into *France* for racked Wines.

Racket, an Instrument to throw the Ball with at Tennis-play.

Rackon, a Creature in *New-England*, which sleeps all Day in a hollow-Tree, and in Moon-shine Nights goes out to feed on Clams by the Sea-side, when the Tide is low, where it is hunted by Dogs: It has a Tail like a Fox, and in other respects much resembles a Badger, being cloth'd with a thick and deep Furr.

Ragegund, (*Sax.* favourable Counsel) a proper Name of Women.

Radians Extensus & Internus, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) certain Muscles of the Wrist; one of which serves to bend it, and the other to stretch it out.

Radiancy, Brightness.

Radiant, bright, shining, sparkling or glittering like the Sun-beams.

Radiation, a darting or casting forth Rays or Beams of Light. In *Opticks*, it is consider'd as three-fold, *viz.* Direct, Reflected and Refracted. See *Ray*.

Radical, belonging to the Root, inbred.

Radical Posture, a Term us'd by some Writers to express that fundamental Juice which they will have to be spread like a Dew thro' all the Parts of an Animal Body, in order to nourish and preserve the Natural Heat, as the Oil in a Lamp keeps up and feeds the Flame.

Radical Question, (in *Astrology*) is a Question propos'd, when the Lord of the Ascendant and Lord of the Hour are of one Nature and Triplicity.

Radical Sign, a Term in *Algebra*. See *Surd Root*.

Radicality, a being radical, or a Quality which has Relation to a Root.

Radicated, rooted, or that has taken Root.

Radicala, (*Lat.*) a little Root, a Radish-root; also the Herb Soap-weed, good to wash Wool with.

Radicle, a Word us'd by Herbalists, to express that Part of the Seed of a Plant which upon its Growth becomes its Root.

Radus, (*Lat.*) a Ray or Beam of the Sun, or other bright Star. In *Geometry*, it is the same with the *Semi-diameter*, or half the *Diameter* of a Circle: See those Terms. In *Opticks*, a straight Line full of Light, or an enlightening made by a Right-Line: See *Ray*. In *Anatomy*, the upper and lesser Bone

of the Arm between the Elbow and the Wrist; also the greater Bone of the Leg.

Among Astrologers *Rabitus* or *Rap*, is taken for the Configuration or Aspect of two Stars: So *Saturn* is said To behold *Venus* with a hostile Ray, when she is square with him.

Radix, the Root of a Tree or Plant, particularly a Radish; the Principle or Ground of any thing: In *Grammar*, a primitive or original Hebrew Word. In *Anatomy*, the Sole of the Foot.

In *Astrology*, *Radix* is us'd for the beginning of Things, or the Ground-work; whence is infer'd the Reason of computing the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies relating to such a Person or Thing: So the Figure drawn for the time of any Persons Birth is call'd the *Radix*, with respect to Directions, Progressions, Revolutions, &c.

Radknights. See *Rodknights*.

Raffle or *Raffling*, a Game when the same Point is thrown with several Dice.

Raft, a Float-boat of Timber.

Rafter, a Piece of Timber for Building.

Rag, a Tatter or old piece of Cloth. Among Hunters, *Rag* or *Rake*, is a Company or Herd of young Colts.

Rag-bolts, (in a Ship) a sort of Iron-Pins full of Jaggs or Barbs on each Side, to keep them from flying out of the Holes, into which they are driven.

Rag-wort, an Herb of a bitter Taste, and cleansing Quality.

Rage, (*Fr.*) extreme Passion, Fury, Madness.

Ragmuffin, a pitiful Rascally Fellow.

Ragged, beset with Raggs, jagged or notched.

Ragged Hawk, (in *Falconry*) a Hawk that has its Feathers broken.

Ragguled, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when the Out-Lines of an Ordinary are ragged or notch'd after an irregular manner, in which respect it differs from *Indented*; as *He bears Sable a Cross Ragguled* &c.

Ragm, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) an high-season'd Dish of Meat, after the *French* Way.

Raja, (*Lat.*) the Ray or Scate; a Sea-fish. *Raja Geronia*, the Thorn-back or Maid.

Rail, a Wooden Fence to enclose a Place: Also a sort of Bird so nam'd, as some think, by reason of the Feathers that hang loose from its Neck resembling a gather'd Piece of Cloth, that Women usually wear about their Necks in their Dressing-Rooms, and which is likewise call'd a *Rail* or *Night-rails*.

Raillets. See *Gallery*.

Rasmund, (*Germ.* i. e. quiet Peace) a proper Name of Men.

Rain-bow, a Meteor of divers Colours, viz. red, purple, blew, green, yellow, &c. produced by the Refraction of the Sun-beams, to a hollow watrish Cloud.

Rass, a Rod to measure Ground.

To *Rasse*, to lift or lift up, to set higher; to levy or gather, to encrease, to prefer or advance; to occasion or cause.

To *Rasse* a Deck. See *Deck*.

Raised in flesh, a Term used by Falooners, when a Hawk prospers or grows fat.

Rake, a well known Tool for Husbandry: *Rake* of Colts. See *Rag*.

In Sea-Language, the *Rake* of a Ship, is so much of her Hull or Main Body, as hangs over both the ends of her Keel; that part of it which is before, being call'd her *Rake forward on*, as the other Part at the setting on of the Stern-pole is termed her *Rake aftward on*: The hindermost part of the Rudder is also call'd *The Rake of the Rudder*.

Rake or *Rake-hound*, a base rascally Fellow.

Raked Table, a Term in *Architecture*. See *Table*.

Raker, one that is employ'd in cleansing the Streets. See *Scavenger*.

Rallery, (*Fr.*) pleasant drolling or playing upon in Discourse; jesting, jeering.

To *Rally*, to play and droll upon, to banter or jeer: In Military Affairs, to gather together dispersed Troops.

Ralph, (*Germ.*) a proper Name of Men, contracted from *Rodolph*, i. e. helpful counsel.

Ram, a Male Sheep, also a Warlike Engine, anciently made use of to batter Walls, &c.

Ram's-head, an Iron-Leaver to heave up great Stones with: Among Sea-men a great Block or Pulley with three Shivers, into which the Ropes call'd *Halliards* are put, and at the Head of it other Ropes nam'd Ties are let into a Hole.

To *Ram*, to beat, or drive in.

Ramadan, the *Mahometans* Lent, during which they Fast all the Day long with so much Superstition, that they dare not wash their Mouths, nor swallow their Spittle.

Ramage, Boughs or Branches of Trees: A *Magnum-Hawk* or *Falcon*, one that is wild and covous, as having been long amidst the Boughs, preying for it self.

Ramale, (*Lat.*) a seared or dead Bough cut off from a Tree.

To *Ramble*, to go up and down, to go astray.

Ramberge, (*Fr.*) a kind of swift Galley or Advice-Boat.

Ramboos or *Rambuzes*, a sort of Drink chiefly us'd at *Cambridge*, being made of Wine, Ale, Eggs and Sugar; but in Summer, of Milk, Wine, Sugar and Rose-Water.

Ramequin, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) toasted Cheese and Bread, a Toast and Cheese. *Ramequins* are also small Slices of Bread-crum cover'd with a farce made of pounded Cheese, Eggs and other Ingredients bak'd in a Pie-pan: They are made of a round or square Figure, and serve either for Out-works, or to garnish other Dishes.

Ramex, (*Lat.*) Rupture or Burstennel.

Ramification, (in *Anat.*) the spreading of small Branches of the Vessels that issue out from one large one: Thus the several Branches of the *Aorta* or great Artery, by which the Arterial Blood is convey'd to all the outward Parts of the Body are call'd the *Ramifications* of that Artery.

Ramissa, (in old *Latin* Records) Lopping and Topping; the Branches or Heads of Trees cut off or blown down.

Ramist, a Follower of *Peter Ramus*, a modern Writer, noted for reducing many of the Liberal Arts and Sciences into an elegant Method and Abridgment.

Rammer, an Instrument to drive stones or wooden Piles into the Ground: Among Gunners, a Staff with a round Piece of Wood at the end of it, somewhat less than the Bore of the Ordinance, to drive home the Powder, with the Shot and Wadding to the Breech of the Piece.

Rammish, that smells rank like a Ram or Goat.

Ramolade, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a kind of Sauce made of Parsley, Chibbol, Anchovies, and Capers all chopt small, and well temper'd in a Dish, with a little Pepper, Salt, Nutmeg, Oil and Vinegar.

To *Ramp*, to rove, frisk or jump about, to play Gambols or wanton Tricks.

Rampant, ramping, wanton: In *Heraldry*, it is when a Lion or other Beast of Prey is painted in a Posture of climbing or standing upright on the hinder Legs, and rearing up the Fore-feet directly against the Dexter or right Point of the Escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with an Enemy.

Rampart or **Rampier**, (in *Fortif.*) a great massy Bank of Earth rais'd about the Body of a Place, consisting of several **Battions** and **Courtiens**, to keep off the Enemies great Shot, and to cover the Buildings; where the Soldiers continually keep Guard, and Cannon is planted for the Defence of the Place.

Rampick, (old Word) a Tree that begins to decay at the top thro' Age.

Ramplons, a kind of Root proper for Sallets.

Ramsons or **Balkrams**, a sort of Herb.

Ramus, (*Lat.*) a Bough, Branch, or Arm of a Tree. In *Anatomy*, any Branch of the greater Vessels.

Ramus Arterios, (*Sc. Vna substantia*) a Branch of the Subcutaneous Vein, which passes under the Muscles of the Bone of the Arm call'd *Ulna*, to the little Finger, and there joins a Branch of the *Cephalica*.

Ramus Venosus, another Branch of the Subcutaneous Vein of the Arm, running near the Elbow: It sends out a Branch that goes to the Wrist, and afterwards uniting with the *Cephalica Interior*, it makes up the *Mediana*.

Ran, an old Saxon Word signifying an open or publick Theft, and still us'd in this Expression, *He has taken all he could rap and ran*.

Rana, (*Lat.*) the Frog, a Living Creature; also the Frog of a Horses Hoof.

Rana Piscatrix, a Sea-fish call'd the Toad-fish, or Fishing-frog.

Rancour, conceal'd or secret Gudge, Spite, Spleen, or inveterate Hatred, which a Man keeps in his Breast till he finds an Opportunity of Revenge.

Rand, the Seam of a Shoe: *Rand of Beef*, a long fleshy piece, cut out from between the Flank and Buttock.

Randall, (*Sax.*) a proper Name of Men, from *Randolph*, i. e. pure Help.

Random, Chance, Hazard; as *To leave all at Random*.

Random or **Random-shot**, (in *Gunnery*) is a Shot made, when the Muzzle of a Gun is rais'd above the Horizontal-Line, and is not design'd to shoot Point-blank, or directly forward.

Randour Ring of a Gun, that which is next before the Touch-hole, between it and the Trunnions.

Range, Row or Rank, Ramble or Jaunt; also a Grate for a Kitchen-fire; also the Beam that runs between two Horses in a Coach.

In *Gunnery*, **Range** signifies the Line a Shot goes in from the Mouth of the Piece: If the Bullet goes in a Line parallel to the Horizon, it is call'd the *Right* or *Level Range*; but if the Gun be mounted to 45 Degrees, then the Ball will have the *high* or *utmost Range*; and so proportionably all others between 00 Degr. and 45° are termed *Intermediate Ranges*.

To **Range**, to dispose, put, set or place in its Rank or Order; to draw up in *Battel*-array; to ramble, rove, or stray about; also to sift through a Sieve.

Ranger, a sworn Officer of a Forest or Park, whose Business is to walk daily thro' his Charge, to drive the Beasts out of the distressed into the forested Lands, and to prevent all Trespasses done in his Bailiwick at the next Court held for the Forest.

Ranges, (in a Ship) two Pieces of Timber, one of which runs a-cross upon the Fore-castle a little behind the Fore-mast, and the other in the Beak-head before the Bolt-sprit; their Use being to fasten the Sails and Ropes of those Masts.

Rangifer, (*Lat.*) a kind of Stag, so call'd from its lofty Horns resembling the Branches of Trees.

The Blood of this Beast is counted an excellent Remedy against the Scurvy, and its Hoofs are good for the Cramp.

Rangle, (in *Falconry*) is when Gravel is given to a Hawk to bring her to her Stomach.

Rantix Venæ, (*Lat.*) the Frog-veins; certain Veins that appear under the Tongue. See *Rantix Venæ*.

Rank, stinking, noisom; also that shoots forth too many Branches or Leaves; over-fruitful.

Rank, Disposal or Order of Persons or Things; Place or Dignity: In Military Discipline, the straight Line the Soldiers of a Battalion or Squadron make as they stand Side by Side.

To **Double the Ranks**, is to put two Ranks into one, so that the Files become the thinner, and the Ranks the closer fill'd.

To **Rankle**, to grow rank, to fester.

To **Ransack**, to plunder or rife.

Ransom, an Agreement for Redemption, a Sum of Money paid for the redeeming of a Captive, or for the Liberty of a Prisoner of War, or for the pardoning of some notorious Offender.

To **Ransom**, to pay a Ransom for, to redeem.

Rant, an extravagant Flight or Transport in Expressions, Poetry, &c.

To **Rant**, to rage, rave or swagger.

Ranters, certain Hereticks of the Family of Love.

Rantula, a Swelling under the Tongue, in that Part by which it is fasten'd to the Ligament. See *Barrabus* and *Hypoglossis*.

Rantulas, those Branches of the outward Jugular or Throat-Veins, which run to the Tongue, and are very apparent under it.

Ranunculus, a little or young Frog: Also a Plant whose Flower resembles an Emony, and is of an extraordinary lively Colour; Crow-foot, or Golden-Knap: Also a Swelling, the same as *Rantula*.

Ranunculus Bulbosus, Devils Crow-foot, a Plant of singular use for abating and drying up hard Swellings. *Ranunculus repens*, creeping Crow-foot.

Rapa, the Rape-root, a Turnep.

Rapacious, ravenous, greedy, properly said of Birds of Prey; but often apply'd to Usurers and People gaping after Gain.

Rapacity or **Rapaciousness**, Ravenousness, Extortion, Greediness.

Rape, a wild Radish; also a Tool us'd by Farriers: Also the carrying away of a Virgin, with an intent to deflower or to Marry her against her own Consent, or that of her Parents: Also the Act of Violence it self committed upon the Body of a Woman.

Rape of the Forest, a Trespass done in the Forest.

Rapes, are also certain Divisions of the County of *Suffex*, as *Kent* is divided into *Wapentakes*: These Rapes are six in Number, viz. of *Chichester*, *Arundel*, *Brembe*, *Lewis*, *Pevensey* and *Hastings*.

Rape-Wine, a sort of small Wine.

Raphael, (*Heb.* the Physick of God) the Name of the Angel that appear'd to *Tobit*.

Raphanistris, (*Gr.*) a kind of Flower-de-luce.

Raphanus, the Radish-root, which is good for the Stone, and to force Urine. *Raphanus Rusticus*, Horse-radish, a Root which provokes Appetite, expels Gravel, and is commended for Coughs, &c.

Raphe, a Term in *Anatomy*, the same as *Suture*; which See.

Rapid, (*Lat.*) swift, quick, that has a boisterous or violent Motion.

Rapidity or **Rapidity**, Swiftness, Quickness.

Rapier,

Rapier, (*Fr.*) a long Sword made only for thrusting.

Rapine, (*Lat.*) Robbery, Pillaging, a taking a thing by open Violence or Force, distinguish'd in that respect from Theft, which is the taking of Goods, &c. in private against the Owners Will.

Rapistrum, Wild Mustard, Carlock, a Weed.

Rapparees, certain *Irish* Robbers so call'd.

Rapt or Rapt up, (*Lat.*) ravished or transported; as *Rape into an Ecstasy*, *Rape up with Joy*.

Raptor, a Seizer or Taker away by Force, an Extortioner: In a Law-sense, a Ravisher of Women; such a one in former Times was punish'd with the Loss of his Eyes and Stones.

Raptu Heredis, a Writ that lies for the taking away of an Heir holding in Socage, of which there are two sorts, one when the Heir is marry'd, and the other when he is not.

Rapture, a snatching or taking away; as *The Rapture of St. Paul to the third Heaven*. Also a Transport of Mind, caus'd by excessive Joy, Admiration, &c.

Poetical Rapture or Fury, the Heat of a Poet's Fancy.

Raptured, ravished; as *To be raptured in Bliss*.

Rapum, (*Lat.*) Rape, a Turnep or Naphew. *Rapum Porcinum* or *Rapum Terra*, Sow-bread or Swine-bread. *Rapum Sylvestre*, Rampions.

Rapunculus, wild Rape.

Rare, that happens but seldom, uncommon, extraordinary; excellent, singular, scarce, hard to be got: In *Philosophy* and *Physick*, thin, not compact.

Rare Bodies, such Natural Bodies as have more Space, or take up more Room, in Proportion to their Matter, than other Bodies do.

Rare-Lines or Rattlings, (in a Ship) those Lines with which are made the Steps Ladder-wise to get up the Shrowds and Puttocks, as also the Top-mast Shrowds in great Ships.

Rarefactentia, (*Lat.* in *Physick*) rarifying Medicines, such as by dispersing the Vapours and Humours, make the Pores of the Body larger.

Rarefaction, rarifying, a making or becoming thin. *Rarefaction of a Natural Body*, (in *Philos.*) is when it takes up more Dimensions, or a larger Space than it did before.

To **Rarify**, to make or to grow thin.

Rarity, a rare Thing, a Thing that is extraordinary for Beauty or Workmanship, a Curiosity; also Rareness or Uncommonness: Among Philosophers, Thinness, oppos'd to *Density* or *Thickness*.

Rasant Line of Defence, (in *Fortif.*) a Line drawn from the Point of the Bastion along the Face, and lengthen'd till it come to the Courtin, so as to shew how much of the Courtin will scour or clear the Face: It is also call'd the *second Flank*, and the *flanking or fringing Line*.

Raspberry or Raspis-berry, a Fruit, a kind of Wood-strawberry.

Rascal, a Rogue, a Villain, a sorry Rake, or paltry Fellow. *Rascal Deer*, a lean Deer.

Rascality, the base Rabble, the Riff-raff, Scum, or Dregs of the People.

Rasetta, the same as *Carpus*; which See.

Rasion, (*Lat.* in *Surgery*) the shaving or scraping of Bones.

Rasis, a kind of hard Pitch which is beaten to Powder, and put into Medicines.

Raskel, (old Word) Trash, Trumpery.

Razor or Razoy, an Instrument us'd by Barbers to shave with; also a sort of Fish.

Rasp, a kind of File.

Raspator, a Butler's Tool to chip Bread with; also a Surgeon's Instrument to scrape foul and scabby Bones.

Raspis-berry. See *Raspberry*.

Rasure, shaving or scraping; a dash through Writing.

Rats-ralls. See *Cratches*.

Ratafia, (*Fr.*) a delicious Liquor made of Apricocks, Cherries, or other Fruit, with their Kernels bruis'd and steep'd in Brandy; adding Sugar, Spice, and some other Ingredients.

Ratally, according to a certain Rate, by equal Portions; as *Ratally distributed*.

Ratch or Rast, (in Clock-work) a sort of Wheel with twelve large Fangs, which running in the same Center with the Dial-wheel, serves to lift up the *Detons* every Hour, and to make the Clock strike.

Ratchet, (in a Watch) are the small Teeth at the bottom of the Fusee or Barrel that stop it in winding up.

Rate, Price, Value, Proportion, Assessment or Tax, Rank or Order; also a Term in *Arithmetick*. See *Reason*.

To **Rate**, to set a Rate or Value upon, to assess or tax, to reprove or chide.

Rate-tithe, a certain Duty paid by the Owner of Sheep or other Cattel, when kept in a Parish, for less time than a Year, which is *pro rata*, according to the Custom of the Place.

Ratzen or Rattzen, Woollen Stuff, a kind of strong Shalloon.

Rath or Raths, early ripe, as *Rabe Fruit*, a *rash Egg*, &c.

Ratification, (*Lat.*) a ratifying or confirming. In a Law-sense, the establishing of a Clerk in a Prebend formerly given him by the Bishop, &c. where the Right of Patronage is doubted to be in the King.

To **Ratify**, to confirm, establish, or allow, especially by a Publick Act.

Ratio, (*Lat.*) Reason, Consideration, Regard. In *Mathematicks*, the Rate, Reason, or Proportion that several Quantities or Numbers have one to another, with respect to their Greatness or Smallness.

Ratiocination, a rational Way of debating, arguing, or disputing; the Act of exercising the Faculty of reasoning; the Operation of Reason, or Reason reduc'd into Discourse.

Ratiocinative, belonging to Ratiocination.

Ration, a Share or Proportion of Provisions or Forage; the Allowance of Meat, Drink, or Forage for one Day, given to Sea-men and Soldiers for the Subsistence of them and their Horses.

Rationabili parte bonorum, a Writ that lies for a Wife against her Husband's Executors, that deny her the third Part of his Goods, after Debts and Funeral Charges defrayed.

Rationabilibus divisio, a Writ for settling the Boundaries between two adjoining Lordships or Manours, for one Lord against another, that has encroach'd upon his Waste.

Rational, endued with Reason, reasonable.

Rational Horizon. See *Horizon*.

Rational Number. See *Number*.

Rational Quantities, (in *Mathem.*) those Quantities between which there is any expressible Reason or Proportion; all such as are in any wise commensurable to a given Quantity. See *Irrational Quantities*.

Rational Way of erecting a Figure, (in *Astr.*) a particular Method of distributing the Spaces of the twelve Houses, first invented by *Abenezra*, and so call'd by *Regiomontanus* for its Excellency above those of the Ancients: This Method now generally in Use among Astrologers, is perform'd by dividing the Equator into twelve equal Parts, by six great Circles drawn thro' several Sections of the Horizon and Meridian, after the same manner as *Ptolemy* and his Followers did the Zodiack.

Rational

Rationale, (*Lat.*) the Breast-plate of the High-Priest, among the ancient *Jews*: Also a rational Account; as *Bishop Sparrow's Rationale on the Book of Common Prayer*.

Rattonis Os, the Bone of the Fore-head, so call'd by some Anatomists.

Rattus Quadrans, a *Roman* Coin that weigh'd four Ounces, and had the Figure of a Ship stamp'd on it.

Ratteen. See *Rateen*.

Rattle, a Child's Toy; also an Herb otherwise call'd Cocks-comb.

To **Rattle**, to make a Noise; to scold at, or quarrel with: Among Hunters, a Goat is said to *rattle*, that cries or makes a Noise thro' Desire of Copulation.

Rattle-snake, a huge Snake, common in *Virginia*, and other Parts of *America*, having a Rattle in its Tail made of Bones enclos'd in a dry Husk: The Bite of these Snakes is deadly, yet they never meddle with any thing unless provoked.

Rattlings, (among Sea-men) the Small Ropes that cross the Shrouds like Steps. See *Rare-lines*.

Ratton, a kind of Fox in the *West-Indies*, which has this peculiar Property, that if any thing be offer'd that has lain in Water, she wipes and turns it about with her Fore-feet, before she puts it to her Mouth.

Ravage, (*Fr.*) Havock, Waste, Spoil, Ruin.

To **Ravage**, to make ravage, to ransack, spoil, or lay waste.

Rauca, (*Lat.*) a Worm that breeds in the Root of an Oak.

Raucedo, Raucity or Hoarseness.

Raucomen, a kind of Fruit like a Goose-berry, peculiar to *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

To **Rave**, to be light-headed, to have a roving or wandering Head, to talk idly, to dote.

To **Ravel** or **Ravel out**, to run into Threads, as slight Cloth, Silk or Stuff does that is not close wove.

Ravel-Bread. See *Panis vocatus Black-white-lof*.

Ravelin, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a small Work in Form of a Triangle, consisting only of two Faces which make a Salient Angle, and commonly call'd a *Half-moon* by the Soldiers: It is generally rais'd before a Courtin to cover the opposite Flanks of the two next Bastions; and is also us'd for the Defence of a Bridge or Gate.

Ravenous, greedy, gluttonous.

To **Ravin**, to devour or eat greedily.

To **Ravish**, to take or snatch away, to rob or take by Force, to wrest from, to commit a Rape upon a Virgin; also to charm or please exceedingly, to transport with Joy, Admiration, &c.

Ravishment, the ravishing or violent despoiling of a Virgin: In *Common-Law*, it is also us'd for the taking away either a Woman or an Heir in Ward; also Rapture, or Transport of Joy, &c.

Ravishment de Carta, a Writ that formerly lay, for the Guardian by Knights-Service, or in Socage, against one that took from him the Body of his Ward.

Ray, (*Fr.*) a Beam of the Sun, or any other Star; figuratively the Lustre or Brightness of any thing: Also a Fish otherwise call'd a Thorn-back.

In *Opticks*, **Ray** is a Line suppos'd to pass from the Eye toward the Object, or from the Object toward the Eye, and is termed a *Visual Ray*: These are of several sorts, *viz.* Common, Direct, Convergent, Divergent and Parallel.

Common Ray, is a Right-line drawn from the Point of the Concourse of the two Optical Axes, thro' the middle of the Right-line, which passes by the Center of the Apple of the Eye.

Direct Ray, is that which is convey'd from a Point of the Visible Object directly to the Eye thro' one and the same Medium.

Convergent Rays, are those which issuing from divers Points of the Object, incline towards one and the same Point tending to the Eye.

Divergent Rays, are those which going from a Point of the Visible Object, are dispersed, and continually depart one from another, accordingly as they are remov'd from the Object.

Parallel Rays, are those that keep an equal Distance from the Visible Object to the Eye, which is suppos'd to be infinitely remote from the Object.

Principal Ray, (in *Perspective*) is the perpendicular Distance between the Eye and the Vertical Plane or Table.

Ray of Incidence or Incident Ray, (in *Catoptricks*) is a Right-line which falls from some Point of an Object upon the Surface of a Looking-glass or piece of polished Metal.

Ray of Incidence or Incident Ray, (in *Dioptricks*) is a Ray of Light which passes in a Right-line, from a certain Point of the Visible Object in one Medium, until it meet with a second Medium.

Ray of Reflection, is the Right-line by which the Reflection is made; and **Ray of Refraction or broken Ray**, is a Right-line whereby the Ray of Incidence changes its Straightness, or is broken in passing through the second Medium, whether it be thicker or thinner. See *Reflection* and *Refraction*.

Rays Convergent and Divergent. See *Convergent* and *Divergent*.

To **Ray**. See *To Re*.

Ray-Cloth, Cloth that was never coloured or died.

Razant Line of Defence. See *Rasant*.

To **Reze**, to lay even with the Ground, to pull down.

Razors, the Tusches or Teeth of a Boar.

Razor. See *Rasor*.

Reach, the Distance as far as a Gun, Bow, &c. can carry, or as a Man can come at; whence it is figuratively taken for Capacity or Power: Among Mariners; a *Reach* is the Distance of any two Points of Land which bear in a direct Line one towards another.

Reaction, (*Lat.* in *Philos.*) as *The Reaction or reciprocal Motion of one Part of the Matter against another*.

Read or Rede, (old Word) Counsel or Advice, as in the first of the singing Psalms:

The Man is blest that hath not bent.

To wicked Read his Ear.

To **Re-adjourn**, to adjourn again.

Re-admission, the Act of re-admitting.

To **Re-admit**, to admit or receive again.

Reasan, the Name of the Royal Banner or Standard of the *Danes*, during the time that *England* was subject to them, on which the Figure of a Raven was embroider'd.

Re-forested, (Law-word) made Forest again; as The Forest of *Dean* formerly dis-afforested, was re-afforested by *Stat. 20 Car. 2.*

Reaks; as *To play Reaks*, i. e. to domineer or hector, to shew mad Pranks.

Real, that is indeed, true.

Real Chattels. See *Chattels Real*.

Real Conjunction. See *Conjunction*.

Real Horizon. See *Horizon*.

Real, a Spanish Coin. See *Ryal*.

Realgal, (*Arab.*) a Word us'd by Chymists for red Arsenick.

Reality, real Existence, a being indeed; the Truth of a Matter: In a Law-sense, *Reality* or *Reality* is oppos'd to *Personality*; which See.

Realm, Kingdom; as *The Realm of England*.

Ream, the Quantity of twenty Quires of Paper.

To **Re-animate**, (*Lat.*) to revive, to put in heart again.

Rear, (in the Art of War) the hindmost Part of an Army or Fleet.

Rear or **Rear-Guard**, the last of the three Lines of an Army, drawn up in Battalia; the first being the *Van* or *Van-Guard*, and the second the *Main Body*: The *Rear-Guard* is otherwise termed the *Corps de Reserve* or *Body of Reserve*.

Rear-Admiral, the Admiral of the third Squadron in a Royal Fleet, who has his Flag in the Ship's Mizen-top, with the Arms of his Country.

Rear Half-Files, the three hindmost Ranks, when a Battalion is drawn up six deep.

Rear-Rank, the last Rank of a Battalion or Squadron.

To **Rear**, to raise or set up on end, to train or bring up a Child. To *Rear a Boar*, a Term us'd by Hunters for to dislodge him.

To **Re-ascend**, to ascend or get up again.

Reason, that Faculty of the Soul whereby we discourse and judge of Things; Argument, Proof, Cause, Matter, Account: Among Logicians, *Reason* is an Argument, either necessary or probable, or a proper Answer to the Question, *Why is it so?*

In *Arithmetick*, the **Reason** or **Rate** betwixt two Numbers, is a certain Proportion, especially the Quotient of the Antecedent divided by the Consequent: So if it be demanded, What Reason or Rate 6 has to 2? the Answer is Triple Reason; for if the Antecedent 6 be divided by the Consequent 2, the Quotient is 3.

In *Geometry*, **Reason** is the mutual Habit or Comparison of two Magnitudes of the same kind one to another, in respect of their Quantity.

To **Reason**, to discourse upon or about a thing, to dispute or argue.

Reason-piece: See *Architrave*.

Reasonable, agreeable to the Rules of Reason, just, right, conscionable, convenient, competent, moderate.

Reasonable Aid, (*Law-Term*) a Duty that the Lord of the Fee formerly claim'd of his Tenants holding by Knights-Service, or in Socage, in order to marry his Daughter, or make his Son a Knight.

To **Re-assemble**, to summon or call together again; to assemble, meet, or get together again.

To **Re-assume**, to retake, to take upon one's self again.

Re-attachment, (*Law-Term*) a second Attachment of one that was formerly attached and dismiss'd the Court, without Day, as by the not coming of the Justices, or some such Accident.

To **Re-baptize**, to baptize again.

To **Rebate**, to channel, or chamfer; to blunt, to check. Among Merchants, to abate or allow what the Interest of any Summ of Money comes to, for the time that it is paid before it becomes due: In *Heraldry*, to set a Mark of Dishonour in an Escutcheon.

Rebate, the Act of rebating, a Deduction or Discount upon the Payment of ready Money; the Diminution of Figures in a Coat of Arms: See *Abatement*.

Rebecca, (*Heb.* fat and full) the Wife of *Isaac*; whence it is taken for a Christian Name of Women.

Rebeck, an old Trot, *Chaucer*; also a certain Musical Instrument of three Strings.

Rebel, (*Lat.*) a Person that openly rebels against the Prince or State; one that is disobedient to Parents or other Superiours: In a *Law-sense*, it is us'd for one that wilfully breaks a *Law*, and sometimes for a *Villain* disobeying his Lord.

To **Rebell**, to rise up in Arms, or revolt against one's Sovereign.

Rebellion, (*q. d.* a renewing the War) properly a second Resistance made by such as being heretofore overcome by the *Romans*, had yielded themselves to their Subjection: But it is now commonly taken for any tumultuous opposing, or rising up in Arms, against the Authority of the Prince or Supreme Power in a Nation.

Rebellious, apt to rebel, disobedient, undutiful.

Rebellious Assembly, (*Law-Term*) the gathering together of twelve or more Persons, with a Design to change any Statutes or Laws of the Realm, to ruin the Inclosures of a Park or other Ground, to break down the Banks of a Fish-Pond, to destroy the Game in a Chace or Warren, to burn Stacks of Corn, &c.

Rebelleum, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Replication or Rejoinder, an Answer in a Court of Equity.

Rebelsk or Arabesk Work, a sort of fine Flourishes or branched Work in Carving, Painting, or Embroidery.

Rebinate Terram, (in old *Latin* Records) to give a second Sowing or Ploughing to Land that lies fallow, in order to prepare it for sowing Wheat, &c.

Rebisola, a Chymical Word signifying a Medicine made of Urine, good against the Jaundice.

To **Rebound**, to bounce up again, as a Ball does from the Ground.

Rebuff, the Refusal of a Suit by a Superiour to an Inferiour with Scorn; a rough Denial, a disdainful or snappish Answer.

To **Rebuke**, to reprove or check, to chide.

Rebus, a kind of Symbol or Device represented in a Picture, with a Motto or short Sentence alluding to one's Name, &c. Thus one *John Eaglesfield* had the Picture of an Eagle's Head with this Verse:

Hoc aquilæ caput est, signumque figura Johannis.

In *Heraldry*, **Rebus's** are Coats of Arms that bear an Allusion to the Surname of the Person; as Three Castles for *Castleton*; three Conys for *Conby*; three Cups for *Butler*, &c. and such Bearings are very ancient.

Rebutter, (*Law-Term*) is when the Donee, by Virtue of a Warranty made by the Donor, repels or thrusts out his Heir, because tho' the Land was intailed to him, yet he is likewise Heir to the Warrantor: And if I allow my Tenant to hold Land without obliging him to make Good any Waste, and afterwards I sue him for Waste made, he may debar me of this Action, by shewing my Grant; and this is also a Rebutter.

To **Retain**, to call back; or to call home.

To **Retant**, (*Lat.*) to unsay, to recall what one has said or written before.

Recantation, a recanting, revoking, or unsaying.

To **Recapitulate**, to rehearse briefly, or sum up the Heads of a former Discourse.

Recapitulation, the Act of recapitulating.

Recaption, (*Law-Term*) a second Distress, made on a Person formerly distrained, for the same Cause, and even during the Plea grounded on the former Distress: Also the Writ or Remedy the Law affords him that is twice distrained for one Thing.

To **Recede**, to go back; as *I am under such Engagements that I cannot recede*.

Receipt, the Act of receiving; an Acquittance, or Discharge in Writing for Money received; also a Medicine prescribed for the Cure of a Disease.

Receivable, that may be received.

To **Receive**, to take what is given, paid, or put into one's Hands; to entertain or treat, to lodge

Judge or harbour, to admit or allow of, to embrace or follow, to bear or suffer.

Receiver; a Person that receives: It is sometimes taken in an ill Sense, for one that takes stoll'n Goods from Thieves and conceals them: Also the Name of a Chymical Vessel. See *Recipient*.

Receiver of Fines, an Officer who receives the Money of all such as compound with the King, upon an original Writ in *Chancery*.

Receiver General of the Duchy of Lancaster, an Officer belonging to the Duchy-Court, that gathers in all the Revenues and Fines of the Lands of the said Duchy; with all Forfeitures, Assessments, &c.

Receiver General of the Court of Wards and Liberties, an Officer formerly belonging to that Court, which being now taken away by Act of Parliament, the Officer is also out of Doors.

Receiver of Kents, &c. an Officer of great Account, belonging to the King, of some other Person of Honour.

Recent, new, fresh, lately done or hapned.

Receptacle, a Place fit to receive or hold any thing, a Ware-house or Store-house, an Harbour or Shelter, a Nest or Lurking-hole.

Receptaculum Chyli, (in *Anat.*) a Cavity or hollow Part, into which all the Lactecal Veins empty themselves, which was first found out by *Pecquet*, A. D. 1651. See *Ductus Thoracicus*.

Reception, the Act of kindly receiving or entertaining any Person, or of accepting any thing; said also of the Solemnities of a Publick Audience or Admittance; as *The Reception of the Ambassadors was splendid and magnificent*.

In *Astrology*, **Reception** is a sort of accidental Dignity or Fortitude happening to two Planets, especially if agreeable in Nature, when they are received in each other's Houses, Exaltation, Triplicity.

Receptif, apt or fit to receive or hold.

Recess, a retreating, or withdrawing; also a Place of Retreat or Retirement.

Recession of the Equinoxes, (in the new *Astron.*) is the going back of the Equinoctial Points every Year about 50 Seconds; which happens by reason that the Earth's *Axis* after many Revolutions round the Sun, actually swerves from that Parallelism which it seems to keep with itself all the time of the yearly Revolution.

To **Recede**, (among *Hunters*) to make home-wards, to drive back towards the Place where the Game was first rouzed or started.

Recheat, a certain Lesson, which Huntmen wind upon the Horn, when the Hounds have lost their Game, to call them back from pursuing a Counter-scent.

Recession, a relapsing or falling back into Sickness again.

Receditibus Morbis, (*Lat.*) a Relapse, which happens when the Original Matter that was left in the first Distemper, begins to ferment and work again.

Recipe, a Physician's Bill, in which he directs the Apothecary what Medicine he should prepare or compound for the Patient: It is so call'd as beginning with the Word *Recipe*, i. e. Take so and so.

Recipient or Receiver, (among *Chymists*) a Vessel which in Distillation is luted or made fast to the Beak or Nose of the Alembick, Retort, &c. to receive the Matter which is raised or forced over the Head by the Fire: That Glass out of which the Air is drawn by Mr. *Boyle's* Air-pump, and within which any Living-Creatures or other Bodies are shut up to make Experiments upon, is also usually call'd the *Recipient* by that noble Writer.

Reciprocal, mutual, interchangeable, that is

returned on both Sides; as *Reciprocal Kindnesses*. In *Logick*, it is said of Terms that have the same Signification, and may be turned either way; as *A reasonable Creature is a Man, a Man is a reasonable Creature*.

Reciprocal Figures, (in *Geom.*) are such as have the Antecedents and Consequents of the Ratio in both Figures.

Reciprocal Proportion, is when in four Numbers the Fourth is lesser than the Second, by so much as the Third is greater than the First; and on the contrary: Thus 4 : 10 :: 8 : 5, are *Reciprocal Proportionals*.

To **Reciprocate**, a Term in *Grammar*; as *Reciprocal Verbs reciprocate* or reflect the Action upon the Agent.

Reciprocation, a reciprocating, interchanging, or returning like for like; as *A Reciprocation of Love*.

Recession, a cutting or paring off, a disannulling, undoing, or making void.

Recital, Relation, Account, Report.

Recitative Musick or *A Recitative*, a kind of Singing that comes near plain Pronunciation, after such a manner as Dramatick Poems are rehearsed upon the Stage.

Recitative Style, a Style or Way of Writing fitted for that purpose.

To **Recite**, to relate or rehearse, to say by Heart or without Book.

To **Reck**, (old Word) to care.

To **Reckon**, to cast up or count, to esteem, to believe or think, to design.

To **Reclaim**, to recall or turn back from ill Courses, to take up and leave off one's Vices; to contradict or gainay a thing.

In *Falconsry*, a Partridge is said To **Reclaim** when she calls back her young One's; and to **reclaim a Hawk**, is to tame or make it gentle.

Reclination of a Plane, (in *Mathem.*) is the Quantity of Degrees that any Plane on which a Dial is suppos'd to be drawn, lies or falls backwards from the truly vertical or upright Plane.

Reclining, bending or leaning back; so the Plane of a Dial that leans from you, when you stand before it, is said To be a *Reclining Plane*. See *Dial-Plane*.

Recluse, a Monk or Nun that is shut up, and may not stir out of the Religious House or Cloister.

Recognizance or *Recognizance*, (*Fr. i. e. Actus* knowledge) a Bond or Obligation acknowledged for a Debt or Duty in some Court of Record, or before some Judge, Master of the *Chancery*, or Justice of the Peace.

Recognizance of Assize, the Verdict of Twelve Men impannell'd upon an Assize or Jury, when a Man is attainted of Disceisin, with Robbery of any manner of Goods or Moveables; and the Jurymen so impannell'd, are call'd, *Recognizors of the Assize*.

Recognize, the Person to whom one is bound in a Recognizance.

Recognitor, one that enters into such a Bond or Obligation.

Recognition, Acknowledgment, Review or Examination.

Recognitione per vim & duritiam facta, a Writ to the Justices of the Common Bench; to send for a Record touching a Recognizance, which the Recognitor affirms to have been acknowledged by Hardship and Force; that if it be so, it may be made void.

Recognitors. See *Recognizance of Assize*.

Recoil of a Canon, the Motion or Run it takes backward when fir'd.

To **Recoll**, to give ground, to give back, as a Gun does.

To **Recoin Money**, to coin it a-new.

To **Recollera**, to reflect upon one's self, to call a thing to Mind, or think of it.

Recollection, the Act of recollecting, Reflection of the Mind; also the same with Recapitulation.

Recollers, a Branch of the Order of *Franciscan* Friars, that go bare-foot, and wear high Sandals.

To **Recommence**, to commence or begin again or a-new; as *To recommence a Law-suit*.

To **Recommend**, to commit to one's Favour, Protection; or Care.

Recommendable, that deserves to be recommended or esteemed, Praise-worthy.

Recommendation, the Act of recommending.

Recommendatory, that serves to recommend; as *A recommendatory Letter*.

Recompense, Requital, Reward, Amends, a Gift or Advantage made or arising to one upon account of some Service done, or good Action performed.

To **Recompence**, to requite, to make amends.

Reconcilable, that may be reconciled.

To **Reconcile**, to make those Friends again that were at Variance, to make up Differences, to make agree what seems contrary.

Reconciliation or **Reconcilement**, a reconciling, a renewing of Friendship.

Recondite, secret, hidden; as *Recondite Myseries*.

To **Reconduct**, to conduct or lead back again.

Record, Testimony, Evidence, Witnesses, a Publick Act enrolled: In a Law-sense, it is defined to be an authentick and uncontrollable Testimony in Writing, contain'd in Parchment-Rolls, and preserv'd in Courts of Record.

To **Record**, to register or enroll, also to begin to sing or tune Notes, as a Bird does.

Recordare factas or **Recordari factas**, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for removing a Cause from an Inferiour Court to the King's Bench or Common Pleas; so call'd because it enjoyns the Sheriff to make a Record of the Proceedings, and then to send up the Cause.

Recorder, a Person for the most part well skill'd in the Law, whom the Mayor or chief Magistrate of a City or Town Corporate, or of a Court of Record, associates to him for his better Direction in Matters of Justice, and Proceedings according to Law.

Recordo e Processu mittendis, a Writ to call a Record, together with the whole Proceeding in the Cause, out of an Inferiour Court into the King's Court.

To **Recover**, (*Fr.*) to get again, to restore to Health, to be on the mending Hand, to repair or retrieve.

Recoverable, that may be recovered.

Recovery, a regaining, or getting again, &c. Remedy, Help: In a Legal Sense, the obtaining any thing by Judgment or Tryal of Law, which is of two sorts, *viz.* True and Feigned.

True Recovery, is an actual or real Recovery of any thing, or the Value of it by Judgment; as if a Man should sue for any Land or other Thing moveable or immoveable, and have a Verdict and Judgment for him.

Feigned Recovery, is a certain Form or Course set down by Law, for the better assuring one's Title to Lands or Tenements, the effect of it being to discontinue and destroy Estates-Tail, Remainders and Reversions, and to bar or cut off the In-tails of them: It is also styl'd a *Common Recovery*, from its being a beaten and common Path to that end for which it is appointed.

To **Recount**, to relate.

To **Recoupe**, (*Fr.*) to cut again, to reply quickly and sharply to a peremptory Demand; Among Lawyers, it is taken for to defalk or discount; as *The Disseisor shall recoupe the Rent in the Damgages*.

Recourse, Refuge, Application, Address; as *To have Recourse to God*, i. e. to fly to him for Succour: Also Passage, Return; as *The Recourse of Blood or Spiritts*.

Recreant, (old Word) a faint-hearted, or cowardly Fellow.

To **Recreate**, (*Lat. q. d.* to create a-new) to refresh, to divert or delight, to make merry.

Recreation, a pleasing Divertisement after hard Labour, Retirement, Pastime, Sport.

Recreation, that serves to recreate, diverting, pleasant, delightful, entertaining.

Recredentials, an Answer to the Credential Letters of an Ambassador.

Recrement, any superfluous Matter in the Blood, or in any part of the Body: In *Chymistry*, the Word is us'd when any Liquor is distilled over again several times.

Among Physicians and Anatomists, **Recrements** are also taken for such Juices as are separated in the several Glands of the Body for certain peculiar Uses; as the Spirits, the *Lympha*, the Gall, the proper Ferments of the Stomach, Guts, &c. These are distinguish'd from *Excrementis* which are thrust out of the Body, as being of no farther Use to it.

To **Recriminare**, to return an Accusation or Reproach.

Recrimination, the Act of recriminating, whereby the Party accused charges his Accuser with the same Fact.

Recrudescens, a growing fresh, raw or sore again; a rankling or festering; Among Physicians, it is us'd when a Disease being about to end, begins to invade and grow worse again.

Recruit, (*Fr.*) new or fresh Supply: In the Art of War, *Recruits* are new Men raised to strengthen the Forces on Foot; either to make the Troops and Companies more numerous than they were at first, or to fill up the Places of Men kill'd or deserted.

To **Recruit**, to supply or fill up, to re-enforce.

Rectangle, (in *Geom.*) a right or straight Angle, made by the falling of one Line perpendicular upon another: Also a Right-lined Figure consisting of four Sides, and as many Right Angles; but it is most commonly taken for a Parallelogram, that has Right Angles but unequal Sides; especially the *Oblong* or Long Square.

In *Arithmetick*, **Rectangle** is the same with the *Fact* or *Product*; which See.

Rectangled or **Right-angled Triangle**, a Triangle that has one Right Angle.

Rectangular, A plain Figure is said *To be rectangular* or *Right-angled*, when one or more of its Angles are Right: 'Tis also apply'd to Solids in respect of their Situation; so that if their *Axis* be perpendicular to the *Horizon*, they are accounted *Rectangular* or *Right Cones*, *Cylinders*, &c.

Recta pila Regis, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) the King's Right to a Prize or taking of one Butt or Pipe of Wine before the Mast, and another behind the Mast, as Custom for every Ship loaded with Wines.

Retratio, a Claim of Right, or appeal to Law for Recovery of it.

Rectification, a rectifying, making right, or correcting: In *Chymistry*, it is either the drawing off the Dregs, or the refining of any Liquor by repeated Distillations.

Rectifier, a Person that rectifies: In *Navigation*, an Instrument consisting of two Circles either laid one upon, or let into the other, and so fasten'd in their

their Centers that they represent two Compasses, one fixed, the other moveable, each of them divided into the 32 Points of the Compass, and 360 Degrees: Its Use is to find the Variation of the Compass, and to rectify the Ship's Course, having the Amplitude or Azimuth given.

To *Rectify*, to set to rights again, to redress, correct, mend, or better: Among Chymists, to distill any Spirit over again, in order to bring it to a more pure state, by separating the Parts of a different Kind that might be drawn along with it.

To *Rectify the Globe*, is to bring the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick on the Globe, to the side of the Brass-Meridian, that is marked with Degrees; to raise the Pole above the Horizon, as much as the Latitude of the Place; to fit the Hour Circle exactly to the Point of twelve at Noon; and (if there be Occasion) to screw the Quadrant of Altitude to the Zenith: All this is to be done before any Problem can be wrought on the Globe.

To *Rectify a Flativity*, (in *Astrol.*) is to bring the estimated and supposed Time of a Person's Birth, to the real and true one.

Rectifying of Curves (in *Mathem.*) is the finding a Strait Line equal to a curved or crooked one, or a Plane equal to a curved Surface.

Rectilinear Angle, (in *Geom.*) an Angle, that consists of Right-Lines.

Rectilinear, or *Right-lined Figures*, such as have their Extremities or Ends all Right lines.

Recti-Minores, (in *Anat.*) two small Muscles of the Head, which appear both in light at once: They arise from the hinder part of the first *Vertebra* of the Neck, and are let into the middle of the *Os Occipitis*, in two shallow Depressures or sinking Parts of the said Bone.

Recti Interni Minores. See *Annuate Musculi*.

Rectitude, Rightness, Straitness; as *The Rectitude of a Line*; also Uprightness, Justice, Honesty.

Rectitudo, (Lat.) Rightness, Uprightness, Evenness: In old Law-Records, *Rectitudines* it taken for Rights or legal Dues, belonging either to God or Man.

Recto, the Name of a Writ of Right, not only to recover the Possession of Lands or Tenements, which a Man had, or some of his Ancestors, but also the Property, whereof the Ancestor was not seized or possessed, as of Fee, at his Death.

Recto de Advocatione Ecclesie, a Writ of Right lying where a Man has a Right of Advowson, but the Parson of the Church dying, a Stranger presents his Clerk, and the former not having brought his Action of *Quare Impedit* or *Darrein Presentment* within six Months, suffer'd the Stranger to usurp upon him.

Recto de Custodia Terræ et Heredis, was a Writ that lay for one whose Tenant holding of him in Chivalry died under Age, against a Stranger that enter'd upon the Land, and took the Body of the Heir. 'Tis now become useless as to Lands holden *in Capite*, or by Knights-Service, but not where there is a Guardian in Socage, or appointed by the last Will and Testament of the Ancestor.

Recto de Dote, a Writ of Right of Dower which lies for a Woman that has receiv'd a part of her Dower, and designs to demand the Remainder in the same Town against the Heir or his Guardian, if he be a Ward.

Recto de Dote unde nihil habet, a Writ that lies where the Husband having divers Lands and Tenements has settled no Dower on his Wife, and she is forc'd to sue for her Thirds against the Heir.

Recto quando Dominus remittit, a Writ that lies for the Demandant or Tenant, where Lands or Tenements belonging to the Seignior or Jurisdiction of any Lord, are in demand by a Writ of Right;

and the Lord holding no Court, or otherwise at the Request of either of the Parties, has sent his Writ to the King's Court to have the Cause try'd there for that time; saving to himself at other times the Right of his Seignior.

Recto de rationabili parte, a Writ that lies between Privies of Blood, as Brothers or Sisters in *Gavelkind*, or other Coparceners, and for Land in Fee-Simple; so that when one Party enters upon all the Land and Desorces, or forceably keeps out the other, the Party so desorced shall have this Writ to recover part.

Recto sur Disclaimer, a Writ that lies where a Lord in the King's Court of Common Pleas avows upon his Tenant, and the Tenant disclaims or disowns to hold of him: upon which Disclaimer the Lord shall have this Writ, and if he prove that the Land is holden of him, he shall recover the said Land for ever.

Rector, a Governor or Ruler; the chief of a Foreign University, or of a Convent of Jesuits: Also the Principal or Head of a College in *England*: Also a Parson that has the Charge of a Parish-Church, whose Office is to take care of the Parishioner's Souls, to preach, to administer the Holy Sacraments, to visit the Sick, &c.

Rectorial, belonging to a Rector or Rectory.

Rectory, a Spiritual Living or Parsonage, with all its Rights, Tithes, Glebes, and other Profits.

Rectum or *Commune Rectum*, (in old *Latin* Writers) a Trial at Law, or in common Course of Law.

Rectum Intestinum, (in *Anat.*) the Strait Gut, which begins at the first *Vertebra* or a Turning-joint of the *Os Sacrum*, and goes directly downward to the end of the Rump, or the utmost end of the Backbone.

Rectus Femoris, a Muscle of the Leg so nam'd from its Strait Situation and Progress. It arises from a little Knob of the *Os Illium*, and at the *Pastella* or Knee-pan, is united with the Tendons of the *Vastus Externus* and *Internus*, and *Cruræus*; with which it is inserted to the upper part of the Bone call'd *Tibia*.

Rectus Internus Mator, a Muscle of the Head, which takes rise from the fore-part of all the Transverse Processes of the *Vertebra* of the Neck, except the first and second; but has its Insertion to the Fore-Appendix of the *Os Occipitis*, near the Hole that sends forth the oblongated Marrow.

Rectus Internus Minor, a Muscle of the Head, which with its Partner appears on the fore-part of the first *Vertebra*, as the *Recti Minores* do on the back-part, and springs near its Transverse Process; from whence ascending directly, it is let into the Fore-Appendix of the *Os Occipitis*, immediately under the former.

Rectus Lateralis, a short thick fleshy Muscle of the Head, arising from the upper part of the end of the Transverse Process of the first *Vertebra* of the Neck, between the former and the *Obliquus superior*; whence it ascends directly, and is implanted to the *Os Occipitis*, in the Space made by the *Processus Mammillaris* and *Syloides*.

Rectus Mator, a Muscle of the Head, which taking rise from the upper Part of the double Spines of the second *Vertebra* of the Neck, becomes broader in its Ascent; and is inserted to the hinder part of the *Os Occipitis*.

Rectus Musculus, is also one of the Muscles of the *Abdomen* or lower Belly, so call'd from the Uprightness of its Position: Its Use in common with the other Muscles of this Part, is to help drive out the Ordure and Urine, by pressing the Belly.

Rectus Palpebræ Superioris, a Muscle that lifts up the upper Eye-lid.

Rectus in Curia, (*i. e.* Right in Court) a Law-Phrase, us'd when one stands at the Bar, and no Man objects any thing against him: Also when an Outlawry is reversed, so that the outlawed Person, may again partake of the Benefit of the Law; he is said *To be rectus in Curia*.

Recumbency, a relying or depending upon; as *He had a great Recumbency upon his Promise*.

† **Recuperation**, a Recovering.

Recuperator, (among the *Romans*) a Commissioner or Judge appointed by the *Prator* to examine private Matters; a Judge Delegate.

To Recur, to run back, or return.

Recurrent Nerves, certain Nerves which *Dr. Willis* takes to be a distinct Pair by it self; but it is usually reckon'd a Branch of the *Par Vagum* or eighth Pair springing out of their Trunks, and so nam'd, because first they descend, and then ascend again to supply the Muscles of the *Larynx*: These Nerves are also call'd *Vocal* by some, because they are spent upon the Organs or Instruments of Speech.

Recurrents, or **Recurrent Verses**, such Verses as are read the same backward and forward; as *Roma tibi subito, motibus ibit amor*.

Recurtion, a running back.

Recusancy, the State of Recusants or Non-Conformists.

A **Recusant**, a *Roman* Catholick so call'd from refusing to submit to the Discipline of the Reformed Church: But the Law comprehends under this Name all that separate from the Establish'd Church of *England* of whatever Sect or Opinion.

Red, a lively Colour representing the Quality of Fire; which is express'd in Heraldry by *Gules*, *Ruby* and *Mars*.

Red Book of the Exchequer, an ancient Manuscript Volume, that contains several Treatises on divers Subjects, and is in the keeping of the King's Remembrancer in the Office of Exchequer.

Red-Gums, certain red Spots, to which newborn Infants are subject.

Red-thank, a Bird that has red Legs and Feet.

Red-tart, another Bird so call'd from its red Tail: the Word *Stert* in *Saxon* signifying a Tail.

Red-streak, a sort of Apple, of which the best Cider is made.

Redan or **Redent**, (*Fr.*) in *Fortif.* an indented Work made in Form of the Teeth of a Saw with *Salient* and *Re-ent'ring* Angles that flank or defend one another. These Works are usually rais'd on the sides of a Place that lie next a Marsh or River. See *Indented Line*.

Reddendum, (*Lat.*) *i. e.* to be yielded, to be paid, a Law-word us'd for the Clause in a Lease, &c. whereby the Rent is reserved to the Lessor.

Redditarium, a Rental, a Book or Roll, in which the Rent and Services of a Mannour or other Estate are set down.

Redditarius, a Renter, a Tenant.

Reddition, a giving again or restoring; the Surrender or surrendering of a Place. In a Law-sense, a Judicial Confession and Acknowledgment, that the Land or thing in Question belongs to the Demandant, or at least not to the Person so surrendering.

Redditus, (*Lat.*) Revenue, Rent.

Redditus Aulicæ et Nobilis. See *Rents of Asseze*.

Redditus Assisus, a set or standing Rent.

To Redeem, to buy off, to purchase again, to recover.

Redeemable, that may be redeemed.

Redeemer, Ransomer, Deliverer, Saviour; as *Christ the Redeemer of Mankind*.

To Redeliver, to deliver or give up again.

To Re-demand, to demand, ask, or require again.

Redemptior, a redeeming or ransoming, a purchasing the Freedom of another from Bondage.

† **Redevable**, (*Fr.*) indebted, obliged or beholding to.

Redintegrated, (*Lat.*) begun a-fresh, renewed, set on foot a new.

Redintegration, a making whole again, a renewing; as *A redintegration of Kindness*. In *Chymistry*, a restoring any Mixt Body, whose Form is destroyed, to its former Nature and Constitution, and so as that it may have the Properties it had before.

Redisseisin, (*Law-Term*) a Disseisin made by one, who once before was adjudged to have disseited, or unlawfully put the same Person out of the Possession of his Lands or Tenements; for which there lies a special Writ, call'd a Writ of *Redisseisin*.

Redituaries, (*Lat.*) a certain Order of Friars, being a Branch of the *Franciscans*.

Redolent, yielding a sweet Smell or Scent, perfumed.

† **Redonation**, a giving back, or restoring that which was taken away.

To Redouble, to double again, to encrease, to repeat; to come again with greater Force, to grow more violent.

Redoubt or **Redoute**, (*Fr.*) in *Fortif.* small Fort of a square Figure, that has no Defence but in the Front; its Use being to secure the Lines of Circumvallation, Contravallation and Approach: In marshy Grounds, these Redoubts are often made of Mason's Work, and are also set before the Counter-scarp to keep off the Enemy, and cover the Sallies of the Garrison.

† **Redoubted**, much feared, dreadful.

To Redound, to abound over and above, or be superfluous, to turn to, or light upon.

To Redress, to set to rights again, to reform Abuses, to remove Grievances.

To Redress a Stag, (a Term in Hunting) to put him off his Changes.

Redubbers, (*Law Word*) those that buy Cloth which they know to be stolen, and change it into some other Form or Colour.

To Reduct, (*Lat.*) to bring back, to restore, to bring or turn into, to bring under one's Dominion, to subdue or bring to Subjection.

Reducible, that may be reduced.

Reducing Scale, a Mathematical Instrument us'd by Surveyors, to reduce any Map or Draught; being a thin broad Piece of Box, with several different Scales of equal Parts, to turn Chains and Links into Acres and Roods upon Sight.

Reduct, a Chymical Term signifying a Powder by which calcin'd Metals and Minerals are dissolved and reduc'd again to their *Regulus* or pure Substance: Also a Term in *Fortification*. See *Reduit*.

Reductio ad Impossibile. See *Apagogical Demonstrations*.

Reduction, a reducing or bringing back. In *Arithmetick*, *Reduction* is a particular way of reducing Money, Weights, Measures or the like into their least or greater Parts, which are in common use, in order to find how many Pieces of one kind are equal in Value, to a given Number in another; and this Rule is either Descending or Ascending.

Reduction Descending, performed by Multiplication, is when some Integers of a Number of a greater Denomination being given, it is requir'd to find how many Integers of a lesser Denomination are equal in Value to that given Number of the greater: As when it is propos'd to find how many *Shillings* are contain'd in 30 *Pounds*, likewise how many *Pence* in 320 *Shillings*, or how many *Hours* in 355 *Days*, &c.

Reduction Ascending, is when some Integers of a lesser Denomination being given, it is demanded to find how many Integers of a greater Denomination are equal in Value, to that given Number of the lesser: As when it is requir'd to find how many Pence are contain'd in 500 Farthings, how many Shillings in 348 Pence, or how many Days in 864 Hours, &c. and this is performed by Division.

In *Astronomy* **Reduction** is the Difference between the Argument of Inclination, and the Eccentric Longitude, that is to say, the Difference of the two Arches of the Orbit, and the Ecliptick, comprehended between the Node, and the Circle of Inclination.

Reduction of Equations, (in *Algebra*) is the reducing them into a proper Disposition, in order to their Solution; by clearing them from all superfluous Quantities and separating the known Quantities from the unknown, to the end that at length every respective Equation may remain in the fewest and simplest Terms; the known Quantity or Quantities possessing one part of it, and the unknown the other.

Reductibe, that serves to reduce, as, *A reductive Salt*, made use of by Chymists.

Reduit, (*Fr.*) a By place, Nook or Corner in an Apartment. In *Fortification*, **Reduit** or **Reduct**, is an advantageous piece of Ground, intrenched and separated from the rest of the Place, to retire to in case of Surprize.

Redundancy, (*Lat.*) a being redundant, Excessiveness, Superfluity.

Redundant, overflowing, abounding, very plentiful; exceeding, superfluous.

Redundant Rhombs, (in *Grammar*) are those that have a Number or particular Case more than is usual.

Reduplication, a redoubling: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when one part of a Verse or Sentence ends in the same Word, with which the following begins; as, *The World counts nothing so despicable as Poverty; Poverty a lingering sort of Death.*

Reduplicative, that serves to express, a Redoubling or Repetition.

Reduplicate Pronouns, (in *Grammar*) are such as *I my self, Thou thy self, He himself, &c.*

Reduplicative Propositions, (in *Logick*) are those in which the Subject is repeated, Thus *Men as Men* are rational, *Kings as Kings* are subject to none but God.

Reduvia, (*Lat.*) the Looseness and Cleft of the Skin, about the root of the Nails; also the Slough, or a cast Skin of a Serpent.

Redubius, the Sheep's Teek, an Insect, which lives a whole Year in a shorn Fleece, and lays Eggs of a red Colour.

Ree, a *Portuguese* Coin, of which 40 make 1 Ryal or 6 Pence in *English* Money.

To **ree**, or **ray**, (*Country-Word*) to handle Corn in a Sieve, so as the chaffy or lighter part may gather to one Place.

Reed, the long Grass that grows in Fens or watery Places; among Husbandmen, it is Straw bound up for thatching, and by some call'd *Helm*: Also a *Jewish* Measure of three Yards and three Inches.

To **re-edify**, to rebuild, or build up again.

Reef, (*Sea-Term*) When there is a great Gale of Wind, the Mariners commonly roll up part of the Sail below, to the end that it may become the narrower, and not draw so much Wind: And this tucking up the Sail they call a **Reef**, or **Reefing the Sail**; and when it is done, the Sail is said *To be reefed*.

Reefed Top-mast, is when a Top-mast being sprung, *s. e.* crackt or almost broken in the Cap, they cut off the lower piece that was near broken

off, and set the other part, now much shorter, in the Step again.

Reek, Steam, or Vapour: In *Country-Affairs*, a Mow, or Heap of Corn, Hay, &c. laid up for its Preservation.

Reek-Stabel, a Frame of Wood set on Stones, upon which such a Mow is raised.

To **reek**, to cast a Steam or Smoak.

To **re-enforce**. See to *Re-inforce*.

To **re-enter**, to enter upon; or take Possession of again.

Re-entering Angle, a Term in *Fortification*. See *Angle*.

Re-entry (in *Common Law*) the resuming, or taking Possession again of what one had lately foregone.

To **re-establish**, to establish, or settle again, to retire to its former State or Condition; to repair.

Re-establishment, a re-establishing, or repairing, Restauration, Recovery

Reeve or Rebe, (*Sax.*) the Bailiff of a Franchise or Mannour.

To **reeve**, a *Sea-Term*, signifying to put in, or pull thro'; as *A Rope reeved thro' a Block or Pulley*.

Re-examination, (*Lat.*) a second Examination.

To **re-examine**, to examine again, or anew.

Re-extent, (*Law Term*, a second Extent on Lands, or Tenements, upon Complaint made that the former was partially performed. See *Extent*.

Refection, a refreshing, a Repast, or Meal.

Refectives, Medicines that refresh and renew Strength.

Refectory, or **Refectuary**, a Room in a Monastery, where the Friars, or Nuns eat together.

To **refel**, to disprove by Arguments, to confute or prove false.

To **refer**, to send back, to direct to a Passage in a Book; to leave to one's Judgement, or Determination; to put a Business into the Hands of another, in order to be considered, or managed.

Referree, a Person to whom a Business is referred in Law.

Reference, a certain Mark in a Book, referring the Reader to another Place: Also the making up of a Difference by Referrees, or Arbitrators.

Referendary, (among the *Romans*) an Officer that made Report of Petitions, or Requests, presented to the Emperor, and of his Answer, or Pleasure therein: The like Officer belong'd to the Court of our ancient *Saxon* Kings, and is now under the Master of Requests at the *German* Emperor's and Pope's Courts; as also at the Courts and Parliaments of *France*.

Referrible, that may be referred to.

To **refine**, to make finer, to purge and purify, especially Metals by melting, or Liquors by drawing them off from the Lees.

To **refine upon**, to grow nice, to handle nicely, to make Critical Remarks.

To **refit a Ship**, to fit it out again, to make it fit for farther Service.

To **reflect**, to beat, or send back Light or Heat; to return, or redound.

To **reflect upon a Person**, to be sharp upon him, or to abuse him. *To Reflect upon a thing*, to make a Remark upon it, to think of it seriously.

Reflected Ray or **Ray of Reflection**, is that by which the Reflection is made upon the Surface of a reflecting Body.

Reflected Vision. See *Vision*.

Reflection, or **Reflexion**, a beating, or returning back; Consideration, Meditation; also Censure, Reproach or Abuse.

In *Metaphysics*, (according to Mr. *Lock's* Definition) **Reflection**, is that Notice which the Mind takes of its own Operations, and the manner of them.

them, by reason whereof there come to be *Ideas* of those Operations in the Understanding.

In Natural *Philosophy*, Reflection, is the regress, or return that happens to a moving Body, occasion'd by the meeting of a nother Body, which it cannot penetrate, or pierce. Thus the material Days of Light are variously reflected from such Bodies as they cannot pass thro'.

Reflection, (in *Catoptricks*) is when a Day of Light falling on a hard or polished Body, is reflected or turned back into the Air, in an Angle equal to that of its Incidence: So the Beams of the Sun falling upon a Looking-glass are reflected back. See *Angle of Reflection*.

Reflection of the Moon, (according to *Bulliallus*) is her third inequality of Motion, which *Tycho Brahe*, calls by the Name of her *Variation*.

Reflecting, or Reflexive Dials, are made by a little piece of Looking-glass Plate, duly placed, so as to reflect the Sun's Rays on the top of a Ceiling, &c. where the Dial is drawn.

Reflecting Telescope. See *Telescope*.

Reflexive, capable of reflecting, apt to beat, or return back.

Reflexivity, a being reflexive, the Quality of that which reflects, as *The Reflexivity of the Clouds*.

To Reflow, to flow, or run back.

Reflux of the Sea, the flowing back, or ebbing of the Water off from Shore; as its flowing, or coming on upon it is called the *Flux of the Sea*. See *Tide*.

† Resuscitation, a comforting, reviving, or cherishing.

Reform, Reforming, Reformation; also a disbanding some part of an Army.

To Reform, to put in the old, or in a better Form, to mend, to restore the ancient Discipline in the Church or State, or in a private Family: Also to take up or return from ill Courses, to an orderly Way of Living.

In Military Affairs, to Reform, is to reduce a Body of Men, either disbanding the Whole, and putting the Officers and Soldiers into other Bodies, or only breaking a Part, and retaining the rest.

In *Falconry*, a Hawk is said to To reform, when she prunes or picks her Feathers. See *To Prune*.

Reformado, or Reformed Officer, an Officer whose Company or Troop is disbanded, and yet he continu'd in whole or half Pay; still being in the way of Preferment, and keeping his Right of Seniority: Also a Gentleman, who serves as a Volunteer in a Man of War, in order to learn Experience, and succeed the Principal Officers.

Reformation, the Art of Reforming, an Amendment of Manners, Errors, or Abuses; also the Time when the Reformed, or Protestant Religion was first establish'd.

Reformer, a Person that reforms.

Reformists, Monks, whose Discipline, or Rules, have been reformed.

Refractory, or Refractory, Obstinate, Unruly Headstrong, Wilful.

Refracted, broken back again, as *A refracted Beam*: Thus a Ray of Light, passing out of the Air into the Water, is said To be refracted. See *Refraction*.

Refracted Angle, (in *Opticks*) is the Angle contained between the Refracted Ray, and the Perpendicular.

Refracted Dial, a kind of Dial drawn in a concave, or hollow Bowl, so that the Hour Lines may shew the true Hour, when the Bowl is fill'd with Water, or some other Liquor.

Refracted Vision. See *Vision*.

Refraction, (in *Philos.*) is the bowing, and bending, or change of Determination in the Body moved; which happens to it, whilst it enters or pierces thro' any *Medium*.

In *Dioptricks*, Refraction, is the variation of a Ray of Light, from that Right line in which its Motion would have continu'd, were it not for the resistances made by the thickness of the *Medium* thro' which it passes, so as to hinder its straight Course, and turn it aside.

Refraction from the Perpendicular, is when a Ray falling inclined from a thicker *Medium* into a thinner, as from Glass into Air; in breaking, departs farther from that Perpendicular.

Refraction to the Perpendicular, is when a Ray falling inclined from a thinner or more transparent *Medium*, upon a thicker or less transparent, as from Air upon Water; in breaking, comes nearer the Perpendicular, drawn from the Point of Incidence, at Right Angles on the Surface of the Water, in which the Refraction is made.

Astronomical Refraction, is a Refraction caus'd by the Atmosphere, or Body of the Air; so that a Star seems risen higher above the Horizon, than really it is.

Horizontal Refraction, is that which makes the Sun or Moon appear just on the Edge of the Horizon, when they are as yet somewhat below it.

Angle of Refraction See *Angle*.

To Refrain, to bridle, to forbear, to keep one's self from.

Refrane, a Spanish Proverb.

Refrangibility, (in *Philos.*) the Quality of that which is refrangible.

Refrangible, capable of being refracted.

Refrenation, properly a bridling, a checking, curbing, or holding in: The Word is us'd among *Astrologers*, when a Planet applying to another, by Conjunction, or Aspect, before it draws near, becomes retrograde; by which means it is, as it were, pull'd back, and weaken'd.

To Refresh, (*Fr.*) to recruit one's self, to renew, or revive.

Refreshment, that which serves to refresh, as Provisions, Victuals, &c.

Refract, the Burden of a Ballad, or Song.

Refrigerant. See *Refrigeratory*.

To Refrigerate, (in the Art of *Physick*) is to cool; as To refrigerate the Bowels.

Refrigeration, a refrigerating; refreshing, or cooling.

Refrigerative, that serves to refrigerate, or that is of a cooling Quality.

A Refrigerative, cooling Medicine, a Cooler.

Refrigeratory, or Refrigerant, (among *Chymists*) that part of an Alembick, or Distilling-Vessel, which is plac'd about the Head of the Still, and fill'd with Water to cool it, that the spirituous Vapours may the more easily thicken into Drops, and descend thro' the Neck of the Vessel.

Refuge, a Place of Safety to fly to, a Shelter.

Refugee, a French Protestant, fled from the late Persecution in France.

Refulgency, Brightness, as of precious Stones.

Refulgent, shining, bright, glittering.

Refullus Aquæ, (in ancient Writers) high Water; the return of a Stream when it is dam'd or stop'd for the use of a Mill.

To Refund, to pay, or give back Money that was wrongfully paid; to pay back the Costs, or Charges of a Law-Suit.

Refusal, a refusing, a Denial.

Refuse, that drossy Stuff which comes away from Oar or Metal, in the melting or trying of it; whence it is generally taken for the worst of any thing, after the best has been culled out.

To Refuse, to deny the granting of a Suit, or the acceptance of a thing offer'd in Payment, or by way of Present; to deny the doing of any thing.

Resutantia, (in old *Latin* Records) an Acquittance or Acknowledgment for renouncing all future Claim.

Resutatio Frodi, (in Civil Law) the loss of a Feudal Tenure, by forfeiture; which is of two kinds; either by not performing the Service required, or by committing some villainous Act against the Lord or Sovereign.

Resutator, a refuting, a contrary Argument which destroys what the other alledg'd.

To **Resute**, to confute, to disprove; to convince, or confound by Reason.

To **Regain**, to gain a second time, to get again, to recover what one has lost.

Regal, belonging to a King, or Queen; Royal, Kingly, Princely.

Regal Fishes, such Fishes as belong to the King by his Prerogative, *viz.* Whales and Sturgeons, to which some add Porpoises.

Regal or Regalis, a noble Treat, or sumptuous Entertainment.

To **Regal or Regale**, to treat Royally, to entertain with Princely Fare.

Regale, the *French* King's Prerogative to dispose of Benefices during the Vacancy of a Bishop's See. Among Chymists, *Regale* is taken for a kind of Cement with which Gold is purify'd.

Regale Episcoporum, (in old *Records*) the Temporal Rights and Legal Privileges of Bishops.

Regalia, the Rights of a King or Queen; or the Ensigns of the Royal Dignity. See *Royalty*.

Regard, (*Fr.*) Consideration, Respect, Acount.

Regard of the Forest, the overseeing and viewing of the Forest; also the Compass of it, *i. e.* all that Ground which is a part or Parcel of it.

To **Regard**, to look upon with Concern, to heed or consider; to have respect to.

Regardant, (in *Heraldry*) a Lion or other Beast of Prey represented looking back behind him.

Regarder of the Forest, an Officer of the King's Forest, who is sworn to make the Regard of it, as also to view and enquire of all Offences or Defaults committed by the Foresters and all other Officers, concerning the Execution of their respective Offices.

Regel or Rigel, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude of Light in *Orion's* left Foot.

Regency, (*Lat.*) the Government of a Kingdom by one or more Subjects, during the King's or Queen's Minority or Absence.

Regenerate, (a Term in *Divinity*) born a second time, new-born: Thus we are said to be regenerate by Baptism, and to become the Children of God thro' Jesus Christ our Lord.

To **Regenerate**, to beget again, to cause to be born again.

Regeneration, a being born again, a new and Spiritual Birth.

Regicide, a King-killer, or the Murder of a King.

Regifugium, a Feast celebrated every Year by the ancient *Romans* Feb. 24; in remembrance of the driving out of *Tarquin* the Proud; and the Overthrow of Kingly Government.

Regimen or Regiment, Government, Rule: In *Grammar*, the Cases of a Noun govern'd by a Verb: Among Physicians, the Method to be observ'd by a Patient, with respect to his Diet, Bodily Exercise, &c.

Regiment, (in Military Affairs) a Body of several Troops of Horse or Companies of Foot, commanded by a Colonel, which commonly consists of seven or eight Troops of Horse or Ten Companies of Foot, tho' sometimes more, sometimes fewer: So that the Number is as uncertain, as that of the Men in a particular Troop or Company.

Regiments of Guards. See *Guards*.

Regina Plant, (*Lat. i. e.* Queen of the Meadow)

an Herb commonly call'd Meadow-sweet.

Regio Assensu, a Writ by which the King or Queen gives the Royal Assent to the Election of a Bishop.

Region, a Country, Coast or Quarter. In *Geography*, a large extent of Land, inhabited by many People of the same Nation, and enclosed within certain Limits or Bounds: It is also taken for our Hemisphere, or the space within the four Cardinal Points of the Heavens, or of the Air, &c.

Elementary Region, (according to *Aristotle*) is a Sphere bounded by the Moon's Orb, comprehending the Earth's Atmosphere.

Elemental or Celestial Region, (in *Cosmogr.*) is that vast Extent of the Universe, which contains the Heavens with all their Host; as The Sun, Moon and Stars, &c.

Planetary Region, that part of the Heaven, where the Neighbouring Planets move.

Regions, are also certain particular Divisions of the Air, which are reckon'd to be three in Number, *viz.* the Upper, Middle and Lower.

The **Upper Region** of the Air, is that Part of it, which is above the tops of the highest Mountains on Earth: It is more pure, thin and Light, than the lower ones, as also free from Meteors and Exhalations.

The **Middle Region**, is that which reaches from the Tops of the highest Mountains down to the lower Air, in which we breath.

The **Lowest Region**, is that Part of the Air which we live in, and which is bounded by the Reflection of the Sun-beams, or is supposed to reach as far as they are reflected or beat back again.

Some Anatomists divide the *Cavities* or hollow Spaces in an Animal Body into several Regions or Parts, which they distinguish into *Publick* and *Private*; but their Method is not much receiv'd: However the *Abdomen*, or lower Belly, is usually distinguish'd into three Regions, *viz.* the Uppermost, Middle, and Lower.

Register, a Memorial, a Book of publick Acts or Records; particularly one of our most ancient Law-Books, containing most of the Forms of the Writs us'd at Common Law; also an Officer that keeps Registers.

In the Art of Printing, **Register** is a Rule for the equal Distribution of the Lines and Pages. Among Chymists, **Registers** are Holes left in the sides of a Furnace, with Stopples to them, to let in or keep out the Air accordingly as the Fire is requir'd to be greater or less.

Register of a Parish Church, a Book wherein Baptisms, Marriages and Burials are orderly registered in every Parish; which laudable Custom was first establish'd by *The* *Cromwell* Earl of *Essex*, and *Vicar General* to King *Henry VIII.* A. D. 1538.

To **Register**, to enter in a Register, to record.

Registry, properly a place where any thing is laid up; the Office, Books and Rolls of a Register, especially those in which the Proceedings of the Chancery, or any Spiritual Court are recorded.

Regius Morbus, (*i. e.* the Royal Disease) the Jaundice so call'd by the *Latins*, because it is easily cur'd in Kings Courts with the Pastimes and Diversions there, which cheer the Mind.

Regius Professor, (*i. e.* the King's or Queen's Professor) a Title given in the University Statutes to every Reader of these five Lectures, *viz.* of *Divinity*, *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Law* and *Physick*, which were founded by King *Henry VIII.* in each University.

To **Regoyce**, to bring or cast up, to vomit.

Regate, (old Word) Courtship, *Etteu*.

Regater or Regator, a Law-word formerly us'd for one that bought by the Great, and sold by Retail, but it now signifies one that buys and sells again any Wares or Victuals in the same Market or Fair.

or within five Miles of it: Also one that buys up old Wares for Sale; a Broker, or Huckster.

Regatatoria, (in old Records) Regatery or selling out by Retail.

Regress, returning or coming back; as *To have free Egress and Regress*.

Regret, (*Fr.*) Grief, Sorrow, Concern for the loss or missing of a thing; Reluctancy; or Unwillingness to do a thing.

To Regret, to lament, bewail, or grieve for.

Regula, (*Lat.*) a Rule, a Pattern: In our old Records: It is often us'd for the Book of Rules, Statutes or Orders of a Monastery or religious House, and sometimes for the Martyrlogy or Obituary.

Regula Rei & Censuræ. See *Coffe* or *Cassick*.

Regular, that is according to a certain Rule, orderly, exact or punctual.

Regulars or **Regular Clergy**, such as live under some certain Rule of Obedience, and lead a Monastick Life; as Abbots, Monks, Regular Canons, &c. in which respect they are distinguish'd from the *Seculars*, that have ordinary Conversation with the People of the World, and take upon them the Cure of Souls, but are not subject to any Rule of Religious Orders; as Bishops, Parish-Priests, &c.

Regular Attack. See *Attack*.

Regular Bastion. See *Bastion*.

Regular Bodies, a Term in Geometry. See *Body*.

Regular Curves. See *Curves*.

Regular Decagon. See *Decagon*.

Regular Figures, such Figures as have their Sides and Angles all equal one to another: Whence all Regular many-sided Planes are *Regular Polygons*.

Regular Fortification. See *Fortification*.

Regularly, agreeableness to the Rules; Exactness, strict Order.

To Regularize, to govern, order, direct or guide; to frame or square, to determine or decide; to maintain good Discipline in an Army or Family.

Regulation, the Act of regulating.

Regulator, a Person that regulates or directs: In *Mechanicks*, a small Spring belonging to the Balance of new Pocket-Watches.

Regulus, (*Lat.*) a petty King, Prince, or Duke, also the Basilisk or Cornatrice, a Serpent; also a little Bird call'd a Wren: Also the Name of a fixed Star, the same as *Basiliscus*; which See.

Regulus or **Regule**, (among Chymists) is the most fixed and hardest Matter of a Metal or Mineral, found after Tryal, at the bottom of the Crucible, and clear'd from the Earth or Dregs; so term'd, as being the Royal or noble part of the Mixt Body; as *Regulus of Gold, Antimony, Arsenick, &c.*

Rehabilitation, is re-enabling or restoring to a former Ability as the Pope's Bull for re-enabling a Clergy-man to exercise his Function, who was formerly disabled.

Rehearsal, Relation, Report; also private practice, as *The Rehearsal of a Play*.

To Rehearse, to relate or tell, to repeat, to practise in private in order to publick Performance.

Rehearsal, (*Heb.* the Breach of the People) King Solomon's Son and Successor.

To Reject, (*Lat.*) to cast off, to refuse; to slight, or despise.

Rejectable, that may be rejected.

Rejection, a rejecting or casting off.

To Reign, to rule as a King or Sovereign Prince, to have the Sway, to be in vogue.

To Re-embark, to go a second time on Ship-board, *to take Shipping* again. *To Re-embark in new Troubles*, to engage ones self again in fresh Disorders.

To Re-emburse, to repay or pay back again.

Re-emburment, the Act of repaying, &c.

Re-impession, a second Impression or Edition of a Book.

Reinard, (*Fr.*) a Word us'd in burlesk Poetry for a Fox; morally taken for a Man of Sights and Cunning to surprize or insnare others.

To Re-infect, to infect or corrupt again.

Re infecta, (*Lat.* i. e. without doing any thing) as *The Ambassadors return'd re infecta*, i. e. without Succels, or speeding in their Affairs.

To Re-inforce, to add new Force or Strength, to strengthen again, to recruit.

Re-inforced Ring, (in *Gunnery*) the next Ring above the Touch-hole.

Re-inforcement, a re-inforcing; Recruit, Supply.

To Re-ingratiate ones self with one, to get into his Favour again.

Reins or **Ridneys**, certain Bowels of a fleshy Substance, whose Office is to strain the Urine into the *Pelves* or *Beasons* in the middle of their Body, and to cause it to run thro' the Vessels call'd *Ureters* into the Bladder.

Reins are also two long Slips of Leather fasten'd on each side of a Curb or Snaffle, which the Rider holds in his Hand, to keep a Horse in subjection.

To Re-instate, to restore to the former State, or Condition; to re-establish or settle again.

To Rejoice, to fill with Joy, to Delight; to be merry or glad.

To Rejoyn, to joyne again, or to get together again; to reply, or make a second Answer.

Responder, a Law-word, especially us'd in Chancery, for a second Answer made by the Defendant; or an Exception to a Replication; the *Civilians* call it *Duplicatio*.

Resters, a Name given to the *German Horse*, that came into *France*, during the Regency of *Queen Catherine de Medicis*.

Rest, (old Word) Sedge, or Sea-weed.

To Re-iterate, (*Lat.*) to repeat, to do or say the same thing over again.

Re-iteration, the Act of re-iterating.

Reks, (old Word) to care for; as *I reke not such a thing*.

Reis, a *French* Term in Fortification, the same as *Berme* and *Foreland*; which See.

Relapse, a falling or sliding back again; but it is most commonly taken for a falling back into any Disease or Sicknes: Or else in a Theological sense, for a falling back into the same Heresie which one has before abjur'd.

To Relapse, to fall back again; to commit the same Fault.

To Relate, to tell or give an Account of; to belong to, to be agreeable or answerable. In a Law-sense, Bills of Parliament, to which the King Assents on the last Day of the Session, are said to *relate* and *be of force* from the first Day of the beginning of the Parliament. See *Relation*.

Relation, *Rehearsal*, an Account of some Adventure, History, &c. also Respect, Regard, Agreeableness; also Kindred or being of Kin, a Kinsman or Kinswoman; as *Such a one is my Relation*. In *Logick*, it is one of the ten Predicaments or Accidents belonging to Substance.

In *Common Law*, **Relation** is when two Things, or other things are consider'd, as if they were all one; so that the following thing, is said *To take effect by Relation* at the time preceding: Thus if A give a Writing to B to be deliver'd to C, as the Deed of A, when C has paid a Summ of Money, as soon as the Money is paid, and the Writing deliver'd, this shall be taken as the Deed of A, at the time when it was first deliver'd.

Relation Inharmonical, (in *Musicall Composition*) a harsh reflection of Flat against Sharp in a cross Form; *viz.* when some harsh and disagreeing

sing Discord is produc'd in comparing the present Note of another Part.

Relative, having Relation, or Nearness to some other thing.

Relative Gravity, the same as *Specifick*; which see.

Relative Propositions, (in *Logick*) those that include some Relation and Comparison; thus, *Where the Treasure is, there is the Heart*; *As much as thou hast, so much art thou worth*.

Relative Space. See *Space*.

Relative Terms, are when there is a kind of Opposition, yet such, as that the one cannot be without the other; as *Father and Son, Husband and Wife, Master and Servant*.

A Relative, (in *Grammar*) is a Word (commonly a Pronoun) that in Concord, or Agreement answers to some foregoing Word generally a Noun Substantive, which is therefore call'd an *Antecedent*; as, *Gemma quam mihi dedisti*, the Jewel which thou gavest to me.

To **Relax**, to loosen; or slacken; to yield, or give way; to grow remiss, or slack.

Relaxantia, loosening Medicines, the same as *Chalastica*.

Relaxation, loosening, slackening, a giving one's self some Rest from Labour, Respite, Breathing-time: In a Law-sense, a Release or Discharge, an Abatement, or releasing of Canonical Punishments. In *Anatomy*, a dilatation, or widening of the Parts, or Vessels of the Body.

Relay, (a Term in Hunting) the Place where the Dogs are put in readiness, to be cast off when the Game comes that Way; also the Cry, or Kennel of Relay Hounds.

Relays, is also sometimes taken for fresh Horses, or the Stage where they are kept.

Release, a Discharge, a setting at Liberty a general Acquittance. In Common-Law, an Instrument, or Deed, by which Estates, Rights, Titles, Entries, Actions, &c. are sometimes extinguished, sometimes transferred, sometimes enlarged, and sometimes abridged; and it is either in Fact, or in Law.

Release in Fact, is that which the very Words expressly declare. **Release in Law**, is that which does acquit, by way of Consequence or Intendment of Law.

To **Release**, to set at Liberty, to let go, to free from.

Releasement, a releasing, or discharging; as *Orders are come for the releasement of Ships*.

Relegation, a sending away, and confining to some far Country; a Banishment for a time only.

To **Relent**, to abate, as the Extremity of Heat or Cold does; to sweat or give like Marble, or other Stone; to yield or give way, to be sorry for, to grow pitiful or compassionate.

† **Relevation**, a raising, or lifting up again.

Relicks, or **Reliques**, certain Remains of the Bodies, or Cloaths of Saints, preserved by Roman Catholicks with great Veneration, but forbidden to be us'd, or brought into *England*, by several Statutes.

Relict, a Law-word for a Widow.

Relicta Verificatio, (Law-Phrase) as when a Defendant having pleaded, and the Issue being enter'd of Record, afterwards the Defendant *relicta Verificatio*, i. e. relinquishing his Proof, or Plea, acknowledges the Action, and thereupon Judgment is enter'd for the Plaintiff.

Relief, charitable Assistance, afforded to one in Want, or Distress; Comfort, Succour, Supply, Redress at Law: Also a certain Fine, or Sum of Money, that in old Time the Tenant holding by Knightservice, Grand-sergeanty, or otherwise, and being at full Age at his Ancestor's Death, was oblig'd to pay to his Lord upon his Entrance.

Relief, is also a Term in Carving, &c. See *Relievo*.

Relief of a Hare, (among Hunters) the Place where the Hare goes to feed in the Evening.

To **Relieve**, to supply the Wants and Necessities of another; to aid or assist, to succour.

To **Relieve the Guard or Trenches**, (in Military Affairs) is to bring forth Men upon the Guard, or into the Trenches and send those to rest that have been doing Duty there before.

Relievo or Relief, (*Ital.*) imbossed Work, in *Masonry*, Carving, Casting, &c. which is of two sorts, viz. Alto & Basso.

Alto Relievo, or **High Relief**, is when the Figures are made at length, according to the Life; or when the Images, or Representations are cut, stamped, or otherwise wrought after such a manner, that a considerable part of the Body is rais'd above the Plain on which they are formed.

Basso Relievo, **Bass** or **low Relief**, is when only half a Body is represented, or when the Work is low, flat, or but a little rais'd: Thus when a Coin, or Medal has its Figure low, thin, and hardly distinguishable from the Plain, we say, *Its Relief is low, and weak*; but when 'tis much rais'd, it is said *To be bold, and its Relief strong*.

Religion, the Worship of a Deity, Piety, Godliness, Devotion; also the Sacredness of an Oath.

Religionist, one that professes a Religion.

Religious, belonging to Religion, or to a Regular Order; Devout, Pious, Godly, also exact, strict, or punctual in doing one's Duty, keeping Promises, &c.

Religious Houses, are Houses set apart for Pious Uses; as Churches, Monasteries, Hospitals, and all other Places where Charity is extended to the relief of the Poor, and Orphans, or for the Exercise of Religion.

The **Religious**, or **Religious Persons**, such as enter into a Monastery, or Nunnery, to live there after a devout and regular Manner.

To **Relinquish**, to forsake, to yield up, or part with.

Reliquary, a Shrine, or Casket, in which the Relicks of deceased Saints are kept.

Reliquator, one that is in Arrears, or behind hand in his Accounts, or in making Payments.

Reliques. See *Relicks*.

Reliquiæ, (*Lat.*) Relicks, Remains or Reminders: Also the Ashes and Bones of the Dead, that remain'd after the burning of their Bodies, and which the ancient Romans kept very religiously in Urns, or Earthen Pots, and afterwards laid them up in Tombs.

To **Relish**, to give a Relish or Taste, to have a good Savour; to approve or like, to be agreeable.

Relishable, that relishes, or tastes well, that may be approved of.

Relioleum. a Word apply'd by some Chymists, to signify a certain peculiar Virtue; as in the Herb *St. John's Wort*, the first Virtue is Heat, and serves to heal; the other being accidental, and occult, or hidden, is a Preservative against Worms and Corruption.

Reluctancy, (properly a wrestling, struggling, or striving against) Averseness, Unwillingness.

To **Relay**, to trust, or intrust, to depend upon.

To **Remain**, to be left, to stay or be behind, to be over and above.

The **Remains**, all that is left of a Person or Thing.

Remainder, that which remains, or is left: In a Law-sense, an Estate limited in Lands, Tenements, or Rents, to be enjoy'd after the Expiration of another particular Estate. The Difference between a Remainder and a Reversion is, that by the latter,

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after the appointed Term, the Estate returns to the Donor, or his Heirs, as the proper Fountain; whereas by a Remainder, it goes to some third Person, or a Stranger. In *Mathematicks*, *Remainder* is the Difference, or that which is left after the taking of a lesser Quantity or Number from a greater.

To *Remancipate*, to sell, or return a Commodity to him that first sold it.

To *Remand*, to lead for home, or to send back again.

Remanentes, or *Remansi*, certain Words us'd in Doomsday-Record for appertaining or belonging to; as *De hominibus qui huic manerio remansi sunt*, i. e. Of the Men, or Tenants belonging to the Mannour.

Remark, (*Fr.*) Note, Observation, taking notice of; Note, or Worth.

Remarkable, worthy Remark, observable, notable.

Remediless, (*Lat.*) that is not to be remedied, past Remedy.

Remedy, Physick, Medicine; Cure, Help, Ease, Comfort; means for the redress of Disorders, or Mischiefs; shift in Misfortunes.

Remeligo. See *Remora*.

To *Remember*, to have in one's Memory; to call to Mind; to mind, or be mindful of.

Remembrance, *Remembring*, Memory, as when the Idea of something formerly known, presents it self again to the Mind, without the Operation of the like Object on the outward *Sensory*, or Instrument of Sense.

Remembrancer, one that puts in Mind.

Remembrancers of the Exchequer, are three Officers, or Clerks there, viz. I. The King's Remembrancer, who enters into his Office all Recognizances taken before the Barons, for any of the King's Debts: He also takes all Bonds on the same account, or for Appearance, or for the observing of Orders, and makes out Process for the breach of them.

II. The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, whose Charge is to put the Lord Treasurer, and the rest of the Judges of that Court, in remembrance of such Things as are to be called on and dealt in for the King's Benefit: He also makes Process against all Sheriff, Escheators, Receivers, and Bailiffs, for their Accounts, &c.

III. The Remembrancer of the First Fruits, who takes all Compositions and Bonds, for First Fruits, and Tenths, and makes Process against such as do not pay the same.

Reminiscence, the Faculty, or Power of remembring, whereby such Ideas, or Notions, as were once perceived, or imprinted on the Mind, but afterwards forgotten, are call'd again and brought fresh to its Remembrance.

Remiss, negligent, slack, careless.

Remissible, that is to be remitted; pardoned, or forgiven, pardonable.

Remission, Pardon, Forgiveness. Among Physical Writers, the Abatement of the Efficacy, or Power of any Quality; and it is usually oppos'd to *Intension*; which see.

To *Remit*, to send back, to return, to make a return of Money, &c. to forgive an Offence, or Debt: to yield, to abate, or grow less.

Remittment or *Remittance*, a return of Money, &c.

Remitter, (*Law-Term*) a restitution of one that has two Titles to Lands, or Tenements, and is possess'd of them by the latter; which proving defective, he is restor'd to the former, and more ancient Title; so that he may continue in quiet Possession.

Remnant, that which remains, or is left of any thing.

Remonstrance, a Complaint backed with Reasons, an expostulatory Declaration, more especially made to a Prince or Superiour, shewing the Inconveniences, or ill Consequences of a thing enjoy'd, or propos'd to be done, &c. Also a Cloath, in which the Host, or Sacrament, is expos'd on a Popish Altar.

Remonstrant, one that makes a Remonstrance.

Remonstrants, a Sect of *Arminians* in *Holland*, so call'd from their Remonstrances in the Synod of *Dort*, &c.

To *Remonstrate*, to shew by Reason and Instances, to make appear, to lay before.

Remora or *Remeligo*, the Ship-halter, a little Fish call'd a Sea Lamprey, or Suck-stone, which was anciently thought to stick to the Keel of a Ship, and stop its Course: Whence *Remora* is taken for any Delay, Stop, Let, or Hinderance; also a Surgeon's Instrument to set a broken Bone.

Remora aratri, the Herb Rest-harrow, or Cammock.

Remorse, (*q. d.* a biting, or gnawing again) check; or Sting of Conscience; Trouble of Mind, for the committing of evil Actions.

Remote, far distant.

Removable, that may be removed.

Removal, removing, change of Place or Abode.

To *Remove*, to Set or take away, to carry from one Place to another, to shift Lodgings.

To *Remount*, (*Fr.*) to mount again, to set or to get up again.

To *Remount the Cavalry*, (in Military Affairs) to furnish the Troops with new Horses, for those that have been kill'd or disabled.

Remulus, (*Lat.*) a little Oar: It is taken by some Anatomical Writers, for the narrow part of the Ribs, which joyns the *Vertebra*, or Turning-joints of the Back-bone,

To *Remunerate*, to recompence, reward, or require.

Remuneration, the Act of Remunerating or Rewarding.

Renal Artery, (in *Anat.*) an Artery, which is said by some, to rise out of the *Aorta*, and to enter the Kidneys, bringing to them the serous part of the Arterial Blood.

Renal Glandules, two flat and soft Glands, or Kernels, of the thickness of a Nut, above the Reins on each Side: They are otherwise call'd *Renes Succenturiati*, and *Capsula Atrabiliarie*, because they contain a blackish Liquor, which, as some think, serves, as it were Leaven for the Blood, to set it a working.

Renalis. See *Adiposa Vena*.

Renard. See *Reinard*.

Rencounter, (*Fr.*) an accidental Meeting, an unexpected Adventure, a chance Fight, or Scuffle.

To *Rencounter*, to meet, or meet with.

Rends, (in a Ship) are the same as the Seams between her Planks.

To *Rend*, to tear or pull in pieces; to divide by Factions, or Heresies.

To *Rendet*, to return, to give, to yield, or give up; to turn, or translate out of one Language into another: Also a Law-word, us'd in the levying of a Fine, which is either *Single*, whereby nothing is granted, or render'd back again by the Cognisor to the Cognisee; or *Double*, which contains a Grant, or Render back again, of some Rent, Common, or other thing out of the Land it self to the Cognisor.

In a *Mannour*, some things are said *To lie in Render*; i. e. such as must be deliver'd and answer'd by the Tenants, as Rents, Reliefs, Heriots, and other Services; which are oppos'd to things which *lie in Prender*, i. e. that must be taken by the Lord, or his Officer, when they happen, as Elcheats, Waifs, &c. See *Prender*.

Rendezvous or **Rendez-bous**, (*Fr.*) i. e. render your selves; a Place appointed for the drawing up of a Company of Soldiers; also any Meeting-place, or an Appointment to meet.

Renegade, or **Renegado** (*Lat.*) one that has deny'd or renounced the Faith, or that has revolted from the Christian Religion; a Christian turned Turk.

Reines, (*Lat.*) the Reins or Kidneys, which are chiefly made up of little Channels or Conduits, arising from the Glandules or Kernels that lie about the ends of the Arteries. See *Reins*.

Reines Succenturiati, a pair of Glandulous Bodies plac'd above the Kidneys, whose true Use is as yet unknown: They are otherwise nam'd *Glandula Renales*, as also *Capsula Atrabiliaris* by *Bartholinus*, and *Glandula ad Plexum nervorum sita*, by *Dr. Wharton*.

To **Renews**, to begin a new or a fresh.

Renewal, the Act of Renewing.

Renewed, or **Renewed**, a famous Meadow in the County of *Surrey*, where the Barons of *England* assembled in great Numbers to claim their Liberties of King *John*, A. D. 1215.

Resistancy, (*Lat.*) a resisting, or striving against: In a Philosophical Sense, It is taken for that Resistance which there is in solid Bodies, when they press upon, or are driven one against another; or the Resistance that any heavy Body makes, by reason of its Weight, to a Man's Arm or Hand, when he is about to lift it up.

Reinet, a kind of Pippin; an Apple so call'd from *Rennes* a Town of *Normandy* in *France*.

Reinet, or **Reinet**, the Maw of a Calf, commonly us'd to turn Milk for Cheese-Curds.

Renovation, (*Lat.*) a making new or fresh, a Renewal; the restoring of a Thing to the Condition in which it was before.

To **Renounce**, to forsake, to quit claim, to give over; to deny absolutely, or dilown, to revoke at Cards.

Reputation, Fame, great Reputation or Note.

Rent, (in Common Law,) signifies a Summ of Money, or other Consideration issuing Yearly out of Lands or Tenements, of which there are three Sorts, viz. Rent-charge, Rent-seck, and Rent service.

Rent-charge, is where a Man makes over his Estate to another by Deed indented in Fee, Fee-tail, or for Term of Life; yet reserves to himself by the same Indenture, a Summ of Money to be paid him Yearly, with a Clause of Distress for Non-payment.

Rent-seck, (i. e. a dry Rent) is that which a Man making over his Estate by Deed indented, reserves Yearly to be paid him, without any Clause of Distress contained in the Indenture.

Rent-Service, is where a Man holds Lands, &c. of his Lord by Fealty, and a certain Rent; or by Fealty, Service and Rent; or that which a Man making Lease to another for Term of Years, reserves to be paid him Yearly upon that Account.

Rents of Assize, fixed or determined Rents anciently paid by Tenants in a set Quantity of Money or Provisions, and so call'd, because they were as fixed, or made certain. These were call'd *Redditus Assisa de Assisa*, or *Redditus Assisus*, and so distinguish'd from *Redditus mobilis*, or variable Rent, that did rise and fall like the Corn-rent now reserv'd to Colleges.

Rents Resolute, such Rents or Tenths as were payable to the Crown, from the Lands of Abbies, and religious Houses, and which after their Dissolution, were still reserv'd to the Crown.

Fee-farm Rent, and **Quit-rent**. See *Fee-farm* and *Quit*.

Renters-Warden, an Officer that receives the Rents and Profits belonging to a peculiar Company or Corporation.

To **Reiter**, to sew Cloth after a particular manner, to fine-draw.

Renunciation, a renouncing or disclaiming of a Thing: Also a Term in the Canon-Law. See *Renunciation*.

Renunculus, (*Lat.*) a little Kidney; also the Flower commonly called *Crow-foot*.

To **Reobtain**, to obtain or get again.

Repair, repairing or mending setting; among Hunters, *Repairs* are the Haunts, or Places that the Hare repairs, or runs to.

To **Repair**, to mend a Building, to rent a Ship, to beautify a Sword hilt; to make up, restore, or recover; to give Satisfaction, or make Amends for; also to go, or betake one's self to.

Repairer, a Restorer, a Maker new of a Thing, particularly an Artificer, that chases Figures in, and beautifies Sword hilts, Buckles, Plate, &c.

Reparation, the Act of repairing, a mending, or making up again of Things fallen to decay; a making good of Damages, Satisfaction or Amends for Injuries, &c.

Reparatione facienda, a Writ that lies in divers Cases, particularly, where three Persons are Tenants in Common, or Joint Tenants of a Mill or House which is fallen to Decay, and one is willing to repair it, but the other two will not consent: In this Case, the Party willing shall have this Writ against the other two.

Repartee, (*Fr.*) a quick and witty Reply, a smart and ready Answer.

Repartition, (*Lat.*) a dividing or sharing again; the regulating or adjusting of a Tax laid upon several Persons, so that none be over-burden'd.

To **Repass**, to pass over again.

Repass, Food taken at certain Hours of the Day, especially Dinner and Supper; a Meal.

Repassum, (in old *Latin* Records,) one Meal's Meat given to Servile Tenants, when they were at work for their Lord.

To **Repeal**, to revoke, disannul, or make void a Statute or Law.

Repeck or **Reck et Repeck**, a Term us'd in the Game at Cards call'd *Picket*, when the Player has a Fifteenth, fourteen by Kings, &c. and the Ruff, before he plays a Card.

To **Repel**, (*Lat.*) to beat, force, or drive back.

Repellentia, repellent Medicines, such as allay the Swelling of a Part, and drive the Humours another Way.

To **Repeople**, to People, or Stock with People again.

Repercussion, a striking or breaking back; Reflection.

Repercussive, that serves to drive or beat back; as *Arepercussivo Medicino*, i. e. a Medicine that drives back any Humour or Flux by its cold and binding Quality.

Repetto, a Book in which things are methodically set down, for the ready finding of the Game.

Repetition, a repeating, a saying the same thing over again; a Rehearsal: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when the Orator thinking his first Expression not sufficiently understood, and being impatient to make his Hearers sensible of his Meaning, repeats or explains the Matter another Way.

Repetundarum Crimen or **De Repetundis**, a Crime sometimes committed by the Magistrates among the ancient *Romans*, when they took Bribes, or exacted any thing contrary to Law from their Allies, or Subjects, or from the Citizens of *Rome*; Extortion, Bribery.

To **Repine**, to grieve, or grudge at.
 To **Replant**, to plant, or set again.
Repleader, (*Fr.*) Law-term, to plead again to that which was once pleaded before.
Replegiare, (*Lat.*) to redeem a thing, taken or detained by another by putting in Legal Sureties.
Replegiare de Mbris, a Writ brought by one, whose Cattel are distrained, or put in the Pound on any account, by another, upon Surety given to the Sheriff, to prosecute or answer the Action in Law.
 To **Replenish**, a Term in Divinity, signifying to fill, *Replenish them with the Grace of thy Holy Spirit.*
Replete, full; as A Forest replete with wild Beasts.
Repletion, a being stuffed or filled up, said of the Body over-charged with Humours, or of the Stomach over-loaded with Meat; a Surfeit.
Replevin or Replevy, the bringing of a Writ call'd *Replegiaris facias*, by one that has his Cattel or other Goods distrained, and putting in Surety to the Sheriff, that upon Delivery of the thing distrained, he will pursue the Action against the Distrainer: *Replevy* is also us'd for the bailing of a Man.
 To **Replevish**, to let one to Mainprize, or Bail upon Surety.
 To **Replevy**, to recover by a Replevin; as *To replevy a Distress*, i. e. to recover Goods distrained.
Replication, a making a Reply, a second answering; an Answer to an Objection, Discourse, or Treatise: In a Law-sense, an Exception of the second Degree made by the Plaintiff upon the Defendant's first Answer: It is also that which the Plaintiff replies to the Defendant's Answer in *Chancery*.
 To **Reply**, to answer, to make a Reply, Answer, or Repartee.
Reponces, (*Fr.*) a sort of small wild Radishes, that grow naturally in the Fields, and are catch in Salts.
Report, Talk, Tale, Story; Relation, Account, or Information; Reputation, Name; also the Noise of a Gun that is discharged: In a Law-sense, a Relation of Cases argued, debated or adjudged in any of the King's Courts of Justice, with the Causes and Reasons of the same delivered by the Judges.
 Also when the Chancery, or other Court refers the stating of some Case, or comparing an Account, to a Master in Chancery, or other Referee, such a Certificate is call'd a *Report*.
Repose, Rest, a ceasing from Motion or Labour; Sleep, Quiet, Peace, Quietness of Mind
 To **Repose**, to put, or lay upon; to commit, or leave a thing to one's Care.
 To **Repose** or **Repose** one's self, to rest, or take one's Rest; to sleep, or slumber.
Reposition, a settling again: In *Surgery, the reducing or setting of a Member put out of Joynt.
Reposition of the Forest, an Act whereby certain Forest-Grounds made Purlieu, upon a second View were laid to the Forest, again.
Repository, a Place where things are laid up and kept; especially a Building, or Room set a-part for keeping a Collection of natural and artificial Rarities, as The Repository in *Gresham Colledge*, &c.
Repossessed, put in Possess on again.
 To **Reprehend**, to reprove or rebuke, to blame, to find fault with.
Reprehensible, that may be reprehended, reprove-able.
Reprehension, a reprehending, controlling, or blaming; Reproof.
 To **Represent**, to make appear, to shew, or lay before; to be in the room of one, or supply his Place; to figurate, or be like to; as in Painting, carved Work, &c. to describe, or express.*

Representation, the Act of representing, a Portraiture, Figure, Description, &c.
Representative, that serves to represent.
 A **Representative**, one who represents another Person; thus the Members of the House of Commons in Parliament, are the Representatives of the People of England.
Representment, a representing, Representation.
 To **Repress**, to restrain, to keep back, or under, to curb or quell, to stop or stay.
Reprise, to take back, suspend, or respite a Malefactor from the Execution and proceeding of the Law for some time.
Reprimand, Reproof, Rebuke, Check.
 To **Reprimand**, to reprove sharply, and with Authority; to rebuke, check, or chide.
 To **Reprint**, to print again.
Reprisal, or **Reprisals**, (*Fr.*) a taking again, a seizing upon an Equivalent for a Loss sustained upon another's Account. See *Law of War*.
Reprisals, a Term us'd by the Civilians in the same Sense. See *Clarigatio*.
Reprise, a retaking, also the Repitition, upholding, or Burden of a Ballad, or Song.
 In a Law sense **Reprises** are certain Allowances, and Duties, paid Yearly out of a Mannour, and Lands; as Rent-charges, Pensions, Annuities, Fees of Stewards or Bailiffs, &c. Therefore in mentioning the clear Yearly Value of a Mannour, we say, *It is so much per Annum ultra reprisals*, i. e. besides all Reprises.
Reproach, upbraiding; Disgrace, Shame, Injury, Offence.
 To **Reproach**, to upbraid, or twit, to tax charge, or lay to one's Charge; to hit in the Teeth, to cast throw, or sling in one's Dish.
Reproachable, that deserves Reproach; as *A reproachable Action*.
Reproachful, shameful, dishonest; outrageous, injurious, abusive.
Reprobate, (*Lat.*) one whom, as some believe, God has predestinated to Damnation; a very wicked, or lewd Person.
 To **Reprobate**, to reject, or cast off utterly.
Reprobation, a reprobating, or casting out of Favour; the Eternal Decree, by which God is said to reject some Persons.
Reproof, Rebuke, Check.
Reprovable, worthy to be reprov'd.
 To **Reprove**, to take up, to check, blame, or chide.
Repsilber, (*Sax.*) Money anciently paid by Servile Tenants, to be freed from the customary Duty of Reaping for their Lord.
Reptile, a creeping thing, any Creature that crawls upon its Belly, or that rests upon one Part of its Body, while it advances the other forward; as an Adder, Snake, Earth Worm, &c.
Republican, a Common-wealth's Man, a great Admirer of, or Stickler for Government, after the manner of a Common-wealth.
Republick, a Common-wealth, a free State, a sort of Government in which many bear Rule
 To **Repudiate**, to divorce, or put away one's Wife.
Repudiation, the Act of repudiating, or divorcing.
 To **Repugn**, to be contrary or against, to clash with.
Repugnancy, a being contrary, Contrariety, Contradiction, Avertleness.
Repugnant, that clashes with, contrary; as *This is clearly repugnant to the Word of God*.
Repullulation, a budding forth, a springing up again.

Repulse, Denial, Refusal; as *To meet with, or suffer a Repulse.*

To Repulse, to thrust, or turn away; to reject, to deny.

Reputable, that is of good Repute.

Reputation or **Repute,** Fame, Report; Credit, Esteem.

To Repute, to think, count, or look upon.

Request, (Fr.) Supplication, Petition.

The Court of Requests, a Court of the same Nature with the Chancery, formerly appointed for the redressing of Wrongs by Equity, but now quite laid aside. See *Court.*

To Be in Request, to be in vogue, to be much sought after, or highly esteem'd.

To Request, to entreat, pray, or humbly desire.

Requiem, as *To sing a requiem,* i. e. to sing a Mass for the Souls of deceased Persons, so call'd from these Latin Words contained therein, *Requiescat eternam dona eis Domine,* Lord, give them everlasting Rest, &c.

To Require, to ask, or demand peremptorily, or with Authority.

Requisite; necessary, convenient.

Requit, Reward, Acknowledgement.

To Requite, to reward, or make amends for.

Here County a Word us'd in the Statute of *Westminster*, and signifying some publick Place appointed by the Sheriff, for the receipt of the King's Money, after his County Court is done.

Res, (Lat.) Thing, Matter, Affair, Bulnes.

Res Naturales, natural Things, which according to some Physicall Writers, are three in Number, viz. Health, the Causes of Health, and its Effects.

Res non Naturales, Things not natural, which are six, viz. Air, Meat, and Drink, Sleeping and Watching, Motion and Rest, Things that are let out of and retained in the Body and the Affections, or Passions of the Mind: These are so termed because when they exceed their due Bounds, they often occasion Diseases.

Res præter Naturam, Things beside Nature which are Diseases, with their Causes, Symptoms and Effects.

Resalutation, a saluting again.

Rescind, (in Common Law) a receiving, or admitting of a third Person to plead his Right, in a Cause already begun between two others: It is also apply'd to an Admittance of Plea, tho' the Controversy be only between Two.

Rescint of Homage, the Lord's receiving Homage of his Tenant, at his admission to the Land.

To Rescind, (Lat.) to cut off, or cancel; to disannul, repeal, or make void.

Rescision, or Rescision a cutting off, disannulling, abolishing.

Rescissory, that serves to rescind; as *A rescissory Act,* i. e. an Act that makes void a former Act or Law.

Rescous, a Law word for Rescue, a Resistance against lawful Authority, as by violently taking away, or procuring the Escape of one that is arrested, which is call'd a *Rescous in Fact*: So if a Man detaining Cattel for Damage done in his Ground, drives them in the High Way towards the Pound, but they get into the Owner's House, where he withholds them, and refuses to deliver them upon Demand; this Detainer is a *Rescous in Law*.

Rescussor, he that commits a Rescous.

Rescussu, or Breve de Rescussu, a Writ that lies for such a Fact.

Rescribendary, a certain Officer belonging to the Court of *Rome*, who sets a value upon Indulgences and Supplications.

Rescript, a Writing which is in answer to a Letter, Petition, Writ, &c.

Rescue, (Fr.) Help, Deliverance.

To Rescue, to save or deliver, to set at Liberty, to free from an Oppressor.

Research, strict Inquiry, diligent seeking after.

Resemblance, Likeness, Agreeableness.

To Resemble, to favour, or be like.

To Resent, to be sensible of, or to stomach an Affront.

Resentment, a sensible Apprehension, or revengeful Remembrance of an Injury.

Reservation, (Lat.) a reserving, or keeping in Store, a Restriction, or Reserve: In Romances, it is us'd for Reservedness, i. e. that Distance and State which Ladies observe towards those that court them. In Common Law, it is taken for that

Rent, or Service, which the Grantor in any Deed obliges the Grantee to perform to him.

Reserve, something kept to be us'd, as there shall be occasion; also Exception, or Limitation.

Reserve, or Body of Reserve, (in the Art of War) the last of the three Lines of an Army drawn up for Battel. See *Rear.*

To Reserve, to keep in Store, to lay up, to save; in a Law sense, to keep, or provide; as when a Man lets his Land, and reserves a Rent to be paid to himself for his Maintenance. Sometimes it is taken for to except, as when a Man lets a House, and reserves to himself one Room, that Room is excepted out of the Demise.

Reserved, laid up, kept; also close, wary, shy.

Reset, the receiving, entertaining, or harbouring of a proscribed, or outlaw'd Person.

Resetter, he that so receives such a Person.

Resettled, settled again, re-established.

Resiance, a Law word for Residence; a Man's Continuance, or abode in one Place.

Resident, a Person that resides, or dwells in a certain Place.

To Reside, (Lat.) to stay, continue, or abide; also to lie, to be lodged or placed in; as *The Supreme Power resides in the King.*

Residence, continual dwelling, Stay, or sojourning in a Place; more especially taken in the Canon and Common Law for the Continuance, or Abode of a Parson, or Vicar upon his Benefice: Also the Place where one usually resides, Abode, or Dwelling Place; also the Office, or Employ of a Resident.

Resident, residing, dwelling.

A Resident, a Minister that is sent to continue for some time in the Court of a Foreign Prince, or State, for the dispatch of publick Bulness.

Residentiary, belonging to a Resident.

A Residentiary, a Parson that is resident; as *He was a constant Residentiary in his Benefice.* See *Stagionarius.*

Residual, a Term us'd by Mathematicians for Residue, or Remainder.

Residual Figure, (in Geom.) the remaining Figure after Subtraction of a Lesser from a Greater.

Residual Root, (in Algebra) a Root composed of two Parts, or Members only joyn'd together by the Sign $-$: Thus $a - b$, or $c - 4$ is a Residual Root; and so call'd because its true Value is no more than the Residue, or Difference between the Parts a and b .

Residue, that which is left remaining of a Summ of Money, or of an Estate; the rest, the Remainder.

To Resign, to surrender, to yield or give up, to make over.

Resignation, a voluntary resigning, or giving up: In a Theological Sense an entire Submission to the Will of God: In Common Law, the giving up of

a Benefice into the Hands of the Ordinary, which by the Canonists is also termed *Resignatio*
Resignee, the Party to whom a thing is resigned.

Resigner, the Person that resigns.

Resignment, the Act of resigning, or giving up

Resiliency, or **Resilition**, the State or Quality of that which is resilient.

Resilient, leaping back, rebounding, or recolling.

Resina, (*Lat.*) *Rosin*: Among Physicians and Herbalists, it is taken for a Fat and Oily Liquor, issuing either of its own Accord, or else let out by cutting, from any Tree or Plant.

Resina Aurea, (among Chymists) is a *Crocus*, or Extract drawn from Gold.

Resina Certæ, Sulphur, or Brimstone; **Resina Terra Pnabilis**, Sulphur sublimed and reduc'd to a Liquor, Balsam, or Oil.

Resinè, or **Resin**, is also an artificial Rosin Chymically prepar'd and drawn from any Plant or Drug that abounds with resinous Particles; as *Resinè of Jalap Benjamin, Scammony, Turbitb, &c.*

Resinous, or **Resinaceous**, resinous, that yields Rosin, or partakes of its Nature.

Resipiscence, (*g. d.* a being wise again) a changing one's Mind from doing amiss; the reflection that a Man makes upon his bad Conduct, which obliges him to Reformation; Repentance, amendment of Life.

To **Resist**, to withstand, oppose, or be against.

Resistance, the Act of resisting or withstanding, or of defending one's self against any Force that is offer'd; In a Philosophical Sense, it is taken for the Property of solid Bodies, which resist and oppose whatever comes against them.

Resistance of the Medium, is the Opposition against, or hind'rance of the Motion of any Natural Body, moving in a Fluid, as in the Air, Sky, Water, &c.

Resolvable, that may be resolved.

Resolve, Intention, Design, Purpose; also Deliberation, Debate, Decision; as *The Resolves of the House of Commons.*

To **Resolve**, (properly to loose, or untie) to determine, solve, or clear a hard Question, Difficulty, &c. to soften, or melt; to reduce or turn into, to be reduced, or changed; to design, or purpose.

Resolvèdness, firm Disposition.

Resolvend, a Term in the Extraction of the Square, and Cube Roots, &c. signifying that Number which arises from encreasing the Remainder after Substraction, by drawing down the next Square or Cube, &c. and placing it after the said Remainder.

Resolvents, Medicines that serve to dissolve and disperse. In *Chymistry*, certain Liquors that are us'd for the dissolving of Metals, or Minerals; as *Aqua Fortis, Spirit of Nitre, &c.*

Resolute, fully resolved, stout, hold.

Resolution, Resolve, Mind, full Purpose or Intention; Resoluteness, Courage, Stourness, Determination, or Decision; the solving, or clearing of a Matter; the reducing of a Substance to its first Principles. In *Chymistry*, it is a violent separating of the Parts of Mixt Bodies, by means of a *Resolvènt*, or dissolving Ingredient.

In *Admathematicks*, **Resolution**, is a Method of Invention, by which the Truth or Falshood of a Proposition, or its possibility or impossibility, is discover'd in an Order contrary to that of *Synthesis*, or *Composition*: It is also call'd *Analysis* and the *Analytical Method*. See *Algebra* and *Analysis*.

Resolutive, that is of a dissolving Quality.

† **Resounding**, founding, or ringing again with an Echo rebounding.

Resort, a meeting together of People, a *Resort*, as an Oath is the last Resort of Truth.

To **Resort**, to repair, or betake one's self to.

Resort or Resort, (*Fr.*) Jurisdiction, the district, or extent of a Jurisdiction; the Authority of a Court of Justice: The Word is properly us'd in a Writ of Tail, or Coulsenage, as *Descend* is in a Writ of Right.

To **Resound**, to ring, or echo again.

Respect, Esteem, Honour, Reverence; Consideration, Regard, Relation.

To **Respect**, to shew Respect, to honour, to consider or regard, to concern.

Respectful, full of Respect, submissive; humble.

Respective, mutual, particular; relative, or having Relation.

Respectful Computi Dictionibus habendo a Writ for the respiting of a Sheriff's Account, upon just Occasion directed to the Treasurer, and Barons of the Exchequer.

Respiration, the Act of Breathing, the taking in, and letting out of Air thro' the Wind-pipe, in order to fan, and purify the Blood in the Lungs, and to preserve Life.

To **Respire**, to take, or fetch Breath; to breathe.

Respite or Respite, Breathingtime, Delay, Forbearance, continuance of Time.

Respite of Homage, the forbearing of Homage for a time; upon which account, such as held by Knight-Service in *Capite*, us'd to pay a small Sum of Money into the Exchequer, every fifth Term.

To **Respite**, to give some Respite, to put off.

Resplendency, great Lustre or Brightness.

Resplendent, shining, glittering or glittering bright.

Respondent Superior, (*i. e.* let the Superior Magistrate answer of account for the Matter) a Form of Speech us'd in Law, as where the Sheriffs of *London* are removable for Insufficiency, 'tis said *respondet Superior, i. e.* the Mayor and Commonalty of that Honourable City: And upon the insufficiency of the Bailiffs of a Franchise or Liberty, *Respondet Dominus Libertatis, i. e.* the Lord of the same Liberty.

Respondent, a Student in an University, who answers the Opponent, or Adversary in a Disputation: In the Civil Law, he that makes Answer to such Interrogatories, or Questions, as are demanded of him.

Responsal, or **Response**, an Answer made by the Parish-Clerk and People, during the time of Divine Service.

Responsalis, (Law Term) one that gives an Answer, or appears for another in Court at a Day appointed: In the Canon-Law, an Attorney, or other Person, that excuses or declares the cause of the Parties Absence.

Responsible, able to answer for a Matter, or to pay Money: answerable, accountable.

Responsions, a Word us'd among the Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem*, for certain Accounts made to them, by such as held their Lands, or Stocks.

Responsory Song, an Anthem, in which the Quiristers sing by turns, as it were one answering another.

Rest, Quiet, Peace; also a Term in Musick. See *Pause*.

Rest-harrow or **Camock**, a sort of Herb.

Restagnation, (*Lat.*) an over-flowing, or running over; a being all in a Plash.

Restauration, a restoring or Re-establishing, Re-establishment.

Restinction, properly a quenching, or putting out; a tinting: Among Chymists, it is taken for the quenching of any Metal, or Mineral, in some exalting Liquor, to bring it to greater Perfection.

Restitutio, (in the *Roman Law*) a putting in a Pledge to answer an Action; an entering into Covenant, upon Articles or Terms, a mutual Engagement between Parties; a Counter-bond.

Restitutio, a restoring, returning, or giving back again, a refunding, or making good. In *Philosophy*, the returning of Elastick, or Springing Bodies, to their natural State, is call'd *The Motion of Restitutio*.

In *Common Law*, **Restitutio**, is taken for the setting one in Possession of Lands or Tenements that has been unlawfully dispossessed of them.

Restitutio extracti ab Ecclesia, a Writ to restore a Man to the Church, which he had taken for his Sanctuary, being suspected of Felony.

Restitutio Temporalium, a Writ that lies where a Man being chosen, and confirmed Bishop of any Diocess, has the King's Royal Assent thereto, for the Recovery of the Temporalities, or Barony of the said Bishoprick.

Restive or **Resty**, drawing back instead of going forward, as some Horses do; stubborn, headstrong, froward.

Restorative, that is of a restoring, or strengthening Quality.

A **Restorative**, a Medicine proper to restore Strength.

To **Restoze**, to give up again, to re establish, or settle again; to set again in its first State, or Condition.

To **Restrain**, to keep in, to bridle or curb; to limit, confine, or stint.

Restraint, is when any Action is hinder'd or stopp'd, contrary to the Inclination, or Choice of the Mind.

Restrict Line, (in *Palmistry*) is that which distinguishes, and separates the Hand from the Arm, either by a single or double crossing. This Line determines the Subject of the Art, and is otherwise call'd the *Discriminal Line*, as also the *Dragon's Tail*.

Restriction, a restraining or holding back, a curbing within narrower Bounds; Limitation, Stint.

Restrictive or **Restricting**, that is of a binding Quality.

To **Restringe**, to bind hard, to make coſtive; as *Quinques restringe those Parts which they are apply'd to*.

Resty. See *Restive*.

Restul Allah, a Title which the *Turks* give to *Mahomet* their false Prophet, signifying the Messenger of God.

Result, Conclusion, upshot or issue of a Business; Effect, or Fruits.

To **Result**, to follow, to accrue, or arise from.

To **Resume**, to take up again; in speaking of a Business, Argument, or Discourse.

Resummons, a second Summons for a Man to answer an Action, where the first Summons is defeated, by the Death of the Party, or some other Cause of the like Nature.

Resumption, a resuming, or taking back again. In a Law sense, the taking again into the King's Hands such Lands or Tenements, as before upon Surprize, or other Errour, He had deliver'd to the Heir, or granted by Letters Patent to any Man.

Resumption of Grants, a recalling by Act of Parliament of such Grants of Lands, &c. as were made to private Persons in former Reigns, in order to apply them to the Publick Use.

Resumptive, Medicines that serve to restore decayed Nature.

Resurrection, a rising up again to Life.

Resuscitation, a-raising up again, properly from Sleep, or Death; a Reviving.

To **Resuscitate**, to revive, or renew; as *To resuscitate one's Anger*, *To resuscitate a Dispute*, &c.

To **Retail**, or **Sell by Retail**, to buy by the Great and sell again by Parcels.

To **Retain**, to keep, or hold back a thing once deliver'd and afterwards demanded again; to preserve such good or bad Qualities as one had formerly; to keep in Mind, or to remember.

Retainable, that may be retained.

Retainer, a Servant that does not belong to the Household, but only wears a particular Livery, or Badge. given by his Master, and attends sometimes upon special Occasions.

Retaining-Fee, the first Fee given to a Serjeant or Counsellor at Law, to engage or keep him from pleading or acting for the adverse Party.

To **Retaliate**, to do like for like; to return; as *To retaliate a Kindness*, or *Injury*.

Retaliation, the Art of Retaliating.

To **Retard**, to delay, to hinder or stop, to keep or put off.

Retare, (in old *Latin* Records) to implead, or prosecute at Law.

Retatio, the retting, or ritting of Flax or Hemp, i. e. exposing it to the Sun, or soaking it in Water, till it be ripen'd, and made fit to run.

Retchless, slothful, lazy, careleſs.

Retes, (*Lat.*) a Net, a Snare, or Trap. In *Anatomy*, the same as *Omentum*, or the *Caul*.

Retes Spirabile, a fine *Plexus*, or weaving together of many small Arteries in the Brain, especially of brute Beasts; so call'd by reason of its admirable Structure.

Retes-Penny, (in ancient Deeds) a Rate-Penny, or customary due of one Penny for every Person, paid to the Parish-Priest.

Retenementum, (*Lat.* Law-word) Restraint, Detainment, With-holding: A full and absolute Conveyance was anciently made in this Phrase, *Sine ullo retenemento*, i. e. without any Restraint or Limitation.

Retention, the Act of retaining, or holding back; also a Faculty of the Mind, whereby it makes a farther Progress in Knowledge.

Retention of Urine, the stay of Urine in the Bladder, caus'd by some stoppage of the Passages.

Retentive, that serves to retain, or hold in; as *The retentive Faculty*, i. e. the retaining Power of Nature, which keeps the Nourishment, or Food within the Body of a Living-Creature, so long as it is convenient.

Retiarii, (among the *Romans*) a sort of Sword-Players, who fought with a Trident, or threeforked Instrument in one Hand, and a Net in the other in which they endeavour'd to entangle their Adversary.

Reticence, a Rhetorical Figure, when something is conceal'd that ought to be declar'd; Concealment, or passing over in Silence.

Reticularis Plexus, (*Lat.*) in *Anat.* the folding of the Carotid Artery in the Brain, resembling a Net. See *Choroides*.

Reticulum, a little Net; also the Caul or inner Skin that covers the Bowels; also a Caul of Network for a Woman's Head. Also one of the Stomachs of Animals that chew the Cud. See *Abomasum*.

Reticiformis Plexus. See *Plexus Choroides*.

Reticiformis Tunica, or **Retina**, one of the Tunicles, or Coats of the Eye, which resembles the Figure of a Net; and is the principal Instrument of Sight.

Retinen-

Retinentia, (in old *Records*) Retinue, or Persons that are Retainers to a Prince, or Nobleman.

Retirade, (*Fr.*) in *Fortif.* a Retrenchment consisting of two Faces that make a Re-ent'ring Angle, and usually rais'd in the Body of a Work that is design'd to be disputed Foot by Foot, after the first Defences are broke down.

Retiration, (a Term in *Printing*) the out-side of a Sheet, as it lies on the Press.

To **Retire**, to withdraw, depart, or go away; to be gone.

Retired, withdrawn, departed; also solitary, or lonely.

Retired Flank: See *Flank retired*.

Retirement, retiring from Company, or Worldly Conversation, Privacy, private Life.

Retort, a Chymical Vessel of a round Figure, with a hollow Beak, or Nose retorted, or wreathed backwards: It is made of Glass or Earth, and sometimes of Iron, and us'd for the distilling of Oils, Volatile Salts and Acid Spirits.

To **Retort**, to turn, or throw back, to return; as *I retorted the Argument upon himself*.

Retorted, returned; also bended, bowing in and out, wreathed back.

To **Retract**, to recant, or unsay.

Retraction, a retracting, a revoking of one's Opinion, &c. Also a *Rhetorical* Figure otherwise call'd *Ploce* in *Greek*.

Retractoris Alarum Nasi et Elevatores Labii Superioris, certain Muscles that arise from the fourth Bone of the upper Jaw, and are let into the *Ala Nasi* and the upper Lip; their Use being to lift up the Nose and upper Lip; as their Name imports

Retractus Aquæ, (in old *Records*) the Retreat of the Tide; ebb, or low Water.

Retrahens Auriculam, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Ear, which some call *Triceps Auris*, because it has sometimes three Beginnings: It takes Rise from the upper and fore-part of *Apophysis Mastoidea*, and is inserted to the middle of the *Concha Auriculae*.

Retraite, (*Fr.*) retiring, Retreat, Shelter: Also a Term in Fortification, the same as *Berme* and *Fore Land*.

Retraxit, (*Lat.*) *i. e.* he has withdrawn, a Law-Term us'd when the Plaintiff or Demandant comes in Person into the Court, and says, *He will proceed no farther*; which is a Bar of all other Actions of the like Nature.

Retreat, a retiring, or going away; a Retiring-place: In *Architecture*, a diminishing, or making small: Also a beat of Drum so call'd. See *Tat-too*.

To **Retreat**, to make one's Retreat, to retire from a Place.

To **Retrench**, (*Fr.*) to cut off, or abridge; to diminish, or lessen; also to cast up a Work call'd a Retrenchment.

Retrenchment, a retrenching, cutting off, or paring away, especially of superfluous Expences: In *Fortification*, any kind of Defence, consisting of a Ditch and Breast-work secur'd with *Gabions*, or *Bavins* loaded with Earth; most properly that which is behind another, as when Men are beaten from one Post, and throw up another Retrenchment.

Particular Retrenchment, that which is made in Bastions after some part of them is won, the Enemy being so far advanc'd, that he is no longer to be resisted, or beaten from the first Post.

Retribution, (*Lat.*) a giving back, a making Recompence, or Requital.

To **Retrieve**, (*Fr.*) from *retrouver* to find again, to recover, get again, or repair; as *To retrieve one's*

Honour: It is properly a Term in Hawking; for when Partridges have been once sprung, the springing or finding them again is call'd *Retrieving*.

Retroactive, (*Lat.*) in *Philos.* driving back; as *A retroactive Motion*.

Retrocession, a going back.

Retrocession of the Equinoctials, is the going backward of the Equinoctial Points, or first Points of the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*, about 50 Seconds every Year.

Retroduction, a leading, or bringing back.

Retrogradation, (in *Astron.*) a going backward, as the *Retrogradation of a Planet*.

Retrograde, that retrogrades, or goes backward. A Planet is said to be retrograde, when by its proper Motion in the *Zodiack*, it goes backward, or contrary to the Succession of the Signs; as from the second Degree of *Aries* to the first, &c. But this *Retrogradation* is only apparent, and only occasion'd by the Observer's Eye being plac'd on the Earth.

To **Retrograde**, to turn back, to go backwards, as *Mars retrogrades more than Jupiter*.

Retrogression, the same as *Retrogradation*.

Retroingent, that stales, or pisses backwards; as *All Female four-footed Beasts are retroingent*.

Retropannagium, (in ancient Deeds) After-Pannage, or the running of Hogs in a Forest, or Park, when the Mast, or Acorns are eaten, and little left but Hips, Haws, &c.

Retropect, or **Retropection**, a looking back.

Retruse, hidden, as *Things of a retruse Nature*.

Return, coming back, Answer, Acknowledgment.

Return of a Fore-right Side, a Term in Perspective. See *Orthography*.

Return of Writs by Sheriffs and Bailiffs, is their Certificate made to the Court of what they have done about the serving of the Writs directed to them.

Returns, **Return-Days**, or **Days in Bank**, certain Days in each of the four Terms peculiarly set a-part for the several sorts of Proceedings in any Cause to be determined, every Term having four, five, or six Returns, which are of six Kinds, so that one of them is repeated in most Terms with the Name of this or that Festival, whereto they are appropriated, *viz.* *Craftino*, which is the Morrow after the *Basis*, or Day nominated: *Octabis*, the eighth Day after inclusively; *Quindeno*, the fifteenth Day after *Tres*, that Day three Weeks: *Mense* that Day Month: and *Quinque*, that Day five Weeks. Thus *Hilary-Term* has four Returns, *viz.* *Octabis Hilarii*, Jan. 20. *Quindeno Hilarii*, Jan. 27. *Craftino Purificationis*, Feb. 3. and *Octabis Purificationis*, Feb. 10. *Easter-Term* five, *viz.* *Quindeno Pasche*, *Tres Pasche*, *Mense Pasche*, *Quinque Pasche*, and *Craftino Ascensionis Domini*: *Trinity-Term* four, *viz.* *Craftino Trinitatis*, *Octabis Trinitatis*, *Quindeno Trinitatis*, & *Tres Trinitatis*: And *Michaelmas-Term* six, *viz.* *Tres Michaelis*, *Mense Michaelis*, *Craftino Animarum*, *Craftino Martini*, *Octabis Martini*, and *Quindeno Martini*.

These Returns likewise consist of four several Days, *viz.* the Day of Return, or of *Essoin*, for the Defendant in a Personal Action, or the Tenant in a Real one to be *essoined*: 2. the Day of Exception for the Plaintiff, or Demandant to lay an Exception if no *Essoin* be cast, that the Defendant shall not be *essoined*. 3. *Returns Brevium*, the Day on which the Sheriff must return the Writ. 4. the Day of Appearance for the Parties and Jurors in the Court of Common-Pleas. Whenever any one of these Days falls upon a Holy day, or Sunday, the next Day executes a double Office, as if the Day of *Essoin* so happens, the next Day serves both for the Day of *Essoin*, and the Day of Exception.

Returns of a Mine. See *Gallery*.

Returns of the Trenches, the several Windings and crooked Lines of the Trenches, drawn in some measure parallel to the Sides of the Place attacked, to prevent being enfiladed, or having the Enemy's Shot scour along the length of the Line.

To **Return,** to send, or come back, to restore, or render; to requite, or repay, to give an Answer.

Returnable, that may be returned.

Returno habendo, a Writ that lies for one who has avowed a Distress made of Cattel, and prov'd his Distress to be lawfully taken for returning to him the Cattel distrained, which before were relieved by the Party distrained, upon Surety given to prosecute the Action.

Returnum Jberiozum, is a Judicial Writ granted to one that is impleaded, for the taking and unjust detaining of another Man's Cattel, and who appearing upon Summons is dismissed without Day, because the Plaintiff makes Default, and it lies for the return of the Cattel to the Defendant.

Returnum irreplegiabile, a Judicial Writ sent out of the Common-Pleas Court to the Sheriff, for the final Return, or Restitution of Cattel to the Owner, unjustly taken by another as committing a Trespass; and so found by the Jury before the Justices of Assize in the County, or otherwise by Default of Prosecution.

Reuben, (*Heb.* the Son of Vision) *Jacob's* eldest Son by *Leah*; from whom descended the *Reubenites*, one of the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

Rebe. See *Reeve*.

To **Reveal,** (*Lat.*) to lay open, disclose, or discover a Mystery, or Secret.

Reveiller, (*Fr.*) i. e. to awake, the Beat of Drum in a Morning, that summons the Soldiers from their Beds, and is commonly call'd the *Traveller*.

Rebels, Sports of Dancing, Masking, Dice-playing, acting Comedies, of Farces, &c. us'd in Prince's Courts, Noble-men's Houses, or Inns of Court, and commonly perform'd by Night; their Name in *French*, being derived from *Reveiller* to awake.

Master of the Rebels, an Officer that has the ordering, or chief Command in those Pastimes; and who in the Inns of Court is some young Student chosen for that Purpose.

Rebel-hout, a riotous Concourse or Assembly of People.

To **Rebel,** to make merry, especially in the Night-time; to riot.

Revelation, a revealing, laying open, or discovering.

Revenge, the Act of taking full Satisfaction, for an Affront, or Injury done.

Revenue, the Yearly Profits of Land, Money at Interest, or Offices; Income, Rent.

To **Reverberate,** to reflect, strike, or beat back again: Among Chymists, it is either to cause the Flame of a Wood or Coal-fire to be so blown with the Bellows, as that it may be beaten back down on the Metal; or else to make the Flame beat back on a Vessel plac'd in a Reverberatory Furnace, by stopping up its Sides close, and fixing a Dome, or arched Cover over it.

Reverberation, the Act of reverberating.

Reverberatory, that serves to reverberate.

A **Reverberatory,** a kind of strong Chymical Furnace of two Bricks thickness, with an arched Cover on the top, us'd for the calcining of Minerals, distilling of acid Spirits, &c. by a reverberated Flame.

To **Revere,** to stand in Reverence, to honour with awful Respect.

Reverence, submissive Carriage towards Superiors, or honourable Persons; also a Congee, or Bow in token of Respect shewn to those we meet, or are acquainted with.

To **Reverence,** to honour, or respect.

Reverend, worthy to be rever'd or honour'd; a Title usually given to Clergy-men; as also *Right Reverend* to Bishops, and *Most Reverend* to Archbishops.

Reverent or Reverential, respectful, awful.

Reverse, (in the Art of War) that is on the back, or behind; as *A reverse View*, a *reverse commanding Ground*, a *reverse Battery*, &c.

A **Reverse,** a back stroke in Fencing.

The **Reverse of a Medal or Coin,** the opposite Side to that, on which the Effigies is stamp'd.

To **Reverse** to repeal, abolish, or make void.

Reversed, repealed, abolished. In *Heraldry*, turned backward, or upside down; viz. 1. when a Man bears in his Escutcheon another reversed; which is peculiar to one that ravishes a Maid, or Widow, or runs away from his Sovereign's Banner; 2. when a Man's own Escutcheon is entirely reversed, which is due to a Traytor.

Reversible, that may be reversed:

Reversion, a returning or coming back again: In *Rhetorick*, *Reversio* is the same Figure with that which is call'd *Epistrophe* in *Greek*.

In Common Law **Reversion** signifies, 1. a Possibility reserved to a Man's self and his Heirs, to have again Lands or Tenements made over conditionally to others, upon the failing of such Conditions; 2. when the Possession and Estate, which was parted with for a time, ceases, and is determined in the Persons to whom they were alienated, assigned, or granted, and their Heirs; or effectually returns to the Donour, his Heirs; or effectually returns to the Donour, his Heirs or Assigns whence it was derived: Also the Right a Person has to any Inheritance or Place of Profit after another's Decease.

Reversus Indicus, (*Lat.*) the *Indian Jagg-fish*; with reversed Prickles.

To **Revert,** to return as an Estate, or Honour does to the Crown, &c.

Revestiary or Revestry, and by Contraction, *Vestry*, the Place where Church-Vestments are kept.

To **Revestual a Ship,** to furnish it with fresh Victuals, or Provisions.

Review, a second looking over, or Re-examination: In Military Affairs, the Appearance of a Body of Troops under Arms to be view'd, in order to know whether they be compleat as to Numbers and well-conditioned.

Bill of Review, (in *Chancery*) a Bill taken out by Licence of that Court, where a Cause has been heard, and the Decree signed and enrolled; but some Error in Law appears upon the Decree, or some new Matter is discover'd after the making of the said Decree.

To **Revide,** to reproach, to abuse, to taunt, or rail at.

Revisal, a second Examination.

Revisé, (among Printers) a second Proof of a printed Sheet drawn off, to see whether the Faults mark'd in the first be duly corrected.

Revisé, to review, to read over a Printer's *Revisé*: To *Revisé a piece of Work*, to look over it again, in order to mend what is amiss, or make it more correct; to lick it over again.

Reviser, one that revises, or reviews; also a certain Officer in the Court of *Rome*.

To **Revisit,** to give a second Visit; to visit again.

To **Rebibe**, to bring to Life again, to recreate, or refresh; to renew, or set on foot again; to come to Life again, to recover; to flourish again.

In *Chymistry*, to **Rebibe**, is to restore a Mixt Body that lies disguised by Salts, Sulphurs, or other things mingled with it, to its natural Form and Condition: Thus *Cinnabar* and the other Preparations of *Mercury*, are revived into Quick-Silver.

Bill of Rebiber, (in *Chancery*) is when a Bill has been preferred against one in that Court, and before the Cause is heard, or the Decree enrolled, either Party dies; so that this Bill must be brought to revive the Proceedings, and finally determine the Cause.

Rebiving, (in a Law-sense) signifies a renewing of Rents and Actions, after they are extinguished.

Reunion, the Act of re uniting, rejoyning, or closing together again; the Reconciliation of interrupted Friendship.

To **Re-unite**, to unite, or joyn together again things that were separated, or dismembred; to reconcile those that have been at Variance.

Revocable, that may be revoked, reversed, or repealed.

Revocation, as revoking, or repealing; in a Law-sense, the calling back of a thing granted.

To **Revoke**, to call back again, to repeal a Law, to make void, or destroy an Act or Deed, to take away a Commission or Trust; to renounce an Error.

Revolt, Rebellion, Rising.

To **Revolt**, to rebel, or rise against a Sovereign Prince or State, &c. to renounce or forsake ones Religion.

To **Revolbe**, to cast about in one's Mind.

Revolution, properly a rolling back, or whirling round; a notable change of Government, or great Turn of Affairs.

In *Astronomy*, **Revolution** is the turning round of any Heavenly Body, till it return to the same Point in which it was, when it first began to move, and so finishes its circular Course: But the *Revolution*, or (as some call it) the *Restitution of Anomaly*, is the return of a Planet, to any one Point of its *Eccentric*, after it has parted from it.

Mean Revolution of a Planet, (in the *Zodiack*) is the return of the Line of the mean Motion of a Planet, from any one Point of the *Zodiack* to the same Point again: And the *True Revolution of a Planet* in the *Zodiack*, is the Return of the Line of the true Motion of that Planet, from any one Point of the said Circle, to the same Point again.

Revolucion, (*i. e.* plucking away, or back) a Term in the Art of Physick, which signifies the forcing of Humours to contrary Parts.

Revoluzia, is when the Course of the Blood, that gushes out of one Part, is turn'd another Way, by the opening of a Vein, in a remote, or convenient Place: Among our Surgeons, this is often call'd *Bleeding for a Revulsion*.

To **Revy**, a Term us'd in a Game at Cards.

Rew, Rank, Row; as *A Rew of Muck*, or *Dung*.

Rewet, the Lock of a Harquebuss, or other Gun. **Rewep**, as *Remy Cloths*, *i. e.* such as are full of Rews, and unevenly wrought.

Rewisch, (*Dutch*) lecherous, a Word apply'd to the Copulation of Doves.

Rewetting, an excellent Apple that keeps all the Winter. See *Remet*.

Rha or **Rha Ponticum**, (*Lat.*) a kind of

purging Root of a yellow Colour, and longer than *Rhubarb*, so call'd from *Rha*, a River of *Pontus* in *Asia*, about which it grows.

Rhabarbarum, *Rhubarb*, a Root brought from *China*, but taking Name from *Barbary* in *Africa*, where it has grown in abundance: It gently purges *Choler* and *Phlegm*, cures the *Jaundice*, looseness of the *Belly*, bloody *Flux*, &c.

Rhabdodes, (*Gr.*) in *Anat.* a Suture of Seam in the *Skull-bone*, the same with *Sagittal Suture*.

Rhabdology, the Art of counting, or numbering by certain Rods call'd *Napier's Bones*; which See.

Rhabdomancy, a kind of Divination or Sooth saying by a Wand, Rod, or Staff.

Rhabdos, a Rod, or Wand; also a Meteor like a strait Wand.

Rhachis, the Spine, or Chine-bone of the Back.

Rhachisagra, the Gout in that Part.

Rhachites or **Rachizi**, certain Muscles that be over the Back-bone.

Rhachitis, the Rickets, a Disease in Children, which proceeds from an unequal Nourishment of the Parts of the Body, being accompanied with a Looseness of them, crookedness of Bones, straineness of the Breast, a great swelling Head, Knobs about the Joynts, Weakness, Faintness, a Cough, &c.

Rhagades, Chaps or Clefts in the Hands, Feet, Lips, &c. Also certain Sores, or little Ulcers in the Fundament, like those which are sometimes occasion'd by great Cold in the Hands.

Rhagon, a small Grape stone, also a little venomous Spider with very short Feet, resembling the Stone of a black Grape.

Rhagodes, the third Coat, or thin Skin, that encompasses the Eye, wherein is the Hole by which we see; it is otherwise call'd the *Querus Tunicle*.

Rhamnus, the white Bramble call'd *Rham*, or *Christ's-thorn*; the *Rhein-berry* Bush.

Rhamnus Catharticus, *Buck-thorn*, a Shrub, the Berries of which are a strong Purge, and the Syrup much in Use.

Rhandix, a part in the Division of a Country in *Wales*, before the Conquest, that contain'd four *Tenements*; as every *Gavel* comprehended four *Rhandix's*, every *Township* four *Gavels*, and every *Mannour* four *Townships*.

Rhanteretes, (in *Anat.*) the inward Corners of the Eyes, from whence the Tears drop.

Rhaphanus. See *Raphanus*.

Rhaphie, a Suture, or Seam of the *Skull-bone*. **Rhaphius**, a Beast shap'd like a Wolf, and spectled like a Leopard.

Rhapsody, a Contexture, or a Repetition of a great Number of Heroick Verses, especially *Homer's* Poems, which being scatter'd up and down were gather'd together, and digested into Books by *Pisistratus*: Whence the Word is commonly taken for a confused Collection of divers Passages, Notions, &c. muster'd up for the composing of some Work; also for a tedious impertinent spinning out of a Discourse, to little or no purpose.

Rhegma or **Rhexis**, that which is broken, a Rupture or Breaking: In *Surgery*, the breaking, or bursting of any Part as of a Bone, the inner Rim of the *Belly*, the *Eye*, &c.

Rhetozical, belonging to *Rhetorick*, eloquent, well-spoken.

† To **Rhetozicate**, to use *Rhetorical* Figures, to play the *Rhetorician*, to speak like an Orator.

Rhetozications, turns of *Rhetorick*, unsound or empty Reasonings.

Rhetorician, one skill'd in, or a Professour of Rhetorick; a Rhetorick-Master, an Oratour.

Rhetorick, the Art of speaking well and eloquently; a Science that teaches to find out things most proper to perswade.

Rheumā, Rheum, a flowing down of Humours from the Head upon the lower Parts

Rheumatick, troubled with Rheum; also belonging to the Rheumatism.

Rheumatism, a wandering Pain in the Body, often accompany'd with a small Fever, Swelling, Inflammation; &c.

Rheris. See *Rhegma*.

Rhine-Grave, a Title belonging to the Count Palatine of the Rhine in Germany; like those of *Landsgrave* and *Burgrave*, with which the Emperor formerly sent his Judges or Governours into the Provinces, who in Process of Time became absolute Proprietors of them, and Sovereign Princes.

Rhine-Land Rod, a Measure of two Fathom, or twelve Foot us'd in Fortification by Dutch Engineers.

Rhinichyptes, (*Gr.*) a small Syringe to squirt Medicinal Liquors into the Nostrils.

Rhinoceros, a huge wild Beast, so called from the Horn that shoots out of its Nose or Snout: Its Skin is full of Wrinkles like the Elephant's, with deep Furrows, and so hard that it cannot be pierc'd with a Sword. Also a Bird bigger than an Eagle, call'd *The horned Pie of Ethiopia*. Also the Horned-nosed Chafer, an Insect of the Beetle-kind.

Rhizagra, a Surgeon's Instrument to draw out a Splinter, Bone, or Tooth.

Rhizotomum, a Medicine that roots out a Disease.

Rhodolæum. Oil of Roses.

Rhodi Radix, Rose-wort, a kind of Herb.

Rhodinum, Rose-Vinegar, or any Composition made of Roses.

Rhodites, a precious Stone of a Rose-colour: also Wine with Roses infus'd.

Rhodium Lignum a sort of Wood that smells like Cloves, growing in the Isle of *Rhodes*, and in the Canary Islands.

Rhododaphne, a Shrub, having a Flower like a Rose; and a Leaf like the Laurel, or Bay Leaf.

Rhododendros or **Rhododendron**, a Shrub, with Leaves like an Almond-Tree, but greater, otherwise call'd *Oleander*, or *Rose-bay*. Also a Plant in *Switzerland*, that grows to a Man's Height, with Purple Flowers like Roses; the same as *Rhododaphne*.

Rhodomeid, Honey of Roses.

Rhodon, the Rose, a Flower.

Rhodora, an Herb that bears a Leaf like a Nettle, and a Flower like a Rose.

Rhodofaccharum, Sugar of Roses.

Rhocolagema, Rose-water.

Rhice. See *Rhus*.

Rhoeas, a red Poppey, a sort of Flower.

Rhomboidai, belonging to a *Rhomboides*.

Rhomboides, a kind of Muscle fish: In *Geometry*, a Quadrilateral, or four-sided Figure, that has only its opposite Sides and Angles equal.

In *Anatomy*, **Rhomboides**, is a pair of Muscles of the Shoulder Blade, so nam'd from its Figure: They arise from the two lowermost *Vertebra* of the Neck, as also from the four upper Spinal Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the Back, and go as far as the Basis, or Root of the Shoulder-blade; which they move backward, and obliquely upward.

Rhombus, a Fish call'd a Turbot, Bret-cock, or Birt; also a Spinning wheel, Reel, or Whirl; also the Rhumbs, or Points of the Mariners Compass. In *Geometry*, a four square Figure, having all its Sides equal, and its opposite Angles also equal; two of them being Acute, and the other two Obtuse; it is commonly call'd a Diamond-cut, like the Glais of old Windows. *Rhombus* is also a Surgeon's Bandage, resembling that Figure.

Rhynchus, a snorting, or snoring; also a sneering at, or mocking; a Scoff, Flout or Jeer.

Rhopalon, the Water lilly, a Flower so call'd from its Root's being like a Club.

Rhubarb, the Root of a certain Plant. See *Rhabbarum*.

Rhumbus. See *Rumps*.

Rhus, a bushy Shrub call'd Sumach, Leather-Sumach, or Currier's-Sumach, with the Leaves of which, Hides are dressed and tanned; it grows in *Spain*, and elsewhere.

Rhyas, a Disease in the Eyes, that causes continual watering, or weeping: It is occasion'd by a contuming of the *Caruncle*, or small piece of Flesh in the great Corner of the Eye, so that it can no longer hold its Liquor.

Rhyme, Meeter or Verse. See *Rime*.

Rhyptica, scouring Medicines, that serve to cleanse away Filth.

Rhythmical, belonging to, or made in Rhyme.

Rhythmus, Rhyme, or Meeter, Number, or Harmony in speaking. Among Physicians, it is taken for a certain Proportion of Pulses, Time, Life, Age, &c.

Rhytidosis, a Wrinkling, of any Part of the Body.

Rial. See *Ryal*.

Rialto, the Name of a stately Marble Bridge, in the City of *Venice*, where the Merchants meet, as in our Royal Exchange.

Rib, a Side bone of the Body: In *Archery*, a hard Goose quill, that lies between the Feathers.

Ribbs of a Ship, are the Timbers of the Futtocks, when the Planks are off; so call'd in general, because they are bending like the Ribbs of a Carcass: So that if a Ship by lying aboard another, in a Sea gate, or Wave have thereby any of those Timbers broken, the usual Phrase is, *That she has some of her Ribbs broken*.

Ribbs of the Parrels, certain little long pieces of Wood, which are made with Holes like the Comb under the Beak-head, and belong to the Parrels of the Yards.

To **Rib-roast**, to beat or bang one soundly.

Ribaldry, or **Ribaudry**, (*Fr.*) Whoredom, Whoring, Debauchery, lewd or licentious Talking.

Riband, (in old Statutes) a Yagabond, a luxurious Spend thrift; a Whoremonger, or Leacher, a Person given to all manner of Lewdness.

Ribbon, a narrow piece of Silk, &c. In *Heraldry, the eighth Part of a Bend, which is born a little cut off from the Out-lines of the Escutcheon: Thus *He bears Or a Ribbon Gules*.*

Ribes, (*Lat.*) the Curran-bush, Bastard Currans, or Common Ribes.

Ribbble, (old Word) a Cittern, or Fiddle.

Ribolla, a kind of strong Wine so call'd.

Ric, a Saxon Word, signifying a Kingdom. Among Falconers, a Disease in a Hawk's Head that causes it to swell.

Rica, (*Lat.*) a kind of Vail, with which the Roman Ladies us'd to cover their Faces.

Rice, a sort of Pulse, or Grain, much us'd in *Turkey*, and other Eastern Countries: The *Chinese*

ses make a kind of Wine of it, coloured, and tasting much like Sack. Among Country Husbandmen *Rice* is taken for the Shrouds, or Tops of Trees, the Fellings of Coppices or Underwood.

Rich, that has great Incomes, abounding with, plentiful, very precious, noble.

Richard, (*Sax.*) a proper Name of Men, signifying powerful Disposition: Of this Name there were three Kings of *England*, and one of *Cyprus*.

Riches, vault, or great Estate, Wealth: Also a Term in Hunting, for a Company of Martens or Sables.

Ricinus, (*Lat.*) the Wood-teek or Dogs-teek, an Insect that annoys Dogs, Sheep, &c. also a kind of Vermin, that gets under a Man's Skin: Also an Herb in *Egypt*, otherwise call'd *Palma Christi*, the Seed of which resembles a Teek.

Rick or *Reck*, a Heap of Corn or Hay.

Rickets, a Disease very rife among Children in *England*. See *Rachitis*.

To *Ride*, to free from, or disengage.

Riddance, ridding or clearing; Dispatch:

Ridder. See *Rudder*.

Ridder-Holl. See *Roll*.

Riddle a hard Question, a dark Saying; also a kind of Sieve, to riddle or sift Coals.

Ride of Hazle, or other Wood, a whole plump of Sprigs growing out of the same Root.

To *Ride*, to go on Horse-back, or in a Coach, Waggon, Cart, &c. to manage a Horse

In Sea Affairs, a Ship *Rides*, when she is held in so fast by her Anchors that she does not drive away by the Tide or Wind: But a Ship is said *To ride well*, when she is made fast to her Anchors in a good Road, and does not strain or stretch her Anchors over board: Also when the Ship is so built, that in Riding she does not over-beat her self into a Head-Sea, as, that the Waves over-rake or wash her over from Stern to Stern.

To *Ride a-cross*, is to ride with the Main-yards and Fore-yards heisted up to the Hounds; both Yards and Arms being topped alike.

To *Ride a-peek*, to ride with one end of the Yards peeked up, and the other end hanging down: Also when a Ship in weighing Anchor, is brought directly over it, 'tis termed *Riding a-peek*.

To *Ride a-shot*, or by a shot, is when a Ship rides with two Cables spliced or fasten'd together, that it may be double in Length, which is called *A Shot*.

To *Ride a-thwart*, to ride with the Ship's Side on the Tide.

To *Ride betwixt Wind and Tide*, is when the Wind has equal Force over her one Way, and the Tide the other Way.

To *Ride a-bowse-full*, is when the Ship in stress of Weather, falls so deep into the Sea with her Head, that the Water breaks in to her Hawse.

To *Ride a-port*, is when the Yards are down *a Port* last, or struck upon the Deck.

To *Ride a-wind-ward*, is when the Wind has more Power over a Ship in her Riding than the Tide has.

Rideau, (*Fr.*) a Curtain, a Bed-Curtain. In *Fortification*, a Ditch, the Earth whereof is raised on its Side: Also a small rising Ground that runs along a Plain, and sometimes almost parallel to the Front of the Place, to which it is very prejudicial; as being a Work ready thrown up by Nature, to cover the Besiegers, and secure their Approach.

Riders, (in Sea-Affairs) great pieces of Tim-

ber, some in the Hold, and others Aloft, bolted upon the other Timbers to strengthen them, when the Ship is but weakly built.

Ridge, the top of a Hill, House, &c. the upper Edge of a Bank or Rising-Ground; a piece of Land between two Furrows. In *Architecture*, *Ridges* are the spaces between the Channels of Timber or Stone wrought.

Ridge-Band, that part of a Draught-Horse's Harness, which runs over a-cross his Back.

Ridged, raised, that has many Ridges and Channels.

Ridging or *Ridget*, the Male of any Beast, that has been but half gelt.

Ridicule, (*Lat.*) that which is ridiculous; as *To turn into ridicule*, i. e. to turn off with a Droll, to make Sport with.

To *Ridicule*, to render ridiculous, to make a May-game of.

Ridiculous, fit to be laughed at; impertinent, foppish.

Riding, a Division of *York-shire* of which there are three; viz. *The East-riding*, *West-riding*, and *North-riding*.

Riding-Clerk, one of the six Clerks in *Chancery*, who in his turn for one Year, keeps the Countrollment Books of all Grants that pass the Great Seal.

Reus arreare, (*Fr.*) Law-Phrase, a kind of Plea, put in to an Action of Debt upon Arrearages of Account, whereby the Defendant alledges, *There is nothing in Arrear*.

Reus deus le Gard, was a Challenge to a Jury or Inquest of *London*, for that four sufficient Men, &c. were not impanell'd; but it is repeal'd by Stat. 7. H. 7.

Reus passe per le fait, is the Form of an Exception taken to an Action in some Cases.

Reus per Discent, a Form of Pleading, when an Heir is sued for a Debt of his Ancestour, and he has not *Affers* in his Hand, nor any Lands liable to be extended.

Rier-County. See *Rere County*.

Rife, frequent, common; as *The Small Pox is very rife this Year*.

To *Rifle*, to pillage, rob, or take away by Force.

Rifletum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Coppice or Thicket; a Place full of Bushes or Thorns.

Rifling or *Raffling*, a particular Way of Chaffering, when a Company of Men stake down a piece of Money against a Commodity, and he that throws most upon the Dice takes it.

Rift, Cleft, or Chink.

Rifts, a Disease in Horses, when Corruption is lodg'd in the Palate of the Mouth.

Rig, a Horse that has had one of his Stones cut, and yet has got a Colt; also a ramping, or wanton Girl.

To *Rig a Ship*, to fit out out a Ship. to furnish her with Tackling; as Cordage, Ropes, &c.

A Ship is said in general, *To be well rigged*, when her Ropes are of a fit Size, in proportion to her Burden; as also when her Unversary Ropes, as the two Main Shrouds, Tackles, Crow-foot, &c. are put up: A Ship is also said *To be over-rigged*, when her Ropes are too big for her; which is a great Prejudice to her Sailing, and is apt to make her *Heel*, or lie on one Side.

Rigging, all Ropes whatever that belong to any part of a Ship; especially those which are peculiar to the Masts and Yards.

Right, Justice, Equity, Reason; Authority, Power, Prerogative or Privilege: In a Law, sense,

fenle, any Title or Claim, by virtue of a Condition, Mortgage, &c.

Right, trait, honest or just, true, proper, natural, perfect.

Right Angle, (in *Geom.*) is when one of its Legs stands exactly upright, or perpendicularly on the other, and inclines or leans no more one way than it does the other. See *Angle*.

Right-angled Figure, a Figure whose Sides are at Right Angles, or stand perpendicularly one on another.

Right-angled Triangle, is that which has one Right Angle.

Right Ascension and Descension, Terms in *Astronomy*. See *Ascension* and *Descension*.

Right Attack. See *Attack*.

Right Cone. See *Cone*.

Right Line, a Line that lies equally between its Points without turning or bending any way, and consequently the shortest.

Right Nucleus. See *Recti & Rectus*.

Right Sailing, is when a Voyage is perform'd on some one of the four Cardinal Points.

Right Sine, the same as *Sine*; which See.

Right Sphere. See *Sphere*.

Right the Helm, a Sea-Phrase, us'd when the Steer-man is bid to keep the Helm even with the middle of the Ship.

To **right one**, to do him Right, or Justice.

Righteous, Just, Upright; Equitable, Reasonable.

Rightful, that is grounded on just Right, lawful.

Rigid, exact in the observing of Rules and Discipline; severe, strict, stiff, stern.

Rigidity, Severity, Strictness, Sternness.

Riglet, (among Printers) a small Rule; that serves for the dividing of Chapters, &c.

Rigols, a sort of Musical Instrument by some suppos'd to be the same with *Clarichord* or *Clavichord*.

Rigoz, (*Lat.*) a great stiff Cold, Roughness, Stiffness, Rigour, Extremity: Among *Physicians* it is taken for a shaking of the Skin and Muscles of the whole Body, accompany'd with Chills, the cold fit of an Ague, &c.

Rigour, Severity of Manners and Disposition, Harshness, Sternness, Cruelty, utmost Extremity.

Rigorous, full of Rigour, over-harsh.

† **Rill** a Rivulet, or little Brook.

Rim, the Border or Edge of any thing: In a Watch or Clock, it is the circular part of its Balance.

Rima a Rift, Cleft, or Chap in Wood or Stone, where it is not close joyned: a Chink, or Cranny: In *Surgery*, a Fissure, or cleft of a Bone.

Rime, a falling Mist that dissolves by Degrees.

Rime or Rhyme, the likeness of Sound at the end of Words; as *Teme*, *Chime*, &c. also a mean kind of Riming Verse, made by some unskilful Person.

Rime-Doggerel, paltry, pitiful *Rimes*.

Rimpy, hazy, foggy; in speaking of the Weather.

Ring, an Ornament for the Finger.

Ring of an Anchor, that part to which the Cable is fasten'd.

There are also four **Rings**, or Circles of Metal, about a great Gun: *viz.* the Bale-ring, Reinforced Ring, Trunnion-ring, Cornice-ring, and Muzzle-ring; which see in their proper Places.

Ring of Saturn, a solid Circular Arch and Plane, like the Horizon of an Artificial Globe;

which entirely encompasses that Planet, but does not touch it in any Part. 'Tis this Ring, and its different Positions in respect of the Sun and of the Beholder's Eye, that occasions all the various Appearances of *Saturn*, with his *Aura* or Handles, (as some *Astronomers* call them) or with none, with broad or narrow ones, &c.

Ring-Bolts, (in a Ship) certain Iron-Rings, which serve for the bringing to of the Planks, and those Parts, to which the Breeches and Tackles of the Ordnance are fasten'd.

Ring-Dove, a kind of Wood Pigeon; a Bird.

Ring-Head, an Engine to stretch Woollen Cloth.

Ring-Leader, the Head, or chief Abettor of a Faction or Party.

Ring-straked, marked with Streaks; a Word us'd *Gen.* 30. 39.

Ring-tail, a kind of Purtock or Kite, having whitish feathers about the Tail.

Ring-Walk, a round Walk made by Hunters.

Ring-Worm or Tetter, an impure Humour that removes from one Part to another, with Redness and Itching.

To **rinse**, to wash lightly, to wash the Soap out of tinnen, after the first Lather; to wash, or cleanse a Drinking glass, &c.

Riot, Excess, Luxury, Debauchery, Revel-rout, Tumult, Rabble: In a Law-sense, it signifies the forcible doing of an unlawful Act, by three or more Persons assembled together for that Purpose.

Riotous, given to Luxury, lewd, disorderly; that commits a Riot, tumultuous.

Riotousness, riotous or extravagant Proceeding, irregular course of Life.

Ripariaz, (in old *Latin* Records) any Waters either Salt or Fresh that run between Banks.

Ripator or Riparius, a Ripper or Fisherman.

Rippers, Men that bring Fish from the Sea-Coasts to the inner parts of the Land; so nam'd from the *Latin* Word *Ripa* a Bank or Shore, or from the English *Ripp*, a kind of Basket or Frail for the carrying of Fish, &c. These Fishermen are otherwise call'd *Tramers*.

To **ripple** *Flax*, to rub or wipe off the Seed-Vessels.

Risagallum, (*Lat.*) white Arsenick or Ratsbane.

Rise, the Head, or Spring of a River; Occasion or Cause, Preference.

To **rise** to Spring up to proceed or come from, to get up from Bed or from one's Seat.

To **rise the Tacks**, (in Sea-Language) is to slacken the Ropes call'd Tacks.

Risible, capable of laughing.

Rising of the Sun or Stars, is their appearing above the Horizon.

Rising-Anchor. See *Anchor*.

Rising-Timbers, (in Sea-Affairs) the Hooks plac'd on the Keel of a Ship, so call'd because according to their rising by Degrees, so her *Rake* and *Run* likewise rise from the flat Floor.

Rising, a Country-Word for Barm or Yest.

Risings, (in a Ship) those thick Planks which go before and behind on both Sides, under the ends of the Beams and Timbers of the second Deck, to the third Deck, half Deck, and quarter Deck; so that the Timbers of the Deck bear on them at both Ends by the Ship's Side.

Risk, Hazard, Venture, Peril, Danger.

Ristle,

Rissole, (*Fr.*) a sort of minced Pie made of Capons-Breasts, Calves-Udder, Marrow, Bacon, fine Herbs, &c. and fry'd in Lard to give it a brown Colour. *Rissoles* for Days of Abstinence are made of a delicious Fish-farce, or else with white Mushrooms and Spinage.

Ritus Sardonius, a forced Laughter; also a kind of convulsive Grinning, caus'd by a Contraction, or drawing together of the Muscles on both Sides of the Mouth.

Rite, an Order or Rule, to be observed on solemn Occasions; a Church-Ceremony.

Ritornello, (*Ital.*) the repeating of a Couplet of Verses at the end of a Stanza, or Staff; or of six Notes at the end of a Song.

Ritual, a Book containing the particular Rites and Ceremonies of a Church; especially of the Roman or Greek.

Ritualist, one that stickles, or stands up for Rituals or Ceremonies in religious Worship.

Ribage, (*Fr.*) Bank, Shore, or Water-side: Also a certain Toll, or Duty anciently paid to the King, in some Rivers, for the Passage of Boats, or Vessels.

Rival, (*Lat.*) one that stands in Competition with another, especially in Love-Affairs, one that courts the same Mistress: The Word properly signifies one that has Water from the same River with another.

To **ribe**, to cleave asunder, or in Pieces.

River, (*in Geog.*) a great Quantity of Water, continually running from its Source, or Spring-head, till it falls into the Sea.

Ribulet, a little River, or Brook, a small Current of Water which arises for the most part from Springs; but its Course is not very long, and its Bed is strait and shallow.

Rix-Dollar, a German Coin worth four Shillings, five Pence and three Farthings of our English Money.

Roach or **Rochet**, a sort of Fish.

Road, a High way to travel in; and an open Place near the Land, for Ships to ride at Anchor in: *A good Road* is a Place where neither the Sea nor Wind has much Power over the Ship.

Roader, a ship that rides at Anchor in a Road.

To **Roam about**, to rove, range, or ramble up and down.

Roan, a sort of Colour; as *A roan Horse*, i. e. a Horse of a bay, black, or sorrel Colour intermixt all over with gray or white Hairs.

To **Roar** to cry out like a Lion; to make a Noise as the Sea does; to cry out hideously.

Rob. See *Apochylisma*.

Robbery, (according to the Law Definition) is a felonious taking away of another Man's Goods openly against his Will, and putting him in Bodily Fear: This Offence was at first so call'd, either because the true Man was depriv'd of some of his Robes or Garments, or because his Money, or Goods were taken out of some Part of his Robe about his Person.

Robbins, in Sea-affairs) certain small Ropes that are reeved, or put thro' the Eye-let holes of the Sail, under the Head-ropes, and serve to make fast, or tie the Sails to the Yards.

Robe, a long Vest or Gown that covers the whole Body; whence Divines and Lawyers are usually styl'd *Men of the Long Robe*.

Robertmen or **Robertsmen**, a sort of mighty Thieves, mention'd in several old Statutes, and said to take Name from *Robin Hood*, a famous Robber on the Borders of England and Scotland,

in the time of King *Richard I.*

Robert, a proper Name of Men, which in the German Tongue, signifies famous in Counsel: There were of this Name one Emperour of Germany, one King of France, and four Kings of Scotland.

Robert-Sauce, (*in Cookery*) a kind of Sauce made of Onions, Mustard, Butter, Pepper, Salt and Vinegar.

Robins. See *Robbins*.

Robozantia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that strengthen and comfort the Heart.

Robust, strong like Oak, strong-limbed, lusty, hardy, sturdy.

Rochembole, (*Fr.*) a kind of small mild Garlick, of the bigness of a shallot, otherwise call'd *Spanish Garlick*.

Roche, an old Word for a Rock.

Roche Allum, a Mineral Salt of a very binding Quality found in the Veins of the Earth, in many Places of Europe.

Rochet, a kind of Surplice, or Ornament worn by Bishops, &c. also the Roach fish.

Rock, a Mass of Stone rooted in the Ground: Also an Instrument us'd in some Parts for the spinning of Flax or Hemp.

Rochadillio, a kind of Sweet-meat made in Spain, and so call'd from its Figure resembling a Rock.

Rocket, a Creature in America, whose Skin is of the Colour of a faded Leaf marked with yellow or blewish Spots: They leap up and down continually, and take great Delight in looking upon Men. Also a Sallet herb much of the same Nature as Cresses: Also a sort of Fire-work, that runs up very high into the Air.

Rod, a Wand, or small Stick: Also a Land-Measure of 16 Foot and a half, and in *Staffordshire* of 20 Foot; the same as *Pearch* and *Pole*; which See. This must always be distinguished from *Rood*, which is a square Measure containing the fourth part of an Acre.

Rod-knights or **Rad-knights**, (*Sax.*) were certain Servitours, that held Land by serving their Lord on Horse back.

Rod-net, a kind of Net to catch Black-birds, or Wood cocks in.

Rodge, a sort of Water-fowl somewhat like a Duck, but of a lesser Size.

Rodolphus. See *Ralph*.

Rodomontado, (*Ital.*) a vain-glorious bragging, or boasting; from *Rodomonte* the vapouring Hector in the Poem call'd *Orlando furioso*.

Rodundellus, (*in old Latin Records*) a Roundel, an old Riding-cloak.

Roe, a kind of Deer; also the Milt of a Fish.

Rogatio, (*Lat.*) a Question, a Demand; a Desire, or Request: Whence *Rogatio Legis*, among the Romans, was the proposing of a Law to the People, for their Approbation.

Rogation-week, the next Week but one before *Whitsunday*: so call'd from the Duty of making Supplications and Fasting, enjoyn'd at that time by the Church, as a Preparative to the Festival of *Christ's Ascension*. It is also call'd *Grass-week*; and by some *Grass-week*; which See under those Articles.

Roger, a proper Name of Men from the High-Dutch Word *Ruger*, i. e. Rest, or Quiet; or from *Rodgar*, i. e. strong Counsel.

Rogue, Villain, Knave, Cheat; also an idle sturdy Beggar, that wanders up and down from Place to Place, without a Licence. It is also some

Sometimes us'd in a familiar Way, for a Word of Kindness, as *He or She is a pretty Rogue.*

Roguary, Villany, Malice, Knavery; also Rallery, Drolling, or Banter.

Roguish, wicked, malicious, knavish; pleasant, wanton.

Rohob. See *Apoc'lypsia*.

To **Roll**, to swagger, boast, or vaunt.

Roke, as *To make one's self all in a Roke*, i. e. to put one's self into a great Sweat.

Roll, a Bundle of any thing rolled up; a strickle to strike a Measure even, a Book-binder's Tool to hold the Edges of a Cover, &c. Also a List of the Names of the Inhabitants of a Parish, which Collectors carry about for the gathering of publick Duties and Taxes,

Among Lawyers, **Roll** is taken for a Sheet of Paper or Skin of Parchment, which may be turned or wound up in Shape of a Pipe, of which there are several sorts in the Exchequer; as the great **Wardrobe-Roll**, the **Cofferer's Roll**, the **Subsidy-Roll**, &c.

Roll of a Court, the Court Roll in a Mannour in which the Names, Rents and Services of the Tenants are copied and inrolled.

Roll of Parchment, (in Merchandize) is the Quantity of sixty Skins.

Roll or Rotole, (in a Ship) round piece of Wood or Iron, into which the Whip-staff is set; being made to turn about, that it may carry over the Whip the easier from Side to Side.

Roller-Roll, a Schedule, or small Piece of Parchment added to some Part of a Roll, or Record.

The **Rolls** or the **Office of the Rolls**, (in *Chancery-Lane*) an House first built by King *Henry III.* for Converted *Jews*, and call'd *Domus Conversorum*; but King *Edward III.* having expell'd them for their Lewdness, caus'd the Place to be set a part for keeping the Rolls, or Records of Chancery, the Master of which is the Second in Chancery, and sits as Judge in the Absence of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper. See *Master of the Rolls*.

Rolls of Parliament, the Manuscript Registers, or Rolls of the Proceedings of our old Parliaments: For before the Invention of the Art of Printing, all Statutes were engros'd on Parchment, and publickly proclaim'd in every County; which Custom continu'd till the Reign of King *Henry VII.*

Roll-rich Stones, certain huge Stones in the Western Part of *Oxford-shire* set in a Circle; which some have thought to be the Monuments of a signal Victory, others a Burying-Place, and others a Place for the Coronation of the *Danish Kings*.

Roller, a Swathing-band for young Children; also a round piece of Wood to remove great Stones or Timber with a Leaver; also an Instrument to roll Barly, or other Grain.

Rolling-Press, a sort of Press to print Pictures engrav'd on Copper-plates, Callicoets, &c.

Roman, belonging to the City, People, or Church of *Rome*.

Roman Beam, a sort of Ballance, otherwise call'd a *Steller*, consisting of an Iron-beam with Notches, a Hook at one end, and a Poise of Lead; it is much us'd by Butchers and others that keep Markets.

Roman Catholics, Papists that follow the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *Rome*; so call'd from their pretending to be the only true Members of the Catholick, or Universal Church.

Roman Letter, a particular Character us'd in Writing and Printing.

English Roman, a sort of large Printing Letter.

Roman Indiction, a Circle, or Revolution of Fifteen Years, within which space of Time, the *Romans* us'd to exact several sorts of Tributes of the conquer'd Nations; so that at the end of the first five Years, Gold was demanded in token of the *Roman Dominion*; the next five Years, Silver for the Soldiers Pay; the last five Years, Bras and Iron for other Uses. See *Indiction* and *Cycle of Indiction*.

Roman Order of Architecture, is the same as the Composite, being made up of the *Corinthian* and *Ionick* Orders, but set off with more Ornaments than either: It was invented by the *Romans* under *Augustus*, and set above all the others, to shew (as some say) that they were Lords over all other Nations.

Romance, a feigned Story about amorous Adventures, or Warlike Atchievements express'd in fine Language; also a Tale of a Tub, a meer Fiction, or Lye.

To **romance**, to tell a magnificent Lye, to bounce, crack, or vapour.

Romancer, a Teller of Lies, Tales, or false Stories.

Romancist, a Writer of Romances.

Romanist, one that belongs to the Church of *Rome*, a *Roman Catholick*, or *Papist*.

To **romanize**, to bring over to the *Roman Customs*, or *Fashions*; as *He has Romaniz'd his Grecian Ladies*.

Romantick, belonging to, or that favours of a Romance; fabulous, feigned.

Rome, the chief City of *Italy*, heretofore the Seat of the *Roman Empire*, and now of the *Popes*.

Rome-rot, or **Rome-stoh**, (*Sax.*) a certain Tribute formerly paid to *Rome*, and commonly call'd *Peter-pence*; which See.

Romish, belonging to the Church of *Rome*.

Rompee, (*Fr.*) i. e. broken, a Term us'd among *Heralds*, when a *Chevron* is drawn in an *Escutcheon*, broken, or with an opening in the middle; as *He bears a Chevron Rompee between three Mullets*.

Rondel, (*Fr.*) in *Fortif.* a round Tower sometimes rais'd at the Foot of the *Bastions*.

Rood, the fourth Part of an Acre, containing forty Square Perches or Poles; also an old Word for a Cross.

Rood-Loft, a Shrine on which a Crucifix was plac'd, or the Image or Relicks of a Saint; which Shrine was usually set up just over the Passage out of the Body of the Church into the Chancel.

Roof, the top of a House, or Coach; the Palate of the Mouth.

Roof-Tiles, or **Crest-Tiles**, Tiles made on purpose to be laid on the Roof, or Ridge of a House.

Roof-Trees, or **Ruff-Trees**, (in a Ship) those Timbers which go from the Half-deck, to the Fore-castle; serving to beat up the Gratings and Ledges where the Nettings are fasten'd: That piece of Timber is also call'd a *Roof-Tree*, which is us'd upon occasion, to be set over the Half-deck; for Nettings, Sails, or Pieces of Canvas to be laid over it.

Rook, a Bird that preys upon Carrion, &c. whence the Word is figuratively taken for a notorious Cheat, or sharpening Fellow.

Roomer, (among *Sea-men*) a Ship is said to be *roomer*, when she has more room, or is larger, than ordinary.

Roof

Root, that part of a Tree, or Herb, which grows downwards; the Principle, Rise, or Beginning of a Thing: In *Grammar*, a primitive or original Word. In *Mathematicks*, it is a Number, or Quantity consider'd in Order to be multiply'd once, or more times by it self to make Products call'd *Powers*.

Square-Root, is a Quantity or Number, which being multiply'd once by it self, produces the Power call'd a Square; so 4 is the Square-root of 16.

Cube-Root, or **Cubick-Root**, is so termed with respect to a triple Multiplication of it self to make a Cube: Thus 4 is the Cubic Root of 64, and so onward to the *Biquadratic Root*, *Sur-solid Root*, &c.

Roobe, or **Arrobas**, a Foreign Weight of 10, 20, 25, 30, and 40 Pounds.

Rope of Pleasure, a Rope of massy Gold made by the ancient Inhabitants of *Peru* in *America*, which is said to have been of so prodigious a Thickness and Length, that 600 lusty Men were not able to lift it up from the Ground; but it was cast into a Lake, lest the *Spaniards* should get Possession of it.

Ropes of a Ship, are in general all her Cordage; but the following are more particularly so call'd, viz. the *Boat-rope*, *Bolt-rope*, *Brest-rope*, *Bucket-rope*, *Buoy-rope*, *Guest-rope*, *Guy-rope*, *Keel-rope*, *Passaredo-rope*, *Preventer-rope*, *Rudder-rope*, and *Top-rope*; all which see in their proper Places.

Ropes-yarns, the Yarns of any Rope untwisted, but most commonly made of the ends of Cables half worn out. They are taken to serve, or wind about small Ropes, to make Sinnet, Mats, Caburns, &c. as also to make up the Sails to the Yard-arms, and for several other Uses.

Ropy, clammy, or slimy.

Rozid, (*Lat.*) dewy, moist; as *A. roid Cloud*.

Roziferus Ductus. See *Ductus Roziferus*.

Ros, Dew that falls on the Ground: Among the ancient Physicians, it is taken for a kind of Moisture, whereby all the Parts of a Living-creature are nourished, and which is found as it were a Dew sprinkled on them.

Ros Vitrioli, (according to *Angelus Sala*) the first Phlegm, or Water, that is distilled from *Vitriol* in *Balneo Maria*.

Rosa, the Rose, a Flower, of which there are several sorts; also a Disease the same with *Erysipelas*, or *St. Anthony's Fire*. Also a kind of Comet. See *Disceus*.

Rosa Solis, a kind of Herb; also a pleasant Liquor made of Brandy, Sugar, Cinnamon and other Ingredients agreeable to the Taste, and comfortable to the Heart.

Rosary, a Mass with Prayers to the *Virgin Mary*; also a pair of Beads call'd *Fifteens*, containing 15 *Paternosters* and 150 *Ave-Maries*; both much in use among the Confraternity of the *Rosary* founded by *St. Dominick*.

Rosatum, (*Lat.*) Wine made of *Roses* infused.

Rose, a well known sweet-scented Flower, much us'd in Physick for cooling and comforting the principal Parts of the Body: Also a proper Name of several Women.

The **Golden Rose**, a Rose which the Pope usually blesses at Mass upon a Sunday in Lent, which is afterwards carry'd in Procession, and convey'd as a Present to some Sovereign Prince.

Rose-Copper. See *Copper*.

Rose-Roble, an *English* Coin valu'd at 16 s.

Rose-Ryal, an ancient Gold-coin worth one Pound and Ten Shillings.

Rose-Wood, a kind of Shrub.

Rose-wort, a sort of Herb.

Rosemary, a well known most fragrant and wholesome Plant; the Flowers of which are more especially good for the Head and Brain.

Rosetum, (*Lat.*) a Garden of *Roses*, or a Place planted with *Roses*: In our ancient Deeds, a low watery Place full of *Reeds* and *Rushes*; also Thatch made of *Reeds* for the covering of Houses.

Rosin, an Oily Juice, or Moisture that runs out of some Trees, particularly the *Turpentine tree*, *Pine*, *Firr*, &c.

Rosin of Amber, a kind of Substance that arises from the Tincture of *Amber* distilled, and sticks to the bottom of the Vessel.

Rosin of Jalap. See *Jalap* and *Rosine*.

Rosined, rubbed, or done over with *Rosin*.

Rostra, (*Lat.*) a Place adorned with the Prows of Ships taken by the *Romans*, from the *Arctate* where Orations were usually made to the People.

Rostra Leporina. See *Labia Leporina*.

Rostriformis Processus (in *Anat.*) a Process of the Shoulder-blade, and of the lower Jaw-bone. See *Cpracoides* and *Corone*.

Rostrum, the Beak or Bill of a Bird; the Snout of a Beast, or Fish; the Beak, or Prow of a Ship: Among Chymists, the Nose of an Alembick, or Still, the Pipe that conveys Liquor distilling into Receiver.

Rota, a Wheel; also the Name of the first Jurisdiction of the Court of *Rome*.

Rota Aristotelica, (*i. e.* *Aristotle's Wheel*) a Wheel consider'd as moving along a Plane till it has made one entire Revolution; so that then its Center will have describ'd a Line equal to that of the Wheel's Circumference.

Rotation, a wheeling, or moving about like a Wheel.

Rotator Femoris Extremum. See *Obturator Externus*.

Rotator Major et Minor, two Processes in the upper part of the Thigh-bone, otherwise call'd *Trochanteres*; in which the Tendons of many Muscles are terminated.

Rotte, as *To say a Lesson by rote*, *i. e.* 'to say' it as roundly, as the Wheel turns in its Rote, or Track.

Rother-Beasts, a Word us'd in old Statutes, and still in the Northern Parts of *England* for horned Beasts; as *Cows*, *Oxen*, *Steers*, *Heifers*, &c. whence *Rothob*, or *Rothersoil* is taken in *Herefordshire* for the Soil or dung of such Cattel.

Rottello, (*Ital.*) a Weight us'd at *Aleppo*, of which there are several sorts, viz. the *Rottello* of 720 *Aleppo* Drams equal to 4 Pounds 14 Ounces and 12 Drams, the *Rottello* of 700 Drams 4 l. 12. ou. 12 dr. and that of 680 Drams, or 4 l. 10 ou. 10 dr.

Rotula, a little Wheel, a Roll, or Bill: In *Anatomy*, the Whirl-bone, or round broad Bone of the Knee.

Rotuli Placitorum, (in ancient Writers) Court-Rolls, or Records upon Roll, the Register of Trials, Judgment, and Decrees in a Court of Justice.

Rotulus Wintonie, *Doomsday-Book*, so call'd, because it was formerly kept at *Winchester*.

Rotundity, Roundness; as the *Rotundity of a Sphere*, of a *Period*, &c.

Rotundus

Rotundus Musculus, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Bone of the Arm nam'd *Radius*, which serves to turn the Palm of the Hand downwards.

Rou, (old Word) ugly, froward.

To **robe**, to ramble about, to have rambling Thoughts.

Rouge-Crois et **Rouge-Dracou**, the Names of two of the Marshals or Pursuivants at Arms. See *Pursuivants*.

Rough, uneven, rugged, severe, harsh, grim; hairy or bristly, homely, proud.

Rough Sea, a Term us'd by Sailors when the Waves grow high.

Roughings, (Country-Word) latter Pasture, or Grass that comes after mowing.

To **roul**, (in Military Affairs) Officers of equal Quality, who mount the same Guards, and take their turns in relieving one another, are said *To roul*.

Roulade, (*Fr.*) a Trill, Trilling, or Quavering: In Cookery, *Roulades* are Veal-stakes, thin slices of Bacon, with other slices of Calves or Sheep's-Tongues, all cover'd with a particular *Farce*, roll'd up together and boil'd in a Pot.

Rounce, the handle of a Printing-Press with which it is turn'd.

Rouletsbals, a kind of large and sweet Pease, so call'd from *Ronce Valles*, a Place on the borders of *Spain*, at the Foot of the *Pyrenean Mountains*, famous for the encrease of them.

A **Round**, a Ring or Circle: In Military Affairs, a Watch commanded by an Officer that goes in the Night about the Ramparts of a fortified Place, to see that the Sentinels do their Duty; or in the Streets of a Garrison-Town to keep good Order. Among Stone cutters, *Rounds* are the Fragments or broken pieces of Statues.

Round-Heads, a Name given to the Parliament's Party in the Civil Wars, in the time of King *Charles I.* from their affecting to wear short Hair.

Round-house, a Parish-Prison, to secure those that commit Disorders in the Night; also the uppermost Room or Cabin in the Stern of a Ship, where the Matter lies.

Round-Shot, (in *Gunnery*) any round Ball, or Bullet made for a Piece.

To **round in** or **round aft**; a Sea-Term, belonging to the Main and Fore-Sail: For when the Wind larges, *i. e.* grows fairer upon them, the Sailors let rise the Main-Tack or Fore-Tacks, and hale aft the Fore-sheat to the Catt-Head, as also the Main-sheat to the Cubbridge-Head; and this Work is call'd *Rounding aft*, or *Rounding in the Sail*. Afterwards the Sheats being thus haled down, they keep them from flying up with a Rope call'd the *Passarado*; which see.

Round-Shot, (in *Gunnery*) round Bullets fitted in Proportion to the Bore of the Piece.

Round Figures. See *Article* in *Arithmetick*.

Roundel. See *Rundle*.

Roundelay, a Shepherd's Song, as it were a Song sung in a Round, by a Company where each takes his Turn.

Round, (in Horses) a kind of Flesh colour, or a Bay intermixt with White and Gray.

Roupee. See *Rupee*.

To **rouse** or **rouze**, to awake, to raise or stir up: In *Falcomy*, it is when a Hawk lifts up and shakes her self.

To **rouse a Hart** (among Hunters) is to raise him from his Harbour.

To **rouse in the Cable** or *Hawser*, a Word

of Command us'd at Sea, when it is requisite to hale in part of the Cable or Hawser that lies slack in the Water, and is in Danger of being foul about the Anchor, on the turning of the Tide.

Rouging-Lie, a whisking great one.

Roussellet, (*Fr.*) a kind of delicate small Pear.

Rousserolle, a sort of King's-Fisher; a Bird.

Rout, Multitude or Throng of People, Squabble, Noise; also the Defeat or Overthrow of an Army.

Rout of Wolves, (among Huntsmen and Foresters) a Company, or Herd of those wild Beasts.

To **rout**, to put to Rout, or Flight; to put one out of his Measures; to snore, or snort; to root up the Ground, as Swine do.

Route, (*Fr.*) Road, Way; especially that which Military Forces are to march thro'; as *Such a Body of Soldiers took the same Route*.

Rouel, the Goad or Pricks of a Spur, shap'd like the Figure of a Star: In *Surgery*, a kind of Issue made by drawing a Skain of Thread or Silk thro' the Nape of the Neck.

Rouen, (Country-Word) rough Pasture full of Stubble, or Weeds: *Rouen-Hay*, *i. e.* latter Hay.

Rouwing of Clothes, is the smoothing of them with a Roller, &c.

Rouwl. See *Roll*.

Rouwand, (*Gram.*) Counsel for the Land, a proper Name of Men.

Rouncy, a Word us'd in *Chaucer* for a Cart-Horse.

To **rounze**. See *To Rouse*.

Royal, (*Fr.*) belonging to a King or Queen, Kingly, Princely, Noble, Magnificent: Among Hunters, one of the Starts of a Stag's Head. See *Torch Royal*.

Royal Assent, is the Approbation which the King gives to an Act already done by others; as to the Election of a Bishop by Dean and Chapter; and to a Bill passed in both Houses of Parliament; which Assent being given, the Bill is indorsed with these Words, *Le Roy le veut*, *i. e.* it pleases the King, but if he refuses to agree to it, thus, *Le Roy s'avisera*, *i. e.* the King will advise or consider.

Royal Exchange, a stately Pile of Building in the City of *London*, which was at first founded by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, a worthy Merchant, *A. D.* 1566. just a hundred Years before it was burnt: But it is now built of excellent Stone, with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, a high Tower or Steeple, in which is an harmonious Chime of twelve Bells; and for Arch-work, that it is the noblest Structure of that Use in the World.

Royal Fort. See *Fort*.

Royal Observatoary. See *Observatory*.

Royal Parapet or *Parapet of the Rampart*, (in *Fortif.*) a Bank or Breast-work about three Fathom broad, and six Foot high, rais'd on the edge of the Rampart towards the Country, to cover the Men who defend that Post.

Royal Society. See *Society*.

Royalist, one that is of the King's or Queen's Party, or maintains his or her Interest; a loyal Person.

Royalty, Royal Dignity, Kingship.

Royalties, the Royal Rights or Prerogatives of a King or Queen; which according to the Civilians, are six in Number, *viz.* the Power of Judicature, Power of Life and Death, Power of War

and Peace, Power of levying Taxes; Goods that have no Owners, as Waifs, Eltrays, &c. and Coining of Money.

The **Ensigns of Royalty**, (in *England*) are the Crown, the Scepter and Cross, the Sceptre and Dove, *St. Edward's Staff*, four several Swords, the Globe, the Orb and Cross, and other such like things us'd at the Coronation of our Kings and Queens.

Ropnes, (in old Records) Currents, streams, or other usual Passages of Rivers or running Waters.

Rubace or **Rubacel**, a kind of precious Stone, the ends of which are of a yellowish Colour.

Rubarb. See *Rhubarb* and *Rhabarbarum*.

Ruberula, (*Lat.*) the Robin-red breast, or Ruddy-dock; a Bird.

Rubellio or **Rubellus**, the Rochet or Roach, a Fish.

Rubeola, a sort of small Pox, or Meazles.

Rubet, the Toad-stone, a Stone said to be found in the Head of a Toad.

Rubeta, (*Lat.*) a Toad that is somewhat red, a Land-toad that keeps about Bushes; a Ruddy-dock,

Rubetaria *Matrix*, the croaking Water-snake.

Rubetarius, a kind of Hawk call'd a Hen-harrier.

Rubetra, the Stone-chatter, Blackberry eater, Mortetter or Black-cap; a sort of Bird.

Rubetum, a Close full of Rushes and Brambles; a Place where many Bushes grow.

Rubia, an Herb call'd Gollin-Weed or Clivers; Madder, with which skins are colour'd, or Wooll died. *Rubia Sylvestris*, the Herb Wood-roof.

Rubican; as *A rubican Horse*, i. e. a true mixt roan Horse.

Rubiceilus, (*Lat.*) a pale Ruby, a precious Stone.

Rubicilla, the Woop or Bulfinch, a Bird.

† **Rubicund**, Blood-red, ruddy.

Rubiginous, rusty, foul.

Rubigo, (*Lat.*) Rust, rustiness of Iron or Brass. Foulness, blasting of Corn or Vines: Among Herbalists, it is taken for Mildew, a Disease that happens to Plants, caus'd by a dewey Moisture, which falling upon them, and continuing for want of the Sun's Heat to draw it up, by its sharpness gnaws and corrupts the inmost Substance of the Plant.

Rubinus, the Ruby, a precious Stone.

Rubrica, Marking-stone, Ruddle or red Oaker; also a kind of Ring-worm, or red Tetter.

Rubrick, a special Title or Sentence of the Civil and Canon Law, or of any Book written or printed in red Letters: Also the Title-Rules or Directions for due performing the Service of the Common-prayer.

Rubus, a Bramble, a Bush, the Blackberry-bush: *Rubus Caninus*, the wild Eglantine or Dog-brier: *Rubus Ideus* the Hind-berry or Rasp-berry bush.

Ruby, a transparent Gem of a Blood-red Colour, which if it be large, and has a sparkling Lustre, is call'd a Carbuncle or a great and radiant Ruby: Among *Heralds*, Ruby is taken for the red Colour in the Arms of Noble men, the same with *Mars* in the Coats of Sovereign Princes, and *Gules* in those of inferiour Gentlemen.

Ruck, a Bird of prodigious Strength and Bigness; so that some Writers have reported things past Belief; as that it is able to truss up a Lion with its Talon or Claws.

Ructation, belching or breaking of Wind; a Motion of the Stomach, by which Vapours and windy Matters are sent forth at the Mouth.

Rudder or **Ridder**, (in *Husbandry*) the widest sort of sieves for separating Corn from the Chaff.

Rudder, (of a Ship) that piece of Timber which is hanged on the Stern-Posts by four, five, and sometimes six Iron-hooks, call'd *Pintles*; being as it were a Bridle to direct the Ship's Course, and turn her about at the Pleasure of the Steersman.

Rudder-Irons, the Cheeks of that Iron whereof the Pintle is part, which is fasten'd and nail'd down upon the Rake of the Rudder.

Rudder-Rope, a Rope let thro' the Stern post and the Head of the Rudder; so as both ends may be spliced or fasten'd together; its Use being to save the Rudder, if by any Accident it should be struck off from the Irons.

Ruddle, a sort of red Chalk. See *Sinoper*.

Ruddock, a kind of Bird also a Land-toad.

Rude, (*Lat.*) rough, coarse, unpolished; unskilful, ignorant, clownish; uncivil, saucy, malapert; roguish, arch, unlucky.

Rudge-washed-Kersey, a sort of Kersey-Cloth, made of Fleece-wooll, only wash'd on the Sheep's Back.

Rudiments, (*Lat.*) the first Elements, Principles, or Ground of any Art or Faculty, in regard those that come first to be instructed, are to be suppos'd altogether rude or ignorant.

Rudis, a knotty rough Stick, which the *Prætor*, among the *Romans*, us'd to give the Gladiators or Sword-players, as a Mark of their Freedom, and Discharge from that Exercise.

Rudus, Rubble, or Rubbish of old ruinous Houses, shards or pieces of Stone broken and shatter'd: Also a sort of gross Morter which the ancient *Roman* Builders made use of, for smoothing, equally filling, and levelling the surface of Walls, before the fine Plaister was laid on. It was also us'd for the second Bed, or Lay of the Flooring.

Rue, an Herb of singular Virtue against Poison or Infection, and the Vapours of the Mother: It is otherwise call'd *Herb Grace* and *Serving-man's Joy*.

Rueful, sad, woeful.

Ruff, an Ornament for the Neck, made of several Rows of fine Linnen, stiffen'd and plaited, formerly worn instead of a Band or Crevatt: Also a sort of Bird so call'd, because in fighting they raise up their Feathers like a double Ruff: Also a Fish that is somewhat smaller than a Perch, and takes the same Bait: Also a beating, or getting the better at a Game of Cards.

To **Ruff**, to trump at Cards: In *Falconry*, a Hawk is said to *ruff*, when she hits the Prey, but does not truss it.

Ruff-tree. See *Roof-Tree*.

Ruffian, a wicked, rascally Fellow, an Assassin, a desperate Villain, a Debaushee.

Ruffingly, like a Ruffian, boisterous, rude or ill-bred.

To **Ruffle**, to fold into Ruffles, to rumple or towze; to discompose, or disorder.

Ruffier-hood, (in *Falconry*) a plain Leather-hood, which is large and open behind, to be worn by a Hawk, when she is first drawn.

Rugged, rough, uneven, severe, cross, skittish.

Rugose

Rugitus, (*Lat*) a roaring of Lions, a great crying out; also a rumbling, or Croaking of the Guts

Rugosity, a being rough, full of Wrinkles, Plaits, or Furrows; Ruggedness.

Ruin, Fall, Decay, Undoing, Destruction, Overthrow.

To **Ruin**, to bring to Ruin, to destroy, to undo; to spoil, or lay waste

Ruinant Battery. See *Battery Sunk*.

Ruinous, falling to decay, ready to fall, going to wrack.

Rule Law, or Principle to go by, Statute, or Decree of a Religious Order; Sway or Command: In *Arithmetick*, a Method of resolving Questions relating to that Art, of which there are several Kinds.

Rule of False or Falsehood. See *Position*.

Rule of Three or Rule of Proportion. So call'd because by Means of three Numbers given, it finds out a fourth unknown, which shall have the same Proportion to one of those given Numbers, as they have one to another; upon account of its great Usefulness, it is also styl'd *The Golden Rule*; which see.

Carpenters Rule, an Instrument to measure Timber, or Boards with.

Rum, a sort of Liquor us'd in *Barbadoes*, much stronger than Brandy.

Rumb or Rhumb, (in *Navigat.*) the *Course of a Ship*; that is to say the Angle which she makes in her Sailing, with the Meridian of the Place where she is: Also one Point of the Mariners Compass, or eleven Degrees and a quarter, *viz.* the $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the Circumference of the *Horizon*, or of the Compass card, which represents that Circle.

Rumb or Rumb-Line, is a Line described by the Ship's Motion on the Surface of the Sea, steered by the Compass; so as to make the same, or equal Angles with every Meridian.

These **Rumbs**, are Spiral Lines proceeding from the Point where we stand, and winding about the Globe of the Earth, till they come to the Pole, where at last they lose themselves; but in *Mercator's Charts*, and the Plain ones, they are represented by straight Lines. Their Use is to shew the bearing of any two Parcels one from another; *i. e.* upon what Point of the Compass any Land, or Shore lies from another.

Complement of the Rumb, is the Angle made with any Circle parallel to the *Equator*, by the Line of the Ship's Run, or Course.

Rumbeg, (*i. e.* Lord, or Prince of *Rome*) a Title given to the Pope by the *Turks*.

To **Rumble**, to make a hollow Noise.

Rumen, (*Lat*) the Cud of Beasts; the Dew-lap, or loose Skin of the Throat; the Paunch, or Belly; also a Teat, or Dug.

Rumer, the Herb Sorrel, or sower Dock; also a kind of Weapon like a Spear.

† **Rumigation**, a spreading a Rumour, or Report abroad.

Ruminant Animals, Living-Creatures that chew the Cud; as Oxen, Sheep, Deer, Goats, Hares, &c.

Ruminant Signs, (in *Astral.*) those Signs of the Zodiack, which are represented by Creatures endu'd with that Quality; *viz.* *Aries*, *Taurus* and *Capricornus*.

To **Ruminate**, to chew the Cud: In a figura-

tive Sense, to ponder seriously, to weigh in Mind; to consider, muse, or think upon.

Rumination, the Act of ruminating, or chewing the Cud; which some define to be a natural Motion of the Stomach, Mouth and other Parts, mutually relieving one another; by which means the Meat eatn hastily at first, is convey'd back to the Mouth again, there chew'd, and then swallow'd down a second time, to the great Advantage of the Creature.

Ruminar, (*Lat.*) the Cud, or Chewing-fish; a Sea-fish, the only one that chews the Cud; having broad Teeth in each Jaw, for that purpose.

To **Rummage**, (*Sea-Term*) to remove any Goods, or Luggage from one Place to another; especially to clear the Ship's Hold of any Goods, or Lading, in order to their being handsomely stowed and placed: Whence the Word is us'd upon other Occasions, for to rake into, or to search narrowly.

Rummer, a sort of Drinking-glass, such as *Rhenish Wine* is usually drunk in; also a Brimmer, or Glass of any Liquor fill'd to the Top.

Rumour, (*Lat.*) Report, Bruit, Fame, or common Talk.

Rumoured, generally talked of; as *It is a thing rumoured about, or abroad*.

Rumple, a Fold made by tumbling, or tousing.

Rumshah, (*i. e.* King of *Rome*) a Name or Title for the Pope, among the *Persians*.

Run of a Ship, is that Part of her Hull, which is always under Water; growing thinner and lankier by Degrees from the Floor Timbers to the Stern post: Thus the Sea-men say, *A Ship has a good Run*, when it is long, and the Water passes cleverly to the Rudder; which is of great Importance to her sailing.

To **Run the Gantlet**. See *Gantlet*:

Runagate, a rambling, or raving Fellow.

Runaway, one that runs away from his Master's Service, or his Prince's Colours in a Fight.

Runcius or **Runcinus**, (in *Doomsday-book*) a Sumpter-horse, or Load-horse; it is also sometimes taken for a Cart-horse.

Rundle or **Roundels** (in *Heraldry*) the Figure of a round Bull, or Billet. See *Balls*.

Rundlet or **Runlet**, a small Vessel containing an uncertain Quantity of any Liquor from 3 to 20 Gallons: A Runlet of Wine is to hold 18 Gallons.

Rune, (*Sax.*) a Water course, so call'd in the Marshes of *Somersetshire*.

Rungs, (*Sea-Term*) the Ground-timbers, or Timbers that give the Floor of a Ship, and are bolted to the Keel.

Rung-Heads, the ends of those Rungs, which are made somewhat compassing, and direct the Sweep, or Mould of the Futtocks.

Runner, a Person that runs; also the upper Stone of a Mill: In Sea-Affairs, a Rope, which belongs to the Garnet and Bolt-tackles; having a double Block, or Pulley at one end, and a Hook at the other end, to hitch into any thing for the hoisting of Goods into the Ship.

To **Over-hale the Runner**, is to pull down that end which has the Hook into it, that it may be hitched into the *Sling*, &c.

Runnet. See *Renet*.

Runt

Runt, a *Scotch*, or *Welch* Neat or Cow of a small Size; whence it is taken for a Dwarf, or short Fellow.

Rupee, or *Roupie*, an *East-India* Coin worth 2 s. 3 d. sterling; one sixteenth part of which is an *Ana*, and one Quarter of an *Ana* is a *Pyce*; in which Coin-Accounts are kept at *Surat*.

Rupicapra, (*Lat.*) the Rock-goat; a wild Beast.

Rupta, (in old Writers) a Troop, or Company of Soldiers.

Ruption, (in *Surgery*) a breaking, or bursting of any Part of the Body.

Ruptory, a Corrosive Medicine, or Caustick.

Ruptura, (*Lat.*) a Rupture, a bursting: In some old Writers, it is taken for Ground that is broken, or plough'd Land.

Rupture, Breaking, Rent; breach of Treaty, or Friendship, falling out; also Burstenness, or burst Belly.

Rupturewort, an Herb so call'd as being excellent for Ruptures and inward Bruises.

Rural, belonging to the Country.

Rural Dean, a Church Officer under the Arch-Deacon: Every Diocess has in it one or more Arch-Deaconries for dispatch of Ecclesiastical Business, and every Arch-Deaconry is subdivided into fewer, or more Rural Deanries: The Office of these Deans is upon Orders, to summon the Clergy; to signify to them sometimes by Letter the Bishop's Pleasure, and to give Induction for the Arch-Deacon living a-far off.

Rusca Apum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Hive of Bees.

Rusca Butyri, a Tub, or Barrel of Butter salted up: which in *Ireland*, is still call'd a *Rushin*.

Ruscum or **Ruscus**, a rough prickly Shrub, of which Brushes, or Brooms were anciently made; Butchers-broom, Knee-holm, or petty Whin.

Rush-grobon, a Term in Archery. See *Bobtail*.

Russet, a dark brown Colour.

Russetin, a sort of Apple.

Rustical or **Rustick**, (*Lat.*) Country-like, Clownish Borish; rude, unmannerly, homely.

Rusticated, infected with the Manners of the Country People; made clownish.

Rustici, (*Lat.*) Husband men, Yeomen, Peasants: In our ancient Writers, the Churls, Clowns, or inferiour Tenants, who held Lands and Cotta-

ges by the Service of Plowing, and other Labour of Husbandry for the Lord.

Rusticity, Clownishness, Churlishness, Rudeness.
Rusticula, (*Lat.*) the Rail, or the Woodcock; a Bird: *Rusticula Miner*, the Snipe, or Snite.

Rustick. See *Rustical*.

Rustick Coins, a Term in Architecture. See *Coins*.

To **Rustle**, to make a Noise, as Armour, or new Garments do.

Rusty, (*Fr.*) full of Stratagems and Devices, subtil, crafty; as *A Rusty General*, i. e. a politick Commander of an Army.

Rut, the Copulation of Deer, wild Boars, &c. also the Track, or Mark of a Wheel in the Road.

Rut of the Sea, a Phrase us'd by Sallers, where the Sea, or Waves dash against any thing.

Ruta, (*Lat.*) Rue, or Herb-grace, good to dissolve clammy and gross Humours, and to drive out Wind: *Ruta Sylvestris* great *St. John'swort*.

Rutarii, (in old *Records*) mercenary Forces, or hired Soldiers, in the Service of our old *English* Kings, who came from Foreign Parts, especially from *Germany*.

Ruth, (*Heb.*) watered, or filled, the Wife of *Boaz*, from whom King *David* was descended; thence taken for a Christian Name.

Ruthful, Compassionate, Pitiful; as *A Ruthful Countenance*.

Ruticilla, the Red-start; or Red-tail, a Bird.

Rutilus, the Roach, or Cochet; a Fish.

Ruttier, (*Fr.*) a Book giving Directions for the Courte a Ship is to take: also an old experienced weather-beaten Soldier.

Ryal or **Rial**, a Piece of Gold, which in the Time of King *Henry VI.* was current for Ten Shillings; under *Henry VIII.* for Eleven Shillings, Three Pence; and under Queen *Elizabeth*, for Fifteen Shillings.

Ryal, is also a *Spanish* Coin, worth Six Pence Three Farthings of our *English* Money: The *Italian* **Ryal** is current for Seven Pence; and eight **Ryals** amount to the Value of a Coin call'd a Piece of Eight.

Ryas. See *Rhyas*.

Rymmers about, (in ancient Deeds) Vagabonds; or idle, roaming Fellows.

S A.

Sabbatarian, one that keeps the *Jewish*, or seventh Day Sabbath; also a strict Observer of the Sabbath

Sabbatarians, a Sect of Hereticks, who kept the *Jewish* Sabbath instead of the Lord's Day.

Sabbath, (*Heb.*) from *Shabath*, i. e. Rest a Celebration of the seventh Day of the Week, as a Day of Rest among the *Jews*, in Remembrance of God's resting from the Work of the Creation on that Day; which answers to our Saturday: Instead of which, the first Day of the Week, called the *Lord's Day* or *Sunday*, is observed by Christians in Memory of our Blessed Saviour's Resurrection.

Sabbath-Days-Journey, a *Jewish* Measure of 2000 Cubits or 3648 Foot.

Sabbatical or **Sabbatick**, belonging to the Sabbath.

Sabbatick Year, (among the ancient *Jews*) every seventh Year, wherein it was not lawful for them to till the Ground, and their Slaves were then made free.

Sabbatine, a Thesis or Disputation upon any part of *Logick* or Moral *Philosophy* in the Colleges of *Paris* in *France*.

Sabbatism, the keeping of the Sabbath.

Sabbatum, the Sabbath, the *Jews* Sabbath-Day, the Day of Rest: In *Doom's Day* Record, it is us'd for Peace or Quiet.

Sabbellians, a sort of Hereticks, so call'd from *Sabellius*, the first Ring Leader: They affirm'd the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, to be one only Person having Three Names.

Sabina, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Savin*, so call'd from the *Sabines*, an ancient People of *Italy*.

Sable, a rich Fur, of Colour between Black and Brown, being the Skin of a wild Beast of the same Name, like a Pole-Cat, but somewhat bigger, which is bred in *Muscovy*, but the most and best in *Tartary*.

Among *Heralds*, **Sable** is taken for a black Colour in the Arms of Gentlemen; but in those of the Nobility, they call it *Diamond*; and in the Coats of Sovereign Princes 'tis termed *Saturn*.

Sable or **Sabze**, (*Fr.*) a kind of Simetar, Hanger, or broad Sword.

Sablere, a Sand-Pit or Gravel-Pit: In *Architecture* a piece of Fimber, as long as a Beam, but not so thick.

Sabulonarium, (in old *Latin* Records) a Liberty to dig Gravel or Sand, within a certain Precinct.

Saccharum, (*Greek*) Sugar, a kind of Honey of a Gummy Substance formerly found in Reeds; but now the Juice of certain *Indian* Canes or Reeds, refin'd and harden'd by boiling and baking.

Saccharum Saturni, Sugar of Lead, a Chymical Medicine. See *Salt of Saturn*.

Sacculi or **Ductus Idiopsa**, (in *Anat.*) certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin, and in the Spaces between the Muscles: They are otherwise call'd *Vesicula adiopsa* and *Lobuli*.

Sacculi Medicinales, several Simples, which being compounded and beaten together, are ty'd up in little Bags, to be apply'd to the diseas'd Part.

Sacculus, a little Bag or Purse a Satchel.

Sacculus Clypiferus, or **Roziferus**, (in *Anat.*) a certain Passage which is the beginning of the *Ductus Thoracicus*, and otherwise call'd the *common Receptacle*, because it promiscuously receives the Humours call'd *Chyle* and *Lympha*: It is seated under the *Celiac* Artery and Emulgent Veins, between the Kidneys and *Capsula Atrabiliaria*, upon the *Vertebrae* of the Loins.

Sacculus Cordis, the Skin or Bag that encompasses the Heart; the same with *Pericardium*.

Saccus, a Sack, Bag or Pouch: By some Anatomical Writers it is taken for the Gut call'd *Rectum*.

Saccus cum Brochia, an old Tenure or Custom of holding Land by the Service of finding a Sack and a Broach to the King, for the Use of his Army.

Sacer Ignis, (i. e. Holy Fire) a kind of Inflammation; otherwise call'd *Herpes Exedens*.

Sacer Pozbus, (i. e. Holy Disease) the Falling-Sickness.

Sacer Musculus (in *Anat.*) a Muscle which may be also call'd *Transversalis Lumborum*, and lies under the Tendinous part of the *Longissimus Dorsi*: It arises from the *Os sacrum*, as also from all the Transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the Loins, and is inserted to their Upper Spines.

Sacerdotal, belonging to a Priest, Priestly.

Sachem, a general Name for any great Prince or Ruler among the People of the *West Indies*.

Sack of Cotton-Wool, a Quantity from One hundred Weight and a half, to Four hundred Weight: Of *Sheeps-Wool* 26 Stone, every Stone containing 14 Pound; but in *Scotland* 24 Stone, and each Stone 16 Pounds.

Sacks of Earth, (in *Fortif.*) are made of course Cloth, the largest of them being about a Cubick Foot-wide, and the lesser somewhat more than half a Foot: They serve for several Uses, as to make Retrenchments in haste, to Place on Breast Works, or at the Head of Breaches, &c. or to repair them when beaten down.

To **Sack**, to Plunder or Pillage, to lay waste or destroy.

Sackbut or **Sagbut**, an Instrument of Wind-Musick, somewhat like a Trumpet.

Sacrafield-Rents, certain small Rents paid by some Tenants of the Mannour of *Chuton* in *Somersetshire*, to the Lord of that Mannour.

Sacrament, (*Lat.*) a Term in Divinity, for a great and sacred Mytery, or, as it is defin'd in the Catechism of the Church of *England*, an outward and visible Sign of an inward and spiritual Grace; such are the Sacraments of *Baptism* and the *Lord's Supper*: For the Original Signification of the Word, See *Sacramentum*.

Sacramental, belonging to a Sacrament.

Sacramentalia, (in ancient Deeds) certain Sacrament Offerings, or accustomed Dues, heretofore paid to the Parish-Priest at *Easter*, &c. Also those that were in Use in the Vicaridge of *Burcester*, A. D. 1212. as one Penny for a Marriage, one for Churching a Woman, and one for a Burial. See *Oblations of the Altar*.

Sacramentarians, they that hold Errours about the Sacrament of the *Lord's Supper*; a Name falsely given by Papists to the Protestants, and chiefly to the *Calvinists*.

Sacramento recipiendo quod Vidua Regis se non maritabit sine licentia Regis, was a Writ or Commission to one, for the taking an Oath of the King's Widow, that she shall not marry without his Majesty's Licence.

Sacramentum, an Oath given to Soldiers to be true and faithful to their General and Country; any thing done by virtue of an Oath. In our *Law-Records*, an Oath, the Common Form of all Inquisitions, made by a Free and Legal Jury.

Sacramentum Altaris, the Sacrifice of the Mass; or what we now call the *Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper*.

Sacre. See *Saker*.

Sacred, holy, hallowed, that deserves Veneration; that is not to be injured, or broken.

Sacred Writ, the Book of Holy Scripture.

To **Sacrifice**, an Offering made to God.

Sacrifice, to offer up in Sacrifice, to devote or give one's self up to; to quit or leave a thing upon some Consideration.

Sacrificial, belonging to Sacrifices; as *Sacrificial Meats*.

Sacrilege, the stealing of sacred Things, Church-robbing: Also an alienating to Lay-men, and to profane or common Purposes of what was given to Religious Persons and to Pious Uses.

Sacrilegious, belonging to, or guilty of *Sacrilege*.

Sacristan, a Sexton or Vestry-Keeper.

Sacrolumbalis. See *Dorsi Longissimus*.

Sacros, an *Arabian* Weight, consisting of an Ounce, and worth seven *Denarii*.

Sacrum Os, (in *Anat.*) the broadest of all the Bones of the Back, which bears up all the other *Vertebra* or Turning-Joints; and in shape somewhat resembles a Triangle: It consists of five or six Bones, which are plainly distinguishable in Infants, but cannot be so well discern'd in grown Persons.

Sadduces, an Heretical Sect among the ancient *Jews*, so call'd from *Sadoc* their first Founder, or as others say, from the *Hebrew* Word *Sadoc*; i. e. Justice, by reason of their Pretensions to the greatest Strictness in that Point: They deny'd the Being of Angels and Spirits, as also the Resurrection of the Body, yet were so religious as to spend a Third part of the Day in reading the Law and the Prophets.

Sadducism, the Principles and Doctrine of the *Sadduces*.

Safe, that is out of danger, secure, trusty.

A **Safe**, a sort of Cub-board, to keep Victuals, contrived with Holes to let in the Air.

Safe-Conduct, a Security or Protection given by the King under the Broad Seal, or by some other Person in Authority, for a stranger's quiet coming in, and passing out of the Realm.

Safe-Guard, the Protection which a Prince, Justice, or other Magistrate gives to those that implore Aid against Oppression: In *Military Affairs*, a Protection given by a Prince or his General, to some of the Enemies Country, to be secur'd from being ravag'd by his Men or quartering them; also soldiers left in such Places for that purpose.

There is also a kind of Dust-gown, or upper Garment, worn by Women, commonly call'd a **Safe-Guard**; also a coloured Stuff-Apron, and a fort swathing-Band for a young Child.

Safe-Pledge, (*Law-Term*) surety given for one's Appearance at a Day appointed.

Saffron, a Plant that bears a yellowish and sweet-scented Flower of the same Name; which is much esteem'd for its Virtue, and is more especially counted a great Chearer of the Heart.

Saffron of Gold, a Chymical Preparation of Gold, the same as *Aurum Fulminans*; which see **Saffron of Iron** or of Steel. See *Crocus Martis*.

To **Sag**, to hang down on one side.

Sagacious, (*Lat.*) that is of quick Parts, apprehensive, subtil, shrew'd.

Sagacity, quickness of Apprehension or Understanding; sharpness of Judgment or Wit.

Sagamozz, a King or supreme Ruler among the *Indians*.

Sagani, (in the Language of the Chymical Philosophers) are Spirits, as they imagine them, of the Four Elements.

Sagepennum, the Gum of Fennel Giant, a Plant that grows chiefly in *Media*.

Sagbut. See *Sackbut*.

Sagda or **Sagde**, a sort of Gem about the bigness of a Bean, and of a Leek green Colour, which draws Wood to it self as the Load Stone does Iron, and the Agate, Straws.

Sage, (*Lat.*) prudent, wise, discreet, considering.

A **Sage**, a Wise Man or Great Philosopher; as *The Seven Sages of Greece*.

Sage is also the Name of a sweet-smelling wholesome Herb, comfortable to the Brain and Nerves, purifying the Blood, good for Wounds, &c.

Sage-Rose, or **Holly-Rose**, a sort of Flower.

Sagibaro, or **Sachbaro**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Judge or Justice.

Sagitta, an Arrow, Shaft, or Dart; also the Herb Adder's Tongue, that grows in marshy Grounds: Among Herbalists, the upper Part of any small Cyon, Graft, or Twig of a Tree: It is also taken by some Mathematical Writers for the Versed Sine of any Arch, because it resembles a Dart or Arrow standing on the Chord of the Arch. See *Versed Sine*: **Sagitta** is also a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, consisting of Eight Stars.

Sagitta barbata, a bearded or broad Arrow.

Sagittalis Sutura, or **Peruculata**, (in *Anat.*) a Suture or Seam in the Skull, so call'd from its Arrow-like shape, which begins at the Coronar, or Crown Suture, and ends at the *Lambdoidal*.

Sagittaria, an Herb call'd Water-Archer or Arrow-Head.

Sagittarius, or **Sagittary**, (i. e. Archer or Bowman) the Ninth Celestial Sign in the Order of the *Zodiack*, that is thus marked (♐) and which the Sun enters in the Month of *November*.

Sagmen, the Herb *Vervain*.

Sagum, a sort of Woollen Coat or Caslock for Soldiers, which the *Greeks* and *Romans* us'd, and was peculiar to the *Gauls*.

Saick or **Saïque**, a kind of Sea-Vessel, built on purpose to carry Merchandize, and us'd chiefly on the *Mediterranean* Sea, as also among the *Turks*.

To **Saigner a Moat**, (in *Military Affairs*) to empty the Water of a Moat or Trench by Conveyances under Ground, that it may be pass'd over more easily, after having laid Hurdles or Bullrushes upon the Mud that remains.

Sails, (in a Ship,) those large pieces of doubled Canvas which catch the Winds and serve to give way to the Ship; so that every Yard has its proper Sail, which takes its Name from the Yard: Thus the *Main-sail* is that which belongs to the Main-yard, the *Fore-top-sail* that which is peculiar to the Fore-top-mast-Yard, &c.

These Sails are also distinguish'd into *Head-sails* and *After-sails*: The former being such as belong to the Fore mast and Bolt-sprit, are us'd to keep a Ship from the Wind, and to flat her; but the *After-Sails* as those of the Main-masts and Mizen-masts, serve to keep a Ship to the Wind. In *Falcomry*, the Wings of a Hawk are termed *Sails*.

Sailers, the elder Men employ'd in hoisting the Sails, getting the Tacks a-board, haling the Bowsings and steering the Ship.

Sailing. See *Mercator's Sailing* and *Plain Sailing*.

Saintoin, a kind of Grass, otherwise call'd *Holly* Grass, *Medick-fodder*, *Spanish Trefoil*, and *Snail* or *horned Clover* Grass; much cry'd up of late for improving barren Land.

Saingaraz, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) as Rabbits dress'd a la *Saingaraz*, i. e. larded, roasted, and put into a Ragoo of Gammon: Fat Pullets, Pigeons, and Chickens may also be dressed after the same manner.

Saint, a Holy or Godly Person. *The Saints in Heaven*, those blessed Spirits whom God has admitted to partake of his everlasting Glory: In the *Roman* Church they are call'd *Saints* whom the Pope has canonized or appointed as such.

Saker, or **Sacrè**, a kind of Hawk, being the Third in Esteem, next the Falcon and Gyrfalcon, but difficult to be manag'd; also a sort of great Gun of which there are Three Sizes, viz.

Saker Extraordinary, a Cannon of Four Inches Diameter at the Bore, Ten Foot long, and weighing 1800 Pounds: Its Charge is 5 Pounds of Powder; the Diameter of its Ball $3\frac{1}{4}$ Inches, and the Weight of it 7 Pounds, five Ounces; the Point blank Shot of the Piece 163 Paces.

Saker Ordnance, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ Inches Diameter, at the Bore 9 Foot long, and Weighs 1500 Pounds: It takes 4 Pounds of Powder for its Charge, and carries a Ball of $3\frac{1}{2}$ Inches Diameter, and 6 Pounds Weight; its Point-Blank Shot being 180 Paces.

Saker of the least Size, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ Inches Diameter at the Bore, 8 Foot long, and of 1400 Pounds Weight: It bears 3 Pounds and Six Ounces of Powder for its Load, carries a Bullet of $3\frac{1}{2}$ Inches Diameter, and of 4 Pounds and 12 Ounces Weight; and the Point Blank Shot is 150 Paces.

Salt, (*Lat.*) Salt, to which Chymists attribute three Qualities; viz. Fixed, Volatile and Essential. See *Salt*.

Salt Alkali, Salt made of an Herb call'd *Kali* in *Arabick*; which is brought from *Spain* in great hard Clods, of an ash or blackish Colour, and is chiefly us'd in the making of Glass.

Salt Armoniack, or *Armoniack*, a kind of Salt, so call'd from the *Greek* Word *Ammos*, i. e. Sand, because it was heretofore digg'd up in Lumps under the Sands in *Cyreniaca*, a Country of *Africa*; but that which is now us'd, is taken, from the Sulphur-Pits of *Pozzuolo* in *Italy*. There is also an Artificial sort of *Salt Armoniack*, made by Chymists, of Five Parts of Humane Urine, one of Sea-Salt, or *Salt Gemma*, and half a one of Wood-soot, boil'd together, into a Mass; which Mass is afterwards sublimed into the Form of that Salt.

Salt Circulatus Paracelli, the same with the *Alkabeft*.

Salt Gemme, a Salt digg'd up, for the most part, in *Poland*, as also in *Hungary*, *Calabria*, and elsewhere; and so named, from its Transparent and Crystalline Brightness.

Salt-Lambrot, or *Salebtot*, (among Chymists) a sort of very sharp and eager Salt.

Salt Nitrum. See *Nitro*.

Salt Petre, Salt-Peter, a Salt fill'd with abundance of Spirits out of the Air, which makes it Volatile: It is taken from amidst Stones and Earth of Old ruined Buildings; some of it is also to be found in Cellars and other moist Places.

Salt Polychrestum, a Preparation of Salt-Peter, made by burning equal Parts of it with Sulphur or Brimstone in a Crucible, by which means it is deprived of its Volatile Parts: It is so call'd, as being good for many Uses, and is given for a Purge from half a Dram to six Drams.

Salt Prunelle, Salt-Peter that has some of its most Volatile Parts separated from it, by burning upon it, when melted in a Crucible, about a Thirtieth Part of its Weight of Flower of Brimstone. It is sometimes call'd *Lapis Prunella*, and *Crystal Mineral*; being usually given to cool and provoke Urine in Feavers and Quinsies.

Salt Volatile Oleosum, an aromatick Volatile Salt, made of Volatile Salt of *Salt Armoniack* distill'd with Salt of Tartar, and dulcify'd or sweeten'd with Spirit of Wine; to every Ounce of which is added a Dram and half of some Aromatick Oil or Essence drawn from one or more sweet scented Plants; as *Balm*, *Cinnamon*, *Cloves*, *Rosemary*, &c. It is a noble Medicine, good for the Head, and a great Cordial.

Salacious, lustful, lecherous, wanton.

Salacity, Inclination to Venery, Leachery, Wantonness.

Salad, (*Fr.*) a kind of Head-piece or Helmet worn by Light Horsemen.

Salamander, (*Gr.*) a spotted Creature like a Lizard, commonly, but falsely, suppos'd to subsist in the hottest Fire, and to quench it: Whence perhaps a sort of Spirits, which the Hermetical, or Chymical Philosophers, imagine to be the Inhabitants of the Element of Fire; are call'd *Salandri* and *Saldini*.

Salamander's Blood, a Name given to the more fixed and strongest Part of Spirit of Nitre, which sends forth Red Vapours as it is Distilling.

Salary, (*Lat.*) Wages given to Servants, a Yearly Pension, or Allowance; in a Law sense, a Consideration, or Re-compence made to a Man for his Pains and Industry in another's Business.

Salebtot, See *Sal Lambrot*.

Salli, (*Lat.*) a kind of Birds that are great Breeders; Heath-Cocks.

Salliant Angle, (*in Fortif.*) an Angle that carries its Point outward from the Body of the Work: See *Angle*.

Salicatrum, a kind of wild Vine running upon Willow-Trees; an Osier or Withy.

Salick, See *Salique*.

Salient (i. e. Leaping) a Term in *Heraldry*, to express a Lion leaping and standing upright, with his Right Fore-foot in the Dexter chief Point, and his hinder Left Foot in the Sinister base Point of the Escutcheon; in which respect it is distinguish'd from *Rampant*.

Salligot, or *Salligot*, a Plant, otherwise call'd *Water-Nut*, and *Water-Caltrop*.

Sallit, (among the *Romans*) the Priests of *Mars*, who went Dancing along the Streets in their Processions, and had round Bonnets on their Heads, with two Corners standing up, and Party colour'd Coats: *Rampant*.

Sallita, a Salt-Pit, a House or Place, where Salt is made.

Saline, Salt, Brinish; as *Saline Particles*, *Saline Blood*, &c.

Salique, or *Salick Law*, a Law made, as some say, by King *Pharamond*, or according to others, by *Philip the Long*; by virtue of which, the Crown of *France* cannot fall from the Lance to the Distaff, i. e. cannot be inherited by Women: It is so call'd from these Words, *Si aliquis*, often mention'd therein, or else from the River *Sala*, near which the *Franks* anciently Inhabited.

Saliva, (*Lat.*) Spittle, an insipid Liquor, which being separated in the Glandules or Kejnels of the Jaws, serves to moisten the Mouth and Throat: It also helps the chewing and swallowing of Meat and furthers the Fermentation of it in the Stomach.

Salivares Ductus. See *Ductus Salivates*.

To **Salivate**, to gather or make Spittle, to cause Rheum to flow into the Mouth; to Flux.

Salivation, a Fluxing, or Drawing Humours out of the Mouth by Salivating Medicines, especially such as are made of Mercury or Quick-silver: It is also sometimes taken for a preternatural increase of spittle.

Salonica, (*Lat.*) a kind of Spike or Lavender; a herb.

Sallis, the Sallow or Willow-Tree; the Withy or Osier.

Sallena, (among Chymists) a kind of Salt-Peter. **Sallet**, a Dish of raw Herbs dress'd with Salt, Oil and Vinegar: In Old Statutes, a Salad or Old-fashion'd Head Piece.

Salligot. See *Saligot*.

Sallows, pale; as a *Sallow Countenance*.

Sallow-Tree, a Tree otherwise call'd *Goats-Willow*.

Sally, (in the Art of War) the issuing out of the Besieged from their Town or Fort, and falling upon the Besiegers, to cut them off and destroy their Works; as, *To make a Sally, to repulse a Sally*, &c.

Sally, is also taken for a Transport, or sudden Fit of Passion, Burnt, Heat; also a flash of Wit, Rant or Flight: Also a particular Way of Ringing a Bell.

To **Cut off a Sally**, is to get between those that made it and home.

Sally-Port, a Door in the Body of the Place, thro' which a Sally is made.

Salmagundi, or *Salmigundi*, (*in Cookery*) an Italian Dish made of cold Turkey, Anchovies, Lemmons,

Lemons, Oil, and other Ingredients: Also a kind of Hotch Potch, or Ragoo of several sorts of cold Meats, cut into Pieces and stew'd on a Chafing-Dish, with Wine, Verjuice, Vinegar, &c.

Salmerinus, or **Salmero**, (*Lat.*) the Salmon-Peel, a kind of Fish.

Salmo, the Salmon, a large Fish that breeds in the Sea, but runs up a great Way into fresh-Water Rivers; so that considerable Quantities of them are taken every Year in all the Rivers of *England*.

Salmon-peel, a Fish that agrees with the Salmon, in the Red Colour of its Flesh, and perhaps also in kind: These are so plentiful in some Rivers of *Wales*, that they become almost of no value; so that the Fishermen sometimes sling them to the Hogs.

Salmon-pipe, an Engine to catch Salmons or such like Fish.

Salmon-Sewse, the young Fry of Salmons.

Salmoneta, (*Lat.*) the Salmon-Trout, or young Salmon.

Salomonis Sigillum. See *Sigillum Solomonis*.

Salpa, the Goldfin; a sort of Fish.

Salpizon, (*Fr.*) in Cookery, a kind of Ragoo or Farce made of Gammon, Capons-Livers, Fat Pullets, Mushrooms, Truffles, &c. proper for large roasted Joints of Beef, Veal, or Mutton, especially Legs; making a Hole in them, taking away the Meat, and putting this Ragoo in its room.

Salpuga, (*Lat.*) a sort of venomous Ant, an Insect.

Salpaparilla. See *Sarfaparilla*.

Salstie, (*Fr.*) Goats-bread; an eatable Root.

Spanish Salstie, or *Scozonera*, a Root that is admirable good, boil'd, both for the Pleasure of the Taste, and the Health of the Body.

Salt, the third of the Five Chymical Principles, and the First of those termed *Hypostatical*; being an active Substance, said to give all Bodies their Consistence, and to preserve them from Corruption; as also to occasion all the Variety of Taste. These Salts are of three kind, *viz.* Essential, Fixed and Volatile.

Essential Salt, is drawn from the Juice of Plants, by Crystallization.

Fixed Salt, is made by calcining or reducing the matter to Ashes, and boiling them in a good deal of Water; afterwards the Liquor being strain'd, and all the Moisture evaporated, the Salt remains in a dry form at the bottom of the Vessel.

Volatile Salt, is that which is chiefly drawn from the Bodies or Parts of living Creatures, and from some fermented or putrified Parts of Plants. *Mr. Boyle* also reckons three other sorts of Salt; *viz.* Acid, Urinous and Lixivious; which, see under those Articles.

Salt of Glass, the Scum that is separated from the Matter, before it be vitrify'd or chang'd into Glass.

Salt of Saturn, otherwise call'd *Saccharum Saturni*, or Sugar of Lead, is the Body of that Metal, open'd and reduc'd to the form of a Salt, by Distilled Vinegar.

Salt of Steel. See *Vitriol of Mars*.

Salt of Sulphur, is the Salt call'd, *Sal Polychrellum* soak'd with Spirit of Sulphur, and then reduc'd to an Acid Salt, by evaporating or drawing off all the Moisture.

Salt of Tartar, is made either by Powdering what remains in the Retort, after the Distillation of Tartar, or else by Calcining bruised Tartar, wrapped up in a Paper, till it turn White. Either of these must have a great deal of hot Water poured on it, to make a Lie; then the Liquor is strain'd and evaporated in a Sand-heat, till the fix'd salt remain at the bottom of the Vessel.

Salt-Peter, a kind of Mineral Salt, the main Ingredient of Gun-powder, and that which makes it take Fire.

Salt-Silber, an ancient Customary Payment of one Penny at the Festival of *St. Martin*, made by servile Tenants to their Lord, to be excus'd from the Service of carrying their Lords Salt from Market to his Larder.

Saltatorium, (in old *Latin* Records) a Dear-leap or Place to keep Deer in.

Saltier, or **Saltier**, (in *Heraldry*) the Name of one of the Ordinaries, drawn in form of *S. Andrew's* Cross; As *Pearl*, a *Saltier Ruby*; the Coat of the Lord *Macclesfield*.

Saltus, (*Lat.*) a Leap, Frisk, or Skip; also a Forest, a thick Wood, a Lawn in a Park: In our Law-Records, it is taken for High Wood, in opposition to Coppice or Under-Wood.

Saltz, or **Sultz**, a Word us'd by some Chymists for a Pickle, made of Salt dissolv'd by the Coldness, or Moisture of a Cellar.

Salva Gardia, (*Lat.*) Law-Term, Security given by the King to a Stranger, that is afraid of being us'd in a violent manner, by some of his Subjects, for seeking his Right by Course of Law.

Salvage-Money, a Recompence allow'd both by the Statute and Civil Laws for Damages sustain'd by a Ship that has sav'd or rescu'd another, which was set upon by Pirates or Enemies.

Salvagijs, in (ancient *Latin* Deeds) Salvage, wild, as *Salvagijs Catus*, the wild Cat.

Salvatella, (in *Anat.*) a Vein which takes its rise from the Liver, and runs thro' the Arm and Wrist into the Little Finger.

Salvation, (*i. e.* a Saving, a Term in *Divinity*) a being sav'd or rescu'd from endless Misery, and admitted to a State of everlasting Happiness.

Salvatory, a Surgeon's Box, with Partitions, to hold several sorts of Salves, Ointments, and Balsams.

† **Salubrious**, wholesome, healthful.

Salubrity, wholesomeness, healthfulness, clearness; as *The Salubrity of the Air*.

To **Salve**, to save or preserve; as *To Salve a Ship or the Goods of it*. To **Salve the Matter**, to make up a Business, so as to come off well.

Salver, one that has sav'd a Ship or its Merchandizes: Also a Piece of Wrought Plate, broad and flat, with an Edge round about, and a Foot underneath, made use of to hold a Glass, or Cup of Liquor, so as to save the Carpet, or the Cloaths of those that Drink, from Drops.

Salvia, (*Lat.*) the Herb Sage, so call'd because it is esteem'd good for many Diseases.

Salvo, an Exception, a Come-off, as *To find a Salvo for every Objection*.

Salutary, sound, wholesome, good, comfortable; profitable, useful.

Salutation, saluting or greeting, the formal Act of shewing Respect, or Civility, either in Words, or by the Carriage of the Body.

Salute, an outward Mark of Civility; as a Bow, or Conge, a Kiss. In Military Affairs, a Discharge of Cannon or small Shot, or both, in Honour of some Person of extraordinary Quality: The Colours also salute Princes and Generals, which is done by Bowing them down to the Ground.

Salute, a Gold Coin worth about Five Shillings Sterling, made by King *Henry V.* (in *France*) after his Conquest there, on which the Arms of *England* and *France* were Stamp'd quarterly.

Salutiferous, bringing Health or Safety.

Samarr, or **Simarr**, a sort of long Robe or Gown.

Sambenito, (*Span.*) a Coat of coarse Sack-cloth, in which, among *Roman* Catholicks, Penitents are reconcil'd to the Church.

Sambuca, (*Gr.*) a Triangular Instrument of Music, taken for a Dulcimer, an Harp, or a sackbut: Also a warlike Engine, or kind of portable Bridge, which Besiegers anciently made use of for passing over from

from their Wooden Turrets, to the Walls of the Place besieged.

Sambucus, the Elder Tree; a Shrub of very great use in Physick.

Samech, the Name of the *Hebrew* Letter S; also a Chymical Word for Tartar, or the Salt of it.

Samplice, or **Sampier**, a Plant which generally grows upon rocky Cliffs in the Sea: It is usually pickled and eaten for a dainty Sallet.

Samplar, (corrupted from the *Latin* Word *Exemplar*) a Pattern or Model.

Sample, some part of a Commodity, given as a Pattern, to shew the Quality or Condition of it.

Sampson, or **Shimton**, (*Heb.*) i. e. there the second time, one of the Judges of *Israel*, who was endu'd from Heaven with prodigious Strength, and perform'd wonderful Exploits against the *Philistines*.

Sampucus, (*Gr.*) the Herb call'd sweet-Marijoram.

Sarauel, or **Shemuel**, (*Heb.*) heard of God, a great Prophet and Priest, and at first, Judge of *Israel*, till *Saul* was made King, whom he Anointed, as also *David*, his Successour.

Saracunda, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Avens*, or Herb Bennet.

Sarative, that serves to heal, or is endu'd with a healing Quality; as *Sarative Waters*, i. e. the Mineral Waters of any kind; such are those of *Dulwich*, *Epsom*, *Tunbridge*, &c.

Sarballat, (*Heb.*) a Bramble hid in Secret, a violent opposer of *Nehemiah*, and the *Jews* that were about to rebuild the City and Temple of *Jerusalem*.

Sarce-Bell, or **The Sanctus Bell**, a little Bell, formerly us'd in every Church, and rung when the Priest said, *Sanctus, Sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth*, i. e. Holy, Holy Lord God of Sabaoth.

Sanchia, a proper Name of Women, from the *Latin* Word *Sancta*, i. e. Holy.

Sanctification, a sanctifying, Hallowing, or making Holy.

To **Sanctify**, to make Holy.

Sanctimony, or **Sanctity**, Holiness, Devoutness.

Sanction, Decree, Ordinance, especially such as relate to Ecclesiastical Affairs; as the Constitution made at the Council of *Basil*, for the Reformation of the Church: Also Confirmation, Settlement; as *The Laws of Christianity have the greatest Sanction of any Laws in the World*.

Pragmatick Sanction. See *Pragmatick*.

Sancti Viti Chorea. See *Chorea Sancti Viti*.

Sanctuary, a sanctified or holy Place; a Church or Chappel: Among the Ancient *Jews*, the most holy Place of the Tabernacle, wherein God gave visible Tokens of his Presence: Also a Place of Refuge, or Place privileged by a Prince for the Safeguard of Offenders Lives.

Sanctum Sanctorum, (i. e. the Holy of Holies) the innermost and holiest Place of the *Jews* Temple, where the Ark was kept.

Sand-Bag, a kind of Bag or Cushion, us'd by Gravers to turn their Plate on.

Sand-Blind, purblind, or short sighted.

Sand-Cel, a kind of Sea-Fish which at certain Seasons of the Year, lies hid under the Sands, and is often taken on the Coasts of *England*.

Sand-Fire. See *Alb-Fire*.

Sand-Gabel, a certain Duty paid to the Lord of the Mannour of *Redely* in *Gloucestershire*, by his Tenants, for Liberty granted them to dig up Sand for their Use.

Sandalis, (*Gr.*) a kind of Palm or Date-Tree.

Sandalinum, a Sandal, a rich sort of Wear, for the Feet, made of Gold, Silk or some valuable Staff, and particularly us'd by the *Roman* Ladies; consisting of a sole and hollow above the Foot. Whence the Slippers, which the Pope, and Bishop

of the Church of *Rome* wear, when they Officiate, are call'd *Sandals*. *Sandal* is also a kind of Flat Shooe; the upper part of which is open, and fasten'd with Latchers, worn by *Capuchin* Friars, and some other Monks.

Sandalum, Red Bearded *French* Wheat, which our *Norfolk* Men call *Brank*.

Sandarack, Red Arsenick, a Mineral us'd by Painters, and others, for a bright Red Colour; which is of two sorts; viz. one Natural, found in Mines of Gold and Silver; and the other Artificial, made of Orpiment, put into an Earthen Pot close stop'd and bak'd for five Hours in a Furnace. *Sandarack*, is also the Gum of Juniper resembling *Mastick*, of which Varnish is made.

Sanders, a precious sort of *Indian* Wood, of which there are three kinds; viz. Red, Yellow, and White: They are all of a cooling Quality, especially the Red, which is often us'd in Physick against hot Diseases.

Sandever, the Dross of Glass, or the Scum that arises from the Ashes of the Herb *Kali*, or Glass-wort, us'd in the making of Glass.

Sandling, a Sea-Fish like a Plaice.

Sandry, a kind of Red or Purple Colour made of Ceruis and Ruddle burnt together; Patife, or red Arsenick: Also a Shrub, that bears a Flower of a Scarlet-Colour.

Sangiack, a *Turkish* Governour of a City, or Country, next in Dignity to a *Beglerbeg*.

Sanglier, (*Fr.*) among Hunters, a Wild-Boor of Five Years old.

Sanguification, (*Lat.*) in the Art of Physick, the making of Blood, the changing of the Humour call'd *Chyle* into Blood; which is perform'd in all the Parts of the Body, and not as the Ancients imagin'd, in some peculiar Part, as the Heart, Liver, &c.

Sanguinalis Herba, or **Sanguinaria**, Strait or upright Vervain; also Male Knot-Grass or Swines-Grass; Blood-wort or Wall-wort, an Herb good to stanch Blood.

Sanguinary, that delights in shedding Blood, bloody, blood-thirsty, cruel.

Sanguine, full, or abounding with Blood, being of a Complexion, wherein that Humour is Predominant, or of a blood red Colour: In *Heraldry*, it is taken for the Murrey-Colour, which is chiefly us'd in the Coats of Knights of the Bath: When born by Noble-men, it is termed *Sardonyx*, and *Dragons-Tail* in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

Sanguinem Redimere, (*Lat.*) i. e. to redeem the Blood, a Phrase us'd in old Records, to pay the Merchant, or accustom'd Fine, for leave given to servile Tenants to dispose of their Daughters in Marriage.

Sanguis, Blood, a red florid Humour, contain'd in the Veins and Arteries, so as to give nourishment, life and strength to all the Parts of the Body.

Sanguis Calcretus, (among Chymists) whatever is of as quick and sharp a Taste as *Calx*.

Sanguis Draconis, the Gum of the Dragon-Tree, so call'd from its red Colour: It is us'd in Painting, as also in Physick, for its Virtue in stopping Fluxes.

Sanguisuga, a blood sucking Fly, an Insect; also the Herb Burnet or Pimpernel.

Sanguifuga, the Blood sucker, or Horse leach; an Insect.

Sanhedrim, (*Heb.*) the Supreme Council, or Court of Judicature among the ancient *Jews*, consisting of the High Priest and seventy Seniors or Elders, who were to consult about the greatest Matters of the Common-wealth both Ecclesiastical and Civil.

Sanicle, or **Self-heal**, an Herb very effectual for the healing of Green Wounds, and the stopping Lasks, *Caporrhoea*, and other Fluxes.

Sanies, (*Lat.*) corrupt and filthy Blood, Matter issuing out of a Wound; but it is more especially taken by Surgeons, for a Wat'ry Matter that rises up in Ulcers, almost after the same manner as the Sap in Trees.

Sanity, Health, Soudness.

Santalum, (*Lat.*) Sanders, the Wood of a Tree that grows in the East and West-Indies, in large and thick Forests: It is much us'd in Physick, and particularly good to open Stoppages of the Spleen and Liver.

Santalum Cæruleum. See *Nephriticum Lignum*.

Santerna, Artificial Borax, or Gold-soder.

Santonica, a kind of Wormwood, an Herb, so call'd from the *Santonies*, or Inhabitants of *Guienne*, a Province of *France*.

Santons, certain pretended *Mahometan* Prophets, in great Veneration among the *Turks*.

Sap, the Juice of Trees, which rising up from the Root, runs to the ends of the Branches, and serves for their Nourishment; also the whitest and softest part of Timber.

Green Sap, the thicken'd Juice of the *Rhamnus*, or Buck thorn Berry, us'd among Diers and Painters Colours.

Sap or **Sappe**, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a digging with Pick-Ax and Shovel, at the Foot of a Work, to undermine, or overthrow it: But it is most commonly taken for a deep Trench, carry'd far into the Ground and descending by Steps from top to bottom, in order to make a Passage into the *Covert-Way*, &c. See *Descent*.

To **Sap**, to undermine, to dig into, to cut open.

Sap Green, a sort of Green Colour, us'd by Painters. See *Verditure*.

Saphena, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the Crural Vein, a Vein that goes down under the skin of the Thigh and Leg, and turns towards the upper part of the Foot, where it sends forth several Branches, some of which go to the great Toe.

Saphatum, a dry Scurf in the Head.

Sappire. See *Sapphirus*.

† **Sapience**, Prudence, Wisdom.

Sapina, (*Lat.*) a kind of Pine nut.

Sapinus, a sort of Pine Fir-Tree, good for Shipping.

Sapling, a young Tree.

Saponaria, (*Lat.*) the Herb soap-wort, good for shortness of Breath, to provoke the Courses, &c.

Sapo Sapientie, (*i. e.* Soap of Wisdom) common Salt, so call'd in the Language of some Chymists.

Sapo, Taste, Savour, Relish.

Sapozitick Particles, (*in Philos.*) such as by their Action on the Tongue, occasion that sense which we call Sapor or Taste.

Saporous Bodies, such Bodies as are capable of yielding some kind of Taste, when touch'd with the Tongue; in which respect they are distinguish'd from *Inspid*, that afford no Taste.

Sapphick Verse, a Verse in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry, consisting of a Trochee, spondee, Dactyle, and two Trochees; as *Sedibus gaudens variis dolisque*; and having at the end of every Three Verses, an *Adonick*, which consists of a Dactyle and a Spondee: as *Diva dolore*. This kind of Verse is so call'd, as being first invented, or chiefly us'd by *Sappho*, a famous Poetess of *Mitylene*.

Sapphirus, (*Gr.*) the Sapphire, a Gem or precious Stone, of a blew Colour, transparent and glittering with golden sparkles: Among *Heralds*, *Sapphire* is taken for the blue Colour in the Coats of the Nobility answering to *Jupiter*, in the Escutcheons of Sovereign Princes, and *Azure* in those of the Gentry.

Saraband, a kind of Musical Composition in Triple Time; also a Dance to the same Measure.

Saracenicæ, a sort of Birth-wort, an Herb.

Sarah, (*Heb.*) Dame or Mistress, the Wife of the Patriarch *Abraham*, and Mother of *Isaac*; whence it is commonly taken for a Christian Name of Women.

Sarcasm, (*Gr.*) a biting or nipping Jest, when one is jeer'd as it were out of his Skin; a bitter Scoff or Taunt: Also a Rhetorical Figure, wherein such Scoffs are us'd.

Sarcasical, or **Sarcasick**, belonging to, or done by way of Sarcasm.

Sarcel, or **Sercil**, the Pinnion of a Hawk's Wing.

Sarcites, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone that looks like Beef; also a sort of Dropsy, the same with *Anasarca*.

Sarling, (*Lat.*) as *Sarcling time*; *i. e.* the Season that the Husbandman weeds his Corn in.

Sarcoste, (*Gr.*) a Rupture, which consists in a fleshy swelling of the Testicles.

Sarcocolla, a Gum that drops from a Tree of the same Name, growing in *Persia*, which is like the Powder of Frankincense, and so call'd, by reason of its admirable Virtue in healing Sores, and filling them up with Flesh; a kind of Balsam good for the closing of Wounds.

Sarcoptilocete, a fleshy Rupture, or banching out of the Caul, either, about the Navel, or in the Cods.

Sarcoma, a lump of Flesh, growing in any part of the Body, especially in the Nostrils or lowest part of the Nose, where it sticks out like the proud Flesh of an Ulcer.

Sarcophagum, a fleshy Excrecence or banching out in the Navel.

Sarcophagus, or **Sarcophagum**, (*i. e.* Eat flesh) a sort of Stone so call'd, because Coffins were anciently made of it, which quickly consum'd the dead Bodies; for they had the virtue to waste away a Corps to nothing, save the Teeth, in Forty-Days: Whence the Word is us'd in general for any Stone-Tomb, Monument, or Sepulchre.

Sarcosis, a breeding of Flesh; also a lump of Flesh; the same as *Sarcoma*.

Sarcoticks, Medicines that fill up Wounds with Flesh.

† **Sarculation**, (*Lat.*) a Weeding or plucking up of Weeds.

Sarcularura, (*in ancient Writers*) Weeding of Corn: *Una Sarcularura*, was the Tenant's Service of one Day's Weeding for the Lord.

Sarda, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone, half transparent, and of the colour of bloody Flesh, a *Cornelian*: Also the Name of a certain Fish; the Sprat or Pilchard.

Sardachates, a kind of Agate, of a *Cornelian* Colour.

Sardel, or **Sardine**, the Pilchard; a Sea-fish, perhaps so nam'd, as being often found on the Coasts of the Island of *Sardinia*.

Sardius Lapis, a sort of Onyx-stone, of a black Colour; call'd a *Carneol*.

Sardonian, or **Sardonick** Laughter, an immoderate and deadly Laughter said to be caus'd by eating a certain venomous Herb in *Sardinia*: Also an involuntary shew of Laughter occasion'd by a convulsive wresting of the Muscles of the Mouth.

Sardonnyx, a Gem or precious Stone, partly of the Colour of the Nail of a Man's Finger, and partly of a *Cornelian* Colour: Among *Heralds* it is taken for the Murrey Colour, born in the Coats of Noble Men.

Sargus, the Bafe, a Sea fish.

Sarcellus, (*in old Latin Records*) a kind of unlawful Net or Engine, for destroying Fish.

Sarplar or **Wool**, a quantity of Wool, otherwise call'd a Pocket, or a Half-Sack; a Sack containing 80 Tod, a Tod 2 Stone, and a Stone 14 Pounds: In *Scotland*, it is termed *Serplimb*, and contains 60 Stones.

Sarplar,

Sarpiar, or **Sarp-Cloth**, a piece of Canvas to wrap Wares in; a Packing-Cloth.

Sarrasine, (*Fr*) the Herb Heart-wort of Birth-wort: In *Fortification* a kind of Portcullice, otherwise call'd *Herse*, which is hung with a Cord over the Gate of a Town, &c. to be let fall upon any surprize.

Sarsaparilla, a Plant growing in *Peru* and *Virginia*, of great Use in the Gout and Venereal Distempers: It is commonly call'd Prickly Bind-weed, and is also very effectual against Agues.

Sarte. See *Scarce*.

Sartenet, a slight sort of Silk.

Sart, a piece of Wood-Land turn'd into Arable. See *Affare*.

Sartorius, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Leg, which takes Name from the use Taylors make of it in fitting cross Legg'd: It is also call'd *Longissimus Femoris*, upon account of its exceeding the rest of the Muscles of that part in Length, and *Fascialis* from its passing over the Muscles of the Thigh and Leg like a Swathing-Band: It arises from the Fore-part of the Spine of the *Ossium*, close by the *Membranosus*, and is inserted Four Fingers breadth below the upper part of the Bone nam'd *Tibia* on the in-side.

Saruck, a Name which the *Turks* give to their *Turbant*; which See.

Sash, a sort of Girdle.

Sash, or **Sash-Window**, a kind of Window fram'd with large Squares, and corruptly so call'd from the *French* Word *Chassis*, i. e. a Frame.

Sastons, Leather put under a Boot about the Small of the Leg.

Sassafras, a Tree of great Virtue, growing in *Florida*, and other Parts of *America*, the Bark of which has a sweet Smell like Cinnamon: A Decoction of the Wood, Root, and Bark, is much us'd in *Physick*; being good for the Hip-Gout, Stoppages, Ague, Venereal and Hydropical Distempers.

Saste, a Lock or Sluce, especially in a Cut-River, with Flood-Gates to shut up or let out the Water, for the more ready Passage of Boats and Barges.

Sassons, (corrupted from *Saxons*) a Name formerly given in contempt to the *English*, who rather affected that of *Angles*, but are still called *Sassons* by the *Welsh*.

Satan, the Devil properly, an Adversary, an Enemy to God and all Goodness; the Word is of an *Hebrew* Original, and deriv'd from *Sitnah*, i. e. Hatred and Spitefulness.

Satanical, belonging to *Satan*, Devilish.

Satchel, a little Sack or Bag.

It Sate me Boze, (old Expression) it touch'd me greatly.

Satellite-Instrument, an Instrument which was invented by *M. Romer*, Mathematician to the *French* King, and may be added to a Watch: Its Use is to assist in finding the Longitude both at Sea and Land by *Jupiter's* Satellites, to give Notice of an approaching Eclipse, to shew which *Satellite* is eclipsed, when an Eclipse happens, &c.

Satellites, (*Lat.*) Life-Guards or Officers attending upon a Prince: Among Astronomers it is taken for those Planets which are continually, as it were, waiting upon or rolled about other Planets: Thus the Moon may be call'd the *Satellite* of the Earth, and the rest of the Planets the *Satellites* of the Sun; but the Word is chiefly us'd for those newly discover'd small Planets that make their Revolution about *Saturn* and *Jupiter*.

Satellites of Jupiter, are four small Moons or wand'ring Stars, that move round about the Body of *Jupiter*, as the Moon does round the Earth: *Galileus* first discover'd these by the help of the Telescope.

Satellites of Saturn, are five little Stars, that in like manner roll about *Saturn*, and were accurately discover'd by *M. Cassini*, A. D. 1684. as also by

M. Huygens, by means of certain excellent Object-Glasses.

To Satiare, to satisfie, to cloy, or glut.

Satiety, Fulness, Glut, Surfeit.

Satira, a Word us'd by our old *Latin* Writers, for a broad Dish or Platter.

Satire. See *Satyr*.

Satisfaction, a being satisfied, Content, Pleasure, Payment, making Amends, Recompence; Attainment; Reparation of Damage.

Satisfactory, sufficient to satisfy or give Satisfaction.

To Satisfy, to fill with Meat; to humour, please, or content, to pay, to discharge a Debt; to convince.

Satten or **Sattin**, a sort of Silk.

Satrapa, (*Perf*) a Title anciently given to the Chief Governour of a Province under the King of *Persia*: a great Ruler, or Peer of the Realm; a Lord Lieutenant or President of a Country.

Satrapy, the Government or Jurisdiction of a *Satrapa*; a Lieutenantcy, a Dutchy.

Saturday, the Seventh and last Day of the Week, on which our *Saxon* Ancestors us'd to worship the Idol *Saturn* or *Seater*.

Saturdays-Stop, the space of Time, in which of old it was not lawful to take Salmons in *Scotland*, and the North of *England*, that is, from Even Song on *Saturday* till Sun-rising on *Monday*.

Saturantia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that qualify sharp Humours.

Satureia, the Herb Savory, good to season Meats and Broths, and to procure Appetite.

Saturity, Fulness, Excess, Glut; as To feed to *Saturity*.

Saturn, the most ancient of the Heathen Gods: Also the Name of the highest of the Planets, but slowest in Motion; by Astrologers counted an Enemy to the Nature of Man, and all Living Creatures, and therefore termed the *Greater Infortune*: Among Chymists, *Saturn* is taken for Lead, and among Heralds, for the black Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes; answering to *Diamond* in the Escutcheons of Noble-men, and *Sable* in those of Gentlemen.

Saturnalia, certain solemn Feasts and Sacrifices appointed in Honour of *Saturn*, which were kept Yearly by the ancient *Romans* on *December* 17th. continuing Five, and sometimes seven Days: It was a time of great Revelling and Liberty; so that the Rich sent Presents to the Poor, Servants sat at Table with their Masters, and were allowed even to ridicule them.

Saturnia, a Name heretofore given to the Country of *Italy*: In *Chiromancy*, the Line of *Saturn*, which goes thro' the middle of the Palm of the Hand to the Root of the middle Finger: This Line if it be cut and parted is call'd *Via Combusta*, i. e. the burnt Way.

Saturnine, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of the Planet *Saturn*; heavy, dull, melancholly.

Satyr or **Satire**, a Word that signifies all manner of Discourse, wherein any Person is reprov'd; but commonly taken for a Poem, that sharply and wittily rebukes Vice, and reflects upon the Vicious, a Lampoon.

Satyrasis, or **Satyrasmus**, an immoderate desire of Venerly; it is also sometimes taken for the Leprosy, because that Disease makes the Skin rough like that of a *Satyr*: Also the Swelling of the Glandules or Kernels behind the Ears.

Satyrical, belonging to *Satyr*; sharp, biting, nipping, cutting, abusive, censorious, critical.

Satyrion, Stander-Grass, Rag-Wort, or Priests-Pintle, an Herb.

Satyrus, a Writer of *Satyr*s.

To **Satyrize**, to rally after a Saryrical manner, to criticize upon, to lampoon.

Satyr, certain Fabulous Demi-Gods among the ancient Heathens, said to preside over Forests. They were represented with Horns on their Heads, long pricked up Ears, whisking Tails, Goats feet, their Bodies all over hairy, and the Hair standing an end on their Foreheads; being the proper Emblems of Insolence and Lasciviousness: Whence boisterous, deformed, and lustful Men are commonly call'd *Satyr*.

Savage, (*Fr.*) wild, fierce, barbarous.

The **Savages**, the wild People in the *Indies*

Savana's, (*Span.*) Pasture-Grounds in *America*, for the feeding of Deer and other Cattel.

Sauce-alone, a kind of Herb.

Saucidge. See *Sausage*.

Saucisse, (*Fr.*) a Sausage: Also a Pudding us'd in *Sieges*, i. e. a long Piece of Cloth having its Sides sew'd together in shape of a Gut, and as wide as to hold a Tennis-Ball; which being dipt in Pitch or Tar, and fill'd with Powder, is laid so as to reach from the Mine; Fougade or Bomb-Chelt, to the Place where the Engineer stands to set it on Fire.

Saucisson, a thick and short Sausage: In the Art of War, *Saucissons* are Faggots made of the Bodies of Under-wood, or of the Branches of great Trees, bound together in the middle and at both ends, in which respect they differ from *Fascines* that are made of small Wood: These *Saucissons* serve to make Shoulder works, Traveries or Breast works in Ditches full of Water, to render the Way firm for Carriages, and for other Uses.

To **Save**, to deliver, to keep or preserve, to spare.

Saber Default, (*Fr.* i. e. to excuse a Default) a Law Expression us'd when a Man having made a Default in Court, comes after wards and shews a good Cause why he did it, as Imprisonment at the same time, or such like.

Sabine a Plant, good to cure Ulcers, running Sores, and Childrens scabby Heads; it is also too well known to be efficacious for forcing the Courses, and causing Miscarriage.

Saviour, a Person that saves or delivers.

Saul, (*Heb.*) asked or lent, also a Grave; the first King of *Israel*, who being overcome in a great Battle against the *Philistines*, fell upon his own sword.

Saunders. See *Sanders*.

Saunefine, (*Fr.* old Law-Word) the Determination or final Race of a Descent of Kindred.

To **Saunter about**, to go idling up and down.

Sabonet, (*Fr.*) a Wash-ball or other sort of Compound, to wash the Face or Hands with.

Savour, Taste or Relish, Scent or Smell.

Savoury, that has a good Saviour, that tastes or relishes well

Savory, or **Winter-Savory**, an wholesome Pot-herb that is also of good use in *Physick* for Diseases of the Breast and Womb, &c.

Savoy, a sort of fine Cabbage, first brought from the Territories of the Dukedom of *Savoy*.

Saurites, (*Gr.*) a Stone found in the Belly of a Lizard.

Saurus, the Lizard; also the Lizard-Fish or Haydeck.

Sausage or **Saucidge**, a kind of Pudding made of Pork chopt small with Spice and other Ingredients.

Sausage or **Warlike-Sausage**. See *Saucisse*.

Bolonia-Sausages, thick and short Sausages made at *Bolonia*, a City of *Italy*.

Saw, (old Word) a Proverb or grave Saying: Also a well known Iron-Tool us'd by Carpenters, Stone cutters, &c.

Saw-fish, a kind of Sea-fish, so nam'd as having a sharp-toothed Bone like a Saw in its Forehead, about three Foot long.

Saw-wort, an Herb having Leaves notched about like the Teeth of a Saw.

Saxatilis, (*Lat.*) the Grounding, a kind of Gudgeon; a Sea-fish.

Saxifraga, Medicines that break or dissolve the Stone in Humane Bodies; also the Herb *Saxifrage*.

Saxifrage, a sort of Herb so call'd because it breaks the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder.

Saxons, a warlike People, who with the *Angles* and *Jutes* their Neighbours, came hither from *Futland*, a Province of *Denmark*, and are said to have taken Name from their crooked Swords, call'd *Seaxes* in their Language: They got Footing in *Great Britain*, A. C. 440, subdu'd most part of the Island, and divided it into seven petty Kingdoms, which were all united under King *Egbert* in 819, by the Name of *England*, i. e. the Land of the *Angles*.

Saxon-lage, or **Walt-Saxonlage**, the Law of the *West-Saxons*, which was of Force in Nine Counties, viz. *Kent*, *Surrey*, *Suffex*, *Barkshire*, *Hamshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Dorsetshire*, and *Devonshire*. See *Danelage* and *Merchenlage*.

Saxum, (*Lat.*) Stone or Rock-stone. *Saxum arenarium*, Sand-stone or Free-stone.

Say, a thin sort of Stuff.

Scabinus, (*Lat.*) a Sheriff, an Alderman, a Clerk of a Market, a Surveyor of Buildings, a Scavenger: In some old Charters, the Wardens of the Corporation of *Linn* in *Norfolk*, are styled *Scabini*.

Scabies, the Itch or Mange, a Disease; a Scab or Gall.

Scabiosa, the Herb *Scabius*, so call'd from its Virtue in curing the Itch; it is also good for Impostumes, Coughs, Pleurisy, Quinsy, &c.

Scabrous, rough, rugged, uneven, unpolished; as *A scabrous Verse*.

Scaccurcule, a Word us'd by some Chymists for a Spirit drawn out of the Bone of a Hart's Heart.

Scala (*Lat.*) a Ladder, a pair of Stairs.

Scalado, (in a *Slege*) a furious Attack upon the Wall or Rampart of a fortify'd Town or Castle, made with scaling-Ladders to mount immediately without carrying on any Works in Form.

Scalæ Gemonizæ. See *Gemonia Scale*.

In Scalam, (i. e. for the Scale) a Phrase us'd in the old Way of Paying Money into the Exchequer, where the Summ of Twenty Shillings and Six Pence was told out for a Pound Sterling; the odd Six Pence being allow'd to make up the full Weight.

Scale, (in *Mathem.*) signifies any Measures, or Numbers that are commonly us'd, or the Degrees of any Arch of a Circle or of Right Lines divided from thence; as *Sines*, *Tangents*, *Secants*, &c. drawn or engrav'd upon a Ruler for ready use and practice in particular Operations. Of these *Scales* there are several sorts, viz.

The **Plain Scale**, and the **Diagonal**, which serve, to represent any Numbers or Measures whatever whose Parts are equal one to another: Thus Engineers have a Scale or Rule to make a Draught of Fortifications on Paper; and Gunners make use of another sort, to take the Dimensions of a Piece of Ordnance: In Maps there is a Scale of Miles, to shew the Distance of one Place from another.

Scale of Musick, commonly call'd the *Gam-ut* or *Scale of the Gam-ut*, is a kind of Scheme or Rule consisting of certain Lines and Paces on which the Figures of the Musical Notes are set down in their natural Order, so as to shew the several Degrees, whereby a Voice or Sound may either ascend or descend. The Name of it is taken from the Greek Letter *Gamma*, which *Guido Aretinus*, (who reduc'd the Musical Scale of the ancient *Greeks* into this Form) set at the bottom, to signify from whence it was deriv'd; and this Scale or *Gam-ut* has been taken ever since for the First Foundation or Ground-work of all Musick both Vocal and Instrumental.

Scalensus Cone See *Cone*.

Scalenum, or **Scalenus Triangle**, (*Gr.*) a Triangle that has all its Three Sides unequal: In Anatomy, *Scaleni* are Three Muscles of the Chest, so nam'd from their Figure, having Three unequal sides.

Scalenus Primus, a Muscle, that arises from the Fore part of the second, third, and fourth Transverse Processes of the *Vertebra*, or Turning-Joynts of the Neck, and is let into the First Rib; its Use being to draw the upper Rib together with the rest upwards, in fetching one's Breath.

Scalenus Secundus, a Muscle, which taking rise from the second, third, fourth and fifth Transverse Processes of the *Vertebra* of the Neck, side ways, passes over the first Rib to its Insertion in the second, and sometimes to the third.

Scalenus Tertius, a Muscle, that has its beginning near the former, from the same Transverse Processes of the *Vertebra* of the Neck, as also from the sixth of those Processes, and is soon inserted to the first Rib.

Scalings, (in ancient Writers) a Quarry or Pit of Stones, or rather of Scales or Slatés for covering Houses.

Scall, Scurf on the Head.

Scallion, a kind of Shalot or small Onion.

Scallop. See *Scollop*.

Scalp, or **Hairy Scalp**, the Skin that covers the Skull-bone.

Scalper, or **Scalping-Iron**, a Surgeon's Instrument, to scrape or take away corrupt Flesh from the Bones.

Scalprum, (*Lat.*) an Instrument with which any thing is scraped, pared, graved, or cut; a Graving-Tool. *Scalprum Chirurgicum*, a Surgeon's Scalper or Lancet.

Scalporium Rasorium. See *Raspatory*.

To **Scamble**, to rove or wander up and down, **Scambling Town**, a Town wherein the Houses stand at a great distance one from another.

Scamillus, (*Lat.*) a Foot-stool or little Bench. In Architecture *Scamilli Impares* are certain *Zocoos*, or Blocks, which serve to raise the rest of the Members of any Pillar or Statue; they were plac'd beneath the Projectures of the *Stylobate-Cornices*, and are well represented by the Pedestals of our Statues.

Scammonia, (*Gr.*) the Herb Scammony, otherwise call'd purging Bind-weed, which is of great use in Physick.

Scammonium, the Juice of Scammony; which is very purgative. See *Diagridium*.

Scammoz's Rule, a two Foot Joynt-Rule, fitted for the use of Builders, and first invented by the famous Architect of that Name.

Scannum, or **Scannum Caducum**, (*Lat.*) i. e. a falling Bench a Word us'd in some old Records for a Ducking stool.

Scannum Hippocratis, or **Hippocrates's Bench**, the Name of a certain Instrument that is Six Ells long, and us'd in the setting of Bones.

To **Scan**, to sift or canvass a Business, to examine a thing thoroughly, to consider it well.

To **Scan a Verse** to measure or prove a Verse, according to the number of its Feet.

Scandal, (*Gr.*) Stumbling-Block or Offence, ill Name, bad Example, Shame.

To **Scandalize**, to defame, or slander.

To **Scandalize**, to give Offence, to raise a scandal upon one.

Scandalous, giving Offence, Defaming; Abusive, shameful, disgraceful.

Scandalum Magnatum, an Offence, or Wrong done to the Person of any Peer, or great Officer of the Realm, by scandalous Reports, false News, &c. Also the Writ that lies for their recovering Damages thereupon.

Scanderbeg, a Name given to *George Castriot*, Prince of *Epirus*, who caus'd that Country, and *Macedonia*, to revolt against *Murath II.* Emperor of the *Turks*.

Scansion, (*Lat.* in *Grammar*) the scanning of a Verse.

Scant, that is less than requisite, scarce.

• **Scantling**, Size or Measure.

Scanty, short or scarce, as Provisions sometimes are; also that has not Stuff enough allow'd, or too strait, in speaking of a Garment.

Scapha, (*Gr.*) a Skiff or Cock-Boat, properly a Boat made of a whole Tree cut hollow. Among some Anatomists, it is taken for the inner Rim of the Ear.

Scaphoides, the third *Ossa Tarsi* in the Foot, which is join'd to the Ankle Bone and the three hinder-Bones: It is otherwise call'd *Ossa Naviculare* in *Latin* and takes both Names from some resemblance it has to a Boat.

Scapula, (*Lat.*) the hinder part of the Shoulders: Also the Shoulder-blade; a broad Bone, of a Triangular Figure, having three Processes, which is very thin in the middle, but grows thicker about the Processes.

Scapular, belonging to the Shoulder-blades.

A **Scapular**, or **Scapulary**, a long narrow piece of Stuff, worn by Monks and Nuns over the rest of their Habit, and hanging down from their Shoulders to their Feet.

Scapularis Externa et Intertia, the Scapular Veins, two small Veins so call'd; the former of which arises from the Muscles, covering the *Scapula*, or Shoulder-blades; and the other from those Muscles that lie in the hollow of the same Bones.

Scapus, (*Gr.*) the shaft or shank of a Pillar between the Chapter and the Pedestal: Among Herbalists, the upright stalk or stem of a Plant.

Scar, the Seam or Mark of a Wound: Also an old Word, signifying a steep Rock; whence *Scarborough-Castle* in *Yorkshire* took its Name.

Scarabæus, (*Lat.*) the Beetle or Bug, an Insect.

Scaramangis, (*Gr.*) a kind of Garment which the Ancients wore over a Coat of Mail.

Scaramouch, the Name of a famous *Italian* Buffoon, who Acted in *England*, Anno Dom. 1673.

Scare, a sort of Fish.

To **Scare**, to put in Fear, to Fright.

Scare-Crow, a Figure made of Straw or Clubs, and usually set up in Fields that are sow'd with Grain, to scare or fright away the Birds.

Scarf, a well known part of Womens Attire, or an Ornament worn by Military Officers.

Scarfskin, (in *Anat.*) the outmost skin, serving to defend the Body; which being full of Pores or little Holes, discharges Sweat, and other Moisture.

Scarfed, covered with a Scarf: In Sea Language, it is the same as pieced, fastened or joyned in: thus the Stem of a Ship is said to be Scarfed into her Keel, when the two Pieces are shap'd or cut away slanting, so as to joyn with one another close and even.

Scarification, a Scarfying, cutting or lancing; an opening of the Skin with a Pen-knife or Lancet.

To **Scarify**, (in *Surgery*) to Lance or open a Sore, to make an Incision in any part of the Body, in order to let out Blood or corrupt Humours.

Scariola, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd broad Leav'd Endive.

Scarp, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.* the inward slope of the Moat, or Ditch of a Place i. e. the slope of that side of the Ditch, which is next to the Place, and looks towards the Field: Also the Foot of the Rampart-Wall; or the sloping of the Wall from the bottom of the Work to the *Cordon* on the side of the Moat.

Scarpe, in (*Heraldry*) the Figure of a Scarf, such as is worn by Military Commanders, being a Sub-division of the Bend: Thus 'tis said, *He bears Argent a Scarpe Azure.*

Scarus, (*Gr.*) the Star, Cud or Chewing-Fish, a Sea-Fish that feeds on Herbs and Chews the Cud like a Beast.

Scatch, a kind of Bit for Horses.

Scate, a Sea-Fish; also a sort of Patten to slide upon Ice.

Scathe, (old Word) Hurt, or Damage.

To **Scatter**, to spread abroad here and there.

Scavage, **Scavage**, or **Schewage**, a Toll formerly exacted by Mayors, Sheriffs, &c. of Merchant-Strangers, for Wares shew'd or offer'd to Sale, within their Precincts; but it is taken away by Statute 19. H. 7.

Scavenger, (from the *Dutch* Word *Scaven*, to scrape) a Parish-Officer, of whom two are chosen Yearly, that hire Men call'd *Rakers* or *Dust men*, and Carts, in order to cleanse the Streets, and carry away the Dirt and Filth.

Scaurus, (*Gr.*) that has great Ancles bunching out; stump or club footed.

Scawzack, a Sort of Sea weed.

Sceleton. See *Skeleton*.

Sceleton Serpentinis, (*Lat.*) a kind of Stone which resembles the Bones of a Serpent, roll'd up in Folds.

Scellum, or **Schellum**, (*Dutch*) a Rogue, Villain, or Vagabond.

Scelotyrbe, (*Gr.*) a wand'ring Pain in the Legs, which proceeds chiefly from the Scurvey.

Scelotyrbitis Aqua, a sort of Water proper for that Distemper.

Scene, (properly a Tabernacle or Tent) the front or fore-part of a Theater or Stage, on which Plays are acted: Also the Decoration that consists of Paintings, in which are represented Buildings, Landscips, &c. round the Stage: Also part of a Dramatical Poem or Play, which is divided into Acts, and those Acts into Scenes, when a fresh Actor enters upon the Stage, or one that was on it, goes off: It is also taken for the Place where the Action of the Play has happen'd; and thence Translated to signify the Place of any great Action or notable Exploit; as, *The Scene of War*, *The Scene of Affairs*, &c.

Scenical or **Scenick**, belonging to a Scene.

Scenographical or **Scenographick**, belonging to Scenography.

Scenography, (in *Perspective*) is that side which declines from, or makes Angles with a strait Line, imagin'd to pass thro' the two outward Convex Points of the Eyes, and is generally call'd by Workmen, *The Return of a Fore-right side*: The *Scenographick Appearance* differs from the *Orthographick* in this respect, that the latter shews the side of a Figure, Body, or Building, as it is seen when the Plain of the Glass stands parallel to that side, but *Scenography* represents it as it seems thro' a Glass, not parallel to that side.

In *Architecture* and *Fortification*, *Scenography* is the manner of delineating or making a Draught of the several Parts of a Building, or Fortress, with its Shadows and Dimensions, according to the Rules of *Perspective*.

Scenopogia, the Feast of Tabernacles kept by the Jews, in Memory of their Travels thro' the Wilderness, where they liv'd Forty Years together in Tents.

Scepter, a Royal Staff, or Battoon, born by Kings at their Coronation, or some other great Solemnity: Its length was heretofore equal to the height of the Prince's Stature, but the fashion of it is now alter'd; and it is figuratively taken for Royal Authority, or Kingly Power.

Sceptical or **Sceptick**, belonging to the scepticks or Scepticism; that is in doubt or suspence, doubtful.

Scepticism, the Doctrine or Opinion of the Scepticks.

Scepticks, a Sect of Philosophers, who contemplated and consider'd Matter, but doubted of every thing, and would admit of no Determination: Whence the Term is apply'd to a Person who maintains there is nothing certain, and no real Knowledge at all to be had.

Sceptos, a kind of Lightning dash'd to the Ground with great Force; Also a Meteor falling out of the Clouds.

Scharpenny or **Scharpenny**, (*Sax.*) i. e. *Dung-penny*, a small Duty heretofore paid by some customary Tenants that they might be excus'd from penning up their Cattel in their Lord's Pound or Yard, for the benefit of the Dung.

Schedule, a Leaf or Scroll of Paper of Parchment; an Inventory of Goods annexed to a Will, Lease or other Deed, which contains some Particulars left out in the main Writing.

Scolozacus, (*Lat.*) the Shell-drake or black Diver; a Water-Fowl.

Schelling, a Coin in *Holland* and *Flanders*, containing 12 Groots or 6 Stivers and equal to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ of our *English* Money; so that 20 Schellings *Flemish*, make 12 Shillings Sterling; and 33 s. 4 d. *Flemish* amount to 20 s. Sterling.

Schematismus, (*Gr.*) the Habit, Constitution, or Disposition of the Body: In *Grammar* the particular manner of forming one Word from another.

Scheme, Model, Draught, the Drawing of any Figure on Paper, &c. the representing of any Geometrical, or Astronomical Figure, or Problem by Lines, so as to make it sensible to the Eye, and this is otherwise call'd a *Diagram*: Among *Astrologers*, it is a Representation of the Celestial Bodies in their proper Places for any Moment, or an *Astrological* Figure of the Heavens; which is often termed *Schema Caeli*, and the making of it, *Erecting* or *Drawing* a *Scheme*.

Scheeren-Silver, or **Shearing-Silver**, a small Sum of Money paid of old to the Lord of a Manour by the Tenant, for the Liberty of shearing his Sheep.

Schesis, (*Gr.*) the Habit or Constitution of the Body; accordingly as it is fleshy or lean, hard or soft, thick or slender: Also a Rhetorical Figure, whereby a certain Affection or Inclination of the Adversary is feign'd on purpose to be answer'd, and which, in *Latin*, is call'd *Adfictio*.

Schetick Feaver, a Feaver so call'd, because it is chiefly seated in the Blood, and may be easily cur'd; upon which account it is oppos'd to an *Hetick Feaver*, that is fixed in the very Habit of the Body, and not to be remov'd without great Difficulty.

Schilus, a Lake Fish, not unlike a Pike, but resembling a Pearch in the size, order, and roughness of its Fins.

Schirrus. See *Scirrus*.

Schisma, properly a cut or cleft; thence generally taken for a Division or Rent in the Church, caus'd by diversity of Opinions.

Schismatical or **Schismatick**, inclining to, or guilty of Schism.

A **Schismatick**, a Separatist, one that occasions Schism, by separating from the true Church, and setting up New Doctrines or Discipline.

Schistos, a Stone of a Saffron-Colour, that may be easily cleft into thin Plates; also a kind of Stone, call'd, the *Warming Stone*.

Schistum, a sort of Allum, Plume-Allum.

Schoenanthum, Camel's-Hay, or sweet smelling Reed, an Herb of great Use in Physick, particularly for Stoppages of the Liver or Spleen, Hickups, Wind in the Stomach, &c.

Schoenobates

Schœnobates, (among the Ancients) a kind of Rope-Dancer, or Tumbler, who roll'd about a Rope, as a Wheel does round the Axle-Tree, and hung by the Feet or Neck.

Schœnobatica, the Art of Dancing upon Ropes.

Schœnopazum, Porret, or Cives, a kind of Plant.

Schœnos, a Rush or Bulrush; a Cord or Rope, such as was us'd by Rope-Dancers: Also a Measure of Land, which contain'd Sixty *Stadia* or Furlongs, or Forty, according to *Pliny*: Among the *Hebrews*, somewhat above 145 Foot.

Schœnum, a cheap sorry Ointment, made of sweet Rashes, which Whores us'd to dawb themselves with, to appear less stinking.

Scholar, one that learns any thing at School or elsewhere; a Man of Learning, a Learned Person.

Scholastici, (among the *Romans*) those that assisted the Governours of Provinces in the Exercise of their Office, and were as their Counsellours; who also instructed them in matter of Law, and drew up Petitions.

Scholastick or **Scholastical**, belonging to a Scholar or School.

Scholastick-Divinity, School-Divinity, such as is in use among the *Roman* Catholicks, and relates chiefly to several nice Points that are uncertain and disputable.

Scholiast, one that makes *Scholias* or Notes upon an Author; a Commentator or Expouitor.

Scholion or **Scholium**, a Gloss; brief Comment or short Exposition: In *Mathematicks*, a Note or Remark, made as it were by the by, on any Proposition, Subject or Discourse, before advanced, treated of, or delivered.

School, a Place where any Art or Science is taught.

To **School**, to tutour, to check or chide severely.

School-man, one skill'd in School-Divinity.

Sciæna, (*Gr.*) a Sea-fish of the Whale-kind.

Sciagraphy or **Sciography**, a Profile or Platform, the first rule Draught of a thing: Also the Art of *Dialling*, or of shewing the time of the Day by Shadows: Also that Part of *Astronomy* which serves for finding out the Hour of the Day or Night, &c. by the Shadow of the Sun, Moon or Stars.

In *Architecture* **Sciagraphy**, is sometimes taken for the Draught of a Building cut in its Length or Breadth, to shew the Inside of it, as the Conveyance of every Room, with the thickness of the Walls, Timber-works, Floors, Vaults, &c.

Sciatheras, the Pin or Cock of a Dial, which shews the Hours by its Shadow.

Sciatica, a Disease in or about the Hip-bone; the Hip gout.

Sciatica-Crestes, a sort of Herb good for that Distemper.

Sciatick-Vein, a Vein seated above the outward part of the Ankle.

Scidæcum (in *Surgery*) a kind of Fracture or breaking of a Bone, according to its length or longwise.

Science, (*Lat.*) Knowledge, Learning, Skill; Knowledge founded upon or gain'd by certain, clear and self-evident Principles.

The Seven **Liberal Sciences**, are Grammar, Logic, Rhetorick, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy and Musick.

Scientifical or **Scientifick**, Learned, full of Learning, Instructive.

Scilla, (*Gr.*) Squills or Sea-Onion, an Herb; also the shrimp or Prawn; a Fish.

Scillites, Wine wherein Sea-Onion is steep'd.

Scillites acetum, Vinegar of Squills.

Scimeter. See *Cimeter*.

Scincus, a kind of Land Crocodile, or Newt, about the River Nile.

Scincus Marinus, a little Fish us'd by Apothecaries in the Composition of *Mithridate*.

Scintillation, a sparkling up of Fire.

Sciography. See *Sciagraphy*.

Sciolist, (*Lat.*) one that makes much stir with a little Knowledge, a spatterer in Learning.

Sciomanu, (*Gr.*) the calling up of Ghosts by Magick; a Divining or Soothsaying by Shadows.

Scion or **Cyon**, a Graft, tender Shoot, or young Sprig of a Tree.

Sciopticks, a part of Opticks. See *Obscura Camera*.

Sciothericum Telescopium, a Mathematical Instrument invented by Mr. *Molyneux* being an Horizontal Dial with a Telescope fitted for observing the true Time both by Day and Night, to adjust Pendulum-Clocks, Watches, and other Time-keepers.

Scite facias, a Judicial Writ to call a Man to shew Cause to the Court from which it is sent, why Execution of a Judgment passed should not be made out.

Scitona, a Word us'd by some Chymists for the Dew of Autumn.

Scirpus, (*Lat.*) a kind of Rush without a knot, a Bulrush us'd for Mats, Weeks of Candles, &c.

Scirrhomia or **Scirrhomis**, (*Gr.*) an Escar or Scar, the hardness of any Part of the Body, especially the Liver, &c. also the same as *Scirrhus*.

Scirrhus, belonging to a Scirrhus; as *A Scirrhus Tumour*.

Scirthus, a kind of hard unmoveable Swelling without Pain, which resists the Touch, proceeding from Melancholy or some other tough and clammy Humour.

† **Scissure**, (*Lat.*) a Cut or Cleft, a Rent or Chaps.

Sciurus, (*Gr.*) the Squirrel, a Creature so call'd from its shadowy or thick Tail.

Sclerophthalmia, a hard blearedness of the Eyes accompanied with Pain; a slow Motion of the Eyes with redness and dryness of them.

Sclerosis, a hard Tumour or swelling of the Spleen.

Sclerotes, or **Sclerotica Tunica**, the horney Coat of the Eye. See *Cornea Tunica*.

Sclerotica, Scleroticks or hardning Medicines, such as unite the Parts more firmly among themselves.

To **Scot** or **Scotch** a Wheel, to put a Stone or piece of Wood under the Wheel of a Cart, Wagon, &c. to stop it from going forward.

Scotecion, (*Gr.*) a sort of Scarlet-Worm; an Insect.

Scoliosis, a wresting, or making crooked: Among *Physicians*, a distorting or wrenching of the *Vertebrae*, or turning Joynts of the Back-bone.

Scollop, a Shell-Fish; also a sort of indenting or notching in Embroidery-Work.

Scollop-shell, (in *Heraldry*) the Figure of that Shell, which is often put in the Coats of Arms of *Military* Persons.

Scolopomachæriion, (*Gr.*) a Surgeon's Knife with which Wounds of the Breast are widen'd: It is also us'd in lancing large Swellings, and in opening the *Abdomen* or lower Belly.

Scolopax, the Wood-cock or the Snite; a Bird; also the Saw fish or the Sea snite.

Scolopendra, a Venomous Worm that has eight Feet and a piked Tail; the Caterpillar an Insect with many Feet: Also a sort of Worm call'd a Bear-worm, engender'd of a Melancholy Humour; which makes the Gums to become swollen and ulcerated and loosens the Nerves and Teeth: Also a kind of Water-Serpent call'd the *Sea Scolopendra*, about a Cubit in length; also an Insect nam'd the *Sea Galley-worm*: Also a certain Fish, which having swallow'd a

Hook, casts up her Bowels, and being rid of it, fucks them in again.

Scelopendria, the Herb Harts-tongue.

Scelopendrium, a kind of Herb call'd *Ceterach*, Stone wort, Finger fern or Milt-wort.

Scolymus, the Artichoke; a well known Plant.

Scomber or **Scombus** the Mackerel; a Sea-fish.

Scomma, a Mock, Jeer, Flout, or scurrilous Jest.

Sconce, a sort of branched Candle-stick: In *Fortification*, a small Fort built for Defence of some Pass, River, or other Place; a Block-house.

To **Sconce**, (a Word us'd in *Oxford-University*) to set up so much in the Buttery-Book upon one's Head, to be paid as a Punishment for a Duty neglected or an Offence committed: Whence it is commonly taken for to fine or set a Fine upon.

Scoop, an Instrument to hold Corn.

Scoop or **Scoopet**, a sort of Wooden shovel, to throw up Water.

Scooper, a kind of Water Fowl, so call'd from its long narrow Beak arched upwards, which resembles the crooked Scoop with which Mariners throw up Water to wet their Sails.

Scope, (*Gr.*) Prospect, Aim, End, Purpose.

Scooper-holes. See *Scupper-Holes*.

Scops, (*Gr.*) the lesser Owl with Feathers prick'd up above the Ears.

Scorbucal or **Scorbucick**, (*Lat.*) belonging to or troubled with the Scurvey.

Scorbutus, the Scorbute or Scurvey; a Disease.

Scordion or **Scordium**, (*Gr.*) an Herb growing plentifully in *Cambridge-shire*, and call'd *Water-Germander*; its Use in *Physick* is to defend the Heart from Venom and Infection.

Scordotis, an Herb like Hore hound.

Score, Account or Reckoning, Account or Consideration; also the number *Twenty*; as *Threescore*, *Fourscore*, &c. In *Musick* it is taken for the Original Draught of the whole Composition, in which the several Parts, *viz.* Bass, Treble, Second Treble, &c. are distinctly scored or marked.

Scoria, (*Gr.*) the dross or refuse of Metals tried by the Fire.

Scozodon, Garlick, a known Plant.

Scozodoprazum, a Plant between Garlick and Leaks.

Scorpiana or **Scorpidis**, the lesser Scorpion-fish.

Scorpidion, a little Engine anciently us'd for shooting Poison'd Arrows or Darts.

Scorpio or **Scorpius**, the Scorpion, a venomous Insect of a blackish Colour, that has eight Feet, and stings with the Tail: Also the Scorpion-Fish that stings with its Prickles on the Head and Back: Also an Engine or kind of Cross-Bow, made use of to shoot small envenomed Arrows or Darts.

Scorpio, is also the Name of one of the Twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, being the Eighth in Order, and usually thus Marked (♏) Astrologers say, It sympathizes with the Land Scorpions, which when the Moon is in this Sign, are more fierce and dangerous.

Scorpioides, a sort of Pulse.

Scorpioides, or **Scorpioides**, an Herb good against the Poison of Scorpions.

Scorpioides, a precious Stone of the Colour or Shape of a Scorpion.

Scorpiurus, or **Scorpiurus**, a kind of Heliotrope, or Turn sole, an Herb having Seeds, the Figure of which resembles a Scorpion's Tail.

Scorzoneria, an Herb somewhat like Goats-beard, but of a broader Leaf; the Root of which is a sovereign Remedy against the Pains of the Heart, Melancholy, and the bitings of all venomous Creatures.

To **Scots** or **Scourfe**, (old Word) to change.

Scot, Part or Portion; a Shot or Club. In a Law sense, according to *Rassal*, a certain Custom or Common Tallage, made to the Use of the Sheriff or his Bailiffs: But it is now taken for a customary Contribution laid upon all Subjects according to their Ability, thus whoever are Assessed or Rated to any Contribution, are generally said *To pay Scot and Lot*.

Scot-free, excused from paying his Scot or Club; also free from Punishment.

Scotal, (in the *Forest Charter*) the keeping of an Ale-House within the Forest, by an Officer of the same, who under Colour of his Office, causes Men to come to his House, and spend their Money, for fear of having Displeasure; it is otherwise termed *Aleshot*.

Scots, or **Scotchmen**, the People of *Scotland*, a part of *Great Britain*.

Scotch-Collops, Slices of Veal, well beaten or fry'd after the *Scotch Way*.

Scotia, (*Gr.*) in *Architect.* a Member hollow'd like a Demi-channel, between the *Torus* and the *Astragal*, the Roundel on the Base or Bottom of Pillars: It is also sometimes Plac'd under the *Larmier* or *Drip*, in the Cornice of the *Dorick Order*. See *Trochilus*.

Scotoma, a Dizziness or Giddiness, causing a dimness in the Sight, so that on a sudden the Patient is as it were in the dark, and thinks every thing goes round.

Scobel, an Oven-Mop. See *Maulkin*.

To **Scoul**, or **Scowl**, to look gruff or crabbed, to put on a sower Look, or grim Countenance; to knit ones Brows.

Scoundzel, (*Ital.*) one whom a bad Life, or guilty Conscience forces to abscond or hide himself; a sorry Rogue, a pitiful Rascally Fellow.

To **Scoul**, or **Scowr**, to cleanse, or make clean; to purge by Stool; to exercise Piracy, or Rob on the Sea. To **Scour away**, to scamper or run away hastily. To **Scour about**, to ramble or run raking about.

To **Scour** the length of a Line, (a *Military Phrase*) to rake a Line from end to end with the Shot, so that every Bullet which comes in at one end, sweeps all along to the other, and leaves no place of Security.

Scourge, a Whip made of Thongs, &c.

To **Scourge**, to Whip, to Chastise or Punish.

Scout, a Spy sent to bring Tidings of the Enemies Army, or to discover their Designs: Also a kind of Judge or Magistrate in *Holland*.

Scouts, or **Scout-Watches**, Sentinels that keep Guard in the advanced Posts.

Scrag, or **Lean Scrag**, a Body that has nothing but Skin and Bone.

Scraggy, very lean.

To **Scrawl**, or **Scratul**, to scribble, to write after a sorry careless manner.

To **Scramble**, to snatch eagerly, to strive to catch or lay hold of; to climb up.

To **Scranch**, to crunch, crack or break any hard thing between the Teeth.

Scrat, (old Word) an Hermaphrodite, one that is of both Sexes.

Scratches, a kind of Itch, a Disease that happens to Horses.

To **Scratul**. See *To Scrawl*.

Scrap, a sort of Sea-swallow: a Bird.

To **Screek**, to make a Noise like a Door, whose Hinges are rusty, or a Wheel that is not well greas'd,

To **Scream**, or **Scream out**, to cry out, especially as one that is fear'd or frighted.

To **Screech**, to howl or hoot, as the Screech Owl does.

To **Screek**. See *To Shriek*.

Screen, a Device to keep off the Wind, or the heat of the Fire: Also a Frame made of Laths, and us'd by Labourers to sift Earth, Sand, Gravel, &c. in order to make Mortar: Also another sort, made of Wire,

Wire, for the separating of Corn from Dust, Cockle, Ray, &c.

To **Screen**, to sift thro' a Screen; also to shelter cover, defend or protect.

To **Scribble**, (*Lat.*) to scratch or dash with the Pen; to write ill, in speaking of an Author.

Scribe, a Writer or Pen man, a Secretary, a Notary or Scrivener, a Clerk. Among the *Romans*, **Scriba**, was an Officer belonging to the Publick, or to some Magistrate who wrote Acts or Decrees, and gave out Dispatches.

Scribes, a powerful Sect among the *Jews*, who manag'd the Affairs of the Synagogues, expounded the *Levirial* Law, and made it intelligible to the People; upon which account they were call'd Doctors of the Law, and Lawyers in *S. Luke*.

Scriniarii Memoriae. See *Magister Scrinii Memoriae*, & *Scrinium Memoriae*.

Scrinium, (*Lat.*) a Coffer, a Casket to hold Jewels, a Cupboard to put Books or Papers in; an Office or Chamber.

Scrinium Dispositionum, (among the *Romans*) was the Office or Chamber, where the Emperor's Commands and Orders were dispatch'd, and the chief Officer there was styl'd *Comes Dispositionum*; or *Magister Scrinii Dispositionum*.

Scrinium Epistolarum, the Office of those who wrote the Emperor's Letters; the chief Officer there was nam'd *Magister Scrinii Epistolarum*; which see.

Scrinium Libellorum, the Office of Requests, where the Petitions presented to the Emperor, to beg some Favour of him were usually kept: The chief of this Office was styl'd *Magister Scrinii Libellorum*; which see.

Scrinium Memoriarum, a Place where Minutes were kept to put an Officer in mind of the Prince's Order, to the end he might afterwards dispatch Letters Patent at large for the same: There were 62 Secretaries belonging to this Office, who were call'd *Scriniarii Memoriae* or *Memoriales*; 12 of whom serv'd the Chancery, and 7 others nam'd *Antiquarii*, were employ'd in transcribing old Books, in order to transmit them to Posterity: The first of these Officers was call'd *Magister Scrinii Memoriae*; which see.

Scrinium Vestimentorum the Ward-Robe where the Emperor's Cloaths and Robes were kept.

Scrip, a Budget or Bag; also an old Word for a little Piece, as *A Scrip of Paper*.

Scriptura, (*Lat.*) Writing, the writing or making a Book; the Style or manner of writing us'd by any Author. It was also taken among the *Romans*, for the Tribute paid to the Publick for the grazing of Cattel in common Pastures, which was set down in Books of Accounts; also the Revenue of Publick Duties let to Farm. See *Magister Scripturae*.

Scriptural, belonging to Holy Scripture.

Scripture, or Holy Scripture, the Holy Writ, the sacred Writings of the Old and New Testament.

Scripturists, those that ground their Faith upon scriptures only.

Scrutoir. See *Scrutoirs*.

Scrivener, one that draws up and engrosses Writings or Deeds, as Bonds, Bills, Leases, Releases, &c.

Scrobulus, (*Lat.*) a little Ditch or Farrow.

Scrobiculus Cordis, (in *Anat.*) the Heart-Pit, the Pit of the Breast, or as it is commonly call'd of the Stomach; otherwise termed *Anticardium*.

Scrofa, an old Sow that has had several Litters of Pigs.

Scrofula, a little Pig; also the King's Evil, a Disease, a Wen in the Throat. See *Struma*.

Scrofularia, the Herb Blind-Nettle, Pile-Wort, or Fig-Wort; good for the King's-Evil, Piles, Cancers eating Ulcers, &c.

Scrofulous, belonging to a King's Evil swelling.

Scroll, a Slip or Roll of Parchment, &c. In *Architecture* the same as *Valuta*; which see.

Scrotoccele, a Rupture of the Cods.

Scrotum, that Bag which contains the Testicles of the Male, the Cod; consisting of a Skin a fleshy *Panniculus*, and two distinct Coats.

Scrotum Cordis, the Skin that encompasses the Heart; the same as *Pericardium*.

Scrub, an old Broom; a pitiful sorry Fellow.

To **Scrub**, to rub hard.

Scruff, little Sticks, Coals, Cockle shells, &c. which poor People gather up for Fuel at ebbing Water, by the side of the River *Thames*.

Scruple, (*Lat.*) Doubt, Niceness, a point of Conscience: Also the third part of a Dram, or 20 Grains in Apothecaries Weight.

Scrupulosity, or **Scrupulousness**, a scrupulous Humour, Nicety, Exactness.

Scrupulous full of Scruples, or Doubts, Curious; Nice, Strict, Precise.

Scrupulus, (*Lat.*) the least of Weights, us'd by the ancient *Romans*, being the 24th. part of an Ounce; but with us the third part of a Dram.

To **Scruise**, to crowd, to press or thrust hard.

To **Scrutinize**, (*Lat.*) to make a strict Enquiry into, to examine thoroughly.

Scrutiny, strict Search, or diligent Inquiry: Also a Perusal of Suffrages or Votes at an Election of Magistrates, &c. an Examination of the Poll: Also a particular Way of chusing a Pope at *Rome*, which is done by small Bills, written in unknown Characters and sealed up, or by little Balls of several Colours thrown into a Box.

Scrutoir, or **Scrutoir**, a sort of large Cabinet with several Drawers, and a place for Pen, Ink and Paper, the Door of which opening downwards, and resting upon Frames or Irons, serves for a Table to write on.

Scry, (in *Falconry*) a great Flock of Fowl.

† **Scud**, a sudden shower of Rain.

To **Scud**, or **Scuddle away**, to scamper or run away all of a sudden.

Scuffle, a Quarrel with Fighting, a Fray or Buffle.

Skulk, (among *Hunters*) a Company, as *A Skulk of Foxes*.

To **Skulk**, to hide one's self, to lie hid, to lurk here and there, to go sneaking after one.

Skull, the Bone of the Head, the Brain-Pan; also a little Oar, to row with.

Skuller, a Boat row'd with Skulls, or the Waterman that manages it.

Skullery, a Place to wash and scour in.

Skullion, a Drudge that does the meanest Services in a Kitchen.

Sculp, (*Lat.*) a Cut, Print, or Engraved Picture; as *A Book full of fine Sculpt.*

Sculptor, a Carver.

Sculpture, the Art of Carving Figures in Wood, Stone, or Metal; a Sculpt or printed Picture.

Scum, Froth, Dross the dregs, of the People.

Scumber, (a Term in *Hunting*) the Dung of a Fox.

To **Scummer**, (old Word) to squirt a watery Substance out of the Body.

Scupper-holes, or **Proper-holes**, (Sea-Term) little Holes made thro' the Ship's sides, close to all the Decks, thro' which the Water that comes from the Pump, or any other Way, is carry'd off into the Sea.

Scupper-Leathers, certain round long Leathers, nailed over those Holes in the lowest Deck, as also in the Manger, which keep the Sea-Water from coming into the Ship, and yet give way for it to run out.

Scupper-Nails, short Nails with broad Heads, made purposely to fasten on the *Scupper Leathers*, as also on the Coats of Marks and Pumps.

Scurf, a whitish itchy swelling, rais'd in the Skin of the Head by a slimy and mixt Phlegm.

Scurtility, (*Lat.*) Buffoonry, saucy, drolling or scotting.

Scurtilous, Railing, saucily Abusive.

The **Scurvey**, a Disease, the Symptoms of which generally are yellow Spots on the Hands and Feet, weakness of the Legs, stinking Breath, looseness of the Teeth, bleeding of the Gums, Convulsions, running Gout, Cholick, &c.

Scurvey-Grass, an Herb so call'd from its particular Virtue in curing that Distemper.

Scurvy, bad, naughty, untoward, sorry, pitiful.

Scut, the Tail of a Rabber or Hare.

Scutcheon the Key or Center-Stone in a Building; also a small Plate of Iron or brass to be set before a Lock: Among *Gardeners*, a Bud to be grafted: In *Heraldry*, the Ground on which a Coat of Arms is blazon'd or painted. See *Escutcheon*.

Scutiforme Os, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the Whirl bone of the Knee, otherwise call'd, *Mola*, *Patella*, and *Rotula*.

Scutiformis Cartilago, the lowest Part of the Breast-bone, otherwise call'd *Eniformis Cartilago*; which See. Also a Gristle of the *Larynx*, or top of the Wind-Pipe, the same as *Thyroides*.

Scuttle, a Dust basket; also the Wooden Conduit or Trough in a Mill, thro' which the Flower falls into the Meal-Tub; also the bowl on the Top-Mast of a Ship.

Scuttles, are also square-Holes, capable for the Body of a Man to pass through at any Hatch way, or part of the Deck into any Room below: Also those Windows and long Holes which are cut out in Cabbins to let in Light: There are likewise other small **Scuttles** or Holes with Gratings over the Ordnance, which serve to give vent to the smoak in a hot Fight.

Scutum, (*Lat.*) a Buckler, Shield, or Target; an Escutcheon: Among *Anatomists* it is sometimes taken for the Knee-Pan, or round Bone of the Knee.

Scybalon, (*Gr.*) Dung or Ordure, especially of Sheep, Goats, &c. Riff-raff, or Rubbish.

Squilla, the Name of a Rock in the Sea, between *Sicily* and *Italy*, over-against which is the Gulph *Charybdis*, so that the Passage there is dangerous for Ships; whence the Proverb, *To avoid Sylla, he falls into Charybdis*: Also a kind of Fish like a Shrimp, otherwise call'd *Squilla*.

Scyphus, a great Cup, Jug, or Bowl to drink out of: In *Anatomy*, the *Infundibulum* or Tunnel of the Brain: Those Passages that convey the Spittle from the *Os Cribriforme*, or Sieve-like Bone to the Palate, are likewise so call'd by some Writers.

Scyptale, a Scurge or Thong of Leather; a staff to beat Flax with; also a Field-Mouse, or Shrew; also a Serpent that has a Back of a wonderful glittering Colour.

Scyptalides, (in *Anat.*) the three small Bones in each Finger.

Scythica, Sweet-Root, or Liquorish.

Scythica Mustela, the sable or Marten, a kind of Weasel.

Sea, that general Collection of Waters which encompasses the Earth, and has several Names given it, according to the different Countries that it washes; as The *British Sea*, the *Irish Sea*, the *German Sea*, &c.

Sea-Bind-weed, an Herb that grows on the Sea-Coasts, and is of great efficacy in curing the Dropley.

Sea-board, towards the Sea; a Word us'd by Mariners.

Sea-Bream a Fish found in great plenty on the Coasts of *America*; the Eye of which is counted very delicious and grateful to the Palate; whence the Proverb, *It is worth a Bream's Eye*.

Sea-Calf. See *Calf*,

Sea-Chart, or **Sea-Card**, a Geographical Description of Coasts, with the true Distances, Height, Courses, or Winds leading to them; it is also call'd a Plot. See *Plot*, and *Charts Hydrographick*.

Sea-Cock, a kind of Crab-fish.

Sea-Devil, a monstrous Fish in the *West-Indies*. See *Devil*.

Sea-Drags, (among *Mariners*) any thing that hangs over the Ship in the Sea; as Shirts, Gowns, &c. or the Boat when it is towed, or whatever hinders the Ship's Course when she is under Sail.

Sea-Garland, a kind of Herb.

Sea-Gate, when two Ships are brought close one to another, by means of a Billow or Wave, the Sailers say, *They lie aboard on another in a Sea-Gate*.

Sea-Holly, a sort of Herb.

Sea-Longs, a Word us'd by Mariners for the Froth of the Sea.

Sea-Navel, a small Shell-Fish; resembling the Figure of a Navel.

Sea-Navel-Mozt, an Herb.

Sea-Quadrant. See *Back-Staff*.

Sea-Turn, a Breez, or Gale of Wind that comes off from the Sea.

Sea-Unicorn. See *Unicorn*.

Sea-Urchin. See *Urchin*.

Sea-Boat, when the Sea is so rough that Men cannot govern the Helm with their Hands, they make fast two Blocks or Pulleys on each side of the Helm, and let two small Ropes, call'd *Falls*, thro' them which are fasten'd to the sides of the Ship: Then they set some Men at each Tackle, who guide the Helm according to Direction; and this is termed a *Take to Steer by*.

Seah, an *Hebrew* Measure, being a third part of an *Epha*, or 2 Gallons and 4 Pints.

Seal, the Print of a Coat of Arms, made in Wax, and set to any Publick Instrument, by a Prince, State, or Magistrate, which renders the Deed Authentick: All Courts of Justice and Corporations have their peculiar Seals to give Authority to their Writs, Decrees, Acts, &c. and private Persons have likewise their particular Seals for the Dispatch of Business.

Seal, or **Sea-Calf**, a Fish, the Skin of which serves to make Watch-Cases, Covers of Books, and for several other Uses.

Seals, a Term in *Hunting*. See *Buttons*.

To **Seal**, to set a seal to a Writing, &c. To **Seal** *Hermesically* (among *Chymists*) is to stop the Mouth or Neck of a Glass-Vessel with a Pair of Pincers heated Red-hot.

Sealer, an Officer in Chancery, appointed by the Lord Chancellor, for the Sealing of Writs and Instruments in his Presence.

Seam, a stitch with a Needle; also the Fat of an Hog, clarified or tried.

Seam of Corn, a Measure of 8 Bushels: Of Glass, the quantity of 120 Pounds, or 24 Stone, each 5 Pound Weight: Of Wood, an Horse-load.

Seams, (of a Ship) are those Parts where the Planks meet and are joyned together: There is also a peculiar manner of towing the Sails, termed a *Monk Seam*, which See.

The **Seams**, a Disease in Horses, when the Hoofs grow soft and rugged.

Seamster, and **Seamstress**, a Man or Woman that sows, makes up, or deals in Linnen-Clothes.

Sean, a sort of long and large Fish-net.

To **Sear**, to burn with a hot Iron, or with a Wax-Candle.

Sear-Leaves, withered or dead Leaves of a Tree, as in the Fall.

Sear-Wood, dead Boughs cut off from Trees in a Forest.

Seare, or **Sarse**, a fine Hair-Sieve.

Searcher,

Searcher, one that searches, seeks or looks for : Also an Officer establish'd by Act of Parliament, whose Business is to examine, and by a peculiar Seal, to mark the Defects of Woollen Cloth. See *Almeger*.

To **Sease**. See To *Seize*.

Seafnape, a kind of Shell-Fish.

Season, one of the Four Parts or Quarters of the Year which are Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter : Also a proper Time to do any thing in.

Seasonable, that is done in season, convenient, proper.

Seasonings, an Aguish Distemper, which Strangers are subject to, in the *West-Indies*, upon their first coming.

Seater, an Idol Worshipped by our *Saxon* Ancestors, on the Day call'd *Saturday*, which thence took its Name.

Sear, a kind of Sword made like a Scythe, and us'd by the old *Saxons*.

Sebastocrator, a great Officer in the Court of the Emperors of *Constantinople*; from the *Greek* Word *Sebastos*, i. e. Honourable, and *Crator*, Powerful.

Sebasten, an *Affyrian* Plum, much like a small Prune, which when ripe, is greenish, inclining to black, very sweet, and having a Juice so clammy and sticking, that Bird-Lime is made of it : In Physick it is very effectual against roughness of the Throat, and other Distempers proceeding from Cold.

Sebastian, a proper Name of Men, signifying in *Greek*, Reverend or Majestical.

Secale, (*Lat.*) Rie, a sort of Grain.

Secant, (i. e. cutting; in *Geom.*) a right Line, drawn from the Center of a Circle, thro' one end of a given Arch or Angle, till it meets or cuts another Line call'd a *Tangent*, rais'd at the other end on the out-side.

Secession, a going aside, a retiring or withdrawing, a departing from a side, a revolting.

Secession of a Parliament, the Adjournment or breaking up of it.

To **Seclude**, to shut a part from others, to shut out.

Seclusion, the Act of secluding.

A **Second**, one that backs or defends another, especially in a *Duel*. A **Second**, in Time is the sixtieth part of a Minute; and in *Astronomy*, the sixtieth part of a Degree of any Circle.

To **Second**, to come in as a second Person; to back, aid or assist another; to favour or countenance.

Second Axis, or **Diameter**. See *Conjugate* of the *Hyperbola*.

Second Captain, and **Lieutenant in Second**, one whole Company has been broke, and he is joynt'd to another, to act and serve under the Captain or Lieutenant of it : There are also second Captains and Lieutenants of the first Creation, that is, who were never so in other Companies.

Second Deliberance, a Writ that lies for one, who after a Return of Cattel replevied, adjudged to him that Distrain'd them, by reason of a Fault in the Party that replev'd; for the replevying of the same Cattel again, upon Security given for the Redelivery of them, in case the Distress be justify'd.

Secondary, a Word us'd by Philosophical Writers for *Second*; as *Secondary Causes*.

Secondary Circles, (in *Astron.*) all Circles which intersect or cut one of the six greater Circles of the Sphere at Right Angles, as the *Azimuths*, or *Vertical* Circles, with respect to the *Horizon*, the *Meridian* and *Hour-Circles* to the *Equinoctial*, &c.

Secondary Circles, (in reference to the *Ecliptick*) or *Circles of Longitude of the Stars*, are such as passing thro' the Poles of that great Circle, are at right Angles thereto, by the means of which, all Points in the Heavens are refer'd to the *Ecliptick* :

That is, any Star, Plane, or other *Phenomenon*, is understood to be in that Point of the *Ecliptick*, which is cut by the *Secondary Semicircle*, which passes thro' such Star or Plane.

Secondary Planets, are such as move round others, whom they respect as the Center of their Motion, tho' they also move along with the *Primary Planets*, in their Yearly Course round the Sun; and these are also call'd the *Satellites*; which see.

A **Secondary**, the second Man in any Place, or he that is next to any chief Officer; as the *Secondaries* of the *Fine-Office*, the *Secondaries* of the *Pipe*, and those belonging to the *Remembrancers* in the *Exchequer*; the *Secondaries* of the *Counters*, who are the next Officers to the *Sheriff of London*, in each of the *Prisons* call'd *Counters*, &c.

Secondine. See *Secundine*.

Secrecy, or **Secretness**, the keeping of a Matter secret or private.

Secret, private, close, hidden; close, or that keeps counsel.

A **Secret**, a thing which few People know, or that ought to be kept private; a particular way, means, or knack, of which one is ignorant till shew'd by another.

Secretary, one that is employ'd in Writing Letters, Dispatches, &c. for a Prince, Nobleman, or particular Society: Also one that attends upon an *Ambassador*, *Envoy*, or *Resident* for that purpose.

The *King's Secretaries*, certain Officers that sign the Dispatches of the Seal; also the Clerks of the *King's Chamber* and *Closet*.

Section, (i. e. separating, or setting a-part from others) a Term us'd in *Philosophy* and *Physick*, for the separation of one Humour or Juice from another, in the Body of a Living Creature or Plant by means of Glands, or something of the like Nature.

Set, a Party professing the same Opinion in Divinity or *Philosophy*.

Seta ad Curiam, a Writ that lies against a Man, who refuses to perform suit, either to the *County-Court*, or *Court-Baron*.

Seta facienda per illam quæ habet æniciam partem, a Writ to oblige an Heiress that has the Elder's part of the Co-heirs to perform Service for all the Co-Parceners.

Seta unica tantum facienda pro pluribus hereditatibus, a Writ which lies for that Heir who is distressed by the Lord, to more Suits than one, upon account of the Land of several Heirs descended to him.

Setarian, belonging to a schismatical sect; as *A Setarian Minister*.

Setary, the Follower of a particular sect, separated from the Establish'd Church.

Settis Cælaræ, a Term in *Anatomy*: See *Hystero-motæcia*.

Section, a cutting or dividing, the dividing of a thing, or part of a thing divided, a certain Division in the Chapters of some Books. In *Mathematicks*, it signifies the Cutting of one Plane by another, or of a Solid by a Plane.

Conick Section, is the Figure made by the Solid Body of a Cone's being supposed to be cut by a Plane; and these Sections, or Figures, are generally counted Four in Number, viz. the *Circle*, *Ellipsis*, *Hyperbola*, and *Parabola*; which See under those Articles.

Section of a Building, (in *Architect.*) is understood of the Profile or Draught of its Heights and Depths raised on the Plane, as if the whole Fabrick, or Building, were cut asunder, to discover the In-side.

Settis non faciendis, a Writ that lies for a Woman, who ought not to perform Suit of Court for her Dower.

Setoz, an Instrument made of Wood, Ivory, Brass, &c. having a Joynt, and sometimes a Piece to turn out, to make a true Square with Lines of Sines, Tangents,

Tangents, Secants, Rumbs, Polygons, &c. so that it is of excellent Use in all the practical Parts of the *Mathematicks*, and more especially contriv'd for Astronomy, Projection of the Sphere, Navigation, Dialling, &c. as also for Fortification and Gunnery.

Sector of a Circle, is a part of a Circle, or a mixt Triangle, comprehended between two *Radii*, or Semi Diameters, making an Angle at the Center, and an Arch, or part of the Circumference.

Sector of a Sphere, is a Conical Solid, whose *Vertex*, or Top ends in the Center of the Sphere, and its Base, or Bottom, is a Segment of the same Sphere.

Secular, belonging to a *Secutum*, or Age, i. e. the space of an hundred Years; also relating to this World, or Life; as *The Pope is a Secular Prince, the Secular Power, &c.* Also that is conversant in the World, without being engaged in a Monastick Life, or to observe the Rules of any Religious Order; as *A Secular Priest, a Bishop*; so that in this last Sense, the Term is oppos'd to *Regular*; which See.

Secular Games, one of the most solemn Feasts that were celebrated among the ancient *Romans*, at the end of every Age, with publick Sacrifices, Diversions, &c.

Secularity, the state or condition of a Secular Person, a Secular Life.

Secularization, the Act of Secularizing.

To **Secularize**, to make Secular; as *To Secularize a Monk.*

Secunda superoneratione Pasturæ, a Writ that lies where Admeasurement of Pasture has been made, and he that first surcharged the Common, does again surcharge it, notwithstanding the Admeasurement.

Secundans, (in *Mathem.*) is an infinite Series, or Rank of Numbers, that begins from nothing, and proceeds as the Squares of Numbers in Arithmetical Proportion; as 0, 2, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, &c.

Secundary. See *Secondary*.

† **Secundation**, a seconding, forwarding, or making prosperous.

Secundine, (*Lat.*) the Secundine, After-Birth, or After-Burden, consisting of Three Membranes, or Skins, nam'd *Allantois, Amnion, and Chorion*, which cover a Child in the Womb, and are voided with the *Placenta* after the Delivery.

Secundum Naturam, (*i. e.* according to the Course of Nature) a Phrase us'd by Physicians, when all things are duly performed, as in a state of Health: On the contrary *Præter Naturam, i. e.* besides Nature, signifies that all things are in an ill State.

Secure, that is out of danger, safe; fearless, or careles.

To **Secure**, to make secure, to save, to protect or shelter; to keep from, to seize on a Thing, to apprehend or lay hold of one, to clap him into Prison.

Securidaca, (*Lat.*) a kind of Pulse, call'd *Ax-vetch, Hatchet-vetch, or Ax-wort.*

Securitas de bono gestu See *Surety of the Peace.*

Securitate Dacis, a Writ that lies for one who is threaten'd Death or Danger, against him that so threatens; it is taken out of the Chancery, and directed to the Sheriff.

Securitatem inveniendū quod se non libertat ad partes exteras sine licentia Regis, a Writ that lies for the King against any of his Subjects, to stay them from going out of his Kingdom without his Leave.

Security, Safety, the being out of Danger, Bail, or Surety for the Payment of Money; Assurance, Unconcernedness, Carelessness.

Sedan, a Chair in which Persons of Honour or Quality are usually carry'd.

Sedate, that is of a quiet, peaceful, or moderate Temper, or Disposition of Mind, composed, undisturbed.

Sedative, that has an allaying, quieting, or allswaging Quality; as *Sedative Medicines, i. e.* such as are effectual to give Rest, and to allay or ease Pain.

Se defendendo, (*Law Term*) a Plea for one that is charged with the Death of another, saying, He was forced to do what he did in his own Defence; the other so assaulting him that if he had not done as he did, he must have been in hazard of his own Life.

Sedentary, that sits much, or works sitting; that keeps at home, or seldom stirs abroad.

Sedentary Parliaments, (in *France*) those that are fixt or settled in a Place.

Sedge, a kind of Weed.

Sediment, (*Lat.*) the Dregs, Grounds, or Lees, of any thing settling or sinking down to the bottom.

Sedimentum Urinæ, the Sediment of Urine, certain Parts of the nourishing Juice, which being separated from the Blood with the *Serum*, by reason of their Weight, sink to the bottom of the Urine.

Sedition, Mutiny, popular Tumult, Rising, or Uproar.

Seditious, apt or tending to raise Sedition; Factious, Mutinous.

To **Seduce**, to Misdread, Abuse, Deceive, or Cheat; to Corrupt, or Debauch.

Seducement, or **Seduction**, the Act of Seducing, Milleading, &c.

Sedulity, continual Care, Diligence, Earnestness.

Sedulous, very careful or diligent, industrious; painful, earnest, close at Work.

Sedum, (*Lat.*) House-Leek, or Sengreen, an Herb of a cooling and binding Quality, us'd in Fevers and Inflammations, to quench Thirst and abate Heat.

See, (old Word) a Seat, still us'd for the Seat of Dignity of a Bishop or Arch-Bishop.

Seed, a white, hot, spirituous, thick, clammy, and saltish Humour, made out of the thinnest part of the Blood in the Testicles, and *Epididymides*: Also that Matter which in all Plants and Fruits is disposed by Nature for the Propagation of the kind: It is figuratively apply'd to a Cause that produces some Effects; as *The Seeds of War, Virtus, Vice, &c.*

Seed-leap, or **Seed-lip**, the Hopper, or Vessel, wherein Husband-men carry their Seed-Corn, at the time of sowing.

Seel, or **Seeling**, (*Sea-Term*) the sudden and violent tumbling of a Ship, sometimes, to one side, and sometimes to the other, when a Wave passes from under her sides faster than she can drive away with it.

Lee-Seel, is when a Ship thus rolls to the Lee-ward, wherein there is no danger, tho' it be in a Storm, because the Sea will presently right her; but if she Seels to the Windward there is fear, lest she come over too short, or suddenly, and so by the breaking of the Sea right into her, she should either Founder, or else have some of her upper Works carry'd away.

Seeling, (in *Falconry*) is the running of a Thread thro' the Eye lids of a Hawk first taken: so that she may see very little or not at all, to make her the better endure the Hood.

Seen, or **Spene**, a Country-Word for a Cow's Teat or Pap.

Seem, or **Seam of Glass**. See *Seam*.

Seer, a Person that sees; the Prophets are call'd *Seers* in the Old Testament.

Seggum, a sort of Herb.

Segment, properly a paring, shred, or piece cut off from something; a Term in *Mathematicks*; as a *Segment of a Circle*, which is part of a Circle, bounded by a Right Line, less than the Diameter, and by a part of the Circumference: or it is a Figure contain'd between a Chord and an Arch of the same Circle.

Segment,

Segment of a Sphere, is a Portion of it, cut off by a Plane, in any part except the Center; so that the Base of such a Segment mu't always be a Circle, and its Surface a part of that of the Sphere; the whole Segment being either greater or less than a *Hemisphere*.

† **Segregation**, (*q. d.* a taking out of the Flock) a separating, levering, or putting a-part.

Segreiant, (in *Heraldry*) a Term apply'd to Griffins, when drawn in a saliant, or leaping Posture.

Seiant, (*Fr. i. e.* sitting) a Term likewise us'd by *Heralds*, when a Lion, or other Beast, is represented in an Elcutcheon sitting like a Cat, with the Fore Feet strait.

Seignior, or **Signior**, (*Ital.*) Lord, Master: In a Law Senie, the Lord of the Fee, or of the Mannour.

Grand Seignior, (*i. e.* great Lord) a Title usually given to the Emperor of the *Turks*.

Seigniorie, the Dominion, Jurisdiction, or Power of a Lord; Lordship.

Seignorage, a Prerogative of the King, whereby he Challenges Allowance for Gold and Silver brought in the Mass to be Coin'd.

Sembole, a Pipe, or half a Tun of Wine.

Seriatas, an Inflammation in the Head, which proceeds from excessive Heat, and happens chiefly to young Children. See *Seriatas*.

Seisin, (*Fr.*) in Common-Law, possession of, or a Right to Lands or Tenements, which is twofold, *viz.* *Seisin in Fact*, and *Seisin in Law*; the former is an Actual taking of Possession in Person, and the latter when something is done which the Law accounts a *Seisin*; as an Inrolment, &c.

Seisina habenda quia Rex habuit annum, diem et horam, a Writ that lies for delivery of *Seisin* to the Lord, of his Lands or Tenements, after the King, by Virtue of his Prerogative, has had the Year, Day and Waste.

Seizable, that may be seized.

To **Seize**, to take or lay hold of, to take by force or wrongfully.

To **Seize**, or **Stafe**, (in Sea-Language) to make fast or bind; especially to fasten two Ropes together with Rope-Yarn, &c. Also the fastening of a Block or Pulley at the end of a Pendant, Tackle, or Garnet, &c. is call'd *Seizing*.

The **Boats Seizing**, is a Rope tied to a Ring, or little Chain in the fore-ship of the Boat, by which means it is fasten'd to the Ship's side in a Harbour.

Seized of, a Law-Word, for possessed of.

Seizing, (in *Falceury*) is said of a Hawk's taking any thing in her claws, and holding it fast.

Seizure, Seizing, Distress, Attachment; as *To make Seizure*; *i. e.* to seize, or take away prohibited Goods.

Seher, (old Word) in like manner.

Selago, (*Lat.*) an Herb like Savin, anciently much us'd in the curing of Eye Sores; Hedge Hyssop.

Selsh, or **Sela**, (*Heb.*) a Note of Musick, more especially us'd in *David's* *Palms*; some take it for a Note of Observation, some for a kind of Pause, or Rest, and others for the lifting up of the Voice.

Select, chosen out of others, choice.

To **Select**, to pick out, to cull.

Selenites, (*Gr.*) a sort of Stone, the brightness of which was heretofore thought to encreate and decrease, according to the Course of the Moon: 'Tis now call'd *Mirror-Stone*, or *Muscovy Glass*, because it represents the Image of that which is behind it, and that Country affords great store of it.

Selenium, a sort of Ivy, an Herb.

Selenium, or **Selenogonum**, a sort of Piony; a Plant, so call'd from its being helpful to Lunatick Persons.

Selenographick Charts. See *Charts Selenographick*.

Selenography, a Description of the Face of the Moon, as distinguished by Spots, &c. which may be seen by help of a Telescope.

Self-heal, an excellent Herb for Wounds, either inward or outward.

Selianter, **Sellander**, or **Solander**, a dry scab, growing in the very bent of the Ham of a Horse's hinder Leg.

Seliba, (*Lat.*) half a Pound, or Six Ounces.

Sella Curulis, the Curule Chair, or Chair of State, adorned with Ivory, on which the great Magistrates of *Rome* had a Right to sit and be carry'd in a Chariot.

Sella Equina, seu **Turcica**, seu **Sphenoidea**, (in *Anat.*) a part of the Brain made up of Four Processes of the *Os Sphenoides*: It contains the *Glandula Pituitaria*, and in Brutes the *Rete Mirabile*.

Sella Solida, a Chair or Seat, made of a piece of Wood, on which the *Roman* Augurs, or Sooth-layers, sat, when they were taking their Observations.

Sellery, or **Celery**, an Herb, which being brought up in a hot Bed, and afterwards transplanted into rich Ground, is usually eaten as an excellent Winter-Sallet.

Selvsage, the outmost edge of Linnen-Cloth.

Sem, or **Sheim**, (*Heb.* a Name, or Renowned) the eldest of *Noah's* three Sons, whom some think to be the same with *Melchisedeck*.

Semblable, (*Fr.*) seeming, likely.

Semblance, appearance, likeness, shew; as *There was not the least Semblance of it*.

Semeiosis, (*Gr.*) a noting, or marking: Among *Physicians* it is taken for an Observation or Remark, whereby some things being discover'd, they find out others that were unknown. See *Diagnosis*.

Semeiotica, that part of *Physick* which treats of the Signs of Health and Sicknes, enabling the *Physician* to make probable Guesses about the Constitution and State of his Patient.

Semen, (*Lat.*) Seed or Grain; the Seed of Living-Creatures, or Plants.

Semen Veneris, the Scum of Brass so termed by some Chymists.

Sementinx Fælix, (among the *Romans*) certain Feasts appointed in Seed time, in order to pray to the Gods, to vouchsafe them a plentiful Harvest.

Semets, (according to *Dr. Crem*) are the *Spices* of the Attire of a Plant. See *Spices*.

Semi-breve, or **Semi-Brief**, a Musical Note of half the Quantity of the *Breve*, or *Brief*, containing two Minims, four Crotchets, &c. See *Brief*.

Semicircle, one half of a Circle, bounded by the Diameter, and half the Circumference. Also a Mathematical Instrument made of Brass, with an Index, Sights, Box and Needle, &c. divided into 180 Degrees, being half the *Theodolite*; which-see.

Semi-circular, belonging to, or made in the shape of a *Semi-Circle*.

Semi-circular Muscles. See *Clavient Muscles*.

Semi-colon, a half Colon, a Stop or Point in a Sentence between a *Comma* and a *Colon*; which is thus marked (;) expressing a Pause greater than the former, and less than the latter.

Semi-Congius, a Measure of half a Gallon; See *Congius*.

Semi-cotyla, half a *Cotyla*. See *Cotyla*.

Semi-cubical Paraboloid, (in *Geom.*) is a Curve, or crooked lin'd Figure, whose *Ordinates* are in Subtriplicate of the Duplicate Proportion of the Diameter; that is, the Cubes of the *Ordinates* are as the Squares of the *Diameters*.

Semi-cubitus, half a Cubit in Measure.

Semi-cubium, (*i. e.* a half-Bath) a Bath which reaches up to the Navel of those that sit in it.

Semi-Diameter, (in *Mathem.*) half the Diameter, or a Line drawn from the Center of a Circle to any Point of the Circumference: It is also sometimes taken for half the Diameter of any other Figure, and otherwise call'd *Radius*.

Semi-Diapason, a Term in *Musick*, signifying a defective, or imperfect *Octave*.

Semi-Diapente, an imperfect *Fifth*.

Semi-Ditons, the lesser *Third*, having its Terms, as Six to Five.

Semi-Dolium, a Vessel containing half a Tun; a Pipe.

Semi-Fibulatus, (in *Anat.*) the Name of a Muscle of the Body, the same as *Peroneus Secundus*.

Semisistular Flowers, are such, whose upper-part resembles a Pipe, cut off Obliquely; as in *Aristolochia* or *Birth-wort*.

Semi-Lunares Balbulæ. See *Sigmoidales*.

Semi-Membranosus, a Muscle of the Leg, so call'd, from its being half Tendinous and Membrane like, lying immediately under the *Semi-nervosus*: It arises from the Protuberance or Knob of the *Os Ischium*, and is inserted to the Superior Part of the upper Appendix of the Bone call'd *Tibia*, backwards.

Semi-Modius, half a Bushel.

Semi-Nervosus, or **Semi-Tendinosus**, a Muscle of the Thigh, so nam'd from its being half-Tendinous and Nerve-like: It takes its rise from the outward part of the Knob of the *Os Ischium*, and is inserted to the *Tibia*, immediately below the end of the Muscle call'd *Gracilis*.

Semi-Obolus, half an *Obolus*. See *Obolus*.

† **Semipedal**, consisting of half a Foot in Measure.

Semi-Quadrat, or **Semi-quartile**, (in *Astrol.*) a new Aspect, invented by *Kepler*, when two Planets are distant from each other 45 Degrees, or 1 Sign and 14 Degrees, which is the fourth Part of the Semi-Circle:

Semi-quarter, a Note in *Musick*, containing half the quantity of the Quaver.

Semi-quintile, an Aspect of the Planets, when they are at the distance of 36 Degrees one from another.

Semi-Sextile, another Aspect of the Planets, when distant one from another 30 Degrees, or one Sign; and it is thus marked SS.

Semi-Speculum, a Surgeon's Instrument, to widen a Wound in the Neck of the Bladder.

Semi-Spinatus, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle which seems to be a Continuation of the *Sacer*, and may not improperly be call'd *Transversalis Dorsi*: It arises from all the Transverse Processes of the *Vertebra*, or Turning-Joynts of the Breast, and passing Obliquely upwards, is inserted to the upper Spines of the said *Vertebra*.

Semisus, or **Golden Drachmal**, a Roman Gold-Coin, worth 7 s. 6 d. in *English Money*.

Semi-Tendinosus. See *Semi-Nervosus*.

Semi-Tertian Ague, a kind of Ague mixt of a Tertian and a Quotidian.

Semi-Tone, (in *Musick*) a half Tone, of which there are two sorts, viz. a Greater and a Lesser; the *Enharmonical Diesis*, being the Difference between them.

Semi-Vowels, certain Consonants so call'd, because they have half the sound of Vowels; as *f, l, m, n, s*.

Semi-Uncia, or **Semuncia**, (*Lat.*) half an Ounce.

Seminal Leaves, (among *Herbalists*) are two small, plain, soft, and undivided Leaves, which come up, or shoot forth, at first, from the greatest part of all Seeds that are sown in the Earth; which Leaves are usually very different from those of the succeeding Plant, in Size, Figure, Surface, and Position.

Seminalia Vasa. See *Vasa Seminalia*.

Seminalis, the Herb Knot-Grass, or Swine-Grass.

Seminarist, one that is brought up, or taken out of a Seminary or College.

Seminary, a Seed Plot, or Nursery, for the raising of young Trees or Plants: It is also figuratively taken for a School or College, which is a Nursery of Learning, and particularly for a College set a-part for the training up of Priests of the *Romish Church*, who were to propagate their Doctrine in *England*, or other Protestant Countries, and were thence call'd Seminary Priests.

Seminisick, that makes or breeds Seed.

Semis, or **Semisus**, (among the *Romans*) half a Pound Weight, six Ounces, or the half of any entire thing divisible into twelve Parts: It is usually taken by Apothecaries for half an Ounce.

Semita Luminosa, (*i. e.* the shining Path) a Name given by Mr. *Ch. Larey* to a kind of bright Track in the Heavens, which a little before the Vernal Equinox (*says he*) may be seen about six a Clock at Night, reaching from the Western edge of the Horizon, up towards the *Pleiades*, or Seven Stars. This Phenomenon is plainly seen with us about the beginning of *October*, and towards the end of *February*.

Semper-vibum, the Herb Sengreen, Aygreen, or House-Leek.

Sempiternal, perpetual, continual, endless, everlasting.

Semuncia, half an Ounce; also among the *Romans* half the twelfth Part, or the twenty fourth Part of any thing.

Sena, the Leaves of a Shrub, growing in *Syria*, *Persia*, *Arabia*, and other Eastern Countries, good to Purge Choleric, Phlegmatick, and Melancholick Humours.

Senacherib, (*Heb.*) the Bramble of Destruction, a King of *Assyria*, who made War against *Hezekiah*, King of *Judab*.

Senate, (among the *Romans*) was a Body consisting of Counsellors of State, appointed to give Advice to those who had the Sovereign Authority vested in them: Also the House or Place where the Senators assembled; whence the Word is taken to signify a Parliament, the Court of Aldermen in a City, &c.

Senator, a Member of the Senate, a Parliament-Man, an Alderman: The Senators were so call'd by the *Romans*, from their advanced Age, in Imitation of the *Greeks*, who styl'd their Senate *Gerusia*, *i. e.* an Assembly of Old Men.

Senatorian, belonging to a Senator.

To **Send**, to cause a Person to go, or a thing to be carry'd: In Sea Language, a Ship is said *To Send*, or *To send much that way*, when under Sail or at Anchor, she falls with her Head or Stern deep into the Trough of the Sea, *i. e.* the Hollow between two Waves.

Sendal, a kind of thin *Cyprus-Silk*.

Senecio, an Herb growing on Walls and Tiles with a Grey Down, like Old Mens Hair; Groundsel, which is good for Inflammations of the Paps, and the King's Evil.

Senescallo et Bareshallo quod non teneant placita de libero tenemento, &c. a Writ directed to the Steward, or Marshal of *England*, forbidding them to take Cognizance of any Action in their Court that concerns Free hold, Debt, or Covenant.

Seneschal, or **Seneschal**, (*Fr.*) the chief Justice, or Magistrate of a certain Precinct in *France*: Also the Steward of a Court; as *The Lord High Seneschal of England*. See *Steward*.

Sengreen, an Herb, otherwise call'd House Leek.

Senioz, (*Lat.*) Elder.

Senioz,

Seniority, Elderhip, Precedency: In *Military* Affairs, it is taken for the order of Time, since the first raising of a Regiment, or an Officer's receiving his Commission: Thus the Colonels of Horse, Command by the Seniority of their Commissions, but those of Foot, have Precedency and Command, according to the Seniority of their Regiments.

Sensation, (in *Philos.*) the Impression that Objects make upon the senses, or the perceiving of things by the Senses, from whence they are convey'd to the Understanding.

Sense, the Faculty of a Living Creature, whereby it receives the Impression of outward Objects: Also an Affection or Passion of the Soul; Reason, Judgment, Wit, Opinion, Signification, Meaning: It is also sometimes taken for Sensuality or Brutishness; as *To gratify one's Senses.* The Five Natural Senses are Hearing, Seeing, Feeling, Tasting and Smelling.

Common Sense, those general Notions that arise in the Minds of Men, by which they know, or apprehend things after the same manner.

Senseless, that has no Sense or Feeling; also void of Reason, Foolish, Impertinent.

Sensibility, or Sensibleness, the quality of being sensible.

Sensible, that falls within the Compass of the Senses; that may be felt or perceived; also that feels, apt to perceive, apprehensive; that is of good Sense or Judgment.

Sensible Horizon. See *Horizon.*

Sensible Point. See *Point Sensible.*

Sensitive, that has the Faculty of Feeling or Perceiving; as *The Sensitive Soul.*

Sensitive Plant, or Chaste Plant, an admirable Plant in *America,* so call'd, because when touch'd, the Leaves hang down and close up together, as if they were withered and dead; but as soon as the Hand is remov'd, it spreads it self open and flourishes again.

Botanick Writes mention many kinds of these Plants, whose Frame is so nice and tender, that at the least Touch, they'll contract or draw together their Leaves or Flowers, some of which do it with Heat, and others with Cold.

Sensorium Commune, (in *Anat.*) the Seat of the Common Sense, that Part of the Brain, where the Nerves from the Organs of all the Senses are terminated, or end; which is the beginning of the *Medulla Oblongata.*

Sensory, the Organ or Instrument of Sense, as the Eye of Seeing, the Ear of Hearing, &c.

Sensual, Voluptuous, given to Pleasures, Carnal or Fleishly.

Sensuality, a gratifying or pleasing the Senses, a giving one's self up to unlawful Pleasures, a letting loose the Reins of the Carnal Appetite.

Sentence, a certain number of Words joyn'd together, a Witty or Wise Saying, a Judgment or Decree of a Court of Justice.

Sententious, full of pithy Sentences.

Sentiment, (Fr.) Thoughts, Mind, Opinion, Inclination, Passion.

Sentinel, or Sentry, a private Soldier taken out of the Corps de Guard, and plac'd in a Convenient Post, to stand and watch carefully, for the Security of the said Guard, or of any Body of Troops, or Post, to prevent Surprise from the Enemy.

Sentinel Verdue, a Sentinel set near an Enemy, in some very dangerous Post, where he is in hazard of being lost.

Sentis, (Lat.) a Brier, Bramble, or Thorn, the Dog-Brier or Blackberry-Bush.

Sensy, the Plant of whose Seed Mustard is made.

Separability, (Lat.) the quality of that which is separable.

Separable, that may be separated.

Separate, distinct, particular, different.

To Separate, to sever, part, divide or put asunder.

Separatio. See *Diastole.*

Separation, the Act of separating or putting asunder; Divorce or parting of Man and Wife; In *Astrology,* it is when two Planets have been in Conjunction or Partile Aspect, and the lighter by reason of its swifter Motion is going out of Moiety of both their Orbs.

Separatist, one that separates or withdraws himself from the Communion of the Established Church; a Schismatick or Sectary.

Separator, a Surgeon's Instrument to pick splinters of Bones out of a Wound: Also a Chymical Vessel for separating Oil from Water.

Septeros, (in some Physical Writers) a hard and dry Imposthume, an hard Inflammation of the Womb.

Sepia, (Gr.) the black Cuttle or Cuttle-Fish, whose Blood is as black as Ink.

Sepe, (Gr.) a venomous Serpent or Est, upon whose stroke or biting the Flesh and very Bones rot; also the Horn-fretter or Horn worm, an Insect.

Septana, (Lat.) a Septan Fever, an intermitting Fever, that returns every Seventh Day; or a Fever that finishes its Course in Seven Days.

Septangle, or Septangled Figure, (in Geom.) a Figure that has Seven Angles and as many Sides; the same as *Heptagon.*

Septangular, belonging to such a Figure.

September, one of the Twelve Months of the Year, so call'd as being the Seventh from *March.*

Septenarius, (Lat.) the Number of Seven, a Verle of Seven Feet.

Septenary, belonging to Seven, or containing Seven in Number.

A Septenary, Seven Years of one's Life.

Septennial, belonging to the Space or Age of Seven Years.

Septentarius, (Lat.) a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere consisting of Thirty Stars.

Septentrio, the Seven Stars, or Constellation Nam'd *Charles-wain;* the North-Part of the World, the North Coast, Pole, or Wind.

Septentrional, belonging to the North, Northern.

Septentrional Signs, the first six Signs of the *Zodiack,* so call'd, because they decline from the Equator towards the North; being the same with *Boreal Signs.*

Septica, (Gr.) among Physicians, such things as by a milchivous Heat and sharpness corrupt and rot the Fleh; which are otherwise termed *Putrefacientia.*

Septieme, (Fr.) a seventh or sequence of seven Cards, at the Game of *Picket.*

Septifolium, (Lat.) the Herb Setfoil, Tormentil, or Ash weed.

Septimarian, a Weekly Officer in Monasteries.

Septinervia Plantago, (Lat.) the common Plantain, an Herb that has Seven Fibres or Strings.

Septuacellis, a Roman Coin, containing 70 Asses, and equal to 4 s. 4 d. ob. in *English Money.*

Septuagenary, belonging to the Number of Seventy, or Seventy Years Old.

Septuagesima, the third *Sunday* before the first *Sunday* in *Lent;* so call'd, as being about Seventy Days from *Easter.*

Septuagesimal, belonging to Septuagesima.

The Septuagint, or Septuagint-Bible, the most Authentick *Greek* Translation of the Sacred Writings of the Old Testament, by the Seventy two *Jewish* Elders, at the appointment of *Ptolomey Philadelphus,* King of *Egypt.*

Septum, (Lat.) a Coat, or Fold for Sheep: any Place paed in, or inclosed; a Close or Park

Septum Auris, (in Anat.) the Drum of the Ear.

Septum Cordis, that fleshy part of the Heart, which divides the right Ventricle from the left.

Septum Lucidum, or **Speculum Lucidum**, a kind of Partition, which distinguishes the Ventricles of the Brain, so nam'd from its Thinness and Transparency.

Septum Narium, that part which separates the Nostrils one from another.

Septum Transversum, the Diaphragm, or Midriff.

Septuncial, belonging to Seven Ounces.

Septunx, a Weight of Seven Ounces; also among the *Romans*, Seven Parts of any whole or entire Thing divided into Twelve.

Sepulchral, belonging to a Grave or Funeral.

Sepulchre, a Burying place, Grave or Tomb.

Sepulture, a burying or laying in the Ground; Interment, Burial.

Sequatur sub suo periculo, a Writ that lies where a Summons *ad Warrantandum* is awarded, and the Sheriff returns, That he has nothing whereby he may be summoned; then goes out an *Alias & Pluries*, and if he do not come at the *Pluries*, this Writ is issued forth.

Sequel, a Consequence or Conclusion, a continued Succession.

Sequence, a following of things in Order, one just after another, particularly a set of Cards of the same Suit or Colour.

Sequester, (among the *Romans*) a Mediator or Umpire betwixt two Parties, a Solicitor of a Process at Law, an Attorney or Proctor: Also a Procurer of Voices in the Election of Officers; or a Corrupter of Witnesses.

To **Sequester**, to separate, sever, or put asunder; to withdraw, or retire from the World. In the Civil Law, a Widow is said *To Sequester*, when she comes to Court, and disclaims to have any thing to do with her deceased Husband's Estate.

In Common Law, To **Sequester**, or **Sequestrate**, is to separate a thing in Controversy, from the Possession of both Parties that contend for it.

Sequestration, the Act of Sequestering or disposing of a thing contended for, which is either *Voluntary*, when done by consent of each Party; or *Necessary*, being that which the Judge does of his own Authority, whether the Parties will or not: It is also taken for the Act of the Ordinary disposing of Goods and Chattels of a deceased Person, whose Estate no Man will meddle with: Also the gathering of the Fruits of a void Benefice to the use of the next Incumbent.

Sequestration, is also a Term much us'd in the time of the Civil Wars under King *Charles I.* for a seizing upon the Rents of the Estates of those that were then call'd *Delinquents*, for the use of the pretended Common-wealth.

Sequestrator, or **Sequestree**, the third Person, who is intrusted with the keeping of a thing in Controversy between two Parties: Also an Officer that receiv'd the Rents of the Estates of *Recusants* and *Delinquents*.

Sequestro habendo, a Judicial Writ for dissolving a Sequestration of the Fruits of a Benefice made by a Bishop at the King's Command, thereby to force a Parson to appear at another's Suit: For the Parson, upon his Appearance, may have this Writ for the Discharge of the Sequestration.

Seraglio (*Ital.*) a Prince's Palace among the Eastern Nations, especially that of the Emperor of the *Turks*, where his Concubines are kept, a Retinue or Train of Women.

Seraph, a *Turkish* Gold Coin, worth about Five Shillings Sterling.

Seraphical, or **Seraphick**, belonging to, or becoming the Seraphims, Angelical, Divine; as *A Seraphick Love*.

Seraphim, the highest Order of Angels, so call'd from the fervency of their Love to God; the Word in *Hebrew*, signifying fiery or burning.

Serapias, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd Dog stones, or Rag-wort.

Seraquier, or **Seraskier**, (among the *Turks*) a kind of General, or Commander in Chief of all the Military Forces in *Europe*.

Serabitian Marble, a sort of Marble having Ash-coloured spots, and so nam'd from *Seravicia*, a Town of *Italy*, near which it is found.

Serail-Feathers, (in a Hawk) those that are call'd Pinions in other Fowl.

Sere, (in *Falcony*) the Yellow between the Beak and Eyes of a Hawk.

Serein, (*Fr.*) a Jaunish and unwholesome Vapour that falls after sunset in hot Countries; a kind of Milderew.

Serenade, Night Musick, especially that which is performed by a Lover to Charm his Mistress, at her Door, or under her Window.

Serene, (*Lat.*) clear, air, or bright, that is without Clouds or Rain, cheerful, calm, quiet.

Post Serene, a Title of Honour given to Sovereign Princes or their Children, and to some States, or Common-Wealths.

Serenity or **Sereness**, clearness of the Sky, fair Weather, calmness of Mind, cheerfulness of Looks: The Title of *Your Serenity* is us'd in speaking or writing to some Princes or Chief Magistrates of Common-Wealths.

Sergallo, an Herb somewhat like *Sapphire*, of a Yellow Colour, and bearing an empty Berry, like a Goose berry: It lies so thick on the Sea, near the Island of *Maco*, that it hinders the Passage of Ships, unless they be carry'd with a strong Wind.

Serge, a sort of Woollen-stuff.

Sergeant, an Officer in a Corporation that arreits People for Debt. Also an inferior Officer in a Company of Foot-Soldiers, or Troop of Horse, who sometimes commands small Detachments: His particular Duty is to see Men keep their due Distances in Rank and File, to receive and carry Orders, to go the Rounds, &c.

Sergeant at Law or **Sergeant of the Coif**, a Learned Lawyer of the highest Degree in the Common Law, as a Doctor is in the Civil: They have the Court of Common Pleas set a-part for themselves, and also Liberty to Plead in other Courts, where the Judges call them Brothers, and hear them with great Respect: Also a Griffin so termed in *Heraldry*. See *Coif*.

Sergeant-Counters. See *Counters*.

Sergeants at Arms, certain Officers whose Business it is to wait on the King, to arrest Traytors, or Persons of Quality offending, to attend the Lord High Steward of *England* sitting upon the Tryal of a Peer; as also on the two Houses of Parliament, on the Lord Chancellour or Lord Keeper, on the Lord High Treasure, &c.

Sergeants of the Pace, Officers in the City of *London*, and other Towns Corporate, that attend the Mayor or other Chief Magistrate for Household Service or Matters of Justice.

Sergeanty (in Common Law) a Service that cannot be due to any Lord from his Tenant, but only to the King or Queen: and this Tenure is either Grand or Petty: *Grand Sergeanty* is, where a Man holds certain Lands of the King by the Personal Service of carrying his Banner or Lance, or leading his Horse; or being his Champion, Carver, Butler, &c. at his Coronation: *Petty Sergeanty* is, where one becomes Tenant to the King by yielding him Yearly some small Thing towards his Wars; as a Buckler, Arrow, Bow, &c.

All Tenures are now turn'd into Free and Common Socage by Stat. 12 Car. 2. but the Honourary Services of Grand Sergeantry are therein excepted.

Series, (*Lat*) Order, Course, continued Succession of Things.

Infinite Series, (in *Algebra*) certain Progressions or Ranks of Quantities: orderly proceeding, which make continual Approaches to, and if infinitely continued, would become equal to what is required after.

Serinus, the Siskin, a sort of Bird.

Serious, sober, grave, important, solid, sincere, true, earnest.

Seriphium, a kind of Sea-wormwood, an Herb so call'd from the Island *Seriphus*, where it grows plentifully.

Seris, the Herb Cichory or Endive.

Serle's Scale, a Mathematical Instrument made of Wood or Brass, with Lines fitted to the Art of Dialling.

† **Sermocination**, (*Lat.*) communing, talking, or holding a Discourse.

Sermorium, (in old Records) a kind of Interlude or Historical Play, which the Inferiour Orders of the Clergy, assisted by Boys and Children, us'd to Act in the Body of the Church suitable to the Solemnity of some high Procession-Day.

Sermonium, a sort of Herb.

Seron of Almonds, the quantity of Two Hundred Weight: Of Aniseeds from 3 to 4 C.: Of Castle-Soap from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ C to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ C.

Serosity, (*Lat.*) among Physicians, Waterishness, waterish Matter; more especially apply'd to the thinner or waterish Part of the Mass of Blood.

Serous, belonging to the Humour call'd *Serum*, Waterish.

Serpent, a venomous Creature crawling on the Ground, and in shape resembling an Eel, as a Snake, Adder, Viper, &c. Also a Constellation, or Company of Stars in our Northern Hemisphere: Also a kind of Fire work or Squib.

Serpentarius. See *Ophiuchus*.

Serpentary, an Herb, otherwise call'd Dragon's-wort, or Vipers-Grafs.

Serpentary-Wood, a kind of Wood that grows in *Malabar*, a Country of *East-India*, and is commended for its Virtue in expelling Poison.

Serpentine, belonging to a Serpent going in and out, or winding about.

Serpentine Line, a crooked winding Line, that incloses it self continually, as it were a Serpent wrapt up in Folds. See *Spiral Line*.

Serpentine Powder. a weak sort of Gun-powder that is not Corned, and will not keep long at Sea.

Serpentine Stone, a kind of Marble.

Serpentine Verses, Verses that begin and end with the same Word; so call'd, because they run in a manner into themselves, as Serpents are pictured, with the Tail in the Mouth; such are the following Verses, *viz.*

*Ambo florentes arcibus, Arcades ambo,
Crescit amor Nummi, quantum ipsa Pecunia Crescit.*

A **Serpentine**, (in *Chymistry*) a long Pipe made of Tin, or Copper tinned, which serves for the subtilizing of Spirits, and takes Name from its Shape, because it winds and turns as it rises.

Serpet, a sort of Rush of which Baskets are made.

Serphera, a Word us'd by some Chymists for a Medicine that dissolves the Stone in a Man's Body.

Serphus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Vermin like an Ant.

Serpigo, (*Lat.*) Tetter, or Ring-worm.

Serpulum, a kind of wild or running Betony, or wild Thyme that grows on Hills and dry Grounds.

Serra, a Saw, a known Tool us'd by Carpenters, Joiners, &c. Also a certain Fish.

Serrata, an Herb call'd Water-Germander, or *English Treacle*.

Serration, (in *Surgery*) the Sawing of Bones.

Serratula, Saw wort, an Herb.

Serratus, *Pasor Anticus*, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle which arises from the Root of the *Scapula*, or Shoulder-Blade, and is inserted to the Eight upper Ribs, side-ways, by certain *Digituli*, or distinct fleshy Portions, which resemble the Teeth of a Saw.

Serratus Binor Anticus, a Muscle that takes its rise from the Process of the Shoulder blade call'd *Coracoides*, and is let into the Bony part of the second, third, fourth, and fifth Ribs.

Serratus Inferior Posticus, a Muscle of the *Thorax*, or Chest, which is continued not only from the Spines of the *Vertebrae* of the Loins, but also from all those of the *Thorax*, till it comes to its jagged Termination, at the bending of the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and the end of the twelfth Ribs.

Serratus Superior Posticus, a Muscle of the *Thorax*, which lies immediately under the *Rhomboides*: It springs from two lower Spines of the *Vertebrae* of the Neck, and three upper ones of the Chest; but is implanted at the bending of the second, third, and fourth Ribs, by so many distinct fleshy Endings, shap'd like the Teeth of a Saw; whence its Name.

Sercula Campana, the Herb Melilot or Claver.

Serbage, a Word us'd in some old Statutes for Service.

To **Serbe**, to attend, or wait on; to do service, or kindness.

To **Serbe a Battery**, (in the Art of War) is to see, that the Guns play well.

To **Serbe a Rope**, (in Sea-Language) to roll Sinner, Rope-Yarn, or a piece of Canvas, &c. fast round about the Rope, to preserve it from galling or fretting in any suspected Part.

Servant, a Man or Woman that serves another; also a Lover.

Servi, (*Lat.*) Servants, Bond-men or Slaves. In our old Records, it is taken for servile Tenants, pure Villains, or Villains in Grofs, who without any determined Tenure of Land, were appointed by the Lord to such servile Work as he thought fit, and receiv'd their Wages or Maintenance at his Discretion: In this respect they were distinguish'd from *Villani*; which see.

Service, the state or condition of a Servant, the Employ of one that serves the King either at home or in the Wars; Good Turn or Office, Respect; the use that is made of a thing: Also a Course or certain Number of Dishes serv'd up to Table; also a Term at Tennis Play.

Service, or *Divine-Service*, Adoration or profound Reverence given to God, the Form of Publick Worship in the Church; particularly the Common Prayer, with other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*.

Service or *Sorb-Apple*, a sort of Fruit.

Serviceable, ready to serve one, or to do him a good Turn; useful profitable.

Serviens Villa. See *Prepositus Villa*.

Servitibus, certain Writs relating to Servants and their Masters breaking the Statute-Laws made against their Abuses.

Servile, belonging to a Servant, or to Bondage; Servant-like, slavish, mean, pitiful, base.

Servility, or *Servileness*, the Quality or Condition of a Servant, slavishness, slavish Humour, mean Spirit.

Serbing-man-a-top, an Herb. See *Rue*.

Servitius acquietandis, a Judicial Writ that lies for one distrained for Services to *F*, who owes and performs to *R*, for the acquittal of such Services.

Servitium, (*Lat.*) Service, Bondage: In a Law-sense, that Service which the Tenant owes to his Lord, upon account of his Fee.

Servitium

Servitium Forintecum, is that Service which is due to the King or Queen; and *Servitium Intrinsicum*, that which is owing to the Chief Lord of the Mannour.

Servitium Regale, Royal Service, or the Rights and Prerogatives that within such a Mannour belong to the King, if Lord of it; which were generally reckon'd to be six in Number, *viz.* 1. Power of Judicature in Matters of Property. 2. Power of Life and Death in Felonies and Murders. 3. a Right in Waifs and Strays. 4. Assessments or laying of Taxes. 5. Coining of Money. 6. Assize of Bread, Beer, Weights and Measures. All these entire Privileges were annexed to some Mannours in their Grant from the King, and were sometimes made over to Religious Houses.

Servitor, a Serving-Man or Waiter; a poor University Scholar that attends others for his Maintenance.

Servitors of Bills, Servants or Messengers belonging to the Marshal of the King's Bench, sent abroad with Bills or Writs to summon Men to that Court, but now more commonly call'd Tip-staves.

Servitude, a servile Condition, Bondage, Thralldom, Slavery.

Serum, (*Lat*) Whey, Butter-Milk: Among Physicians it is taken for a watery, thin, yellowish Humour, consisting chiefly of Water, a moderate quantity of Salt, and a little Sulphur which is mingled with the Blood, and serves to convey it thro' the several Parts of the Body.

Sesamoides Ossa, (in *Anat.*) certain small Bones, to the Number of 16, 19, 20 or more, which are found in the Joynts of the Hands and Feet, and so call'd from their Shape, resembling that of *Sesamum-Seed*s.

Sesamoides, an Herb that purges Melancholy; Catch fly.

Sesamum or **Sesamū**, a sort of Grain or Corn growing in *India*: The stalk is like that of Millet, but longer and bigger, the Leaf Red, the Flower Green, the Seed white and inclos'd in little Cods, like Poppey-feed. The Oil of Sesamum is much us'd in *Physick*.

Sesuncia or **Sesuncr**, (among the *Romans*) an Ounce and a half, or the eighth Part of any thing divided into Twelve.

Seselis, (*Gr.*) Sefeli, an Herb otherwise call'd Hart-wort.

Sesqui, (*Lat.*) so much and half so much; the whole of a Thing and half more.

Sesquialter, containing one and a half: Also a Term in *Musick*. See *Time*.

Sesquialteral Proportion, (in *Mathem.*) is when any Number, Line, or other Quantity contains another once, with an Addition of its Moiety or Half; and the Number or Quantity so contain'd in the greater is said to be to it in *Sesquialteral Proportion*; as 6, 9, 8, 12, 20, 30, &c.

Sesquibemina, (*Lat.*) one Measure call'd *Hemina*, and a half. See *Hemina*.

Sesquigerum, an Acre and a half.

Sesquilibra, a Pound and a half.

Sesquimensis, a Month and a half.

Sesquimodius, a Bushel and a half.

Sesquibolus, one *Obolus* and a half; three Farthings.

Sesquipedalis, a Foot and a half long; *Sesquipedalia Verba*, great, big, vaunting Words.

Sesquiquadrate, (in *Astr.*) an Aspect or Position of the Planets, when they are at the Distance of 4 Signs and a half, or 135 Degrees from each other.

Sesquiquartile, one of the new Aspects, when two Planets are likewise distant 135 Degrees one from another.

Sesquiquintile, an Aspect when two Planets are distant 108 Degrees one from another.

Sesquitercian Proportion, (in *Mathem.*) is when one Number or Quantity contains another once and a third part of it more; as 6, 8, 12, 16, 21, 28.

Sesquimica, an Ounce and a half.

Session, a sitting, or meeting of a Council, Allizes, &c.

Session of Parliament, the Time reckon'd from the first sitting of a Parliament, till it be Prorog'd or Dissolv'd.

Sessions, (in a Law sense) is taken for the sitting of Justices in Court upon Commission; as the *Sessions of Oyer and Terminer*; the *Quarter-Sessions*, otherwise call'd the *General Sessions*, and *Open Sessions*, to which are oppos'd *Especial* or *Privy Sessions*, that are procur'd upon some special Occasions. See *Quarter Sessions*.

Petty-Sessions, or **Statute-Sessions**, are kept by the High Constable of every Hundred, for the placing and ordering of Servants, &c. See *Statute-Sessions*.

Sestertia, an ancient sort of Weight, as the *Sestertia* of *Cleopatra* in *Egypt*, and other Parts of *Africa*, were 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pounds; for 50 *Sestertias* make 126 Pound: In *Thracia* it was but 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Pound.

Sestertius, a Silver-Coin in use among the ancient *Romans*; being a quarter Part of the *Denarius*, worth 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Asses, or somewhat above 7 Farthings *English*: The great *Sestertius*, or *Sestertium*, was a Summ of Money containing 1000 small *Sesterces*, i. e. about 7l. 16s. 3d. Sterling.

To **Set**, to put, lay, or place.

To **Set the Land, Sun, or Ship by the Compass**, (Sea-Phrase) to observe how the Land bears upon any Point of the Compass: Or upon what Point of the Compass the Sun is, in order to know the Hour of the Day; or when two Ships sail in sight one of another, to mark upon what Point the Chased bears, which is termed, *To set the Chace by the Compass*.

To **Set the Misen**, to put the Misen-sail abroad.

To **Set taught the Shrowds**, is to make the Shrowds stiffer when they are too slack.

Set-bolts, Iron-Pins us'd for forcing the Planks of the Ship and other Works, and bringing them close one to another.

Set-soil, an Herb so call'd from its Seven-7 Leaves, very effectual to stop all Fluxes of Blood and Humours.

Set-wall, a kind of Herb growing near Walls.

Set-wort. See *Setter wort*.

Setaceum, (*Lat*) a kind of Issue call'd a *Seton*, or *Setum*; which see.

Setanium, a sort of Medlar; also *March*, or Summer Wheat of three Months growth.

Settim. See *Sittim*.

Seticauda, the Bristle-Tail, a sort of Fly.

Seton, (in *Surgery*) is when the Skin of the Neck, or other Part, is taken up and run thro' with a kind of Pack-Needle, and the Wound afterwards kept open with Bristles, or a Skean of Thread, Silk, or Cotton, which is moved to and fro' to discharge the ill Humours by Degrees.

Setter, a Setting Dog to catch Fowl with; also a Sergeant or Bailiff's Assistant; also a Companion of Sharpers, a Pimp.

Setter-wort, or **Set-wort**, an Herb so nam'd from Setting, i. e. curing of Cattel, and otherwise call'd Bears-Foot.

Setting-down, (in *Falconry*) is when a Hawk is put into the Mew.

To **Settle**, to establish or fix, to order, to adjust to fix one's Abode, to rest as Liquors do.

To **Settle a Deck**, (Sea-Phrase) to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was at the first.

Sevantly, well, honestly, as *Sevantly Woven*, an Expression us'd in some Acts of Parliament in Queen Elizabeth's Reign.

Sevantal,

Seberal, many, divers, sundry, different.

A **Seberal**, a Particular ; as *In all the Seberals we are to run thro'.*

Seberal-Tail, (Law-Term) is that by which Land is Intailed severally to Two or more Persons : Thus, if Two Men and their Wives have Land given to them and to the Heirs of their Bodies, they have Joynt Estates during their Lives, but their Heirs have several Inheritance ; because the Issue of one shall have his Moiety, and the Issue of the other the other Moiety.

Seberal Tenancy, a Plea, or Exception taken to a Writ that is laid against Two Persons as Joynt, who are several.

Seberance, the Severing or Singling of Two, or more that are joynd in one Writ. Thus if two joynd in a Writ *de Libertate probanda*, and one of them be afterwards Non-suited, here Seberance is allow'd, so that notwithstanding the Non-Suit of the one, the other may severally proceed.

Seberance in Debt, is where two or more Executors are nam'd Plaintiff, and one refuses to prosecute.

Seberance of Corn, the cutting and carrying it off from the Ground ; also sometimes the setting out of the Tithe from the rest of the Corn.

Severe, (*Lat.*) strict, rough, stern, sharp, harsh, crabbed.

Severians, a sort of Hereticks that condemn'd Marriage, and eating of Flesh.

Severity, Austereness, Strictness, Sourness, Gravity

Seutoma's he, (*Gr.*) the Herb Spinage.

Sebum, or **Sebum**, Sewer, Tallow.

Sew, (*Country-Word*) a Cow, when her Milk is gone.

To **Sew**, to stitch with a Needle ; to drain or empty a Pond : Among Sea-men, a Ship, at low Water, is said *To be Sewed*, when she comes to lie on the Ground, or lie dry, and if the Water leave her in any one Part only, they say *She sews in that Part.*

Sewel, (a Term in *Hunting*) that which is set or hung up, to keep a Deer out of any Place.

Sewer, an Officer that ushers or comes in before the Meat of a Prince, or other great Personage, and places it on the Table : Also a Shore, Passage, or Gutter, to carry Water into the Sea, or a River.

Clerk of the Sewers, an Officer belonging to the Commissioners of Sewers, who writes down all things they do, by virtue of their Commission.

Commissioners of Sewers, certain Persons appointed by the Great Seal of *England*, to see Drains and Ditches well kept and maintain'd, especially in Fenny Countries, that the Water may be duely convey'd into the Sea, and Grass preserv'd on the Land, for the feeding of Cattel.

Sex, the different Nature of Male and Female, which distinguishes one from the other.

Sexacensis, (*Lat.*) a *Roman* Coin, value 60 Asses, or 3 s. 9 d. in *English* Money.

Sexagenary, belonging to the Number sixty.

Sexagenary Arithmetick, that which proceeds by Sixties, as the Division of Circles, Time, &c. into 60 Degreee, every Degree into 60 Minutes, every Minute into 60 Seconds, &c.

Sexagenary Tables, (in *Astron.*) certain Tables made up of Proportional Parts, so that by looking on them, one may readily find the Product of two Sexagenaries to be multiply'd ; or the Quotient of two that are to be divided.

A **Sexegenary**. See *Sexagesimal Fractions*.

Sexagesima, the second *Sunday* before *Lent*, or the next to *Shrove-Sunday* ; so call'd, as being about the sixtieth Day before *Easter*.

Sexagesimal Fractions, or **Sexagenaries**, are such as always have 60 for their Deominator ;

which being usually omitted, the Numerator is only set down : Thus 4°, 59', 32", 50"', 16''', are to be read 4 Degreee, 59 Minutee of a Degreee, 32 Seconde or 60th Part of a minute, 50 Thirds, 16 Fourths, &c. These Fractions were anciently altogether us'd in *Astronomical* Operations, and thence some call them *Astronomical* ; they are also still retain'd in many Cases, tho' *Decimal Arithmetick* now begins to be us'd in such Calculations.

Sexangle, (in *Geom.*) a Figure consisting of Six Angles.

Sexennial, that is of six Years continuance ; or standing.

Sextain, a Stanza or Staff, containing six Verses.

Sextans, (*Lat.*) two Ounces, being the sixth part of Twelve Ounces, which made the *Roman As*, of Pound, or of any other entire thing divisible into Twelve Parts : Also a Measure which contain'd two Ounces of Liquor.

Sextant, an *Astronomical* Instrument ; so call'd, as being the sixth part of a Circle : It has a Limb divided into Degreee, and is us'd as a Quadrant.

Sextarius, an ancient *Roman* Measure, which held 24 Ounces of Wine, and was equal to about a Pint, *English* Measure ; but according to Weight it contain'd no more than 1 Pound and 8 Ounces.

Sextile, (in *Astral.*) an Aspect when two Planets are distant 60 Degreee, or one sixth part of the *Zodiack*, viz. two whole Signs, and it is marked thus *.

Sextilis, the Month of *August*, so call'd by the ancient *Romans* ; as being the sixth in the Year, it beginning to reckon from *March*.

Sexton, (contracted from *Sacistran*) an Officer that looks to a Parish-Church, opens and locks the Pews, keeps the Vestments of the Ministers, &c.

Sertry, an old Word for a Vestry.

Sextula, (*Lat.*) the sixth part of an Ounce, i. e. a Dram and a Scruple.

Sextum, the Title of the Third Volume of the *Canon Law*, which contains the Decrees of the Popes, from *Gregory IX.* to *Boniface VIII.* by whose Authority it was compil'd.

Sextuple, six-fold, or six times as much.

Sexto, (in old *Latin* Record) a season of the Year ; due Time.

Shack, (in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*) the liberty of Winter-Pasturage ; the Lords of Mannours having the Privilege to feed their Flocks of Sheep at pleasure upon their Tenants Land, during the six Winter Months : Also a Custom in *Norfolk* to have Common for Hogs, from the end of Harvest till Seed-time, in all Mens Grounds : Whence *to go at Shack* in that County, signifies as much as to go at large.

Shacking-time, the Season when Malt is ripe.

Shackle-Bolts, or **Shackles**, a sort of Fetters put upon Malefactors in Prison.

On board a Ship, **Shackles**, are a kind of Rings, made somewhat long-wite, and larger at one end than the other ; their use is to shut fast the Ports, having a Billet thrust thro' them : There are also smaller Shackles fasten'd to the Corners of the Hatches, to lift them up, and let them down.

Shackshirs. See *Chackshirs*.

Shad, a sort of Fish, about the bigness of an Herring.

Shade, a Place shelter'd from the Sun ; also an Ornament for a Woman's Head.

Shade of Extuberance. (in *Astron.*) the Shadow made by the greatest bunching out part of a globulous or round Body.

Shadzach, (*Heb.*) a little tender Dug, the Name of one of the three Children, who being cast into the Fiery Furnace by order of King *Nebuchadnezzar*, were miraculously preserv'd.

Shaffa Saggittarum, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) near of Arrows, containing 24 in Number.

Shaff, an Arrow, the Body of a Pillar, the Spire of a Church-Steeple, the Tunnel of a Chimney. Among the *Derbyshire* Miners, it is taken for a round square Hole, like a Well, made to free the Works from the Springs that rise therein.

Shaffment, a kind of Measure, of about half a Foot commonly taken on a Hand of the largest size, from the Top of the Thumb, held out strait, to the lowermost Corner of the Palm.

Shag, a sort of hairy stuff; also a Sea-Fowl.

Shagreen, that is out of Humour, Vexed: Also a sort of rough-grained Leather; as *A Shagreen Case*.

Shagged, or **Shaggy**, rough with Hair.

Shake-Time, (Country Word) the Season of the Year when Mast and such Fruits fall from Trees.

Shallop, (*Fr.*) a kind of Bark, or light Ship, having only a small Main-Mast, a Fore-Mast and Lugg-sails, to hale up and let down upon Occasion: They are commonly good Sailers, and often us'd as Tenders upon Men of War.

Shallow, that is not deep, in speaking of Water; that has but little Brains or Wit; empty or dry, as some Discourses are.

Shallow, a Flat or Ford in the Sea, or in a River.

Shalm, or **Shalom**, a kind of Musical Instrument.

Shaloon, (*Fr.*) a sort of Woollen stuff, chiefly us'd for the Linings of Coats, and so call'd from *Chalons*, a City of *France* where it was first made.

Shalot, a kind of small Onion, much us'd in Sauces, and to season Victuals.

Sham, pretended, false; as *A Sham Business*, a *Sham Plot*; also a Flam, Cheat, or Trick.

To **Sham** one, to put a Sham or Trick on him.

Shamade, a beat of Drums for a Parley. See *Chamade*.

Shambles, a Place where Butchers sit and sell Meat.

Shame, an uneasiness of the Mind, upon account of having done something which is unseemly, or that tends to lessen one's Esteem among others; also Disgrace or Reproach.

To **Shame**, to put to Shame or Disgrace, to make one ashamed.

Shamellæ, (in old *Danish* Records) Shambles, or Stalls to sell Meat, &c.

Shamgar, (*Heb.*) Desolation of the Strenger, one of the Judges of *Israel*, who kill'd six hundred *Philistines* with an Ox Goad.

Shamops, (*Fr.*) a kind of Wild-Goat.

Shamop, or **Shamop-Leather**, a sort of Leather made of the Skin of that Beast tanned; which is much esteem'd for warmth and softness, as also because it may be wash'd.

Shampignon, a Mushroom.

Shamsheer, a sort of Sword among the *Persians*, somewhat like a *Scimitar*.

Shank, the Leg of a Man's Body, the Stalk of a Plant, the Tunnel of a Chimney, the Stem of a Candlestick, Lock, &c. **Shanks**, is also taken for the Skin of the Leg of a kind of Kid, which bears the Furr call'd *Budge*.

Shank, or **Shank-Dainter**, (in *Sea-Affairs*) a short Chain fasten'd under the Fore-Mast Shrouds, with a Bolt to the Ship's Side, and having a Rope made fast to it at the other end; so that the whole Weight of the after part of the Anchor, when it lies by the Ship's side, rests upon this Chain.

Shank of an Anchor, the Beam or longest part of it.

Shanker, a pocky Sore, or Bitch in the Groin, or in the Yard.

Shapournet, (in *Heraldry*) a Figure whose shape resembles a Livery Hood or Cap, worn at the Universities, and call'd *Chaperon* in *French*.

Shard, a broken piece of a Tile, Earthen Pot, &c. Also a Gap, or open Place in a Hedge.

Share, a part or portion, especially of Goods on board a Ship, which belong to several Persons by Proportion. See *Flotjon*: Also a Man's Yard or Groin.

Share-wort, an Herb good to cure a Pain in that part.

Shark, a kind of Sea-Wolf, or Sea-Dog, the most ravenous of all Fish, and of a vast length and bigness: Swimmers are in great Danger from them; for they'll chop a Man in two at a bite, their devouring Jaws being set with three or four Rows of sharp broad Teeth: Whence the Word is commonly taken for a sharpening Fellow that lives upon the Catch.

To **Shark** up and down, to go sharking or shifting about.

Sharp, keen, smart, shrill; severe, biting, nipping; violent, quick, subtil.

To **Sharp**, to sponge, to trick or chouse one out of a thing.

To **Sharpen**, to make sharp, to whet.

A **Sharper**, a cunning Man, a sharpening subtil Fellow that lives by his Wits, a Rook, a Cheat.

Sharpening-Corn, or **Sharpening-Corn**, a customary Present of Corn, which at every *Christmas*, the Farmers in some Parts of *England* make to their Smith, for sharpening their Plough Irons, Harrow-tines, &c.

Shash, the Linnen of which a *Turkish* Turbant or Cap is made; also a kind of Girdle made of Silk, &c.

To **Shatter**, to shake or break to pieces, to damage or impair.

To **Shave**, to shear or pair; to cut off the Hair with a Razor; to trim or barb.

Shave-Grass, an Herb, otherwise call'd Horse-tail.

Shaw, (Country-Word) a Wood that encompasses a Close; also a *Persian* Word for a King.

Shaw-Banner, a kind of Vice-Roy, or great Officer among the *Persians*.

Shaw-Fowl, an Artificial Bird, made on purpose by Fowlers to shoot at.

Shaw-Sancry, the Grand Seignior's Son, so call'd by the *Persians*; the Word in their Language signifying a King's Son.

Shewing, a Riding, Tithing, or Division in the Isle of Man; the whole Island being divided into six Shewings, in every one of which there is a Coroner or chief Constable.

To **Shear**, to clip, or cut.

Shear-Grass, a kind of Herb.

Shear-Man, a Cloth shearer.

Shears, or **A Pair of Shears**, great Scissors us'd by Taylors, and several Artificers: Among Seamen, two Masts, Yards, or Poles, set up an end at some distance, and bound a cross each other aloft near the Top, are so call'd **A Pair of Shears**; their use is to set in or take out a Mast, to which purpose there is fasten'd at the place where they cross one another, a strong double Block or Pulley with a Strap. These *Shears* likewise serve to hoise Goods in or out in Boats that have no Masts.

Shear-Hooks, great Iron-Hooks, sometimes us'd when a Ship under sail designs to board another. They resemble a Sickle in shape and size, and are set into the Main Yard Arms, and Fore-Yard Arms, in order to spoil, cut or tear the Enemies Shrouds, Sails, or Rigging.

Shear-Shanks, a kind of Knot, which is made upon a Rope call'd a *Ranner*, when it being too long, Goods cannot be hoised in, over the Ship's Sides;

fides; so that the *Runner* is shortned by this Knot at pleasure, and as suddenly let loose again.

Sheat or **Shut**, a Country-Word for a young Hog: Also a kind of Fish.

Sheats, (in a Ship) are Ropes bent to the Clews of the Sails, which serve in all the lower Sails to *bale aft* or *round off* the Clew of the Sail; but in the Top Sails they are made use of to *bale home*, i. e. to draw close the Sail to the Yard-Arms: Those Planks under Water, which come along the *Run* of the Ship, and are clos'd to the Stern-post, are also call'd **Sheats**.

The **Sheats** are said *To be flown*, when they are not baled home and close to the Blocks or Pulleys; and the Ship is then said *To Sail with flown Sheats*.

To Ease the Sheat, is to veer it out, or to let it go out gently. *To Let fly the Sheat*, is to let it run out violently, as far as it will go; so that the Sail will then hang loose, and hold no Wind. When the Sea-men would have the Sheats of the Main or Fore Sail baled aft, they say, *Tally the Sheats*.

False Sheat, a Rope bound to the Clew of the Sail, above the Sheat-block, to secure and ease the Sheat, lest it should break, when there happens an extraordinary Gust or very stiff Gale of Wind.

Stern-Sheats, the Planks that are within board abaft in the *Run* of the Ship.

Sheat-Anchor, the biggest Anchor in a Ship, which is the Mariners last Refuge, when in straits of Weather, they are forc'd to ride on a Lee-shore.

Sheat-Cable, the Master-Cable or Principal Cable.

To Sheath a Sword, to put it up in the Sheath or Scabbard.

To Sheath a Ship, (in Sea Language) is to ease that part of her which is under Water with something to keep the Worms from eating thro' her Planks; which is usually done with thin New Boards, after having laid Hair and Tar mixt together on the old Sides: But this hinders a Ship's Sailing, and therefore some of late have been sheathed with Mill'd Lead.

Sheath-Fish, a delicate *Indian* Fish of the Colour of a Muscle, so call'd from its being cover'd with a thin Shell like the Sheath of a Knife.

Shed, a Pent-House, Hut, or Shelter made of Boards.

To Shed, to spill, to send forth; as *To shed Blood* or *Tears*; to cast the Teeth, Horns, &c.

Shen or **Shens**, (old Word) shining, bright.

Sheep, a well-known Creature. See *Ovis*.

Sheep-Head, the Head of a Sheep with its Appurtenances: Also a sort of Fish on the Coasts of *Virginia*, of which Broth may be made like that of Mutton: In a figurative Sense, a meer Blockhead, a heavy dull Fellow.

Sheepish, faint-hearted like a Sheep, soft-headed, simple, silly.

Sheet, altogether, quite; as this *Fancy is sheer new*, *He carry'd it sheer away*.

To Sheet, a Word us'd in the Northern Parts for to Reap.

Among Sea men, a Ship is said *To Sheer*, or *go Sheering*, when in her sailing, she is not steadily steered: Also when a Tide-Gate runs very swift, it will cause a Ship to go in and out, and so not strait forward, which is likewise termed *Sheering*; and sometimes there is Danger, being near the Land, lest she should *Sheer a-shore*, or should *Sheer home* her Anchor, i. e. draw it home.

Sheeters. See *Shivers*.

Shekle, or **Sicle**, a *Jewish* Silver-Coin, worth about 2 s. 6 d. of our Money; on one side of which, was stamp'd a Manna-Pot, with this Inscription in *Hebrew*, *The Shekle of Israel*, and on the other side, *Aaron's Rod* that Budded, with this Motto, *Holy*

Jerusalem. There was also a common *Shekle*, in Value half so much, and in Weight half an Ounce! besides another Gold-Shekle, which amounted to thirty Shillings.

Sheldaple, a Bird, otherwise call'd a Chaffinch.

Sheldrake, a sort of Water-Fowl.

Shelf, a Board made fast to a Wall, to lay things on; also the Till of a Printing Press; also a heap of Sand in the Sea.

Shelter, a safe Place against ill Weather, Lodging; Refuge, Protection.

To Shelter one, to receive one into his House, to protect or defend him.

Shem. See *Sem*.

To Shend (old Word) to blame.

Shent, (old Word) a Barrow Pig.

Shepherd, one that keeps, or looks after Sheep; a Country-Swain, or Lover.

Shepherd's-Burdin, a sort of Herb.

Shepherd's Needle, an Herb of great Virtue in all Pains of the Kidneys.

Shepherd's Purse, an Herb good to stop all manner of Fluxes.

Sherbet, a kind of Pleasant Drink, much in request among the *Turks* and *Persians*: It is made of fair Water, Juice of Lemmons, Sugar, Amber, and other Ingredients.

Sheriff, (*Sax.*) *Shireve*, i. e. Governour of the Shire, a chief Officer appointed yearly by the King in every Shire or County: But there are two Sheriffs in *Middlesex*, chosen by the Citizens of *London*, under the Name of *Sheriffs of London and Middlesex*.

Sheriffalty or **Shyebalty**, the Office of a Sheriff, or the time during which that Office is held.

Sheriffwick, the Jurisdiction of a Sheriff, or the Extent of his Authority.

Sheriff-Tooth, seems to be an Ancient Tenure, or Manner of holding Land by the Service or Duty of providing Entertainment for the Sheriff, at his County-Turns or Courts. In *Derbyshire* the King's Bailiffs heretofore took Six Pence of every *Bovate* or Ox gang of Land, in Name of *Sheriff-Tooth*.

Shermans-Craft or **Sheermans-Craft**, an Art us'd at *Norwich*, where Worsted, Stamins, and Fustians are sheer'd, as well as all other Woollen Cloths.

Sherry or **Sherry-Back**, a sort of Wine brought from *Xeres*, a Town of the Province of *Andalusia* in *Spain*.

Shew, Appearance, Publick Sight, Pretence, or Colour.

To Shew, to let see, to discover, or make known, to prove or make appear; also to appear or look, to make a Shew as if.

Shewing, (in a Law-sense) is a being quit of Attachments in any Court, and before whomsoever in Plaints shewed and not avowed.

Shields, a kind of round Buckler with which Foot-Soldiers were armed in former Times: It is also figuratively taken for Protection or Defence.

To Shieve, to fall a-stern; a Term us'd by Sailors.

Shift, a Shirt or Smock; a Remedy or Expedient; an After-Game, a Trick, a Device to escape or get off.

To Shift, to change, to change one's Lodging; to double or dodge, as wild Beasts do when hunted.

Shifter, as *A Notable Shifter*, i. e. a shifting Fellow, one that knows all manner of shifts and subtil Tricks.

Shifters, (at Sea) certain Men a-board a Man of War appointed by the Cooks to shift or change the Water in which the Provisions of Flesh or Fish are laid for some time, for the wholesome feeding of the Ship's Company.

Shifting, a Word us'd in *Kent* for the Partition or Dividing of Land among Co-heirs, where it is of Caval kind. Nature; from the *Saxon* Word *Seiftan*, to divide.

Shiloh, (*Heb.*) i. e. Sent, a Name appropriated in Holy Scripture to our Lord and Saviour *Jesus* Christ.

Shilling, an *English* Silver Coin, worth Twelve Pence; and of which, Twenty make a Pound Sterling; altho' among our *Saxon* Ancestors, it consisted but of Five Pence: A *Scotch* Shilling is equal to one Penny *English*.

Flernish Shilling. See *Schelling*.

Shingle, a Lath, or Tile of cleft Wood, to cover Houses with.

Shingles, a Disease, a sort of *S. Anthony's* Fire, which some call the Running-Worm, others the Wild-Fire; 'tis a spreading Inflammation about the Waste, which kills the Patient, if it get quite round: Also the Name of a Shelf, or Sand-bank in the Sea, about the Isle of *Wight*.

Ship-Ladders. See *Ladders*.

Ship-money, a Tax anciently laid upon the Ports, Towns, Cities, &c. of *England*, and revived by King *Charles* I. but declared to be contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, by Stat. 17 *Car.* 1.

Ship-shapen. See *Wale-reared*.

Ship-wash, the Name of a dangerous Shelf that lies without *Baudsey*, being Nine Miles long, and for the most part, a Quarter of a Mile broad.

Shippen, a Country-Word for a Cow-House.

Shipper, (*Dutch*) the Master of a Ship; but we generally pronounce it *Skipper*, and use the Word for any Common Sea-man.

Shire or County, a Portion of Land, so call'd from the *Saxon* Word *Styran* to divide: Of these Divisions there are Forty in *England*, and Twelve in *Wales*, in all Fifty Two.

Shire-Clerk, an Under-Sheriff; sometimes it is taken for a Clerk in the County Court, or Deputy to the Under-Sheriff.

Shiver, a piece of cleft Wood: On board a Ship, *Shivers* are little round Wheels, in which the Rope of a Block or Pulley runs, they are fixt in the Block with *Cocks* or Pins, and turn with the Rope; being usually made of Wood, but some are of Brass, as those in the Heels of the Top-Masts.

To **Shiver**, to break into Shivers, or Pieces; also to shake for Cold or Fear.

Shoal. See *Shole*.

Shock, Brunt, Onset, Encounter or Engagement in Fight; Blow, Disaster: Among Husband-men several Sheaves of Corn set together.

A **Shock** of Soap-Boxes, Canes, Wood-Trays, &c. is Sixty in Number.

To **Shock**, to clash with, to dash against, to oppose, or be contrary to:

Shogg, the meeting of two hard Bodies that strike one against the other with Violence.

Shole, a company of Fish; *Sholes* are also Flats in the Water.

Sholing, (*Sea-Term*) as *Good Sholing*, i. e. a safe and convenient going in with the Shore, when the Water grows shallow by Degrees, and not too suddenly; nor is sometimes deep, and sometimes shallow.

Shoobery-Flats, part of a great Flat, which begins below *Lee-Town*, about a Mile from the shore, and runs down the River *Thames* to the North-East-End of the *Whittaker*.

Shoot, a shooting with Bows or Guns, a young Sprout, Sprig, or Bud; a great Pig that has done sucking: Among Hunters, a young Boar.

To **Shoot**, to grow up as Plants do, to fall like a Star, to cast forth, to discharge Shot, &c. Among Sea-men, the Ballast is said to shoot, when it runs from one side of the Ship to the other.

Shooting-Block, a kind of Wedge commonly made of Box, which Printers make use of to lock up the Pages in a Chace or Frame.

Shop-lift or **Shop-lifter**, one that steals Goods or Wares out of a Shop, under pretence of cheapening them.

Shorage, a Duty paid for Goods brought on Shore.

Shoze, a Coatt or Tract of Land on the Seaside; also a Prop to support any part of a Building: In a Ship, *Shores* are pieces of Timber set to bear up any others from sinking or falling.

Shozling, the Fell or Skin of a shorn Sheep.

Short Accent, (in *Grammar*) shews that the time of pronouncing a Syllable ought to be short, and is thus marked (˘)

Short-stalk or **Short-stark**, a kind of Apple.

Shot, all sorts of Bullets for whatsoever Fire-Arms, from the Cannon to the Pistol; also the reach of any Gun, as far as it can carry a Ball.

Shot for Ordnance are of several sorts, as Case-shot, Chain-shot, Cross-bar-shot, Langrel-shot, Round-shot, and Trundle-shot; all which see in their proper Places.

Shot of a Cable, (among Seamen) is the splitting or fastening of two Cables together, that a Ship may ride safe in deep Waters and great Roads.

Shot by the Board, a Sea-Phrase, us'd when a Mast or Yard is broken by the Enemies Shot, in a Fight.

Shot or Scot, a Reckoning, Club, or Score in a Victualling-House, Tavern, &c. or the Money paid for it.

Shoud, a certain Magistrate among the *Turks*.

Shoveler, a Fowl otherwise call'd a Pelican.

Shoulder, a Part of the Body: In *Archery*, that part of the Head of an Arrow, which a Man may feel with his Finger, before it comes to the point of the Head.

Shoulder-Dight, a Disease in Horses, when the pitch or point of the Shoulder is displac'd, which makes the Horse halt downright.

Shouldered-Head, the best sort of Head of an Arrow for piercing; being between blunt and sharp made with Shoulders.

Shouldering, (in *Fortif.*) a Retrenchment or Work cast up for a Defense on one side, whether it be made of Heaps, or Baskets full of Earth, Faggots, &c. Also a square *Orillon*, sometimes in the Bastions, on the Flank, near the Shoulder, to cover the Cannon of a *Casemate*: Also a Demi-Bastion, or Work consisting of one Face and one Flank, which ends in a Point, at the Head of a Horn-work, or Crown-work.

Shouldering-Piece, a Member in *Architecture*, otherwise call'd a *Bracket*.

Shrape or **Scrape**, (*Country-Word*) a place baited with Chaff, or Corn, to entice Birds.

Shzew or **Shzew-Mouse**, a kind of Field-Mouse, of the bigness of a Rat and Colour of a Weasel, very mischievous to Cattel, which going over a Beast's Back, will make it lame in the Chine, and the Bite of it causes the Beast to swell to the Heart and die. Whence *Shzew* is commonly taken for a Scold, or curst ill-natur'd Woman.

Shzewed, subtil, cunning, smart, witty.

Shziebalty. See *Sheriffalty*.

Shzift, or **Shzibing**. See *Shrove-tide*.

To **Shriek**, to cry out, as one that is murdering, or struck with some sudden Fright.

To **Shriek** or **Shrike**, (among *Foresters*) to cry or make a Noise, as a Badger does at Rutting-time.

Shrimp, a small Sea-Fish; also a little short Fellow, a meer Dwarf.

Shrine, a Box or Case to hold the Relicks of a Saint, a Place where Offerings and Prayers are made to some Saint. See *Road-loft*.

To

To **Shrivel**, to Wrinkle, to run up in Wrinkles, or Scrolls.

Shroud. See *Shroud*.

Shrove-Tide, the time just before *Lent*, so call'd from the *Saxon* Word *to Shrive*, i. e. to confels; because our Ancestors then us'd to confels their Sins and receive the Sacrament, in order to a more strict and Religious keeping of the *Lent*-fast next ensuing.

Shrove-Tuesday, the Day before the first Day of *Lent*, commonly call'd *Asb-Wednesday*, Seven Weeks before *Easter*.

Shroud, a Cloth of Linnen or Woollen, to wrap up a dead Body in: Among Sea-men, *Shrouds* are taken for those great Ropes in a Ship, that come from either side of all Masts; being fasten'd below, by Chains to the Ship's sides, and aloft over the Head of the Mast.

To **Shroud**, to cover, to shelter: In *Husbandry*, to cut off the Head branches of a Tree.

Shrub, a Dwarf-Tree, a little sorry Fellow.

To **Shrub one**, to cudgel or bang him soundly.

To **Shrug**, to shrink up the Shoulders.

To **Shudder**, to shiver, or shake with Cold, &c.

To **Shuffle**, to mingle the Cards in any Game; to shift off, to dodge, to play fast and loose.

To **Shunt**, a Country-Word for to shove.

Shuttle, an Instrument us'd by Weavers: a shatter-brain'd or giddy-headed Fellow.

Shy, reserved, wary, coy.

Siagonagra, (*Gr.*) the Gout in the Jaws.

Sib, (*Sax.*) Kindred; whence the Word *Gossip*, commonly taken for a God-father or God-mother.

Sibyls; (*Gr.*) i. e. God's Counsell, the Sybils, certain Virgin-Propheteesses, among the ancient Heathens, who, as they believ'd, were inspir'd by *Jupiter*, and are thought by some to have prophesy'd concerning our Saviour's Nativity.

Sibyllini Libri, (*Lat.*) the Sibyls Books wherein their Predictions were written, and which were had in so great Authority among the *Romans*, that they did nothing of Moment, either in Peace or War, without first consulting them, and committed them to the Custody of two Persons of the *Patri- cian* Order, styl'd *Duumviri Sacrorum*; which see.

Siccity, a Philosphical Term for Driness.

Sicilia or **Sicilion**, (*Gr.*) an Herb growing in Vineyards.

Sichetum or **Sichetus**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Sich or small Current of Water that uses to be dry in the Summer; also a Water-furrow, or Gutter.

Sicilium, or **Sicilius**, the fourth part of an Ounce; two Drams; also a Measure of Ground 20 Foot broad and 30 long, i. e. a Plot containing 600 Foot square.

Sicle, or **Sictus**. See *Shekle*.

Sickle, a toothed Reap-hook.

Sicut alias, a second Writ sent out where the first was not executed, and so nam'd from those two *Latin* Words contain'd in it

To **Side**, to be of a Side or Party, to take Part with.

Sides of *Horn-works*, *Crown-works*, &c. (in *Fortif.*) are the Ramparts and Breast-works that encloie them on the Right and Left, from the Gorge to the Head.

Side-laps, a Term us'd by Huntsmen, when Dogs are set in the Way, to be let slip at a Deer as he passes by.

Sides-men, certain Officers that are Yearly chosen in every Parish, to assist the Church-Wardens

Sider, a known Drink made of Apples bruise'd and press'd.

Sideratio, (*Lat.*) the blasting of Trees or Plants, with an Eastern Wind, or with excessive Heat and Drought: Also a benumbing, when one is suddenly

depriv'd of the Use of his Limbs and all sense, a being Planet-struck: Among *Surgeons*, it is taken for an entire Mortification of any Part of the Body, the same as *Spacelus*; which see.

Sidereal or **Sidereal**, belonging to the Stars, starry.

Sidereal Year. See *Year*.

Siderites, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone like Iron, a sort of Diamond; also the Load-stone that draws Iron.

Sideritio, an Herb call'd Wall tage or Stone-tage, growing on old Walls or Tiles; Iron-wort, a kind of Plant call'd *Clowns* All heal, because it speedily Cures all Wounds made with Iron or Steel.

Sideropocilos, a precious Stone like Iron, with variety of spots.

Sideros, Iron, a Metal.

Sidlingi, (in old *Latin* Writers) *Sidlings*, Balks between or on the sides of the Ridges of ploughed Lands.

Sief Album, a kind of Medicine for the Eyes. See *Callyrium*.

Siege, the incamping of an Army before a Place design'd to be attacked, the whole time of lying before it, and all that is done for the taking of it, either by Force or Famine: Thus 'tis usually said, To lay Siege, to carry on a Siege, to raise a Siege.

Sigillum, (*Lat.*) a little linage graven, or moltten; a Seal or Print, a Signet.

Sigillum Hermetis, *Hermes's* Seal; a Chymical Term. See To Seal *Hermetically*.

Sigillum Solomonis, *Solomon's* Seal, an Herb.

Sigla, Notes or Characters, Short-hand, initial or beginning Letters, which by Abbreviation are put for whole Words; as, S. P. Q. R. for *Senatus Populusque Romanus*.

Sigmoidales, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) certain Valves of the *Arteria Pulmonaria*, otherwise call'd *Semilunares* from their resemblance to the shape of a Half-moon, or part of a Circle: They separate, to give Passage to the Blood from the right Ventricle of the Heart in to that Artery; but they shut the Passage and are clos'd up by the Blood, if it endeavours to return.

Sigmoidea, the Processes of the Bones, whose Figure resembles the Letter C, or *Sigma* of the *Ancient Greeks*: Also the three Valves of the *Aorta*, or great Artery, which hinders the Blood from returning back to the Heart.

Sign, (*Lat.*) Mark or Token, Foot step, Representation, Miracle, Wonder.

Algebraical Signs, are such Marks as the following, viz. + which signifies more, or that the Quantities between which it stands are to be added; as - is put for less, which implies Subtraction, and * for into, which denotes Multiplication: Two Quantities set one above and another below a Line, express Division; as a which signifies that a is to be divided by b, &c.

Astronomical, or **Celestial Signs**, are the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack, viz. *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius* & *Pisces*. These were first call'd *Signs* by the ancient Astronomers, as being Marks to distinguish whereabouts the Sun is throughout his whole yearly Course.

Sign Manual, the setting of one's Hand and Seal to a Writing.

To **Sign**, to subscribe, or put one's Hand to.

Signa, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) *Entigns* or *Banners*, of which there were several sorts: On some of them the Emperor's Image was represented; others had a Hand stretch'd out as a Symbol of Concord; some had a Silver Eagle; and others a Dragon with a Silver-head; and the rest of the Body of Taffety.

Signal, Notable, Special, Remarkable, Famous.

A **Signal**, a Sign or Token given for the doing of any Thing.

To **Signalize** ones self, to make himself famous by some signal Action.

Signature, Sign Manual, one's Hand set to a Writing: In the Art of *Printing*, the particular Letter of the Alphabet set at the bottom of every Sheet, as a Mark to keep them in their due Order Among *Naturalists*, the resemblance of a Plant, or Mineral to a Man's Body, or any part of it.

Signet, a Seal set in a Ring.

The **Privy Signet**, one of the King's Seals, with which his private Letters are seal'd: It is also us'd for Grants and other things that afterwards pass the Great Seal.

Clerk of the Signet, an Officer continually attending upon the Principal Secretary of State, who always has the keeping of the Privy Signet, for the sealing of such Letters, Grants, &c.

Signifer, (*Lat.*) one that carries the Colours, a Standard-bearer, an Ensign or Cornet: Also the *Zodiack Circle*, sometimes so call'd, as having or carrying the Twelve Signs.

Significabit, a *Writ de Excommunicato capiendo*, which issues out of the Chancery upon a Certificate given by the Ordinary, of a Man that stands obstinately Excommunicate the space of Forty Days; for the laying him up in Prison, without Bail or Main prize, until he submit himself to the Authority of the Church: There are also some other Writs of this Name.

Significancy, a being significant.

Significant, that signifies or expresses much, that is to the purpose, expressive, clear, effectual.

Signification, Meaning, Sense.

Significatio, a Term, apply'd by *Astrologers* to a Planet that signifies something remarkable in Nativities or Horary Questions.

To **Signify**, to mean or imply a certain Sense, to intimate or declare, to notify or give notice of, to make acquainted with, to preface or be a Sign of.

Signior. See *Signior*.

Signum, (*Lat.*) a Sign, Mark, or Token, a Cognizance or Badge, an Image or Figure, a Standard or Ensign: Also a Cross, which in the Times of the *Saxons* and *Normans* was usually prefix'd to the Name of a subscribing Witness in Charters and other Deeds, before the Invention or use of Seals; as * *Signum Roberti Episcopi Linc.* + *Signum Nigelli de Oily*, &c.

Signum Morbi, the Symptom of a Disease.

Signum Pugnae, the Signal of Battel; which among the *Romans*, was a Coat of Arms, of a purple Colour, set upon the General's Pavillion or Tent.

Sike, (old Word) such; as *Sike Mister Men*, i. e. such kind of Men.

A **Sike**, a Country-Word, signifying a Quillet, or Furrow.

To **Sike**, (old Word) to sigh.

Siker, (old Word) sure; as *I am Siker of it*.

Silence, (*Lat.*) Peace, Cessation of noise, or of speaking.

To **Silence**, to impose or command Silence, to put to a Non-plus, to suspend a Church-man.

Silent, that holds his Peace, or says nothing, that makes no noise, quiet, still.

Silentiary, a Gentleman-Usher, who sees good Rule and Silence kept in Court or elsewhere.

Siler, (*Lat.*) a small Withy, or Osier.

Silery. See *Cilery*.

Siler, a Flint-Stone.

Silicia, a kind of Herb, Fenigreek.

Siliceous, belonging to Flint, Flinty.

Siligo, a kind of Corn with an upright Stalk, and the Grain very white, fine Wheat, of which Manchet bread is made.

Siliqua, (among *Herbalists*) the Seed-Vessel, Husk, Coa, or Shale of such Plants as are of the Pulse-

kind: Also a Weight call'd a *Caract*, of which six make a *Scruple*, in use among *Finers of Gold and Silver*: Also the *Roman Coin*, the same as *Ceratum*; which see.

Silicustrum, an Herb with a Leaf, much like *Ale-Colt*, but of a sharp biting Taste, *Pepper-wort*, or *S. Mary-Herb*, *Brasil-Pepper*.

Silk-Gyals, a rare Plant in *Virginia*, having thin and fibrous Leaves, of which is made a kind of fine Stuff, with a Gloss like *Silk*, and Cordage, much better than of *Hemp* or *Flax*, both for Strength and Continuance.

Silk-Thyowster, one that winds, twists, and spins, or throws *Silk* in order to fit it for use.

Sillabub, or **Sillibub**, a kind of Drink made of *Stale Beer*, *White-wine* or *Sack*, sweeten'd with *Sugar*, *Milk* milked into it from the *Cow*, *Nutmeg*, &c. Whence it is figuratively taken for a florid, but empty Discourse.

Sillon, (*Fr.*) a bulk or ridge of Land betwixt two *Furrows*: In *Fortification*, a Work rais'd in the midst of a *Moat* or *Ditch*, for its defence, when it is too wide: It is otherwise call'd *Envelope*, *Counter-Guard*, and *Lunette*.

Silo, (*Lat.*) one that has a Nose crooked upwards, an *Ape* Nosed or *Snut-Nosed Fellow*; also one that has hanging *Eye brows*.

Silphium, (*Gr.*) the Herb *Lafer-wort*.

Silver, a Metal next in value to *Gold*, as also more smooth and polish'd by Nature.

Silver-Bush, a Plant, kept as a great Rarity by several *Herbalists*.

Silver-Cautery. See *Cautery*.

Silver-sickness, or **Silver-squincy**, is when an *Advocate*, or pleading *Lawyer*, being brib'd by the other Party, feigns himself sick, or not able to speak.

Silver-smith, one that makes all sorts of *Silver* and *Gold-Plate*.

Silver-spoon Head, (in *Archery*) the head of some sort of *Arrows*, so call'd from the resemblance they have to the *Knobs* of some *Silver-ver-Spoons*.

Silver-weed, an Herb, otherwise call'd *White-Tansy*.

Silures, (*Lat.*) a Name anciently given to the People of *South Wales*.

Silurus, (*Gr.*) a Fish, much like a *Sturgeon*, the *Sheath-Fish* or *Shad-Fish*.

Simarr, a kind of *Gown* with long *Sleeves*, worn by *Women*.

Simeon or **Shimeon**, (*Heb.*) Hearing or Obedience, the *Patriarch Jacob's* second son by *Leah*, and Father of one of the *Twelve Tribes of Israel*.

Simia, (*Lat.*) an *Ape*, a *Jackanapes*; also one that endeavours to be like another, an *Imitator*.

Simia Partna, the *Sea-Ape*, a sort of *Fish* found in the *Red-Sea*, and the *German Ocean*.

Simila or **Similago**, fine *Flower*, or *Meal*.

Similar Arches, or **Arks** of a *Circle*, (in *Geom.*) such as are like Parts of the whole *Circumference*.

Similar Bodies, (in *Natural Philosophy*) those *Bodies* that have their *Particles* of the same kind and nature one with another.

Similar Numbers or **Plain Numbers**, (in *Arith.*) are those *Numbers* that may be ranged into the form of *Similar Rectangles*, or *Squares* i. e. into *Rectangles*, whose *Sides* are proportional, such are 12 and 48; for the *Sides* of 12 are 6 and 2, and the *Sides* of 48 are 12 and 4.

Similar Parts or **Simple Parts**, (in *Anat.*) those *Parts* of the *Body* that are throughout of the same Nature and Frame; as the *Flesh*, *Bones*, *Veins*, *Arteries*, *Nerves*, &c.

Similar Polygons, (in *Geom.* and *Fortif.*) such as have their *Angles* severally equal, and the *Sides* about those *Angles* proportional.

Similar

Similar Rectangles, are those that have their Sides about the equal Angles proportional, which is a Property belonging to all Squares.

Similar right-lin'd Figures, are such as have equal Angles, and the Sides about those equal Angles proportional.

Similar Segments of a Circle, are such as contain equal Angles

Similar Solid Numbers, are those whose little Cubes may be so ranked, as to make Similar and Rectangular Parallelepipeds.

Similar Triangles, are such as have all their three Angles respectively equal one to another.

Simile, a Similitude, Parable, or Comparison.

Similitude, Likeness, Resemblance, Comparison: In *Rhetorick*, it is taken for a Form of Speech, wherein the Orator compares one thing with another; as *Power constrain'd is like a glorious Slave*.

Similitudinary, belonging to, or express'd by way of Similitude.

Simitar, Scimitar, or Cimmetat; a sort of broad Sword, much us'd in *Turkey* and *Persia*.

Simnel, a kind of Cake or Bun, made of fine Flower.

Simon, (*Heb.*) Obedient, a proper Name of Men, which was born by one of the Apostles, and several other eminent Persons, mention'd in the New Testament and the Book of *Maccabees*.

Simon, a sort of Composition. See *Cement*.

Simoniacal, belonging to, or done by Simony.

Simonist, one that is guilty of that Offence.

Simony, a Trade of Spiritual Things, a buying or selling of Church-Livings, any unlawful Contract, to have a Man presented to a Parsonage, so call'd from *Simon Magus*, who would have bought the Gift of the Holy Ghost of the Apostles for Money.

Simple, (*Lat.*) pure, unmixt, uncompounded, single, oppos'd to double; plain, void of Ornament, or Deceit; also downright, honest, innocent, harmless, silly, foolish.

Simple Addition. See *Addition*.

Simple Eccentricity. See *Eccentricity*.

Simple Flank. See *Flank*.

Simple Flowers. See *Monopetalous Plants*.

Simple Number. See *Number*.

Simple Place, a Term in *Geometry*. See *Place*.

Simple.

Simple Quantities, (in *Algebra*.) are such as have but one Sign, whether Positive or Negative: Thus $3a$ or $+3a$ and $-2b$ are Simple Quantities; but $a + b + c - d + f$ are Compound ones. See *Compound Quantities*.

Simple Tenable. See *Tenable*.

Simple Wound. See *Wound*.

Simples, Physical Herbs, probably so call'd, as being the chief Ingredients of which compounded Medicines are made.

Simplar or Simplist, one that has skill in such Simples

Simpleton, a silly half witted Person.

Simplex Charta. See *Charta Simplex*.

Simplex Beneficium, (in old *Latin* Records) a lesser Dignity in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, a Sine-Cure, a Pension out of a Parish Church, or any other Benefice, oppos'd to a Cure of Souls

Simplex Justiciarius, a style anciently us'd for a Puny Judge that was not chief in any Court.

Simplificia, (in the Art of *Physick*) Simples or Medicines that are unmixt and uncompounded.

Simplicity, Plainness, Singleness, plain Dealing, downright Honesty; also Indiscretion, Silliness, Foolishness: Also the Name of an *American* Bird, otherwise call'd *Humility*; which see.

Simpling as *To go a Simpling*, i. e. to go into the Fields, to gather Simples or Physical Herbs.

Simula, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Manchet, or White Loaf

Simulation, Dissembling, Feigning, Disguite.

Sinapi, (*Gr.*) Senvy-seed, or Mustard, which provokes Appetite, is good for Mother Fits, the Falling-Sickness, Lethargy, Palsy, &c.

Sinapismus, an outward Medicine to be apply'd to the Head, made of Mustard, Wild Radish, Salt and Yest.

Sinapium, a sharp sauce prepared with Mustard-seed.

Sincere, honest, true, true-hearted, plain, downright, free, open,

Sincerity, Uprightness, Honesty, Plainness.

Sinciput, (*Lat.*) the fore-part of the Head, reaching from the Forehead to the Coronal or Crown-suture.

Sine or Right Sign, (in *Geom.*) is a Right Line, drawn from one end of an Arch or Angle, perpendicularly upon the Diameter that passes thro' the other end of the same Arch.

versed Sine of an Arch or Angle, an Arch or Angle less than 90 Degrees, being that part of the Diameter which is comprehended between the Arch and the Right Sine.

Sine Complement of an Arch or Angle, is what that Arch or Angle wants of 90 Degrees, or what it is greater than 90 Degrees; when it exceeds them.

Sine assensu Capitali, a Writ that lies where a Dean, Bishop, Prebendary, Abbot, or Master of an Hospital, &c. alienates or disposes of Lands holden in right of his House, without the Consent of the Chapter, Convent, or Society; in which Case the Successour shall have this Writ.

Sine Cura or Sine-Cure, a Benefice without Cure of Souls.

Sine Die, (*Law-Term*) i. e. without Day, when Judgment is given against the Plaintiff, he is said to be in *Misericordia pro falso clamore suo*; but when against the Defendant, 'tis said, *Est inde sine Die*.

Single, simple, alone.

Single, or **Single Eccentricity**. See *Eccentricity*.

Single Tenable. See *Tenable*.

A Single, (among *Hunters*) the Tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

To Single out, to pick out, or set a part from other Persons or Things.

Singular, peculiar, particular, special; rare, matchless, choice; odd, or affected.

Singular Number, (in *Grammar*) that Number whereby a Noun Substantive is apply'd to signify but one Person or Thing, as *Homo*, a Man; whereas the Plural signifies more, as *Homines*, Men.

Singularity, a being Singular, Uncommonness, Excellency, Rarity; a Particular or affected Way, Affectedness.

Singultus, (*Lat.*) the Hiccups, a Convulsive and Disorderly Motion of the Midriff; a sobbing.

Sinical Quadrant, a Mathematical Instrument, made of Brass or Wood, on which Sines are drawn from each side, cutting one another, with an Index likewise divided by Sines, 90 Degrees on the Limb, and Sights on the Edge: It is us'd by Sea-men to solve any Problem of Plain Sailing, and Questions in *Astronomy*.

Sinister, (properly that is on, or towards the Left-Hand) untoward, unlucky, unfortunate; also indirect, dishonest, unfair.

Sinister Aspect, (in *Astrol.*) an Appearance of two Planets that happens according to the Succession of the Signs: As *Saturn* in *Aries*, and *Mars* in the same Degrees of *Gemini*; here *Saturn* is said to cast a Sinister Aspect on *Mars*.

Sinister Side or Part of an Escutcheon (in *Heraldry*) is the Left Side Part. **Sinister Chief Point**; is next the Middle Chief on the Left Side; and

Sinister

Smifter Base Point is next the *Bale Point* at the bottom of the *Elcutcheon*.

To *Sink*, to drive, fall, or settle to the bottom, to decay or undo; to fail or faint.

To *Sink a Deck*, (in Sea Language) is to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was before.

Sinnet, a Line made of Rope Yarn, generally of two, six or nine Strings, which being platted one over another, are beaten small and flat with a wooden Mallet: Their main use is to serve, or bind about Ropes, to keep them from Galling.

Sinonia, a *Paracelsian* Term for the white glew of the *Joynts*.

Si non omnes, a Writ of Association, whereby if all in Commission cannot meet at the Day appointed, it is allow'd, That two or more of them may finish the Business.

Sinoper or *Sinople*, a kind of Mineral, so nam'd from *Sinope*, a City of *Paphlagonia*, in the lesser *Asia*, near which it was heretofore found in great abundance: But it is commonly call'd *Ruddle*, or *Red-lead*, and us'd by Painters for a deep Red, or Purple Colour.

Sinuosity, a being full of Turnings, Windings, or Bendings.

Sinus, (*Lat.*) properly the large Lappet of a Gown, which the *Romans* us'd to cast over their Shoulder; a Bosom; the running or hollowness of Water-banks, a Gulph or great Bay of the sea: In *Geometry*, a Sine: which see.

In *Anatomy*, *Sinus* is taken for any Cavity or hollow Space, in, or between the Vessels of an Animal Body: In *Surgery*, it is when the beginning of an Imposthume, or Ulcer, is narrow, and the bottom large: And some Philolophical Writers call those Fissures or Clefs, which are between the several *Strata*, or Layers of the Earth, in Mines, &c. by this Term *Sinus*.

Sinus Veningium, (in *Anat.*) certain Cavities or hollow Parts in the Brain, which *Galen* calls the Ventricles of the thick Membrano; The First and Second, or the *Lateral Sinus's* are seated between the Brain and the *Cerebellum*, and end in the *Vertebral Sinus's*: The third begins from the *Os Cribriforme*, and ends in the middle of the former: The fourth arises from the *Glandula Pinealis* and ends likewise in the middle of the *Lateral Sinus's*: They are otherwise call'd *Ventriculi Cerebri*; which see.

Sinus Ossium, are those Cavities of the Bones, which receive the Heads of other Bones.

Sion, (*Heb.*) Drines, the Name of a Mountain in *Judea*, often mention'd in the Holy Scriptures.

Sion College, a College in *London*, founded by *Thomas White*, Doctor in Divinity, for the use of the Clergy of the City and Liberties, with Part for the Maintenance of Twenty poor People.

Sion, or *Sium*, (*Gr.*) an Herb, call'd Water-Parsley, yellow Water-Cresses, or Bell-Rags.

Siphon, a Cock, or Pipe in a Conduit, the Tap or Faucet of a Vessel: Also a Tube or Pipe of Glas or Metal, which is usually bent to an acute Angle, and has one Leg shorter than the other: These *Siphons* or *Cranes*, are often us'd to draw off Liquors out of one Barrel or Vessel into another, without raising the Lees or Dregs; so that the Liquor beginning to run, will continue so till all be empty'd, without any other force than the natural pressure of the Air. Sometimes Glas-Tubes, or Pipes, tho' strait, are call'd *Siphons*.

Si quis, (*Lat.*) a Paper or Bill set up in some open Place on a Post or Wall, to proclaim any thing that is lost, &c. so call'd from the first Words of it in *Latin*, *Si quis invenerit*, i. e. If any one has found, &c.

Si recognoscat, a Writ that lies for a Creditor against his Debtor, who before the Sheriff in the

County Court has acknowledged himself to owe his Creditor such a Summ; received of him. in *pecuniis numeratis*, i. e. in numbered or ready Money

Sizens, certain Sea-Monsters or Mermaids on the Coasts of *Sicily*, having the upper Parts of their Bodies like Women, and the lower ones like Fishes, who (as the story goes) us'd to allure Passengers on Shore, where they were rob'd and devour'd: But *Ulysses* being desirous to hear their Harmony, stop't the Ears of his Companions with soft Wax, and caus'd himself to be bound to the Main-mast of the Ship; whereupon being discontented at the loss of so great a Prize, they threw themselves into the Sea, and were chang'd into Rocks. Whence 'tis said of a Woman having a charming Voice, That she sings like a Siren.

Sitiasis, a fault in Trees, when by excessive Heat, they are scorch'd and burnt: Also a Disease in Children, proceeding from an Inflammation of the Brain, occasion'd by the heat of the Sun.

Sitius, the Dog-star, a bright star of the first Magnitude or Size, in the Constellation call'd *Canis Major*, which towards the latter End of Summer causes a vehement and raging Heat; whence the Dog-days take their Name.

Sitones, a sort of Pufhes or Wheals which arise in the Palms of the Hands and Soles of the Feet, containing in them certain small Insects like Lice.

Sirocco, (*Ital.*) the South East Wind.

Siter or *Sitarum*, (*Gr.*) the Skirret-root, the white Carret, or Yellow Parsnip.

Sitain, a Bird otherwise call'd a Green-finch.

Sistrum, (*Gr.*) a sort of Musical Instrument of an Oval Shape like a Racket, in use among the Ancients.

Silymbium, Water-mint or Spear-mint, an Herb *Sisymbrium aquaticum*, Water-cress.

Sisyphion, a kind of great Onion.

Site, or *Scite*, the Situation or standing of any Territory, Place, or Building: In *Logick*, it is that Predicament, which declares a Subject to be so, or so placed. See *Pestion*.

Sith, an old Word for Since.

Sithrundman, (*Sax.*) one that had the Office to lead the Men of a Town, or Parish; the High Constable of a Hundred.

Siticines, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) were those who sounded upon a sort of Trumpet that had a very sorrowful and mournful Tone, at their Funeral Solemnities.

Sitis, Thirst, a failure of the Juice call'd Spittle, which occasions the desire of Drink; Drought, or Drines.

Sittim, or *Sethim*, (*Heb.*) a certain Wood growing in *Judea*, of which the Ark was made.

Situat or *Situat*, seated; as The Town is situated upon a Hill.

Situation, the manner of being situated, seat. See *Site*.

Sixain, (in the Art of War) an Order of Battel for Six Batallions. Any number of Batallions produc'd by the Multiplication of Six, may be drawn up in this Order; for twelve Batallions will make two Sixains, eighteen will make three, and so on.

Size, Proportion, Bigness, Length; also a sort of Composition us'd by Plasterers to make the White-wash stick on Walls; also a kind of Paste us'd by Shoemakers: Also that glewish, oily Matter, which Painters in Distemper mix with their Colours.

Among the Scholars in the University of *Cambridge*, a *Size* is taken for so much Bread or Beer set upon any of their Names in the Buttery-Book, as amounts to the value of a Farthing, and is noted with the Letter S.

To **Size**, to measure Pots, Vessels, &c. to wash or rub over with Size; to score as Students do in the Buttery-Book of a College at *Cambridge*; which at *Oxford* is termed to *Battle*.

Sizeable, that is of a fit or convenient Size.

Size, (a Term us'd in the Mint) the remainder of the long flat Bars of Metal which is to be melted down again, after the round pieces of Money have been cut according to their respective Sizes.

Sizer, a *Cambridge*-Scholar of the lowest Rank, the same as a Servitour at *Oxford*.

Sizeme, (*Fr.*) a sequence of six Cards at the Game of *Picker*.

Skarfed, (*Sea-Term*) when one piece of Timber is let and fasten'd into another. See *Scarfed*.

To **Skatch** a Wheel, to stop or stay the Wheel of a Cart, Waggon or other Carriage, by putting a piece of Wood, a Stone or such like under it.

Skeg, a kind of wild Plum of a Reddish Colour growing in Hedges: The *Skeg* in a Ship, is that small and slender part of the Keel, which is cut slanting, and is left a little without the Stern-post; but these Skegs being found inconvenient, are not now much in Use.

Skegger-Trout, a sort of Fish.

Skeleton, (*Gr.*) in *Anat.* a set of cleaned and dried Bones of the dead Body of a Man or other Living Creature, artificially joyn'd together by means of their Ligaments, or else with Wires, in their natural Places and Order.

Sceletta, (in old *Latin* Records) a little Bell for a Church Steeple; whence our Vessels call'd *Skilletts* usually made of Bell-metal.

Shellum, a *Dutch* Word for a Rogue.

Skepe or **Scuttle**, (among Husbandmen) a sort of flat and broad Basket to winnow Corn with.

Sketch, a rude Draught, the first Draught of a Fancy, especially in Painting or Drawing.

To **Sketch**, to chalk out, to design.

Skew, as, To look skew, or *a-skew*, to squint or leer, to look sly, or with an evil Eye upon one.

To **Skew**. See, To *Skue*.

Skeyn, a kind of *Irish* short Sword.

To **Skid** a Wheel, to stop the Wheel of a Coach or Cart with a Hook, at the descent of a Hill.

Skiff, or **Shallop**, the lesser of the two Boats that belong to a Ship.

Skill, Capacity, Knowledge, Experience.

Skilled, that has Skill, or is well versed in; skilful.

Skink, a four-footed Serpent, a kind of Land-Crocodile: Also a sort of strong *Scotch* Potage, made of Knuckles and Sinews of Beef, long boiled.

Skinker, (*Dutch*) a filler of Drink, a Butler or Cup-bearer.

Skip, a Leap or Jump. *Skip*, or *Skip kennel*, is also a Nick-Name for a Foot-man.

Skip-jack, a pitiful Fellow that skips or scampers up and down; a sorry Intruder.

Skipper, the Master of a *Dutch* Ship; also a common Sea-men.

Skippound, (*qu.* Ship-pound) is the Dividend of a Last of Corn, laden in a ship, and contains 300, 320, 340, and 400 Pounds.

Skirmish, a small Encounter of a few Men, when they fight in Confusion without observing Order.

To **Skirmish**, to engage or fight after such a manner; as straggling Parties do before the main *Battel* is joyn'd.

Skirret, a Plant whose Root is somewhat like a Parsnip, which being dress'd after the same manner is counted a great Dainty and a strengthening Food.

Skittish, jadish or resty, as some Horses are; also humourfome, fantastical, rugged.

Skreen. See *Screen*.

To **Skue** or walk skuing, to waddle, to go ideling along.

To **Skulk**. See: To *Sculk*.

Skuppers. See *Scuppers*.

Skute, (*Dutch*) a little Boat.

Skypenage, (in old Statutes) the Precincts of the Town of *Calais* in *France*, to call'd whilst in the Possession of the *English*.

Slab, a Puddle: Among Carpenters and Joyners, the out side sappy Plank or Board sawn off from the sides of Timber.

Slabby, plathy, full of Dirt.

Slade, (*Sax.*) in old Records, a long flat piece or slip of Ground.

Slam, the winning of all the Tricks at Cards.

To **Slander**, to back bite, or speaking evil of.

Slanderous, apt to slander, or rail at, foul mouthed, abusive.

Slank, slim, slender; also a kind of Sea-weed.

Slatch, (*Sea Term*) when the middle part of a Cable or Rope hangs slack without the Ship, or in the Water, the usual Phrase is, *Hale up the Slatch of the Cable or Rope*: Also a small Interval or Time of fair Weather after a great deal of foul, is termed a *Slatch of fair Weather*.

Slattern, a slattering Woman, i. e. one that minds nothing, but leaves all at random.

Slay, an Instrument belonging to a Weaver's Loom that has Teeth like a Comb.

To **Slay**, (old Word) to kill.

Sleaved, as *Sleaved Silk*, i. e. such as is wrought fit for Use.

Sled, or **Sledge**, a sort of Carriage without Wheels, whereon to lay a Plough or other weighty thing to be drawn; or such as those on which Traytors are usually drawn to the Place of Execution.

Sledge, is also a great Hammer that Smiths hold with both Hands in beating out Iron on the Anvil.

Sleeper, a Person that sleeps; Among Shipwrights, those Timbers are termed *Sleepers*, which lie before and behind in the bottom of a Ship; their Use being to strengthen and bind fast the Timbers call'd *Futtocks* and *Rungs*; as also to line out and make the narrowing of the Ship's Floor.

To **Sleer**, to leer, peer at, or blink.

Sleet, Rain and Snow falling together.

To **Slide**, to glide along, to slip.

Sliding-Rules or **Scales**, are Mathematical Instruments to be us'd without Compasses, in Gauging, Measuring, &c. having their Lines fitted so as to answer Proportions by Inspection.

Slime, soft Mud; also a clammy or glew with Humour.

Sliming, (in *Falconry*) is said of a Hawk's muting long ways, in an entire Substance without dropping any thing.

Slimy, full of Slime, ropy.

Sling, an Instrument to throw Stones with; also another sort us'd by Brewers to heave Vessels out of a Dray, and stow them in a Cellar: In Sea-Affairs, a Rope spliced, or fasten'd into it self at each end, and making an Eye sufficiently large, to receive a Cask or Pack that is to hoisted up.

Slinging of the Yards, is when the Yards are fast bound aloft to the Cross-Tree, and to the Head of the Mast, by any Rope or Chain; which is done, that if the Tye should happen to break or be shot into pieces in a Fight, the Yard nevertheless may be kept from falling down on the Hatches.

Slink, a cast Calf.

To **Slink**, to steal or sneak away.

Slips. See *Cuttings*.

To **Sliver**, to cut into Slivers, or thin Slices.

† **Stocken**, sofned; as *Stocken with over-much Moisture*.

Blocker or **Blockster**, (*Dutch*) one that entices away other Mens Servants; a Kid napper.

Blow, a sort of wild Plum.

Blow-Dozm, a kind of Infect.

Bloop, a small Sea Vessel.

Blops, a wide sort of Breeches worn by Seamen.

Blot, (among *Hunters*) the View or Print of a Stag's foot in the Ground.

Blotch, Idleneis; also a kind of wild Beast. See *Pignia*.

Blouch, a great lubberly Fellow; a meer Country-Bumpkin.

Bloten, a nasty, beastly Fellow.

Blough, a deep and muddy Place, the cast Skin of a Snake, the damp of a Coal-pit, the Scar of a Wound.

Blough of a wild Boar, the Bed, Soil, or Mire wherein he wallows, or the Place in which he lies in the Day-time.

Blough-Silver, a certain Rent paid to the Castle of *Wigmore*, instead of some Days work in Harvest, heretofore performed by the Tenant for his Lord.

Blouth, (a Term in Hunting) a Herd or Company of some sorts of wild Beasts; as, *A Blouth of Bears*.

Blow in Motion, a Phrase us'd by *Astrologers*, when a Planet's daily Motion happens to be less than its mean Motion.

To **Blubber** a thing over, to do it carelessly, or without due Application.

Bluce, a Frame of Wood set in a River to keep out the Water; a Vent or Drain for Water on Land.

Blug, a heavy sort of great Gun; or a sort of Shot for a Gun; also a Ship that sails heavily.

Blug or **Blug-Snail**, a Dew-snail that has no Shell.

Smack, Taste, Relish, Smattering; an eager Kiss; also a small light Sea-Vessel.

Smackering, a longing for, or being desirous of; as, *To have a smackering after a thing*.

Smaka, (in old Records) a smack or little Ship

Small-Craft, (Sea-Term) all such Lines, Nets and Hooks, as serve to catch Fish; also all manner of small Vessels; as *Catches, Hoys, Crays, &c.*

Small-piece, a *Scotch* Coin, worth Two Pence

Small-Dox, an infectious Disease. See *Variola*.

Smallage, a wholesome Herb often put into Broth, &c.

Smalt, a kind of Blew Powder-Colour, us'd in Painting; blew Enamel.

Smaragdus, (*Gr.*) the Emerald, a precious Stone that is transparent and of a lovely green Colour, very much comforting the Eyes.

Smaris, the white Cackrel, a Sea-fish.

Smart, quick, violent, sharp, biting, brisk, witty; also a sharp pain, as of a Wound or Sore.

Smatterer, one that has some smatch or tincture of Learning.

Smattering, a superficial, or light Knowledge.

Smectis, (*Gr.*) Fullers-Earth.

Smectymnus, a Word made out of the first Letters of the Names of Five Presbyterian Ministers, who about *A. D. 1641*, wrote a Book against

Episcopacy and the Common-Prayer, viz. *Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Spurflow*: Whence they and their Followers were call'd *Smectymnians*.

Smegma, (*Gr.*) Soap, or any thing that scours; a Wash-ball.

Smegmatick, belonging to Soap, Soapy, that is of a scouring Faculty.

Smelling, a sense probably occasioned by the *Effluvia* or small flowing Parts of Bodies, that mingle themselves with the Air, and get up into the No-

strils, which are cover'd with a very Nervous sensible Coat, and communicate certain corresponding Motions to the Brain, so that the Soul may judge differently of Bodies sending forth their respective *Effluvia*: Therefore when those *Effluvia* produce a grateful Sensation, such a Body is said, *To have a sweet Smell*, but when a disagreeable one, we say *It stinks*.

Smelt, a small Sea-fish.
To **Smelt**, to melt Metal in the Oar, in a particular Furnace made for that Purpose, and call'd *The Smelting-Furnace*.

Smeth, a certain Ointment to take away the Hair.
To **Smether**, to look amorously or wantonly.

Smilar, (*Gr.*) the Yew-tree: Also an Herb that has leaves like Ivy, with Berries and white Flowers, which runs upon Trees, and smells like a Lilly.

Smilar-Rotensis, the *French* Bean, or Kidney-bean. *Smilax lavis*, Rope weed, or Withy-Weed.

Smirre, (*Sax.*) anointed.

Smitis or **Smyxis**, (*Gr.*) the Emery or Emeril-stone, a hard Stone that Glaziers cut their Glass, and Jewellers polish their Jewels with.

To **Smirk**, to smile or look pleasant.

To **Smite**, to strike, or hit: In *Falconsry*, a Hawk is said *To smite* or *smite*, when she wipes her Beak or Bill after Feeding.

Smithy, a Smith's Shop, or Forge.

Smiting-Line, (in a Ship) a small Rope made fast to the Miffen Yard-arm, which serves to loose the Miffen Sail without striking down the Yard; for being pulled hard it breaks all the Rope-yarns with which that Sail is furled up: Whence the Word of Art is, *Smite the Miffen*, i. e. pull by this Rope, that the Sail may fall down.

Smoke-Farthings, a certain Yearly Rent heretofore paid for the Customary Dues offer'd by the Inhabitants of a Diocess at *Whisfontide*, when they made their Processions to the Mother Cathedral Church.

Smoke-Silver or **Smoke-Penny**, Money paid to the Ministers of several Parishes instead of *Tithe-wood*.

Smooth Boiling of Sugar, (among *Confellers*) is when the Sugar is boil'd to such a Degree, that the Artift having dipt the tip of his Fore-Finger into it, afterwards applying it to his Thumb, a small Thread or String sticks to both, which immediately breaks, and remains in a Drop upon the Finger.

Smoterlich, (old Word) Snout-fair.

Smug, Spruce, neat.

To **Smug one's self up**, to trim or trick one's self up, to let one's self off to the best Advantage.

To **Smuggle Goods**, to run them ashore, or bring them in by stealth, without paying the Custom.

Smyrna, (*Gr.*) the Gum call'd *Myrrh*; which see.

Smyrnium, Lovage, or Parsley of *Macedon*; an Herb.

Snack, snare; as *To go Snacks with one*.

Snacket, a kind of Halp for Casements.

Snaffle, a sort of Bridle or Bit for a Horse.

Snag, a Knot, Knob, or Bunch.

Snail-Clober, an Herb: See *Sainfoin*.

Snake, a sort of Serpent.

Snake-eater, an *American* Bird. See *Hoatzin*.

Snake-weed, an Herb, otherwise call'd *Adderswort* and *Bistort*; which see.

Snag, a kind of Noise; also a Morfel or Bit.

To **Snag**, to break, to catch; to snob or speak roughly.

Snag-Dragon, an Herb; also a sort of Sport.

Snag-hammer, a Fire lock, a Gun that strikes Fire without a Match.

Snappish, surly, rude, rough, crabbed.

To **Snart**, to grin like a Dog; also to be intangled, as a Skain of Thread or Silk may be.

To **Snatch** or **Snatch** away, to catch suddenly, to wreat or take away eagerly by force.

Snatch-Block, (in a Ship) a great Block or Pulley, having a notch cut thro' one of its Cheeks, for the more ready receiving in of any Rope: it is commonly fasten'd with a strap about the Main-Mast, close to the upper Deck, and is chiefly us'd for the Pull of the Winding-Tackle, which is let into this Block, and then brought to the Capstern.

Snead, **Sneath**, or **Sneeb**, (Country-Word) the Handle of a Sithe or such like Tool.

To **Sneak**, to lurk about, to creep up and down pitifully.

Sneaks or **Sneaksby**, a sneaking sorry Fellow that scarce dares shew his Head.

Sneath. See **Snead**.

To **Sneer**, to laugh foolishly, or scornfully.

Sneezing-Clout, an Herb so call'd from its Faculty of causing to sneez.

Snet, (among Hunters) the Fat of all sorts of Deer.

To **Snicker** or **Snigger**, to laugh in one's Sleeve.

Snipe, a sort of Fowl.

Snite, a Bird otherwise call'd a **Rail**.

To **Snite**, a Term in *Falconry*. See To **Smite**.

Snood, (in old Records) a smooth roll or bottom of Thread, Silk, &c. from the Saxon Word **Snod**, a Fillet or Hair-lace, us'd by Women to smooth up their Hair, which in the North Parts of England is now call'd a **Snude**, and in Scotland a **Snod**.

To **Snook**, to lie lurking for a thing.

Snow-Flrops, a sort of Flower.

To **Snub** one, to take one up sharply, to keep under or in subjection.

Snudge, an old Curmudgeon, or close fitted Fellow.

To **Snudge** along, to go like a Snudge, or one whose Head is full of Business.

To **Snuffle**, to speak in the Nose.

Snurl, a Rheum in the Head.

Snut-nosed, that has a flat Nose.

Soame, a Word us'd in the Western Parts of England, for an Horse-load.

Sober, (*Lat.*) temperate, moderate; serious, grave; modest, discreet.

Sobriety or **Soberness**, a Vertue by which one abstains from eating and drinking more than is requisite or fit for Nourishment; Temperance, Moderation, prudent Carriage.

Soc, a Power or Liberty of Jurisdiction: Whence the Law *Latin* Word *Soca* signifying a Seignory or Lordship endowed by the King with Liberty of holding a Court of his Tenants call'd **Sockmen**.

Socage or **Socage**, a certain Tenure of Lands, by inferior Husbandry-Services to be performed to the Lord of the Fee; from the *French* Word *Soc*, a Coulter or Plough share. There were two sorts of this Tenure, *viz.* *Free* or *Common*, and *base Socage*, otherwise call'd Villenage; but by Stat. 12. *Car.* 2. all Tenures are adjudged and taken to be turned into the former free and common Socage.

Socager, **Sockman**, or **Sokeman**, a Tenant that holds Lands and Tenements by Socage. See **Sockmen**.

Sociable, (*Lat.*) that delights in, or is fit for Company or Conversation.

Society, Company, Conversation, Civil Intercourse, Fellowship, Friendship: Also a Company of several Persons joyn'd together for some common Interest, or to assist one another in the Management of any particular Business.

The **Royal Society**, a Fellowship of Noble, Learned and Ingenious Men, well skill'd in the most useful Parts of Knowledge, *viz.* Mathematical, Physiological, Mechanical, and Chymical, founded by *K. Charles II.* under the Name of the President,

Council, and Fellows of the *Royal Society of London* for improving Natural Knowledge.

Socinianism, the Principles and Opinions of the **Socinians**.

Socinians, an Heretical Sect that deny the Divinity of the Son of God, whose execrable Doctrine was first broach'd by *Laelius Socinus*, and afterwards promoted by *Faustus Socinus* of *Siena*, *A. D.* 1555.

Socket, that part of a Candlestick in which the Candle is set; also a piece of Brass or Iron at the bottom of a Pike, Halbard, &c. **Sockets** in a Ship are the Holes, which the Pintles or Iron pins of the Guns, call'd Murdering pieces and Fowlers, are let into.

Socmen, (among our *Saxon* Ancestors) a sort of Tenants that manur'd and till'd the Inland or peculiar Demesns of their Lord, yielding him Work and not Rent: But after the Conquest, the proper **Socmen**, were those who held by no servile Tenure, but generally paid their Rent as a *Soke*, or Sign of Freedom; tho' they were sometimes oblig'd to certain customary Duties for the Service and Honour of their Lord.

Socna, (*Sax.*) a Privilege or Liberty, and Franchise.

Socome, (in *Common Law*) a Custom of grinding at the Lord's Mill: Of these there is *Bond-socome*, where the Tenants are bound thereto; and *Love-socome*, where they do it freely out of Love to their Lord.

Socque, (*Fr.*) a Sandal, wooden Pattin or Clog for the Feet, worn by the Friars, call'd *Recollets*.

Socrates, (*Gr.*) saving Strength, a most excellent Philosopher of *Athens*, whom the Oracle pronounc'd to be the Wisest Man on Earth.

† **Sodality**, Fellowship, Society, Brotherhood.

Sodom, (*Heb.*) Champaign Ground, one of the Five Cities of a very large, fruitful, and pleasant Plain in the *Holy Land*, which were utterly destroy'd by Fire from Heaven; the Country where they stood being swallow'd up in the Lake of *Brimstone*, commonly call'd the Dead Sea.

Sodom-Apples, certain Apples that grow in those Parts, and appear very fair to the Eye; but being full of Soot and Smoke, they crumble away at the first Touch.

Sodomite, one that commits Sodomy, a Buggerer.

Sodomitical, belonging to that heinous Crime.

Sodomy, Buggery, a Sin of the Flesh against Nature, so call'd because it was notoriously committed by the Inhabitants of the City of *Sodom*.

Sofa, a kind of Alcove much us'd in the Eastern Countries, being an Apartment of State, rais'd about two Foot above the Floor of the Room, and furnish'd with rich Carpets and Cushions, where Persons of the greatest Honour are entertained.

Sofers, a certain Sect among the *Turks*, that pass for religious Puritans, who commonly read in the Streets and publick Places, being ever very busy with their Beads, that the World may take notice of their Counterfeit Devotion; and when they say any thing, it is but two Words; as *Subhawn Allah*, *i. e.* God is pure, or *Stigfie Allah*, God defend, and sometimes *Alloho Ekbec*, God is great.

Soft Body. See *Elastick Body*.

Soil, Ground considered with respect to its Quality or Situation; Country: Among Hunter, the Slough or Mire, in which a Wild Boar wallows.

Soil-bound. See *Crust-clung*.

To **Take Soil**, to run into the Water, as a Deer does when close pursued.

To **Soil**, to dung or muck, to dirty or foul.

To **Sojourn**, (*Fr.*) to tarry, stay, or continue for some time in a Place; to dwell, abide, or live a while in it.

Soit fait Comme il est desire, (*Fr.*) *i. e.* let it be done as it is desired, a Form us'd when the King gives his Royal Assent to a private Bill, preferred to him in Parliament.

Soka or **Soke**, (*Sax* Law-Term) the Liberty or Privilege of Tenants, excus'd from Customary Impositions or Burdens: Sometimes it was taken for the Territory or Jurisdiction, in which the Chief Lord exercis'd his Liberty of keeping Courts, or holding Trials within his own Soko or Jurisdiction: Sometimes it was also taken for a Quit-rent, or Payment made to the Lord by his Tenant, for acting in Quality of a Sockman or Free holder.

Soke-reeve, the Rent-gatherers in the Lord's Soke.

To **Soke**, to steep; to drain or empty one's Pockets.

Sokemanry, the Free Tenure, or holding of Land by Socage.

Soken. See *Soc* and *Hamsoken*.

Soker; as, *An old Soker*, *i. e.* a lusty Toper, found Tippler, or hard Drinker.

Sol, (*Lat.*) the Sun, the King of the Planets, Fountain of Light, and Eye of the World: Among *Chymists* it is taken for Gold, and in *Heraldry* for the Gold Colour, in the Coats of Sovereign Princes: Also the Name of one of the Musical Notes. See *Notes*.

Solace, Consolation, Comfort, Delight.

To **Solace**, to afford Solace or Comfort, to recreate one's self.

Solachs, the Soldiers of the Grand Seignior's Foot-guard, who are about three Hundred in Number, and attend upon him armed with Bows and Arrows.

Solæus, (*Lat.*) in *Anat.* a Muscle that helps to stretch out the Foot.

Solander, a Horse-Disease. See *Seliander*.

Solanum, (*Lat.*) the Herb Night-shade or Bane-wort. *Solanum Vesicarium*, Alkakengi, or Winter-Cherry.

Solar, belonging to the Sun.

Solar Comet. See *Disceus*.

Solar Cycle. See *Cycle of the Sun*.

Solar Spots. See *Spots of the Sun*.

Solar Year, is either Tropical or Sidereal: The former is that space of Time which the Sun takes up in passing thro' the *Zodiac*, or in returning to the same Equinoctial or Solstitial Point, which amounts to 365 Days, 5 Hours and about 55 Minutes: And the *Sidereal* or *Astral Year*, is the space the Sun employs in coming back to any particular, fixed Star, which is a little longer than the other, *viz.* about 365 Days, 8 Hours and 9 Minutes.

Solarium, (*Lat.*) a Sun dial; also a piece of Ground levelled, or Place raised up and exposed to the Sun, where People us'd to walk; a Terrace-Walk: In our ancient Writers, it is taken for an upper Room or Garret, which in some Parts of *England*, is call'd a *Sollar*.

In the *Roman Law*, **Solarium**, signifies Ground-rent; a Pension or Tribute paid for the Soil, or for a House that stands upon publick Land.

Soldan, a Mahometan Prince; as, The Soldan of *Egypt*.

Soldanella, (*Lat.*) an Herb, call'd Sea-Bind-weed.

Solder or **Soder**, a kind of Composition us'd by Plumbers, Silver-Smiths, and other Artificers in the working and binding of Metals.

To **Solder**, to joyn or fasten with Solder.

Soldier, (*Fr.*) one that serves in the Wars for a certain Pay, which is call'd *Solde* by the *French*: In *America* there is a kind of Snail nam'd a Soldier, with a Foot like a Crab's Claw, which having no shell of its own, harbours in that of the Periwinkle.

Soldiers, the Militia, or Body of Soldiers.

Sole, only or alone.

Sole Tenant, (*Law-Term*) a Man or Woman that holds only in his or her own Right, without any other joyned.

Solea, (*Lat.*) a Sole of a Shoe, a Galloshe, a Slipper; also a sort of Sea-fish, in shape resembling the Sole of one's Foot.

Soleæ (among the *Romans*) Sandals, a rich Whip or covering for the Feet made of Gold and Silk, having Leather-Soles ty'd with Thongs on the back part of the Foot.

Solecism, (*Gr.*) an impropriety of Speech contrary to the Grammar-Rules: The Word is deriv'd from the *Soli*, a People originally of *Attica* in *Greece*, who being transplanted to *Cilicia* in the lesser *Asia*, quite lost the purity of their Mother-Tongue, insomuch that they became noted for their rude Pronunciation and uncouth Expressions.

Solemn, (*Lat.*) properly, used or done publickly every Year at some certain time, performed with great Pomp or State; authentick, effectual.

Solemnity, a solemn Action.

Solemnization, the Act of Solemnizing.

To **Solemnize**, to do or set forth after a solemn manner, to celebrate, as *To Solemnize a Victory, a Marriage, &c.*

Solen, (*Gr.*) the sheath or Rasor fish, a sort of Shell-fish: Also a Surgeon's Frame in which a broken Leg or Thigh is placed.

Solet et Debet. See *Debet & Solet*.

Solid, (*Lat.*) massive, hard, strong, firm; real, substantial; sound, lasting.

A **Solid**, (in *Geom.*) the third kind of Magnitude, that has three Dimensions, *viz.* Length, Breadth and Thickness; and it is often us'd in the same sense as *Body*; which see.

Solid Angle, an Angle made by the meeting of three or more Planes, and those joyning in a Point, like that of a Diamond well cut.

Solid Bastion. See *Bastion*.

Solid Numbers, are those that arise from the Multiplication of a plain Number by any others whatever: Thus 18 is a solid Number made of 6 multiply'd by 3, or of 9 multiply'd by 2.

Solid Place. See *Place Solid*.

Solid Problem, is one that cannot be Geometrically solved but by the Interfection of a Circle and a Conick Section; or by the Interfection of two other Conick Sections besides the Circle.

Solidago, (*Lat.*) the Herb Comfrey, Confound, or Wall-wort, good to close Wounds.

Solisata, (in old Records) the Hire or Pay of a Soldier. *Solidata terra*, twelve Acres of Land.

† **Solidation**, a making solid or firm, a soldering or fastening.

Solidity, Firmness, Soundness, Massiness; in a figurative sense it is taken for soundness of Judgment, depth of Learning, &c.

In a Philosophical Sense, **Solidity** is a Quality of a Natural Body opposed to *Fluidity*, which consists in the Parts of Bodies being interwoven and intangled one with another, so that they cannot spread themselves several Ways, after the manner of Fluid Bodies. Among *Architects*, it is taken for the choice of a good Foundation and sound Materials to work with.

Solidity of a Body, (in *Geom.*) is the number of little determinate solid Measures that are contained in it.

Solido, (*Lat.*) as *A Bond* in *Solido*, *i. e.* a Bond or Writing Obligatory for the Whole.

Solidum, the Whole, the Full and Whole; also a Weight of four Scruples in Use among the Antients.

Solidus, an entire or whole piece of Gold-Coin, near the Value of our Noble or spur Royal; but it is now taken for a Shilling.

Sol fidium;

Solidian, one that holds Faith only without Works, as necessary to Salvation.

Soliloquy, a discoursing or meditating alone with one's self.

Solipuga, (*Lat.*) a kind of venomous Ant or Pismire, that in the heat of the Sun stings most vehemently, and is often found in the Silver-mines of the Island of *Sarainia*: It is also written *Solifuga* and *Salpuga*.

Solitary, lonesome, private, retired, unfrequented; also that loves to be alone.

Solitaurilia, (*Lat.*) a Sacrifice of a Sow, Bull and Sheep, which the *Roman* Censors offer'd every five Years, when they perform'd the *Lustrum*, or number'd and tax'd the Citizens.

Solitude, a solitary or uninhabited Place, a Desert; also a Retirement, or solitary Life.

Sollar, or **Solar**, an upper Room of a House, the Story next the Tiles. See *Solarium*.

To **Solicit**, to importune or press, to move, urge, entice, or egg on; to prosecute a Business, to follow it hard.

Solicitation, Motion, Inducement, Instance, Persuasion; the Soliciting or prosecuting of a Business.

Solicitor, one that solicits: In a Law-sense, a Person employ'd to follow and take care of Suits, depending in Courts of Law or Equity.

Sollicitous, full of Care and Fear, troubled or much concerned about a thing.

Sollicitude, carking Care, great Trouble, anguish of Mind.

Solomon, (*Heb.*) Peaceable. *K. David's* Son by *Bathsheba*, and his Successor in the Kingdom.

Solomon's Seal, an Herb whose Leaves grow one above another, like the Rounds of some Ladders; whence it is call'd *Scala Caeli*, and *Jacob's Ladder*: It seals up the Lips of green Wounds and Ruptures, and stops Fluxes.

Solon, one of the seven Wise Men of *Greece* and a Law-giver to the *Athenians*, about the Time when *Tarquinius Priscus* reign'd at *Rome*.

Sols or **Sous**, a *French* Coin that contains 12 Deniers, and of which 20 make a *Livre*, being equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ Farthings of *English* Money.

Solstice, (*Lat.*) in *Astronom.* the Time when the Sun being come to either of the Tropical Points is got farthest from the Equator; where it seems for some Days to be at a stand, before its Return back, which happens twice a Year, in the Summer and Winter-Seasons.

The **Estival** or **Summer-Solstice**, is when the Sun entering the Tropick of *Cancer* on *June 21*, makes the longest Day and the shortest Night.

The **Hyemal** or **Winter Solstice** happens on *December 21*, when the Sun comes to the Tropick of *Capricorn*, the Day being at that time shortest and the Night at the longest, that is to say, in Northern Countries; for under the Equator there is no variation but a continual *Equinox*, or equality of Days and Nights: And in the Southern Parts, the Sun's Entrance into *Capricorn* makes the longest Day, and into *Cancer* the longest Night.

Solstitial, belonging to the Solstices.

Solstitial Colure. See *Colure*.

Solvable, that may be resolv'd or explained, also that is able to pay.

Soluble, loose, or apt to go to Stool.

Soluble Tartar, a kind of Salt Chymically prepar'd by boiling 8 Ounces of Cream of Tartar and 4 Ounces of the fixed Salt of Tartar in three Pints of Water, for about half an Hour, in an Earthen Pan unglazed: When 'tis cool it is to be strain'd, and the Moisture being evaporated, the Salt will remain at the bottom; which is accounted a very good opening Medicine.

To **Solve**, to resolve or decide.

Solvendo esse, a Law-Term, signifying that a Man has wherewith to pay, or as we say, is a *Person Solvent*.

Solvent, (in *Chymistry*) the same with *Dissolvent*, being any Menstruum or Corrosive Liquor that will dissolve Bodies.

Solutio Chymica, (*Lat.*) is a resolving any stixt Body into its Chymical Principles, which are Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Earth and Water.

Solutio Continui, (in *Surgery*) a dissolving of the Unity and Continuity of the Parts of the Body, as in Wounds, Ulcers, Fractures, &c.

Solution, the unfolding, explaining, or answering of any Question proposed; the solving of any Problem in the *Mathematicks*.

Solutione feodi militis Parlamenti, et Solutioe feodi Burgensis Parlamenti, are Writs whereby Knights of the Shire and Burgeses summon'd to Parliament, may recover their Allowance, if it be denied.

Solutivè, that loosens the Belly, as *A Solutivè Medicinè*.

Sommons. See *Summons*.

Somnambulo, (*Lat.*) one that walks in his sleep.

Somnifera, Medicines that bring or cause sleep.

Somnolentia continua, a constant Drowsiness, or Inclination to Sleep.

Somnus, Sleep, a strait'ning of the Pores of the Brain, caus'd by the Rest or Repose of the Animal Spirits, by which means the outward Senses cease from their Operations.

Somphos, (*Gr.*) a kind of wild Gourd.

Sonchites, the Herb Hawk-weed.

Sonchos, an Herb call'd Sow-thistle; also wild or jagged Lettice.

Sonnet, a sort of *Italian* Poem, consisting of Fourteen Verses, all whose Rhimes curiously answer one another.

Sonorous, (*Lat.*) sounding or making a loud Noise.

Sopp. Potage after the *French* Way.

Sope-wort an Herb that puts forth joynted stalks, with Leaves like Plantane: It is of a scouring and cleansing Quality, being much us'd in the Cure of the Dropsy, *French* Pox, Wounds, &c.

Soph, a Word us'd at *Cambridge* for *Sophister*; which see.

Sophi, a Title given to the supreme Monarch of *Persia*, being equivalent to that of King or Emperour: The Word is *Arabick*, and properly written *Tzephi*, i. e. Pure and Holy.

Sophia, (*Gr.*) Wisdom, a Proper Name of Women; particularly of the Dutchess Dowager of *Hannover*, the late Heir to the Crown of *England*.

Sophia Chirurgorum, the Herb Fix-weed us'd by Surgeons in Plaisters for Wounds and foul Ulcers.

Sophist, a cunning shifting Argument or Speech: In *Logick*, 'tis when a Syllogism is not duly framed, or when false Matter is brought in under Colour of Truth.

Sophister, a subtil cavilling Disputer, that makes use of Catches and Fetches, with a Design to deceive those he goes about to persuade: Also a young student in the University of *Cambridge*.

Sophistical, belonging to a Sophism, captious, deceitful.

To **Sophisticatè**, to adulterate, debase, corrupt, or spoil Liquors, &c. But Wines and Chymical Preparations are more especially said *To be Sophisticated*, when they are not made good in their several Kinds.

Sophistication, a sophisticating, adulterating, or falsifying.

Sophistry, the Art of circumventing or deceiving by false Arguments.

Sophronia, (*i. e.* prudent and temperate) a Christian Name of several Women.

Soporal Arteries, (in *Anat.*) the Carotid Arteries so call'd, because if they be tied, they immediately incline the Person to Sleep.

Soporative or **Soporiferous**, (*Lat.*) causing, bringing, or procuring Sleep.

Sorb-Apple, the Service-berry, a kind of Fruit.

Sorbonist, a Divine belonging to the College of *Sorbonne*.

Sorbonne, a Society or Corporation of Doctors of Divinity settled in the University of *Paris*, and famous over all *Europe*: It was founded by the French King *St. Lewis*, and *Ralph de Sorbonne* his Confessor, a Canon of the Church of *Paris*, who gave it its Name from the Village of *Sorbonne*, near *Lyons*, which was the Place of his Nativity.

Sorbonnique, an Act of Divinity, so call'd, because 'tis always kept in the Hall of the *Sorbonne*.

Sorbus, (*Lat.*) the Sorb, service-tree, or Quick-en-tree, the Berries of which yield a sharp Juice, that purges Watery Humours, and is very good for the Scurvy.

Sorcerer, one that uses Witch-craft, a Wizzard, Magician, or Inchanter.

Sorceress, a Witch or Hag.

Sorcery, a kind of Witchcraft or Enchantment, a Magical Art that works by the Assistance and Ministry of the Devil.

Sordet or **Sordine**, (*Fr.*) a little Pipe put into the Mouth of a Trumpet, to make it sound lower.

Sordid, (*Lat.*) foul, filthy, sluttish; also base or mean, niggardly, pitiful, paltry.

A Soze, an Ulcer or Wound, that is sore, raw, or painful: Also a Male Deer from four Years old.

Sozage, (in *Falconry*) the first Year of every Hawk.

Sore-Hawk, a Hawk so call'd from the first taking her from the Eiry, till she has mew'd or cast her Feathers.

Sozel, a Male fallow Deer of three Years old.

Sozer, (*Lat.*) the Rat, or Field-mouse.

Sozum, a sort of Millet-grain.

Sozites, (*Gr.*) in *Logick*, a kind of Argument or imperfect Syllogism, consisting of several Propositions heaped up together, in which the Predicate of the former Proposition becomes the Subject of the latter, until from the Predicate of the last Proposition, and the Subject of the first, a Conclusion be inferred; as *Man is a Living Creature, a Living-Creature is a Body, a Body is a Substance; therefore Man is a Substance*.

Sozrance, a Word us'd amongst Farriers for a Horse's Disease.

Sozrel, a cooling Herb of a pleasant sharp Taste, which makes it very desirable in Sallets: Also a sort of Colour among Horses, a dark reddish Colour, intermix'd with red or white Hairs; or a Colour lighter than a light Bay, inclining to a Yellow.

Sorrow, an uneasiness of the Mind upon the Thought of a Good lost, which might have been longer enjoy'd, or on the Sense of a present Evil.

Sorzp, that grieves or is much concern'd and troubled; also that is of little Value, pitiful, paltry.

Sozs, (*Lat.*) Lot, Chance, Hazard: In old Records, it is taken for the Principal Money lent upon Usury, and distinguish'd from the Interest.

Sort of Ballances, (among Traders) is four Dozen in Number.

Sorting-Kerries, a sort of Cloth so call'd.

Sozus accipiter, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Sor, Sore hawk.

Sorzp, a kind of Mineral.

Soztilige, a Divination, or Sooth-saying by Lots; Sorcery.

Sostrum, (*Gr.*) a Physician's Fee for curing of a Patient.

Stot, one that is void of Wit or Sense; a blockish dull Fellow.

Stote, (old Word) sweet.

Stotria, (*Gr.*) Sacrifices for Health, the Games and Solemnities made by the People of *Rome* for the Health and Preservation of the Emperour; especially when he recover'd of any Sickness.

Stotiale, a kind of Entertainment, heretofore made by Bailiffs to those of their Hundred for Gain, which was also termed *Fulstale*.

Stotfast, (*Sax.*) true, faithful.

Stouce, a sort of Pickle for a Collar of Brawn, Pork, &c.

Sovereign or **Soveraign**, absolute, supreme, independent; chief, excellent in its kind.

A **Sovereign**, an absolute Monarch or Prince; also a Gold-Coin, Current at 22 s. 6 d. in 1 *Hen. 8.* In 34 *Hen. 8.* those Sovereigns were valued at 20 Shillings apiece; in 4 *Edw. 6.* at 24 s. in 6 *Edw. 6.* and 2 *Eliz.* at 30 s.

Soverainety, the State or Quality of a Sovereign Prince; supreme Power.

Soulack, a great Officer among the *Turks*.

Soulecreat, (*Sax.*) a Legacy which our zealous Ancestors usually bequeath'd at their Death to the Parish-Priest, instead of any Tithes that might be forgotten.

Sound, entire, whole, wholesome, healthy, right or true, discreet or solid.

Sound, the Object of Hearing, which is caus'd by the tremulous Motion or shaking of the Air; so that (according to *Dr. Holder*) if such Motion be *Uniform*, it produces a Musical Note or Sound; but if *Difform*, then it yields a Noise.

In *Geography*, a **Sound** is any great Inlet of the Sea, between two Head Lands, where there is no Passage thorough, as *Plimouth-Sound*, &c.

The **Sound**, the Strait of the *Baltick* Sea, between *Denmark* and *Sweden*, so call'd by way of Eminency, as being the largest and most remarkable of all others.

Sound or **Sounder**, a Term us'd by Foresters for an Herd or Company of Swine.

To **Sound**, to make or yield a Sound or Noise; to try the depth of the Water in the Sea, or in a River; to pump or sift one.

To **Sound the Pump**, (in a Ship) is to put down a small Line, with something that is weighty, so know what depth of Water there is in the Pump.

Sounding-Line, a Line, bigger than the Deep-Sea Line, and somewhat above 20 Fathom in Length, with a piece of Lead at it, of about 6 or 7 Pound-weight, and near a Foot long; by means of which the depth of the Water may be found, even when the Ship is under Sail.

Source, (*Fr.*) the Head or Spring of a River; the Place from whence it takes its rise and flows: Also the Root, Cause, Occasion, Original, or Beginning of a Thing.

Sous, a French Penny. See *Sols*.

Soufce, (*Fr.*) in *Cookery*, a Jelly, made of Hogs-Ears and Feet boil'd in Water, and afterwards cut into small Pieces, to be stew'd in Vinegar and Sugar.

Souise, a Country Word for the Ossal of Swine.

Soutage, course Cloth, or Bagging for Hops, &c. Also a Tax of Forty Shillings, heretofore laid upon every Knight's Fee.

Southbois See *Verr*.

Southern Signs. See *Austral Signs*.

Southern-Wood, an ever-green Plant, which by *Herbalists* is distinguish'd into Male and Female; and being drunk in Wine, is accounted a good Antidote against Poison: 'Tis also said of this Herb, That

That no Vermin will come near the Place where it grows.

Sow, a Female Swine; a Term of Reproach of ten given to a fat, lazy, rank, big-breasted Woman: Also a kind of Insect: Also a great Lump of melted Iron or Lead: Also a large Tub with two Ears, carry'd on Mens Shoulders by a Pole or long Stick, call'd a *Sow-Siang*.

Sowbread, an Herb that Swine take great Delight to feed on; whence its Name is deriv'd.

Sow-Chistle, an Herb, otherwise call'd Hares-Lettice.

Sowlegrove, an old Name of the Month *February*, so call'd by the Inhabitants of *South Wales*, who have this Proverb, *Sowlegrove, fl lew, i. e. February is seldom warm*.

Sowne, a Term of Art us'd in the Exchequer, where *Estreats that Sowne*, are such as the Sheriff may gather, and *Estreats that Sowne not*, are those that he cannot get.

Sowter, (old Word) a Shoemaker or Cobler.

Space, (*Lat.*) distance either of Time or Place: In a Philosophical Sense, it is taken for *Distance* considered every Way, whether there be any solid Matter in it or not; and it is either *Absolute* or *Relative*.

Absolute Space, considered in its own Nature without regard to any outward thing, always continues the same and is Immovable: But *Relative Space*, is that moveable Dimension or Measure of the former which appears to our Senses, with respect to the Position of Bodies within it.

Spacious, that is of a large Extent, or takes up a great deal of Ground; broad, large, wide.

Spade, one that is gelded, either Man or Beast; also a Deer of three Years; also one of the Figures on a Pack of Cards.

Spade or **Spitter**, (among Husband-men) a Tool to dig the Ground with: *Cutting Spade*, a Tool with which they cut Hay-reeks or Corn-mows.

Spadix, (*Gr.*) the branch of a Palm or Date-Tree, of a red Die; whence it is taken for a light Red or bright Bay Colour.

Spadiers, Labourers that dig in the Mines in *Cornwall*.

Spagirica Medicina. See *Hermetical Physick*.

Spagirical or **Spagirick**, belonging to *Chymistry*, Chymical; as *Spagirical Calcination*.

Spagirical Calcination. See *Calcination*.

Spagirick Art, the Art of *Chymistry*, so call'd from the *Greek* Words *Span* and *ageirin*, i. e. to extract and to collect, or gather together, because it shews how to separate the purer Parts or Substances from mixt Bodies, and how to joyn them together again.

Spagirist, one that professes or practises *Chymistry*; a Chymist.

Spahi, a *Turkish* Horse-man compleatly Armed.

Spaid or **Spavan**, a Term us'd by Hunters, for a Red Male Deer of three Years old.

Spalls, Chips of Wood.

Span, a Measure from the Thumb's end, to the top of the little Finger, containing three Hand-breadths, or nine Inches.

Spangle, a small round thin piece of Metal.

Spangled, cover'd or set off with Spangles.

Spaniel, a sort of Dog, with long Hairs.

Spanish, belonging to the Country of *Spain*.

Spanish Flies. See *Cantharides*.

Spanish Dick-tooth, a sort of Herb.

Spanish Trefoil, a kind of Grass. See *Sainfoin*.

Spanish Wool, Wooll coloured red by a particular Art practis'd in *Spain*; so that it communicates its Die to Ladies, who are studious either to improve what Colour they have, to refresh what is decayed, or to counterfeit what never was before.

Spanking, spruce, fine jolly, as *A Spanking Lass*.

Spanner, (in Gunnery) the Cock of a Carbine or Fusée.

Spar, a Bar of Wood; also *Muscovy-glass*; *Spars* are also the spokes of a Spinning-wheel; also certain Stones found in Lead mines, like Gems but not so hard.

Spar-hawk or **Sparrow-hawk**, a kind of short-winged Hawk.

Sparables or **Sparrow-bills**, a sort of small Iron-nails, which some Country-People wear in their Shoes.

Sparadrappum, (*Gr*) a piece of Linnen cloth dip'd on both sides in a thick Ointment or melted Plaster.

Sparagus. See *Asparagus*.

Spare, thin, lean; also that is spared or saved.

To **Spare**, to save, to husband, to favour, to forgive or pardon.

Spare-Deck or **Spar-deck**, the uppermost Deck in some great Ships, which lies between the Main and Mizen Mast, and is otherwise call'd the *Or-lope*.

Sparganton, (*Gr.*) Sedge or sword grass, an Herb.

Spargamolis, a stretching of the Breasts occasioned by too great abundance of Milk.

Spark, a very small part of Fire: Also a Youth that appears in a gay Suit of Cloths, a brisk young Gallant or Lover.

Sparkish, spruce, fine, genteel, airy.

To **Sparkle**, to cast forth sparks of Fire, to glance with the Eyes, to send forth small Bubbles, as strong Wine does in a Glass.

Spartum, (*Gr.*) a kind of *Spanish Broom*, a Shrub.

Sparus, a sort of Sea fish; also a small Dart.

Spasmatick, troubled with the Cramp.

Spasmodica, Medicine against Convulsions.

Spasmiologia, a Discourse or Treatise of Convulsions.

Spasmus, a Convulsive Motion, a Disease, call'd the Cramp, which is the shrinking or plucking of the Sinews.

Spasmus cynicus or **Canina convulsio**, the Dog-cramp. See *Cynicus Spasmus*.

Spat, the Spawn of Oysters which is cast in the Month of *May*; also a kind of Mineral Stone.

Spatæ Placitum; (in old *Latin* Records) Pleas of the Sword, or a Court Martial for the speedy Execution of Justice upon Military Offenders.

Spatha, (*Gr.*) a two-handed or battard Sword, a Skimmer or Ladle: Among *Apothecaries*, an Instrument broad at the lower end, to take up Con-serves, Electuaries, &c.

Spatula or **Spatula**, a Spattle or Slice made of Silver or Steel, with which *Surgeons* and *Apothecaries* spread their Salves and Plaisters: Also a wooden Instrument us'd by Confectioners and Cooks to stir Syrups or Liquors.

Spatter-dashes or **Spatter-plashes**, a sort of light Boots, without Soles.

Spattling-poppy, a Flower.

Spatula fœtida, a sort of Orrice, a Plant.

Spatum, the Mineral, call'd *Spat*.

Spavin, a Disease among Horses, a swelling of stiffness in the Ham that causes them to halt.

Speaker of the Parliament, an Officer in that High Court, who is as it were the common Mouth of the rest: And as the Parliament consists of two Houses, so there are two Speakers, viz. one styled, *The Lord Speaker of the House of Peers*, and the other, *The Speaker of the House of Commons*. The first is usually the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, and the

the other a Member of the House of Commons, chosen by the whole House, and approved by the King.

Spear-men. See *Pensioners of the King.*

Specht or **Speight**, a kind of Bird

Spical, (*Lat.*) singular, particular, excellent, extraordinary.

Specialty, (*Law-word*) a Bond, Bill, or such like Deed under Hand and Seal. *Specialitas* or *Specialty*, was also heretofore taken for special or particular Acquaintance with any Person.

Species, kind, sort; Money or Coin paid in Tale; also Images or Representations of Objects: In *Logic*, one of the five Predicables, *viz.* that which is predicated or declared after the Term *Quid* or *What*; as if it be asked, *What is Socrates?* answer, He is a Man. In *Metaphysics*, it is also an *Idea*, that relates to another more general one, to which it is subservient, having under it *Individuals* and *Singulars*.

In the Art of *Physick*, **Species** properly signify the simple Ingredients in the *Druggs* and *Apothecaries* Shops, out of which Compound Medicines are made: But the Writers of *Pharmacy* usually give that Name to some Aromatick or purging Powders, because they were formerly kept ready prepared in the Shops, to make up Electuaries, Tablets, Pills, &c.

In *Algebra*, **Species**, are those Letters, Characters, Notes, or Marks, which represent the Quantities in any Equation or Demonstration: Whence the *Literal Algebra* is often styled *Specious Arithmetick*, or *Algebra in Species*: This short and useful Method of Notation was first brought in by *Francis Vieta* about the Year 1590, and by it he made many new Discoveries in that admirable Art.

Visible-Species, are those wonderfully fine superficial Images of Bodies, which the Light produces and draws in their due Proportion and Colours in the bottom of our Eyes.

Specification, a specifying, expressing, or declaring.

Specific or **Specifick**, special, particular; that belongs to the Character of a thing, and distinguishes it from another of a different Species or kind.

Specifick Gravity, (*in Philos.*) is the appropriate and peculiar Gravity or Weight, that any Species of Natural Bodies have, and by which they may be plainly distinguished from all other Bodies of different kinds.

A **Specifick** or A **Specifick Medicine**, is a Remedy that has a peculiar Virtue against some Disease; as *Quinquina*, or the Jesuits Powder, has to cure Agues or Intermitting Feavers.

To **Specify**, to particularise, to mention in express Terms, to express in particular.

Spicillum, (*Lat.*) a little Looking-glass: Also a *Surgeon's* Instrument commonly call'd a *Probe*.

Specimen, an Essay, Trial or Proof; a Model, or Pattern.

Specious, fair in Appearance, seemingly just and allowable, plausible.

Specious Algebra, the modern *Algebra* practised by *Species* or Letters of the Alphabet. See *Algebra* and *Species*.

Spectacle, a publick Shew or Sight.

Spectator, a Beholder or Looker on.

Spectatrix, a Female Beholder.

Spectre, a frightful Apparition, a Vision, Ghost, or Spirit

To **Speculate**, (properly to spy or watch in a high Tower) to contemplate, observe, or view; to consider seriously, to meditate upon.

Speculation the Act of Speculating, contemplating, &c. an Espial, a Notion: Also the *Theory*, or Study of an Art or Science without regard to the Practice.

Speculative, belonging to Speculation, apt to speculate, studious in the Observation of things Divine or Natural; *Speculative* is also more especially opposed to Practical.

Speculum, (*Lat.*) a Looking glass; also the Surface of an Opacous or dark Body, well polished and made capable of reflecting the Sun beams falling on it: Also a kind of Table framed by *Astrologers*, after they have erected the Figure of a Navvity; containing the Planets and Cuipts, with their Aspects, Terms, &c.

Speculum lucidum. See *Septum lucidum.*

Speculum Patricis, a *Surgeon's* Instrument to open the Womb. See *Dilatatorium* and *Dioptra*.

Speculum Uculi, the Pupil, Apple, or Ball of the Eye.

Speculum Oris, an Instrument to screw up the Mouth, that the Surgeon may discern the diseased Parts of the Throat, or for the conveying in of Nourishment or Medicines.

Speedwell, an Herb otherwise call'd *Fluellin*.

Spears or **Spikes**, (*Sea-word*) great and long Iron-nails with flat heads and of divers Lengths; some being a Foot or two long, and some ragged, so that they cannot be drawn out again: They are us'd in many parts of a Ship for the fastening of Timbers and Planks.

Speeking up of the Ordnance, is when a Coin or the like, is fasten'd with those Nails, close to the breech of the Carriages of the great Guns, to keep them firm up to the Ship's Sides.

Spell, (*Sax.*) a Word or Saying: But it is now commonly taken for a sort of Charm to drive away a Disease, by hanging a Sentence or Word written on a slip of Paper, about the Patient's Neck.

To **Do a Spell**, (*in Sea-Language*) signifies to do any Work by Turns, for a short Time, and then leave it. A *fresh Spell*, is when fresh Men come to Work, especially when the Rowers are reliev'd with another Gang: To *Give a Spell*, is to be ready to Work in such a one's room.

To **Spell**, to name or write down the Letters of a Syllable or Word: Among Sea-men, it is to let go the Sheats and Bowlings of a Sail, and Brace the Weather-Brace, that the Sail may lie loose in the Wind: The Word is chiefly us'd about the *Miszen-Sail*; for there instead of Saying *Take in the Miszen and peek it up*, they say in one Word, *Spell the Miszen*.

Spelt, a kind of Corn growing in *Italy* and *Flanders*.

Spelter, a sort of imperfect Metal.

To **Spend**, to lay out, to consume or waste, to pass away time: Among Mariners, when a Ship's Mast or Yard is broken down by foul Weather, or any other Accident, they say, *It is spent*; but if it be done by the Enemies Shot in a Fight, the usual Phrase is, *Such a Mast or Yard is shot by the Board*.

Spene. See *Seen*.

Sperage or **Asparagus**, a well known Plant.

Spergula, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd Spurry, or Frank; Wood-rose, a kind of Liver-wort.

Sperma, (*Gr.*) Sperm, the Seed of any Living-Creature; the Spawn or Milt in Fishes.

Sperma Ceti, (*i. e.* Whales Seed) an oily Substance drawn from the Brains of large Whales, and afterwards well purified: It is an excellent Remedy in several Diseases, and commonly call'd *Pharmacy*.

Spermatical or **Spermatick**, belonging to, or full of Sperm.

Spermatick Parts and **Vessels**, (*in Anat.*) are those Arteries and Veins, which convey the Blood to the Testicles; also those Vessels thro' which the Seed passes: Also all whitish Parts of the Body, which by reason of their Colour, were anciently thought to be made of the Seed; as Bones, Sinews, Gristles, &c.

To *Spermatize*, to eject or throw out Sperm
Spermatocete, a Rupture caus'd by the contraction or drawing together of the Vessels that discharge the Seed, and its falling down into the *Scrotum*.

Sphacelismus, the gangreening or corrupting of any Part of the Body; also the blasting of Trees.

Sphacelus, (in *Surgery*) a perfect Mortification of a part, when the Native Heat is wholly extinguish'd, and all Sense taken away, not only in the Skin, Flesh, Nerves and Arteries, but also in the very Bones: It is distinguish'd from a Gangrene, by the entire Corruption and Stench, it being also insensible of the Knife and Fire: 'Tis otherwise call'd *Necrosis* and *Sideratio*.

Sphæra, a Sphere or Globe, a Ball, Bowl, Rundle, or any thing that is round.

Spharitis, a Plant that has round Heads.

Sphærocephalus, a sort of Thistle having such Heads.

Sphæromachia, a playing at Tennis, Hand balls or Howls.

Sphagitides, the Jugular Veins according to some Anatomical Writers; being two great Veins on each side of the Throat, which nourish all the Parts of the Neck and Head.

Sphendammus, the Maple tree; also a sort of Hemp.

Sphenoidals Sutura, (in *Anat.*) a Suture or Seam in the Skull, that surrounds the Bone nam'd *Os Sphenoides* separating it from the *Os Occipitis*, from the *Os Petrosum*, and from the *Os Frontis*.

Sphenoides, a Bone of the *Cranium*; common both to the Skull and upper Jaw. It is seated in the middle of the Basis of the Skull, and is join'd to all the Bones of the *Cranium* by the Sphenoidal Suture, except in the middle of its Sides, where it is continued to the *Ossa Petrosa*, as if they were but one Bone.

Sphenosis. See *Os Cuneiforme*.

Sphenopalatinus, a Muscle of the *Gurgareon* or Wind-pipe Cover, which arises from a Process of the *Os Sphenoides*, between the *Ala Vespertilianis* and *Processus Styloides*; and is inserted to the hinder part of the *Gurgareon*.

Sphenopharyngæus, a pair of Muscles that take rise from the inner Wing of the *Os Cuneiforme*, and pass obliquely downwards into the Gullet, which they serve to widen.

Sphenopterygopalatinus. See *Pterygopalatinus*.

Sphere, any solid round Body, which according to Geometrical Rules, is made by the Circumvolution or turning of a *Semi-circle* about its Diameter. It is also figuratively taken for the compass or reach of one's Power or Knowledge.

In *Astronomy*, *Sphere* signifies the whole Frame of the World, as being of a Spherical or round Figure, and more strictly the *Primum Mobile* which encloses all the other Orbs and Heavenly Bodies: The Sphere is also considered with respect to its three different Positions, *viz.* Right, Olique and Parallel.

A *Right* or *Direct Sphere*, is when both the Poles of the World are in the *Horizon*, and the Equinoctial passes thro' the *Zenith*, so that the Equator and all its Parallels, such as the Tropicks and Polar Circles make right Angles with the *Horizon*, and are divided by it into two equal Parts; whence it is that the Sun, Moon and Stars, ascend directly above, and descend directly below the *Horizon*; as at the Island of St. *Lawrence* and all other Places situated just under the Equinoctial Line.

An *Oblique Sphere*, is such a Situation of the World, as that the *Axis* of it inclines obliquely or a-flaunt to one of the Sides of the *Horizon*; one of the Poles being rais'd any Number of Degrees less than 90 above it, and the other depressed as much below it; so that the Sun and Stars ascend and de-

scend obliquely, and some of them never ascend at all; This Position happens to all Places wide of the Equator.

A *Parallel Sphere*, is when one Pole is in the *Zenith*, and the other in the *Nadir*, the Equator falling in with the *Horizon*, and all the Parallels of the Equator, being also parallel to the *Horizon*: In this Case all the Stars in their Course, neither ascend above the *Horizon*, nor descend below it; but move in a Road parallel to it: This Position is peculiar to those Places that lie directly under the North and South Pole.

Sphere or *Material Sphere*, a Mathematical Instrument made of Silver or Brass hoops or Rings, representing the Principal Circles of the Sphere, for the more easy conceiving the Motions of the Heavens and the true Situation of the Earth; which is also termed an *Armillary Sphere*.

Sphere of Activity of any *Natural Body*, is that determinate Space or Extent all round about it, to which and no farther the *Effluvioms* or flowing Particles continually sent forth from that Body, do reach, and where they operate according to their Nature: Thus where ever a Neele is plac'd so as that it can be mov'd by a Load stone, it may be said, To be within the sphere of Activity of the Stone.

Sphere of a Planet, (in *Astron.*) the Orb or Compass, wherein it is conceived to move.

Sphere of a Planet's Activity, (in *Astron.*) the extension of a Planet's Light and Virtue, so far as it is capable of making or receiving a Platick Aspect. See *Platick*.

Spherical or *Sphærick*, belonging to or round like a Sphere.

Spherical Numbers. See *Circular Numbers*.

Sphærick Geometry or *Diopostion*, is the Art of describing on a Plane the Circles of the Sphere, or any parts of them in their just Position and Proportion; and of measuring their Arches and Angles when projected.

Sphærick or *Spherical Triangles*. See *Triangles*.

Spherion, (in *Geom.*) a Solid Figure, made from the Plain of a *Semi-Ellipsis*, turned about one of its *Axes*: If the Circumvolution or Rolling be perform'd about the longest *Axis*, it is call'd an *Oblong Spheroid*, but if about the shortest 'tis termed a *Prolata Spheroid*; such is the Figure of the Planets, and of the Globe of our Earth.

Sphincter, (in *Anat.*); *s. e.* Binder, a Name common to several Muscles that bind, straiten, or draw together the *Anus*, Bladder, Gullet, &c.

Sphincter Ani, a large, thick, fleshy Muscle, that encompasses the *Anus*, or end of the Strait Gut, and serves to keep in the Excrement; being much larger in Man than in other Animals, in regard that a greater Force is requisite for that purpose, by reason of the upright Position of their Bodies.

Sphincter Gulae. *Oesophagus Gulae*

Sphincter Vaginae, a Muscle that lies immediately under the *Clitoris*, and straitens the *Vagina*, or Neck of the Womb, which it encloses with Circular Fibres three fingers in-breadth.

Sphincter Vesicae, a Muscle seated in the upper part of the Neck of the Bladder, immediately above the *Glandula Prostata*; so that being straiten'd, it hinders the involuntary discharge of the Urine.

Sphingium, a Monkey.

Sphinx, a Beast like an Ape, a Monkey, a Marmolet: Also a monstrous Witch, or Hag, near *Thebes*, said to have had a Head and Face like a Girl, the rest of the Body like a Dog, the Wings of a Bird, and Claws of a Lion; she put forth Riddles, and kill'd those Passengers that could not expound them.

Sphynople, (*Gr.*) the Andever or Whirl worm; an Insect.

Sphondyl

Spondylium or **Spondylium**, Holy Ghost's Root or Cow-Parinip; also a *Vertebra*, or Turning-joynt of the Back Bone.

Spygnica, that part of Physick which treats of, or else Medicines that move the Pulse.

Sphygmus, the Pulse, the beating of the Heart and Arteries.

Sphyra, the Sea-Pike or Spit-fish.

Spica, (*Lat.*) the Ear of Corn, the long tops of Herbs, as of Lavender, &c. *Spica Celtica*, a kind of Moss, call'd Wolves-claw. *Spica Ciliata*, the Saffron-flower.

Spica Indica. See *Nardus Indica*.

Spica Parvi, Lavendar-spike, Spikes-nard.

Spice, the beginning or remains of a Distemper; also several sorts of *Indian Drugs* or *Grocery-Wares* as Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, &c.

Spicery, a Place where Spices are kept.

Spicknel or **Spignel**, an Herb good against Cartarrhs and Rheums, which is otherwise call'd *Mum*, *Baldmony* and *Bear wort*.

Spider, a well known Insect, of which there is a monstrous sort in the Island of *Nevis* in *America*, with ten Feet that have every one four Joynts. and are horny at the ends; so that when they crawl, their Feet are spread as wide as a Man's Hand: These Spiders have each two solid, sharp, black Tusks, big enough for a Tooth-pick, and often apply'd to that Use: They prey upon Flies, and other Vermin of the like Nature, and their Webs are so strong, that a small Bird can scarce break thro' them.

Spigurnel, a Term anciently us'd for the Sealer of the King's Writs; which Office together with the Sergeancy of the King's Chappel *John de Bobun* resign'd to *K. Edward I.*

Spike or **Spiknard**, a sweet-smelling Plant, the Oil of which is much us'd in *Physick*, being of a warming and ripening Quality.

Spikes, a Sea-Word. See *Specks*.

Spiked, sharp pointed: Among Mariners, the Touch-hole of a Gun is said *To be Spiked*, when Nails are purposely driven into it, so that no Use can be made of that Gun by an Enemy.

Spina, (*Lat.*) a Thorn or Prickle, a Prickle or Brittle of an Hedge-hog; also the Spine or Chine-bone of the Back.

Spina acuta, the White-Thorn or Haw-thorn; also part of the Shoulder-blade, so call'd by some Anatomical Writers.

Spina alba or **Spina regia**, the wild Artichoke, or Ladies Thistle. *Spina appendix*, the Gooseberry-bush. *Spina Christi* or *Spina Judaica*, Christ's Thorn. *Spina Fallonia*, Fullers Teazel. *Spina peregrina*, Globe Thistle, or Cotton-Thistle.

Spina Dorsi, (in *Anat.*) the hinder Prominences or Knobs, or the *Vertebra* or Turning joynts of the Back. *Spina Sacra*, the Rump.

Spina Dentata, an Ulceration in which the Bones are eaten by a Malignant Humour, without any Pain of the *Periosteum* or Skin that covers the Bone; whence often follows a necessity of cutting off the diseased Part.

Spinachia, Spinage, an Herb of great Request in Cookery, both for Broths and Sallets; it is also good for Feavers, and loosens the Belly.

Spinialis Colli, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle so call'd from its accompanying the Spines of the Neck: It arises from the five upper Transverse Processes of *Vertebra* of the Chest, as also from the lower ones of the Neck; and has a large Insertion to the lower part of the *Vertebra* of the Neck Side-ways.

Spinatus Lumborum. See *Sacer*.

Spinialis Medulla. See *Medulla Spinalis*.

Spinati, certain Muscles, whose Office is to

stretch out and bend the Body backward, and to move it obliquely.

Spindle, an Instrument us'd in Spinning; also the main Body of the Capstan or Draw-beam in a Ship. Also the Axis of the Wheel of a Clock or Watch, is call'd the *Spindle*, and its ends the *Pevers*.

Spindle-Tree or **Drick-Timber**, a kind of Shrub.

Spine, (*Lat.*) the Back-bone, or long-joynted Chine-bone that goes down the Back; also the upper part of the *Os Pectinis*, or Share bone. See *Pectinis Os*.

Spinellus, (*Lat.*) the Spinel-Ruby a precious Stone somewhat softer, and not so bright as the true Ruby.

Spincola or **Spinæa**, a kind of Rose.

Spinet, a Musical Instrument, a sort of small Harplichord.

Spingard, (old Word) a kind of Brass-Gun.

Spink, a Bird otherwise call'd a Chaffinch.

Spinner, a Person that spins; also a small sort of harmless Spider.

† **Spinosity**, (*Lat.*) intricate Point, Difficulty.

Spinner, (Law-Term) a Title usually given to all unmarried Women from the Viscount's Daughter downward in all Deeds, Bonds, &c. Spinning being figuratively taken for all sorts of Work that Maids or unmarried Women are supposed to be employ'd in.

Spinturnix, (*Gr.*) a Bird that anciently us'd to come to the Altars, and carry'd away a Live-coal, as a Token of ill Luck, or burning to the House where it lighted: Also a four-footed Beast with Wings like the *Spinx*.

Spinus, (*Lat.*) the Sloe-tree, or Bullace-tree; Buck-Thorn, or Snag-tree; also a Bird call'd a *Siskin*.

Spiral or **Spiral Line**, (in *Geom.*) a crooked Line that winds and turns round, seeming to be almost a Circle, only it does not meet or run again into its self; but keeps on at a proportionate Distance; like the coiling of a Rope, or the folds of a Serpent, when she lies close in several turns; whence it is sometimes call'd a *Serpentine Line* and *Helix*.

Proportional Spirals, are such Spiral Lines as the Rhumb-lines on the Terrestrial-Globe.

Spiration, breathing.

Spire, a Steeple that rises tapering by degrees, and ends in a sharp Point at the top; also a heap of Corn or Grass.

To Spire, to grow up into an Ear, as Corn does.

Spirit, (*Lat.*) an immaterial Being, a Substance distinct from Matter: Also Virtue or supernatural Power that enlivens the Soul, or the Soul it self, the Ghost of a dead Body: It is also taken for Genius, Disposition, or Nature; Wit, Liveliness, Courage, Pride, &c.

Spirit or **Mercury**, (among *Chymists*) is one of the five Principles that may be separated from a mixt Body by Fire: It is subtil, light, piercing and active, and has its Particles in a very quick Motion; as being probably that which causes the growth and encrease of all Bodies.

This Principle, when it comes over wrapt up as it were in a little Oil, is call'd an *Ardent Spirit*, such as Spirit of Wine; and therefore should rather be termed an *Exalted Oil*: Whence it has in it a little Volatile Salt dissolved, 'tis call'd a *Volatile Spirit*; as the Spirit of Harts horn, Urine, &c. If it be mixt with Acid Salts, its Volatility is then check'd, and 'tis styl'd an *Acid* or *Fixed Spirit*; as Spirit of Salt, Vitriol, Allum, &c.

Spirit of Nitre, is made by mingling one part of Salt-peter with three times as much Potters Earth dried, and distilling the Mixture in a large Earthen

Earthen Retort set in a close Reverberatory Fire. This Spirit is the best *Aqua fortis*, and is chiefly us'd for the dissolving of Metals; but when dulcify'd or sweeten'd, it is a good Medicine to be taken inwardly in many Cases.

Spirit of Salt, is made by drying and powdering the Salt, and then mixing it with thrice its Weight of Potters Earth powder'd: Afterwards a Paste is made of these with a little Rain-Water, which being roll'd up into little Balls or Pellets about as big as Nuts, is to be distilled according to Art.

Spirit of Salt dulcified, is when equal Parts of this Acid Spirit and Spirit of Wine are mingled together, and digested by a gentle heat for about three or four Days.

Spirit of Sulphur, is only the Acid part of Sulphur or Brimstone changed into a Liquor by Means of Fire: It is commonly call'd *Oil of Sulphur per Campanam*, from the Vessel's shape, being like a Glass-bell, in which it is usually drawn.

Spirit of Wine. See *Wine*.

Universal Spirit, is the first Principle of Chymistry, that can be admitted for the Composition of Mixt Bodies; which being spread out thro' all the World, produces different Things, according to the several Matrices or Pores of the Earth, in which it settles.

Spirits, (in the Body of Living-Creatures) were reckon'd of three Sorts, *viz.* The Animal Spirits in the Brain, the Vital in the Heart, and the Natural in the Liver: But modern Authors distinguish them only into two kinds, the Animal in the Brain, and the Vital or Natural in the Mass of Blood.

The Animal Spirits, are a very thin Liquor, which distilling from the Blood in the outward or Barky Substance of the Brain, are there exalted into Spirit; from whence being convey'd into the Nerves and Spinal Marrow, they perform in those Parts all the Actions of Sense and Motion.

The Vital or Natural Spirits, are the most subtil parts of the Blood, which cause it to act and ferment; so as to make it fit for Nourishment.

To Spirit away Children, is to entice or steal them privily from their Parents or Relations in order to convey them beyond Sea, especially to the Plantations in the West Indies.

Spiritual, that consists of Spirit without Matter; also devout, Religious, or Godly: Also the same as Ecclesiastical oppos'd to Temporal; as a *Spiritual Living*, or Benefice, that belongs to a Clergy-man.

Spiritualities, the Profits which a Bishop receives from his Spiritual Livings, and not as a Temporal Lord; which are the Revenues that arise from his Visitations, the Ordaining and Instituting of Priests, Prebend money, &c. These are usually oppos'd to *Temporalities*; which see.

Spiritualization, (in Chymistry) an extracting or drawing of the most pure and subtil Spirits out of Natural Bodies.

To Spiritualize, to explain a Passage of an Author in a spiritual manner, to give it a Godly or Mystical sense: Among Chymists to reduce a compact mixt Body into the Principle call'd Spirit.

Spirituous, full of Spirits

Spirititude or **Spiritity**, a Philosophical Word for Thicknes or Grossnes.

Spit-deep, (among Husband-men) is as much Ground as may be digged up at once with a Spade.

Spitbrock-Cel, a sort of large Eel that is usually roasted.

Spithama, (*Gr.*) the Measure of a Span, from the Thumb's end to the end of the little Finger.

Spitter, one that spits and spawls: Among Hunters, a red Male Deer, near two Years old, whose

Horns begin to grow up sharp and spit-wise; it is also call'd a Brocket or Pricket.

Spittle-House. See *Hospital*.

Splanchnica, Medicines that are proper against Diseases of the Bowels.

Splanchnology, a Discourse, Treatise, or Description of the Entrails of a Humane Body.

Splanchnon, an Entrail, or Bowel.

To Splat a Pike, a Term us'd in Carving at Table, for to cut it up.

Splay that Wyeam, *i. e.* cut up that Fish.

Splaying of the Shoulder, a Disease in Horses occasioned by some Slip, so that the Shoulder parts from the Breast, and leaves a rift or rent in the film under the Skin; which makes the Horse trail his Legs after him.

Splen or **Lien**, the Spleen or Milt, a Bowel under the left short Ribs over against the Liver, being a Receptacle for the Salt and earthy Dregs of the Blood; where by the help of the Animal Spirits, they are refin'd, and returning to the Blood, promote its farther Fermentation.

Spleen, is also a Distemper in that Part, and figuratively taken for Spite, Hatred, or Grudge.

Spleen-wort, an Herb that takes Name from its Quality; as being very efficacious in Diseases of the Spleen: It is otherwise call'd *Ceterach* and *Milt-waste*.

Spleget, a kind of Tent for a Wound. See *Pledget*.

Splendent, (*Lat.*) shining, or bright.

Splendid, glorious, magnificent, stately, noble.

Splendour, Brightness, great Light, as of the Sun and Stars; also Glory, Magnificence, Pomp.

Splenetic, belonging to the Spleen; also Spleen-sick, troubled with a Disease or ill Humours in that Part.

Splenium, a long Plaister or Cloth to be laid on the Body of one that is sick of the Spleen. In Surgery, a Bolster made of Linnen several times doubled, even to the thicknes of the Spleen, which is us'd upon Wounds, Ulcers, and Fractures: Also the Herb call'd large Spleen wort.

Spleniatick Artery, (according to some Anatomists) is the greatest Branch of the *Celiaca*, that goes from thence to the Spleen, and ends in it.

Splenic Vena, the left Branch of the *Vena Portae*, which is bestowed upon the Stomach and Caul, a part of the Gut *Colon*, and the Spleen.

Splenic Medicines, such Remedies as are proper to remove the Distempers and stoppages of the Spleen.

Spleni Musculi, certain Muscles so call'd from their Figure somewhat resembling an Ox's Spleen: They arise partly from the five lower *Vertebrae* of the Neck, and partly from the points of five of the upper *Vertebrae* of the Chest: The Fibres of these Muscles are fasten'd to the hinder part of the Head, and serve to draw it backwards.

Splent, a kind of hard Swelling without Pain, that grows on the Bone of a Horse's Leg.

Splents or **Splints**, the pieces of a broken Bone; Also certain flat pieces of Wood us'd by Surgeons in the binding up of broken Limbs; also Harness or Armour for the Arms

Splice, a Word us'd by Seamen, when to make an Eye at the end of any Rope, the ends of the Strands or several Twists, are drawn into those of the other Rope's Strands with a Tool call'd a *Fidd*; and this is termed a round Splice: There is also another sort, when the Strands of either Rope are put one into another, at a good Distance from the Ends, and those Ends left out unspliced.

To Splice, to make fast the ends of Ropes one into another, by opening the Strands or Twists at the ends of both Ropes, and then with a *Fidd*, to

lay every Strand in order one into another. Among Husband-men, *Splicing*, is a particular way of Grafting; when the stock of one Tree and the top of another are cut sloping and fasten'd together.

To *Split*, to cleave or cut asunder; to perplex a Cause or Law-Suit, by raising new Difficulties: Among Sea-men, a Sail is said *To be Spilt*, when it is blown down.

Spodium, (*Gr.*) the Cinders after the melting of Iron or Brass; also a sort of Soot, which rising from tried Brass, falls down to the bottom, whereas *Pompholyx* still flies upwards: It is also taken for burnt Ivory, or the black Pieces which remain after Distillation, calcined in an open Fire, till they become White.

Spoilation, (*Lat.*) properly a robbing or spoiling, the Name of a Writ that lies in the Spiritual Court, for one Incumbent against another, when the Right of Patronage does not come into Debate.

Spondæus or *Spondæe*, (*Gr.*) in *Grammar*, a Foot of a *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, consisting of two long Syllables; as *Cælum*.

Spondylis, a kind of Serpent.

Spondylion. See *Spondylion*.

Spondylus, a Knuckle, or Turning joynt of the Chine or Back bone; also the head of the Artichoke-thistle; also the whirl of a Spindle.

Spongia, Spunge, a kind of Sea moss growing on the Rocks.

Spongites, a Stone found in Spunges.

Spongoidea Ossis, (*in Anat.*) the same with the *Cribiform*, or Sieve like Bones. See *Ethmoides*.

Sponk. See *Spunk*.

† *Sponsio*, (*Lat.*) a Promise, Engagement, or Obligation.

Sponsor, Surety, an Undertaker for another, a God-father.

Spontaneous, voluntary, free, that acts of its own accord.

Spontaneous Action. See *Action*.

Spooning or *Spooning before the Wind*, (among Mariners) is when a Ship being under Sail at Sea, is put right before the Wind; which is generally done in some great Storm, when they find the Ship too weak to indure the lying under the Sea; and when there is Danger lest she should bring her Masts by the board, by her violent *Seeling* or rolling about, and so founder; they usually set up the Fore sail, to make her go the steadier, which is termed *Spooning the Fore Sail*.

Sporades, (*Gr.*) certain Islands that lie scatter'd up and down in the *Egean* Sea or *Archipelago*: Among *Astronomers*, such Stars as were never as yet rank'd in any particular Constellation, nor had peculiar Names given them.

Sporadici Morbi, (*in the Art of Physick*) those Diseases that are rise in many Places; or such as being different in Nature, seiz: several People at the same time in several Countries.

Sportula, (among the *Romans*) a small Present of Money, which with Wine and Bread was distributed at certain Feasts or other solemn Days of the Year; and so call'd from the Basket of the same Name, in which it was carry'd: Also a Sum of Money, equal to 1 Shilling 6 Pence 3 Farthings *English*.

Spots in the Sun, certain Opacous or shady Masses, which sometimes appear sticking to the Sun's Body, whose various Figures and Motion may be discern'd by means of convenient Telescopes.

Spouse, a Bridegroom or Husband, a Bride or Wife.

Spouse-breach, (old Law-word) Adultery or Incontinence between married Persons, opposed to simple Fornication.

Spout, (at Sea) a Mass of Water gather'd together between a Cloud and the Surface of the Sea, in shape of a Pillar or Water-spout: These Spouts frequently happen in the *West-Indies*, and bring Ships that are near them into great Danger, unless they be broken and dispers'd by Shot from the great Guns.

Sprain, a violent contortion or wresting of the Tendons of the Muscles, occasioned by some sudden Accident.

Spraints, (among Hunters) the Dung of an Otter.

To *Spratol* or *lie spratoling*, to lie on the Ground stretched out at full length.

Spray, (old Word) a Bough, Sprig, or little Twig.

Spreen, (old Word) broken Wood, or Wind-fall.

Spright, a Phantome, Spirit, or Hobgoblin.

Sprights, a kind of short Arrows formerly us'd in Sea-Fights, which had wooden Heads made sharp: They were discharged out of Muskets, and pierc'd thro' the Sides of a Ship where a Bullet could not enter.

Sprightly, full of Spirit and Life, lively, brisk, airy.

Spring. Fountain, Original, a principle of Motion; also one of the Four Seasons of the Year.

Spring-Box, (in a Watch) that part in the middle of the Spring-box, about which the Spring is wound or turned; and to which it is hooked at one end.

Spring-Box, is the Case or Frame shap'd like a Cylinder, that contains within it the Spring of a Watch or other Movement.

Spring-Tides, the Tides at New and Full Moon, which flow highest, ebb lowest, and run strongest. See *Neep-tides*.

To *Spring*, to rise, come, or spout out, as a River, or Water does; to sprout or shoot forth like Plants or Flowers, to arise or proceed, to take a Run or Leap.

To *Spring* a *Mast*, (among Sea-men) when a Mast is only crack'd and not quite broken in any Part whatever, as at the *Hounds*, *Partners*, &c. they usually say, *The Mast is sprung*.

Sprigal, (*Dutch*) a Stripling, or young Man.

Springe, a Snare or Device made of twisted Wire, to catch Birds or small Beasts.

Springer of an arched Gate, the Moulding that bears the Arch.

Springs or *Elastic Bodies*, (*in Philos.*) are such as having had their Figure changed by the stroke or force of another body, can recover their former Figure, which Bodies that are not so qualify'd will not do: Thus, if a piece of Steel be bent any way, it will return to its former straightness, but a piece of Lead will stand bent in any Form.

Sprit-sail, (of a Ship) the Sail belonging to the Bolt-sprit Mast.

Spruce, neat, or fine in Garb, gallant.

Spruce-Beer, a kind of Physical Drink, good for inward Bruises, &c.

Spruce-Leather, a sort of Leather corruptly so call'd for *Prussia* Leather.

Sprunt, wonderful, active, lively, or brisk.

Spud, a short scurvy Knife, a short-arse, or little despicable Fellow.

Spullers of Yarn, Men employ'd to see whether it be well spun, and fit for the Loom.

Spume, the foam or scum of Gold or Silver.

Spun-yarn, (*Sea word*) the Yarns of untwisted Ropes, whose ends are scraped or beaten thin, in order to be let into the end of other Ropes, and so made as long as Occasion requires.

Sponge, a sort of substance that grows under the Rocks: In Gunnery, a Rammer or Staff, with a piece

a piece of Lambs-Skin about the end of it, to scour a great Gun, before it is charged with fresh Powder.

To **Spunge**, to wash or rub a thing over with a Spunge: In *Gunnery*, to clear the inside of a piece of Ordnance, in order to prevent any Sparks of Fire from being lodged in her, which would endanger the Life of him that should load or charge her again.

To **Spunge upon**, to eat and drink at another's Cost.

Spunging-House, a Victualling House near some Prison, where Persons newly Arrested for Debt are kept for some time, till they agree with their Adversary, or are remov'd to a closer Confinement.

Spunk, half rotten Wood, Touch-Wood, Match for Guns; also a Substance that grows on the sides of Trees.

To **Spur**, to prick a Horse with a Spur, to put or egg on, or forward.

Spur-Rial, a Gold-Coin, Current in the time of King James I.

Spurge, a sort of Plant, the Juice of which is so hot and corroding, that it is call'd *Devil's Milk*; which being dropt upon Warts, eats them away.

Spurge-Flax a kind of Shrub.

Spuria Angina. See *Angina*.

Spuriaz, (*Lat.*) in *Anat.* the Bastard-Ribs. See *Notha Coste*.

Spurious, base-born, bastardy, that is not Genuine, or of the right Stamp; false, counterfeit.

Spurious Flesh, the Flesh of the Lips Gums, *Glans Penis*, &c. so call'd by Anatomists, because it is of a Constitution different from all the rest.

Spurious Diseases, Diseases that Degenerate from their kind; as A Spurious Fever, a Bastard Pleurisy or Quinsy, &c.

Spurkets, (among *Shipwrights*) are the Spaces between the upper and lower Futtocks or Compassing-Timbers; or betwixt the Timbers call'd Rungs on the Ship's sides, fore and aft, above and below.

To **Spurn**, to kick out.

Spurry, a sort of Herb.

Sputum, (*Lat.*) Spittle; also a thin Paint or Varnish, like Leaf-Gold.

Squab, little and fat, or thick and short; as *A Squab Child*.

A **Squab**, a soft stuffed Cushion or Stool; also a thick, fat Man or Woman.

A **Squab Rabbet** or **Chick**, one so young that 'tis scarce fit to be eaten.

Squabble, a Dispute, Quarrel or Brangle: Also a Term us'd by Printers, when some Lines are fallen out of Order, in making room for other Lines, in another part of the Form; in which Case, the Form is said *To be Squabbled*.

Squadron, (in the Art of War) a Body of Horse, from an Hundred to two Hundred Men, sometimes more and sometimes less, according as Generals think fit, or necessity requires: Also a certain Number of Ships, especially Men of War.

† **Squalid**, (*Lat.*) foul, nasty, filthy, ill-favoured.

Squalley, a Note of faultiness in the making of Cloth.

Squalus, a certain Fish, the Scate or Ray.

Squama, the Scale of a Fish, Serpent, &c.

Squama æris, Brass-Scales or Cinders.

Squamosa or **Petrosa Ossa**, (in *Anat.*) the Bones of the Scull behind the Ears.

Squamosa Sutura, one of the Sutures or Seams of the Scull-Bones; so call'd, because the Parts of the Bones joynd together by the Suture, lie much a-slope and like Scales. See *Mendosa Sutura*.

To **Squander away**, to lavish, to spend or waste.

Square or **Square Figure**, (in *Geom.*) a Figure consisting of four equal Sides, and as many Right Angles: Also an Instrument made of Brass or Wood with two Sharps, having one Side perpendicular, or at Right Angles to the other, us'd by Carpenters, Joiners, Masons, &c. In *Astrology*, Square is an Aspect between two Planets, that are distant a fourth Part of the Zodiack, or 90 Degrees; which is counted an unfortunate Aspect, but not so prejudicial as an *Opposition*.

Hollow Square, (in *Military Discipline*) a Body of Foot, drawn up with an empty Space in the middle, for the Colours, Drums, and Baggage; facing, and cover'd by the Pikes, every way, to oppose the Horse.

Long Square, a Geometrical Figure that has four Right Angles and four Sides; but two of the Sides are long, and the other short.

Square Body, (in the Art of War) a Body that has as many Men in File, as in Rank, and is equal whatsoever way it Faces.

Square Equations. See *Quadratick Equations*.

Square Number, (in *Arith.*) any Number that is Squared or Multiplied by it self; as 4, which arises from the Multiplication of 2 by 2; thus 9 is likewise the Square of 3, 16 of 4, 25 of 5, &c.

Square-Root, the Side of a Square Number: So 2 is the Root or Side of the Square 4; 3 of 9, 4 of 16, 5 of 25, &c.

Square the Pards, a Sea-Term. See *Yards*.

Squaring, (among *Mathematicians*) is the making of a Square equal to any Figure given: Thus the Quadrature, or Squaring of a Circle, is a contriving of a Square equal and exactly Correspondent to any Circle, or a finding out the *Area* or Content of some Square, that shall be exactly equal to the *Area* of some Circle; a Problem which has hitherto puzzled the ablest Mathematicians, altho' they have come near enough the Truth for any Use.

Squash, a little Creature in some Parts of *America*, somewhat resembling an *Ichneumon* or *Indian Rat*; Also a certain Summer-Fruit, growing in those Parts, in manner of, and much like a Pumpkin.

To **Squash**, to pass or bruise flat.

Squatina, (*Lat.*) the King stone, or File-fish; a sort of gristly Sea-fish.

Squilla, the Squill or Sea-Onion, good against the Head-ach, Falling-sickness, stoppages of the Liver, Spleen, &c. Also the Prawn or Shrimp, a Fish; also a kind of Water-Insect like a Prawn.

Squinancy or **Quinsy**, a swelling and inflammation in the Throat, which often stops the Breath and hinders the swallowing of Meat.

Squinanthus, (*Lat.*) Squinant, a sweet-smelling Arabian Plant, otherwise call'd the sweet Rush and Camel's-Hay.

Squobble. See *Squabble*.

Stabilitio Denationis. See *Wanlass*.

Stability or **Stableness**, (*Lat.*) Firmness, Sureness, Continuance.

Stable, firm, steady, fixed, sure, lasting.

Stable-stand, (in the *Forrest-Law*) is when one is found at his Stand in the Forest, with a Cross-bow, or Long-bow, bent ready to shoot at the Deer, or else standing close by a Tree with Gray-hounds in a Leash ready to slip; being one of the four Evidences or Presumptions, whereby a Man is convicted of intending to steal the King's Deer; the other three being *Backberond*, *Bloudy band* and *Dog-draw*; which See.

Staccado, a Pale or Fence. See *Steccado*.

Stachia, (in ancient *Latin* Records) an Estache, a Dam or Head made up of Stakes, Earth, Stones, &c. to stop a Water Course.

Stachys, (*Gr.*) the Herb call'd base Hore-hound, wild Sage, Sage of the Mountain, or Field Sage.

Stack of Wood, (among Husband-men) a Pile of Wood 3 Foot long, as many broad, and 12 Foot high.

Stacte, a kind of Gum, or creamy Juice that issues out of the Myrrh-Tree.

Staples, young tender Trees. See *Scandals*.

Stadium, (Gr.) a sort of Measure peculiar to the *Grecians*, which usually contain'd 125 Paces; but was different, according to the diversity of Times and Places: It is now taken for a Furlong or the eighth part of an *Italian Mile*.

Staff-Officer. See *Officers*.

Stag, a red male Deer; five Years old.

Stag-beetle, a sort of Insect.

Staggard, (among Hunters) a young male Deer of four Years old.

To **Stagger**, to trip or reel, to move or shake, to waver, or be in Doubt.

Staggers, a Disease in Horses, somewhat of the Nature of the *Vertigo*, or Dizziness in Men or Women.

Stagger-wort, a kind of Herb.

Stagiarus or **Stagionarius**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Canon that actually kept his stated Residence in a Cathedral Church; distinguished from *Residentiarius*, a Title given to every Canon installed to the Privileges and Profits of Residence.

Stagma, (Gr.) a Drop: Among *Chymists*, the Juice of several Plants mingled together, in order to Distillation.

Stagnant, standing, as the Water of Ponds or Pools.

To **Stagnate**, to lie still after such a manner; to want a free Course, as the Blood does, when grown too thick.

To **Stain**, to spot, defile, or dawb; to die Colours, to blur or blemish one's Reputation.

Stain'd Colours, (in *Heraldry*) are Tawney and Murres.

Stainer or **Painter-Stainer**. See *Painter*.

Stalactite, (Gr.) a sort of stony, sparty Icicles, which hang down from the Tops or Arches of Grottos, Caves, or Vaults under Ground; as also from the Roofs and Chapters of the Pillars of such Places as are built over the *Therma*, or hot Springs.

Stalactites, the Drop-stone, a kind of lost Stone.

Stalagma, a distilled Liquor.

Stalagmiae, the best kind of Shoe-maker's Black.

Stalagmium, a Jewel or Ornament worn in the Ears; a Pendant, or Drop.

Staldings, a sort of old Money. See *Crocards*.

Stale, that is not fresh, old; as *Stale Beer*, a *Stale Maid*, &c.

Stale, the Urine or Piss of Cattel; also the round or step of a Ladder: Also a living Fowl put in any Place to allure others so as they may be taken; a Decoy.

To **Stalk**, to go or walk softly, as Fowlers do; to go stately, or strut along.

Stalker, a Person that stalks or goes gingerly: Also a certain Bird reported to be in the Country of *Mandingos* in *Africa*, which standing upright is taller than a Man.

Stalkers, a kind of Fishing-Nets mention'd in several old Statutes.

Stalking-horse, a Horse made use of in Tunnelling for Partridges; whence it is figuratively taken for a Person employ'd as a meer Tool or Engine to bring about a Business.

Stall, a Stable for Cattel; a little Shop, or the fore part of a Shop.

To **Stall**, to put into a Stall or Stable; also to glut or cloy.

Stall-boat, a kind of Fisher's Boat.

Stallage, (Law-word) Money paid for the setting of Stalls in a Market or Fair; or the Right of doing it.

Stallion, a *Ston*-horse kept to cover *Mares*; a Man maintain'd by a lustful Woman, to satisfy her lewd Desires; a Gallant, a Bulley.

Stam-wood, (Country Word) the Roots of Trees grubbed up.

Stamina, (Lat.) among Herbalists, are those little fine Threads or Hairs which grow up within the Flowers of Plants encompassing round the *Style*, and on which the *Apices* grow at their Ends.

Stamine, (Fr.) a light sort of French Stuff.

Stamineous flower, an imperfect Flower, that wants those fine coloured Leaves which are call'd *Petals*, and consists only of the *Style* and the *Stamens*.

Stammel or **Stammel-hade**, a great flouncing *Mary*, an over grown bouncing Wench: *Stammel* is also a kind of red Colour.

To **Stammer**, to stutter, to falter in one's Speech.

Stanch, substantial, solid, good, sound; downright; as *A stanch Commodity*, a *stanch Knave*, &c.

To **Stanch**, to stop a Flux of Blood; to cease to flow or run.

Stanchions, (in a Ship) certain pieces of Timber, which being like Pillars support and strengthen those call'd *Walle trees*.

Stand, *Paulé* or *Stay*, Uncertainty, Doubt; also a Frame to set a Candle stick on, or a Vessel in a Cellar, &c.

Stand of Burgundy Pitch, (in Merchandize) a quantity from two and a half to three Hundred Weight.

Standard, the chief Ensign of a Royal Army or Fleet, belonging to the General or Admiral: Also the standing Measure of the King or State, to which all other Measures are framed: Also the standing Allay of Gold and Silver, as it is settled in the Mint; a Model or Rule.

Standards, **Standits**, or **Staddles**, (in Husbandry) Trees reserved at the felling of Woods for growth for Timber.

Stander-Grass, a sort of Herb.

Standing-Coins. See *Coins in a Ship*.

Standing Part of the Sheat, in (Sea-Language) that part which is made fast to a Ring at the Ship's Quarter: So that when the Sailers say, *Over-hale the Sheat*, they mean, *Hale up the Standing Part*: But when 'tis said, *Hale the Sheat* barely, it is to be understood only of the *Running Part*.

Standing Part of a Tackle, is the end of the Rope, where the Block or Pulley is fasten'd; as the other which is haled is call'd the *Fall*.

Standing-Lifts, the Lifts for the Sprit sail Yard. See *Lifts*.

Standing-Ropes, all those Ship-Ropes that are not us'd to be removed or to run in any Blocks, but are only set tight or slack as Occasion requires; as the *Sheat-stays*, *Back-Rays*, &c.

Standish, a standing Ink-horn for a Table.

Stank, (old Word) weary, weak, or faint.

Stannaries, the Mines and Works, where Tin is digged and purified; as in *Cornwall* and other Places.

Stannum, Tin or Pewter; a Metal.

Stanza, (*Ital*) a certain number of Verses commonly call'd a Staff, at the ending of which, the Strain is concluded.

Stapes, (Lat.) a Stirrup: In *Anatomy*, a little Bone of a Triangular Figure in the inner part of the Ear, consisting of two Branches, the closing of which is call'd, the *Head of the Stapes*.

Staphis, (Gr.) a dried Grape or Raisin; also a kind of wild Vine, which bears fruit more like a Bladder than a Grape.

Staphis agris, the Herb *Staves-acre*, or *Licbane*.

Staphyle, a Grape that Raisins are made of: Also a Disease in the Roof of the Mouth, when the *Uvula* grows black and blew like a Grape-stone.

Staphylinus, the Parsnip, a Root; also a kind of venomous Insect.

Staphylocendros, a wild bushy Tree bearing Cods like round Bladders, in which are small Nuts with sweet Kernels; *Anthony's Nut-Tree*, or *Bladder Nut-Tree*.

Staphyloma, a Disease in the Eye when the *Cornea* or Horny Coat being eat thro' or broken, the *Uveas* Tunicle falls out so as to resemble the figure of a Grape-stone.

Staphylopartes, a Surgeon's Instrument to raise up the *Uvula*, when it is loosen'd.

Staple, a City or Town, where Merchants joyntly lay up their Commodities for the better uttering of them by the Great; a Publick Store-house.

Staple-Commodities of England, are chiefly Wooll, Wooll-fells, Leather, Cloth, Tin, Lead, &c. tho' now by *Staple-Goods* is generally meant, any good saleable Commodity, not easily subject to perish.

Staple-Inn, the Name of one of the Inns of Chancery. See *Inn*.

Star, a luminous Globe either fixed or moving in the Heavens. See *Fixed Stars*.

In *Fortification*, **Star** or **Star-Fort**, is a Work having several Faces, generally made up of from five to eight Points, with Salient and Re-entrant Angles that flank one another; every one of its Sides containing from 12 to 25 Fathoms.

Star of Bethlehem, a sort of little white Flower.

Starboard, (Sea Term) the Right-hand Side of a Ship or Boat; answering to the *Starboard* or *Left*. Thus 'tis usually said, *Starboard the Helm*, or *Helm a Starboard*, when he that *Cods* or gives Directions, would have the Steersman put the Helm to the Right Side of the Ship.

Starboard-Watch, See *Watch*.

Star-Chamber, a Court formerly held by the Lord Chancellour and his Assistants, to punish Routs, Riots, Forgeries, Perjuries, &c. which took Name from a Chamber in *Westminster*, where it was kept; the Ceiling of which was at first adorned with the Figures of Stars: But this Court was quite dissolved and taken away by *Stat. 17. Car. I.*

Star-Fish. See *Five-foot*.

Star-Redoubt, (in *Fortif.*) a small Fort or Work, of four, five, six, or more Points.

Star-wort, an Herb of a drying and cooling Quality.

Stars or **Starling**, a sort of Bird.

To **Stare**, to look stedfastly, to have a wild Look: Whence it is figuratively said, *Such a one lay upon his Death-Bed with all his Sins staring him in the Face*.

To **Start**, to give a sudden Leap, to begin to run, to move a Question.

To **Start a Mare**, (a Term in Hunting) to force her to leave her Seat or Form.

Starting, (among Brewers) is the putting of new Beer or Ale to that which is decayed to revive it again.

To **Startle**, to cause one to start by a surprising Fright, to start or tremble for Fear.

Sater, (*Gr.*) a certain ancient Coin, worth about Two Shillings Four Pence. *Sater aureus*, a Gold-Coin of Sixteen Shillings Four Pence Value: Among *Apothecaries*, a weight of an Ounce and a Half.

Staters, a sort of Ballance otherwise call'd the *Roman Ballance*; a Goldsmith's Ballance, Troy-weight.

Statistical Baroscope, and **Hygroscope**, certain Instruments so call'd. See *Baroscope* and *Hygroscope*.

Statics, a Science (which Treats of Weights; shewing the Properties of Heaviness and Lightness; the *Equilibrium* or equal Balance of Natural Bodies; &c. being a part of the *Mechanicks*: When 'tis restrained to the Specifick Weights, and *Equilibrium* of Liquors, it is call'd *Hydrostaticks*; which see.

Station, (*Lat.*) a Standing-Place, a Bay or Road for Ships, Post, Rank, Condition: Among the Papists, a Church or Chappel appointed to pray in; and gain Indulgences: In *Mathematicks*, a Place, where a Man fixes himself and his Instruments, to take any Angles or Distances.

Stations of the Planets, (in *Astron.*) two Points in which the Planets are farthest removed from the Sun, on each side; so call'd because as they are ascending therein to their *Apogee*, or descending to their *Perigee*, they seem in a manner to stand still in the same Degree, and not change their Place in the *Zodiack*.

Station-Line See *Line of Station*.

Station-Staff, a Mathematical Instrument made of two Rulers which slide to ten Foot, divided into Feet and Inches with a moving Vane or Sight, &c. It is us'd in surveying for the more easy taking Offsets.

Stationarii, (*Lat.*) certain Soldiers posted by the *Romans* in divers Places, to prevent Disorders especially robbing on the High ways, as the *Grand Provosts* are in *France* at this Day: They were otherwise call'd *Limenarche*, and the chief Commander of them *Irenarcha*, i. e. Prince of the Peace, because his Office was to secure the Peace and Quiet of the Common-Wealth.

Stationarius, a Garrison-Soldier, a Sentinel; also so a Stationer or Book-seller: In old Records, it is taken for a Canon that keeps his Station, or resides in a Cathedral Church.

Stationary, settled in a Place: Among Astronomers, a Planet is said to be *Stationary*, when it is about either of the Points call'd *Stations*; so that to an Eye placed on the Earth, it appears for some time to stand still, and to have no progressive Motion forward in its *Orbit*, or Course round the Sun.

Stationers or **Company of Stationers**, a Company, of *London*, which includes Book-sellers, Paper-Stationers, Printers, Book binders, &c. incorporated in the Third Year of Queen *Mary I.* But 'tis observable, That the Stationers are of greater Antiquity than the Art of Printing, and at first dealt in Manuscript-Copies, Paper, &c. They probably took Name from certain particular *Stations* or Standing-shops, for the utterance of their Wares; especially about *Pater-noster-row*, and *St. Paul's Church-Yard*.

Statuary, a Carver of Statues, or Images.

Statue, a standing Image of Wood, Stone, Metal, &c.

Statumen, (*Lat.*) whatever is made use of to support any thing, a Buttress, a Prop: Among the *Roman* Masons it was also taken for Morter mingled with Pebble-stones which serv'd for the first Lay in Flooring.

Stature, Natural Height, Size, or Pitch of any Person.

Status de Banerio, (in old *Latin* Records) all the Tenants and Legal Men within the Liberties of a Mannour; assembled in their Lord's Court, to do their Customary Suit, and enjoy their Rights and Usages.

Statute, a Law, Ordinance, or Decree.

The **Statute** or **Statute-Laws** of England, the Acts of Parliament made and established by the King and the three Estates of the Realm.

Statute-Merchant, is a Bond acknowledged before one of the Clerks of the Statutes Merchant, the Mayor of a City or Town Corporate, and two Merchants appointed for that purpose: The Execution upon this Bond is first to take the Debtor's Body, if to be found, or otherwise to seize upon his Land and Goods.

Statute-Staple, (properly so call'd) is a Bond of Record acknowledged before the Mayor of the Staple, and one of the two Constables of the same Staple; by Virtue of which Bond, the Creditor may immediately have Execution upon the Debtor's Body, Land and Goods *Statute Staple improprie* is a Bond of Record founded upon *Stat. 23. Hen. 3.* being of the Nature of the former and acknowledged before one of the chief Justices, or else before the Mayor of the Staple and Recorder of *London*.

Statute-Sessions, certain petty Sessions or Meetings in every Hundred, for the deciding of Differences between Masters and Servants, the rating of Servants Wages, and bestowing such People in Service, as being fit to serve, refuse to seek or get Masters.

Statute Percozio, a Writ for the imprisoning of a Man that has forfeited a Bond call'd Statute Merchant, till the Debt be satisfied: Of these there is one against Lay Persons, and another against Clergy-men.

Statute Staple, a Writ that lies to take the Body to Prison, and seize upon the Lands and Goods of him that has forfeited a Bond call'd Statute Staple.

Statutum de Laborantibus, a Judicial Writ for the apprehending of such Labourers, as refuse to work, according to the Statute.

Statues-acre, a sort of Herb.

Stay, stop, continuance in a Place, Prop, Support: In a Ship, *Stays* are Ropes whose use is to keep the Mast from falling ast or backward; and they are fasten'd to all Masts, Top-Masts and Flag-staves, except the Sprit sail Top mast The Main mast and Fore mast, with the Masts belonging to them have also *Back Stays*, which go on either side of the Ship, and keep the Mast from pitching forward or over-board.

To **Bring a Ship upon the Stays** or **To Lay her**, is to manage her Tackle, and Sails so that she cannot make any way forward, which is done in order to her Tacking.

Steady, firm constant, sure: Also a Term us'd at Sea when the Conder would have the Steers-man at the Helm, keep the Ship even from making *Yaws*, or going in and out in her Course.

Steatocete, (*Gr.*) a Rupture or Swelling in the *Scrotum*, which is of a fatty or Suet-like Consistence.

Steatoma, a preternatural Swelling that consists of a Matter almost like-Suet: It is soft and easily yields to the Touch, but soon returns to its proper shape and bigness when the Fingers are removed.

Steccado, (*Span.*) the Lists, a Place rail'd in for the beholding of a Combat or Duel. In *Fortification*, a kind of Pale or Fence set before Trenches, to keep the Enemy from getting into them.

Stede, (old Word) Place.

Steddy, (old Word) Firmness or Sureness.

Steed, a Horse; as *Astately Steed*.

Steel, a sort of Metal: In *Archery*, the Body of an Arrow or Shaft made of Wood.

Steep-Tubs, certain Vessels us'd at Sea for the salting of Beef, Pork, Fish, &c. till the Salt be drained.

Steepings, a sort of old Coin. See *Croards*.

Steer, a Bullock or young Ox.

To **Steer**, to guide a Ship with the Helm; to direct or manage an Affair.

Steerage, (in a Ship) the Act of steering; also a Room before the Bulk-head of the great Cabin, where the Steers-man stands, sleeps and eats.

Steeve, (among Sea-men) the Bolt-sprit, or Beak-head of the Ship is said to *Steeve*, when it stands too upright or not strait enough forwards.

Steering, is also a Term us'd by Merchants, when they stow Cotton or Wool, by forcing it in with Screws.

Steganography, the Art of secret Writing by Characters or Ciphers, known only to the Persons that correspond one with another; so that if the Letters should be opened, none may be able to decipher them, or discover the Contents.

Stegnosus, (*Gr.*) a binding and stopping up of the Pores of the Body.

Stegnotica, Medicines that are of a binding Quality.

Stella, (*Lat.*) a Star; also the Star-fish, Five-finger, or Sea-pad.

Stellate Plants, (among Herbalists) those Plants that have their Leaves growing on the Stalks at certain Intervals or Distances, in the form of a Star with Beams. Of this kind is *Cross-wort*, *Madder*, *Lady's Bed straw*, &c.

Stelleer. See *Roman Beam*.

Stellio, (*Lat.*) a Creature that somewhat resembles a Lizard, and has spots on the Back like Stars; a kind of Ewet or Newt call'd the *Swift*.

Stellionate, all kind of Couzenage or Knavish Practice in Bargaining or Merchandize; as the mortgaging or selling of a thing twice, paying Brass money, exacting a Debt when it has been already paid, &c.

Stem, (*Gr.*) the stalk of an Herb, Flower, or fruit, the stock of a Tree; also a Race or Pedigree.

Stem of a Ship, that main piece of Timber which comes bowing-wise from the Keel below; into which it is scarfed or pieced in right before the Fore Castle) and serves to guide the Ship's Rake. In the Division of a First-rate Ship it is call'd the *Main-stem*.

To **Stem**, to stop, or put a Stop to.

Stenocorialis (*Gr.*) a Disease in the Eye, when the Applesight is straiten'd or weaken'd.

Stenography, the Art of short Writing.

Stentorian Voice, a roaring loud Voice, so call'd from one *Stentor* a *Greek* mention'd in *Homer*, whose Voice is said to have been as loud as that of Fifty Men together.

Stentorophonick Tube, the Speaking Trumpet, an Instrument invented by *Sir Samuel Moreland*. See *Speaking-Trumpet*.

Step, a Pace, the Threshold of a Door, a Measure of two Foot and a half: Among Sea-men, a piece of Timber having the Foot of any other Timber standing upright fixed into it; as the Steps of the Masts, Capstan, &c.

Stephanitis, (*Gr.*) a kind of Vine, whose Leaves running amidst the Grapes make Wreaths or Garlands.

Stephet, (*i. e.* a Crown) a proper Name of Men.

Stercorization, (*Lat.*) a dunging, or covering with Dung.

Stercorosis Fluvius, a Looseness in which much liquid Ordure is often voided, proceeding from excrementitious Meats corrupted in the Stomach, or a great quantity of Excrements heaped up in the Entrails.

Stercus, Dung, Muck, Soil; Excrement; or Ordure voided by Stead.

Stereobates or *Stereobata* (*Gr.*) in *Architecture* the first beginning of the Wall of any Building, that

that immediately stands on the Foundation; the Patten of a Pillar, whereon the Base is set; the Ground-work on which the Foot of a Pillar stands.

Stereographick Projection. See *Projection of the Sphere in Plano.*

Stereography, the Art of describing or laying down the Figures of Solids upon a Plane.

Stereometry, a Science that shews how to measure solid Bodies, or to find their solid Contents.

Steril, (*Lat.*) barren, fruitless, unfruitful; dry, empty, shallow.

Sterility, Barrenness, Unfruitfulness, Driness, Pooness.

Sterling or Penny, the smallest *English* Coin, before the Reign of K. *Edward* I. mark'd with a Cross, or Strokes cross wise; so that upon Occasion it might be cut into Halves for Half pence, or into Quarters for Farthings: But *Sterling* is now us'd as a general Name of Distinction for the Current Lawful Money of *England.* See *Easterling.*

Stern, severe, crabbed, grim, surly.

Stern, (a Term in Hunting) the Tail of a Gray hound, or of a Wolf.

Stern of a Ship, is all the aftermost or hindermost Part of her; but strictly taken, it is only the outmost Part abaft.

Stern-Chace, the Guns that are plac'd in the Ship's Stern: Also when one Ship in chasing or pursuing another, follows the Chaled a stern, directly upon one Point of the Compass; it is call'd a *Stern-chace.*

Stern-Fast, certain Fastenings of Ropes, &c. behind the stern of a Ship, to which a Cable or Hawler may be brought or fixed in order to heave her a-stern, or to hold her Stern to a Wharf, &c.

Sternohyoides, (*Gr.*) in *Anat.* a Pair of Muscles commonly said to arise from the Uppermost Part of the Breast-bone: But it has been since found out, that they actually take rise from the inner part of the *Clavicula,* and have their Insertion at the root of the Fore-bone of the *Os Hyoides.*

Sternothyroides, a Pair of Muscles that spring from the upper and inner Part of the *Sternum.* whence ascending on the sides of the Wind pipe over the *Glandula Thyroidia,* they are inserted to the lower part of the *Thyroidal* or *Scutiform* Cartilage.

Sternum Os or Sternon, the great Bone in the foremost part of the Breast joyned to the Ribs which consists of three or four Bones and often grows into one Bone, in those that are come to ripeness of Age.

Sternutation, (*Lat.*) Sneezing, which is a forceable driving out of the Head some sharp Matter, that twitches and disturbs the Nerves and Fibres.

Sternutative, apt to provoke Sneezing.

Sternutatorium or Sternutamentum, a Medicine or Powder that will cause sneezing.

Stew, a Place to keep Fish in alive for present Use. *Stews* is also taken for those Places that were heretofore allow'd in *England* to Women of professed Incontinency, and were quite suppress'd by K. *Henry* VIII. *A. D.* 1546. Brothel houses, or notorious Bawdy-houses.

Steward, a Term us'd in different Significations, but always taken for an Officer of great Account within his Jurisdiction. The chief of these is the Lord High Steward of *England,* who is only appointed for a time, either to officiate at a Coronation, or upon the Trial of some Noble-man or Peer of the Realm for High Treason, which being ended, his Commission expires; so that he breaks his Wand and puts an end to his own Authority.

There is also the Lord Steward of the King's Household, a great Officer at Court, a Steward of

the Marshalls, &c. besides the Stewards of Corporation, Mannours, and Noble-men's Houses.

Steward of a Ship, an Officer whose business it is to receive the full Mefs of Victuals of all kinds from the Purser, to see it conveniently stowed in the Hold, and to look well to it when there; also to look diligently to the Bread, Candles, &c. and to share out the Proportions of all the several Messes in the Ship.

Steward's Room, a particular Apartment in the Ship's Hold, where the Steward sleeps and eats, and where the Provisions are stowed.

Stibium, (*Lat.*) a Mineral commonly call'd Antimony, of which there is good store in the Mines of *Derbyshire.*

Sticha, (*Gr.*) binding Medicines outwardly apply'd, as Dragon's blood, &c.

To **stickle hard** in a business, to strive earnestly about it.

Stickler, a Busy-body in Publick Affairs, a Promoter of Faction and Disturbance; a zealous Man, a great Disputer: Also a small Officer, who us'd to cut Wood for the Priory of *Aderose,* within the King's Parks of *Clarendon.*

Sticticum Emplastrum, (*Gr.*) a Plaister to heal and close up Wounds.

Stigma, (*Gr.*) a Mark with a hot Iron, such as Malefactors have, when burnt in the Hand, or Cheek; a Brand: In *Surgery,* it is taken for a Scar.

Stigmatical or Stigmatick, branded with Infamy or Disgrace.

To **stigmatize,** to brand, or mark with a hot Iron, to set a mark of Infamy upon; to defame or slander.

Stilbon, a Name sometimes given to the Planet *Mercury,* because it twinkles more than any of the rest.

Stillatitious Oils (in *Chymistry*) such Oils as are drawn out of Mixt Bodies by means of Fire, and distinguish'd from those that are made by *Expression, i. e.* by pressing or squeezing.

Stillatozy, a Place to put a Still, or Alembick in.

Stilletto, (*Ital.*) a sharp-pointed Dagger, or Tuck.

Stillicidium, (*Lat.*) the dropping of the Eaves of an House, a little Gutter or Sink.

Stillicidium super Partem, a Term in the Art of *Physick.* See *Embroche.*

Stillicidium Urinæ, the Stranguary, a Disease.

Stilling, a Stand, or wooden Frame to set a Vessel on in a Cellar.

Still-Hard or Steel-Hard, a Place near the River *Thames* in *London,* where the Company of *Easterling,* or *Hanse* Merchants had their Abode: 'Tis so call'd from a broad Yard or Court, where Steel was much sold, and upon which that House was founded.

To **stimulate,** (*Lat.*) to move or stir up, to spur or egg on.

Stingo, a sort of Drink made in *Yorkshire.*

Stingy, niggardly, miserably covetous.

To **stint,** to bound or confine, to restrain or curb.

Stiony, (*Gr.*) a Disease in the Eye-lids.

Stipend, (*Lat.*) Salary, Hire, Pay.

Stipendiary, that serves for Wages or Hire.

Stipone, a kind of sweet compound Liquor drunk in the Summer-time.

Stiptical or Stiptick. See *Styptick.*

To **stipulate,** (*Lat.*) to covenant, bargain, or agree.

Stipulation, the Act of stipulating; a Covenant made according to the usual Form in Law, or rather an Agreement upon Words and Clauses to be put into a solemn Contract.

Stirk. See *Sturk.*

Stirrup,

Stirrup, a well known Iron Frame fasten'd to a Saddle with a thong of Leather, for the Rider to rest his foot in: Among Seamen, it is taken for a piece of Timber fasten'd with an Iron that comes under the Ship's Keel, when some part of the Keel is lost or beaten off by any Mischance; which Iron is strongly nailed with Spikes on each side of the Ship.

Stitch, the sewing with a Needle; also a sharp twitching Pain.

Stitch-wort, an Herb by some call'd Birdstongue, accounted effectual against Stitches and Pains of the Side.

Stithy, a Smith's Anvil: Also a Disease in Oxen, which causes the Skin to stick so close to the Ribs, that they cannot stir.

Stittle-back, a sort of Fish.

Stiver, a Dutch Coin worth $1\frac{1}{4}$ Penny English, of which 20 make a Guilder, and 6 a Flemish Shilling.

Stoaked, a Sea-Term for stopped: Thus when the Water in the bottom of a Ship cannot come to the Well, the Ship is said *To be stoaked*; and when any of the Limber-holes are stop't that the Water cannot pass out, the usual Saying is, *The Limbers are stoaked*: Also when any thing is got in or about the bottom of the Pump so that it is choak'd up and cannot work, they say, *The Pump is stoaked*.

Stoaker, one that looks after the Fire, and some other Concerns in a Brew house.

Stoccado, (*Span.*) a prick, stab, or thrust, with a Weapon.

Stock, the trunk or stem of a Tree, a Race or Family; a Fund of Money; also the Cards not dealt, especially at the Game of Picket: Also part of a Tally. See *Counter-foil*.

Stock of an Anchor, that piece of Wood which is fasten'd to the Beam, hard by the Ring, and serves to guide the Flock of the Anchor, that it may fall right to fix it self in the Ground.

Among Ship-Carpenters, **Stocks** is a frame of Timber and great Posts made a-shore, to build small Frigats, Pinnaces, Ketches, Boats, &c. Whence a Ship is said *To be on the Stocks*, when she is a Building.

To Stock, to supply, to furnish.

Stock Brokers. See *Brokers of Stocks*.

Stock-fish, a sort of Salt-fish dried in which the *Hollanders* drive a great Trade, and with which they victual their Ships.

Stock-Gillflower, a Plant of which there are several sorts both single and double.

Stoebe, (*Gr.*) an Herb that grows in watery Grounds, Knap-weed.

Stoerhas, an Herb and Flower call'd *Sticados*, Cotton-weed, or *French Lavender*; it is chiefly us'd in Physick for stoppages of the Urine, Liver, Spleen and Courfes.

Stode see *Stud*.

Stoical, belonging to, or being of the Humour of the Stoicks; as *A Stoical Gravity*.

Stoicism, the Maxims and Opinions of the Stoicks

Stoicks, certain Sect of Philosophers at *Athens*, that made a particular Profession of Vertue and Austerity, and were so nam'd from the Greek Word *Stoa*, i. e. a Porch, because *Zeno* their first Founder taught in a common Porch of the City: They held that Things were order'd by an unavoidable necessity of Fate, and that a wise Man ought to be free from all Passions, so as never to be moved either with Joy or Grief.

Stole, a long Robe or Garment of State, in use among the *Roman Ladies*; but it is now more especially taken for a kind of Priestly Ornament.

Stole or Stool, a Royal Wardrobe.

Stoom of the Stole, the Head Gentleman belonging to a Prince's Bed-Chamber.

Stomia, (*Gr.*) the Mouth, a Part of the Body: Among *Anatomists*, it is also taken for the Mouth of any Vein or other Vessel.

Stomacare, a forenes in the Mouth, rankness of the Gums.

Stomach or **Stomack**, that part of the Body which receives and digests the Food; also the Appetite to Meat; Heart or Spirit, Choler, Passion.

To Stomach or **Stomach at**, to be angry at, to resent a thing.

Stomachful, that has a great Stomach or Spirit, disdainful, dogged.

Stomatic Herbeg. See *Phrenetick Nerves*.

Stomachicum, a Medicine good to open the Stomach.

Stomachus, (in *Anat.*) is properly the left or upper Orifice of the *Ventricle* or Stomach, by which Meats are received into it; and not the whole Stomach, which is termed *Ventriculus*.

Stones, such kind of Minerals as are hard and may be crumbled or broken into small Parts.

Stone of Beek, at *London*, is the quantity of 8 Pound: In *Hereford-shire* 12 l. A Stone of Glass is 5 l. Of Wax 8 l. A Stone of Wooll (according to Stat. 11. H. VII.) ought to weigh 14 Pounds, yet it some Places, it is more, and in others less; as in *Glocester-shire* 15 l. in *Hereford-shire* 12 l.

Stone-break, an Herb. See *Saxifrage*.

Stone-Colick, a torturing Disease.

Stone-Cray, a kind of Distemper in Hawks.

Stone-Crop, an Herb otherwise call'd *Wall pepper*; being of a very hot, sharp and biting Quality.

Stone-Falcon, a sort of Hawk that builds her Nest in Rocks.

Stone Fly, a kind of Insect. See *May-fly*.

Stone-henge, a wonderful Pile of Stones upon *Salisbury-Plain*, raised within the compass of a Ditch, as it were a Crown, with three Ranks one within another; some of the Stones being 28 Foot high and 7 Foot broad, upon the Heads of which others lie a-cross with Mortises, so that the whole Frame seems to hang. This Monument is so remarkable that it has engag'd many Learned Pens in Conjectures about its Founder's Design and Antiquity, and no less than three or four entire Books have been written on that Subject.

Stone-Smith, a sort of Bird.

Stook, a Shock of Corn containing twelve Sheaves.

Stooming of Wine, putting Bags of Herbs or other Ingredients into it.

To Stoop, to bow or bend downwards; to cringe, or submit: In *Falconry*, *Stooping* is when a Hawk being upon her Wings, at the height of her Pitch, bends down violently to strike the Fowl.

To Stop, to stay, to keep from going forward, to hinder: Also a Term us'd by Sea-men, who when they come to an Anchor and veer out the Cable, say, *Stop the Ship*.

Stopper, (in a Ship) a piece of Rope that has a Wale knot at one end and another Rope call'd a *Lannier* fasten'd into it; its Use being either to stop the Halliards or else the Cable, that it may not run out too fast: The Word is *Lay on the Stoppers*, and a Ship is said *To ride by the Stoppers*, when the Cable is fasten'd or stay'd only by them and not *Bitted*.

Stozage, Ware-house room for Goods.

Stozax or **Stytax**, the Gum of a *Syrian Tree*, that is very sweet-scented, and of singular Use in *Physick*.

Stozk, a Fowl so call'd from the *Greek Word Stozge*, i. e. Natural Affection, upon account of the

the great Care that it takes of its Dam, when grown old

Stork-Bill, the Name of a certain Plant and Flower: Also a Surgeon's Instrument, the same as *Crows bill*; which See.

Storm, blustering Weather, Noise, Bustle, Scolding; Assault or sudden Attack, Persecution, Trouble.

To **Storm**, to chafe or fume, to be in a Rage; to attack a fortify'd Place furiously; to brawl, or scold.

Stote, a kind of stinking Ferret.

Stove, a Stew or hot Bath; a sort of Furnace to warm a Room, or the Room it self: Among *Confessioners*, it is a little Closet well stopt up on all Sides; where there are several stories or rows of Shelves one above another made of Wires, to hold the Sweet-meats that are to be dried.

Stover, (Country-Word) Straw, or Fodder for Cattel.

Stound, a Vessel of Earth or Wood that stands an end.

Stounds, (old Word) Sorrows, Dumps.

Stouts, (old Word) Shocks or Brunts.

To **Stow**, (Sea-Term) to dispose of or place Wares, Provisions, Victuals, &c. in order, in the Hold of a Ship.

Stowage the Place where Goods are laid up, or Money paid for such a Place.

Stowor, (Sax.) a Place, a Village.

Stowk, a Country-Word, signifying the Handle of any thing.

Stowr, the round of a Ladder; also a Hedge-stake.

Strabismus, a squinting or looking a-squint, occasioned by a Fault in the Muscles that move the Eye.

To **Straggle**, to go from one's Company, as Soldiers sometimes do.

Straight, right, direct, narrow.

A **Straight** or **Streight**, a great Difficulty, Trouble, Distress, extreme Want. In *Hydrography* a narrow Arm of the Sea shut up on both Sides by Lands, and affording a Passage from one great Sea into another; as *The Straight of Gibraltar, the Straight of Magellan, &c.*

Straights or **Streights**, a sort of narrow Kersey, or woollen Cloth.

Strain, Tune, flight of Speech or Eloquence: Also a breed of Horses; and among Hunters, the View or Track of a Deer.

To **Strain**, to pass any Liquor thro' a Sieve, Cloth, &c. to press, wring or squeeze; to raise the Voice or force it high; to wrest or offer Violence, to endeavour greatly: In *Falconry*, a Hawk is said *To Strain*, when she matches at any thing.

Strake, the Iron with which the Fellies of a Wheel are bound: Among Shipwrights and Sailors it is taken for a Seam between two Planks, as the *Garboard-strake* is the first Seam next the Keel. A Ship is said *To heel a Strake*, when she inclines or hangs to one Side more than to another, the quantity of a whole Plank's breadth.

Stramonium, (Lat.) the Apple of Peru, or Thorn-Apple.

Strand, a high Shore or Bank of the Sea, or of a great River: Whence a large Street in the West-Suburbs of London lying near the Bank of the Thames is call'd *The Strand*. In Sea Language *Strand* signifies the twist of a Rope.

Strand and Stream, an Expression formerly us'd for an immunity or freedom from Custom, and all Impositions upon Goods or Vessels by Land or by Water.

Strand-Runner, a Bird of the bigness of a Lark, with a four-square Bill resembling a Rasp,

which runs on the Rocks of *Sputberg* and feeds on Worms.

Stranded, A Ship is said *To be Stranded*, when either by Tempest or ill steerage, she runs on Ground and so perishes.

Stranger, a Man born out of the Realm, a Person with whom we have no Acquaintance: In a Law sense, one that is not privy or Party to an Act; as *A Stranger to a Judgment*, i. e. he to whom it does not belong.

To **Strangle**, (Fr.) to throttle, choak, or stifle to Death.

Strangles, the thick Humour, which young Horses void at their Nostrils.

Strangle-Weed, a kind of Herb.

Strangury or **Stranguillon**, (Gr.) a Disease; when the Urine is voided by Drops, with great Difficulty and Pain, and a continual Inclination to make Water.

Strap, a Thong of Leather: In *Surgery*, a sort of Band usually made of Silk, Wool, or Leather; to stretch out Members, in the setting of broken or disjointed Bones: Or else it is us'd in binding Patients, when 'tis necessary to, confine them for the more secure performing of a painful Operation. Among Sea men, a *Strap* is a Rope wound about a Block or Pulley, with an Eye, to make fast the Block, where there is occasion to use it.

Strappado, (Ital.) a kind of Rack, a Punishment inflicted on Soldiers for some heinous Offence, by drawing them up on high with their Arms tied backwards.

Strapping, huge, lusty, bouncing; as a *Strapping Lass*.

Strata, (Lat. among Naturalists) the Layers, or Beds of different kind of Earthy Matter, that lie one over another without any regular Order, in the most part of the whole Globe of Earth, from the Surface downwards, to the greatest Depth that can possibly be digged or mined.

Stratagemetry, the Art of drawing up an Army or Battalion of Men, according to any Geometrical Figure that shall be required: And also of expressing the just number of Men contained in such a Figure, as they stand in Array, either near at Hand or at a Distance.

Stratagem, (Gr.) a politick Device, or subtil Invention in War.

Strath, an old *British* Word, signifying a Valley or Dale, which still continues in the Names of several Places in *England*; as *Strathdee*, i. e. the Valley of *Dee Strathearn*, the Vale of *Earn*, &c.

Stratification, (in *Chymistry*) a stratifying or putting different Matters Bed upon Bed, or one Layer on another, in order to calcine a Metal or Mineral.

To **Stratify** Gold and Cement, (in a Crucible) is to lay a Bed of Paste call'd *Cement*, then a Plate of Gold, then another Layer of Cement, then another Plate of Gold; and so on, till the Crucible be full.

Stratum super Stratum, a Term us'd by Chymists for Stratification.

Straw, Stubble, a Rush or thing of no value: Also a Word of Command to dismiss the Soldiers, when they have grounded their Arms, so that they be ready to return to them upon the first firing of a Gun or beat of Drum.

Strawberry, a known creeping Plant that bears a sweet Berry, which is very delicious and wholesome.

Strawberry-Tree, a kind of Shrub, See *Arbutus*.

Straw-Dozm, a sort of Insect.

Stream, running Water, the Current or Course of a River.

Stream-Anchor, a small Anchor made fast to a Stream-Cable for a Ship to ride by in gentle Streams

Streams and in fair Weather; when the Sailers would only stop a Tipe.

Stream-Works, certain Works in the Tin mines, when the Miners follow the Veins of Metal by cutting Trenches, &c. See *Lode works*.

Streamer, a Flag, or Pendant in a Ship.

Street-Cabel or **Stret-Cabel**, the Summ of two Shillings sometime paid Yearly by every Tenant of the Mannour of *Cholington* in *Suffex*, to the Lord, for his going out, and returning into it.

Strenuous, (*Lat.*) stout, valiant, hardy, active, vigorous

Strepitus Judicialis, (in old Records) the Circumstances of Noise, Crowd, and other Formalities at a Tryal in a publick Court of a Justice.

Strepticeros, (*Gr.*) a kind of Buck, or Goat with wreathed Horns; the Antelope.

Stress, main point in a Business; also Storm or foul Weather at Sea. To *lay Stress upon*, to in list or rely upon,

To **Stretch**, to reach out: In a Ship at Sea, the Sailers say, *Stretch forward the Hullyards or Sheats*, when they would have that part which the Men are to hale by, deliver'd along, into the Hands of those that are ready to hoise or hale.

Stretchers, (in a Boat) are those wooden Staves the Rowers let their Feet against, when they row; that so they may be able to fetch the stronger Stroke.

Stria, (*Lat.*) a Groove, Gutter, or Furrow in Carpenters or Malons Work; a Rebate, a Crease. Among the Writers of Natural History, *Stria* are taken for the small Hollows, Channels, or Cham'e rings, which are found in the Shells of Cockles, Scollops, and other Shell fishes.

Stricken advanced; as *Sericken in Years*.

Strickle or **Stricklefs**, an Instrument to strike off the Over measure of Corn, &c.

Strict, (*Lat.*) close, punctual, exact, positive; rigid, or severe.

Stricture, a Spark from a red hot Iron, but it is chiefly us'd in a Figurative Sense; as *Brutes have some Strictures of Ratiocination*.

Stride, two Steps, or a Measure of five Foot.

Strike, a Measure that contains four Bushels, and two of which make a Quarter; also the same as *Serickle* or *Stricklefs*. *Strike of Flax* is as much as is heckled at one Handful.

To **Strike**, to beat or hit, to affect or make an Impression upon the Senses or Mind; to make Measure even with a Strike or Strickle.

To **Strike** or **Strike Sail**, (in Sea-Language) is to let down, or lower the Top-sails; so that when one Ship strikes to another in this manner, it is a Compliment of Respect and Submission; or a Token of Yielding.

When a Ship coming upon Shoal-water, beats upon the Ground, she is also said *To strike*: Also when the Sea-men would have any of the Top matts taken down, the Word is, *Strike the Top-matts*; and when they lower any thing into the Hold, with the Tackles or Ropes, they term it, *Striking down into the Hold*.

Striking the Top-sails upon the Bunt, is when they are only let down half Matt high.

Striking Part. See *Watch work*.

Striking Wheel, (in a Clock) is that which by some is call'd the *Pin-Wheel*, upon account of the Pins that are plac'd on the Round or Rim of it: In Clocks that go 16 Days, the first or great Wheel is usually the Pin-wheel, but in those that go 8 Days the second Wheel is the Pin-wheel or Striking-wheel.

String that Lampzey, i. e. cut it up; a Phrase us'd by those that are skill'd in Carving at Table.

Stringent, forcing, forceable, as *To maintain a Truth in a stringent Way*.

Strip, a small piece of Cloth: In a Law-sense, Destruction, Ruin, Spoil; as *To make strip and waste*, or *strip and waste*.

Stripe, a Blow or Lash; also a streak in Silk, Cloth, or Stuff.

Stripling, a Young-man, or Youth.

Strichel. See *Serickle*.

Strix, (*Gr.*) the Screech-Owl, an unlucky Bird; also a Witch or Hag that changes the favour of Children, a Fairy or Hobgoblin; also a Channel, Gutter, or Strake in the rebating of Pillars.

Strobilus, the Artichoke Plant; also a wild Pine-tree; or a Pine apple.

To **Stroll**, to rove, or ramble about.

Strombus, (*Gr.*) a sort of Shell-fish that have a Leader, whom they follow as it were their King.

Strond, (*Sax.*) the same as *Strand*, a high Shoar, or Street lying upon the River-side.

Strond and Streme. See *Strand and Stream*.

Strongple, (*Gr.*) a kind of Allum in round Lumps.

Strophe, the first of the three Members of a Greek Lyrick Ode, or Poem; the second being the *Antistrophe*, which answers thereto; and the third the *Epode*, which answers to neither, but is answer'd in the next Return. *Strophe* is also the first turn of the *Chorus*, or Quire of Singers in a Tragedy on one side of the Stage, answering to the *Antistrophe* on the other. See *Antistrophe*.

Strouds, (*Sea-word*) the several twists at the end of a Cable, or Rope.

Structure, (*Lat.*) manner, or way of Building; a Fabrick, or Pile of Building; Also the dispose of the Parts of a Discourse, the Order to be observed in the framing of it. In *Philosophy*, *Structure* is the combination or result of all those Qualities or modifications of Matter in any Natural Body, which distinguish it from others: It is otherwise termed the *Peculiar Form*, or *Texture* of such a Body.

Strude or **Strode**, a stock of breeding Mares.

To **Struggle**, to stir one's self violently, to contend, to wrestle or fight, to strive or endeavour earnestly.

Struma, (*Lat.*) a Wen or Swelling in the Neck or Arm holes, a Botch; the King's Evil, a Swelling that generally appears in the Glandulous, or Kernels Parts.

Strumatick, belonging to, or troubled with such Swellings.

Strumea, an Herb with which Beggars make their Flesh raw; Crow-foot.

Strumpet, a light Housewife, a common Harlot.

Strunt-Jager or **Dung-Hunter**, a kind of Bird that breeds in *Spitsberg*, or North-East Greenland.

To **Strut**, or **Strut** along, to walk after a proud and stately manner.

Struthio or **Struthiocamelus**, (*Gr.*) the Ostrich or Estridge, a large Fowl.

Struthiomela, a small sort of Quinces.

Struthion, a little Sparrow, a Bird; also a Plant call'd Fullers herb.

Strychnus or **Strychnis**, an Herb which makes those mad that eat of it.

Stubble, short Straw left after the Corn is reaped.

Stuck. See *Stake*.

Stud, a Nail imbossed in any thing.

Stud or **Stode**, a great Herd, or stock of breeding Mares.

Studding-Sail. See *Goose wing*.

Student, (*Lat.*) one that studies any Art or Science, especially at the University; a studious Man, a Scholar.

Studious, much given to study, bookish; also earnest for, desirous of, regardful.

Study,

Study, application of Mind to learn or to do any thing; also a Closet to study in, a Library.

Stuke or **Stuck**, a kind of compound Morter, fit for Imagery, made of Chalk and white Marble well pounded together and sifted; Plaister of *Paris*.

Stum, the flower of Wine set a working.

To **Stum**, to put certain Ingredients into sick or decayed Wine, in order to revive it and make it brisk. See *Stooming*.

Stupa or **Stupea**, (*Lat.*) the course Part of Flax, Tow, Hards, Ockam to calk Ships with; also a Stupe us'd by Surgeons.

Stupefaction a stupifying or benumbing, an extraordinary Astonishment.

Stupefactive, that is of a stupifying Quality; as *A Stupefactive Medicine*.

Stupendous or **Stupendous**, prodigious, wonderful, astonishing.

Stupes, (*in Surgery*) Pledgets of Tow, Cotton, &c. dipt in scalding hot Liquors and apply'd to the diseased Part.

Stupid, blockish, dull, senseless.

Stupidity, Dulness, Blockishness.

To **Stupify**, to make stupid or dull, to benum or make insensible, to astonish or dismay.

Stupor, (*Lat.*) Astonishment, Amazement; Senselessnes, Numness; Wonder, Surprise.

Stupration, the deflowering or ravishing of a Woman, the committing a Rape.

Sturbidge-Fair, a great Fair so nam'd from the River *Sture*, near *Cambridge*, where it is kept every Year in *September*: It is very Famous for resort of People, and variety of Wares.

Sturdy, strong, lusty, bold, blunt, resolute.

Sturio, (*Lat.*) the Sturgeon; a sea-fish.

Stirk or **Stirk**, (*Country Word*) a Young Ox, or Heifer.

Sturnus, (*Lat.*) the Starling, or Stare; a Bird.

Stuyver, a *Dutch Coin*. See *Silver*.

Sty, a Place for keeping or fattening Swine; also a kind of Swelling upon the Eye-lid.

Stygian Liquors, are Acid Spirits, so call'd by Chymists, from their Power to destroy or dissolve Mixt Bodies.

Style, (*Gr.*) Character, or manner of Writing; way of Expression; Also a particular Method of reckoning the Course of the Year; as *The Old and New Style*. See *Stylo Nova*.

In Dialling, **Style** is a Line whose shadow on the Plane of the Dial, shews the true Hour-line, and it is the upper edge of the *Gnomon*, *Cock*, or *Needle*.

Style or **Stylus**, (among *Herbalists*) that middle bunching out Part of the Flower of a Plant, which sticks to the Fruit, or Seed; being usually long and slender, whence its Name is deriv'd.

Stylobata or **Stylobates**, (*in Architect.*) the Pedestal or Foot-stool of a Pillar, the Base on which it stands: It is also sometimes taken for the Trunk of a Pedestal between the Cornice and the Base; which is otherwise call'd *Truncus* and *Abacus*.

Styloceratohyoides, (*in Anat.*) are Muscles of the Bone nam'd *Os Hyoides*, which draw upwards the Tongue and *Larynx*, as also the Jaws in the Act of swallowing: They arise from the outward Appendix of the *Os Styloforme*, and reach to the Horns or Points of the *Os Hyoides*: This pair of Muscles is likewise termed *Stylohyoides*.

Styloglossum, that pair of Muscles which lift up the Tongue: They take rise from the Appendix of the *Os Styloforme*, and are implanted about the middle of the Tongue.

Stylohyoides. See *Styloceratohyoides*.

Styloides, certain Processes of Bone, which are shap'd backwards like a Pencil and fix'd in the Basils, or root of the Skull.

Stylo Novo, (*i. e.* in the *New Style*) a Term us'd for the New Computation of Time, according to the Settlement of Pope *Gregory XIII.* as *Stylo Veteri* or *Old Style* is the Computation according to that of *Julius Caesar*: The *New Style* now goes eleven Days before the *Old*; so that the first Day of the Month among those that hold the latter, is the twelfth Day with those that observe the *New*. See *Gregorian Account*.

Stylopharyngæus, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a pair of Muscles plac'd at the Foot of the *Processus Styloides*, which widen the Gullet, and draw the Jaws upwards: They descend from an Appendix of a Bone that is shap'd like a Pencil, and reaches to the sides of the Gullet.

Stymma, properly a thick Composition that is of a binding Quality; the gross, or thick Matter of any Ointment; the thick Mass that remains after the steeping of Herbs, Flowers, &c. and pressing out their Oil.

Styptick, that is of a binding Nature or Quality.

Styptick Water, a sort of Liquor made of *Colcothar calcin'd*, or *Vitriol dissolv'd*, with burnt *Allum*, *Sugar-Candy*, the *Urine* of a Young Man, and other Ingredients: It is of very good Use to stop Fluxes of Blood.

Styrax. See *Siorax*.

Suasory, (*Lat.*) that is apt, or tends to persuade.

Suavity, Sweetness, Pleasantness.

Subaction, a kneading, working or exercising: Among *Apothecaries*, it is us'd for the working or softning of Plaisters.

Subaltera or **Subalternate**, that succeeds by turns, that is appointed or placed under another.

Subaltern Officers. See *Officers*.

Subaltern Propositions, (*in Logick*) are such as differ only in Quantity, and agree in Quality; as *Every Triangle is Right-angled, some Triangles are Right-angled*.

Subalterns, inferior Judges or Officers.

Sub-bous, (*Fr.*) Under-wood. See *Sylva cadua* and *Vere*.

Sub-Brigadeer **Sub-Lieutenant**, &c. are Under-Officers in an Army, appointed for the ease of those over them of the same Name. **Sub-Lieutenants** of Foot take their Post at the Head of the Pikes.

Sub-butto, (*Lat.*) the lesser Buzzard, a Bird of Prey.

Subcartilagineum, (*in Anat.*) the upper Part of the Belly under the Cartilages or Gristles of the Chest; being the same as *Hypochondria*; which See.

Sub-chanter, an Officer in a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church that begins the Anthem, in the Chanter's Absence.

Subclavian Vessels, (*in Anat.*) the Arteries and Veins that pass under the Clavicles.

Subclavicular Vein, a Branch of the *Vena Cava*, or hollow Vein which runs under the Neck bone.

Subclavius, a Muscle of the Chest, which arises from the lower Part of half the *Clavicula*, where it is joyn'd to the Spine of the Shoulder-blade; and is insert'd to the upper Part of the first Rib, near the *Sternum*, or Breast Bone.

Subcontrary Position, (*in Geom.*) is when two similar Triangles are so plac'd, as to have one common Angle at the *Vertex* or Top, and yet their Bases not Parallel.

Subcontrary Propositions; (*in Logick*) are those that particularly differ in Quality, and agree in Quantity; as *Some Man is a Creature; Some Man is not a Creature*.

Subcutaneous, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Branch of the *Basilick Vein* that runs towards the inner *Condyla*, or Joyn't of the Arm: It spreads it self into *Ramus Anterior* and *Posterior*, which see.

Sub-Dean, a dignity'd Clergy Man, next to a Dean.

Sub-Delegate or **Judge Sub-Delegate**, a Judge appointed under another; a Deputy.

To **Subdelegate**, to substitute or appoint another to Act under one's self.

Subditiuous, that is put or laid in the room of another, that is not what it pretends to be; foisted, forged.

To **Subdivide**, to divide a second time, to divide the part of a Whole already divided.

† **Subdulous**, Subtil, crafty, deceitful, sly.

Subduction, a drawing or bringing up; a Deduction or Allowance, a Rebatement; also a Rule in *Arithmetick*, otherwise call'd *Subtraction*; which See.

To **Subdue**, to bring under, to Conquer or Master, to Mortify

Subduple Proportion, (in *Mathem.*) is when any Number or Quantity is contained in another twice; Thus 3 is said to be Subduple of 6, as 6 is double of 3.

Suber, (*Lat.*) the Cork-Tree; Cork.

Subhastation, (in the *Roman Law*) a particular way of selling Confiscate Goods, under a Spear or Pike, set up for that purpose; a Port-sale, or Out-cry.

Subject, bound, obliged to some Dependance, liable, apt, inclinable, wont.

A **Subject**, one that is under the Dominion of a Sovereign Prince; also the Matter treated of, or that which Science is conversant about. In *Philosophy* the Substance to which Qualities are joyn'd.

To **Subject**, to make Subject, to bring under, to tie up to a Thing, to make liable, to oblige.

Subjection, the being a Subject, Obedience to a Superiour, great Dependance, Slavery, Obligation, Necessity.

To **Subjoyn**, to joyn, or add a thing next to another; as *I shall only subjoyn this to my Discourse.*

Subitaneous, sudden, hasty.

To **Subjugate**, to subdue, to bring under the Yoke of Bondage.

Subjugation, a subduing or taming.

Subjunction, (*i. e.* joyning underneath) a *Rhetorical Figure*, otherwise call'd *Subnexion* and *Subinjection*, as also *Hypozeugis* in *Greek*; which See.

Subjunctive Mood, (in *Grammar*) is so call'd, because it is commonly distinguish'd by some Conjunction or Adverb, and has some Condition subjoyn'd to what is affirmed: But in reality, the *Optative*, *Potential* and *Subjunctive*, are but one and the same Mood, under different Names.

Sublaxation, (in *Surgery*) an imperfect dislocating or putting out of Joyn't, when a Bone is got but a little or half out of its Place.

Sublevation, a lifting up, a helping, succouring, or easing.

Subligaculum, (*Lat.*) Breeches, long Hose, or Drawers; also a sort of Truss us'd in Ruptures.

† **Subligation**, a binding, or tying underneath.

Sublimate Corrosive, or **White Mercury**, a strong Corrosive Powder, made of Quick-Silver soak'd with Acids, and then sublimed up to the Top of the Vessel. It is us'd by Surgeons to eat away Corrupt or Prond Flesh, to cleanse old Ulcers, &c.

Sweet Sublimate. See *Mercurius Dulcis*.

To **Sublimate** or **Sublime**, (in *Chymistry*) to raise any volatile or light Matter by means of Fire, to the Top of the Cucurbit, or into its Head.

Sublimation, the Operation of Subliming, when the finer and more subtil Parts of a Mixt Body, are separated from the Mass, and carry'd up in the Form of a very fine Powder, to the Top of the Vessel.

Sublime, lofty, high, great: as *A Sublime Notion*, *Style*, &c.

To **Sublime**, to raise, to refine; as *To Sublime one's Flesh into a Soul*: Also a Chymical Term, the same as *To Sublimate*; which see,

Subliming-Pots, the Vessels that serve for the subliming of any Mixt Bodies. See *Aludels*.

Sublimis, **Sublime**, high: In *Anatomy*, the Name of one of the Muscles that bend the Fingers.

Sublimity or **Sublimencs**, Height, or Loftiness of Expression, Style, &c.

Sublimy, the same as *Sublimate*.

Sublinguales, (in *Anat.*) certain small Glands or Kernels that run on each side of the Tongue, near its Tip, where they open into the Mouth, at a little distance from the Gums.

Sublinguium, the Cover of the Wind-Pipe, the same as *Epiglottis*.

Sublition, a plaistering, dawbing, anointing, or belinearing: Among Painters, the grasing or laying the Ground-Colour under the perfect Colour.

Sublunary, that is under the Orb of the Moon, a Term usually apply'd to all Things that are in the Earth, or in its *Atmosphere* below that Planet.

Sub-Marshal, or **Under-Marshal**, an Officer in the Marshallea, who is Deputy to the Chief Marshal of the King's House, commonly call'd the *Knights-Marshal*, and has the keeping of the Prisoners there.

Submerſion, (*Lat.*) a plunging under Water, a drowning or sinking.

Submission, the Act of submitting, or yielding; Respect, Humbleness.

Submissive or **Submiss**, humble, respectful.

To **Submit**, to be subject, to yield, to humble one's self: to leave, or refer to another.

Submultiple Number or **Quantity**, (in *Mathemat.*) is that which is contained in another Number or Quantity, a certain Number of times exactly: Thus 4 is Submultiple of 24, as being contain'd in it just 6 times. See *Equimultiple*.

Submultiple Proportion, the Reverse of Multiple Proportion; which see.

Subnervare, (in old *Latin Records*) to subnervate, or cut the Sinews of the Thighs or Legs; to Ham-string.

Subordinate, inferiour.

To **Subordinate**, to set under another.

Subordination, dependance of Persons or Things, with respect one to another.

To **Suborn**, to set one upon the bearing of false Witness, or any other mischievous Design; to send one privily, and instruct him what to do or say.

Subornation, the Act of suborning: In a Law-Sense, a secret or under-hand preparing, instructing, or bringing in a false Witness; also the corrupting, or alluring to do such an Act: Whence *Subornation of Perjury* is taken for the enticing to that Crime.

Subpoena, (*Lat.*) a Writ by which all Persons under the Degree of Peerage, are call'd into Chancery, in such Case only where the Common-Law fails, and has made no Provision: There is also a *Subpoena* for the summoning of Witnesses to testify, both in Chancery and other Courts. The Name of these Writs is taken from the Words contained therein, which charge the Party summoned, to appear at the Day and Place appointed. *Sub poena centum librarum*, *i. e.* under the Penalty of forfeiting 100 Pounds.

Sub-Reader, an Under-Reader in one of the Inns of Court, who reads the Text of Law the Reader is to discourse upon, and assists him in the Solemnity of the Reading.

Subscapularis, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Arm, so named, from its Situation, as filling up the inward hollow Part of the *Scapula*, or Shoulder Blade: It arises from its whole Basis in the upper and lower-Rib, and is inserted in a Semicircular manner to the Neck of the *Os Humeri*, or Shoulder-Bone:

This Muscle is otherwise call'd *Infra Scapularis* and *Immersus*.

To **Subscribe**; to sign or set one's Hand to a Writing; also to submit or consent to.

Subscription, a Subscribing or Writing underneath, a setting one's Name at the bottom of a Letter, Bond, Indenture, or other Instrument.

Subscription for a Book, is when the Undertakers propose Advantages to those that take a certain Number of Copies at a set Price, and lay down part of the Money, before the Impression is finish'd.

Subsequent, immediately following, or coming next after.

To **Subserve**, to promote, or help forward, as *They are such Principles as will subserve your Interest*.

Subserviency, a being subservient.

Subservient, serviceable, helpful.

Subtetraquilateral Proportion. See *Sesquialteral*.

To **Subside**, to sink or lower; as *The Streams subside from their Banks*.

Subsidence, a settling to the bottom, a settlement in Urine, &c.

Subsidiary, that is given or sent to the Aid or Assistance of another; helping.

Subsidy, an Aid, Tax, or Tribute, granted by the Parliament to the King upon urgent Occasions, and imposed on every Subject, according to a certain Rate set on his Lands and Goods: In old Statutes, *Subsidies* are sometimes confounded with *Customs*.

To **Subsist**, to stand or be, to have a Being; to live, to hold out, to continue.

Subsistence, Being, Abiding, Continuance; Food, Livelihood.

Subsistence Money, Half pay given to Soldiers, for their present Support.

Subsolanus, the East Wind, so call'd by the Roman Mariners; because it seems to rise from under the Sun.

Substance, Essence or Being, Matter, Reality, the best and most nourishing part of a Thing; the most material Points of a Discourse; also Estate, Goods, Wealth.

Substantia Corticalis Cerebri. See *Cortical Part of the Brain*.

Substantial, Essential, Real, Solid; Juicy, Pithy, Strong; Rich, Wealthy.

Substantive or **Noun Substantive**, (in Grammar) a Noun, or Word that denotes the absolute Being of a Thing, and which join'd with a Verb, serves to make a perfect Sentence.

Substitute, a Deputy one that supplies another's Place.

To **Substitute**, to put in the room of another; in speaking either of a Person or Thing.

Substitution, the Act of substituting.

To **Subtract**. See *To Subtract*.

Subsular Line, (in Dialling) is that Line drawn on the Plane of the Dial, over which the Style or Cock stands at Right Angles with the Plane.

Sub-supra-particular Proportion, (in Mathem.) is contrary to *Super-particular Proportion*; which See.

Subtended. See *Subtense*.

Subtense or **Chord**, (in Geom.) is a Line drawn under an Arch of a Circle, or a Right-Line drawn within a Circle at each End, and bounded in the Circumference, cutting the Circle into two unequal Parts, to both which it is *Subtended*; i. e. extended or drawn underneath.

Subterfluous, (in Philos.) that flows or runs under.

Subterfuge, Evasion, Escape, Shift; Hole to creep out at.

Subterraneous or **Subterranean**, that is enclosed within the Surface, Bowels, or hollow Parts of the Earth, that lies under Ground: Thus those

Trees, which being left there at the Universal Deluge, and so plentifully found in the Earth, in many Countries, are call'd *Subterraneous Trees*, and by some, *Fossil Wood*.

Subtil or **Subtle**, cunning, crafty, sharp, ready, quick; also small, thin, fine, light, pure, separated from its grosser Parts.

Subtilization, the Act of subtilizing: In Chymistry, the dissolving or changing of a Mixt Body into a pure Liquor, or into a fine Powder.

To **Subtilize**, to make subtil or thin, also to use Subtilties, Tricks or Shifts.

Subtily or **Subtly**, sharpness of Wit, Craft; a subtil Trick, a cunning Fetch, a Querk.

To **Subtract** or **Subtract**, to deduct, or take off.

Subtraction, a subtracting, a taking off, or from; In *Mathematicks*, it is a Rule, by which a lesser Quantity or Number is taken from a greater, to the end that the Remainder or Difference between the two Quantities or Numbers given, may be known; and in *Arithmetick* it is either Simple or Compound.

Simple Subtraction, (of Integers) is the Way of taking one Number out of another of the same kind, as Pounds, Ounces, Yards, &c. out of Pounds, Ounces, or Yards.

Compound Subtraction, is the Method of taking a Summ compounded of several different Species, from another Sum compounded likewise of the same sorts of Species; as Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, out of Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.

Subtrahend, the lesser Quantity or Number, that is to be Subtracted or taken out of a greater.

Subtriple Proportion, is when one Number or Quantity is contain'd in another three times: Thus 2 is said to be Subtriple of 6, as 6 is Triple of 2.

Subversion, a turning upside down, or overthrowing; the Ruin, or Destruction of States or Kingdoms.

To **Subvert**, to Ruin or Overthrow, as *To Subvert the Government*.

Sub-Vicar, an Under-Vicar. See *Vicar*.

Suburb, that part of a City or Town, which lies without the Walls.

Suburban, belonging to the Suburbs.

Succago. See *Apochylysm*.

Succarath, a kind of wild Beast in *America*; somewhat resembling a Lyon in the Face, with a large and long Tail like a Squirrel.

Succedaneous, succeeding, or coming in the room of another; as a *Succedaneous Medicament*, i. e. a Medicine us'd after or instead of another.

Succedent, succeeding; as *Succedent Houses* in *Astrology*, which are the Second, Fifth, Eighth and Eleventh, so termed because they succeed or follow Angles in a Figure of the Heavens; yet not so much in Order as in Condition and Dignity.

To **Succeed**, to follow or come next after, to come in the Place of another; to go well forward, prosper, or speed well; to fall out, or come to pass.

Sucentor. See *Incentor*.

Sucenturiati Remes. See *Remes Sucenturiati*, and *Capsula Attrahiliaria*.

Sucenturiatio, (in the Roman Military Discipline) a filling up the Number of Soldiers, that are wanting in a Company or Troop, either by Death or Absence; a Recruit.

Success, the Event or Issue of a Business, either good or bad; but it is often taken for a happy Issue, or good Luck.

Successful, fortunate, lucky.

Succession, a succeeding or coming after, a Series or continued Order of Time; also an Inheritance or Estate come to one by Succession.

Succession of the Signs, (in *Astron*) that Order in which they are usually reckon'd; as first *Aries*, next *Taurus* then *Gemini*, &c. It is otherwise termed *Consequence*.

Successive.

Successive, that succeeds, or follows one after another.

Successour, one that succeeds another in his Place or Estate.

Succinct, brief or short, comprehended in a few Words.

Succinum, (*Lat.*) Amber, a kind of congealed Substance, so call'd, because it seems to be made of a certain Juice, and is of different Colours; as White, Yellow, Dark-Brown, Black, &c.

Succisa, a Plant nam'd Devils bit.

Succory or **Wild Endive**, an Herb which is good to cool and open Stoppages of the Liver, &c.

Succotrine Aloes, the finest sort which is brought from the Island *Succotra*, on the Coast of *Arabia* and from its Colour is call'd *Aloes Hepatica*, or Liver-coloured Aloes.

Succour, Help, Relief, Supply.

To **Succour**, to assist help or relieve in the Art of War, To *Succour a Place*, is to raise the Siege of such a Place, driving the Enemy from before it: Among Sea-men, to *Succour* is to strengthen or make more firm; as *To Succour a Cable, Mast, &c.*

Succubus, (*Lat.*) a Devil that takes a Woman's Shape, to lie with a Man. See *Incubus*.

Succulent, full of Juice, juicy.

To **Succumb**, to fall down, sink, or faint under; as *To Succumb under the weight of Afflictions*.

Succus, (*Lat.*) Juice, Moisture, Sap.

Succus Pancreaticus, (in *Anat.*) the Pancreatick Juice. See *Pancreas & Ductus Pancreaticus*.

Succussion, (in *Philos.*) a violent jolting, or shaking.

Suck-stone, a Fish otherwise call'd a Sea-Lamprey.

Suckers of Trees, (in *Husbandry*) unprofitable Shoots that spring out of the root or side of the Stock.

Succula, (*Lat.*) a little Sow. In *Mechanicks*, *Sucula* or *Succula*, is a bare Axis or Cylinder, with Staves in it to move it round, but without the Wheel call'd *Tympanum*, or *Peritrochium*.

Sud, an odd Word us'd among Sailors for the south Wind.

Sudimina, (*Lac.*) certain red and angry Wheals or Pimples in the Skin, like Millet grains; which often happen to Children and Youths: They usually break out in the Neck, Breast, Arms, Shoulders, Thighs, &c.

Sudor, Sweat, an Humour of the Body, which consists chiefly of Water, with a moderate quantity of Salt and Sulphur.

Sudorifica or **Sudorifera**, Medicines that provoke Sweating, the same as *Hydroticks & Diaphoreticks*.

Sudorifick, that makes, or causes Sweat.

To **Sue**, to put in, press, or stand for an Office, &c. to entreat earnestly, to prosecute at Law: In *Falconry*, a Hawk is said *To sue*, when she whets her Beak.

To **Suffer**, to undergo, to lie under any Pain, Grievance, or Inconvenience; to endure, or bear with; to permit, or give leave.

Sufferable, that may be suffered or endured.

Sufferance, Allowance, Forbearance, Permission, Leave.

Bill of Sufferance. See *Bill*.

Sufferentia Pacis, (in old *Latin* Records) a Sufferance or Grant of Peace or Truce.

Sufferituræ, certain Pustles or Wheals occasioned by Heat in Children.

To **Suffice**, to be enough, to satisfy, or afford Satisfaction.

Sufficiency, a being sufficient; Ability, Capacity: It is also us'd by Sir *William Temple*, for Pride, Conceit, or Presumption.

Sufficient, that suffices, or is enough to satisfy Necessity; able, capable.

Suffimentum or **Suffitus**, a Perfume that is burnt and imoaked; particularly a Powder made of sweet-scented Herbs, Gums, &c. which being thrown upon Coals, produces a pleasant Smell.

† **Sufflation**, a blowing or puffing up.

To **Suffocate**, to stop the Breath, to smother, stifle, or choak.

Suffocatio Uterina. See *Hysterica Passio*.

Suffocation, a suffocating, stifling, &c. a Stoppage.

Suffragan or **Bishop Suffragan**, a Titular Bishop appointed to aid and assist the Bishop in his Diocels; a Bishop's Vice-gerent; or a Bishop subordinate to an Arch-bishop. See *Bishop*.

Suffrage, a Vote or Voice given at an Election, in favour of any Person; also Approbation, or Allowance in general.

Suffrutex, (*Lat.*) a little Shrub. Among Herbarists, a low, woody perpetual Plant, that sends out no Leaves from its Root, and begins to be branched from the bottom of the Stalk; as *Lavender, Rue, Sage, &c.*

Suffumigation, the making a Fume, or Smoak underneath: In the Art of *Physick*, an outward Remedy, consisting of a Decoction of Roots, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, &c. the Smoak of which is convey'd into the Body, from under a Close-stool, for Diseases of the Bowels, Fundament, or Womb.

Suffusion, properly signifies a pouring upon, or spreading abroad; but it is usually taken for a Disease in the Eye call'd a Pin or Web. See *Hypophyma* and *Cataract*.

Sug, the Sea-flea, a kind of Insect.

To **Sug**, to soak in Water,

Sugar, a very sweet and pleasant Juice or Liquor drawn out of certain Canes that grow in the East and *West-Indies*: The Canes being bruised and squeeze'd with Mills and Presses, are put into Vessels, where the Liquor is boil'd several times, till it be brought to a due Consistence by means of Lemon-juice, &c.

Sugar of Lead. See *Salt of Saturn*.

To **Suggest**, (*Lat.*) to prompt, to put into one's Mind, to put upon, to egg on.

Suggestion, a suggesting, or prompting; an Inducement, or Persuasion.

Sugillana, (*Lat.*) a black, and blew Spot made with a Blow; a black, or blood-shot Eye.

Sugillationes. See *Molopes*.

Suhak, the long ear'd Goat of *Scythia*, which in its Wooll, Hair, Face and Horns seems to resemble a Sheep.

Suit, (*Fr.*) a Petition, Request, or Motion, especially such as is made to the King or any great Person: Also a prosecuting or following a Party at Law, being the same as *Action*, either *Real* or *Personal*; also the following one in Chace, as *Fresh Suit*.

Suit of Court or **Suit-Service**, an Attendance that Tenants owe to the Court of their Lord. *Covenant*, is where the Ancestor of one Man has Covenanted with another's Ancestor, to sue to his Court. *Suit-Custom*, is when I and my Ancestors have been seized or possessed of your own and your Ancestors Suit, Time out of Mind. *Suit-Real*, or *Suit Regal*, is when Men come to the Court call'd the Sheriff's Turn or Leet.

Suit of the King's Peace, is the pursuing a Man for breach of the King's Peace, by Treasons, Insurrections, or Trespasses.

Suit-Silver or **Sute-Silver**, a small Rent or Summ of Money paid by the Freeholders, to excuse them from Appearance at the Court-Barons, within the Honour of *Clun* in *Shropshire*.

Suiter

Sulter or **Suito**, a Petitioner, one that makes Suit to a Court, that stands for an Office, or that makes Love to a Woman.

To **Suito**, to Woo or Court for a Wife; as *He Suito'd her in vain several Tears.*

Sulcus Aquæ, (in ancient Writers) a small Brook, or Stream of Water.

Sull, a Word us'd for a Plough in the Western Parts of *England*.

Sull-Buddle, a small Spade staff, or Tool to cleane the Plough from the Clods of Earth.

Sullen, stubborn, dogged, peevish, crabbed.

Sullus, (*Lat.*) a kind of Lark-fish, a Sea hog.

To **Sully**, to defile, dawb, dirty, or foul; to stain, or blemish one's Reputation. To *Sully the Fancy*, to fill it with nasty, filthy, or impure Thoughts.

Sulphur, (*Lat.*) Brimstone, a kind of Bitumen or congealed Mineral Juice: Among Chymists the second Hypostatical, or third Active Principle; a liquid clammy Substance that soon takes Fire, and rises up like Oil, after the Spirit in Distillation: It is also termed by them *Philosopher's Sulphur*, and the *Father of Metals*.

Sulphur of Antimony: See *Golden Sulphur of Antimony*.

Sulphur Dibum, the grayish Sulphur, or Brimstone, brought as it comes from the Earth, without being made up into Rolls.

Flower of Sulphur, the purest Chymical Sulphur, that sticks to the Head of the Alembick.

Sulphur-Root, a kind of Herb.

Sulphureous, belonging to, or full of Sulphur.

Sulphureous Spirit of Vitriol, after the Spirit and Oil of Vitriol in the distilling of that Mineral by a most violent Fire are forc'd into the Receiver, the Matter is commonly rectify'd in a Glas-Vessel, and the first Spirit that rises then with a very gentle Heat, is termed the *Sulphureous Spirit*.

Sultan or **Soldan**, (*i. e.* Prince or Sovereign) a Title given to the Grand Signior or Emperor of the *Turks*: It also belongs to other *Mahometan* Princes; as *The Sultans of Egypt*.

Sultania or **Sultaneſs**, the Grand Seignior's Wife, or Empreſs of *Turkey*.

Sultane, (*Fr.*) the same: Among Confectioners, a kind of Sugar-work made of Eggs, Powder-sugar, and fine Flower.

Sultanin, a *Turkish* Gold-Coin worth about Eight shillings, and so call'd because stamp'd at *Constantinople*, where the Sultan lives.

Sultry or **Staeltry**, excessive hot, in speaking of the Weather.

Sumach or **Sumack**, a kind of rank smelling Shrub that bears a black Berry made use of by Curriers to dress their Leather.

Sumage or **Summage**, an Horse load; also Toll paid for Carriage on Horse-back.

Sumbzieta, (*Sp.*) a Canopy of State held over Princes or great Persons, in *Spain* and other hot Countries, when they walk abroad, to skreen them from the excessive Heat of the Sun.

Summ, a certain quantity of Money, the substance of a Discourse, an Abridgment of a Book: In *Arithmetick*, the Quantity or Number which arises from the Addition of two or more Quantities of Numbers together, which is sometimes call'd the *Aggregate*; thus of 4 added to 3, the Summ or Aggregate is 7.

Summ of an Equation, (in *Algebra*) is when the Absolute Number being brought over to the other Side, with a contrary Sign, the whole becomes equal to 0; and this *Descartes* calls the *Summ of the Equation proposed*.

Summa, (*Lat.*) a Summ of Money, the chief point of a Matter: In our ancient Deeds, it is taken for any Load or Burden of a Horse; and in many Charters, we find *Summa Vini* and *Summa Ligni*, for a Horse load of Wine or Wood.

Summa Frumenti, was the Quantity of Eight Bushels or a Quarter of Wheat, still call'd a *Seam* in *Ken* and other South Parts of this Kingdom.

Summary, concise, short, brief, abridged.

A **Summary**, a brief gathering together of the whole Matter in a few Words; an Abridgment, or Abstract.

Summed, (in *Falconry*) is when a Hawk has lost Feathers, and is fit to be taken from the Eyrie or Mew.

Summer, one of the four Seasons of the Year: In *Architecture*, the main piece of Timber or Beam that supports the Building; also an Anchitrave between two Pillars.

Summer-Sault a Gambol or Feat of Activity shew'd by a Tumbler.

Summer-Solstice: See *Solstice*.

To **Summer-tir**, (among Husband-men) to fallow or till Land in the Summer.

Summer-Tree, (among Carpenters) a Beam full of Mortises, for the ends of Posts to lie in.

Summit or **Summitry**, (*Lat.*) the highest part or top of a Thing; as *The Summit of a Hill, of a Plant, &c.*

To **Summon**, to call one to appear before a Judge or Magistrate; also to demand the surrender of a Place.

Summons, a Judicial Writ of great Diversity, according to the different Case wherein it is us'd; which see in the Table of the Register-Judicial.

Summons ad Varrantizandum, is the Process whereby the Vouchee is call'd. See *Voucher*.

Summoner or **Sumner** a petty Officer that cites or calls a Man to any Court of Justice, especially the Ecclesiastical. See *Apparitor*.

Summonitores, (in old *Latin* Records) the Summoners or Apparitors, who cited Offenders to appear at a certain Time and Place, to answer any Charge or Complaint made against them.

Summonitores Scaccarii, those Officers who assisted in collecting the King's Revenues, and cited Defaulters in the Court of Exchequer.

Summons, a summoning to appear in Court, to answer to a Complaint, or to a Law suit; which signifies as much as *Vocatio in Jus*, or *Citatio* among the Civilians.

Summons in Terra petita, a Summons made upon the Land, which the Party (at whose Suit the Summons is sent forth) seeks to have.

Sumpter-Horse, a Horse that carries Necessaries and Provisions for a Journey.

Sumptuary, belonging to Expences.

Sumptuary Laws, Laws made to restrain excess of Charge in Diet or Habit, such as were in force among the ancient *Romans*. There were also heretofore many Laws in *England*, to prohibit costly Apparel, but all repealed by a Statute, *Anno 1, Jac. 1.*

Sumptuous, rich, costly, stately.

Sun, a glorious Planet, the Spring of Light and Heat. See *Sol*.

Sun-Dew, an Herb otherwise call'd Lustwort, Moor-grass and Red-rot.

Sun-Flower, a Plant bearing a fine large Yellow Flower.

Sunday, the first Day of the Week, so call'd from its being set a-part by our *Saxon* Ancestors for worshipping the Idol of the Sun.

Sunday-Letter, the same as *Dominica's Letter*.

Sunk Battery: See *Battery Sunk*.

Supportable,

Superable, (*Lat.*) that may be overcome, or surpasse.

To **Superabound**, to be over and above, to be superfluous.

Superabundance, very great Plenty, Excess, Superfluity.

Superabundant, overflowing in Plenty, excessive, enough and too much.

To **Superadd**, to add over and above, to give Vantage.

† **Superaffusion**, a pouring on the top, a shedding upon.

Superannuated, worn out with Age; stale, past the best grown out of Date.

Superbipartient Number, (in *Arithm.*) a Number that divides another Number not exactly into two Parts, but leaves something over and above.

Superbus Musculus. See *Attollens Oculum* and *Elevator Oculi*.

Supercargo, (*Ital.*) a Person employ'd by the Owners of a Ship to go a Voyage, to oversee the Cargo or Lading, and to dispose of it out and in, to their best Advantage.

† **Superchery**, (*Fr.*) a Cheat, or Trick; Fraud, Deceit.

Supercilious, (*Lat.*) that is of a sour Countenance, or affected lofty Carriage, proud, haughty, stately.

Supercilium, (*Lat.*) the Brow or Eye Brow, properly the Ridge of Hair above the Eye-Lids. Also the lip or side of a Cavity or hollow Part at the end of a Bone, particularly the Cartilage or Gristle of the *Coxendix* or Hip-bone.

Supereminence, Singular Excellency, Prerogative, or Authority above others.

Supereminent, excelling above.

To **Supererogate**, to give, or do more than is required.

Supererogation, a supererogating or doing more than one's Duty, a performing more good Works than he is bound to do.

Supererogatory, belonging to such a Practice; as *Supererogatory Works*, or *Works of Supererogation*, i. e. a sort of Works held to be Meritorious among *Roman Catholics*.

Superfestation, a second conceiving before the first Young is brought forth, so that both Conceptions are in the Womb together; a breeding of young upon young, as Hares and Conies do.

Superficial, belonging to a Superficies, or Surface; outward, light, slight, imperfect.

Superficial Content. See *Area*.

Superficial Furneau or *Mine*. See *Caiffon*.

Superficial Wound, (in *Surgery*) a Wound that lies only in the Skin, or does not reach very deep.

Superficiarius, (*Lat.*) among the *Romans*, one that builds a House upon another Man's Ground, and pays a Quit-Rent for it.

Superficies, the Surface or outermost Part of any Thing, the Out-side. In *Geometry*, it is defin'd to be a Magnitude bounded by Lines, that only has Length and Breadth, without Depth or Thickness.

Supersine, very fine or thin; as *Supersine Wire*, *Tire ad, Cards*, &c.

Superfluity, that which is superfluous, or more than needs, Overplus, Excess.

Superfluous, (properly overflowing) over much, enough and to spare; also idle and unnecessary, needless, unprofitable.

Supergeminalis, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a winding Vessel joyned to the Testicles, the same as *Epididymis*.

Super-Humane, more than Humane, above Man's Capacity or Reach.

Superhumeralis, (in *Anat.*) the upper Part of the Shoulder.

To **Superinduce**, to bring in over and above, to lay upon; to cover, or draw over.

Superinduction, the Act of superinducing.

Superinstitution, (*Law-Term*) one Institution upon another; as when a Clerk is admitted and instituted to a Benefice upon one Title, and another is likewise instituted to it, by the Presentment of another Patron.

To **Superintend**, to Oversee, or have the chief management of Affairs.

Superintendency, the Place, Office, or Dignity of a Superintendent.

Superintendent, a chief Overseer, or Surveyor; also a kind of Bishop or dignified Clergy man, among the *Lutherans* in *Germany*. The *Presbyterians* in *Scotland*, had also once Superintendants that held their Office during Life, and whose Power was in a great measure Episcopical; for they appointed and ordain'd Ministers, presided in Synods, directed Church Censures, &c.

Superintendent, that over-rules, or governs; as *God is a Superintendent Principle over Nature*.

Superiority, Pre-eminence, Excellence above others; also a being Superior of a Monastery.

Superiour, upper or uppermost, prevailing; that is above others in Authority, Knowledge, Strength, &c. that has the advantage, or the better.

A **Superiour**, one of our Betters, the chief Governour or Governers of a Monastery, otherwise call'd *Superiour Father*, or *Superiour Mother*. In the Art of Printing, A **Superiour**, is a small Letter plac'd above a material Word, which directs by a like Letter, to the Citation in the Margin.

Superiours, Magistrates, chief Governours, or Persons in any high Station.

Superiours, or **Superiour Planets**, (in *Astron.*) the Planets *Saturn*, *Jupiter* and *Mars*, so call'd by way of Eminence, because their Orbs are above the Sun.

Superlative, very great or eminent, extraordinary.

Superlative Degree, (in *Grammar*) the highest Degree of Comparison, which is usually express'd in *English*, by putting the Participle *est* at the end, or most at the beginning of the Adjective, in its natural Signification; as *Nobiest* or *most Noble*, *Wiseest* or *most Wise*, &c.

Superligamen, (*Lat.* in *Surgery*) a tying of Swathes, or Bands underneath.

Superligula, (in *Anat.*) the Cover of the Windpipe; otherwise call'd *Epiglottis* in *Greek*.

Supernal, that comes from above.

Supernatation, (in *Philos.*) a floating, or swimming at top.

Supernatural, that is above the Course, Strength, or reach of Nature.

Supernumerary, that is above the limited or usual Number.

Superoneratione Daturæ, a Judicial Writ that lies against one, who is impleaded in the County, for the over-burd'ning of a Common with his Cattel, in Case he was formerly impleaded for it there, and the Cause is removed to the King's Court at *Westminster*.

Superparticular Proportion, (in *Mathem.*) is when one Quantity or Number contains another once, and a certain Part, whose Number is 1; so that the Number so contained in the Greater, is said To be to it in *Superparticular Proportion*.

Superpartient Proportion, is when one Quantity or Number contains another once, and some number of *Aliquot Parts* remaining; as $1 \frac{1}{2}$, $1 \frac{1}{3}$, &c.

Super Prerogativa Regis, a Writ that lay against the King's Widow, for marrying without his Licence.

Superpurgation, an over-much purging by Stool. See *Hypercatharsis*.

Supercapularis Superior. See *Supraspinatus*.

To **Superfcribe**, to write over, or on the outside of a Letter, Deed, &c.

Superscription, that which is superscribed or written on the outside, the Direction of a Letter.

To **Supersede**, to suspend, demur, put off, or stop an Affair or Proceeding; to Countermand.

Supersedens, a Writ signifying a Command to stay, or forbear the doing of that which in Appearance of Law ought to be done, were it not for that Reason on which the Writ is granted.

Super Statuto, 1 E. 3. a Writ which lay against the King's Tenant holding in Chief, that alienated the King's Land without his Licence.

Super Statuto de Articulis Cleri, a Writ against the Sheriff or other Officer that distrains in the King's High Way, or in the Glebe-Land, anciently given to Rectories.

Super Statuto de York, quo nul terra Disteller, &c. a Writ lying against one that uses Victualling, either in Gross or by Retail, in a City or Borough-Town, during the Time he is Mayor, &c.

Super Statuto facto pour Seneschal et Marshal de Royne, &c. a Writ lying against the Steward or Marshal, for holding Plea in his Court; of Freehold, or for Trespas or Contracts, not made within the King's Household.

Super Statutum Edw. 3. versus Servants et Labores, a Writ that lies against him who keeps another Man's Servant departed out of his Service against Law.

Superstition, Idolatrous Worship, or vain Fear of the Deity; an idle silly Opinion or foolish Belief about Divine Worship, or about Omens or Signs of good and bad luck: Scrupulousness, Overnicety.

Superstitious given to Superstition, over-scrupulous in Matters of Religion, or otherwise; bigotted, over-pice.

To **Superstruct**, to build upon; as To Superstruct one thing upon another.

Superstructure, that which is built or raised upon some Foundation.

Supertripartient Quantity or Number, (in *Mathem.*) is that which divides another Quantity, or Number into three Parts, but leaves some Remainder.

† **Superbacantous**, superfluous, unprofitable, that serves to no Use or Purpose; unnecessary, needless.

To **Superbene**, to come upon of a sudden, to come in unlooked for, or unexpected.

To **Superbise**, to oversee.

Superbitor, an Overseer, a Surveyor.

Superbitor of a Will, one that is appointed to assist the Executor, and see that the Will be duly perform'd: It was formerly, and is still among some, a Custom to make such a Supervisor; but it is to little purpose.

Supinator Radii Brevis, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Bone of the Arm call'd *Radius*, which arises from the upper and outward part of the *Ulna*, and passing obliquely a cross that Bone, is inserted to its upper part, below the Knob of the *Radius*, where the round Tendon of the *Biceps* ends.

Supinator Radii Longus, another Muscle of the *Radius*, which takes rise from the upper and outward part of the Shoulder-Bone, three Fingers breadth below the end of the *Deltoides*, and is implanted to the outward and lower part of the *Radius*, near the Wrist: This Muscle with the former serves to move the *Radius* outwards.

Supine, idle, careless, negligent, retchless.

Supines, (in *Latin Grammar*) are of two sorts: The first, of these ending in *um*; and having an Active Signification, is commonly set after Verbs of Motion; as *Eo cubitum*, I go to lie down: The second Supine ends in *u*, and coming after an Adjective, has the Signification of an Infinitive Mood Passive generally attributed to it; as *Dignus lectu*, worthy to be read.

Supinity or Supiness, Sloth, Negligence, Carelessness.

Suppedanea. See *Supplantalia*.

To **Suppeditate**, to find, or furnish; as *To suppeditate Matter*.

To **Supplant**, to trip up one's Heels, to undermine him; to deceive or beguile.

Supplantalia or Suppedanea, Plaisters apply'd to the Feet; which for the most part are made of Leven, Mustard, wild Radish, Salt, Soap, Gunpowder, &c.

Supple, soft or limber, pliant, complaisant, submissive.

Supplement, (*Lat*) any Addition made to supply something that was wanting or defective; particularly an Addition to a Treatise.

Supplement of an Arch (in *Geom.* or *Trigonom.*) is the number of Degrees that it wants of being a Semi-circle; as *Complement* signifies what an Arch wants of being a Quadrant.

Suppletory, that serves to supply some Imperfection, or Defect.

Suppliant, or Supplicant, a Petitioner, or humble Suiter.

To **Supplicate**, to make humble Request, to entreat, beg, or beseech earnestly.

Supplication, humble Petition or Suit; earnest and submissive Prayer.

Supplicabit, a Writ that issues out of the Chancery for taking the Surety of Peace against a Man, and was heretofore call'd *Breve de mimis*.

Supply, Aid, Relief: In the Art of War, *Supplies* are taken for Recruits of Forces, or the furnishing an Army with fresh Men.

To **Supply**, to make up what is wanting; to fill up one's Place, to furnish with Necessaries.

Support, that which upholds, or bears up a Weight or Burden; Prop, Protection, Defence.

To **Support**, to bear or prop up, to protect or uphold; to countenance, favour, or back; to keep up, maintain, or feed; to assist or help.

Supportable that may be suffered or endured; tolerable, sufferable.

Supporters, Images to bear up Posts, &c. in a Building: In *Heraldry*, the Figures of Lions, Tigers, Eagles, Griffins, or other Savage Creatures that are drawn standing on each side of the Shield or Escutcheon, and seem to support or uphold it; which Achievement is allow'd to none under the Degree of a Knight-Banneret.

Supposable, that may be supposed.

To **Suppose**, to grant, or take for granted, to put the Case; to imagine or think, to produce a false thing in stead of the true.

Supposition or Supposal, is supposing, a thing taken for granted; an uncertain Allegation.

Supposititious, put in the room of another thing, that is real or proper; false, forged, counterfeit.

Suppository, a piece of a sort of Paste of about a Finger's length, which in some Cases is put up the Fundament, to loosen the Belly: It is usually made of purging Powders, Honey, Salt and other Ingredients.

To **Suppress**, to smother or stop a Writing, or Book; to take away, or put down an Office; to conceal, or pass over in Silence.

Suppression, the Act of Suppressing, Smothering, &c. *Suppression of the Courses*, is when they are stop'd, and have not a free Passage; and *Suppression of Urine*, is a Difficulty in making Water.

Suppressionis Ignis, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd by Chymists for a Fire made above the Sand.

To **Suppurate**, to run with, or void Matter; as a Sore does.

Suppuration, gathering or resolving to Matter, coming to a Head; mattering, or running with Matter.

Suppurative, that brings to Suppuration, that makes a Sore run.

Suppurgation, is when purging Medicines are too often us'd, which by too much opening the Veins, causes the Bloody Flux, drains the stock of Blood, and exposes Nature's strength to apparent Danger.

Supputation, a counting, reckoning, or casting up.

Suprascapularis Inferior, (*Lat.*) the Name of a Muscle of the Arm. See *Infraspinatus*.

Suprascapularis Superior, a Muscle, so call'd from its being plac'd above the Spine of the Shoulder-blade: It arises from the said Spine, as also from the *Costa Superior* of the Shoulder-blade, and joining its Tendons with the *Infraspinatus*, is inserted to the Head of the Shoulder-bone. The proper use of this Muscle, is to lift the Arm upwards, towards the hinder part of the Head.

Supremacy, Sovereignty, the most transcendent height in Power and Authority; more-especially the Supreme or Chief Power of the Kings and Queens Regent of *England* in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Supreme, highest, chiefest, or most eminent of all; advanced to the highest Degree of Dignity and Authority.

Sura, (*Lat.*) the Calf of the Leg: Also the lesser Bone of it, otherwise call'd *Fibula* and *Focile minus*.

Sural Vein, a Vein which runs down on the Calf of the Leg.

Suralis, a branch of the *Crunal Vein*, which spreads it self into two Branches, one Outward and the other Inward, and each of those are divided into more; so that in their Course, with the Branches of the *Poplitea*, they make all that Net-work of Veins which appears on the upper Part of the Foot.

Surantler, the upper Antler on a Deer's Head.

Surbate or **Surbating**, a Disease in Horses, a Bruise under a Horse's Foot, often occasioned by travelling too long unhod.

To **Surcease**, to give over.

Surcharge, a (Term in *Traffick*) Charge upon Charge, or the Charge in any thing which is over and above that which is just.

Surcharge of the Forest, (*Law-Term*) is when a Commoner puts more Beasts into a Forest than he has Right to.

To **Surcharge**, to overload; a Word chiefly apply'd to the Stomach.

Surcingle, a Girdle with which the Clergy men of the Church of *England* usually tie their Cassocks: Also a kind of upper Girth, or Harness for Horses. See *Surfengle*.

Surcoat, a Coat of Arms to be worn over Armour; also a sort of upper Garment.

Sur cui in Vita, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies for the Heir of that Woman, whose Husband has alienated her Land in Fee, and she does not bring the Writ *Cui in Vita* for the recovery of her own Land: In which Case, her Heir may have this Writ against the Tenant after her Decease.

Surculus, a Shoot, Set, or Slip, a Cion, or Graft; a young Twigg, or branch of a Tree.

Surd, (*i. e.* Deaf, void of Sense or Reason) a Term in *Mathematicks*, as *A Surd* or *Irrational Root*, *i. e.* that Square Root, Cubick Root, or any other

Root which cannot be perfectly extracted out of a Rational Number, and is usually express'd by some Character, call'd, the *Radical Sign*: Thus $\sqrt{5}$, or $\sqrt{(2)}$ signifies the square Root of 5; $\sqrt{(3)}$ is the Cubit Root of 16, &c.

In *Geometry*, Figures incommensurable to the Rational Square are call'd **Surds** are also Lines that have not any common Measure, with the given Rational Line.

Commensurable Surds. See *Commensurable*.

† **Surdity**, Deafness, Dulness.

Surety, Security or Bail; as *To become Surety*, *i. e.* to be bound for another.

Surety of the Peace, is the acknowledging a Bond to the King, before a Competent Judge of Record, for the keeping of the Peace: It is call'd *Securitas Pacis* in *Latin*, and differs from *Securitas de bono gestu*, or *Surety of the Good abearing*, in this respect, That whereas the Peace is not broken without at Affray or Assault, the good abearing may be violated, by the number of a Man's Company, or by his or their Weapons, and Harness.

Surface, (*Fr.*) the bare out-side of a Body, which consider'd by it self is Quantity extended in Length and Breadth only, without Thickness; and is the same with *Superficies*: These in *Geometry*, are either Plane, or Curved.

A **Plain Surface** or **Superficies**, is made by the motion of a Right-Line always keeping in the same Plane; whether it be a Square or a Circle.

A **Curved** or **crooked Surface**, is Convex above or without, and Concave below or within; so that it may be conceiv'd like the Tilt of a Boat or Waggon: And such a Surface may be produc'd, either by the motion of a Right-Line, on a Curve or crooked Line; or of a Curved Line, on a Right one.

Surfeit, an Indisposition caus'd by excess in eating and drinking, or overcharging the Stomach.

Surge, a Billow, or Wave of the Sea; especially such as beat upon the Shore.

To **Surge**, to rise up in Surges, or Waves: On board a Ship, when Men heave at the Capstan, and the Cable happens to slip back a little, they say, *The Cable Surges*.

Surgeon or **Chirurgion**, (*Gr.*) one that is skilled in, or professes Surgery.

Surgery or **Chirurgery**, the Art of performing Cures on the Outward diseased Parts of a Humane Body, by means of the Hands and proper Instruments: It is derived from the *Greek* Words *Chir*, a Hand, and *Ergon* a Work. *Surgery* is also the Place, particular Room or Apartment, where Surgeons usually perform their Operations. The several Parts of Surgery are *Anaplerosis*, *Diuresis*, *Diorrhesis*, *Excresis* and *Synthesis*; which see in their proper Places.

Surkney, a kind of White Garment like a Rochet.

Surmicha, (in old *Latin* Records) a Loaf of courser White-Bread, such as in *Kent* is call'd *Rouel-bread*.

To **Surmise**, to imagine, suppose, or think, to have a Suspicion of.

To **Surmount**, to overcome, or get the better of; to excell, surpass, or out-do.

Surmounted, overcome, out done, &c. Also a Term in *Heraldry*, for the bearing of one Ordinary upon another; as *A Pile Surmounted of a Chevron*.

To **Surpass**, to go beyond, to exceed or excell.

Surplice, a White Linnen Garment, worn by Ministers in the Church, while they read the Publick service.

Surplisage,

Surplusage, (*Fr.*) in Common Law, a Superfluity or Addition of more than needs, which sometimes is the Cause that a Writ abates: It is also sometimes apply'd to Matter of Account, and signifies a greater Disbursement, than the Charge of the Accountant amounts to.

Surprisal or **Surprize**, a coming upon unawares, a sudden Assault, Amazement, or Astonishment.

To **Surprize** or **Surprize**, to take napping, or in the Deed doing; to lead one into Error, by causing him to do a thing over hastily, to astonish or amaze.

Surprizing, that surprizes or causes Surprize; wonderful, strange.

Surqueddy, (old Word) Pride, Presumption.

Surrebutter, (Law Term) a Second Rebutter, a rebutting more than once. See *Rebutter*.

Surrejoinder, a second Defence of the Plaintiff's Action, opposed to the Defendant's Rejoinder; which is call'd *Triplicatio* among the Civilians.

Surrender, a resigning, or giving up: In Common Law, an Instrument, Deed or Writing, which testifies a Tenant's Consent or Agreement, to yield and give up Lands or Tenements to the possession of him that has the next immediate Remainder or Reversion. There is also a customary Surrender of Copy-hold Land to the Lord of the Mannour, &c.

To **Surrender**, to yield or deliver one's self up; to yield up, or give up a thing; to lay down one's Office, or Place.

Surreptitious, (*Lat.*) done, or got by Stealth or Surprize.

Surrogate, one that is appointed to supply the Place of another; most commonly of a Bishop, or of a Bishop's Chancellour.

To **Surrogate**, to depute, or appoint in the room of another.

Surrogation, the Act of surrogating, or appointing a Deputy.

To **Surround**, to go round, or encompass.

Sursangle, a long upper Girth, to come over a Pad or Saddle, especially such as are us'd by Carriers, to fasten their Packs.

Sursile, a Word us'd in the Castle of Dover, for such Penalties and Forfeitures, as are laid upon those that do not pay their Duties, or Rent for Castleward.

Sursolid, (in *Mathem.*) the Fifth Power from any given Root or Side, either in Species or Numbers: So 32 is the fifth Power of the Root 2; for the Number 2 being set down five times and multiplied continually, produces 32.

Sursolid Place. See *Place Solid*.

Sursolid Problem, is that which cannot be resolved, but by Curves of a higher Nature than Conick Sections.

Surtout or **Surtout**, (*Fr.*) a great upper Coat;

Surtout, a Term in the Confectioner's Art; as *Pistachoes in Surtout*, i. e. the Kernels of Pistachoe-Nuts cover'd with Sugar, and order'd after the same manner as Almond Sugar-Plums. Also a Term in Cookery, as *Pigeons dress'd in Surtout*, i. e. Pigeons farced or stuffed, tied up, and every one cover'd on the Breast with a larded Veal Collop, in order to be roasted, wrapt up in Paper, and afterwards serv'd up in a Ragoo or Cullis.

Survey, a general View, a Draught of one's Lands, a Description of a Country.

To **Survey**, to view or look about on all Sides, to oversee, to measure Land.

Surveying of Land, the Art of measuring the Areas or superficial Contents of Lands, Fields, Grounds, &c. by the help of proper Instruments; being the Science of *Planimetry* reduced to Practice.

Surveying-Scale, is the same as *Reducing Scale*; which See.

Surveyor, a Measurer of Land, an Overseer; especially one that has the Oversight or Care of some great Person's Lands or Works; as *The Surveyor General of the King's Mannours*.

Surveyor of the Melting, an Officer in the Mint, who is to see the Bullion cast out; and that it be not alter'd after the delivery of it to the Meller; which is after the Assay-Master has made Tryal of it: His Salary or Fee is, 100 Pounds *per Annum*.

Surveyor of the Navy. See *Navy*.

Surveyor of the Ordnance. See *Ordnance*.

Survivance or **Survivorship**, an outliving of one.

To **Survive**, to outlive.

Survivor, one that outlives another: In a Law-Sense, the longer Liver of two joint Tenants, or of any two Persons joined in the Right of any thing.

Sus, (*Lat.*) a Swine, a Hog or Sow.

Susanna, (*Heb.* Lily) a Christian Name of Women.

Susceptible, (*Lat.*) capable, or apt to receive an Impression, or Form.

† **Suscitation**, a raising, quickening, or stirring up.

Suskin, a kind of old Coin forbidden by Stat. 3. *H. 5.*

To **Suspect**, (*Lat.*) to fear, or mistrust; to surmise, or think.

Suspensful, apt to suspect, or mistrust.

Suspence, doubt, uncertainty of Mind.

To **Suspend**, to defer, delay, put off, or stop; to wave, or avoid giving one's Judgment; to deprive one of an Office, or to forbid him the Exercise of it.

Suspended, a Philosophical Word for hanged up.

Suspension, suspending, cessation, or ceasing for a while; as *A Suspension of Arms*; also the being suspended from one's Office.

Suspension or **Suspense** (in Common Law) is a temporal Stop of a Man's Right; as when a Seignory or Rent, &c. by reason of the unity of Possession, or otherwise, lies dormant for some time, but may be revived; and in that respect it differs from *Extinguishment*, which is when 'tis quite taken away or lost for ever. *Suspension* is also sometimes taken, as in the Canon-Law, for the lesser Excommunication.

Suspensor Testiculi, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Muscle otherwise call'd *Cremaster*; which See.

Suspensorium, a Ligament of the *Penis* or *Yard*, which arises from the fore-part of the *Os Pubis*, or *Shara-bone*, and is fixt to the upper part of the *Dorsum Penis*, on each side its great Vain.

Suspensory, a sort of Truss, or Bandage.

† **Susplicable**, liable to Suspicion.

Suspicion, Jealousy, Distrust, Fear, Conjecture, Surmise.

Suspicious, full of Suspicions, Jealousies, or Fears; Jealous, Distrustful; also that may be Suspected, or Feared.

Suspiral, a Spring of Water, passing under Ground towards a Conduit or Cistern; also a Breathing-hole, a Vent, or Air-hole.

Suspirium, (*Lat.*) a Sigh, a Short-breathing; the Phthisick.

To **Sustain**, to support or uphold, to bear, hold, or keep up; to give Strength, to strengthen or nourish; also to bear or endure.

Sustenance, Nourishment, Food.

Sute-Silver. See *Suit-Silver*.

Butler, one that sells Victuals to Soldiers, in a Camp or Garrison.

Buttle-Weight, (among *Merchants*) the pure Weight of Commodities, after the Allowance for Tare is deducted.

Suture, (*Lat.*) a Seam or Stitch: In *Surgery*, a sowing together of the sides or Lips of a Wound.

Also the joyning or closing of the Scull-bones like the Teeth of Saws, let one into another: Those that joyne the Parts of the Scull to the Bones of the upper Jaw, are of three sorts, *viz.* the *Transversalis*, the *Ethmoidalis*, and the *Sphenoidalis*; which See under those Words. The Sutures joyning the Parts of the Scull, are four in number, *viz.* the *Coronalis*, *Lambdoidalis*, *Sagittalis* and *Squamosa*; which See.

Among *Naturalists*, the Cloiures with which the Shells of Fishes are joynd one to another, are also call'd *Sutures*.

Falſe or *Baſtard Sutures*, (in *Anat.*) are those Seams of the Scull, whose Figure resembles the Scales of Fishes, and are joynd together, by passing one over the other.

Swab, a Cod of Beans.

Swabber, an Inferiour Officer a-board a Man of War, whose Buſineſs is to lee, that the Ship be kept neat and clean; and cauſing her to be waſhed well once or twice a Week, eſpecially about the Gun wails and Chains.

Swad, a Peaſcod-shell; alſo a groſs fat Woman.

To *Swaddle*, to Swathe, or wrap up with Swathings-bands; alſo to cudgel, bang, or drub.

To *Swag*, to force, or bear downwards, as a Weight does; to hang down.

To *Swagger*, to play the Heſtor, to boaſt, vaunt, to huff.

Swain, a Country-man, a Clown.

Swain-mote or *Swanimote*, a Court touching Matters of the Foreſt, held thrice a Year, before the Verderours, as Judges; and it is as requiſite in a Foreſt, as a Court of *Pie-powder* in a Fair.

Swallow, a ſort of Bird; alſo a Flying Sea-Fiſh; alſo a Gulph, or Whirl-Pool.

Swallow-Tail, (among *Carpenters* and *Joyners*) a particular way of faſtening together two pieces of Timber, ſo ſtrongly, that they cannot fall aſunder: In *Fortification*, a Single *Tenaille*, that is narrower towards the Place than towards the Country. See *Queue d' Hironde*.

Small cow- wort, an Herb noted for its Virtue in reſiſting Poiſon. See *Celandine*.

Swamp or *Swomp*, a Bog or Marſhy Place, in *Virginia* and *New England*.

Swan, a known Royal Fowl, concerning which there is a Law, That whoever ſteals their Eggs out of the Neſt, ſhall be imprifon'd for a Year and a Day, and fined according to the King's Pleaſure: Alſo the Name of a Conſtellation made up of Twelve Stars.

Swans-skin, a ſort of fine Flannel, ſo call'd, upon account of its extraordinary Whitenefs.

Swang, a North-Country Word for a green Swarth or Furrow, amidſt Plough'd Land.

To *Swap* or *Swoop*, to Exchange one thing for another to Barter, or Truck.

Sward, the Rind of Bacon.

Sward, or *Green Sward*, Among Husbandmen, Ground is ſaid *To have a Sward*, or *To be Swarded*, when it is well grown, or Coated over with Graſs and other Herbs.

Swart-Keyter, (*Dutch*) a Horſeman with black Armour.

Swarthy, Sun-burnt, Tawny. Blackiſh.

Swath, a Stream, or Puddle of Water.

To *Swath*, to make fly about; to claſh, or make a Noiſe with Swords.

Swath-Buckler, a vain-glorious ſword player, or Fencer; a meer Braggadochoe, a vapouring Fellow.

Swath or *Swarth*, Graſs or Corn, as it is laid in Rows by the Mower from the Sithe: In *Kent* 'tis call'd *Swearth*.

Swathe, or *Swathing-Band*, a Band to Swathe, or wrap up a young Child; alſo a long and broad Band, that ſerves to bind up or contain any

difeaſed Part with the Surgeon's Dreſſings. Alſo a Term in *Architecture*. See *Epiphyllium*.

Sway, Power, Rule, Command.

To *Swear*, to melt away waſtefully, as bad Candles do; alſo a Country-Word for to ſindge a Hog.

Sweating-Sickneſs, a Diſtemper, which in the Year 1551, over ran the whole Kingdom; and was obſerv'd to begin in *Shrewsbury*.

Sweep, (among Sea-men) the Mould of a Ship, where the begins to compaſs in at the Rung heads, is call'd *The Sweep of her*, or *The Sweep of the Fut-ticks*: Alſo a kind of Refining Furnace. See *Almond Furnace*.

To *Sweep*, to cleanſe with a Broom: In *Falconry*, a Hawk, after ſhe has fed, is ſaid *To Sweep*, i. e. to wipe her Beak.

Sweep-net, or *Dray*, a ſort of Fiſhing-Net.

Sweepage, a Crop of Hay in a Meadow.

Sweeping, (among Mariners) is taken for dragging along the Ground, at the bottom of the Sea, or Channel, with a three-flooked Grapnel, to find ſome Cable or Hawker, that is ſlipped from an Anchor.

Sweet-bread. See *Pancreas*.

Sweet Ciſtug, a kind of Herb.

Sweeting, a ſort of ſweet Apple.

To *Swelter*, to broil with exceſſive Heat.

Swipe or *Swipe*, an Engine, having Croſs Beams, to draw Water with.

Swordes-delf. See *Crouds-delf*.

To *Swerve*, to depart, or go from; as, *To Swerve from the Truth*.

Swift, quick, nimble, fleet: In *Aſtronomy* and *Aſtology*, a Planet is ſaid *To be Swift in Motion*, when by its own proper diurnal or daily Motion, it exceeds or moves farther than its Mean Diurnal Motion: And *Slow in Motion*, is when its Motion happens to be leſs than its Mean Motion.

Swifters, (in a Ship) are certain Ropes belonging to the Main and Fore Maſts, which ſerve to ſtrengthen the Shrowds, and to keep the Maſts ſtiff.

Swiftening a Boat, (in Sea-Language) is when the Gun-wale is encompass'd with a good Rope, and the Cheſt-Rope made faſt thereto, in order to keep the Boat from ſwinging to and again in a ſtiff Gale.

Swiftening the Capſtan-bars, is ſtraining a Rope round the outer ends of thoſe Bars, to ſtrengthen them, and make them bear all alike and together, when the Men heave or work there.

Swiftening the Maſts, a particular manner of eaſing and ſtrengthening them, when a Ship is either brought a ground or on a Careen; which is done by laying faſt all the Pendants of the Swifters and Tackles, with a Rope cloſe to the Maſts, and then carrying forward the Tackles, to hale them down as hard and tight as is poſſible.

Swill, Hog-waſh: In the Northern Parts, it is taken for a Shade or Shadow; and ſometimes for a Keeler, or Waſhing-Tub with three Feet.

To *Swill*, to gulp or ſwallow down greedily; to carouſe, or drink hard.

Swil-bowl, a luſty Toper, a Drunkard.

Swilpough, (old Word) a Dilling, or Child Born when the Parents are old.

The *Swim*, a Channel ſo call'd that leads from the Buoy of the middle Ground up to the Buoy of the *Nower*, and has for the moſt part nine or ten Fathom Water in the miſt of it.

Swine-bread, *Swine-cresses* and *Swine-graſs*, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

Swine-Hull or *Swine-Crue*, (Country-Word) a Swine-Sty, or Hog-Sty.

Swine-Pipe, a Bird of the Thruſh kind.

Swing-wheel. See *Crown-wheel*.

To *Swinge* or *Swinge off*, to whip or bang ſoundly, to mawl, to chaſtiſe ſeverely either with Words, or Blows.

Swingeing

Swingeing, huge, exceeding great; as *A Swingeing Stomach*.

To **Swingle**, to beat; a Term among Flax-dressers.

Swingle-Staff, a Stick to beat Flax with.

Swink, (old Word) Labour.

Swipe, an Engine to draw up Water; also another sort to throw Granadoes.

Swythlin, (*Sax.*) very high, a proper Name, particularly of a Bishop of *Winchester* famous for his Holiness, and upon that account Canonized for a Saint.

Swizzle, a kind of Iron-ring that turns round about.

Swoling or **Sulbing of Land**, as much as one Plough can Till in a Year, a Hide of Land; tho' some say it is an uncertain Quantity.

To **Swoop**, to fly down hastily and catch up with the Talons or Claws, as a Bird of Prey does.

To **Swoop**. See To *Swap*.

Sword, a well known Weapon.

Sword-bearer, an Officer that carries the Sword of State before a Prince, or Magistrate; particularly before the Lord Mayor of the City of *London*.

Sword-fish, a Sea-fish which has at the end of the upper Jaw, a Weapon like a Sword, with Teeth on each Side, five Foot long and six Inches broad near the Jaw: It also has Vents near the Eyes, to spout forth Water, with seven Fins; and is at perpetual Enmity with the Whale, which it often wounds to Death.

Sword-Grass, a kind of Sedge.

Sword-grazer, a North Country-Word for a Sword-cutter.

Swoon Brothers, Soldiers of Fortune, who in any notable Expedition, us'd to engage themselves by mutual Oaths to share the Rewards of their Service: This Practice no doubt gave Occasion to our Proverb of *Sworn Brothers*, or *Brethren in Iniquity*, by reason of their dividing Plunder and Spoil.

Syagros, (*Gr.*) a Wild Sow; also a kind of Date-tree.

Syb and **Som**, an old *Saxon* Expression, signifying Peace and Security.

Sybaritical, belonging to the *Sybarita*, effeminate, delicate, wanton, nice; from the Inhabitants of the City *Sybaris*, a People advanc'd to that height of Luxury and Voluptuousness, that they taught their Horses to dance to the sound of the Flute: Inomuch, that the *Crotoniata*, who wag'd War with them, bringing a great Number of Pipers into the Field of Battel, made their Horses fall a dancing; whereupon they broke their Ranks, utterly overthrew them, and destroy'd their City.

Sycaminus, (*Gr.*) the Mulberry Fig tree.

Syce, the Fig-tree.

Sycites, a precious Stone in Colour like a Fig.

Sycoma or **Sycosis**, a fleshy Substance, Wart, or Ulcer that grows about the Fundament, and is so call'd from its resembling the shape of a Fig.

Sycamore, a fair Tree abounding in many Parts of *Egypt* and *Judea*, that bears Leaves like those of the Mulberry-tree, and a sort of Fruit like Figs, very wholesome and pleasant to the Taste: So that those Trees which go by the Name of *Sycomores* in *England*, are not rightly so call'd, as being rather a sort of Maple with Leaves like those of the Fig-tree.

Sycophant, (from *Sycon* a Fig, and *Phainem* to discover) properly signifies one that to get a Reward of the Magistrate us'd to betray those Fig-Merchants, who made any Exportations, without paying the Customs enjoyned by Law among the ancient *Athenians*: Whence the Word is figuratively taken for any one that carries Favour with another for Gain; an Informer, Tale-bearer, Pick-thank, or Flatterer.

Syderatio. See *Sideratio*.

Syllabical, belonging to Syllables.

Syllabicum Augmentum, (in *Grammar*) an Augmentation or Encreate made in *Greek* Verbs, by adding one Syllable at the beginning of some Tenses: Thus, from the Present Tense *εἶπεν* is formed the Preterimperfect Tense, *εἶπεν*, the *Futurum Secundum* *εἴπεται*, the *Aoristus Promus*, *εἶπε*, &c.

Syllable, is an articulate, or compleat Sound, made of one or several Letters.

Syllepsis, (*Gr.*) i. e. Conception or Comprehension a Grammatical Figure, when two Nominative Cases Singular of different Persons are joyn'd to a Verb Plural; as *Ego & tu sumus in tuto*: Also the Agreement of an Adjective, not with that Substantive which is nearest, but with that which is most worthy or honourable, in any Sentence; as *Rex & Regina beati*.

Syllogism, (in *Logick*) a kind of Argument consisting of three Members, or Propositions; so that if the first and second be granted, the third call'd the *Conclusion* must of necessity be admitted or allowed; as

Every Vice is odious,

Drunkennes is a Vice;

Therefore Drunkenness is odious.

Syllogisms are of two sorts, viz. either *Categorical*, or *Hypothetical*.

Categorical Syllogism, is that wherein both Propositions are *Categorical*, or *Positive*, as in the Example but now produced; or thus, *Every Man is a Living Creature, &c.*

Horned Syllogism. See *Dilemma*.

Hypothetical Syllogism, is when one or both Propositions are *Hypothetical*, or upon Supposition; as, *If he be a Man, he is a living Creature, &c.*

Syllogistical, belonging to Syllogism or Logical Disputations.

Sylva, (*Lar.*) a Wood, or Forest.

Sylva caesia, in our Statute-Law, a Wood under twenty Years growth, Under-wood; in *Law-French* it is call'd *Sub-bois*.

† **Sylvatick**, belonging to Woods, or Forests.

† **Symbol**, (*Gr.*) a Badge, Sign, or Token, a Motto, or Device; an Emblem, or Representation of something; as *Two Hands joyned or clasped together are a Symbol of Fidelity*. In Divinity, *Symbol* is taken for the Apostles Creed or Summ of Christian Belief: The Elements of Bread and Wine in the Blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper are also call'd *Symbols*.

In *Algebra*, *Symbols* are certain Characters, Signs, or Marks, which denote Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, &c. See *Characters* and *Signs*.

Symbolical, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of a Symbol; Mystical.

To **Symbolize**, to signify some hidden thing, by certain outward Signs; as *An Eye symbolizes Watchfulness*. To *Symbolize*, or *Symbolize with*, is to concur, or agree in any thing with; to partake of each others Qualities; as *Fire and Air are symbolizing Elements*.

Symmetrical, the same as *Commensurable*.

Symmetry, (in *Architecture*, *Painting*, &c.) Uniformity, a due Proportion requisite according to the respective Rules of those Arts, to make all the Parts of the Work to agree to and with the Whole: Among Physicians, it is sometimes taken for a good Temper of Body.

Symphista, a Secretary, or Member of the Privy-Council, a Fellow-Priest.

Sympathetical or **Sympathetick**, partaking of, belonging to Sympathy.

Sympat

Sympathetical Inks, are such as can be made to appear or disappear very suddenly by the application of something that seems to work by sympathy. There are some ways of preparing Inks of this kind, which are very wonderful and surprizing, as well as curious and diverting.

Sympathetick Powder, a Powder made of green or Roman Vitriol, Chymically prepar'd, or else only open'd by the Sun-beams piercing into it, and imperfectly calcining it: 'Tis cry'd up to be of great Virtue for the curing of Wounds when some of it is spread on a Linnen cloth dipt in the Blood of the Wound; so that if the Cloth be many Miles off the Wounded Person, yet he shall be healed: However, he that depends only on this Remedy is in danger of paying dear for his Credulity.

To **Sympathize**, to agree, or be affected with; to have a mutual Affection or Fellow feeling.

Sympathy, an agreeableness of natural Qualities, Humours, Temperate, &c. Fellow-feeling, Compassion. In a Medicinal Sense, an Indisposition of one part of the Body caus'd by the Disease of the other.

Sympyctis, (in Surgery) a concocting or ripening of Humours, that are growing to an Impoltime.

Symphonias. See *Synecphonesis*.

Symphonaca, an Herb call'd Henbane.

Symphony, Musical Sounds and Concorde pleasing to the Ear, either Vocal or Instrumental; also a Consort of Instrumental Musick.

Symphysis, (in Surgery) the joyning of two Bones, when neither has a proper, distinct Motion: And it is either without any *Measium*, or else with one that ties them strait together; as a Cartilage or Gristle, a Ligament, or Flesh, &c.

Symphyton, the Herb great Comfrey, or Wall-wort; Buggle.

Symploce, (i. e. folding or joyning together) a Figure in Rhetorick, when several Sentences, or Clauses, have the same Beginning and the same Ending as,

Quam bene, Caune, tuo poteram nurus esse parenti.

Quam bene, Caune, meo poteras gener esse parenti.

This Figure in Latin, is call'd *Complizatio* or *Complexio*.

Symptom, an Accident or Effect accompanying a Disease, as the Head ach comes with an Ague, a pricking in the Side with a Pleurisy: Also a Sign or Token of any Thing.

Symptomatical or **Symptomatick**, belonging to, attended with, or caused by some Symptom.

Synactica, Medicines that contract, draw together, or straiten any Part.

Synactesis, (i. e. Contraction) a Figure of *Prosodia*, a contracting or clapping together of two Syllables or Vowels into one; as *Alvaria* for *Aluearia*.

Synagogue, a Congregation or Assembly; properly an Assembly of Jews, for the performing of Divine Service, in which it was anciently lawful to Pray, Expound the Scriptures, and Dispute, but not to offer Sacrifice: The Word is still us'd for a Jewish Church, or Place of Religious Worship.

Synalapha, properly a gluing or mingling together. In Grammar, the joyning together of two Vowels or Diphthongs in the scanning of Verses: Or a cutting off the ending Vowel of a Word, when the next Word begins with a Vowel; as *Vit' est*, for *Vita est*.

Synanche, a Quinsy that quite stops the Breath, being a preternatural Inflammation of the Muscles of the Jaws.

Synarthrosis, (in Surgery) a compact or close joynting of Bones that are void of any sensible Motion; as in the Scull, Teeth, &c.

Synathrocinus, a Rhetorical Figure, when several Matters of different Nature are heap'd up together.

Synaxis, a gathering together, a Congregation, an Assembly; also the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the Holy Communion.

Syncope, a bending or bowing: In Anatomy, the flexure or bent of the Arm, where the lower part of it is joynd to the upper.

Synecogorema, (in Logick) a Word that imports somewhat with another; such are the Universal and Particular Terms, as, *all, none, certain, &c.* which signify little of themselves, but add to the force of other Words.

Synecogorematical, belonging to such a Term; that has no Predicamental, or Self-signification.

Synellus, a dignify'd Clergy-man in the Greek Church, who was next to the Patriarch; a Bishop's Suffragan.

Synchondrosis, (in Surgery) a joyning together of Bones by a Cartilage or Gristle, as that of the Nose, Chin, the Share-bone, &c.

† **Synchironical**, being or done together at the same time, that is of one time or standing; Contemporary.

Synchironism, a happening of several remarkable Accidents, Transactions, or Passages, at one and the same time.

Synchresis, (i. e. a granting or allowing) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein an Argument is scoffingly yielded to, and then marred with a Retort upon the Objector; as, *I grant indeed he is poor, he is forsaken, he is destitute of Friends; yet he is Valiant, This Figure is call'd Concessio in Latin.*

Synchysm, kind of liquid, or spreading Ointment.

Synchysis, Confusion, confused mingling together, Disorder: In Grammar, it is a confused and disorderly placing of Words in a Sentence: Among Rhetoricians, a Figure or Fault in a Speech, when the Order of Things is disturb'd: In Surgery, a preternatural Confusion of the Blood or Humours of the Eyes.

Syncopeation, a Term in Musick, which is us'd when a Note of one Part ends and breaks off upon the middle of a Note of another Part.

Syncope, (i. e. cutting off) a Figure in Grammar, when a Letter or Syllable is taken away out of the middle of a Word; as *Repositum* for *Repositum*, *Amarunt* for *Amauerunt*. In the Art of Physick, it is a hasty decay of all the natural Faculties and Strength; sudden Fainting or Swooning away, with a very weak, or no Pulse, and a loss of Sense and Motion.

In Musick, **Syncope**, is the driving of a Note, when some shorter Note, set at the beginning of the Measure, or Half-Measure, is immediately follow'd by two, three, or more Notes of a greater Quantity, before you meet with another short Note, equivalent to that which began the Driving; so as to make the Number or Time fall even again: As when an odd *Crotchet* comes before two, three, or more *Minims*; or an odd *Quaver* before two, three, or more *Crotchets*.

Syncretism, (i. e. Comparison) a Rhetorical Figure, in which contrary Things, and different Persons are compar'd in one Sentence; as *The Simple commit the Fault, and the Simple bear the Blame.*

Syncretica, relaxing, loosening, or opening Medicines.

Syndesmus, a joyning together, a Band or Tie: In Grammar, a part of Speech call'd a Conjunction: la

In *Anatomy*, a Ligament for the closing together of Bones and other Parts.

Syndic or **Syndick**, an Advocate or Attorney for the Commonalty of a City, the Recorder of a Town. In *Germany*, *Switzerland*, and other Parts, a certain Magistrate that has much the same Power as an Alderman amongst us: The four Chief Magistrates of *Geneva* are also call'd *Syndicks*.

Syndicate or **amicitia**, the Place or Dignity of a Syndick, or the time of one's being in that Office.

Syndrome, a Concourse, a running or meeting together of many in the same Place. In the Art of *Physick*, Concurrence, or appearing together of several Symptoms in the same Disease.

Synecdoche, (*i. e.* a receiving together) a Grammatical Figure, when the Ablative Case of the Part or the Adjunct is changed into the Accusative; as,

Deiphobum vidi laserum crudeliter ora. Virg.

In *Rhetorick*, **Synecdoche** is a Figure wherein the Name of a Part is put for the Whole; or the Name of the Whole for a Part, as if one should say, *England* for *Europe*, or *Europe* for *England*: Also when the *Genus* is put for the *Species*, *i. e.* the Matter of which a thing is compounded for the thing it self, and on the contrary, as if it were said, *Iron* for a *Sword*, or a *Sword* for *Iron*.

Synecphonesis or **Symphonesis**, (in *Grammar*) a Collision, or clapping together of Vowels; when two Syllables are pronounced as one; as in this Verse of *Virgil*.

Seu lento fuerint alvearia vimina texta.

Where the *e a* in *Alvearia* are contracted into one Vowel or Syllable. This Figure is also call'd *Synizesis*.

Synedzenonta, (in *Physick*) common Symptoms in a Disease, which neither take rise from the Nature of it, nor of necessity accompany it; yet signify the greatness, continuation, &c. of the Disease.

Syngrapha, a Deed or Writing under the Hand and Seal of both Parties; an Obligation, Bill, or Bond between two or more.

Synizesis. See *Synecphonesis*.

Synneurosis, (in *Anat.*) an Articulation of Joynting of the Bones) with Nerves or Ligaments; as the end of the Arm-bone call'd *Ulna* is joynd to the Bones of the Wrist.

Synocha, a continued intermitting Fever, that lasts many Days, with great Heat, and sometimes Putrefaction of the Blood.

Synochus, a continued Fever for many Days, without any intermission, or abatement of the Heat; which is either simple, or accompany'd with Putrefaction.

Synod, an Assembly, or meeting together of Clergy-men, to consult about Church Affairs, or Points of Religion; of which there are four kinds, *viz.* 1. *General*, where Bishops, Priests, &c. of all Nations are assembled. 2. *National*, where those of one Nation only come together. 3. *Provincial*, where they of one only Province meet. 4. *Diocesan*, where those of but one Diocess have a Meeting. See *Convocation*.

Synodal or **Synodical**, belonging to, or done in a Synod.

A **Synodal**, a Tribute, or Duty in Money paid to the Bishop, or Arch-Deacon by the inferiour Clergy at *Easter* Visitation, and so call'd, because it was frequently given in a Synod.

Synodals Provincial, the Canons, or Constitutions of a Provincial Synod.

Synodals Testes, Synodical Witnesses: The Urban and Rural Deans were at first so call'd from their giving Information of, and attesting the Dis-

orders of Clergy and People in the Bishop's Synod; whose Authority in process of Time came to be devolved upon the Church-Wardens.

Synodale Juramentum, was the solemn Oath taken by those *Testes*, or Witnesses, and is now by Church-Wardens to make their Presentment.

Synodical, belonging to a Synod: In an Astronomical Sense, belonging to the Course of the Moon.

Synodical or **Synodick Month**, the space of Time taken up between the Moon's parting from the Sun at a Conjunction, and her returning to him again; which is 29 Days, 12 Hours and 45 Minutes.

Synodical Revolution, is that Motion by which the Moon's whole System or Body is carry'd along with the Earth, round the Sun.

Synodon or **Synodontes**, the Sea-rough with Dog's Teeth; a sort of Fish.

Synodus, an Assembly, especially of Clergy-men, a Synod or Council. Among *Astralogers*; it is taken for a Conjunction of two or more Planets, and sometimes for their meeting by Beams in other Aspects.

Synœcœsis, a reconciling or joyning together of things that differ; In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, whereby contrary Qualities are united and attributed to the same Person or thing; as *The Covetous Man wants as well what he has, as what he has not*: This Figure is call'd in *Latin*, *Conciliatio*.

Synonymas, Words of one and the same Signification; as *Valiant*, *Stout*, *Couragious*.

Synonymia, a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when divers Words of the same Signification are made use of to amplify a Matter; as *prostravit, percussit, afflixit, i. e.* he overthrew, he beat down, he quash'd.

Synonymous, that is of the same Name, or signification.

Synopsis, a Summary of things disposed so as to be seen at one view; an Abstract, or Abridgment; an Inventory, a Brief.

Synovia, (in *Anat.*) the glewy Matter between the Joynts.

Syntagma, a disposing or placing of things in an orderly manner; a Treatise, or large Discourse upon a Subject.

Syntasis, a preternatural Distention, or stretching out of the Parts.

Syntax, (in *Grammar*) that Part which teaches how to make a regular Construction, or joyning together of Words and of Parts Speech in Sentences, &c.

Syntectoe, a kind of Looseness, in which a fat Matter, as it were mixt with Oil or Grease is voided by Stool. It proceeds from the melting away the Substance of the Body by a violent hot Distemper of the solid Parts; such as sometimes happens in an Inflammation of the Bowels, or in a vehement Burning, or Pestilential Fever.

Syntenosis, (in *Surgery*) the joyning of one Bone to another, by a Tendon; as the Knee-pan to the Thigh bone and *Tibia*.

Synteresis, Remorse, Prick or Sting of Conscience.

Synteretica or **Syntereticks**, that part of *Physick*, which gives Rules for the Preservation of Health.

Syntesis, a lingering Sickness; a deep Consumption and Dissolution of the Body in which first the Flesh is wasted, and afterwards the Substance of the more solid Parts.

Synthesis, a compounding or joyning together:

In *Grammar*, a Figure, in which a Noun Collective Singular is joynd to a Verb Plural, or to a Participle Plural, and of a different Gender; as *Parsumersi tenuere ratem*: This Figure is call'd in *Latin*, *Compositio*.

In *Surgery*, **Synthesis** is that Method whereby the divided Parts are re-united, as in Wounds;

Also

Alto the Structure or Frame of the whole Body, or more strictly that of the Bones.

Among *Mathematicians*, *Synthesis* is taken for Composition, or a particular way of demonstrating Propositions from their first Principles; and it is oppos'd to *Analysis*, or *Resolution*: Thus,

The *Synthetic Method of Enquiry* or *Demonstration*, is when the Artist pursues the Truth chiefly by Reasons drawn from Principles before established, and Propositions formerly proved; proceeding by a long regular Chain, till at last he comes to the Conclusion. This Method is follow'd in *Euclid's Elements*, as also in almost all the Demonstrations of the Ancients, and is contradistinguished from the *Analytical*; which See.

Synuloticks, Medicines that bring Wounds, or Sores to a car: the same with *Cicatryzantia*.

Synuresis, (in *Surgery*) the uniting of Bones together by a Membrane, or Skin: as in Infants, the Bones of the *Sinciput*, or hinder part of the Head, are joyn'd to those of the Forehead.

Syphon. See *Siphon*,

Syringe, a sort of Squirt us'd by Surgeons to convey Medicinal Liquors into a Wound, or Sore; also into the Ears, Fundament, Womb, &c: also an Apothecary's Glisten pipe: Also an Instrument made of Ivory, in use among Confectioners for the making of March panes, &c.

Springomata, Surgeons Knives to open *Fistula's*.

Springotomus, the incision, or cutting of a *Fistula*.

Syrinx, a Reed, a Pipe, a Flute; a Syringe, or Squirt; also an Ulcer call'd a *Fistula*.

Syrites, a kind of Stone found in the Bladder of a Wolf.

Syrones, Wheal worms; a sort of Worms that breed in the Skin.

Syrtis, two dangerous Gulphs in the farthest Part of *Africa*, full of Quick sands, call'd the Greater and Lesser *Syrtis*: Whence the Word is taken for any Quick-sands, or Shelves in the Water, made by the drift of Sand or Gravel.

Syrtites, a precious Stone found in the Sands of the *African Shore*; a kind of Sapphire.

Syrupus, Syrup, a Composition or Liquor of a somewhat thick Consistence, made of Sugar boil'd up, with the Juice of Herbs, Flowers, or Fruits.

Syrtacolis, (in *Surgery*) a Connexion, or joining of Bones by the means of Flesh.

Syrtieteris, an Herb of good Fellowship, causing Mirth and Merriment.

System, properly signifies a regular orderly Collection, or Composition of many things together; a compleat Treatise, or Body of any Art or Science.

System of Philosophy, is a regular Collection of the Principles and Parts of that Science into one Body, and a treating of them Dogmatically, or in a Scholastical Method: which is termed *The Systematical Way*, in contradistinction to the *Way of Essay*, in which the Writer delivers himself more loosely, freely and modestly.

System of the World, (among *Astronomers*) is taken for the general Fabrick, Constitution and Harmony of the Universe, or any orderly Representation of it according to some noted Hypothesis, in which the Heavenly Bodies are so dispos'd among themselves, as their Situation, Order, Motions and Properties may in such an Author's Opinion best answer Appearances and Philosophical Demonstrations. Of these *Systems* the most considerable were advanc'd by *Ptolemy*, *Copernicus* and *Tycho Brahe*.

The *Ptolemaick System*, is that wherein the Globe of the Earth and Sea is fixed as the Center of the Universe, whilst the Sun, Moon and Stars perform their Course round it every Day, each in their several Orbits and different Distances from it:

So that the Moon is plac'd nearest the Earth, next to the Moon *Mercury*, then *Venus*, the Sun, *Mars*, *Jupiter* and *Saturn*; beyond those, the Firmament or Orb of the fixed Stars, the Second Crystalline Heaven, the First Crystalline; and Last of all that call'd *Primum Mobile*, or the First Mover.

The *Copernican System*, the same with the most ancient or *Pythagorean System*, reviv'd by *Nicholas Copernicus*, is now much improv'd, and generally maintain'd by Astronomers. In this *System*, the Sun is suppos'd to be plac'd in the Center, or middle of the World; next to him, *Mercury* in about three Months Time makes his Ellipsis, or Oval Course; next to *Mercury*, is the Orbit of *Venus*, whose Period is 7½ Months: Next to *Venus*, our Earth and its Attendant the Moon perform a joynt Course, and measure out the Yearly Period: Next to the Earth, *Mars* alone, without any visible *Satellite*, or Guard, rolls about the same Center in about two Years Time: Next to *Mars*, (tho' at a vast distance) *Jupiter* with his four remarkable *Satellites*, or secondaries, takes his round in twelve Years: And lastly, *Saturn* accompany'd with his five little Moons, is said to describe the most remote, or farthest Orbit in the space of 30 Years.

The *System of Tycho Brahe*, was propos'd by a famous *Danish Noble man* of that Name, who makes the Earth the Center of both the Luminaries, and of the Orb of fixed Stars; but the Sun the Center of the other four Planets, which he counts Eccentric to the Earth, and constantly moving in the liquid *Ether*, or Sky, about the Sun, &c.

In *Musick*, *System* is an extent of a certain number of *Chords*, having its Bounds toward the *Grave* and *Acute*; which has been differently determined by the different Progress made in that Science, and according to the different Divisions of the *Monochord*.

The *Solar System*, (in the *New Astronomy*) is the joynt Union or orderly Disposition of all the Planets that move round the Sun as their Center, in determined Orbits, and never go farther from it than their proper and usual Bounds.

Systema, (*Gr.*) a System, the Body of a Science, the compass of a Song: In *Surgery*, it is the same as *Synthesis*; which See.

Systematical, belonging to, or reduced to *Systems*.

Systematical Way. See *System of Philosophy*.

Systole, a Contraction, a drawing, straitning, or pressing together: In *Grammar*, a Figure of *Prosodia*, whereby a long Syllable is made short; as

—tulerunt fastidia Menses, Virg.

In *Anatomy*, *Systole* is the contraction or straitning of the Ventricles of the Heart, by which the Blood is forcibly driven into the great Artery; as the Dilatation, or widening of those Parts is termed *Diastole*; which See.

Systiplos or *Systyle*, in *Architect.* a Building wherein the Pillars stand thick, the Intercolumniation, or distance between them being only two Diameters of the Column; but this Order is not allowed so close as the *Pycnostyle*; which See.

Syrehundnemen. See *Twelfthende*.

Syzeugmenon, a Musical Note call'd *B-fa-b-mi*.

Syzygia, a joining, yoking, or coupling together: Among Grammarians, the coupling or clapping of different Feet together in *Greek* or *Latin Verse*: In *Anatomy*, the pairs of Nerves that convey Sense from the Brain to the rest of the Body.

In *Astronomy*, *Syzygie*, is the same as the Conjunction of any two Planets or Stars; or when they are both suppos'd to be in the same Point in the Heavens; or when they are referred to the same Degree of the *Ecliptick*, by a Circle of Longitude, passing thro

thro' them both. Among Astrologers, *Syzygie* is taken for the Intercourse of the Planets one with another, or the mingling together of their Beams, either by Bodily Conjunction, or other Aspects.

T A

Tabacum, (*Lat.*) Tobacco, an Herb that grows in the *West-Indies*, and is now smoked in Pipes almost all the World over. See *Tobacco*.

Tabanus, the Burrel-fly, Stowt, or Breez; an Insect.

Tabby, a sort of waved Silk.

† **Tabefaction**, (*Lat.*) a rotting, corrupting, consuming, or wasting away.

Tabard or **Taberd**, a short Gown that reach'd no farther than the mid-Leg; also a kind of Jacket or sleeveless Coat, whole before and open on both Sides, with a square Collar, winged at the Shoulders: The Word is now us'd for the Coat of a Herald that is in Service.

Tabella, (*Lat.*) a little Table. See *Tables*.

Tabellion, (in ancient Deeds) a Notary Publick, or Scrivener allow'd by Authority to engross and register private Contracts, and Obligations.

Taberdors. See *Tabiers*.

Tabernacle, (*Lat.*) a Pavilion, or Tent; especially that among the ancient *Jews*, which was made to remove up and down as Occasion requir'd, and wherein the Ark of the Covenant was kept: Whence it is taken for a kind of Chappel made of Boards such as were rais'd in the City of *London*, after the dreadful Fire, *A. D.* 1666. till the Churches could be conveniently rebuilt, and which are still in use in some Places, where the Parish-Churches are not large enough to hold the Congregation: Among *Roman Catholics*, *Tabernacle* is also a little Vessel, in which the Popish Sacrament is put on the Altar.

The Feast of **Tabernacles**, a Feast that was kept by the *Israelites*, seven Days together, and began on the fifth Day of the seventh Month; during which Solemnity they continu'd abroad in *Tabernacles*, or Tents, in Remembrance that their Fathers liv'd so for a long time, after their Deliverance out of the Land of *Egypt*.

Tabernaculum, (*Lat.*) a Shed, or Booth, a little Shop made of Boards; a *Tabernacle*, or Tent: In our old Records, a Publick Inn, or House of Entertainment.

Tabernæ Tres, the three Taverns, a Place between *Rome* and *Capua* upon the great Road call'd *Via Appia*, where Travellers usually stopp'd, and which is mention'd in the *Acts of the Apostles*, Chap. 28.

Tabes, a Consumption, a wasting of the Body, as in a Hectick Fever; a pining away, a Phthisick: It is often taken for an Ulcer in the Lungs, which causes the whole Body to decay and perish by Degrees: Also a Corruption, Gore-blood, the Matter that issues out of a Wound.

Tabes dorsalis, a Consumption in the Marrow of the Back-bone, which happens to those that are too much given to Venery: So that the Patient is without a Fever, and has a good Appetite, yet wastes away, grows weak and short-breathed, and at last dies of a Fever, call'd *Lypyrria*.

Tabid, dry, lean, or wasting away; as *To be of a tabid Constitution*.

Tabiers or **Tabardars**, a Name given to the Bachelor-Scholars on the Foundation of Queen's College in *Oxford*, from a kind of Gown they wore call'd a *Tabert*, *Tabarr*, or *Tabard*.

Tabitha, (*Heb*) a Roe buck, the proper Name of a Woman mentioned *Act.* 9. 36.

Tablature, a sort of Musick-Book, directing one that plays upon the Lute or Guitar, what Strings he is to strike, by the Letters of the Alphabet: In *Anatomy*, it signifies a Division or parting of the Scull-bones.

Table, a well known piece of Household-stuff for several Uses; as to eat, write upon, &c. It is also taken for the Courses, or Meat serv'd up at Meals; as *Such a one keeps a good Table*, i. e. He lives plentifully; there is good eating and drinking at his House: Also an Index, or Collection of the Heads of the Chapters, or principal Matters contain'd in a Book.

In *Architecture*, **Table** is a smooth and simple Member of different Figures, but most commonly made in form of a long Square, or of a Triangle. A *Projecting Table*, is that which jetts out beyond the naked Face of a Wall, Pedestal, or any Part whereto it serves as an Ornament: And a *Raking-Table*, is that which is hallowed in the square of a Pedestal, or elsewhere.

Tables or a pair of **Tables**, square Frames of Wood that open and shut like a Book; being painted, or inlaid on the inside, with six Points of different Colours, for the playing at Chefs, and other Games with Dice.

Tables of Houses, (in *Astrol.*) certain Tables ready drawn up for the Assistance of a young Practitioners in setting a Figure; so that by the help of such a Table, any Person may soon learn to do it which otherwise would be very difficult.

Tables of Sines, Tangents and Secants, (in *Trigonom.*) are proportional Numbers cast up, from, and depending on the given quantity of the *Radius*, or whole Sine in a Circle, from whence any other Sine, &c. may be found.

Astronomical Tables, are Tables of the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies.

Loxodromick Tables, Tables of Traverses, which serve for the more easy and ready resolving of Problems in Navigation. See *Loxodromical*.

To Table, to board, to entertain, or be entertained at one's Table.

Table-Rents, Rents paid to Bishops, or Religious Persons, and reserved for their Table, or House-keeping: Such Rents paid in *Specie*, or Provision of Meat and Drink, were sometimes call'd *Bordland Rents*.

Tablet, a little Table: Among Apothecaries, **Tablets** are solid Electuaries, much the same as Lozenges; being usually prepar'd with Sugar and some sorts of Powder well imbodied together, and made up into little Cakes, to be given in many Diseases, especially those of the Lungs and Breast.

Tabling of Fines, (*Law-Phrase*) the making a Table for every County, where the King's or Queen's Writ runs, comprising the Contents of every Fine passed in any one Term; as the Name of the County, Towns and Places, where the Lands or Tenements lie, the Name of the Demandant and Deforçant, with those of every Mannour mentioned in the Fine, &c.

Taboz or **Tabzet**, a kind of Drum.

Tabouret, (*Fr.*) a low Stool, a Cricket: *The Privilege of the Tabouret*, a peculiar Privilege for some great Ladies in *France* to sit in the Queen's Presence.

Tabula, (*Lat.*) a Table, a Board or Plank: In old Records, a prescribed Form or Directory for Cathedral Churches, drawn up by an Officer call'd the *Hebdomadery*, at the beginning of every Week, appointing the several Persons and their Parts in the Offices of the following Week; which Persons so

nominated to their respective Duties, were call'd, *Tabularii*. See *Ebdomadarius*.

Tabum, corrupt, filthy, black Gore, foul Blood; also a thin sort of Matter that issues from an ill Ulcer.

Tacanahacca, a sweet Gum, of which Plaisters are usually made for the Tooth-ach and Head-ach.

Taces or **Tasses**, an Armour for the Thighs.

Tachygraphy, (*Gr.*) the Art of swift Writing.

Tacit, (*Lat.*) silent, said of any thing that is implied or meant, tho' not express'd

Taciturnity, a being silent, or of few Words; a close, or reserved Humour.

Tack, a kind of little Nail with a Head. On board a Ship, **Tacks** are great Ropes, having a Wale-knot at one end which is fasten'd into the Clew of the Sail; so that they are first reeved or let thro' the Timber, call'd Chels-Trees, and then brought in at holes in the Ship's Sides; their use being to carry forward the Sail-Clews, and to make them stand close by a Wind.

Whence the usual Sea Phrases, *A Ship stands*, or, *Sails close upon a Tack*, i. e. close by the Wind; *Hale aboard the Tack*; that is, bring the Tack down close to the Chels-Trees; *Ease the Tack*, i. e. slacken it, or let it go or run out; *Let rise the Tack*, i. e. let it go all out.

Tack about, a Word us'd among Sailers, when a Ship's Head is to be brought about so as to lie a contrary Way.

Tackle or **Tackling**, the Furniture and Ropes of a Ship, whereby she is fitted for Sailing.

Tackles, are also small Ropes which run in three Parts, having either a Pendant with a Block or Pulley fasten'd to them, or a Rope call'd a *Lamier*, and at the other end a Block and a Hook to catch hold, for the heaving of Goods and weighty Things into the Ship. There are also **Tackles**, which belong to the Masts, and serve as a kind of Shrowds, to keep the Masts from straining.

The **Boats Tackles**, a sort of Tackles, that stand one on the Shrowds of the Main-Mast, and the other on those of the Fore Mast, serving to hoise in the Boat, and for several other Uses.

The **Gunnerys Tackles**, the Ropes with which the Ordinance are haled in and out.

Winding-Tackles. See *Winding*.

Tactical, (*Gr.*) belonging to Martial Array.

Tactics, Military Discipline, the Art of Marching Soldiers in an Army.

Tactile, (*in Philos.*) that is an Object of, or has relation to the Sense of Feeling, or to our Touch; as *The chief Tactile Qualities are Heat, Cold, Driness, Moistness, and Hardness*.

Taction, a feeling, or touching.

Taddy, a sort of Juice issuing out of a Spungy Tree in *America*, that grows strait and tall, and has all its Branches sprouting out at the very top. This Liquor is of a pleasant Taste, esteemed by the Natives as a delicious Drink, and is good against the Stone: It is receiv'd in Earthen Pots hung under the Top of the Tree, where Incisions are made for it to run out: But it must be sav'd in the Night; and drunk betimes in the Morning, because the Heat of the Sun would soon spoil it.

Tadpole, a young Frog.

Tardia, (*Lat.*) a Ribbon, a Head band, a Fillet; also the Swathe-Fish, a Sea Fish, so call'd from its resembling a Swathe or Band. In *Architecture*, it is a Member of the *Doric Capital*, the Shape of which is like a Square Fillet, being fasten'd below the *Triglyphs*, of which it seems to be the Base.

Tatterel, (*Sea-word*) the uppermost Part, Frame, or Rail of a Ship behind, over the Poop.

Taffety, a sort of Silk.

Tag, the point of a Lace; also a Word us'd in *Kens* for a young Sheep.

Tail, the train of a Beast, Fowl, Fish, Comet, &c. Also a Law Word for a Tally or piece of Wood cut in Notches, such as are us'd by Brewers, Bakers, &c. which was formerly the Common Way of keeping all Accounts.

Tail, or **Fee-Tail**, that Inheritance which is opposite to *Fee Simple*; and so call'd, because it is parted after such a manner, that it is not in the Owner's free Power to dispose; but is cut or divided by the first Giver, from all others, and ty'd to the Issue of the Donee: And this limitation of Tail is either General or Special.

Tail General, is that by which Lands or Tenements are limited to a Man and to the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten; so that how many Wives soever the Tenant holding by this Title shall have, one after another, in Lawful Marriage, his Issue by them all have a possibility to inherit successively.

Tail Special, is when Lands or Tenements are made over to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies begotten, and it is termed special, because if the Man bury his Wife before Issue, and take another, the Issue by his Second Wife cannot inherit the Land. Also if Land be given to a Man and his Wife, and to their Son *John* for ever, this is Tail Special.

Tail after possibility of Issue extinct, is where Land is given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies, and one of them over-lives the other without Issue begotten between them: In this Case, the Survivor shall hold the Land for Term of Life, as *Tenant in Tail after possibility of Issue extinct*.

Tail of the Trenches, (*in The Art of War*) the first Work the Besiegers make at the opening of the Trenches, as the Head of the Attack is carry'd on towards the Place.

Tallioz, (*Fr.*) in *Architect*, the flat square Stone on the Capital of a Pillar, otherwise call'd *Abacus* and *Plinth*.

Taint, a little red-coloured Insect, being a kind of Spider that annoys Cattel in the Summer-time.

Taint, Convicted of a Crime; as Treason, Felony, &c. A **Taint**, a Conviction, a Blur, Spot, or Blemish in one's Reputation.

To **Taint**, to Corrupt, to Spoil or Marr, to Bribe.

To **Take and leave**, (among Sea-men) when a Ship Sails so well that she can come up with another, or out-fail her at Pleasure; 'tis usually said, *She can take and leave upon her, whenever she will*.

Takel, (old Word) a Feather, or Arrow.

Talbot, a kind of Hound or Hunting-Dog.

Calcum, (*Lat.*) Talk, a kind of Mineral, White, and Transparent, like Crystal, of which is made a curious white Wash, much coveted by Women, to preserve their Beauty.

Talent, (*Gr.*) a certain Weight of Gold or Silver, which among the *Hebrews* amounted to 4500 Pounds sterling, if Gold; and 375 l. if Silver. The *Greek* or *Attick Talent* was of two Sorts, the greater and the lesser; the greater, in *English Money* was worth about 233 Pounds 6 Shillings 8 Pence; and the other 165 l. or as some say, 100 l. as others, 120 l. and after some, 180 l. The *Roman Talent* of 24 Sestertios was equal to 137 l. But a **Talent** is now usually taken for 62 Pounds Troy-weight, and figuratively for a natural Endowment, Gift or Capacity.

Tales, (*Lat.*) such like: In *Common Law*, it is us'd for a Supply of Men Impanell'd upon a Jury or Inquest that does not appear, or at their Appearance are Challenged as not indifferent: In which case, the Judge orders a Supply to be made by the Sheriff, of such others as are there present; and hereupon the very Act of supplying is call'd *A Tales de Circumstantibus*.

Talifman,

Talisman, (*Arab.*) a Magical Image or Figure made under certain Constellations, with vain Remarks upon the Characters or Dispositions of the Heavens; so that according to the keeping or wasting of it, the Person represented, is said to be preserved or to waste away.

Talismanical, belonging to Talismans.

Talismanist, one that makes Talismans, or that gives Credit to them.

Talk. See *Talcum*.

Tallage, (*Fr.*) Law-Word, a Tribute, Impost, Toll, or Tax.

Tallagium Facere, (in old *Latin* Records) to give up Accounts in the Exchequer, where the Method of reckoning is by Tallies.

Tallatio, the keeping Account, as by Tallies, of all Bartles or Deliveries of Meat and Drink in a College.

Tallia, the set Allowance in Meat and Drink, for every Canon and Prebendary in our old Cathedral Churches.

Talliari de certo Tallagio, to be Assessed at a certain Rate or due Proportion towards the Tallage or Tax formerly laid by the King on his Barons and Knights, and by them on their inferiour Tenants.

Tally, a cleft piece of Wood, to score up an Account upon by Notches; particularly such as is given by the Officers of the Exchequer, to those that pay Money there upon Loans, &c.

Tally the Sheats, a Word of Command us'd at Sea, when the Sheat-Ropes of the Main-sail or Fore-sail are to be haled aft or backwards. See *Sheats*.

Tally-man, one that sells Household-Goods, Clothes, Linnen, Woollen, &c. to be paid by so much a Week.

Talmud, (*Heb.*) a Book compiled by the Rabbins or *Jewish* Doctors, containing their Traditions, Doctrines, Constitutions, Decrees, &c. which they us'd to observe more religiously than the Law of God.

Talmudical, belonging to that Work.

Talmudist, one that is skilled in, or that maintains the Principles of the Talmud.

Talon, the Claw of a Bird of Prey: In *Architecture*, a small Member, made up of a Square Fillet and a straight *Cymaticum*: It differs from the *Astragal*, which is a round Member; whereas the Talon consists of two Portions of a Circle, one on the out-side and the other within; and when the Concave part is uppermost, 'tis call'd a *Reversed Talon*.

Talpa, (*Lat.*) the Mole or Want, a little Creature: Also a kind of soft and pretty large Swelling, which usually rises in the Head and Face, and is so named from its preying upon the Scull under the Skin, as the Mole creeps under Ground.

Talshide, or **Talwood**, a Word us'd in some Statute-Laws for Fire-Wood, cleft and cut into Billets of a certain size, which is limited by those Statutes.

Talus, (*Lat.*) the Ankle or Huckle-bone, otherwise call'd *Astragalus*; the Pastern of a Beast, also a Die to play with.

Talus or **Talut**, (*Fr.*) any thing that goes sloping; as the *Talus* of a Wall in Masonry, when its thickness is lessen'd by Degrees, as it rises in Height. In *Fortification*, the *Talus* of a Bastion or Rampart, is the sloping or shelving allow'd to such a Work, whether it be of Earth or Stone; which is usually made thicker at the bottom or foot than at the top, for its greater Strength and Continuance.

Talus Exterior or **Outward Talus**, is the Slope allow'd the Work on the out side from the Place, and towards the Campaign or Field; which ought to be made as little as possible, to prevent the Enemies Scalado; unless the Earth be bad, and then a considerable *Talus* is absolutely necessary.

Talus Interior or **Inward Talus**, the Steepness of the Rampart, or other Work on the in-side, next the Place, which is commonly double the *Outward Talus* of the same Work.

Talwood. See *Talshide*.

Tamarinds, a kind of *Indian* Fruit, somewhat like green Damsons, having within a black Subtance or Pulp, which is very grateful to the Palate and Stomach, and is also of great Use in *Physick*, especially for the Purging of Cholera, and correcting the sharpness of Humours.

Tamarisk, a sort of Shrub with a red Bark and Leaves like Heath; very good against the Spleen and Rickets.

Tambourine, a Musical Instrument, us'd in old time, and suppos'd to be the same with the *Claron*.

Tambour, (*Fr.*) a Drum, an Instrument of Martial Musick; also a kind of fine Sieve us'd by Confectioners for the Sifting of Sugar: In *Architecture*, the Vase or Ornament in the Chapter of Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order: Also the Name of part of a Tennis-Court.

Tamerlane or **Timur-lenk**, a *Scythian*, who having defeated the *Turks*, with a vast Army, took their haughty Emperor *Bajazet*, and caus'd him to be carried about in an Iron-Cage.

Thamesis or **Thamesis**, the River *Thames*, so call'd from the meeting and uniting of two Rivers nam'd *Tame* and *Isis*. See *Thames*.

To **Tamper** with, to practise upon; to endeavour to draw in, bring over, or win; to corrupt, or bribe.

Tamplin, **Tampion**, or **Tampin**, a round piece of Wood, made fit for the Mouth of any great Gun, and so put into it, to keep out the Rain, or Sea-water.

Tampoon, (*Fr.*) a Bung, or Stopple for a Vessel, **Tampop**, (a curious sort of Drink made of Gilliflowers, in the *Moluccoes* and *Philippine* Islands.

Tamp, a kind of Stuff.

Tan, the Bark of a young Oak, beaten small and us'd by Courriers for the tanning, or dressing of Leather.

Tanacetum, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Tansy*.

Tanacles, certain Instruments of Torture, like Pincers.

Tangent of a Circle, (in *Geom.*) is a Right-Line drawn without the Circle; perpendicular to some *Radius*, or Semi-diameter, and which is so nam'd, because it touches the Circle but in one Point.

Tangent of a Parabola, (or other Conick Section, or Geometrical Curve) is a Right-Line drawn so as to cut the *Axis* produced or lengthen'd, and touch the Section in one Point without cutting it.

Tangible, (in *Philos.*) that may be touched, **Tangible Bodies**, such Bodies as are discoverable and sensible by our Feeling, or Touch.

Tanistry, a certain ancient Custom in *Ireland*, whereby a Man of ripe Age is to be preferred before a Child; the Uncle before the Nephew, &c. Whence it came to pass that he who had most Power, or Policy, succeeded in any Principality, or Lordship. The Term is deriv'd from the *Saxon* Word *Thane*, i. e. a Noble-man:

Tank, (old Word) a little Pool, or Pond; a Cistern to keep Water in.

Tanquam, (*Lat.*) as it were, as if. In the Universities, a *Tanquam* is taken for a Person of Worth and Learning, that is fit Company for the Fellows of Colleges, &c.

Tansy, a well-known Garden-herb.

To **Tantalize**, to put in the Condition of *Tantalus*; to admit one near, or in view of some Happiness or wish'd for thing, and yet not suffer him to enjoy

enjoy it ; to deceive with falſe Hopes. The Word takes its riſe from

Tantalus, an ancient King of *Phrygia*, who (as the Story goes) having invited the Gods to a Feaſt, caus'd his Son *Pelops* to be kill'd, dress'd and ſerv'd up to Table; for which Fact he was Condemn'd to ſtand up to the Chin in Water in Hell, with delicious Apples hanging over his Head, and even bobbing him on the Lips; yet not to have Power to ſtoop to the one to quench his Thirſt, or to reach up to the other, to ſatisfy his craving Stomach.

Tantamount, that amounts to, or is worth as much, that is of like Value.

Tantivy, a full Gallop; as *To ride Tantivy*: Alſo a Nick-name given by the Diſſenters to a Worldly-minded Church-man, that beſtirs himſelf for Preferment.

To Tap, to broach a Veſſel; to give a Tap, or Blow: Among Hunters, a Hare is ſaid to *Tap or Bear*, i. e. to make a Noiſe: In Huſbandry, *To Tap a Tree at the Root*, is to open it round about the Root.

Tapſſant, lurking, or ſquatting; a Term us'd in Hunting.

Taper or Tapering, that is broader at the bottom, and grows leſs by Degrees, till it come to the top, like a Cone, or Pyramid.

Taper, a Torch, or Flamboy; alſo a long and large tiz'd Wax light, ſuch as are us'd for the moſt part in Churches, or Chappels.

Taper-bored, (in *Gunnery*) when a piece of Ordnance is wider at the Mouth than towards the Breech, it is ſaid *To be taper-bored*.

Tapering, (among Sea-men) when a Rope or any thing elſe is much bigger at one End than at the other; as the Tackles are made tapering; which cauſe them to purchaſe or draw the better, and ſaves a great deal of Stuff.

Tapeſtry or Tapeſtry Hangings, a ſort of Manufacture in Worſted, Silk, Silver and Gold Thread, wrought in Figures of Foreſts, Images, &c. to beautify a Room and cover the Walls.

To Tapp, (among Hunters) to ſeek hid as a Deer does.

Tapius, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd white Muſlein.

Tap-tom. See *Tat too*.

Tarandus, (*Lat.*) the Tarand, a ſort of Buſtle, or wild Ox; alſo the Rein-Deer.

Taratantara, a Word of Encouragement to Battle, ſounded by Trumpets.

Tarantula, a kind of venomous Spider abounding about *Tarentum* or *Taranto*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*, which caſts forth a Sting, only curable by the ſound of Muſick.

Taraxacum or Taraxacon, (*Gr.*) the Herb Dandelion, or ſow thistle.

Taraxis, a diſturbance, or diſorder in the Humours of the Body; particularly thoſe of the Eye, Stomach and Bowels.

Tarhon, *Taracon*, or Garden-Dragon, an Herb.

Tarda, (*Lat.*) the Buſtard; a Fowl ſo call'd from the ſlowneſs of its Flight.

Tardity or Tardineſs, Slowneſs, Slackneſs; as *His Tardineſs was a great hindrance to him*.

Tardy, dull, ſlow, lingering; alſo guilty, found tripping, or in a Fault.

Tare, (in Merchandize) an Allowance made to the Buyer, for the weight of the Bag, Frail, Cheſt, Caſk, Hoghead, &c. in which any Goods are put, or picked up; as *Tret* is a Conſideration allowed in the Weight for waſte in emptying and reſtelling them.

Tare of Flax, the fineſt dress'd part of it made ready for the Spinner.

Tareo, a ſort of Vetches; a Plant.

Target, a great Shield, or Buckler us'd of old among the *Romans*, *Spaniards* and *Africans*.

Targum, the *Chaldee* Paraphraſe of the old Teſtament.

Tari, an *Italian* Coin worth five Pence *Engliſh*; of which ſix make a *Palermo Florin*.

Tariſſ, (in *Arithm.*) a Table made to ſhew at firſt Sight any Multiple or Product of the Diviſor, when taken twice, thrice, or any Number of Times under Ten; which ſerves to diſpatch the Diviſion of a great Summ: Alſo a proportional Table contriv'd for the ſpeedy reſolving of a Queſtion in the Rule of Fellowship, when the Stocks, Loſſes and Gains are very numerous: Alſo a Book of Rates agreed upon between ſeveral Princes or States, for Duties or Impoſitions to be laid upon their reſpective Manufactures, Merchandizes, &c.

Tarmen, (*Lat.*) a Worm that eats Fleſh, a Timber-Worm, a Maggot.

To Tarniſh, (*Fr.*) to grow dull, to loſe its Gloſs, Luſtre, or Brightneſs.

Tarpauling or Tarpaulin, a piece of Canvaſs that is tarr'd all over, to be laid upon a Deck or Grating, to keep the Rain from ſoaking thro'; or for the Eaſe and Coolneſs of the Ship's Company in great heat of Weather: In a Figurative Senſe, it is taken for a Perſon bred up at Sea, and well vers'd in maritime Affairs, in Oppoſition to one brought into Command, or Office; that never was at Sea before; a down-right Sea-man.

Tarragon or Dragon-woort, a good Sallet-herb, to be eaten with Lettice, Purſlain, &c.

Tarras, a kind of Plaiſter, or ſtrong Morter, which no Water can ſoak thro'.

To Tarry, to lag, or loiter; to continue, or abide.

Tarsus, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the ſpace between the lower end of the two *Focil*-bones of the Leg, and the beginning of the five long Bones which bear up and are joynted with the Toes: It has ſeven Bones that differ very much one from another in Shape and Bigneſs, viz. the *Aſtragalus* or *Talus*, the *Os Calcis* or *Calcaneum*, the *Os Scaphoides*, *Naviculare*, or *Cymbiforme*, the *Os Cubiforme*, and three other Bones nam'd *Oſſa Cuneiformia*; all which, See under thoſe Articles.

Tarsus, is alſo taken by ſome Anatomical Writers for the griſtly end of the Eye-lids, where the Hairs grow, and which is otherwiſe call'd *Cilium*. Alſo the Name of a City of *Cilicia* in the leſſer *Asia*, noted for the Birth-place of *St. Paul*.

Tartans, a Ship of great bulk and burden, us'd in the Mediterranean Sea, and in the Eaſtern Parts.

Tartar, a Native or Inhabitant of *Tartary*, a Country of *Asia*, the People of which are of a barbarous and ſavage Diſpoſition: Whence the Proverbial Expreſſion, *To catch a Tartar*, i. e. to meet with ones Match, to be diſappointed, balked or cowed.

Tartar, the Lees or Dregs of Wine, which ſtick like a hard Cruſt to the ſides of the Veſſel; ſometimes Red and ſometimes White, according to the Colour of the Wine.

Tartar Emetick. See *Emetick Tartar*.

Tartar Soluble. See *Soluble Tartar*.

Tartar Bitriolate, is made by pouring Spirit of Vitriol on Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium*: Afterwards when the Efferveſcence or bubbling is over, the Glaſs is to be ſet in the Sand, and the Moiſture drawn out in Vapours with a gentle Heat, till a very white Salt remains at the bottom. It is a good opening Medicine that purges a little, and alſo works by Urine.

Cream of Tartar, a Skin that ſwims at top of the Liquor in which Tartar has been boil'd.

Salt of Tartar, is made of Tartar waſh'd, purify'd and calcin'd in a Chymical Furnace; and

Oil of Tartar is nothing else but that Salt dissolved, by setting it in a Cellar in a Glass Vessel. See *Oil and Salt*.

Tartaric, (Poetical Word) belonging to *Tartarus* a deep Place in Hell; Hellish, Devilish, terrible.

To **Tartarize**, (in *Chymistry*) to refine, or putrify by the means of Salt of Tartar.

Tartarous, belonging to, or full of Tartar.

Tartre, (*Fr.*) Tartar; or hard Lees of Wine. *Tartre* or *a la Turie*, in Cookery, a particular Way of dressing Chickens after they have been breaded and broil'd upon a Grid-Iron.

Tartuff, an Hypocrite, a counterfeit Pretender to Devotion.

Tasck, an old *British* Word signifying as much as Tribute; whence perhaps comes our Word *Task*, i. e. a Duty or Work laid upon any Person.

Tasel, (in *Falconry*) the Male of a Hawk: Also a small Ribbon, or silk-twist sewed to a Book, to be put in any Leaf for a Mark.

Tassels of a Coach, certain silk-Cords fasten'd on each side the Doors, which serve for a Stay to those that ride in it.

Tasses. See *Taces*.

Tassum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mow, or heap of Corn.

Taste, one of the five outward Senses, Savour, Relish, probably caus'd by the Salts that are in Bodies, which according to their various Configurations affect the Tongue as differently, and by tickling or otherwise moving those small Nerves which lie in the *Papilla* of the Tongue, communicate a pleasant or ungrateful Sensation to the Brain.

Tath, a Privilege that formerly belong'd to the Lords of Mannours in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, of having their Tenants Flocks of Sheep folded at Night upon their own Ground, for the benefit of their Dung.

Tatous, an *American* wild Beast, as big as a Fox, and cover'd with Scales like Armour, in which it can wrap it self up so artificially, as to be secured from all Attempts of Huntsmen, or Dogs, and can roll it self down a steep Place like a Bowl, without Harm.

Tatter-de-malion, a beggarly, shabby, or ragged Fellow.

To **Tattle** or **Twattle**, to talk a-pace; to chat, or prate.

Tat-too or **Tap-too**, the beat of Drum at Night for all Soldiers to repair to their Tents in the Field, or to their Quarters in a Garrison: It is sometimes call'd *The Retreat*.

Tawdry or **Tawdry**, ridiculously gay, & d. tricked up with such tinsel Stuff, or Lace, as is usually sold at *Audrey-Fair* in *Cambridg* shire.

Tabern, a House where Wine is sold by Retail.

Taught, (in *Sea-Language*) stiff, or fast: Thus the Mariners say, *Set taught the Shrowds, Stays, &c.* i. e. make them fast; which is done when those Ropes, or any others are too slack and loose.

Taunt, (another *Sea* Term) when the Masts of a Ship are extraordinary tall for the Proportion of her, they say, *the Is taunt-masted*, or *that her Masts are very Taunt*.

A **Taunt**, a reproachful, abusive, or nipping Jest; a Scoff, or Flout.

To **Taunt**, to joke sharply upon; to revile or rail.

Taurocolla, (*Gr.*) a kind of glewy Substance made of a Bull's Hide.

Taurus, a Bull, a strong Ox; also the Name of a vast ridge of Mountains in *Asia*: Also the second Sign of the *Zodiack* marked thus (♉) which the Sun enters on *April* 21st. Among *Astrologers*, it is counted the House of *Venus*, and Exaltation of the Moon; being of a fixed, and earthly Quality.

Tautological, belonging to, or full of Tautologies.

Tautological Ecchos, are such as repeat the same Sound or Syllables many times; whereas those that repeat many Syllables or Words distinctly are termed *Poly-syllabical Ecchos*.

Tautology, a saying or repeating of one thing several times over: a vain repetition of Words.

Tata, (in *Heraldry*) an Ordinary which is reckon'd among the Crosses, and so call'd from its resembling the figure of a Capital Letter T.

To **Taw**, to tan, or dress Leather.

Tawdry. See *Taudry*.

Tawny, that is of a tanned, or yellowish, or dusky Colour; also a Colour us'd in *Heraldry*. See *Tenny*.

Tax, a certain Tribute or Duty rated upon every Town, &c. which was heretofore paid yearly to the King, but is not now rated without the consent of Parliament.

To **Tax**, to lay a Tax upon; also to accuse or charge one with; to censure, or blame.

Taxable, that may be taxed, liable to Taxes.

Taxatio Bladogum, (in old *Latin* Records) an Imposition laid upon Corn.

Taxatio Nozticensis, the Valuation of Ecclesiastical Benefices heretofore made thro' every Diocesis in *England*, upon the Pope's granting to the King the tenth of all Spiritual Livings for three Years: which Taxation was made by *Walter* Bishop of *Norwich*, appointed by the Pope to that Office *An. 38 Hen. 3.*

Taxation, an imposing or laying of Taxes; a Valuation.

Taxers, two Officers yearly chosen in *Cambridge* to see the true Gage of all Weights and Measures: The Name took rise from taxing or rating the Rents of Houses, which was anciently the Duty of their Office.

Taxus (*Lat.*) the Badger, Grey, or Brock, as wild Beast; also a Yew, or Yew-tree. *Taxus porcinus*, the Pig-badger.

Tazel. See *Teazel*.

Tea, a Liquor made of the Leaves of a Shrub of the same Name, brought from *China* and the *East-Indies*, the Virtues of which are now sufficiently known.

Teage. See *Tigh*.

Teal, a delicate sort of Fowl.

Team, a certain Number of Horses or other Beasts, for the drawing a Cart, Waggon, Plough, &c. Also a Flock of Ducks.

Team and **Team**, or **Tem** and **Them**, (*Sax.*) a Royalty granted in old times by the King's Charter, to the Lord of a Mannour, for the keeping, restraining and judging of Bond-men, *Neifs* and Villains, with their Children, Goods and Chattels, in his Court.

To **Teaze**, to vex, to pester, to disquiet one continually.

Teazel or **Tazel**, the Fullers-Thistle, a kind of hard Burr us'd by Cloath-workers in the dressing of Cloath.

Technical, (*Gr.*) artificial, belonging to the Terms and Rules of Arts and Sciences, whence the Terms of Art are usually call'd *Technical* Words.

Technology, a Description of Arts, especially the Mechanical.

Techy, froward, or apt to find fault with every thing.

Tecmaris, (*Gr.*) a Conjecture or Guess; In the Art of Physick, that which relates to the Cause of Diseases.

Tecolithos, a Stone like that of an Olive call'd the Stone of *India*, good against the Cholick and Stone in the Bladder.

To **Ted**, (*Country-Word*) to turn, or spread new-mown Grass.

Tedder;

Tedder or **Tether**, a Rope with which the Leg of a Horse or other Beast is tied, that he may graze within a certain Compass.

Te Deum, a Hymn of Thanksgiving us'd in Churches upon solemn Occasions, especially for the obtaining of a Victory, and so call'd from the first Words of it in *Latin*, *Te Deum laudamus*, i. e. We praise thee O God, &c.

Teding-Penny, **Tetting-Penny**, or **Tithing-Penny**, a Tax or Allowance formerly paid to the Sheriff from every *Tithing*, towards the Charge of keeping Courts.

Tedious, (*Lat.*) over long, long-winded, slow, wearisome, tiresome, irksome

Teenage, (Country Word) Brush-wood for Hedges or Fences See *Tinestum*.

Teeth. See *Dens* and *Dentes Sapientia*.

Tegument, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd by Anatomists for a Covering of the Body; as *The five Teguments*, which are the *Epiderma* or *Carf-skin*, the *Dermis* or true Skin, the *Panniculus adiposus*, the *Membrana Carnosa*, and the Common Membrane of the Muscles. See those Words in their proper Places.

Teil or **Teil-tree**, the same as the Linden tree.

Teine, a Disease in Hawks that makes them pant, grow heavy, and lose their Breath, when they fly.

Teint, (*Fr.*) Complexion, Colour of one's Face, Die: In Painting, an artificial, or Compound Colour.

Telamones, (*Lat.* in *Architect.*) the Images of Men that seem'd to bear up the Out-jettings of Cornishes in the *Roman* Buildings, which among the Greeks were called *Arlantes*.

Telbent. See *Turbans*.

Telephum, (*Gr.*) a great Ulcer hard to be cur'd, and so nam'd from *Telephus* King of *Mysia*, who was a long time troubled with one: Also the Herb Orpine, chiefly us'd for healing Ulcers of the Bowels, Wounds, Ruptures, Burns, &c. which Herb was first found out by the same *Telephus*.

Telescope, a Prospective-Glass, an Optick Instrument made of two or more Glasses plac'd in a Tube, or Pipe of several Lengths, to view Objects at a Distance, and more especially for Astronomical Observations.

Aerial Telescope, an Instrument so call'd by *Mr. Chr. Huygens*, and describ'd in *Philos. Transact.* N^o. 161. which is made for the Night; and to be us'd without a close Tube.

Reflecting Telescope, another sort of Telescope invented by *Sir Is. Newton*, of which there is a large Description in *Philos. Transact.* N^o. 81.

Telescopical, belonging to Telescopes.

Telescopical Stars, are those that are not visible to the naked Eye, but may be discover'd by the help of a Telescope.

Telecardos, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone like, or of the Colour of a Heart.

Telus, the Herb Fenugreek.

Tellers, four Officers in the Exchequer so call'd, whose Business is to receive and pay all Moneys be, longing to the King; as also to make Weekly and Yearly Books both of their Receipts and Payments, which they deliver to the Lord Treasurer.

Tellina, (*Gr.*) a kind of Shell-fish call'd a Lim pin.

Telonium, a Toll-booth, or Custom-house. See *Thelonium*.

Tementate, (in old *Latin* Records) a Tax of two Shillings upon every Plough-Land.

Temerity, Rashness, Unadvisedness, Inconsiderateness.

Temper, Constitution of Body, natural Disposition, or Humour.

To **Temper**, to moderate, allay, or qualify; to reason, to mingle.

Temperament, a proper and proportionable Mixture of the Elements; but more especially of the Humours of a Humane Body; the usual Constitution, Complexion, or Habit of the Body: Also a *Medium* or means, found out in a Business, or Controversy.

Temperance, Moderation; Sobriety; a Moral Virtue, that governs the Passions, and restrains the sensual Appetite.

Temperantia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that temper and allay acid or sharp Humours.

Temperate, that is in good Temper, neither too hot nor too cold; moderate, sober.

Temperate Zone. See *Zone*.

Temperature, the same as *Temperance*: Also a Quality in the Air which tempers it, and changes according to the diversity of Seasons, or the different Situations of Countries.

Tempest, (among Sea-men) a Wind accompany'd with Rain, or Hail, over-blowing so violently, that it is not possible for a Ship to bear any Sail; which they account a Degree higher than a Storm.

Tempestuous, stormy, boisterous.

Templars or **Knights-Templar**, a Religious Order which continuing for the space of 200 Years, was far spread in *Christendom*, and had a Governour in every Nation, particularly one in *England*, who was styl'd *Master of the Temple*, and summoned to Parliament: Whence the chief Minister of the *Temple Church* in *London*, formerly in their Possession, is still dignify'd with that Title: Their Habit was a white Cloak, or upper Garment, with a red Crois on the Back, and a Sword girt about them; See *Knights of the Temple*.

Temple, a publick Building anciently rais'd in Honour, or for the Service of some false Deity: Whence it is sometimes taken for a Church, or Place set apart for the Worship of the true God.

Temple of Diana. See *Ephesus*.

The **Temple of Templars-Hall**, in *Fleet-Street*, a famous College of Students in the Law, heretofore the chief Seat of the Knights Templar in *England*, which Order being suppress'd, it came into the Possession of the Knights of *S. John of Jerusalem*, whose principal Mansion was *S. John's Priory* near *West-Smithfield*; and of whom certain eminent Professors of the Law, obtain'd a very large and perpetual Lease of this Temple, for the Yearly Rent of Ten Pound, about the middle of the Reign of *K. Edward III.* Then it was divided into three particular Houses, viz. the *Inner*, the *Middle* and the *Outward Temple*, which last afterwards became *Essex House*; and the *Temple Church* yet standing, was Consecrated by *Heraclius* Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, *An. A. D. 1185.*

Temples, certain Jewels formerly worn by great Ladies, on their Foreheads and Temples, and fasten'd to their Hair with Bodkins.

Temporal, that continues for a time; also Secular, or Wordly, in contradistinction to *Spiritual*; as *The Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the Upper House of Parliament*: Also belonging to the Temples; as *The Temporal Arteries and Muscles*.

Temporal Bones, See *Temporum Offa*.

Temporale Augmentum, (in *Grammar*) an increase, or alteration of the Quantity of the first Vowel, or Diphthong, in several Tenses of a *Greek* Verb; as *εγω* in the Present Tense has *εγω* in the Preterimperfect Tense.

Temporalis, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the upper Jaw, otherwise call'd *Crotaphites*, which arising from part of the *Os Frontis*, *Sincipitis*, and *Sphenoides*, is inserted to the upper Part of the *Processus Coronae* of the lower Jaw. This Muscle with its Partner, draws the lower Jaw upwards.

Tempo-

Temporalities, the Temporal State of the Church, or Church-men.

Temporalities of Bishops, are such Revenues, Lands, Tenements and Lay Fees, as have been laid to Bishops Sees by Kings, and other great Personages; and which belong to them, as they are Barons or Lords of Parliament.

Temporary, that lasts but for a time, fleeting, perishable.

Temporaty ortification. See *Fortification*.

To **Temporize**, to observe, or comply with the Times to be a Time server.

Temporum Osia, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the Temporal Bones, or Bones of the Temples which are situated in the lower Part of the Sides of the *Cranium*, or Scull: Their upper part being thin consists only of one Table of a Circular Figure, and is joyn'd to the *Ossa Parietalia* by the squamous Sutures; but their lower Part, which is thick, hard and uneven, is united to the *Os Occipitis*, and *Os Sphenoides*.

To **Tempt**, to allure or entice, to egg on or set a gog, to induce to Evil.

Temptatio, (in old *Latin* Records) an Assay, or Tryal; as *Temptatio panis fiat bis in anno*.

Temptation, a tempting, an Allurement, or Inticement: In *Divinity*, the means which the Devil makes use of to tempt Mankind to Sin, by setting before them a Scene of worldly Pleasures, Profits, &c.

Tempus pinguedinis & firmationis, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) signifies the Season of the Buck and that of the Doe: The former was reckon'd from the Festival of *S. Peter ad Vincula*, or *Lammas Day*, August 1st. to that of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross; and the latter from the Festival of *S. Martin* to that of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*.

Tenable, holdable, or capable of Defence, when apply'd to a Town or Place of some strength; also that may be maintained or held, in speaking of an Opinion.

Tenacious, that holds or keeps with might and main; as *To be tenacious of one's Liberty*; also close-fisted, covetous, niggardly, also that sticks fast, or is clammy.

Tenacity, a being Tenacious, Closeness with respect to Expence, Niggardliness, Covetousness.

Tenaille, (*Fr.*) a red-hot Pincer, such as are us'd by Executioners in Foreign Parts to tear off the Flesh of some Malefactors. In *Fortification*, a kind of Opt work like a Horn-Work, but somewhat different; of which there are two sorts, *viz.* the single and the double.

Simple or **Single Tenaille**, is a Work whose Head or Front consists of two Faces, which make one Re-entering Angle; the Sides running directly parallel from the Head to the Gorge.

Double or **Flanked Tenaille**, is a Work that has its Front form'd by four Faces, which make two Angles Re-entering or inwards, and three Salient Angles; and the Wing or Sides of this Work likewise run strait from the Head to the Gorge.

Tenaille of the Place, is the space comprehended between the Points of two neighbouring Bastions, that is to say, the *Courtin*, the two Flanks raised on the *Courtin*, and the two Sides of the Bastions which face one another: So that 'tis the same with what is otherwise termed *The Face of a Fortress*.

Tenancies, (*Law-Word*) Dwelling-houses, or Places to live in, held of another.

Tenant or **Tenant**, (according to the *Law* Definition) is one that holds or possesses Lands, or Tenements, by any kind of Right, whether in Fee for Term of Life, Years, or Will: To these belong several Additions; as

Tenant by Charter, is he that holds Land by *Feoffment*, or *Donation* in Writing, or by some other Deed. **Tenant in Chief**, he that held of the King in right of his Crown. **Tenant by Copy** or *Court-Roll*, one admitted Tenant of any Lands, &c. within a Mannour, which Time out of Mind have been demisable according to the Custom of that Mannour. **Tenant by the Courtesy of England**, he that holds for his Life, by reason of a Child begotten by him of his Wife, being an Heiress and born alive.

Tenant in Demesne, is he that holds the Demesne of a Mannour for a Rent without Service. **Tenant in Dower**, a Woman that possesses Land by Virtue of her Dower, Marriage-Portion, or Joynouse. **Tenant by Elegit**, he that holds by Virtue of the Writ call'd an *Elegit*. **Tenant by Execution**, he that holds by means of an Execution upon any Statute, Recognisance, &c. **Tenant in Frank marriage**, he that holds Lands or Tenements upon account of a Gift of them made to him upon Marriage between him and his Wife.

Tenant of the King, is he that holds of the King's Person, or as some Honour. **Tenant in Mortgage**, he that holds by means of a Mortgage. **Tenant at Pracipe**, is he against whom the Writ *Pracipe* is to be brought. **Tenant in Service**, is he that holds by any manner of Service. **Tenant per Statute Merchant**, one that holds Lands by Virtue of such a Statute, forfeited to him.

Tenant by the Berge, (in ancient *Demesne*) he that is admitted by the Rod in the Court of ancient *Demesne*. **Tenant at Will** he that holds at the Will of the Lord, according to the Custom of the Mannour; and a **Tenant at Will**, by Common Law. There was also **Tenant in Burgage**, **Tenant in Frank-fee**, **Tenant by Knight-Service**, **Tenant in Socage**, and **Tenant in Villenage**: And there is **Tenant in Fee-simple**, **Tenant in Fee-tail**, **Tenant upon Sufferance**, &c.

Particular Tenant, is one that holds Lands, &c. only for a Term. **Several Tenant** is opposite to **Joynt Tenant**, or **Tenant in Common**. **Sole Tenant**, is he that has no other joynd with him. **Joynt Tenants** are those that have equal Right in Lands, or Tenements, by Virtue of one Title: **Tenants in Common**, have equal Right, but hold by divers Titles.

Very Tenant, is one that holds immediately of his Lord; so that if there be a Lord *Mesne* and Tenant, the Tenant is very Tenant of the *Mesne*, but not to the Lord above.

Tenasmus or **Tentismus**, (*Gr.*) a continual list to go to Stool, attended with an inability of voiding any thing, but sometimes bloody slimy Matter.

Tench, a delicious fresh-water Fish.

To **Tend**, (*Lat.*) to drive or aim at, to wait on, look to, or take care of: In a *Law-Sense*, to offer or shew forth, to endeavour; as *To Tend the Estate of the Party, to tend an Advertisment*, &c.

Tendency, Inclination, Aim, Drift.

Tender, soft, that is of a weak Constitution, feeble; kind, good-natured; nice, or scrupulous; exceptionous, or touchy.

A **Tender**, a Nurse that tends, or looks to sick Persons; Also a sort of small Sea Vessel that attends upon others of a larger Size; also an Offer, or Proffer of any thing.

To **Tender**, to indulge, make much of, or treat with great Tenderness; to present, or offer: In *Common Law*, carefully to offer or endeavour the performance of any thing; as *To tender Rent*, *i. e.* to offer it at the Time and Place, when and where it ought to be paid.

Tenderlings, (among Hunters) the soft Tops of Deers Horns, when they begin to shoot forth.

Tendon;

Tenden, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) is a simular nervous Part joyn'd to Muscles and Bones, by which the voluntary Motion of the Members is chiefly performed.

Tendzel, a little Gristle; also a young tender Shoot, or Sprig of a Tree; especially of a Vine.

Tenebræ or **Tenebræ** (*Lat.*) *i. e.* Darkness, a Service us'd in the *Roman Church*, on *Wednesday*, *Thursday* and *Friday* before *Easter*, in Representation of our blessed Saviour's Agony in the Garden: so that fifteen Lamps, or Candles (which is the number of Psalms or Canticles in the Office) being at first lighted on a Triangular Sconce, one of them is extinguished at the end of every Psalm repeated by the Priest, till all the Lights be put out, and the Congregation left in utter Darkness.

† **Tenebrosity**, Obscurity, Darkness.

Tenebrous, dark, full of Darkness, gloomy.

Tenement, properly signifies an House, or Home-stall: But in a Law-sense, it is taken for House, or Land, which a Man holds of another; and joyned with *Frank* it comprehends in general, Lands, Houses, or Offices, in which we have an Estate for Life, or in Fee.

Tenementary Land, such Land as the *Saxon Thanes*, or Noble men who possess'd *Bocland*, or Hereditary free Estates, usually let out to Tenants, under arbitrary Rents and Services; being their Outland, which was otherwise call'd the *Tenant's Land*, or the *Tenancy*. See *Inland* and *Outland*.

Tenementis legatis, is a Writ that lies to *London*, or any other Corporation (where the Custom is that Men may dispose of Tenements as well as Goods and Chattels by their last Will) for the hearing any Controversy about the same, and for redressing the Wrong.

Tenentibus in Aliis non onerandis, &c. a Writ that lies for him to whom a Disseizor has alienated or made over Land of which he disseiz'd or dispos'd another, that he be not disturb'd for the Damages awarded, if the Disseizor have wherewith to satisfy them himself.

Teneriff, the chiefest and largest of the *Canary Islands*, reaching about seventeen Leagues in length; and remarkable for a Mountain of a prodigious Height, *i. e.* about fifteen Leagues; which by some is call'd *Tercera*, but commonly the *Peek of Teneriff*.

Tenerity, (*Lat.*) a Philosophical Word for Tenderness; as *The Tenerity of young Plants*.

Tenetismus. See *Tenasmus*.

Tenet or **Tenent**, a Doctrine, or Opinion.

Ten-foot Rod. See *Station-staff*.

Tenne, **Tenny** or **Tawney**, (in *Heraldry*) a bright Colour made of Red and Yellow mixed, in the Coats of the Gentry; but in the Escutcheons of the Nobility 'tis termed *Hyacinth*, and *Dragon-head*, in those of Sovereign Princes.

Tenon, (among Carpenters) that part of a Post, or Rafter, which is put into a Mortise-hole.

Tenzo, (*Lat.*) the Substance or true intent and meaning of a Writing; the Sense of one's Expressions, or Words: In *Musick*, it is the Name of the first Mean or middle Part, next the Bass.

Tenzo iudicamenti mittendo, a Writ where by the Record of an Indictment and the Process upon it, is call'd out of another Court into the Chancery.

Tensare, (in ancient Deeds) to teen, to fence, or hedge in.

Tenses, (in *Grammar*) the distinctions of Time in a Verb; the chief of which are five in Number; *viz.* the *Present Tense*, so call'd because it treats of the time present, or that now is; as *Lego*, I read, or do read, the *Præterimperfect Tense*, the *Præterperfect Tense*, the *Præterpluperfect Tense*, which speak all of the Time pass'd, but after a different manner; as *Legēbam*, *legi*, *legarem*, *i. e.* I read or did read;

I have read, I had read; and the *Future Tense*, which expresses the Time to come; as *Legam*, I shall or will read: To these in the *Greek Tongue*, are added two *Aorists*, a *Second Future*, and a *Paulo post futurum*; all which only betoken different manners of the Time pass'd or to come.

Tension, (in *Philos.*) a bending, or stretching out.

Tensores or **Extensors**, (in *Anat.*) are those common Muscles which serve to extend or stretch out the Toes, and have their Tendons let into all the lesser Toes.

Tent, a sort of Booth for Soldiers to incamp, or lie in; also a roll of Lint to be put into a Wound; also a sort of Wine of a deep red Colour brought from *Alicant* in *Spain*: Among Lapidaries **Tent** is that which they put under Table-Diamonds, when they set them in Work.

Tentwort, a kind of Herb.

† **Tentation**, (*Lat.*) an essaying, or trying.

Teater, a Stretcher, or Frame us'd by Clothiers and Diers.

Teater-Hock, a sort of Iron-nail.

Tenthredo, (*Lat.*) the lesser Hornet, or Bastard-Hornet; an Insect.

Tenthis, the Yearly Tribute, or Portion, which all Church Livings yield to the King.

Tentigo, (*Lat.*) stiffness, stretching; also a Disease, the same as *Priapismus*.

Tenuious or **Tenuous**, subtil fine, slender.

Tenuis, (*Lat.*) slender, thin, mean, sorry, small: Also a Grammatical Term to express a *Greek Vowel*, or Consonant that has no Aspiration.

Tenuity, (in *Philos.*) smallness, thinness, slenderness.

Tenure, (Law-Term) the manner whereby Tenants hold Lands or Tenements of their Lords.

Tepesfaction, (in *Philos.*) a making warm, or hot.

Tephrias, (*Gr.*) a kind of Marble of an Ash-colour.

Tephzion, a sort of Medicine for Distempers of the Eyes.

Tephrites, a Stone having the Figure of a new Moon.

Tepid, (*Lat.*) luke-warm, cold and slack, indifferent.

Tepidity, Luke-warmness.

Teraphim, (*Heb.*) a Word us'd in the Holy Bible, and signifying Images or Idols.

Terce and **Tercel**. See *Tierce* and *Tiercel*.

Tercet, a Third in *Musick*.

Tercion or **Tertian**, a Wine-measure that contains 84 Gallons, and is the Third part of a Tun.

Trebellum, (*Lat.*) a little Awger, Wimble, or Piercer.

Terebinthina, (*Gr.*) Turpentine, a kind of Gum.

Terebinthizusa, a precious Stone, a sort of Jasper.

Terebinthus, the Turpentine-Tree.

Terebra or **Terebrum**, (*Lat.*) an Awger or Wimble, a Piercer; also an Instrument to engrave on Stones; also a Surgeon's Trepan, or Trepan-iron.

Terebration, a boring, or piercing; a Term more especially us'd in Surgery.

Terebo, (*Lat.*) a little Worm of a Copper-colour, found for the most part in rotten Wood; also a Moth that frets Garments.

Terebum, the corrupting or rotting of a Bone.

Teres, long and round like a Tree, or Pillar; smooth, even.

Teres Major, (in *Anat.*) a round smooth Mucle of the Arm, which arises from the lower Corner of the *Scapula*, or Shoulder-blade, passes under the upper Head of the *Gemellus*, and is inserted

inserted by a short flat Tendon below the Neck of the Shoulder Bone close to that of the Muscle call'd *Aniscaptor*, or *Latissimus Dors.*

Teret Minor, another Muscle of the Arm, which in some Bodies is confounded with the *In fra spinatus*, but in others is distinct: It takes rise from the lower Part of the inferior *Costa* of the *Scapula*, and goes down obliquely over the upper Head of the *Gemellus major*, to its Implantation in the Head of the Shoulder bone.

Tergifectæ, or *Tergifecous Plants*, those Herbs that bear their Seeds on the back-sides of their Leaves, so call'd by Herbalists upon that Account; as the *Capillaries*, &c.

Tergiberation, (*i. e.* turning the Back) a bogging, snuffing, or flinching; a dodging; a Fetch, or Shift. In the *Roman Law*, *Tergiversatio* signifies a Non-suit, when the Plaintiff lets the Matter fall.

Tergum, (*Lat.*) the Back of a Man, Beast, or other thing; an Hide, or Skin; a Target, or Buckler.

Term, a particular Word, or Expression; a Limit, or Bound; a limited, or set Time: In a Law-sense, the bounds and limitation of Time; as a *Lease for Term of Life, or Years*: In *Geometry*, the extremity, end, or bounds of a Magnitude; as a Point is the Term of a Line, a Line of a Superficies, and a Superficies of a Solid: And this in the Schools is call'd *Terminus Quantitatis*, or Term of Quantity.

Term of a Progression, (in *Mathem.*) is every Member of the Progression, whether it be Arithmetical, or Geometrical.

Terms, also signify Articles, or Conditions; the State, Case, or Pals of an Affair; also Womens Monthly Courses: In *Logick*, a *Syllogism* is compos'd of three Terms, *viz.* the Subject, the Attribute, and the *Copula*: In *Astrology*, *Terms* are certain Degrees of the Signs, in which such respective Planets are observed to have their Virtues and Strength encreas'd; whence a Planet in those Terms is said to have two Dignities.

In a Law-sense, *Terms* are those four Seasons, or Times peculiarly set a-part for the hearing and determining of all Controversies and Suits in the Courts at *Westminster* and elsewhere; the rest of the Year being call'd *Vacation time*. The first of these is *Hilary Term*, which begins *January 23.* or (if that be *Sunday*) the next Day after, and ends the 12th of *February* following. The second is *Easter-Term*, beginning the *Wednesday* fortnight after *Easter-Day*, and ending the *Monday* next after *Ascension Day*. The third is *Trinity Term*, which begins the *Friday* next after *Trinity Sunday*, and ends the *Wednesday* fortnight after. The fourth is *Michaelmas-Term*, beginning *October 23d.* or (if that prove *Sunday*) on the 24th, and ending the 28th of *November* following. Every one of these Terms has Returns, or Return-Days. See *Returns*.

Terms of an Equation, (in *Algebra*) are the several Names, or Members of which it is compos'd, and such as have the same unknown Letter, but in different Powers, or Degrees.

Terms of Propozition, (in *Mathem.*) are such Quantities, Numbers, or Letters as are compared one with another.

To *Term*, to call, or name.

Termagant, a ranting, lusty, bold Woman.

Termes, (*Lat.*) a Bough plucked off from a Tree with the Fruit on it, an Olive-branch; also a little Worm commonly call'd a Death-watch; a Maggot, or Gentle.

Terminalia, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) the Feast of Land marks kept in Honour of *Terminus* the God of Bounds, for the adjusting and distinguishing the Limits of Fields and every Man's particular Estate.

To *Terminate*, to limit or bound, to set Bounds, to determine, or decide; to end, or put an End to.

Termination, (in *Grammar*) the ending of a Word.

Terminer, (*Fri.*) as a Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the Tryal of Malefactors: See *Justices* and *Oyer*.

Termini Censuales, (in old *Latin Records*) Rent-Terms, the four Quarterly Festivals on which Rent is usually paid.

Terminthus, (*Greek*) the Turpentine-tree; also a kind of Swelling in the Thighs, with a black Pimple on the top, as big as the Fruit of that Tree.

Terminus, (*Lat.*) a Limit, or Bound, a Meer, or Boundary parting one Man's Land from another; a Term, or Word. Also a Law Term, during which, Matters of Justice are dispatch'd; a *Terminus S. Hilarii*, Hilary-Term. *Terminus Pasche*, Easter-Term; *Terminus Trinitatis*, Trinity-Term, and *Terminus S. Michaelis*, Michaelmas Term.

Terminus Quantitatis, a School Word. See *Term*.

Termon-Land, Glebe-land, or Land belonging to the Church, anciently so call'd.

Termoz, (Law Word) one that holds Land or Tenements for Term of Life.

Ternary or *Ternion*, three in Number; as *A Ternary of Aces, Kings or Queens at Cards*; *A Ternary of Paradoxes*. &c.

Terpsichore, (*Gr.*) the Name of one of the Nine Muses, to whom was attributed the Invention of Dancing and Balls.

Terra, (*Lat.*) the Earth, Land, Ground. In *Domesday Register*, it is always taken for Arable, or Plough'd Land.

Terra Assisa. See *Assisus*.

Terra Damnata, or *Terra Mortua*, the same as *Caput Mortuum*; which Terms are generally made use of by *Chymists*, to express that Earthy Part, or thick drossy Matter, which remains after the Distillation of Minerals, &c.

Terra excultabilis, (in old *Records*) Land that may be Tilled, or Ploughed.

Terra extendenda, the Name of a Writ, commanding the *Escheator* to enquire and find out the true Yearly Value of any Land, &c. by the Oath of twelve Men, and to certify the Extent of it into the *Chancery*.

Terra firma, the Continent, or Main Land; so call'd by *Geographers*.

Terra frusta, (in ancient *Deeds*) fresh Land, or such as has not been lately ploughed.

Terra Gilliflowra, Land held by the Tenure of paying a Gilliflower.

Terra Japonica. See *Catechu*.

Terra Lemnia, a sort of red Earth digged out of a red Hill in the Island of *Lemnos*, and often us'd as a binding Medicine.

Terra lucrabilis, (in old *Records*) Land that may be gain'd from the Sea, or inclosed out of a Waste to a particular Use.

Terra Romanorum, such Land in this Kingdom, as heretofore became an *Escheat* to the Crown, being forfeited by some *Norman* Nobleman, who took part with the *French King*, or *Dauphin*, in the time of King *Henry III.*

Terra nova, (in old *Charters*) is taken either for Land newly granted, or made over to some Person; or else for Land newly grubbed up, or cleared from Woods.

Terra putavata, Land subject to the Custom, or Duty call'd *Putava*; which see.

Terra Sabulosa, gravelly, or sandy Ground.

Terra Samia, a sort of white, stiff and tough Earth, brought from the Island of *Samos*.

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Terra

Terra Sigillata, a kind of Earth much us'd in *Physick*, and so call'd because it is commonly transported from the Isle of *Lemnos* sealed up.

Terra vestita, a Term us'd in old Charters, for Land sown with Corn.

Terra Filius, (*i. e.* Son of the Earth) a Scholar appointed to make satyrical and jesting Speeches at an Act in the University of *Oxford*, as the *Prevaricator* does at a Commencement in *Cambridge*. See *Prevaricator*.

Terra Panis, the Herb Sow bread.

Terra Testamentales, (in the *Saxon* Laws) Lands that were held free from Feodal Services, descendable to all the Sons of the Owner, and devisable by Will.

Terrage, an Exemption, or Freedom from the service of Ploughing, Reaping, &c. for the Lord; or from all Land Taxes.

Terraneola, (*Lat.*) the Bird call'd a Bunting.

Terrapine, (among the Inhabitants of *Virginia*) a Tortoise, or Turtle, a Creature that abounds in those Parts, and is of three sorts, *viz.* the Land Turtle, or Tortoise, often found amidst the Rubbish of old Houses, or upon dry sandy Banks. The River Turtle, which casts forth a stinking Smell, and is accounted poisonous: And the Lake Turtle, that lives in Lakes, and is most properly what they call the *Terrapine*.

Terraqueous, (*Lat.*) belonging to Earth and Water mix'd; as the *Terraqueous Globe*, in which the Earth and Water both together make one Spherical, or round Body.

Terrat, **Tetter**, or **Terrier**, (Law Word) a Book, or Roll in which the several Lands of a single Person, or else of a Town, or Manour, are particularly set down, with the quantity of Acres, Boundaries, Tenants Names, &c.

Terrarius, (in old *Latin* Records) a Landholder, or Tenant.

Terrarius Cœnobialis, an Officer in Religious Houses, whose Duty perhaps was to keep a Terrar of all their Estates, or to have their Lands exactly survey'd and register'd.

Terras, or **Terrace**, a Bank of Earth, an open Walk, or Gallery in a Garden, raised higher than the main Plot of Ground; also a flat Roof on a House.

Terre, (*Fr.*) Earth, Ground, Land.

Terre Plain, (in *Fortif.*) the Surface of the Rampart, being the plain Space, or Walk on it, even with the level of the Ground, which is bounded next the Field, by the *Parapet*, or Breast work, and toward the Body of the Place, by the Inward *Talus*, or Slope.

Terre-Tenant, (Law Term) a Land Tenant, or one that has the actual Possession or Occupation of the Land. Thus when a Lord of a Manour has a Free holder, who lets out his Freehold to another to be occupied, this Occupier is call'd *The Terre-Tenant*.

Terrella, (*Lat. i. e.* a little Earth) a Name sometimes given to a Load stone, when it is turned into a Spherical, or round Figure, and plac'd so that its Poles, Equator, &c. may exactly answer to those of the World; because it is a very just Representation of the great Magnetick Globe of the Earth, which we inhabit.

Terrens, or **Terrestrial**, belonging to the Earth, Earthy.

Terrestrial Globe. See *Globe*.

Terrestrial Line, a Term in Perspective. See *Line Terrestrial*.

Terrible, dreadful, fearful; also the Name of an Herb.

Terrier, a kind of Hunting-dog bred up on purpose to unkennel Foxes; also a sort of Awger to

bore with; also the same with *Terrar*; which see.

Terrine, (*Fr.*) an Earthen Pan: In *Cookery*, a Meis made of a Breast of Mutton, cut into pieces, with Quails, Pigeons, and Chickens, cover'd with slices of Bacon on the bottom, and stew'd in a Pan between two gentle Fires.

To **Terrify**, to strike a Terrour into, to put in a Fear or Fright, to fright or scare.

Terris bonis et castalis rehavendis post puzgationem, a Writ that lies for a Clerk, to recover his Lands, Goods, Chattels formerly seized, after he has clear'd himself of that Felony, with which he was charg'd and deliver'd to his Ordinary to be purged.

Terris et castalis tentis ultra debitum levatum, a Judicial Writ, for restoring of Lands, or Goods to a Debtor that is distrained above the quantity of the Debt.

Terris liberandis, a Writ that lies for a Man convicted by Attaint, to bring the Record and Process before the King, and to take a Fine for his Imprisonment, to deliver him his Lands and Tenements again, and to release him of the *Strip* and *Waste*: Also a Writ for the delivery of Lands to the Heir after Homage and Relief performed, or upon Security taken, that he shall perform them.

Territory, a Compals or Land belonging to, or within the Jurisdiction of a State, City, or Town.

Terrour, Dread, great Fear, or Fright.

Terse, exact, neat, clean; as *A Terse Style*.

Tersion, (in *Philos.*) a wiping, or cleansing the outside of any thing.

Terso, the Name of a Muscle of the Humane Body. See *Latissimus Dorsi*.

Tertian. See *Tercion*.

Tertian Ague, or **Fesbet**, is that which intermits entirely, and returns again every third Day, with its several Symptoms, at a set Time.

To **Tertiate a Piece**, (in *Gannery*) is to find the thickness of the Metal of a Cannon at the Touch-hole, Trunnions and Muzzle, in order to judge of its Strength, or whether it be well fortify'd or not.

Teruncium, or **Teruncius**, (*Lat.*) a small Roman Coin of three Ounces, which was in value one fourth part of an *As*, and in weight the fortieth part of a Silver *Denarius*.

Tettera, a square piece of any thing; a Watchword, or Signal in War; a Ticket, a Tally, or Score: In *Anatomy*, the fourth Bone of the Foot in that part which is next the Leg.

Tetteracoste, (*Gr.*) the Forty Days between *Easter* and *Holy-Thursday*; it may also be taken for the time of Lent. Also the time of a Woman's lying in before she be Church'd, or a Churching-Feast.

Tetto, (in old *Latin* Records) a Grey, Brock, or Badger.

Tett, a kind of Furnace made of Bricks, for the melting down Iron, &c. Also an Instrument us'd by Chymists and Refiners to purify Gold, or Silver, the same as a *Coppel*. Also an Oath appointed by an Act of Parliament, which consists chiefly in renouncing the Pope's Supremacy, and the Tenet of Transubstantiation; whence *Tett* is figurately taken for any manner of Proof, or Tryal of Persons or Things.

Tetta, (*Lat.*) a Shell, or Shell-fish; also an Earthen Pot for Wine, Oil, or any other Liquors; also a burnt Tile, or Brick; a splint, or piece of a broken Bone.

Tetta de Rebit, an ancient and authentick Record, kept in the King's Remembrancers Office in the Exchequer, which is said to be compiled by *Jollan de Nevil*, a Justice Itinernant under King

Henry

Henry III. and contains an Account of all Lands held in Grand, or Petty Sergeanty, with Fees and Escheats to the King, &c.

Testaceous, that has a Shell; as *Testaceous Animals*, i. e. Shell fish, Snails, Tortoises, &c.

Testaceous Fishes, (among Naturalists) are such as have strong and thick Shells entire, and all of one piece; as the Cockle, Oyster, Scallop, &c. But those whose Shells are softer, thinner, and divided into distinct Joyns are termed *Crustaceous Fishes*; which See.

Testament, the last Will of a Person; a Solemn and Authentick Act whereby a Man expresses his Will, concerning the disposal of his Estate after his Death; which is of two sorts, either in Writing, or else *Nuncupative*, i. e. declared by Word of Mouth before sufficient Witnesses. See *Will*.

In the Scripture Phrase, it is taken for a Covenant; as *The Books of the Old and New Testament*.

Testamentary, belonging to a Testament.

Testamentum, (*Lat.*) a Testament, or last Will. In old Records, it sometimes signifies a Writing, Instrument, or Deed for the conveying of Lands, or other Things; so call'd because it bears a Testimony, or is attested by Witnesses.

Testator, he that makes or has made a Testament, or last Will

Testatrix, a Woman that makes such a Will.

Testatum, a Writ in Personal Actions; as when one cannot be arrested where the Action is laid, but is returned *non est inventus*; this Writ is sent out into any other County, where such Person is thought to have wherewith to satisfy; and 'tis so call'd because the Sheriff has *testify'd* that the Party was not to be found in his Balliwick.

Teste, a Word usually subscrib'd in the last part of every Writ, where the Date begins thus, *Teste meipso*, i. e. Witness my self; if it be an Original Writ in the King's Name: But if the Writ be Judicial, it bears the Name of the chief Judge of the Court, out of which it issues, and is thus expressed, *Teste Mattheo Hale*, or *Joanne Vaughan Milite*, &c.

Tester, the Value of Six pence in Money.

Testes; (*Lat.* in *Anatomy*) the Testicles of a Male, or Female: Those of Men call'd *Testes Viriles*, are made of divers small Vessels, in which the Seed is bred, and cover'd on the out side, with several Tunicks, or Coats. The *Testes Muliebres* in Women are a Part consisting of several Membranes and small Fibres loosely joyn'd one to another.

Testes Cerebri, are the two lower and lesser Protuberances or knobs of the Brain, so call'd from their resembling the Figure of Testicles.

Testich, a sort of *Persian* Carpet made of the finest Lawn; which are often sent as Presents to the greatest Princes, and are so large, that in the Carriage, one of them is a sufficient, if not too great a Burden for seven lusty young Men.

Testicles, the Organs of Seed in Men and Women. See *Testes*.

Testicular, belonging to the Testicles.

Testiculus; (*Lat.*) a Testicle. *Testiculus Veneris*, a Swelling of the Cod, after impure Copulation.

Testiff, (old Word) wild, hair-brain'd, furious.

Testification, a testifying, or witnessing.

To Testify, to witness or certify, to shew or express; to make appear or make known.

Testimonial, belonging to Testimony; as *A Testimonial Proof*, i. e. a Proof by Witnesses.

A Testimonial, a Certificate under the Hand of a Justice of Peace, Ecclesiastical Superiour, or some other Person in Authority.

Testimony, Witnessing, Evidence, Deposition, Relation, Report, Account; Proof, Token Mark:

Also the Quotation of one or more Passages in an Author: In the Holy Scriptures, it is us'd for a Law, or Ordinance.

Testoon, an old Silver-Coin among the French, which bore the Value of 13 Pence: But in the time of King Henry VIII. being made of Brass lightly done over with Silver, it was reduced to 12d. under Edward VI. to 9d. and afterwards to 6d. The *Testoon of Portugal* is worth 1 s. 3 d. Of *Spain* and *Navarre* 1 s. 8 d. Of *Switzerland* 1 s. 4 d. Of *Italy*, 1 s. 4 d.

Tetudo, (*Lat.*) the Tortoise, or Shell crab; a Tortoise-shell, an Arch or Vault. Also among the *Romans, a warlike Engine, or Fence made of Boards cover'd with raw Hides, and running upon Wheels; under which the Beliegers of a Town got up close to the Walls, to undermine or batter them: Also a Target fence, when the Foot Soldiers held their Shields over their Heads, close together to keep off the Enemies Arrows, &c. Also a large but not very hard Swelling in the Head, which takes Name from its Shape, resembling that of an Arch, or Tortoise, and sticks so close to the Skull, that it often infects and corrupts it.*

Tetty, peevish, apt to take pet, snappish, crabbed. **Tetta** or **Tetus**, (*Lat.*) the King Dove, or Queit; a Bird.

Tetanozum, (*Gr.*) a Medicine to take away Wrinkle: and smoothe the Skin.

Tetanus, a kind of Cramp, a stiffness or stretching of the Sinews; whereby a Limb grows inflexible.

Tetartæus, a Quartan Ague.

Tether. See *Tedder*.

Tetrachord, (*Gr.* in *Musick*) a Concord, or Interval of three Tones: Among the Ancients, it was an Instrument, or rank of four Strings, accounting the *Tetrachord* for one Tone.

Tetrachymagogen, a Medicine that purges four sorts of Humours.

Tetracolon, (in *Grammar*) a Stanza, or Division in Lyrick Poetry, consisting of four Verses or Lines.

Tetradiapason, (in *Musick*) a quadruple Diapason; a Chord otherwise call'd a Quadruple Eighth, or Nine and Twentieth.

Tetradrachmon, a Coin of the Value of four Groats; also four Ounces in Weight.

Tetraedron or **Tetrahedron**, (in *Geom.*) one of the five regular Bodies, being a Pyramid bound by four equal and equilateral Triangles.

Tetraeterid, the space of four Years; a Term us'd in *Chronology*, *Astronomy*, and *Astrology*.

Tetragon, (in *Geom.*) a Figure consisting of four Angles, and as many Sides; a Square: Among *Astrologers*, it is taken for a square Aspect.

Tetragonal, belonging to a Tetragon.

Tetragonias, a Comet or Blazing star, whose Head is of a square Figure, and its Tail, or Train, long, thick and uniform; being not much different from the Meteor call'd *Trabs*.

Tetragonism, a Word us'd by some Foreign Writers in the same Sense as the Quadrature, or squaring of the Circle.

Tetragonus, (in *Anat.*) a great square Muscle otherwise call'd *Quadratus Genæ*; which See.

Tetragrammaton, the Sacred Name of God, *Jehovah*, so call'd because it consists of four *Hebrew* Letters.

Tetrametrum, a Measure in *Greek* and *Latin* Verse, consisting of four Metres, or eight Feet.

Tetrao, the Bustard or Bistard, a Bird.

Tetrapetalous Flower of a Plant, (among *Herbalists*) is that which only consists of four single coloured Leaves call'd *Petala*, set round the *Sylus* to make up the whole Flower.

- Tetrapharmacum**, a Medicine consisting of four Ingredients; as *Unguentum Basilicum*. See *Basilicon*.
- Tetraptoton**, (in *Grammar*) a Defective Noun that has only four Cases; as *Plus*, which wants the Dative and Vocative Singular.
- Tetrarch**, a Prince or Ruler of the fourth part of a Country; as *Herod the Tetrarch*.
- Tetrarchy**, the Government or Jurisdiction of a Tetrarch.
- Tetras**, the Number of Four, the Cater point in Dice.
- Tetrastiche**, a Gallery with four Ranks of Pillars.
- Tetrastick**, a Sentence or Epigram comprised in four Verses.
- Tetrastyles** or **Tetrastyle**, (in *Architect*) a Building that has four Columns, or Pillars in the Faces before and behind.
- Tetrasyllabical**, belonging to, or consisting of four Syllables.
- Tetrax** or **Tetrix**, a kind of Pheasant or Bustard.
- Tetrobolum**, a Coin of four *Oboli*, about four Pence half penny of our Money; also a Weight of four Drams.
- Tetrigonia**, a sort of small Grass-hopper; an Insect.
- Teuchites**, a kind of sweet Rush.
- Teuchzion** or **Teuchzium**, an Herb like *Germander*; a great, or wild *Germander*; some take it for *Pimpernel* or *Fluellin*.
- Teuthalis**, the Herb Knot grass.
- Teuthis**, a Fish fenced with a long Bone standing out, but wanting a Heart; a sort of Cattle-Fish.
- Teutonick**, belonging to the *Germans* anciently call'd *Teutones* and now *Duythsh* or *Dutch* People; as some think, from *Tuisco* the Son of *Mercury*.
- Teutonick Order**, an Order of Knights, heretofore that of our Lady of Mount *Sion*, founded Anno Domini 1191. by *Henry* King of *Jerusalem*, the Patriarch of that See, and other Christian Princes, in favour of the *German* Nation. See *Knights Teutonick*.
- Teution**, (Gr.) the Plant call'd *Beet*.
- To **Teu**, to tug, or pull; also to beat Morter.
- To **Teu-tato** Hemp, to beat, or dress it in an Engine made for that purpose.
- Text**, (Lat.) the very Words of an Author, without any Exposition or Remarks: Also a Portion of Holy Scripture, chosen for the Subject of a Sermon or Discourse in Divinity.
- Text-Letters**, the Capital Letters in all sorts of Hands that are usually written.
- Textuary**, a Law-Book or other Treatise, that contains only the bare Text, without any Comment or Gloss upon it.
- Texture**, (properly a Weaving) a Composure, the ordering or framing of a Discourse, &c. In *Philosophy*, the Texture of a natural Body, is that peculiar Disposition of the Particles or small Parts, of which it is compos'd, so as to make it have such a Form, or be of such a Nature, or be endow'd with such Qualities.
- Thack-Tiles**, a Word us'd in old Statutes for Plain Tiles, such as are laid on the side of a House.
- Thalami nervorum opticozum**, (in *Anat.*) are two Prominences or bunching Parts of the lateral Ventricles of the Brain; so nam'd, because the Optick Nerves rise out of them: They are of a somewhat long Figure, and of a Marrowy Substance on the out-side, but a little Ash-coloured within.
- Thalassarcha**, a Supreme, or principal Officers at Sea; an Admiral.
- Thalia**, one of the Nine Muses, whom the Poets made to be the Inventress of Geometry and Husbandry.
- Thalictum**, a kind of Herb; Flux wort, or Lask-wort.
- Thames**, the chief River of *Great-Britain*; which taking its Rise in *Glocester-shire*, runs up to *Oxford*, and thence to *London*: The Sea flows up it gently 80 Miles; i. e. almost to *Kingston*, so that Boats are drawn about 200 Miles, to *Oxford*, and many Miles higher.
- Thanaage of the King**, a certain part of the King's Land, or Property; of which the Governour was styl'd *Thane*.
- Thane**, **Thepne**, or **Thegne**, (Sax.) was sometimes taken by our Ancestors, for a Nobleman, sometimes for a Magistrate, and sometimes for a Free-man; but it more properly signifies an Officer, or Minister of the King.
- Thane-Lands**, such Lands as were granted by Charters of the *Saxon* Kings to their *Thanes*, with all Immunities, except their being liable to Expeditions, repair of Castles, and mending of Bridges.
- Thapsia**, (Gr.) an Herb like *Ferula*, or *Fennel*. Giant, so call'd, from the Island of *Thapsus*, where 'tis said to have been first found.
- Thassare**, (in old *Latin* Records) to lay up Hay, or Corn, into a Tass, Stack, Rick, or Mow.
- Thaughts** or **Thoughts**, (Sea-Term) the Benches, or Seats, on which the Rowers sit in a Boar.
- Thaumaturgicks**, (Gr. i. e. Wonder-working) one of those Arts mention'd by *Dr. Dee* in his Preface to *Euclid*, and there defin'd to be a Mathematical Science, which gives a certain Rule for the making of strange Works, to be perceived by the Sense, yet to be greatly wonder'd at: It may be taken for any Art that does, or seems to do Wonders.
- Thavys-Inn**. See *Inns of Chancery*.
- Theater**, (Gr.) a Play-House, a Building contrived with all manner of Conveniencies for the Actors and Spectators, for the representing and beholding of Comedies, Tragedies, &c. It also signifies the Stage in a Play-house, and in general any Scaffold raised for the Performance or Sight of any Publick Ceremony. in a Figurative Sense we say, *The World is a Theater and all Mankind are the Actors*; *Such a Country is the Theater of War*, &c.
- Theater of Oxford**, a noble Pile of Building in that City, raised not long since by *Dr. Gilbert Sheldon*, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, and call'd in *Latin*, *Theatrum Sheldonianum*, where the Students of the University perform their Publick Exercises, &c.
- Theatins**, an Order of Religious Persons founded by *John Peter Caraffa*, Bishop of *Theuse*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.
- Theatral** or **Theatrical**, belonging to a Theater or Stage.
- Theabe**, (Country Word) an Ewe Lamb of the first Year.
- Thebo**, (in old *Latin* Deeds) a young Plant, or Set; a Standard; it was also sometimes taken for any Arm, Branch, or Bough of a Tree.
- Theft**, (in *Common Law*) is defined to be an unlawful felonious taking away another Man's Moveable and Personal Goods, against the Owners Will with an Intent to steal them.
- Theftbote**, (Sax) the maintaining, or favouring a Thief, by receiving stolen Goods from him.
- Thelonio rationabili habendo pro Dominis habentibus Dominica Regna ad firmam**, a Writ that lies for one that has of the King's Demesne in Fee-farm, to recover reasonable Toll of the King's Tenants there if his Demesne have been accustomed to be tolled.
- Thelonium** or **Brebe essendi quieti de Thelonio**, a Writ lying for the Citizens of any City, or Burghesses of any Town that have a Charter or Prescription, to free them from Toll, against the Officers of any Town or Market, who would force them to pay Toll of their Merchandize, contrary to their said Grant or Prescription.

Theomannus, (in ancient Deeds) the Tollman, or Officer, who receiv'd the Toll.

Thelygonos, (*Gr.*) an Herb having Berries like an Olive, and call'd *the Grace of God*, which being steep'd in Drink, is said to make a Woman conceive a Girl. Also a general Name given by Herbalists to all Feminine Plants.

Thelyphnon, an Herb, the Root of which kills Scorpions.

Thelypteris Female Fern, or Sea Fern.

Theme or **Theam**, a Subject to write, or speak upon; an Argument laid down to be treated of. It is often us'd by Astrologers for the Position, or Place of the Heavenly Bodies, at any Moment, when they require the Success of any thing then begun or proposed; calling their Figure *Thema Cali*.

Themis, a moral Deity or Goddess, supposed to have first taught Men Right and Justice, and therefore often taken by the ancient Poets for Justice it self.

Themmagium, (in old *Latin* Records) a Duty heretofore paid by inferiour Tenants upon account of *Theom*, or *Team*. See *Team*.

Thenar, (*Gr.*) the Palm or hollow fleshy Part of the Hand. It is also taken by some Anatomical Writers, for an Abducent Muscle which draws the Thumb from the Fore finger.

Theobald, a proper Name of Men, signifying in *Saxon*, bold over the People

Theoden, (*Sax.*) an Under-Thane; an Husbandman, or inferiour Tenant.

Theodolite, a Mathematical Instrument consisting of several Parts, as a Circle of Brass divided into four Quadrants, each Quadrant being divided into 90 Degrees, and subdivided by Diagonals, with Sights, a Box, and Needle, a Socket, Staff, &c. It is of good use in the Surveying of Land, for the taking of Heights, Distances and Angles.

Theodom, (*Sax.*) Servitude.

Theodosius or **Theodoze**, (*Gr. i. e.* the Gift of God) a proper Name of several Men.

Theodosia, a Christian Name of Women, answering to *Theodore* or *Theodosius* in Men.

Theodosian Code. See *Code*.

Theogonia, the Generation or Genealogy of the Fabulous Gods; a Book of the Poet *Hesiod*, so call'd.

Theologer or **Theologian**, a Divine, a Professor of Divinity.

Theological, belonging to Divinity, Divine; as *A Theological Discourse*, *The Theological Vertues*, which are Faith, Hope, and Charity.

Theology, a Science that teaches the Knowledge of God, and Divine Things.

Theomachia, a warring or fighting against God.

Theomagical, belonging to Divine Magick, or the Wisdom of God.

Theophilus, a proper Name of Men, signifying a Friend, or Lover of God.

Theorbo, a Musical Instrument, being a large Lute, us'd for the most part in playing of Grounds and Thorough-Basses.

Theorem, (in *Mathem.*) a Declaration of certain Properties, Proportions, or Equalities, duly inferred from some Suppositions, or Concessions about Quantity; so that a Theorem relates only to Speculation, and is thereby distinguished from a Problem, in which something is always to be done. These Theorems are of several sorts, *v. z.* 1.

An **Universal Theorem**, relating in general to any Quantity without Restriction; as, *That the Rectangle of the Sum and Difference of any two Quantities is equal to the Difference of their Squares.* 2 **Particular**, when it extends only to a particular Quantity. 3 **Negative**, which demonstrates the Impossibility of an Assertion; as *That the Sum of two biquarric Numbers cannot make a Square.* 4 **Local**, which re-

lates to a Surface; as *That Triangles of the same Base and Height are equal.*

A **Plain Theorem**, is that which has relation either to a Right lined Surface, or to one bounded by the Circumference of a Circle; as *That all Angles in the same Segment are equal.*

A **Solid Theorem**, is that which treats about a Space bounded by a solid Line, *i. e.* by any of the three Conick Sections, as if *a Right Line cut two Asymptotick Parabolas, its two Parts terminated, or bounded by them, shall be equal.*

A **Reciprocal Theorem**, is one whose Converse, or Contrary is true; as, *That if a Triangle have two equal Sides, it must have two equal Angles: And on the contrary, That if it have two equal Angles, it must have two equal Sides.*

Theorematick, consisting of, or belonging to Theorems.

Theoretick, **Theoretical**, or **Theorick**, belonging to Theory, Speculative.

Theoreticks, those things that belong to the Speculative part of Physick.

Theorist, one that forms or maintains a particular Theory.

Theory, Contemplation, Meditation; more especially the Study of any Art or Science, without respect to the Practice.

Theories of the Planets, certain *Hypotheses*, or Suppositions about the Motions of the Heavens, according to which Astronomers explain the Reasons of the *Phenomena*, or Appearances of the Planets.

Therapeuticks, that part of Physick which shews the Method of healing or curing Diseases.

Theraphim, or **Teraphim**, (*Heb.*) certain Idols, or Images, made in the shape of Men.

Theremiabin or **Tertrimebin**, a Word us'd by some Authors for Oriental Manna.

Theriaca or **Theziaca**, (*Gr.*) Treacle; any Medicine against Poison.

Theriacal, that belongs to, or has the Virtue of Treacle.

Therionia, a wild raging Ulcer, or sore, the grand Pox; a Shanker.

Therionarca, a Shrub bearing a Flower like a Rose, which makes Serpents heavy and dull.

Thermae, hot Baths; any Medicinal Waters that are hot.

Thermanticks, Medicines that cause Heat.

Thermocanthans, the Bath fly; an Insect.

Thermometer or **Thermoscope**, a Philosophical Instrument, usually made of Glass fill'd with tinged Spirit of Wine, or some other proper Liquor, which by its rising and falling serves to measure, or shew the several Degrees of Heat and Cold, of any particular Place, or of the same Place in different Seasons, and at different times.

Thermometron, a Word us'd by some Writers in the Art of Physick, for that natural Heat which is measured or perceived by the Pulse.

Thesis, a general Position, or Argument laid down, or offered to be made good; a Subject to dispute upon.

Thethinga (*Sax.*) a Tithing. *Thething manus*, a Tithing man. See *Tithing*, and *Tithing man*.

Theto, an old Word for a Ducking-stool.

Thicket, a thick Bush, a Place, or Hedge, full of Buthes and Brambles.

To **Thigh**, a Term us'd in carving at Table; as *Thigh that Woodcock, or Pigeon, i. e.* cut it up.

Thight, (old Word) well joynted, or knit together.

Thill, the Beam, or Draught Tree of a Cart, or Waggon, upon which the Yoke hangs.

Thiller or **Thill-Rose**, the Horse that is put under the Thill.

Thingus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Thane or Saxon Noble-man, a Knight, or Free-man.

Third-Borough, a Word us'd in some Statutes for a Constable. See *Head borough*.

Thirdendial, a liquid Measure in use at *Salisbury*, which contains three Parts.

Thirdings, the third part of the Corn, or Grain, growing on the Ground at the Tenant's Death, due to the Lord as an Heriot, within certain Lands, belonging to the Mannor of *Turfat*, in the County of *Hereford*.

Third night away-hind, By the Laws of Saint *Edward* it was ordain'd, That if any Man lay three Nights in an Inn, he should be accounted as one of the Family, and his Host to be answerable for what Offence he should commit: For *Nan Night Uncuth*, *two Night Gufte*, *third Night Away-hind*, i. e. the first Night a Stranger, the second Night a Guest, the third Night a Domestick.

Third-penny, the third part of Fines and Profits, arising from Law-Processes, which in every County was heretofore allow'd to the Sheriff; the other two Parts being appointed for the King's Use.

Thistle, an Herb, of which there are several kinds; as *Carline Thistle*, *Cotton-Thistle*, *Ladies-Thistle*, &c.

Thistle-take, the Duty of a Half-penny heretofore paid to the Lord of the Mannor of *Halton* in the County of *Chesster* for every Beast driven over the Common that was suffer'd to graze, or to take but a Thistle: And at *Fiskerton* in *Nottingham-shire*, there was an ancient Custom of paying to the Lord a Penny for every Swine about a Year old kill'd by an Inhabitant, or Cottager; which purchase of leave to kill a Hog, was also termed *Thistle take*.

Thlipsis, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd *Shepherd's Purse*, *Country-Mustard*, or wild *Seen*.

Thlipsis, a squeezing or crushing; also Affliction or Trouble: In *Anatomy*, pressing together of the Vessels of a Humane Body.

Thokes, (old Word) Fish with broken Bellies.

Tholus, (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) the Roof of a Temple, or Church, the Center, Scutcheon, or Knot in the midst of an arched Roof; the Lantern, or Cupolo of a publick Hall.

Tholus Diocletis, a sort of Bandage us'd by Surgeons.

Thomas, the Name of one of the Twelve Apostles, signifying Deep in *Hebrew*, or as some say *Twin*, and often taken for a Christian Name of Men.

St. **Thomas's Hospital**, a noted Hospital in the Borough of *Southwark*, founded by *K. Edward VI.* and lately rebuilt with greater Advantage for the Poor People that are there Yearly Cured and Relieved.

Thor, a certain Idol of great Esteem among the ancient *Saxons* and *Teutonicks*, thought to be the same with *Jupiter*, or the God of Thunder: Whence the Day commonly call'd *Thursday* and *Thoraday* by the *Danes* and *Swedes*, took Name; as having been Set a-part for his peculiar Service.

Thozza, a kind of Wolf bane; an Herb.

Thozacica, (*Gr.*) Medicines proper for Diseases of the Beast.

Thozacica Inferior, (in *Anat.*) a Branch of the Subclavian Vein, which spreads it self on the Sides of the Breast by several Branches that communicate with those of the *Azygos* under the Muscle of the Breast.

Thozacica Superior, is likewise a branch of the Subclavian Vein, which arising from the *Basilica*, passes to the Paps and Muscles of the Breast.

Thozacicus Ductus, See *Ductus Thoracicus*

Thozal Line, (in *Palmestry*) a certain Mark in the Hand otherwise call'd the *Mensal Line*, or the Line of *Venus*.

Thozax or *Aedius Venter*, the Chest, all that Cavity or hollow Space which is bounded above by the Neck-bones, below by the Diaphragm, or Midriff, before by the Breast bone, behind by the Back-bone, and on the Sides by the Ribbs: It is of an Oval Figure cover'd on the in-side with a Membrane, or Skin call'd *Pleura*, and contains the Heart and Lungs.

Thoze, See *Torms*.

Thozetis, the drinking of a generous Wine, which warms and cherishes the Breast.

Thozough-Toll, a certain Duty heretofore paid to the Earls of *Richmond* by the Inhabitants of a Place call'd *Bowgh* in *York-shire*.

Thozough-Mar, an Herb that is somewhat bitter in Taste, of a binding Quality, and good against Ruptures.

Thozp, an ancient *Saxon* Name for a Village, or Country Town.

Thos, (*Gr.*) a *Lynx*, a Creature resembling a Wolf, but spotted like a Leopard; also a kind of Wolf that has a rough Coat in Winter, and is bare in Summer.

Thoughts. See *Thoughts*.

Thowls, those small Wooden Pins in the Gunnel of a Boat, between which the Rowers put their Oars or Sculls when they row.

Thzackat, a Term us'd by some Chymists for the Metal which is yet in the Mine.

Thzacias, (*Gr.*) the North-west Wind so call'd by the Ancients, because it blows from the Country of *Thrace*.

Thzafonical, insolently boasting, full of Ostentation; from *Thrafo*, a notorious Braggadochio in *Terence's Comedies*.

Thzave, a certain quantity of Corn, that contains four Shocks, every Shock consisting of six Sheaves.

To **Thzeap** or **Thzeapdoton**, (*North-Country Word*) to affirm positively, to persist in a Thing obstinately.

Thzee-legged Staff, an Instrument consisting of wooden Legs, made with Joynts to shut all together, and to take off in the middle for the greater convenience of Carriage; on the top of which is usually fasten'd a Ball and Socket to support and adjust Instruments for Astronomy, Surveying, &c.

Thze-nodia, (*Gr.*) a mournful or funeral Song; the *Greek Title* of the Book of Lamentations of the Prophet *Jeremiah*.

Thzeshher, one that threshes, or beats Corn, &c. Also a Fish with a broad and thick Tail, that serves to beat the Head of a Whale, to which it is a mortal Enemy.

Thzidar, (*Gr.*) the Herb Lettice. *Thridax agris* Sparrow-Hawks Herb, or Hawk weed.

Thzidoborough or **Thzidoborough**, a Word us'd, in some old Statutes for a Head borough, or Constable.

Thzist, Savingness, or Springness; also a sort of Herb.

To **Thzill**, to drill, or bore.

Thzilled or **Thzirltd**, (*Sax.*) killed.

Thzimsa, an old *German* Coin, valued at the third part of a Shilling, or Four Pence.

Thzips, (*Gr.*) a little Worm, breeding in Timber; a Moth.

Thzithing or **Thziding**, (*Sax.*) the third part of a County or Shire, containing three, or more Hundreds, or Wapentakes; such sorts of Divisions are the Laths in *Kent*, the Rapes in *Suffex*, and the *Ridings* in *York-shire*.

Thzithing, is also taken for a Court held within that Circuit, which was the same with our Court-Leet.

Thzithings

Thyting-Kne, the Governour of a Thriving, before whom all Causes us'd to be brought, that could not be determined in the Wapentakes or Hundreds.

To **Thrive**, to grow or increase mightily, to be in a good State or Condition, to become rich or prosperous

Throat-moist, an Herb so call'd, as being good against Ulcers in the Mouth and Throat.

To **Throb**, to beat, pant, or ache, as the Heart sometimes does.

Thrombosis, (*Gr.*) a congealing; or clotting together of any thing.

Thrombus, a Lump, Clot, or Cluster of any thing, as of congealed Blood, curdled Milk, &c. Among Surgeons a small Swelling that arises after the Operation of Blood-letting, when the Orifice is made too small, or larger than the Capaciousness of the Vessels will admit.

Throne, a Chair of State plac'd in a part of a Room, raised two or three Steps from the Ground; which is richly adorn'd, and cover'd with a Canopy for Kings and Princes to sit at certain times of Publick Solemnity: In a Figurative Sense, it signifies the Supreme Command, or Sovereign Power of Princes; as *He settled his Throne*. **Thrones** is also taken for the third of the Nine Orders or Ranks of Angels.

Throster or **Throster**, one that throws, twists, or winds Silk or Thread.

Thrush, a Singing-Bird; also a Disease in the Mouth, especially of young Children.

Wind-Thrush, a Bird so call'd, because it comes in high Winds into *England*, in the beginning of Winter.

Thyallis, (*Gr.*) a sort of Mullein, or Rose-Campion; an Herb.

Thumb's-breadth, the same as an Inch in Measure.

Thummim. See *Urim*.

Thunnus, (*Gr.*) the Fish call'd a Tunny.

Thuribulum, a Censer, or smoaking Pot, to burn Incense in; which in some old Records is express'd *Turribulum*.

Thuriferous, bearing, or bringing forth Frankincense

Thursday, the fifth Day of the Week, so nam'd from the Idol *Thor*; which See.

Thus or **Tus**, (*Lat.*) Frankincense, Incense.

Thya, (*Gr.*) a kind of wild Cypress-Tree, whose Wood is very sweet and lasting; the Life-Tree.

Thyritis, a sort of hard Stone, of which Mortars were anciently made.

Thymallus, a Fish of the Trout-kind, that smells like the Herb Thyme.

Thymbra, the Herb Savory.

Thymelæa, a sort of wild Olive; also a Shrub call'd Spurge flax

Thymiana, Incense, Perfume; a sweet Gum.

Thymick-Vein, (*in Anat.*) a Branch of the Subclavicular Vein.

Thymion or **Thymium**, a kind of Wart, ragged at Top, like a Thyme leaf, or as some say, coloured like Thyme flowers.

Thymites, Wine made of Thyme.

Thymus, (*in Anat.*) a Conglobate Glandule, or Kernel in the Throat, that sticks to the upper part of the *Mediastinum*, and lies between the Divisions of the Subclavian Veins and Arteries: It is whitish, soft, and spongy, and larger in Children and Women than in Men.

Thymus or **Thymum**, the Herb Thyme or Time.

Thynnus or **Thynnus**, the Tunny, a Sea-fish.

Thyroarytenoides, (*in Anat.*) a Pair of large Muscles that arise from the Cartilage, or Gristle, call'd *Scutiformis*, and stretch themselves forward to

the Sides of the *Arytenoides* Muscle; their Ute being to draw together, and close the opening of the *Larynx*.

Thyroidea Glandulae, are two Glandules of a clammy solid Substance, wonderfully beautify'd with Vessels of all Sorts, and hard Membranes: They resemble a Hen's Egg in shape and bigness, and are seated at the lower part of the *Larynx*: at the Sides of the Scutiform, or Shield like Cartilage: These Glandules separate a Liquor for moistening the Wind-Pipe, whereby the Voice is render'd firm, smooth; and sweet; they also contribute to the roundness of the Neck, by their filling up the empty Spaces about the *Larynx*.

Thyroidea, a Cartilage, or Gristle of the *Larynx*, or Wind-Pipe, otherwise call'd *Scutiformis*: Some also give this Name to the Hole of the *Os Pubis*, or Share-bone.

Thyrus, (*among Herbalists*) the upright and tapering Stem; or Stalk of a Plant: It is also often us'd for *Spica*, i. e. an Ear, or blade of Corn.

Tiara, (*Gr.*) a high sharp-pointed Cap, heretofore worn by Sovereign Princes and those of the Royal Blood, among the ancient *Persians*; a Turban, or Shash: Also the Pope's Triple Crown.

Tibia, (*Lat.*) a Pipe, Flute, or Flagelet; a Musick Instrument: In *Anatomy*, the Leg, or Part betwixt the Knee and the Ankle, consisting of two Bones, one outward, nam'd *Focile minus*, another inward and larger, which has usurp'd the Name of the whole, and is termed *Tibia*, but others call it *Focile Major*, and *Canna Major*.

Tibialis Anticus, a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, so call'd from its Situation on the Fore part of the *Tibia*: It arises from the lower part of the upper Appendage of that Bone, and has its Insertion to the inside of the *Os Cuneiforme Majus*, that bears up the *Os metatarsi Pollicis*: It pulls the Foot upwards, and directly forwards.

Tibialis Posticus, a Muscle of the Foot, which is seated on the back part of the *Tibia*, and otherwise call'd *Musculus Nauticus*, because Sea-men chiefly use it in climbing up the Masts of their Ships: It takes rife from the upper and back part of the *Fibula*, as also from the Ligament contain'd between the said Bone and the *Tibia*, and is inserted to the *Os Naviculare*, inwards and side-ways; so as to draw the Foot upwards and inwards.

Tick, a small blackish Insect; also a Disease in Horses.

Ticking, a setting up of Turves to dry, that they may burn the better; a Term us'd by the Husband-men of the Western Parts of *England*, when they are about to till the Ground by Burn-beating.

Tickle. See *Grope*.

Tide, the Ebbing or Flowing of the Sea, the former of which the Sea-men call *Tide of Ebb*, and the latter *Tide of Flood*.

Leeward and Windward Tides. See *Leeward and Windward*.

It is said *To flow Tide and half Tide*, when the Tide runs three Hours, which is four Points of the Compass in the *Offing*, or open Sea, longer than it does by the Shore; where by longer, is not meant more Hours (for it always Ebbs and Flows six Hours) but that if it be high Water a-shore at Twelve a Clock, 'twill not be so in the *Offing* till Three, which is the bound and time for the running of a half Tide. If it Ebbs and Flows more, the saying is, *It runs half Tide and half Quarter*, that is five Points.

When the Mariners are to go into a Harbour over a Bar, i. e. a Rock, or over a Shelf, they say, *They'll bring their Tide with them*; i. e. they'll come in with the Flood, that so they may safely get over such Bar, or Sand.

To **Tide** it ober or up, is to go over to a Place, with the Tide of Ebb, or Floud, then to stay at Anchor all the Time the contrary Tide lasts, and afterwards to set in again upon the return of the same Tide.

A **Tide-Gate**, is when the Tide runs strong.

Tides-Men, certain Officers that belong to the Custom House, and are appointed to watch or attend upon Ships, till the Custom of the Freight be paid: These Officers are so call'd, because they go on board the Vessels, at their Arrival in the Mouth of the River-Thames, and come up with the Tide.

Tidy, handy, neat, cleanly; as *A tidy Servant*.

Tierce, (*Fr*) one of the Canonical Hours in the Roman Church; *i. e.* Eight a Clock Prayers in Summer, and Ten in Winter: Also a sequence of Cards of the same Colour, at the Game of Picket; also a Thrust in Fencing.

Tierce or **Tercel**, a liquid Measure, containing Forty two Gallons.

Tierce or **A Third**, (in Musick) is a certain division of the Monochord, in which if the Terms be as 5 to 4, 'tis call'd a *Tierce Major*, or a *Diton*; but if they be as 6 to 5, then 'tis styl'd a *Tierce Minor*, or *Demi-Diton*.

Tiercel or **Tercel**, a Male Hawk, so call'd because it is a third part less than the Female in bigness and Strength.

Tiercet, a Song consisting of triple Stanza's, or a Staff of three Verses.

Ties, (in a Ship) are those Ropes by which the Yards hang, and that carry them up, when the Halliards are strained.

Tiffany, a sort of light Stuff.

Tiger, a fierce wild Beast having a spotted Skin; and being otherwise shap'd and armed like a Cat, but of a much larger Size: It is also figuratively taken for a cruel fierce Man.

Tigh or **Teege**, (in old Records) a Close or Inclosure, a Croft: In *Kent* the Word *Tigh* is still us'd in the same Sense.

Tight, See *Tite*.

Tigillum, (*Lat.*) a little Rafter, or Beam: Also a Crucible or Melting pot us'd by Chymists.

Tigress, a Female, or She Tiger; a ranting Woman, a cruel Mistress.

Tike, (Country-Word) a small Bullock, or Heifer; also a kind of Worm.

Tilia, (*Lat.*) the Linden, or Teil-tree.

Tillage, the tilling, or ploughing of Land; Husbandry.

Tiller, (among Seamen) a strong piece of Wood fasten'd to a Ship's Rudder; also that which serves for a Helm in a Boat.

Tillet or **Tillar**, (in Husbandry) a small Tree, left to grow till it be fellable.

Tilt, a Cloth, or Tent that covers a Boat, to keep off Rain, &c.

Tilt-Boat, a cover'd Boat, such as those that go and return with the Tide, to convey Passengers between *London* and *Gravesend*.

Tilts, a kind of Exercise, when two armed Persons on Horse-back, run one against another with Lances, or Spears.

To **Tilt**, to run at Tilts, to fence or thrust with Swords, or Foils; also to set a Vessel stooping, when the Liquor in it begins to be low.

Tilth, the tilling, manuring, or improving of Land.

Timariots, (among the *Turks*) Soldiers that have a certain Portion of Conquer'd Lands allow'd them for Term of Life, to serve on Horse-back as often and as long as they shall be required, and to find Arms at their own proper Cost: This Portion is call'd *Timaria*, from whence their Name is deriv'd

and it is thought equivalent to a Hundred Pounds Yearly Revenue amongst us.

Timber, Wood for Building: *A Timber* of *Skins* or *Furrs*, is Forty in Number.

Timbers of Ermin, (in *Heraldry*) the rows or ranks of Ermin in Noble Mens Robes.

Rising Timbers in a Ship. See *Rising*.

To **Timber**, (in *Falcomry*) to Nestle or make a Nest; as Birds of Prey do.

Timber or **Timmer**, a Term us'd among *Heralds*, for the Crest, which in any Atchievement stands on the top of the Helmet.

Timbzel, a kind of Musical Instrument, which some call a *Taber*.

Time, is a certain Measure depending on the Motion of the Luminaries; as the Sun, Moon and Stars, by which the Distance and Continuance of things is measured; And it is either *Astronomical*, which is simply taken from the motion of the Stars; or *Civil*, which is the same sort of Time apply'd to common Uses.

Again, *Astronomical*, *Mathematical*, or *Absolute Time*, flows equally in it self without Relation to any outward Thing, and is otherwise termed *Duration*: But *Relative*, *Apparent*, or *Vulgar Time*, is the sensible and outward Measure of any Duration or Continuance estimated by Motion; and this is commonly us'd instead of true Time.

In *Musick*, Time is that quantity of length, by which every particular Note has its due Measure appointed, without making it either longer or shorter than it ought to be; and it is two-fold, *viz.* *Duple* or *Common*, and *Triple*.

Duple Semi-breve Time, generally call'd *Common*, because most us'd; is when all the Notes are encreased by two; as 2 *Longs* make a *Large*; 2 *Breves* a *Long*; 2 *Semi-breves* a *Breve*; 2 *Minims* a *Semi breve*; 2 *Crotchets* a *Minim*; 2 *Quavers* a *Crotchet*; 2 *Semi quavers* a *Quaver*; and 2 *Demi-Semi-quavers*, a *Semi quaver*: This kind of Time is usual in *Anthem*s, *Almains*, *Pavans*, *Fantasies*, &c.

Triple Time, is that in which the Measure is counted by Threes; as one *Semi-breve* is equivalent to three *Minims*, one *Minim* to three *Crotchets*, &c. So that this swifter Time, or Measure is proper for *Airy Songs*, and light Lessons; as *Courants*, *Figg*s, *Sarabands*, &c.

To these sorts of Time may be added *Desquialter Proportion*, which signifies a Triple Measure of three Notes to two such like Notes of the Common Time.

Time-Note. See *Measure-Note*.

Timidity, (*Lat.*) Timorousness, Fearfulness, Bashfulness.

Timorous, fearful, bashful.

Timotheus or **Timothy**; a proper Name of Men, signifying in *Greek*, an Honourer of God.

Tin, a Metal that comes near Silver in Colour, but differs very much in the Figure of its Pores, as also in its Solidity and Weight.

Tin-Glass, a Metallick Matter white, smooth and like Tin; but hard, sharp, brittle, and disposed into *Facets*, or shining Scales, as it were pieces of Glass, whence it has its Name.

Tinca, (*Lat.*) the Tench, a Fresh water Fish.

Tincar, (*Arab.*) a sort of Nitre, or Salt-peter, so call'd from its being dug out of the Earth.

Tinzel or **Tinsel**, a kind of glittering Stuff, or Cloth made of Silk and Copper.

Tincker-men, those Fisher men that us'd to destroy the young Fry in the River *Thames*, by Nets and unlawful Engines, till suppress'd by the Mayor and Citizens of *London*.

Tint or **Teint**, (*Lat.*) a Colouring.

Tinture, a Colour, Stain, or Die; a smattering or imperfect Knowledge of any Art or Science.

Among

Among Heralds, the Colours in an Escutcheon, or Coat of Arms call'd Tinctures. In *Chymistry*, *Tincture* signifies the most fine and subtil Parts of a Mixt Body drawn out in Spirit of Wine, or some such proper *Menstruum*, or dissolving Liquor.

Tincture of the Moon, is a Dissolution of some of the more rarify'd parts of Silver, made in Spirit of Wine and whetted by *Alkali Salts*

Tinctured, that has a Tincture; as *He is tinctur'd with that Opinion*.

† To *Tind*, to light; as *To tind a Candle*.

Tine, a Country Word for the grain of a Fork.

To *Tine* an Egg, (among the Curious) is to dress it.

Tinea, (*Lat.*) the Moth, an Insect that eats (clothes: Also a crusty stinking Ulcer in the Head, which gnaws and consumes the Skin.

Tuarea, Moth wort, or Gold-flower; an Herb

Tineman or *Tienman*, a petty Forest-Officer in old Times, who took care of Vert and Venison in the Night, and had other servile Employments.

Tinetum, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) Trousse, Bruith-wood for Fencing and Hedging; which sort of Under-wood, cut at length and not fagotted up, is still call'd *Teenez* in *Kent*.

Tinetwad, the Parliament, or Yearly Meeting of the States in the *Ish* of *Man*.

Tinged, (*Lat.*) coloured, or di'd lightly.

Tinbar, a Chymical Word for *Borax* or *Gold-Solder*.

Tinnitus Aurium, (*Lat.* a buzzing, or tingling in the Ears, which proceeds from a stoppage, or something that pricks the Part, so that the Air shut up is continually moved by the bearing of the Arteries, and the Drum of the Ear is lightly struck, whence such a Noise arises.

Tinnunculus, the Wind-vanner, or Kestrel, a kind of a Hawk: It is also written *Tinnunculus* and *Tristunculus*.

Tinpeny, a customary Duty heretofore paid to the Tithing man, by the several *Friburghs* or Divisions of his Precinct; as *Tedipenny* signify'd the Money paid the Sheriff by the several *Tithings*.

Tintamar, (*Fr.*) a confused Noise, a hideous Outcry, the jangling of Bells, &c.

Tip, the end, or utmost point of any Thing.

Tipstaff, one of the Wardens of the Fleet's Men, who comes to the King's Courts with a painted Staff, for the taking into Custody those that are there committed, and to attend such Prisoners as go at large by License: Also certain Officers that wait on the Judges, bearing a Rod tipped with Silver, and take into their Charge, all Prisoners committed, or turned over at the Judges Chambers.

Tippet, a kind of Kerchief for Womens Necks; also a long Scarf which Doctors of Divinity and Noble-mens Chaplains wear over their Gowns.

To *Tipple*, to drink hard.

Tipple, that is a little in Drink, fuddled.

Tipula, (*Lat.*) a Water spider with six Feet, that swims on the top of the Water without sinking.

Tire, the Ornament or Dress of Womens Heads; also the Ironband of a Cart-wheel.

Tire or *Terr* of Ordnance, (as the Sea men pronounce it) a set of great Guns on both Sides of a Ship, lying in a Rank from one end to the other, either above upon Deck, or below; the former of which are call'd the *Upper Tire of Guns*, and the latter the *Lower-Tire*: Some Ships also have the Fore and Half Decks furnish'd with Guns, each making half a *Tire*.

To *Tire*, to dress; to weary, to be or grow weary.

Tiring, (in *Falconry*) is a giving the Hawk a Leg or Pinion of a Pullet, or Pigeon to pluck at.

Tritonit, a Bird otherwise call'd a Lapwing.

Tislick, troubling with the Tislick, purly, short-winded.

Tislick, an Ulceration of the Lungs, accompany'd with an *Hectick* Feyer, and causing a Consumption of the whole Body. See *Phthisis*.

Tissue or *Clath* of *Tissue*, (*Fr.*) rich Stuff made of Silk or Silver, or Silk and Gold-thread, woven together.

Tit or *Titmouse*, a little Bird.

Tite, (among Sea-men) a Ship is said *To bite or tight*, when she is so stanch as to let in but very little Water; and this is known by the Smell of it, when pump'd out; for if but little Water be let in, it will always stink, otherwise not.

Tithable, that may be tithed, or is liable to yield Tithes.

Tithe, the tenth Part of any thing; but chiefly taken for that Revenue which in every Country-Parish is allowed to the Parson for his Maintenance; being a tenth Part of the Fruits of the Earth, &c. These Tithes are of several sorts, *viz.* *Predial*, *Personal* and *Mixt*; which See under those Articles.

To *Tithe*, or take the tenth Part.

Tithing, (among our *Saxon* Ancestours) a Company of Ten Men, with their Families joynd together in a Society, and all bound to the King for the peaceable Behaviour of each other.

Tithing-man, was the Chief or Principal Person of such a Company, but is now taken in some Places for a Constable; the old Way of Tithing being long since left off. See *Head borough*.

Tithing-penny, a Customary Duty paid to the Sheriffs by the several Tithings: It was also call'd *Teding-penny*, *Thething penny*, and *Tithe penny*.

Tithymalus or *Tithymallus*, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd Sea-lettice, Wolfs-Milk, or Milk thistle.

Titillation, (*Lat.*) a Tickling, a pleasant Itch: that Sensation, or Feeling, which one has in any part of the Body, when tickled.

Titiplk, a Word us'd in some old Writings; for a Tale-bearer.

Title, the Inscription of a Book, or Act: Also an Addition or Mark of Honour given to Persons according to their Rank, or Quality: Also Right, Claim; a just Cause for possessing, or enjoying any thing: In a Law-sense, it is sometimes taken for the means whereby a Man comes to an Estate; as *His Title is by Fine, or Feoffment*: Also Writings, or Records to prove one's Right.

Title of Entry, is when one possessed of Land makes a Feoffment, or Donation of it upon a certain Condition, and the Condition is broken; after which the Feoffor has Title to enter into the Land, and recover the Free-hold.

Tits, a Country-word for small Cattel.

To *Titter*, to giggle, or laugh wantonly.

† *Titubation*, (*Lat.*) a staggering, or stumbling.

Titular, that bears a Title only, as *A titular Bishop*, *a titular Office*, &c.

Tmesis (*Gr.* a Cutting) a Grammatical Figure, in which a compound Word is as it were cut afunder, and divided into two Parts, by some other Word that is put in between; as *Septem subjecta trioni*, for *Subjecta septemtrioni*. *Virg.*

Toads-flax or *Flax-Weed*, a kind of Herb.

Tobacco, a well known Plant, the smoak of which taken in Pipes is generally in much Request; as being powerful to stop Rheums, to dispose to Rest, to take off Weariness, &c. Its Name is said to be taken from *Tobago*, one of the *Caribbee*-Islands in *America*, from whence it was first brought into *England*, by Sir *Francis Drake's* Mariners, *A. D.* 1585.

Tobacconist, one that sells or deals in Tobacco.

Tobiah or *Tobias*, (*Heb.* the goodness of the Lord) the Name of several Persons mention'd in

the Old Testament, particularly in *Ezra* and *Nehemiah*; as also in the *Apocrypha*; whence it is sometimes made use of as a Christian Name of *Mercy*.

Tobit, (of the same Signification) a Person, whose History is contain'd in that Apocryphal Book, which bears his Name.

Tockawaugh, a wholesome and savoury Root, peculiar to the Countries of *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

Tob of Wool, the quantity of 28 Pounds, or 2 Stone.

Toft, (Law-Word) a Messuage, or House, or rather the Place where a Messuage once stood, that is fallen or pulled down; also a Grove of Trees.

Toftman, the Owner of a Toft.

Toga (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) a great woollen Mantle without sleeves, of divers Colours, set off with various Ornaments; which was worn both by Men and Women.

Toll, wearisome Labour, excessive Pains.

Toiles, (*Fr.*) Snares or Nets set by Huntsmen for the catching of Wild Beasts.

Toilet, a kind of Table cloth, or Carpet, made of fine Linnen, Sattin, Velvet, or Tissue, spread upon a Table in a Bed Chamber, where Persons of Quality dress themselves; a Dressing-cloth.

Toise, a Measure containing six Foot in length, a Fathom.

Toison d'Or, a Term us'd in *Heraldry*, for a Golden-Fleece, which is sometimes born in a Coat of Arms.

Tolerable, (*Lat.*) that may be indured or born with, sufferable; also indifferent, passable.

To **Tolerate**, to suffer, to bear with, to wink at.

Toleration, tolerating, suffering, or allowing of.

Toll or **Tholl**, (in *Common-Law*) is either 1. a Liberty to buy and sell within the Bounds of a Manour; or 2. a Tribute or Custom paid for Passage, &c.

To **Toll**, to ring a Bell after a particular manner: In a Law-sense, to bar, defeat, or take away; as *To toll the Entry*, i. e. to deny, or take away the Right of Entry.

Toll-Booth, a Custom-house, or Place where Toll is paid: Also the Name of the chief Prison of *Edenborough* in *Scotland*.

Toll-Corn, Corn taken for Toll, at grinding in a Mill.

Toll-Dish, a Toll-dish, or small Measure, by which Toll was taken for Corn sold in an open Market.

Toll-through, Money paid for Passage in or thro' some High-ways, Ferries, Bridges, &c.

Toll-traverse, an Acknowledgement given for passing thro' a private Man's Ground.

Toll-Tray, Toll taken by the Tray or Dish.

Toll-Turn, a Toll paid at the return of Cattel from Fairs, or Markets; though they were not sold.

Toll-taster or **Toll-tetter**, Excise, or Tribute heretofore paid to the Lord of a Manour, by the Servile Tenant, for Liberty to brew and sell Ale.

Tollsey, a kind of Exchange, or Place, where Merchants meet; as *The Tollsey at Bristol*.

Toll, a Writ whereby a Cause depending in a Court Baron is removed to the County-Court; so call'd because it does *Tollere loquelam*, i. e. take away the Imparance, or Suit from one Court to another.

Tolta, (old *Latin* Law-word) Extortion, Rapine, Wrong; any thing exacted, or imposed, contrary to Right and Justice.

Toman, a kind of *Persian* Coin.

Tomentum, Shear-wooll, Flocks, such as are us'd in the stuffing of Bed Ticks, Cushions, &c.

Among Herbalists, it is taken for a soft downy Substance that grows on the tops of some Plants; which therefore take Name from thence; as *Carduus tomentosus*, *Glycyrrhiza tomentosum*, &c.

Tom, (*Gr.*) a separate Part, or distinct Volume of a large Book.

Tometics, Medicines which opening the Pores of the Body with their sharp Particles, cut the thick and slimy Humours; They are otherwise termed *Incidentia* and *Attenuantia*.

Tomici Dentes, (i. e. cutting Teeth) the Fore-teeth, so call'd by some Anatomical Writers.

Tomim, (among *Jewellers*) a certain Weight of about three Cartats.

Tomitaja, the *American* Humming Bird.

Tomkin, (in *Gunnery*) a round piece of Wood, put into the Mouth of a great Gun, and cover'd with Tallow.

Tomotaria, (*Gr.*) the same as *Hysterotomotaria*; which See.

Tondino, a Term in *Architecture*. See *Astragal*.

Tone, (*Gr.*) the sound of the Voice, high or low, mean, deep or shrill: In *Musick*, a certain Degree of raising or sinking the Voice: It is commonly defin'd to be the sixth part of an *Octave*; in which sense the *Octave* is said to be composed of five Tones, and two Semi-tones: A *Tone*, or whole Note is also divided into Nine small Parts call'd *Commas*, five of which are appropriated to the greatest Semi-tone, and four to the lesser.

Tonica, Medicines which being outwardly applied to, or rubb'd into the Limbs, strengthen the Nerves and Tendons.

Tonnage or **Tunnage**, a Custom, or Duty paid to the Queen, for Merchandize carry'd out, or brought home in Ships, according to a certain Rate upon every Tun. The Duties of *Tonnage* and *Poundage* were first settled in the 45th Year of King *Edward III*:

Tonnage, (in ancient *Deeds*) the quantity of a Tun in a Ship's Freight, or Bulk, for which *Tonnage* was paid to the King.

Touffix (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) two Glands or Kernels commonly call'd the Almonds of the Ears, which are seated at the Root of the Tongue, on each Side the *Uvula*: Also an Inflammation about the Jaws; the Mumps, the Glanders. See *Paristhmis*.

Tooth. See *Dens*.

Tooth-Plant, a kind of Herb.

Tooth-wrest, an Instrument to draw, or pull out Teeth.

Toothing, (among *Masons*) a Corner-stone left for more Building.

Top, Height, the uppermost end of a thing: Among Sea-men, *Tops* are taken for those round Frames of Board, that lye upon the Cross-trees, near the Heads of the Masts, where they get up to furl, or loose the *Top-sails*, &c.

To **Top** the *Sail-yards*, is to make them hang even.

Top-Armours, are a kind of Clothes, &c. set about the Round-tops of the Masts; the same as the Fights or Waste-Cloths in the Cage-work, or Rails of the Ship: They serve not only for Ornament and Shew, but also cover such Men, in a Fight as are there plac'd to throw Stink pots, Fire-works, &c. and to fire small Shot down on the Enemy.

Top-Baliant-Puffs, (in a Ship) are small Masts fixed to the Heads of the Main, and Fore-top Masts, on the top of which the Flag-staves are set up for the Colours, Flags, Pendants, &c.

Top-Puffs, certain Masts which are made fast and settled to all the Masts a-loft: viz. to the Main-Mast, Misson-Mast, Fore-Mast and Bolt-Sprit.

Top Ropes

Top-Ropes, those Ropes which the Mariners make use of to strike the Top-Masts of the Main and Fore Masts.

Toparch, (*Gr*) the Governour, or Ruler of any Place, the Lord of a *Ménour*; a Lord Lieutenant of a Country.

Toparchia, the Jurisdiction of a Toparch; a Lieutenantcy, a Lordship.

Topaz, a precious Stone, of the Colour of fine Gold, the third in value next the Diamond; so call'd from the Island of *Topazius*, in the Red Sea, where they were often found. In *Heraldry*, *Topaz* is taken for the Gold-Colour in the Coats of the Nobility.

To **Top**, to drink briskly, or lustily.

Toph, a Word us'd by some Chirurgical Writers for a kind of Swelling in the Bones.

Tophet, (*Heb. i. e.* a Drum) the Name of a Valley, where the *Ammonites* us'd to sacrifice their Children to the Idol *Moloch*, and caus'd Drums to be beat to hinder them from hearing the Cries of those Innocents which they threw into the Fire. See *Moloch*.

Tophus, (*Gr.*) a Sand, or Gravel-Stone, that may be easily rubbed to Crums: Also a stony congealed Substance in any part of an Animal Body, which is also often termed *A Tophaceous Matter*.

Topiaria, the Art of making Arbours with Trees or Twigs cut and plaited.

Toparius, a Gardener that orders Arbours or Bowers; or that makes divers kind of Knots and Devices in Plants, as they grow.

Topica. Books that treat of Places of Invention in *Logick*: In the Art of *Physick*, Medicines apply'd outwardly to the Patient's Body, for curing his Disease.

Topical, applied to a particular Place, or Part; as *A Topical Remedy*: Also fetch'd from a Topick, or belonging to Topicks; as *A Topical Discourse*, *Topical Logick*, &c.

A **Topick**, a common Place, or Head of Discourse, a Subject, or Argument to be handled.

Topicks, that part of *Logick*, which treats of the Invention, or finding out of Places, or Arguments; or which draws probable Arguments from several Circumstances of Matter of Fact.

Topinaria, the Mole, or Want, a little Creature living under Ground.

Topographical, or **Topographick**, belonging to Topography.

Topographick Charts. See *Charts Topographick*.

Topography, the Description of a particular Place in any Country; as of *London*, *Paris*, &c. Also the Draught of some small parcel of Land; as that of a Mannour, a particular Estate, &c. or else such as Surveyors set out in their Plots, for the use of the Proprietors.

Topping, eminent, chief, noted; as *A Topping Man*.

Topping the Lifts, (in Sea-Language) is the same with haling the Top-Sail Lifts; so that the Word of Art is, *Top a Starboard*, or *Top a Port*, i. e. hale upon the Starboard, or Larboard-Lift. See *Lifts*.

Top, an old *Saxon* Word, signifying a Tower, Rock, or high Place; as *The Top of Salisbury, Gloucestershire*, &c.

Topce. (*Lat.*) a Term made use of by Heralds for a *Wreath*; which See.

Topch, a Staff of Deal or other Rosiny Wood, on which Wax Candles are stuck, to be lighted on several Occasions.

Topch Royal, (among Hunters) the next Start in a Stag's Head, that grows above the *Royal*, and is otherwise call'd *The Surroyal*:

Topch-bleed, a kind of Herb.

Topcular, (*Lat.*) a Press for Wine, Oil, Cider, &c.

Topcular Herophiti, (in *Anat*) that place, where the four Cavities, or hollow Parts of the thick Skin

of the Brain, call'd *Dura Mater*, are joyn'd together; the Brain-Tunnel.

Torcularis Vena, a Vein which goes up by the inside of the Scull to the Brain.

Tordylon or **Tordylum**, (*Gr.*) the Herb Heart-Wort.

Tore. See *Torus*

Torentice, the Art of Turning, Chasing, Engraving, or Imbossing.

Torzmen, (*Lat.*) the Gripping of the Guts; the wringing of the Belly, as in the Wind-Cholick.

Torzment, violent Pain which the Body suffers; excessive Grief, or trouble of Mind.

To **Torzment**, to put to great Pain, or to the Rack; to afflict, to disquiet; to grieve, or vex; to plague, or be troublesome to.

Torzmentil, an Herb, otherwise call'd *English Set-foil*, which is of a binding and drying Quality; good against Gripping of the Guts, the Plague, and other Malignant Diseases.

Torzmina Albi, the Gripping of the Guts, or Wind-Cholick.

Torzmina Hysterica, the Womb-Cholick, a Disease which happens to Women of a loose and ill habit of Body.

Torzmina post Partum, the After-Pains, or Pains which Child Bed Women suffer after Delivery.

Torznado, (*Span.*) a sudden, or violent Storm of ill Weather at Sea.

Torznequet. See *Tourniquet*.

Torzpedo, (*Lat.*) the Cramp Fish, which benums the Hands of those that touch it.

† **Torzpid**, benumbed, slow, dull, heavy.

Torzquilla, the Wry neck; a Bird.

Torza, (in old Records,) a Tor, Mount, or Hill.

† **Torzrefaction**, a torrefying, scorching, or parching.

Torzrent, a strong Stream, or violent Land-Floud, caus'd by Rain, or melted Snow: Whence it is Figuratively taken for great heat, or violence of Passion, a swift Stream of Eloquence, &c.

Torzicellian Experiment, so call'd from its Inventor, *Torzicellius*, an *Italian*, is when a Glass-Tube or Pipe, of about 3 Foot in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Inch Bore, being sealed or clos'd in the Fire at one end, is at the other quite fill'd with Quick Silver; afterwards being stop't with the Finger, it has its unsealed end thrust down into some Quick-Silver contained in a Vessel: Whereupon the Finger being remov'd from the Orifice, and the Tube set upright, the Quick-Silver will descend or run out, till it remain in the Tube to the height of between 28 and 31 Inches, leaving in the top an apparent empty Space.

The Quick-Silver thus suspended, or hanged up, has been found to encrease or lessen its height in the Tube, accordingly as the Weather alters for dry or wet; and therefore when set in a Frame, with a Plate of Divisions, to shew the several Degrees, 'tis call'd the *Mercurial Barometer*, or Quick-Silver Weather-Glass.

Torzrid, burning-hot; as *The Torrid Zone*. See *Zone*.

Torzrified, roasted, dried, parched; as *Rhubarb Torrified*: It was also formerly the usual Way to *Torzrify* Opium, or Roast it against the Fire, before any Medicinal Preparation was made with it.

Torzr, (*Fr.*) a Word used in Common-Law for Injury or Wrong; as *Des on tort Mesme*, i. e. in his own Wrong. 'Tis properly derived from *Torzre*, to twist, or wrest, because Wrong is wrested or crook'd, being contrary to that which is right and strait.

Torzr-seal, a Wrong-doer, a Trespasser.

Torzrtaures, (in *Heraldry*) certain round Figures like Cakes or Balls, which are Gules, or of a red Colour, and by some called *Westsels*,

Tortoise. See *Testudo* and *Chelone*.

Tortuous, (*Lat.*) winding, turning in and out; as *A Tortuous Figure*, i. e. a Figure, one part of which goes round within another.

Torturable, capable of being tortured.

Torture, Rack, exquisite Torment or Pain.

Torus, (*Lat.*) a Bed, a Rope or Cord for a Bed, a Wreath: In Architecture, *Torus*, *Tore*, or *Thore*, is a round Member, encompassing the Base of a Pillar between the *Plinth* and the *Lift*, which resembles the shape of a great Ring, or of a round Cushion, swelling out as it were with the weight of the Pillar lying on it.

Tory, an *Irish* Robber or Hog trotter: Also a Nickname given to the stanch Royalists, or High-flyers, in the Time of King *Charles II* and *James II*.

Total, (*Lat.* whole, entire, utter.

Total Eclipse. See *Eclipse*.

Total Persephæris. See *Equation Astronomical*.

Totality, the Total, or whole Summ.

Totanus, (*Lat.*) the Pool Snipe; a sort of Water-Fowl.

Totted, a Term us'd in the Exchequer, when the foreign Opposer, or other Officer, has noted a good Debt to the King as such, by writing the Word *Tot* to it.

To **Totter**, to shake, to stagger or reel.

Totteray, a customary Payment of four Pence, formerly made for every Bushel and a half of Corn, sold at *Maldon* in *Essex*: This Word should be express'd *Tolteray*, or *Toll-tray*.

Totum, a Whirl-bone, a kind of Die that is turned about.

Touch, feeling, a stroke in Painting, a witty Expression, a tryal of Gold or Silver: In *Musick*, an Organ or Harpsichord is said *To have a good Touch*, when the Keys lie down, and are neither too loose nor too stiff.

Touch the Wind, a Phrale us'd at Sea, when the Steers man at the Helm is bid to keep the Ship as near the Wind as may be.

Touch-hole, (in *Gunnery*) the hole of any Piece to give Fire to it.

Touch-stone, a black shining Stone, which serves to try Gold and Silver.

Tobet or **Tofet**, a Measure of Half a Bushel or two Pecks.

Tour, (*Fr.*) Travel or Journey about a County; as *To make the Tour of France*.

Tournament. See *Turnament*.

Tournelle, a Court for Criminal Causes belonging to the Parliaments of *France*.

Tourniquet, a Turn Still: Also the Gripe-stick us'd by Surgeons in cutting off an Arm, &c.

Tourte, (in *Cookery*) a kind of Pastry-work, bak'd in a Pan; a Pie.

Tout temps prist et uncore est, (i. e. that is always ready, and is so at this present) a kind of Plea, by way of Excuse or Defence, for one that is sued for any Debt or Duty belonging to the Plaintiff.

Tow, the hard, or the course Part of Hemp and Flax.

To **Tow**, to hale a Ship or Barge along the Water, with Ropes drawn by Men or Beasts on Land; or else by means of another Vessel, or of some Engine: Also among Sea men whatever is drawn after a Ship or Boat, with Ropes, &c. is said *To be Towed after her*, or *To be in her Tow*.

Towage, the Act of towing or drawing after such a manner: Also that Money, or other Recompence, which is given by Barge-men, to the Owner of the Ground next a River, where they tow a Barge or other Vessel.

Tower, a Castle, a Citadel or Fort.

The **Tower** of London, is not only a strong Fort, but also a noble Palace, in which our Kings with their Court have sometimes lodged, and a Royal Arsenal:

Where are Arms and Ammunition for 60000 Men; the Treasury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the *English* Crown; the general Mint for Coining Gold and Silver; the great Archive a Place for keeping the ancient Records of the Courts of *Westminster*, and the chief Prison for Confinement of Persons of Quality that are Criminals in Matters of State.

Hollow Tower, (in *Fortif.*) a Rounding made of the remainder of two *Brisures*, to joyn the *Courtain* to the *Orillon*; where the Small-Shot are plac'd that they may not be too much expos'd to the Enemies View.

Toton, a large space of Ground, on which Houses are built, inhabited by Men, and encompass'd with Walls.

Toton-Major. See *Major*.

Township. See *Rbandix*.

Towrus, (among Hunters) a Roe-Buck, eager for Copulation, is said *To go to his Towrus*.

To **Towze**, to tug or pull about; to tumble, ruffle, or rump.

To **Toze** or **Toze Woolf**, is to Card or dress it.

Tozica (*Gr.*) poisonous Drugs, with which Barbarians use to anoint their Arrows.

Toplardus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Weather-Sheep or Ram.

Tozy, soft like Wool:

Trabeation, (*Lat.* in *Architect.*) the same as *Entablature*; viz. the Projecture on the top of the Walls of Buildings, which supports the Timber-work of the Roof.

Trabs, a Beam of a House, any great piece of Timber; also a Meteor or Impression in the Air like a Beam.

Trace, (among Hunters) the Foot-print of wild Beasts.

To **Trace**, to follow by the Footing, to discover or find out by the Foot-steps; to make the Draught of a Building or Fortification upon Paper, &c.

Traces, the Tracks of ravenous Beasts; as Wolves, wild Boars, &c. also the Harness of Draught-Horses.

Traches, (*Gr.*) the Wealand or Wind-Pipe, that conveys Air to the Lungs.

Trachelagra, the Gout in the Neck.

Trachelium, the Herb Throat-wort, which is of a binding and drying Quality, good for Ulcers and Inflammations of the Mouth.

Trachina, the Banstickle; a Fish.

Trachomia, a scab or roughness of the inner part of the Eye-lid.

Trachomaticum, a sort of Medicine for the Eye.

Trachurus, the Mother of Anchovies, a Fish like a small Herring, armed on both Sides with Prickles from the Head to the Tail.

Track, a Foot-print or Foot-step, the rut of a Coach-wheel, the run of a Ship, a Mark that remains of any thing.

Tract, (*Lat.*) an extent of Ground, or of a Country, a space of Time a small Treatise or Discourse; Among Huntsmen, the footing of a wild Boar.

Tractable, that may be easily managed, or ordered; gentle, pliant.

Trattate, a Tract, or Treatise.

Trade, a Mechanick Art, Profession, Employment, Dealing; Life, or way of living.

Trade-Wind, a Wind that blows regularly at Sea, at certain Seasons of the Year, and serves to promote trading Voyages. See *Monsoon*.

Tradition, the successive delivery of Doctrines, Opinions, &c. by Word of Mouth, from Age to Age; as *The Traditions of the Jewish Rabbins*, of the Church of Rome, &c.

Traditional or **Traditionary**, belonging to, received by, or grounded upon Tradition.

Trattit

Traditionist, one that stands for Tradition.
Traditor, (*Lat.*) a Traitor: Among the Primitive Christians, one that gave up his Bible in time of Persecution.

To **Traduce**, to defame, disparage, or slander; to speak ill of one undeservedly.

† **Tradution**, a translating, or turning out of one Language into another.

Traffick, (*Fr.*) sale or exchange of Goods or Merchandizes; Trade, Trading,

To **Traffick**, to buy and sell, to deal as a Merchant or Tradefman: It is us'd figuratively in an ill Sense, for trading in Simoniack Contracts, and making an unlawful Gain of Spiritual Things.

Trafine, an Instrument invented by Mr. Woodall the Surgeon, which being for the same Use as the Trepan, performs the Operation more advantageously, and with much greater Dispatch.

Tragacanth, (*Gr. i. e.* Goats-thorn) a certain Gum that issues from a Shrub of the same Name, and is of great Use in Physick.

Tragea, (in *Pharmacy*) a sort of Medicinal Powders, some of which are put into a Linnen-Bag, and then into Wine or other Liquor, in order to be apply'd to several Parts of the Body: Others being compounded of Antidotes or Counter-poisons and other Simples are taken inwardly.

Tragedian, a Writer or Actor of Tragedies.

Tragedy, a sort of Dramatick Poem, that represents some signal and extraordinary Actions performed by illustrious Persons; being closed for the most part, with some mournful and fatal End: It is so call'd from the *Greek* Words *Tragos*, a Goat, and *Ode*, a Song, because the Actors anciently receiv'd a Goat for their Reward; or else a Vessel made of a Goat's Skin filled with Wine. **Tragedy** is also figuratively taken for a sad and dismal Accident; a fatal Event, or Issue.

Tragelaphus, a Beast with a Beard, and shaggy Hair like a Goat, but otherwise like a Stag; the Goat-Deer, or Goat-Hart, which is often found in the Forests of *Bohemia*.

Tragemata, Junkets, or Sweet-Meats; also certain Medicinal Powders, the same as *Tragea*.

Tragical or **Tragick**, belonging to Tragedies; great, lofty; also disastrous, sad, cruel.

Tragick Poet, one well skill'd in the writing of Tragedies.

Tragi-Comedy, a Play that is half Tragedy and half Comedy.

Tragicomical, belonging to such a Play.

Tragium, a Shrub like Juniper, whose Leaves in Autumn stink like a Goat; also the Herb white Dittany.

Tragonatum, an Herb call'd Wild Campion.

Tragonia, the Herb Tarragon.

Tragopanas, a Bird in *Ethiopia*, that is larger than an Eagle, and has Horns like a Goat.

Tragopogon, Goats-beard, a Plant the Root of which boil'd, is counted delicate Food, and it is also us'd raw in Sallets.

Tragopyrum, a kind of Buck-Wheat, or Bolbmong.

Tragorchis, the Herb Ragwort.

Tragoziganum, Goats-Organy, an Herb.

Tragos or **Tragus**, a Male-Goat; also the Shrub Wood-bind or Honey-suckle; also a kind of Corn, like Wheat hard of Digestion.

In *Anatomy*, **Tragus** or **Hircus**, is a Protuberance or Knob on the in-side of the Ear, next the Temple, so call'd, because it is sometimes hairy: Whence another Knob opposite to it, and to which the soft Lobe of the Ear is joyn'd, is termed *Antitragum*.

Trajectitious, as *Trajectious Money* or *Wares*; *i. e.* Cash or Goods carried over Sea, at the Peril of the Creditor.

Trajectory of a Comet, is the Line which it describes by its Motion.

To **Trawl**, to draw or drag along, to hang on the Ground.

Trail-Board, (in a Ship) is a carved Board on each Side of her Beak, reaching from the main Stem to the Figure or to the Brackets.

Train, (*Fr.*) the Attendance of a great Person, the Trail of a Gown or Robe of State; a Trap, or Wheedle: In *Falconry*, the Tail of a Hawk: Among Artificers, it is taken for the Number of Beats that a Watch makes in an Hour, or any other certain Time.

Train of Artillery, the whole set of great Guns and warlike Stores, belonging to an Army.

Train of Gunpowder, a Line of Powder so laid as to convey the fire to a greater Quantity, without hurting him that sets it on Fire.

To **Train** or **Train up**, to bring up, to instruct, especially in Military Discipline: Whence the settled Militia of the Kingdom are call'd *The Train'd Bands*.

Trammel-Net, the same as Trammel.

Traitor. See *Traitor*.

Trammel or **Trammel**, a Drag-Net, a sort of Fishing Net: It is also taken in many Places for an Iron moveable Instrument in Chimneys, to hang Pots over the Fire.

Tramontane, (*Ital.*) the North Wind, so call'd in *Italy*, and on the *Mediterranean* Sea; because it blows from beyond the Mountains which bound that Country.

To **Trample upon**, to tread under Foot, to reject with Scorn, to despise.

Trance, a transport or ravishment of the Mind, which puts a Man besides himself, and hinders the Functions of the Senses for a time.

Tranche, a Word us'd by the *French* Armors, to denote a particular manner of Counterchanging in an Escutcheon, which among our *English* Heralds is express'd thus, *Per Pale Argent and Azure, per Bend Counter changed*.

To **Transact**, (*Lat.*) to dispatch, or manage Affairs; to covenant, treat, or agree; to article, or enter into Articles.

Transaction, a transacting or dispatching of Business, a Passage or a Thing in Hand; Agreement, Articles.

Transalpine, that lies or lives on the other Side of the Mountains call'd *The Alps*, as *The Transalpine Countries*, *Nations*, &c.

To **Transcend**, to surpass, or go beyond.

Transcendency, Excellency.

Transcendent, extraordinary, lofty, excellent, admirable. In *Logick*, surpassing the Predicaments.

Transcendental Curves, (in *Mathem.*) are such *Curves*, as when their Nature or Property comes to be express'd by an Equation, one of the variable or flowing Quantities there, denotes a *Curve* or crooked Line; and when such *Curve* Line is a Geometrick one, or one of the first Degree or Kind, then the *Transcendental Curve* is said to be of the Second Degree or Kind, &c.

Transcendental Quantity. See *Quantity*.

† To **Transcolate**, to strain thorough.

To **Transcribe**, to write, or Copy out.

Transcript, the Duplicate, or Copy of an Original Writing; as *The Transcript of a Fine*.

Transcription, the Act of Transcribing, or Copying.

Transcripto pedis finis levari mittendo in Cancellariam, is a Writ for certifying the Foot of a Fine levied before a Justice in Eyre, &c. into the Chancery.

Transcriptio Recognitionis facte coram Justis clariis itinerantibus, &c. a Writ for the certifying of a Recognition taken before Justices in Eyre into the Chancery.

Trans

Transcurſion, a paſſing from one Place to another, as *The tranſcurſion of a Comet*.

To **Transfer**, to remove, or convey from one Place to another; to poſt from one part of a Book, or Writing, to another, to commit the Management of a Buſineſs to another Perſon.

Transfiguration, the changing of one Figure, or Shape into another.

Transfigured, that has its Shape changed; as *When Jeſus came to be Transfigured*; which nevertheless cannot be properly ſaid of our Bleſſed Saviour, whoſe Traſfiguration, was rather the putting on an exceeding Splendor, or Brightneſs, which made his Face ſhine as the Sun, and his Garment look as white as Snow.

To **Transform**, to turn or change from one Form, or Shape to another.

Transformation, the Act of Transforming.

Transformation of an Equation, (in *Algebra*) the changing of any Equation into one that is more eaſy.

Transfretation, the paſſing over a River, or croſſing the Sea.

To **Tranſuſe**, to pour out of one Veſſel into another.

Tranſuſion, The Act of Tranſuſing.

Tranſuſion of the Blood, a late Anatomical Invention experimented by the Royal Society, for conveying the Blood of one Living-Creature into the Body of another.

To **Transgreſs**, properly to paſs over, or go beyond the due Bounds, to treſpaſs upon a Law or Order.

Transgreſſion, the Act of Tranſgreſſing, or committing a Treſpaſs, particularly a ſinning againſt the Commands of God, or the Church.

Transgreſſione, a Writ commonly call'd a Writ, or Action of Treſpaſs, of which there are two ſorts, one *Vicomit*, ſo nam'd becauſe it is directed to the Sheriff, and muſt be determined in the County: The other is termed a *Writ of Treſpaſs upon the Caſe*, which is to be ſued in the King's Bench.

Transient, See *Transitory*.

Transire, (*Lat.*) a Word us'd in the Statutes for a Warrant, or Let-paſs; from *Tranſeo*, to go or paſs over.

Transit, a Paſs, or liberty to paſs; as *He gave him his Transit*: In *Aſtronomy*, it ſignifies the paſſing of any Planet juſt by, or under any fixed Star, or of the Moon, when ſhe covers or moves cloſe by any other Planet: In *Aſtrology*, Transits are certain Familiarities of the Stars gain'd by their Motion thro' remarkable Places of the Radical Figure of a Perſon's Nativity.

Transition, a Rhetorical Figure that conſiſts in paſſing from one Subject to another; the ſame as *Metabaſis*; which See.

In *Muſick*, **Transition** is when a greater Note is broken into a leſſer, to make ſmooth or ſweeten the roughneſs of a Leap; ſo as to paſs by Degrees to the Note next following: It is commonly call'd to the breaking of a Note, and is ſometimes very neceſſary in Muſical Compoſitions.

Transitory or **Transient**, that ſoon paſſes away; fleeting, fading, perishing.

To **Translate**, to render, or turn out of one Language into another; to transfer, or remove from one Place to another.

Translation, that which is translated into another Language: In a Law-ſenſe, the Removal of a Biſhop from one Dioceſs to another; ſo that ſuch a Biſhop does not write *Anno Conſecrationis*, but *Anno Translationis noſtræ*.

Translation of Light and Nature, a Phraſe us'd by *Aſtologers*, when a light Planet ſeparates

from a more weighty one, and perfectly joyns another more heavy; as ſuppoſe *Saturn* in 20 Degrees of *Aries*, *Mars* in 15 Degr. of *Aries*, and *Mercury* in 16 Degr. of the ſame Sign; here *Mercury* being a ſwift Planet ſeparates from *Mars*, and translates his Virtue to *Saturn*.

† **Tranſtucid**, that ſhines through.

Tranſmarine, that comes from, or is of the Parts beyond Sea.

Tranſmeation, a paſſing through:

To **Tranſmigrate**, to paſs from one Place, or Body to another.

Tranſmigration, a tranſmigrating, or removing one's Habitation from one Place to another: In *Philoſophy*, it ſignifies the paſſing of departed Souls out of one Body into another, whether of the ſame or different kinds; which Opinion *Pythagoras* and his Followers are ſaid to have held.

Tranſmiſſion, a tranſmitting or delivering over.

Tranſmit, to convey, to deliver or make over.

Tranſmotio, (*Lat.*) a Rhetorical Figure, whereby the Orator removes the imputation of any thing from himſelf: It is otherwiſe call'd *Variatio* and *Tranſitus*; as alſo *Metaſtaſis*, or *Metabaſis* in *Greek*.

Tranſmutable, capable of being tranſmuted, or changed.

Tranſmutation, the Act of Tranſmuting or Changing. In *Chymiſtry*, it is defined to be a changing the Subſtance, Quality, or Colour of Mixt Bodies; and of this *Tranſmutation*, there are ſeven ſeveral Kinds, or Degrees, *viz.* *Calcination*, *Sublimation*, *Solution*, *Putrifaction*, *Diſtillation*, *Coagulation* and *Tincture*; which See under thoſe Articles.

In *Geometry*. **Tranſmutation** is a Science which ſhews how to reduce or change one Figure of Body into another of the ſame *Area*, or *Solidity*, out of a different Form; as *To change a Cone into a Pyramid*, *a Pyramid into a Parallelopiped*, *a Triangle into a Square*, &c.

Tranſmutation of Metals, (among *Alchymiſts*) is what they call the Grand Operation, or Secret of finding the Philoſophers-Stone, which they give out to be ſo curious an Univerſal Seed of all Metals; That if any Metal be melted in a Crucible, and then a little of this Stone, or *Powder of Projection* be put into the melted Metal, 'twill (as they pretend) immediately change it into Gold, or Silver.

Tranſmute, to change one Matter, or Subſtance into another; as *To tranſmute Iron into Copper*.

Tranſmutatio. See *Metonymia*.

Tranſom, an overthwart Beam, or Brow-Poſt; Alſo the Vane of a Mathematical Inſtrument call'd a Croſs-ſtaff, or a Wooden-Member to be fix'd a-croſs it with a ſquare Socket, upon which it ſlides ſtiff upon the ſquare of the Croſs-ſtaff, and may be ſet to any Degree marked on it.

Tranſom or **Tranſom-Piece**, (in a Ship) is that main piece of Timber which lies a-croſs the Stern, between the two Faſhion-pieces, directly under the Gun-room Port, and lays out the Ship's Breadth at the Buttock.

Transparency, a being Transparent; thorough Brightneſs; as *The transparency of precious Stones, Glaſs*, &c. Alſo a Term in *Heraldry*, the ſame with *Adumbration*.

Transparent, that may be ſeen through, that affords a thorough Paſſage to the Rays of Light; very clear, or bright.

Transparent or **Diaphanous Bodies**, are ſuch whole Pores are all right and nearly perpendicular to the Plane of their Surface, ſo as to let the Rays of Light paſs freely thro' them, without being

being retracted; and in that respect they differ from *Opacous Bodies*; which See.

Transpierced, pierced, or run thro'.

Transpiration, a breathing through as of Vapours thro' the Pores of the Skin.

To **Transpire**, to be breathed forth, or to come out after such a manner.

To **Transplant**, to plant in another Place, to remove a Colony or Company of People from one Country, or City to another.

Transplantation, the Act of Transplanting; the removing of Plants, Trees or People from one Place to another: In *Natural Magick*, the removing of a Disease from one Creature to another, or from a Living-Creature to a Plant.

Transport, a violent Motion of the Passions, a sudden Sally; an Ecstasy, or Trance.

To **Transport**, to convey, or carry over to another Place; to carry, or put besides one self.

Transport-Ship, a Vessel to convey Passengers, Provisions, &c.

Transportable, that may be transported.

Transportation, Transporting, Carriage from one Place to another.

To **Transport**, to put out of its proper Place, to change the Order; to misplace.

Transposition, a transposing, inverting or changing the Order of Things.

Transpositions of Equations, (in *Algebra*) is the putting over any quantity to the other Side of the Sign of Equality, with a contrary Sign to what it had before: Thus, suppose $a - 10 = 40$ then $a = 40 + 10$, i. e. 50.

Transpose, to turn out of Verse into Prose, to change or alter the Style.

Transubstantiated, changed into another Substance.

Transubstantiation, (i. e. a change of one Substance into another) a Word absurdly coined by the Papists, to signify a most monstrous Tenet, viz. a changing of the Elements of Bread and Wine, in the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper into the real Body and Blood of Christ.

Transubstantiator, one that holds the Doctrine of Transubstantiation.

To **Transulate**, to pour out of one Vessel into another.

Transversalis Abdominis, (in *Anat.*) one of the Muscles of the *Abdomen*, or Lower-Belly, so nam'd because its Fibres run a-cross the Belly, and its Use is to press it exactly inward in Expiration, or sending forth the Breath.

Transversalis Colli, a Muscle of the Neck, which arises from the transverse Processes of the *Vertebra* of the Neck, except the first and second, and is inserted to their upper Spines: By the acting of this Muscle, the *Vertebra* of the Neck are moved obliquely backwards, as when a Person looks over one Shoulder.

Transversalis Dorsii. See *Semi-spinatus*.

Transversalis Lumborum. See *Sacer*.

Transversalis Pedis, a Muscle of the Foot, so call'd from its Transverse Situation: It takes rise from the inner *Os Sesamoides* of the great Toe, and is implanted to the lower part of the *Metatarsal* Bone, which supports the Toe next the lesser; its Use being to bring the lesser Toe towards the greater.

Transversalis Penis, a pair of Muscles that spring near the *Erectores Penis*, and thence pass transversely to their Insertions at the upper Part of the Bulb of the cavernous or hollow Body of the *Urethra*.

Transversalis Sutura, a Suture, or Seam of the Skull, which runs a-cross the Face, and passes transversely from one Temple to another, over the Root of the Nose; so as to joyn the *Os Frontis* and

the *Sinciput*: 'Tis the first of the real Sutures, and is usually call'd *Coronalis*.

Transverse, that goes a-thwart, or a cross, crossing.

Transverse Iris or *Diameter*. See *Lama Retinum*.

Transverse Muscles, (in *Anat.*) certain Muscles that arise from the transverse Processes of the *Vertebra* of the Loins, and from the Gristly Bone call'd *Ilium*.

Transverse Muscle of the Shoulder, is the same with *Rotundus*, or the round Muscle.

Transvers. See *Rapiers*.

Transvery, a Term us'd in some Manours, especially those of *Herefordshire*, for the Money riding by fines laid upon Ale-sellers, and Victuallers, for breaking the Assize of Bread, and Ale.

To **Trape**, to go idly up and down.

Trapez, a meer Slattern, a dirty Slut.

Trapeza, (*Gr.*) a Table, a Banker's or Money-changer's Table.

Trapezium, (in *Geom.*) a Quadrilateral, or Square Figure, whose four Sides and Angles are not equal, but two of its Sides are parallel.

Trapezius, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Shoulder-Blade, which serves to move it upwards, downwards and backwards: It takes Name from its Shape, and is otherwise call'd *Cucullaris*; which See.

Trapezoid, a Geometrical Figure that has all its four Sides and Angles unequal, and no Sides Parallel.

Travasso, a sort of Whirl-wind, or sudden and most impetuous Storm at Sea; such as often arise on the Coasts of *Guinea*, and are so termed by the *Portuguese*.

To **Travas**. See *To Traverse a Piece*.

Trabe, *Trabel* or *Trabise*, a Place enclosed with Rails, to shoe an unruly Horse in.

Trabe, (*Fr.*) a Bay of Joists, the space between two Beams.

Trabes, a kind of Shackles for a Horse that is taught to amble, or pace.

Trabel, Pains; also the Pangs, or Labour of a Woman in Child-Birth.

Trabes, Journeys, Voyages; or a Book giving a particular Account of such Voyages.

To **Trabel**, to take Pains, to go or to be upon a Journey; to pass thro' several Countries.

Trabellers Top, a sort of Herb.

Trabelling Baroscope. See *Portable Barometer*.

Traberry. See *Reveller*.

Traverse, (Sea-Word) the Way of a Ship, when she makes Angles in and out, and cannot keep to her true Course; as *To Sail by Traverse*; in *Navigation*, it is taken for the Variation or Alteration of the Ship's Course, upon the shifting of Winds, &c. See *To cast a Point of Traverse*.

In *Fortification*, **Traverse** is a little Trench bordered with two Parapets or Breast-works, one on the right Side, and the other on the left, which the Besiegers make quite a cross the Moat of the Place, to pass secure from Flank-shot, and to bring the Miners to the Bastion: The Word is also now often us'd for any Retrenchment, or Line-fortify'd with Faggots, Barrels; Bags or Baskets filled with Earth, &c. See *Coffer*. Also a Term in *Masonry* and *Joiners-Work*. See *Chambranle*.

In *Heraldry*, **Traverse** is a sort of Partition made a-cross an Escutcheon, and usually expressed in these Terms: *Parted per Pale Traverse Argent and Gules*.

To **Traverse**, to go cross or through a Country, &c. to cross, or thwart; In a Law-sense, to oppose to overthrow, or quash; to deny any part of the Matter,

Matter, with which one is charged, to put the Proof of it on the Plaintiff's Part.

To **Traverse** an **Judgment**, is to take Issue upon the chief Matter, and to contradict or deny some Point of it.

To **Traverse** an **Office**, is to prove that an Inquisition made of Lands or Goods by the Escheator is defective and untruly made.

To **Traverse** a **Ward** See **Yards** or **Sail-Yards**.

To **Traverse** or **Travas** a **Piece of Ordnance**, (in **Gunnery**) is to turn it upon its Platform any Way at Pleasure

To **Traverse** one's **Ground**, (in **Fighting**) is to go this Way and that Way.

Traversed Horse, (in **Horsmanship**) is a Horse that has two white Feet on either Side.

Traverse-Board, a little round Board hanged up in the Steerage of a Ship and bored full of Holes upon Lines shewing the Points of the Compass; so that by moving a little Peg from Hole to Hole, the Steerman keeps an Account how many Glasses, *i. e.* Half hours the Ship steers upon any Point.

Traverse-Table, a Paper, on which are set down the Traverses, or various Courses of the Ship, with the Points of the Compass, Distances, alteration of Winds, &c. so as to frame a Judgment of the Way she makes.

Traverses, Turnings and Windings: In a Figurative Sense, Crosses, Cross Accidents, Troubles, Vexations.

Traverses or **Coudees**, (in **Fortif.**) are Lines that return back from the end of the Trenches, and run almost parallel with the Place attacked.

Traversing the Piece, (among **Sea-men**) is the removing and laying a Piece of Ordnance or great Gun, in order to bring it to bear, or lie level with the Mark.

Travestied, (*i. e.* dress'd in the Habit of a different Sex) disguis'd: It is more especially apply'd to an Author, when his Sense and Style is alter'd; as the *Poems of Ovid and Virgil travestied*, *i. e.* turn'd into Burlesk Verse.

Travise. See **Trave**.

Travismus, (*Gr.*) a stammering Repetition of the first Syllable, or Letter of a Word as *Tu Tu Tullius* for *Tullius*.

Travolutes, a stammering in Speech, when one cannot distinctly pronounce some Letters, especially L and R.

Trauma, a Wound, Overthrow, Destruction, great slaughter.

Traumatick, belonging to, or good for the curing of Wounds.

Traumaticks, Decoctions and Potions that fetch the ferus and sharp Humours out of the Body, and so thin the Blood that it may be conveniently driven to the wounded, broken, or bruised Parts: Any Herbs or Drugs that are effectual in the healing of Wounds, are otherwise call'd *Vulnerary*.

Traveller-Ben, a sort of Fisher-Men that us'd unlawful Arts and Engines, to destroy the Fish upon the River *Thames*; among whom some were styl'd *Hebber-men*, others *Tincker-men*, *Peter-men*, &c.

Trayl-Baston. See **Justices of Trayl-Baston**.

Traytrous, (*Fr.*) belonging to a Traytor, Traytor-like.

Traytrous Position, a Tenet which some formerly held, for taking Arms by the King's Authority against his Person and those that are Commissioned by him, which is Condemned by Stat. 14 *Car. 2.*

Traytor, a Betrayer of his King and Country, one that is guilty of High Treason; a false-hearted, treacherous Wretch.

Treacherous, Disloyal, Unfaithful, Deceitful.

Treachery, Unfaithfulness, Disloyalty, Falshood.

Treacle, a Physical Composition, made of Vipers and other Ingredients.

Treason, Disloyalty, Treachery, perfidious Dealing.

High Treason or **Treason Paramount**, an Offence against the Security of the King, Queen, or Common Wealth, whether it be by Imagination, Word, or Deed; as to compass the Death of the King, Queen or Prince, to raise War against them, to take part with their Enemies, to Coin or utter false Money, &c.

Petty Treason, is when a Wife kills her Husband, or a Servant his Master; also when a Layman or a Clergy-man kills his Bishop or Superior, to whom he owes Faithfulness and Obedience.

Treasonable, belonging to Treason, Trayterous.

Treasure, store of Gold, Silver, or Jewels, Riches boarded up; it is Figuratively taken for a thing of great Value and Excellence.

Treasure-Trove, Money, Plate, or Bullion, which being found in any Place and not owned, belongs to the King, or some other Person claiming by his Grant or by Prescription: If any Mine or Metal be found in any Ground, it belongs to the Lord of the Soil, unless it be a Mine of Gold or Silver, which us'd to be always adjudged to the King, in whose Ground loever it be found; but by a late Act of Parliament the King has only the Præmption.

Treasurer, an Officer that has the keeping, and laying out of the Treasure belonging to a Sovereign Prince, State or Corporation.

The **Lord High Treasurer of England**, a great Officer who has the Charge, and Management of all the King's Wealth contained in the Exchequer, as also the Check of all Officers employed in collecting Imposts, Tributes, or other Revenues belonging to the Crown.

Treasurer of the Kings Household, an Officer who is of the Privy Council, and in the absence of the Steward of the King's Household, has Power with the Controller and Steward of the Marshalls, to hear and determine Causes about Treasons, Murtherings of Treason, Murders, &c. committed within the King's Palace.

Treasurer of the Navy. See **Navy**.

Treasurer in Cathedral Churches, a Dignitary, who was to take charge of the Vestments, Plate, Jewels, Relicks, and other Treasure belonging to such a Church. This Office is taken away as needless in some Cities, but still continues in *London* and *Salisbury*.

Treasury, a Place where the Publick Treasure is laid up; also the Treasury-Office.

Lords of the Treasury, certain Persons of Honour appointed as Commissioners to execute the Office of a Treasurer of *England*, when it is not committed to a single Person.

Clerk of the Treasury, an Officer in the Common Pleas, who has the charge of keeping the Records of that Court, and makes out all those of *Nisi Prius*, as also all Exemplifications or Copies of Records in the Treasury.

Treat, Entertainment.

Treat or **Treate**, (Law-word) taken out, or withdrawn; as *The Juror was challenged, because he could not dispend Forty Pounds, and for that cause he was Treat*

To **Treat**, to give a Treat or Entertainment, to entertain, to use or deal with, to handle or discourse of a Subject, to be upon a Treaty or Bargain, to compound for a Debt.

Treatise, a Discourse upon some particular Subject.

Treatment, Entertainment, Usage.

Treaty, a Covenant, or Agreement, especially such as are made between different Nations or States, for Peace, Traffick, Navigation, &c.

Treble, threefold: Also the last or highest of the four Parts in Musick.

Trebuchet or **Tribuch**, (old Word) a Tumbrel, or Ducking stool.

Tredicile, (in *Astron.*) one of *Kepler's* new Aspects, when two Planets are distant three *Deciles* or 108 Degrees one from another.

Treenels or **Trenels**, (*q.* Tree-nails) certain long wooden Pins made of the heart of Oak, with which the Planks in a Ship are fasten'd to the Timbers; and they always have Oakum driven into them, to prevent any Leak.

Trees and **Shrubs**, are diguifish'd by *Herbalists* into *Bacciferous*, *Coniferous*, *Lanigerous*, *Nuciferous*, *Pomiferous*, *Pruniferous* ones, &c. which See in their proper Places.

Treet, an old Word for Wheat. In *Stat. 5. H. 3.* *Bread of Trees* seems to be that sort of Bread which was made of fine Wheat.

Trefoil, an Herb commonly call'd Three-leaved Grass, of which there are several Sorts, as *Heart-trefoil*, *Meadow-trefoil*, *Pearl-trefoil*, &c.

Trellis, (*Fr.*) a Lattice, or Grate, Cross-bars; also Cloth, othwise call'd Buckram.

Trellised, latticed, grated with Wood.

Tremagium, **Tremesium**, or **Tremisium**, (in old *Latin* Records) the Season for sowing Summer-Corn; as Barley, Oats, Beans, &c. about *March*, the third Month, to which the Word may possibly allude: It was commonly oppos'd to *Hibernagium*, *i. e.* the Season for sowing Winter-Corn.

Tremeulla, **Tremeta**, or **Treumia**, the Hopper of a Mill, into which the Corn is put, to fall thence to the Grinding Stones; from the *French* Word *Tremie* of the same Signification.

Tremendous, that is, much to be feared, dreadful.

Tremisus, or **Golden Triens**, a *Roman*, Gold-Coin worth five Shillings Sterling.

Tremor, (*Lat.*) a trembling, shaking, or shivering, which happens when the voluntary Motion of a Part is depraved; Also an Earthquake.

Tren, an Instrument somewhat like an Eel-spear with which Mariners strike and kill Fish and Sea.

Trench, (*Fr.*) any Ditch, or Cut made in the Earth.

In Fortification, **Trenches** are Works carry'd on by the Besiegers, either cut into the Ground, when it may be easily open'd, or else raised above it when rocky, with Bavins, Wooll-packs, Bags, or Baskets, filled with Earth, &c. so that the Men may gain ground, and draw near the besieged Place under Cover. **Trenches**, are also taken for such Lines as are cut to defend and cover an Army incamped in the Field.

To **Open the Trenches**, is to begin to dig, or work upon the Lines of Approaches; which is generally done in the Night, sometimes within Musket-shot, and sometimes within half, or whole Cannon-shot of the Place.

To **Carry on the Trenches**, is to advance them towards the Place. To **Mount the Trenches**, is to go upon Duty in them. To **Relieve the Trenches**, is to relieve those that have been upon Duty there, for some time.

To **Trench about**, to fence with Trenches.

To **Trench the Ballast**, (*Sea-Phrase*) to divide the Ballast into several Parts in the Ship's Hold.

Trencher, a kind Wooden Plate.

Trenchia, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Trench, or Dike, newly cut.

Trendel or **Trendle**, a sort of Weight, or Post in a Mills. Also a flat Tub or Vessel, otherwise call'd a *Keever*.

Trenels. See *Treenels*.

Trental, (among *Roman* Catholicks) an Office for the Dead, that continues thirty Days, or consists of thirty Masses; from the *Italian* Word *Trenta*, *i. e.* Thirty.

Trepan or **Trepand-Iron**, an Instrument indented like a Saw, with which Surgeons open a broken Scull, and by means of a *Levatory* within it, raise up the Parts that are crushed and sunk down, in order to take out pieces of Bone and clotted Blood.

Trepan is also taken for a crafty Knave, a meer Sharper, or Cheat.

To **Trepan**, to apply the Trepan in Fractures of the Scull: Also to insnare, especially after such a manner as is us'd by Strumpets and Ruffians; to catch in a Trap, to decoy, to bring into a *Premunite*.

Trepidation, (*Lat.*) trembling.

Trespas, Offence, Sin, Fault, Injury, Wrong: In a Law-sense, any Transgression under Treason, Felony or Misprision of either; but most commonly taken for that Wrong, or Damage which is done to the King in his Forest, or by one private Person to another.

Trespasants, a Word us'd by *Briston*, a noted Lawyer, for Passengers.

Trestle-Trees, (in a Ship) these Timbers of the Cross-Trees that stand along fore and aft at the Heads of the Masts, and have the feet of the Top-Masts fasten'd into them. See *Cross Trees*.

Tresses, (*Fr.*) Locks of Hair hanging down loosely.

Tressis, (*Lat.*) the weight or value of three *Asses* or Farthings.

Tressure, a Term us'd by Heralds for an *Orle*, when it is flower'd, and if there be two of them, 'tis call'd a *double Tressure*. See *Orle*.

Trestle, a three-footed Stool, a wooden Frame to bear up Tables, Scaffolds, &c.

Trestornare, (in old *Latin* Records) to divert, or turn another Way; as *Trestornare Viam*, *i. e.* to turn the Road.

Tret, an Allowance made for the Waste or Refuse that may be mixt with any Commodity; as Dust, Moats, &c. which is always 4 in every 104 Pounds. See *Tare*.

Trettles, the Dung of a Rabbit or Coney.

Tribet or **Tribet**, an Iron Instrument with three or four Feet, to set a Pot or Sauce-pan on over the Fire.

Trebia, **Treuba** or **Treuga** (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Truce, or Treaty of Peace.

Trey or **Trey-Point**, the Number Three at Cards or Dice.

Tria Prima, (*Lat.*) the three Hypostatical Principles of the Chymists, *viz.* Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury, of which (as they pretend) all Mixt Bodies are compounded, and into which at last they may be resolved by means of Fire.

Trial. See *Tryal*.

Triangle, (in *Geom.*) a Figure that has three Sides, and as many Angles; and it is either *Plain* or *Spherical*; the former is that whose Sides are Right Lines; and the latter has Curves or Crooked Lines for its Sides; as the Arches of Circles, &c.

A **Plain Triangle**, may be considered with respect to its Angles or Sides; as to its Angles it is either *Right-Angled*, *Obtuse-Angled*, or *Acute-Angled*: And as to its Sides, it is either *Equilateral*, *Isoceles*, or *Scalenus*; all which See under those respective Articles.

Triangular, belonging to, or made in form of a Triangle; three-cornered.

Triangular Compasses, an Instrument with three Legs or Feet, to take off any Triangle at once, used on Maps, Globes, &c.

Triangular Quadrant, is a Sector with a loose Piece to make it an Equilateral Triangle; having the Calendar graduated on it, with the Sun's Place, Declination, &c. It is an Instrument of great use in the Arts of Dialling, Navigation, and Surveying.

Triangulare Ossiculum, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the small Triangular Bone, which is plac'd between the *Lambdoidal* and *Sigittal* Sutures, or Seams of the Skull.

Triangularis, a Muscle, which with its Partner lies on each side the Gristle call'd *Cartilago Eniformis*, within the hollow of the Breast: It arises from the lower part of the Breast-bone, and is inserted to the Bony endings of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and sometimes seventh and eighth Ribs, near the Place where they are joyn'd to their Cartilages, or Gristles.

Triangular Septentrionalis or **Deltoton**, the Triangle, a Northern Constellation, consisting of six Stars.

Triarii, one of the four Orders of the Roman Soldiers; the other three being the *Pelites*, *Hastati* and *Principes*: These *Triarii* had their Post in the Rear of the Army, and were to assist in case of Hazard.

Trope, a Kindred, or Company of People that dwell together in the same Ward, or Liberty; a Race, or Family. See *Tribus*.

The **Tribes of Israel**, Twelve distinct Families among the Jews, descended from the Patriarch *Jacob's* Twelve Sons.

Triblet, a Tool us'd by Goldsmiths in the working of Rings.

Tribachus or **Tribachys**, (*Gr.*) a Foot in Greek and Latin Verse, consisting of three short Syllables; as *Pöpillis*.

Tribuch. See *Trebuchet*.

Tribulation, (Scripture Word) great Trouble or Anguish, Affliction, Cross, Adversity.

Tribulus, (*Gr.*) a Thistle, or Bramble; also a Caltrop, or Iron-spike.

Tribunal, (*Lat.*) Judgment-Seat, Court of Justice, Jurisdiction.

Tribune, a Magistrate among the ancient Romans, having a considerable Jurisdiction, of whom there were several sorts, *viz.*

Tribuni Atrarii, Receivers General, or Officers, who kept the Money designed for the Use of the War, in order to distribute it, as Occasion requir'd, to the *Questors* or Treasurers of the Army.

Tribuni Celerum, the Captains of the Guards.

Tribuni Plebis, Tribunes of the People, certain Magistrates chosen from among the People, to defend their Liberties against the Power of the Nobles, and to hinder any Proceedings in the Senate, which they thought might be prejudicial to the Rights of the Commons: These Tribunes were at first but two in Number like our *London-Sheriffs*, which was afterwards encreas'd to Ten.

Tribunus Cohortium Prætorianarum, the Tribune of the Pretorian Bands, much like our Captains of the Guard, whose Business it was to guard and attend upon the Emperor.

Tribunus Militum, a Military Tribune, an Officer who commanded in chief over a Body of soldiers, the Master de Camp of a Roman Legion.

Tribus; a certain number of the People of Rome, who were distributed into several Divisions: These Tribes, or Wards, being at first but three in Number, in process of Time were encreas'd to Thirty five, and every one of them was subdivided into Ten *Curia*, or Parishes.

Tributary, that pays Tribute.

Tribute, is what a Prince, or State pays to another, as a Token of Dependance; an Imposition laid upon a subdued Country by the Conqueror; an Assessment, or Tax.

Trica Incubozum, a Disease among the *Polanders*. See *Plica*.

Tricennialia; (in old Writers) Trentals; Masses said for the Dead, during thirty Days, or one Month after their Decease.

Tricennial, belonging to the Term of Thirty Years.

Triceps, (*Lat.*) having three Heads, or three-headed. In *Anatomy*, a Muscle of the Thigh, so nam'd from its three Heads, or Beginnings: The first and largest of which arising from the lower Edges of the *Os Ischium*, and *Os Pubis*, or Share-bone, is let into the *Linea Aspera* of the Thigh-bone, immediately below the Insertion of the *Quadratus Femoris*: The Second Head takes rise from the Share-bone, and joyn with the former, near its implantation at the middle part of the *Linea Aspera*: The third and last Beginning of this Muscle springs from the lower part of the Share-bone, and is likewise inserted to the *Linea Aspera*, immediately above the end of the Second Head of the same Muscle.

Triceps Auris. See *Retrabsens Auriculum*.

Tricestis, the weight of thirty Pounds, or a Roman Coin of 30 Asses, value 1 s. 10 d. ob. Sterling.

Trichas, (*Gr.*) the Field-fare, a Bird.

Trichias, a kind of Fish, like a Sardine, or Sprat.

Trichiasis or **Trichosis**, a growing of much Hair: Also an hairy Urine, such as Hairs seem to swim in, caus'd by Phlegmatick Humours: Also a fault in the Eye-lids, when there is a double row of Hairs. See *Phallogosis*.

Trichismus, (in *Surgery*) a very small Fracture or breaking of a Bone, like a Hair.

Trichitis, a sort of Allum with thin Hairs, or Strings.

Trichomanes, the Herb Maiden-hair, or Goldenlocks.

Trichophylon, an Herb resembling Fennel; whose Leaves are like Hairs; Coralline.

Trichozon, (in *Architect*) a Building with three Lodgings, or Stories.

Trichyus, a precious Stone of three several Colours black at bottom, bloud-red in the middle, and white at top.

To **Trickle** or **Trickle down**, to fall or run down in small Drops.

Trioccus, (*Gr.*) a Medlar with three Kernels; also a kind of Marigold, or Sun-flower.

Tricolon, (in *Grammar*) a Stanza, or Staff of three Verses.

Tricongius an ancient Measure, containing Eighteen *Sextarii*; a *Sextarius* being somewhat above a Pint of our *English* Measure.

Tricuspides, (in *Anat.*) three Valves of a Triangular Form, plac'd at the Mouth of the right Ventricle of the Heart, and made of a thin Membrane or Skin; so as to give a Passage to the Blood into that Part, and to hinder it from returning the same Way it came in.

Trident, a three forked Instrument, any Tool that has three Teeth, Fangs, or Prongs; especially that Mace which the Poets feign to have been born by *Neptune* the God of the Sea, as an Ensign of his Command.

Tridentine, belonging to *Tridentum*, or *Trent*; a City in the Country of *Tyrol*, in *Germany*, famous for the General Council held there A.D. 1545.

Triding, (*Sax.*) the third part of a County, or Shire. See *Thrishing*.

Tridingmot, the Court held for a Triding.

Tremimeris, (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) a branch of the Figure call'd *Cesura*, when after the first Foot of a Greek or Latin Verse, there remains an odd Syllable, which helps to make the next Foot; as in this Verse:

Ille latet niveum molli fultus Hyacintho.

Triennial

Triennial, that continues three Years, or that happens every third Year; as *A Triennial Parliament, Government, Meeting, &c.*

Triens, (*Lat.*) the third Part of the Roman Pound, or Coin call'd *As*, weighing four Ounces: Or the third of any entire Thing divisible into twelve Parts.

Triental, a small Vessel that held the third part of a *Sextarius*, about our half Pint; a Jill

Tricterica, (*Gr.*) certain Feasts of *Bacchus* the God of Wine, kept every third Year.

To **Trifallow**, (in *Husbandry*) to till, or plough Land the third time.

Trifoil or **Trefoil**, an Herb call'd three-leaved Grass: In *Heraldry*, the Figure of that Plant drawn on an Escutcheon.

Trifolium palustre, Marsh-trefoil, an Herb much commended in the Scurvy and for pains in the Limbs.

† **Triform**, that has three Forms, Shapes, or Fashions.

To **Trig**, to skid, scatch, or stop a Wheel; to set a Mark to stand at, in playing at Nine pins.

Trigamy, (*Gr.*) the having three Husbands, or three Wives at once.

Trigeminus, (*Lat.*) threefold.

Trigeminus or **Trigeminum**, (in *Anat.*) is a Muscle of the Head, so nam'd, because it has a threefold Beginning, and seems to be made up of three distinct Muscles: One of its Beginnings is from the transverse Processes of the fourth and fifth *Vertebra* or Turning-joints of the Chest; the second from the first and second of those *Vertebra*; and the third from the Spine of the seventh *Vertebra* of the Neck: Afterwards they all unite together, and are inserted to the *Occiput*, or hinder part of the Head, sometimes by one, and sometimes by a threefold Tendon: This Muscle is otherwise termed *Complexus*.

Trigen, a sort of Pole, whereby a Coach or Waggon is stopt from going too fast down a Hill.

Trigger, an Iron to trig, or stay a Wheel.

Triglid. See *Angild*.

Triglyph, (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) a Member of the Frize of the *Dorick* Order, set directly over every Pillar, and in certain Spaces in the Intercolumniations, or distances between the Columns: They take Name from their three *Glypha*, or Triangular Gutters, and seem to have been design'd to convey the *Gutta*, or Drops, which hang a little under them.

Trigon, a Triangle, or Figure consisting of three Angles: Also an Instrument of a Triangular Form, sometimes us'd in Dialling: In *Natural Magick*, it signifies a fourfold Change of the stary Spirits, according to the number of the four Elements; each reigning and lasting two hundred Years.

Among *Astrologers*, **Trigon** or **Triplcity** is taking for the joyning together of three Signs of the same Nature and Quality, beholding one another with a *Trine* Aspect, and counted according to the four Elements: Thus *Aries*, *Leo* and *Sagittarius*, are the Fiery *Trigon* or *Triplcity*; *Gemini*, *Libra* and *Aquarius* the Airy; *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Pisces* the Watry; *Taurus*, *Virgo* and *Capricornus* the Earthy.

Trigonocracies, a Name given to the Planets, with respect to their being the Lords or Governours of those *Trigons*, viz. the Sun and *Jupiter* of the Fiery, *Saturn* and *Mercury* of the Airy, *Mars* alone of the Watery, and *Venus* and the Moon of the Earthy.

Trigonometry, the Art of measuring Triangles, whether Plain or Spherical; being that part of *Geometry*, which shews how from any three Sides of a Triangle given, or Sides and Angles, (but not

three Angles alone) to find out the other Angles, or Sides.

Trigugum, (in old *Lat. Records*) a Trithing, or Jurisdiction of three Hundreds.

Trilateral, that has three Sides, as *A trilateral, or three-sided Figure* in *Geometry*.

Trill, (*Ital.*) quavering of *Musick*, a graceful shaking of the same Note in Singing

Trim, neat in Cloaths, spruce, curious, fine, handsome.

Trim of a Ship, is her best Posture, proportion of Ballast, hanging of her Masts, &c. which most fitly conduces to her good Sailing; and therefore to find the best Way of making any Ship sail swiftly is call'd *Finding her Trim*.

To **Trim**, to furnish, dress up, or set off; to shave one's Beard; also to carry it fair between two Parties.

To **Trim a Boat**, is to set a Boat so even on both Sides, as to ballance her and keep her from Swagging one way more than the other.

Trimacrus or **Trimacer**, (*Gr.*) a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verse consisting of three long Syllables; as *tri-ace*.

Trimerus, a kind of Fly that lives three Days.

Trimetrum, (in *Grammar*) a Trimeter Verse of three Measures, an *Iambick* of six Feet.

Trimodia or **Trimodium**, a Measure of three Bushels.

Trimarion or **Trinozion**, (in *Astrolog.*) the joyning together of three Signs that are very near one another; whereby is made a square Aspect to the *Alpha*, or Giver of Life in the Figure, which coming to that Direction, commonly cuts off the Thread of Life.

Trine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Number Three; as *A trine Aspect*, which is when two Planets are distant from each other a third part of the Circle, i. e. 120 Degrees. It is noted thus Δ and accounted by *Astrologers* an Aspect of Amity and Friendship.

Trinerbia *Plantago*, the least sort of *Plantane*, an Herb so call'd from its having three Fibres, or Strings.

Tringle, (*Fr.*) a Curtain Rod, a Lath that reaches from one Bed-post to another. In *Architecture*, a little square Member fix'd exactly upon every *Triglyph* under the Platband of the *Architrave*; from whence hang down the *Gutta*, or pendant Drops in the *Dorick* Order.

Trinitarians, or rather **Anti-Trinitarians**, a Sect of new *Arian* Hereticks that deny the Mystery of the Blessed Trinity, and all Distinctions of the Divine Persons. The Orthodox that believe the Trinity are also call'd *Trinitarians* by the *Socinians*.

Trinitarians or **Mathurins**, a particular sort of Monks.

Trinity or **Hearts-ease**, a kind of Herb.

The **Trinity**, one only God in three Persons; the Godhead being one and the self same for Essence, and for Substance and Personality, three; viz. *Father*, *Son* and *Holy Ghost*, and these three are one, 1 *Joh.* 5. 7.

Trinity-College, a College for Students in the University of *Cambridge*, Founded by *K. Henry VIII.* *A. D.* 1546. There is also a College of the same Name in *Oxford*-University, which was formerly call'd *Durham*-College, and owes its Foundation to *Sir Thomas Pope*, *A. D.* 1556.

Trinity-Houle, or **The Trinity-Houle of Deptford**, a Houle at *Deptford*, which belongs to a particular Company, or Corporation of Sea-men, consisting of a Master, Wardens and Assistants, who are empower'd by the King's Charter to take Knowledge of those that destroy Sea-marks, to reform Abuses among Sailers, to examine

Young Officers, and to adjust other Matters relating to Navigation and Maritime Affairs.

Trinity-Sunday, the first Sunday after *Whit Sunday*, which is more especially set a part for a Adoration of the Blessed *Trinity*.

Trink or **Trinke**, (old Word) a sort of Net to catch Fish with.

Trinket or **Trinket-Sail**, (Sea-Term) the Top gallant, or highest Sail of any Mast in a Ship.

Trinkets, Toys, Gew-gaws; any gay or trifling Things.

Trinobantes, a certain People anciently inhabiting those Parts of the Island of *Great Britain*, which are now called *Middlesex* and *Essex*.

Trinoda necessitas, (in ancient *Lat. Deeds*) a threefold necessary Tax, or Imposition, to which all Lands were liable, in the *Saxon* Times, viz. towards the repairing of Bridges, the maintaining of Castles or Garrisons, and an Expedition to drive back invading Enemies.

Trinomial, (*Gr.* in *Algebra*) that consists of three Names, or Parts; as *A Trinomial Root*, i. e. a Root consisting of three Parts joyn'd together by the Sign + as $a + b + c$. &c. See *Binomial*.

Triobolium, the value of three Half pence, or the Weight of half a Dram.

Triones, ploughing Oxen; also a noted Constellation, or Company of seven Stars, near the North-Pole, call'd *Charles-wain*.

Triophthalmus, a precious Stone that has the Figure of three Eyes.

Triorches, a kind of Hawk having three Stones, a Buzzard; also the Herb Rag-wort.

Triours, (Law Term) such as are chosen by a Court of Justice, to examine, whether a Challenge made to any of the Pannel of Jury-men, be just or no.

Trip, stumbling, false Step: Among *Hunters*, a Herd, or company of Goats; also a short Journey, or Voyage; as *A Trip to Holland*, &c.

Among *Mariners*, a Ship is said, *To bear out her Top-sails a trip*, when she carries them hoisted up to the highest; the Wind blowing not too hard, but a gentle, or *Loom gale*.

To Trip, to stumble with the Feet, or falter with the Tongue. *To Trip it*, or *to trip it along*, to go fast and by little Steps, to hop. Also a Term in *Heraldry*. See *Counter-tripping*.

Tripartient, (*Lat.* in *Arith.*) is any Number that divides another into three equal Parts, without any Remainder; as 4 divides 12, or 5 divides 15 just into three Parts.

Tripartite, divided into three Parts, or made between three Parties; as *This Indenture tripartite*.

Tripartition (in *Mathem.*) is Division by 3, or taking the third part of any Number, or Quantity.

Tripe, part of the Entrails of Neat-Cattel dress'd after a particular manner.

Tripe-Sadame, a Sallet-herb, us'd chiefly in the Spring, when it is tender.

Tripetalous, (*Gr.*) as *Tripetalous Plants*, i. e. those Plants whose Flower consists of three Leaves, call'd *Perala* by Herbalists.

Triphthongue, (in *Grammar*) three Vowels joyn'd together and making but one Sound.

Triphyllon, the Herb Trefoil, or three-leaved Grass.

Triple, (*Lat.*) threefold.

Triple Ratio, (in *Mathem.*) is the Ratio or Reason of Cubes one to another and must be well distinguished from *Triple Ratio*: Thus in these Geometrical Proportionals, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64; the Ratio of the first Term 2 to 16, the fourth Term is Triple, or as 8 which is the Cube of 2, to 64 the Cube of 4,

† **TriPLICATION**, a making triple, a trebling.

TriPLICITY, the quality of that which is triple or threefold; a Word more especially us'd by Astrologers to express the Division of the Signs according to the number of the Elements, each Division consisting of three Signs; as *The Fiery, Aery, Watery*, and *Earthy Triplicities*. See *Trigon*.

TriplOITES, (*Gr.*) a Surgeon's Instrument with a threelod Base, us'd for a great Depression, or sinking of the Skull.

TriPOLIUM, the Herb Star-wort.

TriPOLY, an Herb call'd Turbith, or blew *Cas momei*: Also a Stone which being reduced to Powder is us'd by Lapidaries to polish their Jewels: Also another kind of white and soft Stone, which serves to polish Bras and Iron.

TriPOS, the Tripod, or three-footed Stool, on which the Priestesses of *Apollo* at *Delphos*, us'd to sit when they deliver'd the Oracles: Also a Name given in the University of *Cambridge* to the *Pre-parator*, or Person that is called *Terra Filius* at *Oxford*.

Tripping, a Term in *Heraldry*. See *Passant*.

TriPTON or **TriPTOTE**, (in *Grammar*) a defective Noun that has but three Cases.

† **TriPULATION**, (*Lat.*) a tripping on the Toes in a Dance.

TriQUETRA, a Triangle, or three-cornered Figure; also the Island of *Sicily*, so nam'd by the *Romans* from its triangular Shape.

TriREMIS, a Galley that has three Oars on each Side or Bank; or rather having three Ranks of Oars one above another.

TriRODA TERRÆ, (in old *Records*) a parcel of Land containing three Rods, or Perches.

TriSAGIUM, (*Gr.*) a kind of Hymn in the *Greek Church*; much of the same Nature with that in the Service of the Church of *England*; *Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabbath*, &c.

TriS-DIAPASON, or **TriPLE-DIAPASON**, (in *Musick*) a Chord, otherwise call'd a Triple Eighth, or Fifteenth.

To TRISE, (Sea-Word) to hale up any thing into the Ship by Hand, with a dead Rope, or one that does not run in a Block, or Pulley: Thus, if any Chest, Cask, or other Goods has only a Rope fasten'd to it, without any Tackle, and so is pulled up into the Ship by main Strength, it is said, *To be trised up*.

TriSMEGISTUS or **HERMES TRISMEGISTUS**, a famous *Egyptian* Philosopher, Priest and King.

TriSMUS or **TriGNUS**, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) the grinding of the Teeth, or a Convulsion of the Muscles of the Temples, which causes the Teeth to gnash, whether one will or no.

TriSPAST, (*Gr.*) an Engine that consists of three Pulleys.

TriSTAGO or **TriSAGO**, (*Lat.*) the Herb German-der, or as some say, the strait and upright *Vervain*.

TriSTA, (in ancient Writers) a Station, or Post in Hunting.

TriSTA, **TriSTIS** or **TriSTRIS**, an Immunity, or Privilege, by which a Man is freed from his Attendance on the Lord of a Forest, when he goes a Hunting; so as not to be obliged to hold a Dog, follow the Chace, or stand at a Place appointed.

TriSYLLABICAL, belonging to a Trisyllable.

TriSYLLABLE, (in *Grammar*) a Word consisting of three Syllables; as *Charity*.

TriTERTIUS or **TriTERTIUS**, (*Gr.*) a *Tertian* Ague, an Ague that comes every third Day.

TriTE, (*Lat.*) thread bare, common; as *A triTE Saying*, or *Argument*.

TriTE, (*Gr.*) the third Musical Chord: *TriTE Diezeugmenon* the Note call'd *C-sol-fa ut*. *TriTE Hyperbolæon*, *F-fa-ut*. *TriTE Synemmenon*, *B-fa-be-mi*.

TriTHALES,

Trithales, an Herb that is in Flower thrice a Year.

Tritheites, a sort of Hereticks that held the Trinity to be divided into Three distinct Godheads.

Trithing. See *Thrithing* and *Triding*.

Tritiana Brassica, (*Lat.*) a kind of large Colewort.

Triticum the Corn call'd Wheat.

Triton, (*Gr.*) a fabulous Sea-Deity, *Neptune's* Trumpeter; a Fish shaped like a Man; also a Vane, or Weather-cock.

Tritone, a Term in *Musick* which signifies a greater Fourth.

Trituration, (*Lat.*) properly a threshing of Corn: Among *Apothecaries*, it is taken for pounding in a Mortar, whereby Drugs are reduced to Powder that they may be the better mingled.

Tribet. See *Trevet*.

Tribial, common, ordinary.

Triumph, (*Gr.*) a solemn Pomp, or Shew, at the Return of a General from some noted Victory. See *Ovation*.

To **Triumph**, to make such a solemn and pompous Entry, to vanquish or conquer an Enemy, to subdue or master one's Passions, to glory or take a Pride in.

Triumphal, belonging to a Triumph; as *A Triumphal Arch*.

Triumphal Crown, (among the *Romans*) a Crown at first made of *Laurel*, and afterwards of Gold, which the Cries usually sent to the Victorious General, to wear on the Day of his Triumphal Entry.

Triumphant, **Triumphing**, **Victorious**, **Conquering**.

Triumvir, one of the three Magistrates that govern'd the *Roman* Empire in Chief, or one of any three Officers who had equal Authority: In our ancient *Records*, a Trithing-man, or Constable of three Hundreds.

Triumvirate, the Government of the *Triumviri*, in which three great Men shar'd the Sovereign Power; as that of *Augustus*, *Marcus Antonius*, and *Lepidus*: But the meaner *Triumvirs*, or *Triumviri Capitales*, were establish'd in the Year 463. after the building of *Rome*, to take care of Prisoners, and see Execution done upon Malefactors:

Triumviri Penarii, the three chief Bankers that had the charge of the publick Money.

Triumviri Monetales, three Overseers of the Mint, certain Officers appointed a little before *Cicero's* Time, whose Commission was contained in these five Letters, A. A. A. F. F. for *Aere*, *Auro*, *Argento*, *Flando Feriundo*, *i. e.* for the Coining of Brass, Gold, and Silver-Money.

Triunciis, the Weight of three Ounces; also a Brass-Coin of that Weight.

Triune, (*i. e.* Three-one) as *The Triune God*, a Term made use of to express the Unity of the Godhead in a Trinity of Persons.

To **Troat**, to Cry as a Buck does at Rutting-time.

Trocheus or **Trochee**, (*Gr.*) a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verse, consisting of two Syllables, the first long, and the other short; as *Virgo*.

Trochanter, a Term in *Anatomy*, the same as *Rotator*; which See.

Trochar, a Cane, or Pipe made of Silver, or Steel, with a sharp pointed End, us'd in tapping those that are troubled with the Dropsy.

Trochilice, the Art of Wheel-work, or a Mathematical Science that demonstrates the Properties of all Circular Motions.

Trochilus, the fin-footed Runner; a Bird so call'd because it always runs; a Wren: In *Architecture*, it is that hollow Ring which runs round a

Pillar, next to the *Torus* 'Tis commonly call'd the *Casement*, and oftent *Scotia*, from its shady dark Appearance.

Trochings, (among Hunters) the small Branches on the top of a Deer's Head.

Trochiscus, a Trochisk, or Physical Composition made of the Paste of Powders and other Ingredients, in a shape of a little Wheel or Ball: They are much the same with *Tablets* and *Lozenges*.

Trochlea, a Truckle or Pulley, wherein a Cord or Rope runs to draw any thing; and which is one of the Six Mechanical Powers or Principles: In *Anatomy*, it is a hallow part in the Bone of the Arm, or Shoulder, the same as *Bathmis*.

Trochlearis, the upper, or greater oblique Muscle of the Eye. See *Obliquus Superior*.

Trochloïd, the same with *Cycloid*; which See.

Trochilicks. See *Trochilice*.

Trochus, a Wheel, a Top for Children to play with; also a little round Lump of any thing.

Trocta or **Trutta**, the Trout, an excellent River-Fish.

Troculus, an *American* Bird that is no bigger than a Swallow, of a black and white Colour breeding in Chimneys, into the Sides of which it sticks the sharp ends of its Feathers to take rest: The Nest of this Bird hangs down by a String about a Yard long, and having brought forth Young, 'tis said to throw down one at departure, in token of Gratitude to the Master of the House for its Lodging.

Trode, an old Word signifying a Path.

Troglodytes, or **Passer Troglodytes**, a little Bird call'd a Wren; a Hedge Sparrow that runs into Holes.

To **Troll**, to go a fishing with a particular Net so call'd.

To **Troll** about, to ramble up and down, in a careless or sluttish Dress.

Troll-Badame, a Game commonly call'd Pigeon-holes.

Trollop, an idle nasty Slut.

Troma, (*Gr.*) a Wound proceeding from an outward Cause.

Tromos, a Trembling, as when the voluntary Motion of the Members is impaired.

Tronage, a Custom, or Toll, taken for the weighing of Wooll: Also the Act of weighing it in a Staple or publick Market; from *Trona*, an old Word for a Beam to weigh with; which Standard was fixt at Leaden-Hall in *London*.

Tronator, an Officer, whose Business it is to weigh Wooll brought into the said City.

Trone-Weight, they same that we now call *Troy Weight*.

Troop, a Collective Word, which implies several Persons gathered together, or going in Company.

Troop of Horse, a small Body of Horse or Dragoons, usually about fifty, under the Command of a Captain, of which Regiments are made up: *Troops*, in the plural Number, is also taken to signify a considerable Number of Military Forces united together.

Independent Troop, one that is not imbodyed with, or joyned to any Regiment.

Troop, as to *beat the Troop*, which is the second Beat of Drum, when the Foot are to march: So that *the General* is the first, to give notice of the March, and the Troop the next, for the Men to repair to their Colours.

To **Troop**, to get, or flock together; as *The News mongers Troop to hear News*.

To **Troop** away or **To Troop** off, is to run away.

Trooper, the common Name of every Horse-Soldier: The *French* call them *Maitres* or *Cavaliers*.

Trope, (*Gr.* in *Rhetorick*) an Elegant turning of a Word from its proper and natural signification to another; as the Word *Flame*, when we say *The Flames of Love*.

Troper, (in old Records) a Book of alternate Turns or Responses in singing Mass.

Trophy, a Mark or Monument of Timber or Stone, set up in a Place where Enemies were overcome, with their warlike Harnes and other Spoils hanged on it; a sign or token of Victory: In *Architecture*, an Ornament representing the Trunk of a Tree charged or encompass'd all round about with Arms or Military Weapons, both Offensive and Defensive.

In *Painting*, *Graving*, *Chasing*, &c. **Trophies** likewise signify the representation of Pikes, Halberds, Drums, Corslets, and other Instruments of War.

Trophy-money, a Duty of four Pence paid yearly by House-keepers on the Trained Bands, but charged on the Land-lord, for the Drums, Colours, Starves &c. of their respective Companies.

Tropical Year. See *Year*.

Tropicks, (in *Astron.*) are two lesser Circles of the Sphere, parallel to the Equinoctial Line, and equally distant from it, viz. $23\frac{1}{2}$ Degrees on each Side: One of them passing thro' the Sign *Cancer*, Northwards is call'd *The Tropick of Cancer*, and the other lying under *Capricorn*, Southwards, bears the Name of the *The Tropick of Capricorn*. These Circles are the utmost Boundaries of the Sun's Course towards the North and South, and termed *Tropicks* from the *Greek Word Tropos*, i. e. turning back; because the Sun being come to either of them, goes no farther towards either of the Poles, but returns towards the Equator; so that his Arrival at the former on *June 11.* makes our longest Day, and at the other on *December 12.* our shortest Day and longest Night. See *Solstice*.

Tropological, belonging to Tropology; Moral.

Tropology, a Figurative Speech; a Moral Discourse tending to the Reformation of Manners.

Trouble, (*Fr.*) Pains, Inconveniency, Misfortune, cross Accident, Sorrow, Confusion, Disturbance, Disquiet of Mind. **Troubles**, in the Plural Number, is also taken for Disorders in the State, Broils, Civil Wars.

To **Trouble**, to cause Trouble, to Disturb, Imbroil or Confound; to vex or disquiet, to interrupt, to afflict; also to make Waters thick and muddy.

Trober, (in *Common-Law*) an Action against him, who having found another Man's Goods, refuses to deliver them upon Demand.

Trough, a hollow wooden Vessel to kneed Bread in, or beat Apples for Cider, &c. a piece of a Trunk of a Tree made hollow to feed Swine in: Also a Pipe made of Boards, and lying open for the conveyance of Water.

Trough of the Sea, (among Sailors) is the space between two Billows or Waves; so that when a Ship sinks down there, they say, *She lies in the Trough of the Sea*.

To **Trounce**, to harras, or punish severely; to sharp, bubble, or cheat.

Trout, a delicious Fresh-Water Fish.

Trottel, a Mason's or Bricklayer's Tool, to spread Morter with.

Troy, (*Gr.*) a Worm breeding in, and fretting all kind of Pulse; as Peas, Beans, &c.

Troxalis. See *Tryxalis*.

Troy, a famous City of the Lesser *Phrygia*, whose Ten Years Siege by the *Greeks*, has been a great Subject for the Pens of Historians, and Poets.

Troy-weight, a Weight of twelve Ounces to the Pound, for the weighing of Bread, Gold, Silver, precious Stones, Electuaries and Drugs; which took Name from that City, or else from *Troyes*, a Town of the Province of *Champagne* in *France*.

Trua, (*Lat.*) a Tray, a kind of wooden Vessel for several Uses. In old *Records*, a Sow or Swine.

Truand, (*Fr.*) a Vagabond, a lazy loitering Fellow; a sturdy Rogue or common Beggar: Whence Children that absent themselves from School are said *To play the Truands*.

Trub or **Trub-Tail**, a little squat Woman.

Trubs, a sort of Herb.

Truce, a Cessation of Arms, and all Hostilities agreed upon for a time, between two Parties in a State of War.

Truch-man or **Truchman**, an Interpreter.

Truck, Exchange, or Bartering of Commodities: Among Sea men, a square piece of Wood at the top of a Mast, in which the Flag-staff is put. See *Parrel*.

In *Gunnery*, **Trucks** are entire round pieces of Wood like Wheels fixed on the Axle-Trees of the Carriages, to move the Ordinance at Sea: Also a kind of Billiards, an *Italian Game* much us'd in *Spain* and *Ireland*.

To **Truck**, to barter, or exchange one Commodity for another; to chop, or swap.

Truckle, a little running Wheel.

To **Truckle**, to submit, to yield or buckle to.

Truculent, (*Lat.*) that is of a cruel, rough, or fierce Look, or Disposition; as *A Truculent Aspect*.

To **Trudge**, to trot up and down, to toil and moil, to take a great deal of pains about a Business.

True, natural, certain, sure; faithful, trusty, unfeigned.

True Conjunction, a Term in *Astronomy*. See *Conjunction*.

True Declination of a Planet. See *Declination*.

True-Love. See *Herb Paris*.

True Place of a Planet or Star, is a Point of the Heavens, shewn by a Right-Line drawn from the Center of the Earth, thro' the Center of the Planet or Star: Whereas its apparent Place, is that which is found by a Right-Line, drawn from the Observer's Eye thro' the Center of the Planet or Star. And this Point in the Heavens is referred to the *Zodiack*, or *Ecliptick* by the Star's Circle of Longitude.

Truffle, (*Fr.*) a kind of Mushroom or Puff, cover'd with a blackish Skin, without either Stalk or Root, which grows, within the Ground, especially after great Rains, and is otherwise call'd *Swine-bread*.

Trugg, (*Country-Word*) a Milk-Tray or such Vessel, a Hod to carry Morter in: Also a kind of Measure us'd in old times, and containing about two Bushels: Whence at *Lemster*; at this Day, the Vicar has *Trugg* Corn allow'd him for Officiating in some Chappels of Ease within that Parish.

Trull, a sorry Wench, or pitiful Baggage; a vile Strumpet, or Camp-Whore.

Trumpery, Trash, old paltry Stuff.

Trumpet, (*Fr.*) a known warlike Musical Instrument, which is in use among the Horse, and serves for the same purposes as the Drum among the Foot-Soldiers; also the Man that sounds it.

Trumpet-Marine, an Instrument that has a Belly resembling a Lute, and a very long Neck, with one String, which being struck with a Hairsbow, sounds like a Trumpet.

Speaking-Trumpet, a Sort of Trumpet about six or eight Foot long, strait and very wide at the End; the Mouth-piece being sufficiently large to receive both Lips; so that when a Man speaks within it, the Voice is convey'd after such a manner as to be distinctly heard above a Mile.

To **Trumpet** or **Trumpet out**, to publish, to set or spread abroad.

Trumpeter, he that blows or sounds a Trumpet: The Trumpeter in a Ship is always to attend the Captain's Command, and to sound either at his going a-shore or coming a-board; also when a Ship is haled, charged, boarded, or enter'd.

Truis

Truncated Pyramid or Cone, (in *Geom.*) is one whole Top is cut off by a Plan parallel to its Base ; a Truncated Cone or the *Frustrum* of that Body is sometimes call'd a *Curtis-Cone*.

† **Truncation**, (*Lat.*) a maiming or mangling ; a cutting, or chopping off.

Truncheon, a Battoon, or short Club : *Truncheons* are also short and thick Worms with black Heads that breed near a Horse's Maw, and will eat their Passage thro' if not timely kill'd.

Truncus, (*Lat.*) the Stem or Stock of a Tree without the Boughs, a Body without a Head : In *Anatomy*, that part of the Great Artery and *Vena Cava*, which descends from the Heart to the Iliack Vessels. In *Architecture*, part of the Pedestal of a Pillar, otherwise termed *Abacus* and *Stylobata*, which see.

In our old Records, **Truncus** is taken for a Trunk or Wooden Box heretofore set in Churches before several Altars and Images, to receive the Offerings of pious and well-disposed People, like the Boxes which are now usually plac'd near the Church-Door, to hold all voluntary Contributions for the Poor.

Trundle, a kind of Carriage with low Wheels, to draw heavy Burdens on.

To **Trundle**, to roll along.

Trundle-Shot, (in *Gunnery*) an Iron Bolt 16 or 18 Inches long, sharp-pointed at both Ends, and having a round Bowl of Lead cast upon it, about a Hand's-breadth from each End.

Trundle-Tail, a Wench that runs fisking up and down with a draggled Tail.

Trunk, a Chest or Box ; the Stump, or Stem, or Body of a Tree : Also a Man's Body having the Head, Arms and Legs cut off ; all that Part which reaches from the Neck to the Hips ; also the Snout of an Elephant : Also a Pipe to shoot Pollers, little Arrows, &c. by blowing strongly ; or a Wooden Pipe for the Conveyance of Water.

Trunks, a kind of Play otherwise call'd Troll-Madame and Pigeon-holes.

Trunk-Roots, (among *Herbalists*) are small Roots which break or grow out of the Trunks of Plants ; being of two sorts, *viz.* 1. such as grow by a downright Descent sometimes all along the Trunk, as in *Mints*, &c. and sometimes only in the utmost Point, as in *Brambles* ; 2. such as neither ascend nor descend, but shoot forth at Right-Angles with the Trunk.

Trunked, (among *Heralds*) Trees cut off at each End, are said *To be Trunked*.

Trunnions, (in *Gunnery*) two Knobs, Spindles, or ears of Metal, sticking out of the Sides of a Piece of Ordnance, on which it rests upon the Cheeks of the Carriage, and is raised or lower'd at pleasure.

Trunnion-Ring, the Ring about a Cannon, next before the Trunnions.

Truss, a Bundle of Hay, &c. also a kind of Bandage for Persons that are bursten.

In a Ship, **Trusses** are certain Ropes made fast, to the *Parrels* of the Yards, to bind the Yard to the Mast when the Ship rolls, and to hale down the Yards in a Storm or Gust of Wind.

To **Truss**, to make a Truss, to tye or gird up ; to hang one upon a Tree, to snatch up, as *An Eagle Trusses a Leverett*.

Trussing, (in *Falconry*) is a Hawk's raising any Fowl or Prey aloft ; soaring up and then descending with it to the Ground.

Trussel or **Tressel**, a Prop.

Trust, Confidence, Assurance ; Credit, Tick.

Trustee, one that has an Estate or Money put into his Hand's for another's Use ; a Guardian.

Trusty, that is true to his Trust, faithful, sure.

Trutina, (*Lat.*) a pair of Scales, a great pair of Ballances or Weights.

Trutine of Hermes, (in *Astrol.*) an Artificial Method of rectifying a Nativity by finding out the Day of Conception, and the place of the Moon at that Time.

Trutta, or **Truta**. See *Trota*.

To **Try**, to assay or essay, to prove, to examine, to endeavour.

Among Sea-men a Ship is said *To Try*, when having no more Sails abroad but her Main-Sail, she is let alone to lie in the Sea : And sometimes when the Wind blows so hard that she cannot maintain or bear out the Main-sail, they'll make her *Lie a-try* under the Misson-Sail only.

Tryal, Essay or Experiment, Endeavour, Temptation. In a Law sense, the Examination of all Causes Civil or Criminal before a proper Judge ; of which there are several Sorts ; as Matters of Fact shall be try'd by the Jurors, Matters of Law by the Justices, and Matters of Record by the Record it self.

Trychnos, (*Gr.*) the Herb call'd Night Shade

Trygon, the Turtle Dove ; also the Poison Fish, a kind of Sea fish.

Trynga, the Water-Thrush ; a Bird.

Tryphera or **Truphera**, gentle, easy Causticks.

Trypialis or **Tropalis**, the Cricket, an Insect.

Tuant. (*Fr.* killing) as *A Tuant Jest. i. e.* a tart biting Jest.

Tub, a Wooden Vessel of several Sorts.

Tub of Tea, the Quantity of about 60 Pounds : Of Camphire, from 56 to 86 Pounds : Of Vermilion from 3 to 4 Hundred Weight.

Tubal, (*Heb.* Born or Wordly) one of the Sons of *Japhet*, by whose Posterity *Spain* is said to have been first peopled.

Tubal-Cain. (*i. e.* Worldly Possession or Bird's Nest of the World) the Son of *Lamech*, and the first Inventor of all curious Smiths Work in Iron and Steel.

Tuba Fallappiana, (*Lat.*) two narrow Passages proceeding from the Womb, which when they are a little removed from it, grow wider by degrees, having two large Orifices, or Holes like the Mouth of a Trumpet. They take Name from *Fallopus* an eminent Phylician and Anatomist, who first found them out ; and their Use is to receive the Eggs from the Testicles and convey them into the Womb.

Tube, a Conduit-Pipe, any long Pipe thro' which Water or other Liquor is convey'd : Also the Pipe, or hollow Trunk of a Prospect glass, &c.

Tuber, (*Lat.*) a Truffle, or Puff growing in the Ground like a Mushroom, a Knob or Knot in a Tree ; a Swelling or Bunch in a Man's Body : Among Writers that treat of Plants, it is often taken to signify the round bunching out Roots of some Herbs, which therefore they call *Tuberose*, or *Knob-by Roots*.

Tubercula, little Swellings or Pushes, Pimples or Wheals : In *Palmestry*, the more eminent Muscles, or knobby Parts under the Fingers, which are otherwise termed *Momes* ; as *Tuberculum*, or *Mons Veneris* is the Knob at the Root of the Thumb ; *Mons Jovis*, that of the Fore-Finger ; *Mons Saturni*, that of the Middle-Finger ; *Mons Solis*, that of the Ring-Finger, and *Mons Mercurii*, that of the Little Finger.

Tuberosa, a kind of white sweet-smelling Flower.

Tuberosa or **Tuberous**, full of Bunches or Knots ; as *A Tuberous Plant*. See *Tuber*.

Tuberosity, a bunching out of some Parts of the Body.

Tubuli Lactiferi (in *Anat.*) certain small Lactiferous or Milk-carrying Pipes, that are as it were the Store-house, where the Milk is kept, and thro' which it flows to the Nipples of the Breasts of Females when they give Suck.

Tubul

Tubuli Dermiculares, the small winding Cavities that are formed on the out-side of the Shells of Sea Shell-fishes, in which some little Worms have their Abode and breed.

Tuck, a Rapier, or long Sword: Also a Sea word, for the trussing or gathering up of a Ship's Quarter under Water.

To **Tuck**, to turn or gather up.

Tucker, a Fuller of Cloth: Also a long narrow slip of fine Linnen tuck'd or pini'd along the top of a Woman's pair of Stays.

Tuckels, the Teeth call'd Grinders.

Tuel, (among Hunters) the Fundament of a Be

Tuesday, the third Day of the Week so call'd because it was set a-part for the Worship of *Tuisco*; the most ancient and peculiar Idol God of the *Saxons* and *Teutonicks*, or old *Germans*.

Tuff, a lock of Hair, a Thicket of Trees, a Bunch of Grass, Feathers, Ribbons, &c. also the Crest of a Bird.

Tuffa, a Word us'd in some old Charters for a Cottage.

Tug, a Pull; also a Country-Word for a Wagon to carry Timber.

To **Tug**, to pull and hale; to labour hard, or strive earnestly for a Thing.

Tugge, (in old *Lat. Records*) Harness, Traces, or Ropes for drawing; from the *Saxon* Word *teogan*, to tug, pull, or draw.

Tugh, the Name of a remarkable River in the Island of *Barbadoes*, the Waters of which yield an Oil on their Surface, that serves to burn in Lamps.

Tulleries, a stately Pile of Building and Garden near the *Louvre* at *Paris* in *France*: 'Tis built all of free Stone, the Portal consisting of Marble-Pillars and Jasper; and so call'd because Tiles were some time made there.

Tuition, (*Lat.*) care of one's Education, Government, Guardianship, Patronage, Protection, Defence.

Tulip, a beautiful Flower, a kind of Lilly of various Colours, now common in *England*, but first brought out of *Turkey*: It is by some call'd *The Dalmation Cap*.

Tulipant a Sash or Wreath worn by the *Indians* instead of a Hat.

M. Tullius Cicero, the most famous and eloquent of *Roman* Orators.

To **Tumble**, to throw or roll down, to rouse or rumple, to fall down, to-rowl or wallow about.

Tumbler, one that plays tumbling Tricks; also a sort of Hunting-Dog; also a kind of Drinking-Cup.

Tumbrel, an Engine contriv'd for the punishment of Scolds and unquiet Women, commonly call'd a Ducking-stool; also an old Word signifying a Dung-Cart.

Tumefaction, (*Lat.*) a tumifying, or causing to swell.

Tumid, pufft up, or swollen, lofty; as *Atumid Style*.

To **Tumify**, to cause a Tumour or Swelling; to rise or swell, to be pufft up.

Tumour, (in *Surgery*) a Rising, or Swelling caus'd by a settling of Humours in some parts of the Body, when they are-inlarged and stretched out beyond their due Proportion, so as to be render'd unfit to perform their proper Actions: These *Tumours* are several kinds, *viz.* *Natural Encysted, Critical, Malignant.* &c.

Natural Tumours, such Swellings as are made of the four Humours contained in the Mass of Blood, or else of several at once mingled together: Thus the Blood produces the *Phlegmon*, Cholera the *Erysipelas*, Phlegm the *Oedema*, and Melancholly the *Schirrus*.

Encysted or Ballard Tumours, those that proceed from a settling of mixt and corrupt Humours, the Matter of which is contain'd in certain proper *Cystes*, or skinny Bags; as the *Meliceris*, the *Steatoma*, the King's Evil, &c.

Critical Tumours or *Impostumes*, are those that appear all at once in acute Diseases, and put an end to them, with good or bad Success; as *A Phlegmon*, a *Boil*, &c.

Malignant Tumours, those that are always accompany'd with extraordinary and dreadful Symptoms; and whose Consequences are very dangerous; as *The Carbuncle in the Plague*.

Pestiferential Tumours. See *Impostume Pestiferential*.

Venereal Tumours, those that appear at the bottom of the Groin, and are the Product of impure Copulation.

Tumult, Uproar, great Bustle, Stirr, Harly-burly, Riot.

Tumultuary, full of a Tumult, or Hurry; Hasty, Disorderly, Confused.

Tumultuous, full of Tumult, Seditious, Riotous.

Tun, a Wine-Vessel; a Measure of Liquids; as Wine, Oil, &c. containing 2 Pipes, or 252 Gallons: Also a Weight of 20 Quintals, or 2000 Pounds; whereby the Contents or different Sizes of Sea-Vessels are usually express'd; as *A Ship of 200 Tuns*.

Tun of Timber, a Measure of 40 solid Feet.

To **Tun** or **Tun up**, to put into a Tun.

Tun-Hoof, a kind of Herb.

Tuna, a Tree in *America*, on the Leaves of which are bred the costly Worms, call'd *Cocheneal*.

Tunable, that may be tuned, or put in Tune; agreeable to the Rules of *Musick*.

Tunbridge, a Town in *Kent*, noted for its Wells, the Waters, of which have been found of late very effectual for the curing of several Distempers.

Tune, an Agreement in Sound, an Air, or Song; a particular Way of singing, or playing on Musical Instruments.

Tunegrebe, (*Sax.*) a Reeve, or Bailiff of a Mannour, &c.

Tunica, (*Lat.*) an Under-garment, which the Ancients wore both at *Rome* and in the Eastern Countries: It was put under the *Toga*, and that of the Women was to be long with Sleeves: Also a kind of Gilliflower, or the Herb *Betony*: In *Anatomy*, a Tunick, Membrane, or thin Skin.

Tunica Retiformis. See *Retiformis Tunica*, and *Amphiblastroides*.

Tunick, a sort of sleeveless Coat; as *A Tunick and Vest*.

Tunick or **Tunicle**, (in *Anat.*) a little Coat, Membrane, or Skin, covering any part of the Body: Of these are four noted ones that belong to the Eye, *viz.* the *Corneous*, the *Uveous*, the *Vitreous*, and the *Crystalline*; to which there are as many Humours answerable: There are also four *Tunicles* of the Testicles, or Cods, *viz.* *Scrotum*, *Erythroides*, *Epydidymis*, and *Dartos*; all which See in their proper Places.

Tunnage. See *Tonnage*.

Tunnel, a Funnel thro' which any Liquor is pour'd into a Vessel; the Funnel of a Chimney; also a sort of Net to catch Partridges.

Tunneller, one that goes a Fowling with such a Net.

Tunney, a kind of Sea-fish.

Tup, a Ram, or Male Sheep.

To **Tup**, as *The Ram tups*, *i. e.* covers the *Ewe*.

Turbant, a Wreath, or Ornament for the Head, us'd in *Turkey* and other Eastern Countries, instead of a

of a Hat or Cap: It is made of a *Shash*, or one entire piece of Linnen call'd *Telbent*; but the Turbant it self is termed *Saruck* by the Turks.

Turbary, (Law-Term) a Right to dig Turves in another Man's Ground; from *Turba* an old *Larm* Word for a Turf. *Turbaria*, (in old Records) is also sometimes taken for the Ground where Turves are digged.

Common of **Turbary**, is a Liberty which some Tenants have by Prescription to dig on the Lord's Waste.

Turbith or **Turbit**. See *Tripoly*.

Turbich, an herb so call'd by the *Arabian*, which grows in *Cambaya*, *Surat*, and other Parts of *Asia*; a dangerous Drug upon account of its violent purging Quality.

Turbith Mineral or **Bellow Precipitate**, is a Chymical Preparation of Mercury or Quick-silver and Oil of Vitriol, which purges strongly by Vomit and Stool, and is given in Venereal Distempers.

Turbo, (*Lat.*) a Whirl-wind, or great Storm; a Top, or Gigg that Boys play with: Also the Wry-neck a Bird, and a Fish call'd a Welk, or Wrinkle.

Turbot, a broad flat Sea-fish, which was of great Esteem among the ancient *Romans*, as well as now a Days.

Turbulent, (*Lat.*) Boisterous, Blustering, Seditious, Troublesome.

Turcism, the Religion, Principles, or Opinions of the *Turks*.

Turcoise or **Turquoise**, a precious Stone of an azure, or blewith Colour, so call'd because usually brought to us by the *Turks*.

Turdus, (*Lat.*) the Thrush, Throistle, or *Ma vis*, a Singing-Bird; also the Sea carp, a Fish. *Turdus viscivorus*, the Mistletoe-Thrush, or Shreitch.

Turgescence, a swelling up, or growing big: A *Turgescence of Humours*, is a violent or quick Motion of them.

† **Turgid**, swollen, or puffed up.

Turio, (*Lat.*) the Tendrel, or young Branch of a Tree; whence *Turiones* is taken by Herbalists, for the young tender Shoots, or Tops, which any Plants Yearly put forth out of the Ground.

Turk, a Native of *Turkey*, or a Subject of the Emperor of those Dominions, who is stiled *The Great Turk*, and *the Grand Seignior*.

Turks-Cap, a kind of Flower.

Turkey, a large Country in *Asia* and *Europe*; also the Name of a well known Fowl. In *Virginia*, the Fowls are very large, some weighing between fifty and sixty Pounds.

Turkey-pout, a Young Turkey.

Turkish, belonging to the *Turks*.

Turkish Epochs. See *Epochs*

Turmeric, the Root of an Herb growing in *Arabia* and *India*, good against several Horse-Diseases, and a proper Cure for the Yellow Jaundice.

Turmoil, Bustle, Stir.

To **Turmoil**, to toil, to rout, or keep a heavy doe.

Turn, Walk, Course, a good or bad Office; also a Turner's Lath: Also a Term that belongs to the Movement of a Watch, and signifies the entire Revolution, or going about of any Wheel, or Pinion.

In a Law-Sense, **Turn** is the County-Court, or King's Leet, where the Sheriff is Judge, and which belongs to his Office; being kept twice every Year, *viz.* within a Month after *Easter*, and about the same time after *Michaelmas*. From this Court are exempted only Peers of the Realm, Clergy men, and such as have Hundreds of their own.

Sea-Turn. See *Turnado*.

Turn-Coat, one that goes over to another Party, or that changes his Religion.

Turn-Pike, (in the Art of *War*) a spar of Wood 12 or 14 Foot long, and 6 or 8 Inches Diameter, cut in a form of a Hexagon, or Figure with six Angles; every side of it being bord'd full of Holes, thro' which Pickets, or short Pikes are run, about 5 or 6 Foot long pointed with Iron, so that the Points stand out every Way: These Turn-pikes are of great Use, to stop an Enemy, when set in a Breach, at the entrance of a Camp, or in any Gap.

Turn-sole, a Plant so call'd because its Flowers turn towards the Course of the Sun.

Turnado or **Sea-Turn**, a Wind which on some Coasts, blows all Night from the Shore.

Turnament, (*Fr.*) Jousting, or Tilting, a War-like Exercise of armed Knights, or Gentlemen fighting one with another on Horseback, with Lances or Spears; a Sport much us'd in former Times, but now quite laid aside.

Turnep, a well known Root that is very wholesome, and more especially good in Consumptions.

Turnetum or **Connetum**, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Tax or Duty paid to the Sheriff, for holding his Turn, or County Court.

Turney, a Word us'd in old *Statutes* for a Turnament, or Tilting.

Turning, (among *Confectioners*) a particular manner of paring Oranges, or Lemmons, when the outward Rind or Peel is par'd off very thin and narrow, with a little Knife proper for that purpose, turning it round about the Fruit, so as the Peel may be extended to a very great length without breaking.

Turno Micecomitum, a Writ that lies for those that are call'd to the Sheriff's Turn, or Court, out of their own Hundred.

Turpentine, a kind of clear Gum, or Resin, issuing from the Turpentine-tree, the Larch, the Firr, and some other sorts of Trees, which grow in great abundance in hot Countries.

Turpitude, (*Lat.*) Filthiness, Baseness, Shame.

Turquois. See *Turcois*.

Turret, a kind of Tool us'd by Coopers.

Turret, a little Tower.

Turribulum. See *Tharibulum*.

Turricis, (*Lat.*) a sort of Cresses, an Herb.

Turcio or **Tyrso**, a Sea-fish like a Dolphin, which some take for a Sturgeon, and others for a Porpoise.

Turtle, a sort of Dove noted for its kind Disposition and Chastity; living a single Life, after the Death of its Mate: Also the Sea tortoise, a Fish.

Turtur, (*Lat.*) the Turtle-dove.

Turunda, a Pellet of Bread, Dough, or Paste, with which Capons are crammed: In *Surgery*, a Tent put into Wounds, or Ulcers.

Turundula, a small Pellet, or Tent.

Tusan. See *Tusan*.

Tuscan Order, (in *Architect*) is that which was in use among the *Tuscans* in *Italy*, in which the Column, or Pillar with the Base and Chapter is to be seven Modules in Length, and to have its Thickness diminished by Degrees, to a quarter Part: The Pedestal is one Module high, and the Base of the Column ought to be of the Height of half its Thickness.

Tuscan Work, is the most simple and rude of the five ancient Orders of Pillars, so that it is seldom us'd except in Vaults in some Rustick Edifices, and vast Piles of Building; such as the *Amphitheatres*, &c.

Tuskes, the Name of four particular Teeth in a Horse.

Tusks or **Tushs**, (of a Wild Boar) the great Teeth that stand out.

To **Tusk**, as *Tusk that Barbel*, *i. e.* cut it up; a Term us'd in Carving at Table.

Tussilago, (*Lat.*) the Herb Foal foot or Colts-foot, good for a Cough, short Breath, Ulcer of the Lungs, and Consumption.

Tussis, a Cough, a known Distemper.

To **Tuffle**, to rumple, ruffle or touze.

Tut or Tound, an Imperial Ensign of a Golden Globe, with a Cross on it.

Tut-mouthed, that has the Chin and Nether Jaw standing out farther than the Upper.

Tutelage, (*Lat.*) Guardianship, Protection, properly of an Infant.

Tutela or Tutelary, that performs the Office of a Guardian, that protects or defends.

Tutelary Angels, certain Angels that are said to have the Protection of Kingdoms, Cities and particular Persons.

Tutor, a private Master or Instructor, a Governor or Guardian.

Tutor in an University, is one that takes care to instruct and teach the Youth that are sent thither from inferior Schools; and the Scholar so taught is stiled the *Tutor's Pupil*.

To **Tutor**, to teach Manners, to school or chide, to reprove or rebuke.

Tutoress, a Female Tutor, a Governante or Governess.

Tutsan or Tusan, an excellent Wound-herb, otherwise call'd *Park leaves*.

Tuty or Tutty, the Sparkles or Soot of Brass, sticking to the Furnace, which prepared according to Art, is very helpful for sore Eyes, Cancers and ill conditioned Ulcers.

Tutty or Tuzzymuzzzy, an old Word for a Nose-Gay.

Twain (old Word) Two; as *The Vail of the Temple was rent in Twain*, Mat. 27. 51.

Twait (old Law-Term) a Wood grubbed up and turned into arable or ploughed Land.

Twang, a sharp Sound, as of a Bow-String, &c. an ill sound in ones Pronunciation; an Hogoe, or ill Taste.

To **Twang**, to sound like the String of a Musical Instrument, or Whip, &c.

Two-Nights Guest (*Sax.*) a Guest or Lodger for two Nights, for whom if he did any Harm, his Host was not answerable but himself. See *Third Nights awne-hinde*.

Two-blade, a sort of Herb.

Tweag or Tweak, Perplexity, Trouble; as *To be in a sad Tweak*.

Tweezers, Nippers or Pincers, to pull Hair up by the Roots.

Twelfthend, Twihind or Twihudne-men, (among our *Saxon* Ancestors) the *Ceorls* or Husbandmen of the lower Order, who were usually valued at 200 Shillings; as the lesser *Thanes* or Free-holders were valued at 600 Shillings, and thence stiled *Syxehundne-men*; and the *Thanes* or Noble-men rated at 1200 Shillings, who bore the Name of *Twelf hundne-men*.

Twelfth-Day or Twelfth-tide, the Festival of the *Epiphany*, appointed in remembrance of our Blessed Saviour's being made manifest to the Gentiles; and commonly so called, because it is the Twelfth Day exclusively from the Nativity or *Christmas-Day*.

Twelve Men, otherwise call'd the Jury or Inquest, is a Company of Twelve Persons or upwards to the Number of Twenty four, by whose Oath, as to Matters of Fact, all Tryals pass both in Civil and Criminal Causes, thro' all the Courts of the Common Law in this Realm.

Twibil, an Iron Tool us'd by Paviers.

To **Twifallow Ground**, to till, or plough it a second time.

Twight (*Sax.*) pulled.

Twigild See *Anglid*.

Twilight (*q. d.* Double Light) Cock-shoot Time berwixt Day and Night; that doubtful half Light, which happens in the Dawn of the Morning just before Sun-rising, and in the Dusk of the Evening a little after Sun-set.

To **Tringe**, to torment or gripe, to cause violent or sharp Pains

To **Twinkle**, to sparkle as some Stars do, to wink often.

Twist, as the Twist of a Rope; also the Hollow on the in-side of the Thigh; also the Liquors Tea and Coffee mingled together: Among Carpenters, it is taken for a piece of Timber otherwise call'd *The Girder*.

To **Twitch**, to pinch, or pluck.

To **Twitter**, to sneer, or laugh scornfully; to tremble, or shiver with cold.

Twibil, a Carpenter's Tool to make Mortise-holes with.

Two-penny Grass, a kind of Herb.

To **Twyer** (*Sax.*) to sing.

Tythlan, (old *Saxon* Law-Word) an Accusation, Impeachment, or Charge for any Trespas or Offence.

Tylus (*Gr.*) the Brawn or Hardness of the Skin by much Labour: Also an Insect that lies under Tiles and Stones, commonly call'd a *Cheeslip* or *Sow*.

Tylwith, (*Brit.*) a Tribe or Family branching or issuing out of another; which in our *English* Heraldry, is call'd a Second or Third House.

Tymborella, (*Lat.* Law-Word) a Tumbrel, or Ducking stool.

Tympan, (*Gr.*) the Drum of the Ear: Also a Frame belonging to a Printing-Press cover'd with Parchment, on which every Sheet is plac'd in order to be printed off.

In *Architecture*, **Tympan** is that Part of the Bottom of *Fronsons* or *Pediments* which is enclosed between the Cornices, and answers to the Naked of the *Frize*: It is also attributed to the Pannels of Doors in Joyners Work, and to the *Die* or *Square* of *Pedestals*.

Tympan of an Arch, a Triangular Table plac'd in its Corners, and hollow'd sometimes with the Branches of Laurel, Olive-Tree, or Oak; or with Trophies, according to the *Dorick* or *Ionick* Orders: But the richest are adorn'd with flying Figures as *Fame*, or sitting Figures as those of the Cardinal Vertues; which are proper for the *Corinthian* and *Composite* Orders.

Tympane, a kind of Musical Instrument us'd in *Germany*.

Tympaites or **Tympantias**, the Tympany, a hard Swelling of the Belly; a kind of dry windy Dropsy, which causes the Skin in those Parts, to stand out and sound as it were a Drum.

Tympanum, a Drum, which among the Ancients was a thin piece of Skin or Leather stretch'd upon a Wooden or Iron-Circle, and beat with the Hind.

Tympanum or **Tympani Membrana** (in *Anat.*) the Drum or the Skin of the Drum of the Ear: 'Tis a small, thin, round, transparent, nervous and dry Membrane of most exquisite Sense, which lies over the Hollow of the inner part of the Ear, and is the Instrument of Hearing.

In *Mechanicks*, **Tympanum** is much the same with the *Feritrochium*, being a kind of Wheel placed on an Axis or Cylindrical Beam, on the top of which are fixed Staves or Leavers for the more easy turning the Axis about, in order to raise the Weight required: But the Cylinder of the *Tympanum* is larger and shorter than that of the common Cylinder or *Axis* in *Peritrochio*.

Type, the Figure, Shadow, or Representation of a Thing; a Model, or Pattern.

Typha,

Typha, Typh-Wheat, a sort of Corn much like our Rie.

Typha aquatica, Water torch, Cats-Tail or Reed-Mace, an herb.

Typhodes, a continual burning Fever, as it were from an Inflammation of the Bowels.

Typhomania, Dotage, or Frenzy, accompany'd with a Letnargy.

Typhon, a violent Whirl-wind, a Hurricane; also a very Meteor, or Impression in the Air.

Typhos, Smoak; a windy puffing up, or Swelling; also Arrogance, or Pride.

Typhlops, the Blind-worm, an Insect, which is not really blind, but has very small Eyes.

Typical belonging to a Type or Figure.

† **Typographer**, a Printer.

Typographical belonging to Typography.

Typographyp, Printing, or the Art of Printing.

Type, a Type or Figure, an Example, a Mould; a Character, or Letter. In the Art of *Physick*, the Order that intermitting Feavers observe; consisting of Intension and Remission, or Increasing and Decreasing, according to some kind of Regularity: It is otherwise termed *Periodus* and *Circuitus*.

Tyrannical, or **Tyrannous**, belonging to Tyranny, imperious, cruel, violent, unjust.

Tyrannicide, the murder of a Tyrant, or a Tyrant killer.

To **Tyrannize**, to play the Tyrant, or use tyrannically; to oppress, or lord it over. The Passions are Figuratively said *To Tyrannize over the Soul*.

Tyranny, cruel and violent Empire, or Dominion unlawfully usurped, arbitrary and absolute Power; outrageous Cruelty, Oppression or Violence.

Tyrant, one that has invaded, or usurped the Sovereign Power in a State; Also a Prince, tho' lawful, that governs with Cruelty and Injustice; any one that abuses his Authority, a cruel Governour, an Oppressor.

Tyriasis, (*Gr.*) the Leprosy, a Disease.

Tyro, (*Lat.*) a new fresh-Water Soldier, a Novice, an Apprentice.

Tyrocinium, the first Exercise, or new beginning in any Art or Faculty; an Apprenticeship.

† **Tyros**, (*Gr.*) Cheese.

Tyrosis, (among some Writers in *Physick*) is when Milk that is eaten curdles in the Stomach into a Substance like Cheese.

Tyrotichus, a kind of Meat made of powder'd Flesh and Cheese; an old Cheese full of Mites.

Tyrso, the Porpoise; a Sea-Fish.

Tyrmiculus, (*Lat.*) a very young Soldier, Scholar, or Beginner in any Art or Trade.

V A

Vacancy, (*Lat.*) a being vacant, an empty Space, a void Place, or Dignity; as *The Vacancy of a Bishop's See*. Also time of Leisure.

Vacant, that is at leisure, or has nothing to do, void; that is not filled up; as *A vacant Benefice, or Office*.

Vacant Cylindret. See *Cylinder*.

Vacaria, (in old *Latin* Records) a void Place or waste Ground.

To **Vacate**, to empty, to annul, or make void.

Vacation, a being at leisure, or ceasing from Business: In a Law-Sense, the time between the end of one Term, and the beginning of another: Also the time from the Death of a Bishop, or other Spiritual Person, till the Bishoprick, or other Benefice be supply'd by another.

Vacation-Barristers. See *Barristers*.

Vacatura, (*La in.* Law-Word) a Vacancy or Voidance of any Spiritual Living that shall hereaf-

ter happen; as *Prima aut proxima Vacatura, i. e.* the first or next Voidance.

Vacca, (*Lat.*) a Cow. *Vacca Lactearea*, or *Lactaria*, a Milch-Cow.

Vaccaria, the Herb Cow-basil or Thorough-wax; Decoctions of which in Wine, or the Leaves powder'd are good for Ruptures and Bruises.

Vaccarius, (in ancient Deeds) the Cow-herd, Cow keeper, or Herdsman; who looks after the Common Herd of Cows.

Vaccary or **Vacchary**, a House or Place to keep Cows in; a Dairy, or Milk house: It is also taken in *Stat. 37. H. 8.* for a certain Compass of Ground within the Forest of *Aldown*.

Vaccinium, (*Lat.*) a Black-berry, a Bilberry, or Hurtle berry; also a Violet flower.

Vacula, a little, or young Cow; an Heifer.

Vachybia, (in old *Records*) a Vaccary or Dairy.

† **Vacillation**, a reeling, tottering, or staggering; a joggling, or wagging; a wavering; Irresolution; Uncertainty, Quandary.

Vacinium (*Lat.*) the Flower of the Plant *Hyacinthus*, or Crow-Toes.

Vacuation. See *Evacuation*.

Vacui Dies, (among Physicians) are those Days in which an imperfect and ill *Crisis* of a Distemper often happens, *viz.* the 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 16th, 18th, &c. These are also termed *Medicinal Days*, because Medicines may be given on them.

Vacuity, Emptiness, void Space.

Vacuum, (in *Philos.*) a Space devoid of all Body: And this is distinguish'd into a *Vacuum Disseminatum*, or *Interspersum, i. e.* small void Spaces spread about between the Particles of Bodies: Or a *Vacuum Concentratum*, which is a larger void Space, made by the meeting together of the several Disseminate or Interspersed Vacuities but now mentioned.

Vadari aliquem, (in the *Roman Law*) to oblige a Person to give Security, that promises to appear in Court on a certain Day.

Vade Mecum, (*i. e.* go along with me) a Name given to any small Treatise or Book, which a Man may conveniently carry about him, where ever he travels.

Vadiare Duellum, among (ancient Writers) to wage a Combat. When a Person challeng'd another to decide a Controversy by Camp fight or Duel; and threw down a Gauntlet, or the like Sign of Defiance, if the other took it up, this was *Vadiare Duellum, q. d.* to give and take a mutual Pledge of fighting.

Vadimonium, (*Roman Law-Term*) a Promise of Bond for Appearance before a Judge at a Day appointed; a Recognizance.

Vadimonium deserte, to make a Default, not to appear in Court according to Order, to forfeit his Recognizance.

In **Vadis exponere**, to pawn or leave any Equivalent, as a Pledge or Surety of returning Money borrowed, or owing.

Vadium, Wages, Salary, or other Reward of Service, upon Covenant or Agreement.

Vadium Mortuum, a Mortgage, Lands or Goods, so pawned or engaged to the Creditor, that he has a Right to the mean Profits for the Use of his Loan or Debt.

Per Vadium ponere, to take Security, Bail, or Pledges for the Appearance of an Offender in some Court of Justice.

† **Vastros** subtil, crafty, sly, sharp.

Vaga Arthritis. See *Arthritis Vaga*.

Vagabond, a wand'ring Beggar, or idle Fellow that has no certain Place of Abode.

Vagary. See *Figary*.

Vagina, (*Lat.*) a Scabbard, a Sheath, a Case.

Vagina Uteri, the Neck of the Womb.

Vaginalis. See *Elythroides*.

Vagrancy, a vagrant, disorderly, or ill Course of Life.

N u n n 2

Vagrant,

Vagrant, wand'ring, or roving up and down; unruly.

A **Vagrant**, a Vagabond, or idle Fellow.

Vail, a piece of Stuff that serves to hide, or hinder any thing from being seen.

To **Vail the Bonnet** to put off one's Hat, or give any Sign of Respect: In Sea Affairs, to strike Sail, in token of Submission.

Vails, Profits that arise to Officers or Servants, besides their Salary or Wages.

Vain, (*Lat.*) empty, foolish, frivolous, useless, unprofitable.

Vain-glorious, full of Vain glory.

Vain-Glory, a boasting in vain, without Merit, to no benefit or purpose.

Vairy or Derry, (in *Heraldry*) is when the Field of a Coat of Arms is checker'd in two Colours, with the Figures of little Bells, so that if these Colours be Argent and Azure, 'tis *Vairy Proper*, and enough to say *Vairy* alone; but if the Colours are any other, they must be expressly named.

Vairy Copy or **Potent Counter-Potent**, is a Bearing, in *Heraldry*, like the former; the Checker Work being in shape of Hammers or Mallets; but the Colours must be express'd in blazoning the Coat; as *Azure* and *Argent*, &c.

Valet, **Valet**, or **Vadelet**, anciently signify'd a young Gentleman even of good Descent or Quality, but the Title is now given to the Rank of Yeomen; a Servitor or Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber: In the Accounts of the Inner-Temple it is taken for a Bencher's Clerk or Servant, corruptly call'd *Varlet*, by the Butler of the House.

Valediction, (*Lat.*) a Farewell, or taking leave of one.

Valedictory, belonging to such an Act; as *A valedictory Oration*, i. e. Farewell-Speech.

Valentine, a certain Roman Bishop, whose Festival is kept *Febr.* 14th. Whence among the Papists, those Saints that are chosen as Patrons for the Year ensuing are call'd *Valentines*; and in *England*, the Custom of chusing *Valentines*, or special loving Friends among Young Men and Maidens, on that Day; about which Time, the Birds chuse their Mates, and begin to couple.

Valentinians, a Sect of Hereticks set up by one *Valentinianus*.

Valerian, a Physical Herb us'd in Antidotes against the Plague and bitings of venomous Creatures, being also of great Efficacy against the Stranguary and difficulty of Urine: It is otherwise call'd *Ser-Wall*, and *Capons-tail*.

Valet, (*Fr.*) a Servitor, or mean Servant. See *Valet*.

Valet de Chambre, one that waits upon a Prince, or Person of Quality in his Bed-Chamber.

Valetudinary, (*Lat.*) sickly, crazy, subject to Sickness often indisposed.

A **Valetudinary**, an Hospital, or House for the Entertainment of sick People.

Valetudo, (*Lat.*) a good, or ill Disposition of the Parts of the Body.

Valgus, that has his Legs bowed outward, bow legged, bandy-legged, shambling.

Valiant, (*Fr.*) bold and daring in Fight, full of Metal and Courage, stout, brave.

Valid, (*Lat.*) Authentick, Conclusive, Binding; done in due Form, good in Law.

Validity, Strength, Power, Force, the authentickness or binding force of an Instrument, or Deed.

Wallar Crown. See *Corona Castrensis* and *Val-laris*.

Wally or Dale, a hollow Place, or space of Ground, enclosed or surrounded by Hills.

Walloz, **Wallow** or **Wate**, (Country-Word) a hollow Mould in which a Cheese is press'd.

Walcumbreuz, an Order of Monks founded by one *Gualbert a Florentine*, who betook himself to a solitary studious Life in a Place call'd *Walcumbre*, i. e. The shady Valley.

Waloze Watitazii or **Walue of Marriage**, a Writ that lies for the Lord having proffer'd convenient Marriage to the Infant, without Disparagement, if he refuse to take the Lord's Offer, to recover the value of the Marriage.

Walour. Courage, Stoutness, Bravery.

Waluable, that is of great Value, important, weighty.

Walvasour. See *Vavasour*.

Walue, Worth, Price, Esteem.

Walvas, are little thin Membranes, or Skins like folding Doors as it were, in the Veins and Arteries; as also in the Lymphatick and Lacteal Vessels, and as some say, even in the Musculous Fibres: They serve to hinder the Blood and other Humours from returning the same Way they came.

Walves, are also found in the Entrails, in the small and great Guts, especially in the *Jejunum*, and about the beginning of the *Ileum*, which are call'd Semi-circular from their Figure: The Use of them is to stop the Meat a little, that it may be the better fermented, and to keep it from ascending or returning again.

Walvula, (*Lat.*) a Value, or Fold in the Vessels.

Walvula Sajo, the upper Part, or cover of the *Istomus*, which lies between the *Testes* and the foremost Worm-like Process of the *Cerebellum*, or lesser Brain: Tis of a marrowy substance, and its Use is to keep the *Lympha* from falling out above the Nerves in the Basis of the Scull.

Walvulae Conniventes, those Wrinkles that are found in the Gut *Ileum* and *Jejunum*: For the inner Coat of those Guts being longer than the middle of the outward one, it wrinkles or bags out in many Places; so that the Passages being straiten'd, the Matter contained in them descends more slowly, and the Lacteal Vessels have the more time to draw in the Chyle.

Wambzere, Armour for the Arm.

Wamp, the Upper Leather of a Shoe.

Wampe or **Wampaps**, an odd kind of short Hoie, or Stockings that cover'd the Feet, and came up only to the Ankle, just above the Shoe; the breeches reaching down to the Calf of the Leg: Whence to graft a new Footing on old Stockings is still call'd *Wamping*.

To **Wamp** or **Wew-Wamp**, to mend, or furbish up.

Wampate, a Gauntlet, or Iron-Glove.

Wan or **Wanguard**, (in the Art of *War*) the first Line of an Army drawn up in Battalia) which gives the first Charge upon the Enemy; the Front or foremost Part of any Body, or Bodies of Men.

Wan couriers or **Want-curriers**, light armed Soldiers sent before to beat the Road, upon the approach of an Enemy.

Wane or **Wane**, a Device set on the top of a House or other Building, to shew the turning and setting of the Wind; a Weather-cock.

Wanes (among Sea-men) those Sights which are made to move and slide upon Cross-staves, Fore-staves, *Davis*, Quadrants, &c.

Wange, in ancient Writers) a Spade, or Mattock; a Tool for digging.

To **Wanish** or **Wanish away**, (*Fr.*) to disappear, to go out of Sight, to come to nought.

Wanity, (*Lat.*) Vainness, Emptiness, Unprofitableness; Vain-Glory, Presumption, Pride.

Wanned, fanned, or winnowed.

Wanneus, (*Lat.*) the Lapwing, or Bastard Plover; a Bird.

Wannus

Vannus, a Van, or Fan to winnow Corn : In old *Records*, a Vane or Weather cock.

To Vanquish, (*Fr.*) to subdue, overcome, or conquer ; to worst, to get the better of.

Vant-curriers. See *Van-couriers*.

Vantage, that which is given over and above just Weight and Measure ; Overplus.

Vantarius (old *Latin* Law-Word) a Fore-runner, or Footman ; as Sir Richard Kocsey held Lands at *Seaton* by Seargency, to be *Vantarius Regis in Gascoigne, donec persuasus fuerit pari solutarum pretii quatuor denariorum, i. e.* to be Fore footman to the King, in *Gascoigne*, till he had worn out a pair of Shoes of four Pence Value.

Vapid, palled, or dead ; as *Vapid Wine*.

Vaporarium, (*Lat.*) a Siew, or Stove ; a Bagnio, or Hot house to sweat in : Also a Decoction of Herbs and other Ingredients pour'd boiling-hot into a Vessel and plac'd so as the Patient setting over it may receive the Fumes thro' an Hole in the Chair, into the Fundament, or Womb.

Vaporization, a sending forth of Vapours, or Fumes.

Vaporosum Balneum. See *Balneum Vaporis*.

Vaporous, belonging to, or full of Vapours.

Vapour, a watery Exhalation, or Steam rais'd by Fire, the Heat of the Sun, that under Ground, or any other accidental Heat : In a Medicinal Sense, *Vapours* is taken for a Disease, otherwise call'd *Hysterick* or *Hypochondriack Fits, i. e.* Fits of the Mother, or Melancholly.

To Vapour, to huff ; to crack, boast, or brag.

Vardingale. See *Fardingale*.

Variable, subject to Variation, or Change ; changeable, fickle, uncertain.

Variance, Enmity, Difference, Dispute, Quarrel : In a Law-sense, an Alteration or Change of Condition, after a Thing done ; also an Alteration of something formerly laid in a Plea.

Variation, Alteration, Change. Also a Term in *Astronomy*, which according to *Tycho Brahe*, is the third Inequality in the Motion of the Moon, arising from her *Apozeum's* being changed ; as her *System* is carried round the Sun by the Earth : But *Bullialdus* calls it the *Moon's Reflection*.

Variation of the Needle or Compass, is the declining or turning of the Magnetical Needle in the Mariners-Compass, from the true North Point ; which happens more or less in most Places, and is either Oriental, or Occidental.

Oriental Variation, is when the Point of the Needle touch'd with the Load-stone, commonly call'd *The Flower de luce*, does not turn exactly towards the true North of the World, but deviates towards the East ; and **Occidental Variation**, is when it declines towards the West : Among Sea-men, 'tis usually termed the *North-Easting* or *North-Westing of the Needle*.

Variation of the Needle is so call'd, because the Variation of the Needle is not always the same in the same Place, but varies in process of time from what it was.

Varicosities Parastatae, (in *Anat.*) are two Vessels near the Neck of the Bladder, so nam'd, because they have many Turnings, for the better bringing of the Natural *Semen* to Perfection.

Vaticosum Corpus, that Contexture, or Network of Seed-Vessels, which is let into the Testicles.

Variogated, streaked, speckled, or set off with divers Colours.

Variogation, a diversifying, or beautifying with various Colours.

Variety, Diversity, Change.

Varicola, (*Lat.*) the Small-Pox, a Disease, which consists in an infectious disorder of the Blood accompanying'd with a continual wand'ring Fever, Pain

in the Head and Loins, Restlessness, and a breaking forth of Pimples or Wheals, which swell and at last come to run with Matter.

Variosus, several, divers, different, changeable.

Varius, (*Lat.*) the Minow, a small River-fish

Varix, a crooked Vein, swelling with melancholly Blood, especially in the Legs. See *Cirsis*.

Varlet, a sorry Wretch, a pitiful Drudge ; a Rogue, or Rascal. In a repeated Statute of 20 *Rich. 2.* Varlets are taken for Yeomen, or Yeomen-Servants. See *Valett*.

Varnish, a Compound of Gum, Spirit of Wine and other Ingredients, which serves to set a fine Gloss on Cabinets, Chests of Drawers, &c. Also a Liquor made of *Sandarach*, or Juniper-Gum, with which Pictures and Maps are rubbed over, to make them shine and have a Gloss : Also a kind of Ground which Engravers lay upon a Copper Plate that is to be etched.

Varvels, small Silver-Rings about a Hawk's Legs, having the Owners Name engraven on them.

Varus, that has crooked Legs bending inwards, misshapen, scambing, uneven, also a kind of Swelling. See *Ionthus*.

To **Vary**, to diversify, to alter or change, to be fickle or unsteady, to falter in one's Answers ; to disagree with, or differ from one's self.

Vas, (*Lat.*) any kind of Vessel, *Vas Breve*. See *Breve Vas*.

Vasa, (in *Anat.*) the Vessels or hollow Pipes thro' which the Humours of the Body pass ; as the Veins, Arteries, Lymphatick Vessels, those that convey the *Chyle*, Spittle, &c.

Vasa Capillaria. See *Capillary Veins*.

Vasa Efferentia, are those Vessels that carry the *Semen* from the Testicles to the *Vesicula Seminales*.

Vasa Lactea, the milky Vessels in the *Mesentery*, that serve for conveying the white Juice, call'd *Chyle*, to the little Bag that holds it, and from thence to the *Ductus*, or Passage leading to the Breast.

Vasa Lymphatica. See *Lymphatick Vessels*.

Vasa Preparantia. See *Preparantia Vasa*.

Vasa Seminalia or **Vasa Spermatica**, those Arteries and Veins which pass to the Testicles.

Vasculiferous Plants, (among *Herbalists*) those Herbs which besides the common *Calyx* or Flower-Cup, have a peculiar Vessel or Case to hold their Seed ; one belonging to each Flower, but sometimes divided into distinct Cells.

Vase, a sort of Flower-Pot set in a Garden : In *Architecture*, an Ornament above the Cornice.

Vassal, one that holds Lands of another by Homage and Fealty, a Tenant in Fee ; also a Slave or mean Servant,

Vassallage, the Condition, or Duty of a Vassal.

Vassallus, (*Lat.* Law-Word) a Vassal, who, according to *Skene*, is obliged to serve and shew respect to his Master, and yet is in a manner his Companion ; being either *Homologus* or *non homologus* : The former is he that swears Service with exception of a higher Lord ; and the latter is he that swears without Exception.

Vassellaria, Vassallage, or Tenure of a Vassal.

Vast, huge, large, spacious, great ; whence it is Figuratively said, *A vast Fancy, a vast Wit, vast Parts*, &c.

Vastellum, (in old *Latin* Deeds) a Wastel-Bowl, or piece of Plate set at the upper End of an Abbot's Table, with which he us'd to begin the Health or *Grace-Cup* to Strangers, or to his Fraternity. See *Wassel* and *Wassel-Bowl*.

Vasti Musculi, (in *Anat.*) certain Muscles that help to stretch out the Leg, and are of two sorts, *viz.* outward and inward. See *Vastus Externus* & *Internus*.

Vastity.

Dastity or **Dastness**, excessive Bigness, or Huge-ness; great Extent.

Dastio, a Writ that lies for the Heir, against the Tenant for Term of Years or of Life, for making Waste; or for him in the Reversion, or Remainder.

Dastum, (in old *Law-Records*) a Waste or Common, lying open to the Cartel of all Tenants, that have a Right of Commoning.

Dastum Forestæ vel Bosci, that part of a Forest or Wood, where the Trees and Under-Wood were so destroy'd, that it lay in a manner waste and barren.

Dastus Externus, a Muscle of the Leg, which is so named from its Bigness and Situation, and takes rise from the outward Part of the great *Trochanter* and *Linea Aspera* of the Thigh bone.

Dastus Internus, another Muscle of the Leg, that has likewise a large Beginning continued from the *Linea Aspera* on the back part of the Thigh-bone, from immediately below the lesser *Trochanter*, till within Three Fingers Breadth above the lower *Appendix* of the said Bone: At last its Tendons joyns those of the *Rectus Vastus Externus*, and *Crureus*, and is inserted with them.

Dat or **Fat**, a kind of Vessel to hold Beer, Ale, Cider or any other Liqueur in its Preparation.

Date. See *Vallor*.

Datican, one of the small Hills of *Rome*, so called from *Vaticinia*, i. e. the Responses and Oracles anciently there received: On this Hill stands a famous Palace of the same Name, with a Library founded by Pope *Sixtus IV.* who stor'd it with the choicest Books he could pick out of *Europe*, and allow'd a large Revenue for its perpetual Improvement.

Datication, a foretelling, prophecying, or sooth-saying: a Prophecy.

Dabafour, Lands held by a Vavasour.

Dabafour or **Dalbasour**, a Noble-man in old Times, who was next in Dignity to a Baron.

† **Daudebil**, (*Fr.*) a Country-Ballad, or Song.

Daudois, a Name given to certain People, who shook off the Superstitions of *Rome*, under *Peter Valdo*, a Citizen of *Lyons*, about the Year 1060, and whose Posterity now inhabit the Vallies of *Piedmont*.

Dault, a round Roof built like an Arch; an orchard Building: Also a particular Place under Ground, to lay dead Bodies in; also a Necessary-House.

To **Dault**, to cover Arch-wise: Also to leap or carry one's Body cleverly over a wooden Horse made for that purpose, or over any thing of a considerable height; resting one Hand upon the Thing it self.

To **Daupt**, to boast, brag, glory, or vapour.

Dauntularp, (among *Hunters*) a setting of Hounds in a readiness, where the Chace is to pass, and casting off before the rest of the Kennel come in.

Dawmure, (old Word) a Bulwark or Out-work for Defence against an Enemy.

Daward, an obsolete Word for Van-Guard.

Dayvode, a Prince or chief Ruler of *Transylvania*, *Valachia*, and *Moldavia*, who is Tributary to the Emperor of the *Turks*.

Uber, (*Latin*) a Breast or Teat; a Pap, or Udder.

Ubiquette, a Divinity Doctor that belongs to no particular College in the University of *Paris*.

Ubiquitarians, a Sect of Hereticks holding Christ's Body, as well as his Godhead, to be every where.

Ubiquity, a being in all Places at one time, Omnipresence.

Dea, **Dea**, **Dea**, a Cry made by Sea men, when they work or pull strongly together.

Deal-Honey, or **Deal-noble-Honey**, a yearly Rent paid by the Tenants of one of the Tithings

within the Mannour of *Bradford* in *Wiltshire*, to their Lord, the Marquess of *Winchester*, instead of a certain Quantity of Veal formerly given in kind.

Dectis, (*Lat.*) an Iron-trow, a Leaver fitted for the raising or bearing of heavy Bodies; which is the First of the Six Mechanick Powers or Principles: Also a Surgeon's Trepan or Trepan-Iron, an Instrument us'd in great Fractures of the Scull.

Dectoz, (in the new *Astron.*) is a Line supposed to be drawn from any Planet moving round a Center, or the *Focus* of an *Ellipsis* to that Center; so called as being that Line by which the Planet seems to be carry'd round its Center, and with which it describes proportionable *Areas* in proportionable Times.

Debette, (*Fr.* in the Art of War) a Continel on Horle-back, detached from the Main Body of the Army to discover and give notice of the Enemies Designs, or to guard an advanced Post.

To **Deer**, a Term us'd at Sea, when the Wind chops about, and changes often, sometimes to one Point, sometimes to another, and that suddenly, as in Storms; the usual Phrase being *The Wind Veers*.

To **Dee out** a Rope, is to put it out by Hand, or to let it run out of it self; as *Vere more Cable*, i. e. let more of it run out: But this Word is not apply'd to any Running Rope, except the Sheats.

Deering, as a Ship is said, *To go left Veering*, i. e. at large, neither by a Wind, nor directly before the Wind, but betwixt both, when she Sails with the Sheat veered out; which is also termed *Quartering*.

Degetable, capable of living after the manner of Plants, Trees, &c. endued with Vigour, Moisture, and Growth.

Degetables, are such Natural Bodies as grow and encreate from Parts organically framed; but have no proper Life or Sense.

Degetation, the way of Growth or Encrease of Bulk, Dimensions and Parts; which is peculiar to all Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Minerals.

Degetative, that quickens, or causes such Growth.

Degete, that has a growing Life, lively, quick, sound.

Dehemence or **Dehemency**, Passion, Heat, Boisterousness, Fierceness, Eagerness, Earnestness.

Deherent, violent, passionate, fierce, strong, eager, sharp.

Dehicle, a general Name for that which serves to carry or bear any Thing along; as *The Pythagoreans, Platonists, and others hold, that even the purest Angels have Bodily Vehicles*. Thus the Serum, or watery Humour, is said to be the *Vehicle*, which conveys the small parts of the Blood, and to disperse them all over the Body.

Among *Physicians*, that Liqueur in which any Powder, or such like Medicine is mix'd, to render it more fit to be swallow'd, is called a proper *Vehicle* for it.

Deins, (in *Anat.*) are long and round Canals or Pipes which consist of four Coats, viz. a Nervous, a Glandulous, a Muscular, and a Membranous one; their Office being to receive the Blood that remains after the Nourishment is taken, and to carry it back to the Heart to be revived and improved: These Veins have several Names according to the different Parts they pass thro'; as the *Axillary*, the *Basilick*, the *Cephalick*, the *Pulmonary*, &c. which See in their proper Places.

Dein is also taken for the particular Nature or Quality of any Bed of Earth that is digged in Mines or Pits; in which Sense is said, *They met with a Vein of Gold, Silver, Lead or Coals, &c.*

Deiny, belonging to, or full of Veins.

Deourg (*Fr.* Law Term) such as are sent by the Court to take View of any Place in Question, for
the

the better Decision of the Right : Also Persons sent to view those that eschoign or absent themselves *de malo Lecti*, whether they be really so sick as not to be able to appear, or whether they counterfeit : Also those that are appointed to view an Offence, as a Man murdered, or a Virgin ravished, &c.

Delamen or **Delamentum**, (*Lat.*) a Covering, a Carpet or Coverlet ; also the Bag, Skin, or Bladder of an Impostume or Swelling.

Delamentum Bombeyinum, the Velvet-Membrane, or Skin of the Guts.

† **Delitation**, a Skirmishing ; a Quarelling or Bickering in Words.

Delites, (*Lat.*) the light-armed Soldiers among the Ancient Romans. See *Triarii*.

Dellam, a sort of Parchment made of Calves-skin dress'd more smooth and fine than ordinary.

Delleity, (*Lat.* in *Philos.*) a wishing or wouling. To **Dellicate**, to twitch, pluck or nip.

Dellication, a plucking, twitching or giving a sudden Pull : In a Chirurgical Sense, *Vellications* are certain Convulsions that happen in the Fibres of the Muscles.

Delling, ploughing up by the Turf ; a Term us'd by Husbandmen in the Western parts of England.

Delocity, (*Lat.*) Swiftnes, Nimbleness.

Delours, (*Fr.*) a Velvet Rubber for a Hat.

Deltraria, (in old *Latin* Records) the Office of a Dog-leader, or Courser.

Deltrarius, one that leads Gray-hounds or Hunting-dogs, which in *Germany* are call'd *Welters*, in *Italy*, *Veltrors* ; and in *France*, *Veautres* ; whence the corrupted Word *Feuterer* is us'd in some Parts of *England*, for a Dog keeper.

Delvet, a sort of Silk Manufacture.

Delvet-flower. See *Staramour*.

Delvet-Runner, a Water-Fowl whose Feathers are black and smooth as Velvet.

Delum, (*Lat.*) a Veil, a Curtain.

Delum Quadrigemata, (in Ancient Records) a Veil or piece of hanging formerly drawn before the Altar in Lent, as a Token of Mourning and Sorrow.

Dena, a Vein, a Vessel in an Animal Body that receives and brings back the Blood from the Arteries. See *Veins*.

Dena Azygos. See *Azygos*.

Dena Cava, the largest Vein in the Body, so named from its great Cavity or hollow Space, into which as into a common Channel all the lesser Veins except the *Pulmonaris* empty themselves ; being divided into two thick Branches call'd the *Ascending and Descending Trunks*. This Vein receiving the Blood from the Liver and other Parts, carries it to the right Ventricle of the Heart, that it may be there a-new improved and inspirited.

Dena Porta, the Port-Vein, which takes Name from the two Eminences call'd by *Hippocrates* *πύλας* i. e. *Portæ*, or Gates, between which it enters the Liver.

Dena Lactea, the Lactea or Milky Veins, so nam'd from the White Colour of the Chyle which is carry'd by them : They arise from the innermost Membrane of the Bowels, and pass to the Glandules of the Mesentery.

Dena Lymphatica. See *Lymphatick Vessels*.

Dena Preputii, certain Veins that arise from the capillary Ends of the Artery of the *Penis* call'd *Pudenda*, and pass into those Veins which spring from the *Corpora cavernosa Penis*.

Dena Sectio, the opening of a Vein, a letting Blood.

Denal, that is to be sold, that does any thing for Gain ; mean, base.

Denality, the being Venal, or Saleable.

Denatick, belonging to Hunting or Chasing.

Denatio, (*Lat.*) the Exercise of Hunting, or Chasing ; but it is oftner us'd in our old Records, for the Prey taken, or Venison.

To **Dend**, to sell or set to Sale, to put off Commodities.

Dendæ, (*Law-Word*) the Person to whom any thing is sold, the Purchaser.

Dendible, that is to be sold ; also that may be put off, saleable, fit for Sale.

† **Dendication**, a challenging to one's self, a claiming.

Denditioni Exponas, a Judicial Writ directed to the Under-Sheriff enjoying him to sell Goods, which by Order, he had formerly taken into his Hands, for the satisfying a Judgment given in the King's Court.

Denditor Regis, the King's Seller or Sales-man, who expos'd to Sale those Goods and Chattels that were distrain'd or seized, to answer any Debt due to the King.

Dendoz, a Law-Word for a Seller.

Deneering, a sort of in-laid Work among Joiners, Cabinet-makers, &c.

† **Denesick**, belonging to the Art of making Poisons, poisoning.

Denenum, (*Lat.*) Venom. Poison.

Denerable, reverend, worshipful, worthy of Respect.

To **Denerate**, to reverence, respect or honour.

Deneration, Reverence, great Respect.

Deneraal or **Deneraceous**, belonging to *Venus* the Goddess of Lust.

Deneraal Bubo. See *Bubo*.

Deneraal Disease, a virulent and contagious Distemper, occasion'd by immoderate Venery or Coupling of unsound Persons, and commonly call'd the *French Pox*. See *Lues Venerea*.

Deneraal Tumours. See *Tumours*.

Deneris Gestrum, the same with *Clytoris*.

Deneris, the Act of Carnal Copulation, Lustfulness ; also the Art or Exercise of Hunting.

Deneris. See *Veneris*.

Dengance, (*Fr.*) Revenge.

Denial, (*Lat.*) that may be pardoned or forgiven ; pardonable ; as *A Vential Sin*, or *Fault*.

Denire facias, a Judicial Writ that lies where two Parties plead and come to Issue, for summoning twelve Men of the same County upon the Jury, to try the Cause. It is also a Process upon an *Audita Querela*, or upon an Indictment in the King's Bench.

Denison, the Flesh of a Buck, Doe, or other wild Beast of Chace.

Denitarium, (*Lat.*) the Hymn-book or Psalter, in which the Psalm *Venite exultemus Domino*, i. e. O come let us sing unto the Lord, &c. was wrote with Musical Notes, as it was to be sung in Cathedral Churches at the beginning of Matins.

Denom, a certain malignant Quality in some Creatures and Plants, which is dangerous and destructive to others ; Poison.

Denomous, full of Venom or Poison ; poisonous.

Dent, Air or Wind ; as *To give Vent to a Cask of Wine* ; also the sale or uttering of Commodities : In *Gunnery*, the Difference between the Diameter of a Bullet, and the Diameter of the Bore of the Piece of Ordinance.

To **Dent**, to wind as a Spaniel-Dog does ; to take Breath like an Otter ; to disclose, or reveal a Secret ; to utter, or declare one's Thoughts ; to let one's Passions breath out ; to vend, or sell off Goods, &c.

Denter, (*Lat.*) the *Belly* or *Reinch* : Among *Anatomists*, it is taken for a considerable Cavity or hollow Space in the Body of a Living-Creature, which is threefold ; viz. the uppermost in the Head,

the

the middle one in the Chest, and the Lowermost in the Belly. The Word is also us'd in this *English* Expression, *A Brooker by the same Venter, i. e.* by one Mother. Also one of the four Stomachs of Beasts that chew the Cud. See *Abomasum*.

Venter Equinus, a Chymical Term for Horse-Dung.

Venter Infimus, (in *Anat.*) the lower part of the Belly, otherwise call'd *Hypogastrium*.

Ventiduct, a Conveyance of Wind by Pipes or otherwise.

To **Ventilate**, to give Vent; as *To ventilate a Vein, i. e.* to breathe, or open it.

Ventilated, tanned or cooled; as *When the Blood is ventilated and purged from oppressing Vapours*.

Ventilation, properly a vaning or winnowing of Corn; a tanning or cooling.

Ventorium, (in old *Latin* Records) a Wind-fan for winnowing Corn.

Ventose, a Cupping-Glass, especially such a one as *Mr. Hawksbey*, has lately invented, which is apply'd without Fire, by means of a small Air pump, and puts the Patient to no Pain or Fright.

Ventosity, Windiness, or Wind pent up in a Humane Body, which breeds Colicks, Gripes and other Diseases.

Ventte, *inspicendo*, a Writ for the Search of a Woman that says she is with Child, and upon that account with holds Land from the next Heir at Law.

Ventricle, (*i. e.* a little Belly) the Stomach a skinny Bowel seated in the lower Belly under the Midriff, between the Liver and the Spleen: It consists of four Tunicks, or Coats, *viz.* a Nervous, Fibrous, Glandulous, and Membranous one; and its Office is to ferment or digest the Meat.

Ventriculi Cerebri, the Ventricles of the Brain, or certain Folds in that Part, four in Number; being the Partitions or Sub divisions of the *Fornix*: They receive the serous Humours, and convey them to the Nostrils; serving, as it were, a Sink to drain away the Excrementitious Matter of the Brain.

Ventriculi Cordis, the Ventricles of the Heart, which are two large Holes, one on the Right and the other on the left Side of the Heart: The former receiving the Blood from the *Vena Cava*, or great Hollow Vein, sends it the Lungs; whilst the other receives the Blood from the Lungs, and distributes it thro' the whole Body by the *Aorta*, or great Artery and its Branches.

Ventriculus, a Ventricle, the Stomach; also the Core in the Borch or Boil that is broken.

Ventriloquus, a Person that speaks inwardly, or, as it were, from the Belly; as one does that is possessed with an Evil Spirit.

To **Venture**, to hazard, to run a Hazard, or Risk; to expose to Danger.

Venturesome or **Venturous**, apt to venture too much, bold, hardy.

Venue or **Venew**, (Law-Word) a Neighbouring Place, or a Place near that where any thing that comes to be tryed, happens to be done; as *Twelve of the Assize or Fury ought to be of the same Venue where the Demand is made*.

Venue or **Venp**, a Thrust or Push in Fencing.

Venus, (*Lat.*) the Goddess of Beauty and Love among the ancient Heathens: Also one of the Seven Planets, the brightest of all the Stars except the Sun and Moon; by Astrologers, counted Feminine, and the lesser Fortune: Among Chymists, *Venus* is taken for Copper-Metal; and in *Heraldry*, for the green Colour in the Coats of Kings, or Sovereign Princes.

Venus-Comb, **Venus-Hair** and **Venus-Looking-Glass**, the Names of several Sorts of Herbs.

Venus-Ravel-Cloze, an Herb of great Efficacy in the healing of Sores, or Ulcers in the Kidneys: It is otherwise call'd *Wall Penny wort* and *Kidney-wort*.

Vepres, (*Lat.*) a Brier, or Bramble.

Veracity, a saying Truth, the Quality, or Vertue of speaking Truth.

Veratrum, an Herb call'd Hellebore.

Verb, (in *Grammar*) one of the principal Parts of speech, which expresses doing, suffering, or being, in that Thing or Person to which it is joyn'd; and 'tis either *Personal*, which is conjugated or formed with Three Persons throughout all the Moods and Tenses; or *Impersonal*, which is only found in the Third Person Singular.

There are several sorts of *Latin* Verbs, *viz.* 1. a *Verb Neuter*, which under an Active Termination, has such a kind of Active Signification, as is not capable of a Passive, as *Curro*, I run. 2. a *Verb Deponent*, which under the Passive Termination, has an Active signification; as *Glorior*, I boast. 3. a *Verb Commune*, which under a Passive Termination, has a Signification either Active or Passive, as *Oscular*, I kiss or am kissed.

Verbal, consisting in Words, or delivered only in Words; as a *Verbal Promise*, *i. e.* a Promise made by Word of Mouth. In *Grammar*, that comes from, or belongs to a Verb; as a *Verbal Adjective*.

Verbal Accidents. See *Accidem*.

Verbals or **Verbal Nouns**, those Nouns that are derived from Verbs; as *Considerable*, *Consideration*, *Considering*, from the Verb, To consider, *Maker*, *Sollicitor*, *Saviour*, from their respective Verbs, to make, to solicit, to save, &c.

Verbasculum, (*Lat.*) the Cowslip, Oxlip, or Primrose; a Flower.

Verbascum, an Herb call'd Petty Mullein; Wool-blade, Torch-weed, High-taper, and Long-wort; good for Diseases of the Breast, for a Cough, and Spitting of Blood, &c.

Verbatim, Word for Word, in the same Words; as *He repeated it Verbatim*.

Verbana, the Herb Vervain, much us'd by the ancient Heathens in their Sacrifices, and thought to have something that was Divine in it. See *Vervain*.

Verberation, a beating or striking, a Term in *Philosophy*; as *The Verberation of the Air, after several manners, causes the Variety of Sounds*.

Verbose, full of Words, talkative.

Verbosity, a being verbose, the using of many Words.

Verd. See *Vert*.

Verdant, (*Fr.*) green; as *A verdant Meadow*.

Verde or **Verdea**, a sort of white *Florentine* Wine;

Verdegrease, the Rust of Copper gathered by laying Plates of that Metal in Beds, with the Husks of pressed Grapes, and then scraping off the Rust of the Plates made by lying in those Husks for some time.

Verdegrease or **Verderer**, (among *Painters*) is a sort of Magistery of the common Verdegrease, which is dissolv'd in distilled Vinegar, and then crystallis'd in a cool Place. These are termed *Crystals of Venus made by Vinegar*.

Verdello, a sort of greenish Marble, so call'd by the *Italians*, who use it instead of a Touch-stone, for trying Gold and other Metals.

Verderer or **Verderoz**, a Judicial Officer of the King's Forest, whose Business is properly to look to the Vert, and see it well maintain'd: He is sworn to keep the Assizes of the Forest; as also to view, receive, and inroll the Attachments and Presentments of all manner of Trespasses relating to Vert and Venison therein.

Verdit, (*Lat. q. Vere dictum, i. e.* a Thing truly reported) the Answer of a Jury made upon any Cause

Cause Civil or Criminal, committed by the Court to their Examination, which Report, according to Law, is held true and warrantable: *Verdict* is also commonly taken to signify one's Judgment or Opinion about any thing.

Verditure, one of the Four Green Colours, chiefly us'd by Painters; the other Three being *Bice*, *Verdegrease* and *Sap Green*.

Verdour or *Verte*, the greenness of Trees, Herbs, Leaves, &c.

Verdoy, a Term us'd by *Heralds*, when the Bordure of a Coat of Arms is charged with any kinds or parts of green Plants, Flowers, Fruits, Leaves, Seeds, &c.

Verobot, (in old *Records*) a Packet-Boat, or Transport-Vessel.

Verectum, a Word us'd in *Dooms Day-Book* for Follow-Ground.

Verendum, (old *Latin Law-word*) Injury, Trespas, Damage.

Verdictum Assize, the Verdict of an Assize, because the Assisors are sworn to declare the Truth, and therefore are call'd *Juratores*, or Jurors.

Veredus, a Post-Horse, a Hunting Nag.

Verende, the privy Parts of a Man.

Veretrum, a Man's Yard.

Verge, (*Fr*) a Rod, Switch, or Wand; a Sergeant's Mace: Also a Stick or Rod, whereby one is admitted Tenant, who holding it in his Hand, swears Fealty to the Lord of the Mannour, and upon that account is stil'd *Tenant by the Verge*: It is also taken for the Compass of the King's Court, which bounds the Jurisdiction of the Lord-Steward of the King's-Household, and of the Coroner of the Queen's House: This *Verge* was formerly reputed to reach Twelve Miles round about, and takes Name from the Rod which the Marshal bears as a Token of his Authority. The Spindle of the Ballance of a Watch is also termed *the Verge*.

† *Verge of Land*. See *Ward-Land*.

Verger, an Officer in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, that goes before the Bishop, Dean, &c. holding a *Verge* or Rod tipped with Silver: The Justices also sometime had their *Vergers* walking before them, with white Wands in their Hands.

Veridical, (*Lat.*) speaking the Truth.

Verification, a verifying, or proving.

To *Verify*, to prove, to make good: Also a Law-Term among the *French*, signifying to record Edicts or Decrees in their Parliaments.

† *Verisimilitude*, the probability or likelihood of a Thing.

Verity, Truth; as The Verity of the Thing will appear.

Verjuice, the Juice of sow'r and unripe Grapes, proper for Sauces, &c.

Vermicelli, (*Ital. i. e.* little Worms) a sort of *Italian Dish*, made of very small thin slips of Paste, season'd with white Pepper, Salt, and *Milan Cheese* well grated; to be put into Pottage or Soup, with some other Ingredients.

Vermiculares, (*Lat. in Anat.*) certain Muscles, so called from their Figure resembling small Worms. See *Lumbrical Muscles* and *Lumbricales*.

Vermicularis, Worm-grass, the lesser Hulse-leek; the Herb Stone-crop, Mouse-tail, or Wall pepper.

Vermiculated, inlaid, embroidered, wrought with Checker-work, or small Pieces of divers Colours.

Vermiculation, Worm eating, the breeding of Worms in Trees, Herbs, or Fruits; also the griping of the Guts, a Disease.

Vermiculus, (*Lat.*) a little Worm; a Grub.

Vermiformis Processus, (in *Anat.*) a prominence or bunching Knob of the *Corbellum*, or lesser Brain, so nam'd from its Shape.

Vermillion, a lively deep red Colour, red Lead, Sinople, or Cinnabar; the Natural sort is found under some almost inaccessible Rocks in *Spain*: But the Artificial is made of a certain red Sand near *Ephesus*, or else of Brimstone mixt with Quick-silver.

Vermillion-Tincture, a Natural red Die upon the Face; a Cherry-red.

Vermine, any kind of hurtful Creatures, or Insects; as Rats, Mice, Fleas, Lice, Buggs, &c.

Vermintio, (*Lat.*) a breeding of Worms, or Bots, properly in Cattel; also a wringing of the Guts, as if they were gnawn by Worms.

Vermis, a Worm, a Grub; Vermin.

Vermivorous Animals, such Living-Creatures as feed upon Worms.

Vernaccia, a kind of *Italian Wine* brought from a Town of that Name, in *Umbria*, or the Dutchy of *Spoleto*, a Province of *Italy*.

Vernacular, (*Lat.*) proper or peculiar to the Country, where one lives, or was born: as *He has quite forgot his vernacular, or Mother Tongue*.

Vernal, belonging to the Spring.

Vernal Equinox (in *Astron.*) the time when the Day and Night are of an equal length; which happens with us about the 10th Day of *March*. See *Equinox*.

Vernix, (*Lat.*) the Gum of the Juniper-tree, or Varnish made of it.

Veronica, the Herb Fluellin, or Speed-well good for Wounds and to provoke Sweat; it is also us'd in stoppages of the Lungs and Spleen, for the Cholick, Consumption, &c.

Verzel or *Veril*, a little Brass or Iron-ring, at the small end of a Cane, or Handle of a Tool, &c.

Verres, (*Lat.*) a Tame-Boar, or Male Hog.

Verry or *Varry*, (among *Heralds*) a sort of Checker in the Field of a Coat of Arms. See *Vatry*.

Vetricular Tunick, (in *Anat.*) a Coat of the Eye, the same with *Amphiblestroides*.

Verruca, (*Lat.*) a Wart, a little hard brawny Swelling, which breaks out of the Skin, and breeds in any part of the Body.

Verrucaria, the Herb Wart-Wort, or Turn-sole.

† *Vertatile* that turns easily, apt to be turned any way.

Verse, an order of Words having a certain Cadence, and measur'd by a determined number of Feet, which in modern Languages usually end in Rhime: Also a Clause of a Sentence, a small portion of a Chapter in the Bible, &c.

Verse Sine of an Arch, (in *Geom.*) is a Segment of the Diameter of a Circle comprehended between the Foot of the Right-Sine and the lower Extremity, or end of the Arch.

Versicle, a little Verse.

Versification, Versifying, a way of making Verses.

Versifier, a maker of Verses, a Poet; the Word is generally taken in an ill Sense for a paltry Rhimer.

To *Versify*, to make Verses.

Version, that which is turned out of one Language into another; a Translation.

Vers, (*Fr.*) the Herald's Word for a green Colour in the Coat-armour of the Gentry; which in the Escutcheons of Noble men is call'd *Emerald*, and *Venas* in those of Sovereign Princes.

Vert, or *Green-Hut*, (Forest-Law-Term) every thing that bears a green Leaf within the Forest, so as to cover or hide a Deer; and 'tis either *Overt-vert*, or *Nether-vert*: The former signifies great Woods, and in Law-Books is expressed by the Term *Hault Bois*; the latter denotes Under-Woods, and is otherwise call'd *South-bois*, or *Sub-bois*.

There is also *Special Vert*, and that is all Trees growing in the King's Woods within the Forest, and all

all Trees that grow there in other Men's Woods, if they be such as bear Fruit to feed Deer: 'Tis so call'd because those that spoil such Vert are liable to more grievous Punishment than those that destroy any other Vert.

Vert-gzeere. See **Vertigzeale**.

Vertagus (*Lat.*) a Hound that will Hunt by himself, and bring home his Game; a Tumbler.

Vertebrae, (in *Anat.*) the Vertebres; or Turning Joynts in an Animal Body, especially those of the Neck and Back-bone in a Man: Seven are usually counted in the Neck, Twelve in the *Dorsum*, or Back, Five in the Loins, and as many in the *Os Sacrum* or Share-bone.

Vertebzalis, or **Cervicalis**, is a pair of Muscles that serve to stretch out all the *Vertebrae* of the Body.

Vertex, (*Lat.*) the top of any thing; also a Whirlpool, or turning round of the Water. In *Anatomy*, the Crown of the Head, or the middle part of it, seated between the bounds of the *Sinciput* and *Occiput*. In *Astronomy*, that point of the Heaven which is just over our Head, and otherwise called *Zenith*. In *Geometry*, the point of any Angle is termed its *Vertex*; and that point of the Curve, or crooked Line of a Conick Section where the *Axis* cuts it, goes by the Name of the *Vertex of that Section*.

Vertex of a Cone, Pyramid, &c. is the Point of the upper extremity, or end of the *Axis*, or the top of the Figure.

Vertex of a Glass (in *Opticks*) is the same as its Pole; which See.

Vertical, belonging to the *Vertex*. In *Astronomy*, a Star is said *To be vertical*, when it happens to be in that Point which is just over any Place: The *Equator* is likewise *Vertical* to those that have perpetual *Equinox*, because it constantly passes by the *Vertex* of the place, and the Sun at Noon darts down its Rays so perpendicularly, that no Shadow is produced.

Vertical Angles, are those Angles which being opposite one to another, do touch only in the Angular Point. See *Angles*.

Vertical Circles. See *Azimuths*.

Vertical Line. See *Line Vertical*.

Vertical Plane, in *Perspective*; See *Plain*.

Vertical Point, the same with the *Vertex* and *Zenith*.

Verticature, the Meridian Circle, sometimes so call'd by Astronomers, because it passes thro' the *Zenith*, or *Vertical Point*.

Verticillate Plants, (among *Herbalists*) are such as have their Flowers intermixed with small Leaves, growing, as it were, in whirls about the Joynts of the Stalk.

Verticity, the property of the Load-stone, or of a touch'd Needle, to point North and South, or towards the Poles of the World. See *Magnet* and *Magnetism*.

Vertiginous, giddy.

Vertigo, (*Lat.*) a whirling or turning round, a Disease in the Head, when all things seem to turn round; Giddiness, Dizziness, or swimming of the Head.

Virtue, an Habit of the Soul, by which a Man is inclined to do Good and to shun Evil; Moral Honesty, good Principles. See *Virtue*.

Veru, (*Lat.*) a Spit or Broach: It is also us'd by some Writers for a Comet that resembles a Spit; being nearly of the same kind as the *Lonchites*, only its Head is rounder and its Train longer and sharper pointed.

Verbactum. Land that has been fallow and is plough'd in the Spring, to be sown next Year.

Verbain, an Herb anciently us'd about Sacred Rites and Ceremonies: It is otherwise call'd *Holy-Herb*, *Pigeon's-Grass*, and *Juno's Tears*; being very effectual against the yellow Jaundice, Dropsy, Gout, and other Diseases.

Verber, (*Lat.*) a Weather Sheep.

Verbilago, the black Cnameleon-Thistle.

Verbise, a kind of coarse Woollen Cloth, otherwise call'd *Plankets*.

Very Lord and very Tenant, (in *Common Law*) are those that are immediate Lord and Tenant one to another; and a Man is not very Tenant until he has attained to, or acknowledged his Lord by some Service.

Desania, (*Lat.*) Madness, Fury, Rage.

Desicæ (in old Records) Vetches, or Tares:

Desica, a Bladder: In *Anatomy*, a membranous or skinny Part in which any Liquor or Humour is contained; as the Urine, Gall, Seed, &c.

Desica, or **Desica distillatozia** (among *Chymists*) a large Brass or Copper Vessel tinned over on the inside; which is so named from its Figure, somewhat resembling that of a blown Bladder, and us'd for the most part in the distillation of ardent or fiery Spirits. 'Tis otherwise call'd a *Cucurbite*, and commonly a *Body*.

Desica Biliaria, the Gall-Bladder.

Desica Urinaria, the Urine Bladder, a Vessel shap'd like a Pear, which is appointed to receive the Urine separated in the Kidneys, and brought to it from the Ureters.

Desicaria, the Plant call'd *Alkakengi*, or Winter-Cherry. **Desicaria flux**, a Bladder-Nut.

Desicatozium, a Vesicatory, any Medicine that serves to raise Bladders or Blisters in the Skin, especially a Blistering Plaster made of *Spanish Flies* dried and powder'd; a Cupping Glass.

Desicula, a Vesicle, or little Bladder.

Desicula Felleis, the Gall Bladder, the same as *Folliculus Felleis*; which See.

Desiculæ adiposæ. See *Sacculi adiposi*.

Desiculæ Saminales, the Seed-Bladders, which consist of one thin Membrane divided into many little Cells like those in a Pomegranate, or somewhat resembling a bunch of Grapes: They are two in number, and by a peculiar Passage, send forth the *Semen* contained in them into the *Urethra*.

Desiculazis, the lower part of the Wind-pipe.

Despa, the Wasp, an Insect.

Desper, the Evening-Star, the Evening.

Desperies, the last Act, or Exercise for taking the Degree of Doctor, among the *Sorbonists* in France.

Despersæ, Even-song, or Evening-Prayers in the Roman Church.

Despertilio, (*Lat.*) the Bat, Flitter-Mouse, or Rear-Mouse.

Despertilionum Alæ, (in *Anat.*) two broad Membranous Ligaments, on each Side one, with which the bottom of the Womb is loosely tied to the Bones of the Flank; and which take Name from their resemblance to the Wings of a Bat.

Desperetine, belonging to the Evening: In *Astronomy*, a Planet is said *To be Vespertine*, when it sets after the Sun. See *Matutine*.

Desperugo, the Evening-Star, the Planet *Venus*, when it shines after Sun-set.

Desse, a general Name of a great many sorts of Utensils to put any thing in: Among Anatomists, a little Conduit, Passage, or Pipe, for conveying the Blood, or other Humours thro' the several parts of the Body.

A **Desse of Election or Reprobation**, a Scripture-Phrase for an Elect. or a Reprobate Person.

In *Architecture*, **Dessels** are certain Ornaments generally set over the Cornices, and so nam'd because they represent several sorts of Utensils that were in use among the Ancients: Ships, Barks, Hoys, &c. are also often call'd *Vessels*, or *Sea Vessels*.

Desses, a sort of Cloth most commonly made in *Suffolk*, and otherwise call'd *Set-Clothes*.

Dess, a kind of Waste-coat; a Garment.

To

To **VEST**, to bestow upon, to admit the Possession of; as *To vest one with Supreme Power*, or *to vest Supreme Power in one*. In a Law-sense, to Infeoff, to give Seisin, or put in full Possession of Lands or Tenements.

Vesta, (*Lat.*) a Goddess of Nature, under whose Name the ancient Heathens worshipped the Earth and Fire: In our ancient Records, it is taken for the Vest, Vesture, or Crop of Corn, &c. on the Ground.

Vestals, or **Vestal Virgins**, a kind of Nuns appointed for thirty Years to the Service of the Goddess *Vesta*, and to take care of the Vestal Fire; which when it went out, was not to be re-kindled by an earthly Fire, but by the Sun-beams: In this Station they were obliged to keep their Vow of Virginity, and such as had the Misfortune to break it, after a full Conviction, were buried alive.

Vestiarj, a Place in a Monastery, where the Monks Cloaths are laid up, the Friars Wadrobe.

Vestibulum, (*Lat.*) a Porch, or Entry to a House. In *Anatomy*, a Cavity, or hollow part in the Bone call'd *Oss. Petrosulum*, which is seated behind the *Fenestra Ovalis* in the Barrel of the Ear, and cover'd with a thin Membrane.

Vestigium, a tracing or following by the Track; a seeking or searching diligently.

Vestiges, Footsteps, Traces.

Vestigia of Tendons, (among Naturalists) the little hallows in the Shells of Fishes, which are formed on purpose for the fastening, or rooting of the Tendons of their Muscles.

Vestipici, (among the *Romans*) Slaves that look'd after their Master's Cloaths.

Vestment, Raiment, Clothing, Garment, Habit; especially a Priest's upper Garment, worn when he says Mass.

Vestry, a Room adjoining to a Church, where the Minister's Vestments and sacred Utensils are kept; also a Meeting of the chief Parishioners in that Place.

Vestry-Clerk, a scrivener that keeps the Parish Accounts.

Vestry-keeper, a Sexton, whose Business is to look after the Vestry.

Vestry-men, a select number of the principal Inhabitants in every Parish, who yearly chuse Officers for the Parish, and take care of its Concerns; so call'd because they usually meet in the Vestry of the Church.

Vestura, (in old *Lat.* Records) a Crop of Corn, or Grass: It was also often us'd for an Allowance of some set Portion of the Fruits of the Earth, as Corn, Grass, Wood, &c. as a part of the Salary, or Wages due to some Officer, Servant or Labourer, for his Livery or Vest: Among the Feudists, it is taken for the actual Possession of an Estate, &c. as *Investitura*, with them; signifies a delivery of Possession by a Spear or Staff.

Vesture, a Garment: In a Law-sense, a Possession or an admittance to Seisin, or Possession.

Vesture of an Acre of Land, is the Profit arising from it; a Term us'd in some old Statute-Laws.

Vetch, a sort of Pulse, otherwise call'd Fetch, or Tare. Besides the common one, there are several other kind, as Bitter-vetch, Crimson-vetch, Hatcher-vetch, Kidney vetch, Milk-vetch, yellow Wild-Vetch, &c.

Veteran, or **Veteran Soldier**, (among the *Romans*) an old Soldier that had served long in the Wars: Whence it is commonly taken for one that has been for a considerable time in a Place, or Office, and particularly in *France* for an Officer of twenty Years standing.

Veterinaria Medicina, Physick for Cattel.

Veterinarius, a Horse-leech, or Farrier; a Horse Doctor; also one that lets Horses to hire, a Hackney man; a Horse Courser.

Veternus, the Lethargy, or drowsy Disease, a continual desire of Sleeping: Also Drowsiness, Sluggishness, Slothfulness.

Vetitum Nannum, (*Law-Term*) unlawful *Naam*, or forbidden Distress, as when a Bailiff distrains Cattel or Goods, and his Lord forbids him to deliver them to the Sheriff that comes to replevy them, or causes them to be driven into unknown Places. See *Naam*.

Vetonica, the Herb Betony, so call'd from the *Vetones*, an ancient People in *Spain*.

Vetturino, (*Ital.*) a Hirer of Horses in *Italy*, who is a Guide to Travellers, and brings back the Horses.

To **VEX**, (*Lat.*) to tease, to trouble, to torment, to oppress.

Vexation, Trouble, Disturbance, Grief.

Vexatious, that causes Trouble or Grief, burdensome, troublesome.

V. G. an usual Character, or Abbreviation of the Words *Verbi gratia*; i. e. to instance in a Word namely; as **E. G.** is for *Exempli gratia*, i. e. for Example.

Vi et Armis, (*Lat.* i. e. by Force and Arms) a Law-Expression, us'd in an Indictment, or Charge, to shew the forcible and violent Commission of any Crime.

Vi Laica amovenda, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, when a Bishop has certified into the Court of Chancery, That the Rector, or Vicar of any Church within his Jurisdiction is kept out of his Manse, Glebe, or Church, by any Lay force, or intruding Power; which Writ is granted for removing all such Violence and Usurpation, and is therefore so call'd.

Vi Laica removenda, a Writ that lies where Debate being between two Parsons, or Privisors for a Church, one of them enters into it, with a great number of Laymen, and holds the other out *Vi & armis*. So that he that is kept out, shall have this Writ directed to the Sheriff to remove the Force.

Via, a Way of Passage; a Road or High-way, a Street.

Via Combusta, (i. e. the Burnt Way) the space of about 45 Degrees comprehended within the second half of *Libra* and the whole Sign *Scorpio* is termed by Astrologers, by reason of several violent and ill-boding fixed Stars placed in it: In *Palmistry*, the Line of *Saturn*, which ascends thro' the middle of the *Vola*, or Palm of the Hand to the *Tuberculum*, or Knob at the Root of the middle Finger, if it be parted, is also call'd *Via combusta*.

Via Lactea (in *Astron.*) a white Circle which encompasses the whole Firmament, and may be seen in a clear Night, extending itself sometimes with a double Path, but for the most part with a single one. Some of the Ancients imagin'd, That this Circle consisted only of certain Vapours hanging in the Air; but it has been lately observed to be an innumerable Heap of fixed Stars, different in Situation and Size, and only discernable by the Telescope: It is commonly call'd *The Milky Way* and by some *The Way to St James's*, and *Watling-street*.

In *Chiromancy*; **Via Lactea**, is a Line running from that which is termed *Restriata*, to another that bears the Name *Ferrens*.

Via Regia, The High-Way or Common Road; call'd the King's Way, because it is appointed by him, and under his Protection.

Via Solis (i. e. the Sun's Way) a Name sometimes given by Astronomers to the *Ecliptick* Line, because the Sun never goes out of it: In *Palmistry*, a straight Line; that runs downward from the *Tuberculum* or Knob at the Root of the Ring-Finger, into the Hollow of the Hand.

Vial, a small thin Glass Bottle.

Vitanda (*Fr.*) Meat, Food, Victuals; a Word chiefly us'd in Discourses treating of Divinity.

Vitaticum (*Lat.*) all manner of Provisions for a Journey: Among the *Romanists*, that which is given to Monks to defray the Expences of a Journey, upon a Mission: Also the Holy Sacrament given by Popish Priests to dying Persons.

Viber, a mark or print of a Stripe or Blow, a Wale after Whipping; also a black and blew Spot occasioned by a Flux of Blood. See *Malopes*.

Vibo, the Flower of the Herb *Britannica*, good against being Thunder-struck.

Vibration, properly a brandishing, or shaking: In *Mechanicks*, a moving to and fro as of a hanging Weight, especially the Swing or regular Motion of a *Pendulum* in a Clock, of which there are 3500 in an Hour.

Vibissa (*Lat.*) the Hairs that grow in the Nostrils.

Vicat, properly one that is in another's stead or room, a Deputy: But the Word is chiefly us'd for the Parson of a Parish, who, as it were, supplies the place of a Rector, where the Predial Tithes are impropriated.

The *Pope's* Grand Vicar, a Cardinal that has Jurisdiction over all Secular and Regular Priests, over all Offenders against the Church of *Rome*; over the *Jews* in that City, and others of the Commonalty.

Vicar-General, a Title formerly given by *Henry VIII.* King of *England* to *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, with full Power to over-see the Clergy, and regulate Matters relating to Church-Affairs.

Vicarage or **Vicaridge**, the Spiritual Cure, or Benefice of a Vicar or Parson.

Vicarage Endowed. See **Endowment**.

Vicatio deliberando occasione cuiusdam recognitionis, &c. a Writ that lies for a Spiritual Person imprisoned, upon Forfeiture of a Recognizance, without the King's Writ.

Vicarious, belonging to a Vicar, subordinate; as *A Vicarius Power*.

Vice, an Habit contrary to Vertue; Sin, Lewdness, Wickedness, Debauchery: Also a Jest in a Play; also a sort of Instrument us'd by Lock-smiths, Repairers, and many other Artificers; or an Instrument with two Wheels made use of to draw the Lead in Glazing work: Also the Spindle of a Press.

Vice is also a Particle (from the *Latin* *Vicis*, i. e. *Course*, *Stead*, *Place*, or *Turn*) which in some compound *English* Words, signifies as much as instead, and implies a Subordination or the supplying of another's Place; as *Vice-Admiral*, *Vice-Bailiff*, *Vice-Chancellor*, &c.

Vice-Admiral, one of the three principal Officers in a Royal Fleet, who commands the second Squadron, and has his Flag set up in the Fore-top of his Ship.

Vice-Chamberlain, a great Officer at Court, next to the Lord Chamberlain, who in his Absence has the Controll and Command of all Officers belonging to that part of the King's Household, which is call'd *The Chamber*, or above Stairs.

Vice-Chancellor of an University, an eminent Professor, who is chosen yearly to take upon him the chief Management of Affairs in the Chancellor's Absence.

Vice-Dominus (in *Latin* Records) a Viscount or Sheriff.

Vice-Dominus Abbatiae seu Ecclesiae, the Law-Advocate, or Protector of an Abbey or Church.

Vice-Dominus Episcopi, the Official, Commissary, or Vicar-general of a Bishop.

Vice-gerent, one that governs or acts for, or under another; a Deputy, a Lieutenant.

Vice-roy, a Deputy-King; one that governs a State instead of a King.

Vice-Treasurer of the Exchequer. See **Treasurer of England**.

Vicissis, a *Roman* Coin, of 20 Asses value, 1 shilling 3 pence in *English* Money.

Vicia, (*Lat.*) Vetches, or Tares, a sort of Pulse. To **Viciate**. See **To Vitiate**.

Vicinage or **Vicinity**, Neighbourhood, Neighbors.

Vicium, (*Latin*, Law-word) the same with *Venus*; which see.

Vicious, given to Vice, sinful, wicked, lewd, naughty.

Viciously, lewdly; also corruptly, falsely, as *Viciously Writ*.

Vicis et benellis Punandi, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies against a Mayor or Bailiffs of a Town, &c. for the clear keeping of their Streets.

Vicissitude, Change or Turn, the interchanging or succeeding of one thing after another; as *The Vicissitude Seasons*, of *Fortune*, &c.

Vicontiel or **Vicountiel**, (*Law*-word) belonging to the Sheriff, as *Writs Vicontielis*, &c. such as are tryable in the County-Court before the Sheriff, and determined to him without Assize.

Vicontiels or **Vicontiel Rents**, certain Farms for which the Sheriff pays a Rent to the King, and makes what Profit he can of them.

Vicount or **Vicount**, heretofore the Name of an Office, signifying as much as Sheriff; but now generally taken for a Title of Honour. See **Vicount**.

Victim, a Sacrifice, properly such as the ancient *Romans* offer'd to their Gods after a Victory: whence it is figuratively applied to a Person that suffers Persecution or Death, to satisfy the Revenge or Passion of great Men, &c.

Victor, a Vanquisher, or Conqueror.

Victoriola, (*Lat.*) Laurel of *Alexandria*, Tongue-Lauel; a Shrub.

Victriacus, a *Roman* Coin so called from its being stamp'd with the Image of *Victory*, and worth 3 pence 3 farthings in *English* Money.

Victorious, that has got the Victory or Conquest.

Victory, the Defeat or Overthrow of an Enemy; a getting the Upper-hand or the better of one in any thing.

To Victual, to furnish or store with necessary Victuals or Provisions; as *To Victual a Garrison or Ship*.

Victualler, one that provides or sells Victuals, an Alehouse-keeper; also a small Vessel or Ship that carries Provisions for a Fleet.

Victus, (*Lat.*) Victuals, Food, Provisions, things necessary for Life, as Meat, Drink, &c.

Virtus ratio, (in the Art of *Physick*) a particular manner of Living, by which Health is preserv'd and Diseases prevented.

Vidams, (*Fr.*) the Judge of a Bishop's Temporal Jurisdiction in *France* where there is one in every Bishoprick, who takes Name from the Episcopal City, as the *Vidame of Beauvais*, of *Rheims*, &c.

Viduitatis Professio, (*Lat.*) the making a solemn Profession to live a sole and chaste Widow; a Custom heretofore observ'd in *England* and attended with divers Ceremonies.

Viduity, the State or Condition of a Widow, Widowhood.

Viduo, (*Fr.*) Sight, or the Act of Seeing; Survey, Prospect: Among Hunters the Print of a Fallow Deer's Foot on the Ground. In a Law-Sense, the Act of Viewers, as when an Action is brought and the Tenant knows not what Land, it is the Demandant asks, the Tenant shall *pray* the

the View, i. e. that he may see the Land which is claimed.

View of Frank-Pledge, is the Office which the Sheriff in his County-Court, or the Bailiff in his Hundred, perform'd in looking to the King's Peace, and seeing that every Man be in some Pledge: For in those Courts every Free man became bound with Sureties at Fourteen Years of Age, for his Truth to the King and his Subjects. See *Frank-Pledge & Depennier*.

To **View**, to take a View of, to look upon, to examine.

To **View** a place, (in the Art of War) is to ride about it before the Siege is laid, observing the Strength or weakness of its Situation and Fortification, in order to attack the weakest part.

Viewers, (in Common Law) those that are sent by a Court of Justice to take View of any Place in question, for the better decision of the Right. Also such as are appointed upon other Occasions, as to take Cognizance of a Man in case of Sickness, or any Offence. See *Vejoars*.

Vigil, (*Lat.*) the Eve, or Day next before any Solemn Festival, or Holy day; so call'd because then Christians in old times, us'd to Watch, Fast and Pray in Churches.

Vigilance, or **Diligency**, Watchfulness, good Head, application of Mind.

Vigilant, Watchful, careful, very diligent, circumspect, wary.

Vigilia, (*Lat.*) a watching, or being awake; also the Vigil, or Eve, before any Festival.

Vigintiviri, twenty Magistrates or Officers in old Rome, who were vested with equal Authority.

Vivone, (*Fr.*) a sort of Spanish Wooll; or a Hat made of that Wooll.

Vigorous, full of Vigour, or Courage; stout, strong, lusty, brisk, mettlesome.

Vigour Strength, Stoutness, Resolution, Sprightliness, Briskness.

Viguer, a kind of Magistrate, or Judge in some Provinces of France and Spain.

Vile, (*Lat.*) that is of no account, despicable, mean, paitry; wicked, base, filthy, lowd.

To **Vile**, to set light by, or at naught; to run down, to despise, to abuse.

Vill, a Law-word, sometimes taken for a Mannour, and sometimes for a Parish, or part of it.

Villa, a Village, a Mannour-house out of a City or Town; a Farm house, or home stall.

Villa-regis, a Title formerly given to those Country Villages where the Kings of England had a Royal Seat or Palace, held the Mannour in their own Demesne, and commonly had a free Chappel, not subject to ordinary Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

Village, a certain number of Country-Houses or Cottages, without any Wall or Inclosure.

Villager, an Inhabitant of a Village.

Villain, a Man of servile or base Degree, one that was a meer Bond slave to the Lord of the Mannour; from the French word *Vilain*, i. e. vile or mean, or from the Latin, *Villa* a Country-Farm, whereto they were appointed to do Service: But it is now commonly taken for an arrant Rogue, or pitiful base Fellow.

Pure Villain, was one whom the Lord might put out of his Lands, Tenements, Goods and Chattels at pleasure; as also beat and chastise, but not maim; of whom the Lord took Redemption to Marry his Daughter and to make him free. But there are now no such Slaves as these, tho' the Law concerning them stands unrepealed.

Villain in gross, one who was immediately bound to the Person of his Lord and his Heirs.

Villain regardant to a Mannour, one that was bound to his Lord, as a Member belonging and

joyn'd to a Mannour of which the Lord was Owner. These were the same with the pure Villain above described.

Villain-Fleece, (in old Statutes) a Fleece of Wooll shorn from a scabbed Sheep.

Villainous, base, wicked, shameful, pitiful.

Villainous Judgment, (Law-Term) that Judgment or Sentence which casts the Reproach of Villainy and Shame upon one against whom it is given; as a Conspirator, Perjurer, &c. It is otherwise call'd *Vile & odobile Judicium*, i. e. base and hateful Judgment.

Villani, (*Lat.*) Farmers, or Villagers: In our old Law Records, a sort of Servile Tenants, so styld, because they were *Ville & Gleba adscripti*, i. e. held some Cottages and Lands, for which they were charged with certain stated servile Offices, and were convey'd as an Appurtenance of the Mannour or Estate to which they belong'd.

Villanis Regis substractis redemptis; a Writ that lay for the bringing back of the King's Bondmen, that were carry'd away by others out of his Royal Mannours.

Villanum Soccagium. See *Villanage*.

Villany, Basehels, Wickedness, Lewdness.

Villanage, a servile or base kind of Tenure anciently belonging to Lands or Tenements, by which the Tenant was bound to do all such Services as the Lord commanded, or were fit for a Villain to do; altho' every one that held in Villanage, was not a Villain or Bond man.

Tenants in Villanage, or of base Tenure, the same that we now call Copy-holders, who were bound to the performance of certain Services agreed upon between both Parties; as to carry the Lord's Dung into his Fields, to plough his Ground at set times, to reap his Corn, plash his Hedges, &c.

Villi, (*Lat.*) coarse Hairs; also Wooll; the Hair, or Nap of Cloth, as in Cotton, &c. Among Herbalists, small Hairs like the grain of Plush, or Shag, with which some Trees do abound: Of this kind is the *Ufnea Officinatum*, or Moss growing on Humane Skulls, and sold in Apothecaries shops.

Vinacea, a Grape-stone, the husk of Grapes.

Vinago, the Rock-Pigeon, or Stock-Dove; a Bird.

Vinaria, Feasts made by the Romans at the first broaching or tasting of their Wines; St. Martin's Feasts.

Vinea, or *Vinca perivincina*, the Herb Periwinkle, so call'd because it binds or intangles every thing that is near it with its Springs.

Vincens, a proper Name of Men, signifying in Latin, an Overcomer, or Conqueror.

Vincible, that may be vanquished or overcome.

Vindemia, (*Lat.*) the gathering of Grapes to make Wine, Vintage.

† **Vindemial** or **Vindemiatory**, belonging to a Vintage.

To **Vindemiare**, to gather Grapes, or other ripe Fruits; as Apples, Pears, Cherries, &c.

Vindemiatrix, (i. e. the Female Vintager) the Name of a fixed Star of the third Magnitude or Size, in the Constellation *Virgo*, whose Longitude is 185 Degr. 23 Min. Latitude 16 Degr. 15 Min.

To **Vindicare**, to defend or maintain, to make an Apology for, to clear or justify.

Vindicatio, the Act of vindicating, Defence, Apology.

Vindicative. See *Vindictive*.

Vindicta, (*Lat.*) Vengeance, Punishment: Also a Rod or Switch with which the Roman Prator, or Judge, touch'd the Head of a Slave when he was made free, whence it was alſo taken for Liberty, or Freedom it self.

Vindictive, revengeful.

Vine, the Shrub that bears Grapes

Vire-frette or **Vine-grub**, a kind of Worm that gnaws the Vine.

Vinea, a Vine, or a Vineyard: Also a warlike Engine cover'd with raw Hides, Hurdles, &c. under which in an Assault, the Roman Soldiers us'd to come close to the Walls of a Town and scale them.

Vinegar, (*i. e.* eager Wine) Wine; or other Liquors made sharp for Sauces, &c.

Vinetw, Mouldiness. Hoariness, Mustiness.

Vineyard, a piece of Ground set with Vines.

Vinnet, (*Fr.*) a kind of Border, Flower, or Flourish, us'd by Printers in the beginning of a Book, Chapter, &c.

Vinosity, (*Lat.*) a being vinous:

Vinous, belonging to, or that has the Taste or Smell of Wine.

Vintage, Vine-harvest, or Grape-gathering; also the Season for such Gathering.

Vintager, a Vine reaper, or Grape-gatherer.

Vintner, a Seller of Wine, or Tavern-keeper.

Vintry, a Place noted for the Sale of Wine.

Vinum, (*Lat.*) Wine made of the Juice of Grapes, &c.

Vinum Hippocraticum, Hipocras, white or red Wine, wherein Sugar and Spice have been steeped for some time, and afterwards strained thro' a Bag call'd *Manica Hippocratis*, or *Hippocrates's Sleeve*; which See.

Vinum Medicatum, Wine in which Medicines have been infused, for the Use of sick People.

Viol, a Musical Instrument of six Strings: Also a Term us'd by Sea men, when a kind of Hawser, or three stroud Rope is bound fast with *Nippers* to the Cable, and brought to the Jeer-Capitand to heave upon it, for the better weighing of the Anchor, when it is let fall in too stiff Ground, or the Sea runs too high.

Viola, (*Lat.*) the Violet, a Flower; also the Smelt, a fresh-water Fish. *Viola Maconalis*, Dame's Violet.

To **Violate**, to infringe, break, or transgress; to ravish, or force a Woman. To *violate Churches*, is to commit profane and wicked Actions there.

Violation, the Act of Violating, Transgressing, &c.

Violence, Vehemency, Boisterousness, Fierceness, Eagerness, Earnestness; Force or Constraint used unlawfully; Oppression, Outrage.

Violent, boisterous, furious; hasty, passionate, eager; forcible, strong, sharp; toilsome, hard.

Violent Signs, (in *Astrology*) are those in which the malefick or ill-boding Planets, *Saturn* and *Mars*, have any notable Dignities; as House or Exaltation; such are *Aries*, *Libra*, *Virgo*, *Capricornus* and *Aquarius*. Also those in which there are any violent fixed Stars of Note; as *Caput Algol* in *Taurus*, &c.

Violet, a well known Plant, bearing a sweet-scented and medicinal Flower; of which there are several sorts besides the Common one, *viz.* Calathian-Violet, Corn-Violet, Dame's-Violet, &c.

Violin, (*q. d.* a little Viol) a Musical Instrument with four Strings, which yields a very sprightly and delightful Sound. There is also a Bass *Violin*, a large Instrument which has likewise four Strings, and in Shape resembles a Viol.

Violist, one that is skilled in, or Teaches the Art of playing on the Viol.

Viorna, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd *The Traveller's Joy*.

Vipera, the Viper, or Adder, a sort of Serpent in some hot Countries, the Bite of which is venomous, tho' the Flesh be made use of in several Medicines.

Viperaris, the Herb Rue, Herb-grace.

Viperaria, Viper-grafs.

Viperina, Viper-Bugloss, an Herb whose Roots and Seeds are Cordial and good against Melancholy.

Viperine, belonging to a Viper.

Virago, (*Lat.*) a manly, or courageous Woman.

Viraton, a cool Gale of Wind, so call'd in *Hifpaniola*.

Virclay; (*Fr.*) a sort of comical Song; a Roundelay.

Virto, (*Lat.*) a Canary-bird of a green Colour; a Green-finch.

Virga, a Rod, a Twig, a young Branch. In old *Records*, a Rod, or white Staff, such as Sheriffs, Bailiffs, &c. carry as a Badge, or Ensign of their Office.

Virga alearia, a Yard measured according to the legal Ell, or true Standard.

Virga ferrea, a Yard according to the King's Standard kept in the Exchequer, which anciently was made of Iron, but now of Brass.

Virga Pastozis, the Herb Teazel, or Fuller's Thistle.

Virga Verges, a Meteor representing a bundle of Rods which is made by the Sun Beams, obliquely passing thro' the more loose and open Parts of a watery Cloud, and usually signifies Rain.

Virgata Terræ. See *Yard-Land*.

P. Virgilius Maro, the Prince of *Latin Poets*; whose admirable Works are written in an elegant, judicious, and for the most part, lofty and Majestick Style.

Virgin, a chaste Maid, or Maiden.

Virgin Parchment, a sort of fine Parchment made of the Skin of a young Lamb.

Virgins-Bower, an Herb. See *Ladies Bower*.

Virginal, belonging to a Virgin, Virgin-like, Maidenly.

Virginal Milk, or **Virgin's Milk**, a kind of Composition, otherwise call'd *Benjamin-Water*. Also a Chymical Composition made by dissolving *Saccharum Saturni*, or Sugar of Lead in a great deal of Water, till it turn white as Milk; whence the Name.

Virginals, a noble sort of Musical Instrument, touch'd after the same manner as the Organ and Harpsichord, and probably so call'd as having been counted a proper Instrument for Virgins to play on.

Virgineus Torbus, the Green-sickness. See *Chlorosis*.

Virginia, a Province of Northern *America*, discover'd by the Direction, and at the Charge of Sir *Walsir Raleigh A. D.* 1584, and so nam'd in honour of our Virgin Queen *Elizabeth*.

Virginia, or **Virginia-Tobacco**, the Tobacco-Plant growing in those Parts.

Virginia-Frog, a kind of Frog that is eight or ten times as big as any in *England*, and makes a noise like the bellowing of a Bull.

Virginia-Fightingale, a Bird of pure scarlet Colour, with a tuft on the Head.

Virginian Cimer, a sort of Herb.

Virginity, the state or condition of a Virgin; Maiden-head.

Virgo, (*Lat.*) a Virgin, or Maid, a Damsel: Also one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, being the sixth according to order, and marked thus ♍. Among *Astrologers*, 'tis reputed to be the House and Exaltation of *Mercury*, of an earthy cold and dry Quality.

Virgoleuse, (*Fr.*) a sort of Pear, a Fruit.

Virgula Divinatoria, a Hazel-rod shap'd into two Branches like the Letter Y; which being cut at the time of some Planetary Aspect, and held by the two forked ends (as some Writers do affirm) will serve to direct the Bearer where to find a Vein of rich Metal, or valuable Oar in the Earth. Others tie a Hazel-Wand to another strait Strick, and holding it in their Hands do so walk over the Hills and Places where they expect Metals.

Diridario eligendo, a Writ that lies for the Choice of a Verderor in the Forest.

Dirde aris, Verdegreafe.

Dirile, Manly, Stout.

Dirilia, (*Lat.*) the privy Parts of a Man, the cutting off of which was Felony by the Common Law, whether the Party consented or not.

Dirility, Man's Estate, Manhood; ability to perform the part of a Man in the Act of Generation.

Diri Monetales, certain Officers of the Mint, among the ancient *Romans*. See *Curatores Denariumum*.

Diritsungianus Ductus. See *Ductus Virisungianus*.

Diritual, (*in Philos.*) equivalent, effectual.

Diritual Focus, or **Point of Divergence** (*in Dioptricks*) is a particular Point in a Concave Glass, so call'd by some Writers, who treat of that Science.

Diritue, Efficacy, Power, Force, Quality, Property.

Diritues, the Name of one of the Orders of Angels.

Dirtuoso, a learned and ingenious Student in Philosophy; one that is well skill'd in the Secrets of Nature, and searches after new Discoveries for the Publick Benefit.

Dirtute Officii, (*Law-Term*) a good and justifiable Act; such as is done by virtue of an Office, or in Pursuance of it; and is oppos'd to *Color Officii*. See *Colour of Office*.

Dirulency, poisonous, or venomous Quality.

Dirulent, venomous, insectious, malicious.

Dirus, (*Lat.*) Poison, Venom; also a rammish Smell as of the Arm pits: Also a kind of watery Matter, whitish, yellowish and greenish at the same time, which issues out of Ulcers and stinks very much; being endued with eating and malignant Qualities.

Dis, (*Lat.*) Force, Violence, Might, Power: In a Law sense, it also signifies Force, as *Vi & Armis*, i. e. by Force of Arms; and this Force is five fold, viz. *Vis Ablativa, Compulsiva, Expulsiva, Inquietativa, & Turbativa*.

Dis Ablativa, is the forcible taking away of moveable Things. *Vis Compulsiva*, is that Force whereby a Man is compelled to do that, which otherwise he would not do of his own free Will. *Vis Expulsiva*, is when one is cast out of his Possession by Force and Arms. *Vis Inquietativa*, is when one Man will not suffer another quietly to enjoy his Right, or to do any thing within his own Limits, or Bounds. *Vis Turbativa*, is that Disturbance which is given to a Man in his Possession, as when two strive to possess the same thing: And from all these some sort of Action will arise.

Dis Centrifuga, (*in Philos.*) is the Force by which any Natural Body rolling, or turning round about another, endeavours to fly off from the *Axis* of the Motion, in a Tangent to that Curve.

Dis Centripeta, is that Force by which a Body, from any Cause whatever tends towards any Point as to its Center: Of this kind is *Gravity*, whereby Bodies tend towards the Center of the Earth; and such is the Magnetical Force by which Iron tends towards the Center of the Magnet.

The Quantity of this Centripetal Force is of three kinds, viz. *Absoluta, Acceleratrix, and Motrix*.

Dis Centripetæ Quantitatis Absoluta, is its Measure greater or less, according to the efficacy of the Cause that produces it, and which exerts it self on all Bodies in the Regions round about; as the Magnetical Virtue in some Magnets is greater than in others of the same Dimensions.

Dis Centripetæ Quantitatis Acceleratrix, is its Measure proportionable to the Swiftnes which it produces in a given Time: Thus the power of a

Loadstone is greater at a less, and lesser at a greater distance from the Stone.

Dis Centripetæ Quantitatis Motrix, is its Measure proportionable to the Motion which it causes in a given time: As the Weight is greater in a greater Body and less in a lesser; and in the same Body, it is greater near the Earth, and less in remote Regions.

Dis impetiva, is an Impulse, Force, or Action, communicated to and exercised upon any Body, in order to change its present State, either of Rest or Motion uniformly forward in a Right-Line.

Dis insita Materię, or **Dis Inertię**, is the bare Power of Resistance only, by which every Body, as much as it may, endeavours to continue in that State in which it is, either of Rest or Motion; likewise uniformly forward in a Right Line.

Dis Motrix, is the Power which produces the Motion of a Body from place to place. Thus Gravity is a *Vis Motrix* downwards, or towards the Center of the Earth.

Disage, (*Fr.*) Face, or Countenance.

Discera, (*Lat.*) the Entrails, or Bowels contained in the three great Cavities of the Body, As Anatomists express them. They are also call'd *Extra* and *Interanea*.

Discreal, or **Discreous**, belonging to the Bowels.

Discreous Flesh, such as that of the Stomach and Guts.

Discolity, Clamminess; a sticking to any thing, like Glue or Bird-lime.

Discount, or **Discount**, (*qu. Vice Count*) a Nobleman, or Person of Honour, next in Degree to a Count, or Earl; and created by Patent as an Earl is; his Mantle having two Doublings and a half of plain white Fur.

Discountess, a Viscount's Wife.

Discountiel. See *Vicountiel*.

Discounty, the Territory of a Viscount; a sort of Lordship, or Jurisdiction in France; as The *Viscounty of Turenne* is very considerable.

Discreous, Clammy, Slimy, Glewy.

Discum, or **Discus**, (*Lat.*) Bird-lime, Glue; also a kind of Shrub call'd Mistletoe that grows on Oaks, Hazels, Ash, and some other Trees.

Diser, (*Fr.*) the Sight of an Head-piece.

Disibility, (*Lat.*) a being visible.

Disible, that may be seen or discerned.

Disible Horizon. See *Horizon*.

Disible place of a Star. See *Apparent Place*.

Disible Species. See *Species Visible*.

Disier, a principal Officer and Statesman in Turkey. The *Grand Visier*, or *Prime Visier*, is an Officer that governs the whole *Turkish* Empire in Chief under the Grand Seigneur.

Dision, Seeing, or Sight, a sensation in the Brain which proceeds from a due and various Motion of the Optick Nerve produced in the bottom of the Eye, by the Rays of the Light coming from any Object; by which means the Soul perceives the enlighten'd Thing together with its Quantity, Quality and Modification.

Dision, is also taken for a Divine Revelation in a Dream, or otherwise; which the Prophets and Holy Men had of old; also an Apparition, or Ghost.

Clear Dision, (*in Opticks*) is caused by a great quantity of Rays in the same Pencil, enlightening the correspondent Points of the Image strongly and vigorously.

Confused Dision, is occasioned when the Pencils of Rays do intermix one with another.

Direct Dision, is when the Rays of Light come from the Object directly to the Eye.

Distinct Dision, is caus'd when the Pencils of Rays from each Point of an Object, do exactly determine in correspondent Points of the Image, on the Coat of the Eye call'd *Retina*.

†aint

Faint Vision, is when a few Rays make up one Pencil: And tho' this may be distinct, yet it is obscure and dark, at least not so bright and strong, as if a greater Number of Rays met together.

Reflected Vision, is when the Rays of Light are reflected, or turned back again from any Body to the Eye.

Refracted Vision, is when those Rays pass thro' different *Mediums*.

Visionary, one that is subject to Dreams, silly Notions and extravagant Fancies; a fantastical Pretender to Visions and Revelations.

Visit, an Act of Civility performed by Friends going to each others Houses, in order to maintain a friendly Correspondence together.

To **Visit**, to go to see, to go about in order to see whether things be as they should: In *Divinity* to afflict, or try by Afflictions; as *If God should, visit us with any Disease*.

Visitation, the Act of Visiting, Afflicting, &c. It is also more especially taken for the Office, or Act performed by the Bishop in each Diocese every three Years, or by the Arch Deacon once a Year, visiting the several Churches and their Rectors, or Ministers.

The **Visitation**, the great Sickness with which the People of this Kingdom were sorely afflicted during two Years, *A. D. 1665 and 1666*.

Visitation of Manners, the Regarder's Office, so call'd in ancient Times. See *Regarder*.

Vistito, one that visits a Monastery, or Religious House.

Visine, a Law-Word signifying a neighbouring Place, or a Place near at Hand. See *Venus*.

Vitrozii Nervi. See *Optick Nerves*.

Vitrozium, (among Printers:) an Instrument, to which a Leaf of Written, or Printed Copy is fixt, that the Compositor may always have an Eye upon it.

Vista, (*Ital.*) a Prospect.

Vista Francii Regii, (*Lat.*) a Writ to exempt one from coming to the View of *Frank Pledge*, who is not resident within the Hundred; for Men are bound to this View, by reason of their Habitation, and not upon account of Lands held where they do not dwell.

Visual, belonging to the Sight.

Visual Point, (in *Perspective*) a Point in the Horizontal Line, wherein all the Ocular Rays unite, and all others that are parallel to it: As if a Man stood in a long strait Gallery, in which looking directly forwards, the Sides, Floor and Ceiling, at last seem to be united, and to touch one another in a Point or common Center.

Visual Rays. See *Ray*.

Visus, (*Lat.*) the Sense of Seeing, by which Light and Colours are perceived: In old Records, Inspection, or View.

Vital, belonging to, or supporting Life.

Vital Faculty, an Action whereby a Man lives, which is performed whether he design it or no; such are the Motions of the Heart, the Act of Breathing, Nourishment, &c. It is the same as *Natural Faculty*, tho' the Ancients distinguish them, placing the Natural in the Liver, and the Vital in the Heart.

Vital Flame. See *Flame*.

Vital Jndication, (in the Art of *Physick*) is such an one as requires the restoring and preserving of the natural Strength of the Body.

Vital Spirits, are those that give Life and Motion to the whole Body.

Vitals, or **Vital Part**, the noble Parts of the Body, that chiefly conduce to the preservation of Life; viz. the Heart, Brain, Lung: and Liver.

Viter, (*Lat.*) a kind of Withy, or Willow, otherwise call'd *Agnus Castus*; in *English*, Park-leaves, *Abraham's Balm*, Chaste-Tree and Hemp-tree.

To **Vitiate**, to corrupt or spoil one's Morals; to defile, or deflower a Virgin.

Vitiligo, or **Vituligo**, kind of Leprosy; Morbhew.

Vitis, (*Lat.*) the Vine plant. **Vitis alba**, the white Vine Briony, or wild Nep; an Herb.

Vitriol, or **Vitreous**, belonging to Glafs, Glassy; a Term in *Anatomy*, as the *vitreous Humour*, which is one of the three Humours of the Eyes, so nam'd from its resembling melted Glafs. 'Tis thicker than the *aqueous Humour*, but not so solid as the *CrySTALLINE*, and exceeds both in Quantity.

Vitreous Tunicle, a thin Film, or Coat which is said to separate the *vitreous*, or glassy Humour from the *CrySTALLINE*; tho' some absolutely deny that there is any such Coat in the Eye, before the Humours are taken out and expos'd to the Air.

Vitrication, the Act of vitrifying, the changing of any Natural Body into Glafs by the force of Fire; which among Chymists is look'd upon as the last Action of Fire: So that (generally speaking) Bodies that have once gain'd the Form of Glafs, continue in it, and are not capable of putting on any other Shape.

To **Vitricify**, to turn into Glafs, to make, or to grow as hard and transparent as Glafs.

Vitriol, a Mineral compounded of an acid Salt and Sulphureous Earth; of which there are four sorts, viz. the White, the Blew, the Green and the Red, it is also call'd *Copperas*.

Vitriol of Mars, or **Salt of Steel**, a Chymical Preparation, made by dissolving Iron or Steel in some proper *Acid Menstruum*; then evaporating or drawing off the Moisture, and bringing the Matter to Crystals by setting it in a cool place.

Vitriol of the Spoon, or of *Silber*. See *Crytals of Silver*.

Vitriol of Venus, or **Copper**, is a Solution of Copper in Spirit of Nitre, evaporated and crystallized to gain the Salt, as above in Steel: These Crystals are us'd as Causticks; but will dissolve if expos'd to the Air. There are other Crystals of *Venus* made by distilled Vinegar, being what is commonly call'd *Verdegrease*, which See.

Vitriolate Tartar. See *Tartar Vitriolate*.

Vitriolick, or **Vitriolus**, belonging to or partaking of the Nature of Vitriol.

Vitrum, (*Lat.*) Glafs, also the Herb Wood.

Vitra, a Fillet, Head-band, or Hair-lace: By some Anatomical Writers, it is taken for that part of the Coat call'd *Amnion*, which sticks to the Child's Head when it is just born.

Vitulus, a Calf. **Vitulus Marimus**, The Seal; or Sea-Calf; a Fish.

† **Vituperation**, a blaming, or finding fault with; discommending, or dispraising.

Vivacious, Lively, brisk.

Vivacity, Liveliness, Sprightliness, Fire, Mettle; quickness or readines of Wit.

Viva Pecunia, a Term anciently us'd for live Cattel. See *Pecunia*.

Vivary, a place of Land or Water where Living Creatures are kept: In a Law-sense, a Park, Warren, or Fish pond.

Viber, the Sea Dragon; a Fish.

Viverra, (*Lat.*) The Ferret, a little Creature that runs into the Burroughs of Rabbits, &c.

The **Vibes**, a Disease in Horses, a Swelling that sometimes arises in certain Glandules, or Kernels on the side of a Horse's Throat, and puts him in danger of being choak'd.

Vivification, the Act of vivifying, or vivifying.

To **Vivify**, to enliven, or quicken.

Viviparous, that brings forth young Ones living and perfect, and does not spawn or lay Eggs; in which respect, it is usually oppos'd to *Oviparous*; as *The Viper is a Viviparous Creature*.

Vixen, or **Fixen**, a Fox's Cub; a cross or forward Child; a Scold, or ranting Woman.

Uizard, a Mask, or false Face put on for a Disguise.

Uladistaus, a proper Name of Men, chiefly us'd in Poland.

Ulcer, a running Sore; which in *Surgery*, is defined to be a Solution of Continuity in the soft parts of the Body, accompanied with Putrifaction and a loss of Substance; of which there are several sorts, viz. Cancerous, Cavernous, Corrosive, Fistulous and Putrid.

Cancerous Ulcer, a large Ulcer having its Lips swollen, hardy and knotty, of a brown Colour, with thick Veins round about, full of a dark blackish sort of Blood.

Cavernous Ulcer, is that the entrance of which is strait and the bottom broad, wherein are many Holes fill'd with malignant Matter.

Corrosive Ulcer, that which by the sharpness and ill quality of its *Sanies*, eats thro', makes hollow, corrupts and mortifies the Flesh.

Fistulous Ulcer, that which has long, strait, and deep Holes, with much hardness in its Sides.

Putrid Ulcer, that wherein the Flesh is soft and crusty: the Matter call'd *Pus* and *Ichor*, being slimy and stinking like a dead Carcass.

Ulcetaria, an Herb call'd stinking Hore-hound.

To **Ulcerate**, to cause or to grow to an Ulcer.

Ulcerated Cancer, See *Cancer Primitive*.

Ulceration, a breaking out into Ulcers and Sores.

Ulcerous, belonging to, or full of Ulcers.

Ulcus, (*Lat.*) an Ulcer, a Botch or Boil.

Ule-Games, (old Word) *Christmas-Games* or Sports.

Ulex, (*Lat.*) and Herb like Rosemary, that draws Gold to it.

Ulage of a Vessel, is what such a Vessel wants of being full.

Uluaria, (*Lat.*) the Herb Meadow-sweet or Mead-wort; good for a Looseness, Bloody-Flux, spitting of Blood, &c.

Ulmus, the Elm-tree,

Ulna, an Ell, or the length of two Arms stretched out. In *Anatomy*, the greater Bone of the Elbow, otherwise call'd *Focile Majus*, which lies betwixt the Arm and the Wrist, and is joyned upward with the Shoulder by *Ginglymus*; which See.

Ulna Ferrea, (in ancient Writers) the Standard Ell of Iron, kept in the Exchequer, for the Rule of Measure.

Ulnage. See *Ulnage*.

Ulnetia, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) the soundness of a whole Member.

Ulophone, a kind of Plant call'd the Black Chamelion-Thistle.

Ulpicum, (*Lat.*) great or wild Garlick; *African Garlick*

Ultagium, (in old *Records*) Outrage, Violence.

Ultimate, last, utmost.

† **Ulcion**, a revenging.

Ultramarine, that comes or is brought from beyond Sea: also the finest sort of blew Colour us'd in Painting.

Ultramontanes, a Name given by the *Italians* to all People living on the hither side of the *Alps*, who with respect to their Country, are beyond those Mountains.

Ulua, (*Lat.*) Reet, or Weed of the Sea, Sea-grass; also Weeds growing in Pools, or standing Waters.

Ulusagi, a sort of inferior *Turkish* Horse-men, that serve in the Court of the Grand Seignior.

Uluia, (*Lat.*) the whooping Owl, or Gill-hooter.

† **Ulation**, a howling like a Dog, or Wolf.

Umbella, (*Lat.*) a little Shadow, a Sconce, Skreen-Fan, or Umbrella that Gentlewomen bear in their Hands to shadaw them; a Bongrace. Among Her-

balists, *Umbella* are taken for the round Tufts or Heads of some Plants.

Umbelliferous Plants, Herbs that have such round Tufts, or that have small Stalks standing upon greater; their Tops being branched and spread out like a Lady's Umbrella; on each little Sub-division of which, there is a small five-leav'd Flower; as Fennel, Angelica, Parsley, &c.

Umbler, a Mungrel Creature-bred of a kind of a Goat and a Sheep: also a certain nimble and tender-mouthed Fish, a sort of Trout: Also a dark yellowish Colour us'd in Painting.

Umbilical or Umbilick, belonging to the Navel.

Umbilical Points (in *Mathemat.*) are the same with the *Focus's*; which See.

Umbilical Region, (in *Anat.*) is that part of the *Abdomen* or lower Belly, which lies round about the Navel.

Umbilical Vessels, are the Veins, Arteries, &c. that belong to the Navel, or rather are enwrapped in the Navel-string.

Umbilicalis. See *Epigastrium*.

Umbilicalis Ductus. See *Ductus Umbilicalis*.

Umbilicus, (*Lat.*) the Navel, a Bos or Knob in the middle of the Belly, whereto the Navel-string of a young Child in the Womb is joyned, and which is cut off after the Delivery.

In *Mathematicks*, the **Umbilicus** of an *Ellipsis*, &c. is that *Focus* or middle Point, about which the Motion of any rolling Body is made, and which it respects as its Center; so that either *Focus* or Center-point may be call'd by this Name.

Umbilicus Marinus, *Sea-Navel-wort*, an Herb, also a sort of Shell-fish.

Umbilicus Terræ, the Herb Sow-bread.

Umbilicus Venetis, *Navel-wort*, an Herb of a cold, moist, and somewhat binding Quality; good for Inflammations and *St. Anthony's Fire*.

Umbilicæ, Midwives that cut the Navel-strings of Infants.

Umbra, the Salmon-Trout; a Fish.

Umbles, *Humbles*, or *Rumbles*, (*Fr.*) part of the Entrails of a Deer.

Umbra, (*Lat.*) a Shadow or Shade, a Tern often us'd in the Observation of Eclipses, especially when the Moon is wholly over-shadowed or darken'd. See *Penumbra*: Also the *Umbra*, a sort of Fish.

Umbra, Shadowing, Shadow, or Shade; as *The Umbra of Woods*; also Suspicion, Jealousy, Distrust, or Mistrust; also Pretence, or Colour.

Umbrella or **Umbrello**, a kind of broad Fan or Skreen, which in hot Countries People hold over their Heads to keep off the Heat of the Sun; or such as are here commonly us'd by Women to shelter them from Rain: Also a Wooden Frame cover'd with Cloth or Stuff, to keep off the Sun from a Window.

Umpirage, the Office, or Judgment of an Umpire; Arbitration.

Umpire, a third Person chosen to put a final End to a Controversy left to the Determination of two Arbitrators; in case they should not come to an Agreement about the Matter.

Umpire, a Word us'd in some ancient Statutes, for fine Lawn.

Un, a negative Particle, which is put for the *Latin in*, and may be joyned to almost all sorts of *English Words*: as *Unable* for *not able*, *unaccustomed*, *unacquainted*, &c.

Unanimity, (*Lat.*) Agreement of Mind and Will, a common or general Consent.

Unanimous, that is of one Mind, Heart and Will, of one Consent or Accord.

Unare or **Unare** (in ancient Deeds) to linn, to get in or make up Hay, fit for Carriage.

To **Unbend**; to loosen, or slacken; to ease or refresh one's Mind. To *unbend the Cable of an Anchor*, in Sea-Language) is to take it away. See *Bend*.

Unbate that *Dallard*, i. e. Cut it up; a Term us'd by those that are skilful in Carving at Table.

Unca, (*Lat.*) an Ounce, the twelfth part of the *Roman As*, or Pound, or of any other entire thing: Also with us, the twelfth part of an Apothecary's Pound, containing eight Drams:

Unca, (in *Algebra*) signifying those Numbers which are prefixed, or set before the Letters of the Members of any Power produced from a *Binomial*, *Multinomial*, or *Residual Root*. Thus in the fourth Power of $a + b$ that is $aaaa + 4aaab + 6aabb + 4abbb + bbbb$, the *Unca* are 4, 6, and 4.

Uncial, belonging to an Ounce.

Unclarium scenus. See *Usura Centesimis*.

To **Unclap a Piece**, (in *Gunnery*) is to put as much Oil as may be, about the Nail that is driven into the Touch-hole of a Gun, so as to make it glih, and afterwards by a Train to give Fire at the Mouth, and so blow the Nail out.

Uncome, an old Word for a *Felon* or *Whitlow*.

Uncoze pñst, (*Fr. Law-Term*, i. e. still ready) a Plea for the Defendant sued for a Debt due at a Day pass'd, to save the forfeiture of his Bond; saying, That he tender'd the Debt at the time and place appointed, and there was none to receive it, and that he is still ready to pay the same.

Uncouth, odd, rough, harsh, unpolished, foreign, barbarous; from the *Saxon* Word *Uncouth*, which signifies unknown, and is us'd in the old *Saxon* Laws, for a Stranger that comes to an Inn Guest-wife and lies there but one Night. See *Third Night awn Hunde*.

Unction, (*Lat.*) an Anointing.

Unctuousity, a being Unctuous:

Unctuous, Oily, greasy, fatty.

Uncus, (*Lat.*) a Hook, a Tenter; also a Surgeon's Instrument to draw a dead Child out of the Womb.

Uncustomed Goods, are those for which no Custom has been paid.

Undee, (in *Heraldry*) waved, made to resemble Waves. See *Wavey*.

Under the Sea, (among Sailers) a Ship is said to be so, when she lies still in the Sea, or waits for some other Ship, with her Helm lashed or tied up a Lee.

Under the Sun-Beams, (in *Astral*) is when a Planet is not fully elongated, or distant 17 Degrees from the Sun's Body either before or after it. This is an Affliction, and reckon'd four accidental *Debilities*.

Under-Chamberlain of the Exchequer, an Officer there that cleaves the Tallies, written by the Clerk of the Tallies, and reads the same, that the Clerk and Controllers of the Pell may see their Entries be true: He also makes searches for all Records in the Treasury, and has the keeping of Dooms-day Book.

Under-Chanter. See *Sub-Chanter*.

Under-Cheator. See *Escheator*.

Under-Masted. See *Low-Masted*.

Under-Sheriff. See *Sheriff*.

Under-litter, a Law-word for an Inmate, or Lodger.

Under-Treasurer of England, an Officer subordinate to the Lord Treasurer, and formerly call'd Treasurer of the Exchequer, whose Business is to Chest up the King's Treasure at the end of every Term, to note the Content of Money in each Chest, and to see it carry'd into the Royal Treasury in the Tower.

Under-Wood, Coppice, or any Wood that is not counted Timber.

Underling, one that acts under another, or only by his Orders.

To **Undertake**, to take upon one, to manage, to meddle with, to be Bail or Surety, to answer for.

Undertakers, Managers of any Business: In old Statute Laws, those Persons whom the King's Purveyors us'd to employ as their Deputies; also such as undertake any great Work, as draining of Fens, &c. The Word is now commonly apply'd to those that take upon them to lmbalm dead Bodies, and to provide all things necessary for Funerals:

Undertide, (*Sax.*) the Evening-time.

Undimia, (*Lat.*) a Sort of Swelling, the same as *Oedema*; which See.

Undoing of a Boar, a Term us'd by Hunters for the dressing of it.

Undzes, (in ancient Deeds) Minors, or Persons under Age

Undulate, or **Undulated**, (*Lat.*) made in fashion of Waves; as watered Stuffs and the Grain of Wainscot;

Undulation, a Motion like that of the Waves, a waving to and fro of the Air.

Unedo, (*Lat.*) the Fruit of the Arbut, or Strawberry Tree, so call'd as being so bitter and unpleasant, that one cannot eat above one at a Time.

Unesera, the lesser Centaury; an Herb.

Uneth, (old Word) scarce, difficult.

Unformed, that is without Form, Fashion, or Shape; rude, indigested.

Unformed Stars, (in *Astron.*) those Stars which are otherwise call'd *Nebulous*, or *Cloudy*, and are scarce to be seen by the bare Eye, or even by a Telescope.

Ungeto, an old *Saxon* Law-word apply'd to a Person so far out of the Protection of the Law, that if he were murder'd, no Geld or Fine should be paid, or Composition made by any that kill'd him.

Unguent, (*Lat.*) an Ointment, or liquid Salve.

Unquentaria, the Art of making Ointments; also a Woman that makes or sells them. *Unquentaria Nax*, the Spice call'd Nutmeg.

Unquentum, an Unguent, any sweet Ointment; a Perfume, a Salve.

Unquentum Apostozum. See *Apostolorum Unquentum*.

Unquentum Armarium, Weapon-Salve.

Unques, a kind of Shell-Fish.

Unquis, a Nail, by Anatomists defin'd to be a Similar, white and hard Part which secures the ends of the Fingers and Toes from outward Injuries and in some measure adorns them: Also the Claw or Talon of a Beast or Bird; also a Disease in the Eye call'd a Haw. See *Hypopyon*

Unquis Odozatus. See *Blatta Byzantia*.

Unquis Os, a little thin Bone in the great corner of the Orbit of the Eye, having a Hole in which the Lachrymal Gland lies.

Unquila, the Hoof of an Horse or other Beast; also a tormenting-Iron with which Malefactors Sides were pinch'd or burn'd: Also a sort of hooked Instrument made use of by Surgeons, to draw a dead Child out of the Womb.

Unquila Caballina, the Herb Colts-foot.

Unquila Oculi, the round rising of the Eye.

Unkozyn, a timorous Beast that lives in the Woods, yet sometimes ventures out into the Plain: 'Tis said to be as big as an ordinary Horse, having one white Horn in the middle of the Fore-head, about five Handfuls long, and is found in the Province of *Agoas* in the Kingdom of *Damotes* in *Ethiopia*.

Sea-Unicorn or **Unicorn-W hale**, a Fish eighteen Foot long, with Scales as big as a Crown piece, six large fins like the end of a Gally-Oar, a Head like a Horse, and a Horn issuing out of the Fore-head nine Foot long: so sharp as to pierce the hardest Bodies. Its Fleish is wholesome, and very grateful to the Palate.

Uniform, that is of one Form, or Fashion, that has all its Parts alike, regular, even.

Uniform Flowers of Plants, (among Herbalists) such as are all round of the same Figure; having their fore and back Parts, as also their right and left Parts exactly alike: but when they are otherwise, they are termed **Disform Flowers**.

Uniform Notions, the same with Equal or Equable ones, which See.

Uniformity, a being of one and the same Form, or Fashion; Conformableness, Agreeableness. It is also taken for one Form of Publick Prayers, Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*, appointed by divers Statutes of this Realm.

Unio, (*Lat.*) Union, Concord, Agreement, the number of one: Also a Pearl call'd an Union, for that many being found in one Shell, not any one of them is like the other, also an Onion, or Scallion with one Blade.

Union, the combining, or joyning of several things into one Society, Concord, Agreement, especially that which arises from solemn Leagues, Offensive and Defensive, made between Sovereign Princes: and States. In a Law-Sense, the consolidating or joyning of two Churches into one, which is done by the Consent of the Bishop, Patron and Incumbent.

In a Philosophical Sense, **Union** is taken by *Dr. Grew* for one of the three ways of Mixture, and he defines it to be a joyning together of *Atoms*, or very small Parts which touch in a Plain; as in the Crystallization of Salts and other like Bodies. **Union** is also a Term us'd by Painters for the mutual Sympathy, or Agreeableness of the Colours in a Piece of Painting.

Union-Pearls, the best sort of Pearls that grow in Couples.

Unjoyned that Bittern, i. e. Cut it up; a Term in Carving at Table.

Unison, (in *Musick*) is one and the same Sound, whether produced by one single Voice, or divers Voices sounding in the same Tone; the agreement of two Notes or Strings of an Instrument in one and the same Tone: So that an *Unison* in this Science may be consider'd as an *Unit* in *Arithmetick*, or a Point in *Geometry*, not divisible into any Parts, as being the first Term to any Interval.

Unit, **Unité**, or **Unity**, (in *Arithm.*) the first significant Figure or Number 1: which is one single individual Part of Discrete Quantity. In *Notation*, if a Number consist of four or five Places, that which is outermost towards the Right Hand is call'd *The Places of Unites*.

Unitable, that may be united, capable of Union.

Unitarian, an Anti-Trinitarian or Socinian, an Heretick that denies the Unity of the Godhead in three Persons.

To **Unité**, to make one, to joyn together.

Unitation, (in *Surgery*) the uniting of disjoyned Parts.

Unity, Oneness, Singleness, Union, Concord, Agreement: In *Arithmetick*, the first Principle of Number.

Unity of Possession, (Law-Term) a joynt possession of two Rights by several Titles; as when a Man having taken a Lease of Land from another upon a certain Rent, and afterwards buys the Fee-Simple, by which means the Lease is extinguished: So that he who before only had the Occupation for his Rent is now become Lord of the same, and is to pay Rent to none but himself. In the Civil Law, it is termed *Consolidatio Fructus & Proprietatis*.

Universal, belonging, or extending to all; general, common.

Universal Equinoctial Dial, a Mathematical Instrument made of two Rings of Brass or Silver

that open and fold together with an *Axis* or Bridge, a Slider, and little Rings to hang or hold it by: It is divided on one side of the great Ring into 90 Degrees, and sometimes on the other into two Quadrants, or 180 Degrees: The innermost Ring is divided into 24 Hours, subdivided on the Face and out-side of it into every five Minutes. The *Axis* has the Sun's Declination on one side, and the Days of the Month with the Sun's Place on the other. The Use of this Instrument is to find the Latitude, the Hour of the Day, and most Propositions on the Globe.

Universal Spirit. See *Spirit*.

An **Universal**, (in *Logick*) that which is common in several things; a Predicable.

Universality, a being Universal, Generality.

Universe, the whole World, the whole Frame or Mass of material Beings; as the Heavens, Stars, Earth, Water, &c.

University, a Society of Learned Men establish'd by Publick Authority, for the Studying and Teaching of Languages, Arts and Sciences; as the *Universities of Oxford and Cambridge*; Among the Civilians, *Universitas* is taken for a Corporation, or Body Politick.

University-College, the most ancient Collegé in *Oxford*, Founded by King *Alfred*, and rebuilt by *William Arch Deacon of Durham*.

Univocal, consisting of one Voice, Sound, or Name: In *Logick*, Univocal Terms are such whose Name and Nature is the same; and these are opposed to *Equivocals*, whose Names are the same, but their Natures very different: For a thing *To be predicated universally of any others*, is to be attributed to all of them alike, and in the same proper Sense.

Univocal Signs, (in *Surgery*) are certain Accidents or Signs of the Fracture of the Scull, *viz.* Diminution of Sight, loss of the Understanding, and Vomiting of Choler: These Signs are distinguish'd from others termed *Equivocal*, which confirm them; as a Flux of Blood thro' the Nose, Eyes or Ears, heaviness of the Head, Shivering of the whole Body, Convulsions, &c.

Unked, or **Unkward**, Solitary, Lonely.

To **Unkennel**, (a Term in Hunting) as *To Unkennel a Fox*, i. e. to drive, or force him from his Hole.

To **Unlace**, to undo a Lace: Among Carvers, to *Unlace a Coney*, is to Cut it open.

Unlage, a Saxon Word, signifying a wicked, or unjust Law.

Unlawful, not lawful, contrary to Law.

Unlawful Assembly, the Meeting of three or more Persons by Force to commit some unlawful Act, and abiding together, tho' they do not put it in Execution; as to assault or beat any Person, to enter forcibly into his House or Land, &c.

To **Unleash**, (among Hunters) is to undo the Leash or Line, in order to let go the Dogs after the Game.

Unlike Quantities and Signs, (in *Algebra*) See *Like Quantities and Signs*.

Unlimited Problem, (in *Mathem.*) such an one as is capable of infinite Solutions; as *To divide a given Triangle into two equal Parts, To make a Circle pass thro' two Points assigned, &c.*

To **Unlute**, (in *Chymistry*) to take away the Lute, Loam, or Clay; as *To unlute a Vessel*.

To **Unmooz**, (*Fr.*) Sea-Term, to weigh Anchor, to set Sail, to put out to Sea.

Unnatural, that is against Nature, monstrous; also void of Natural Affection.

To **Unparrel a Yard**, (in Sea-Language) to take off the Frames call'd *Parrels*, that go round about the Mast.

Unques p̄it, (*Fr.*) i. e. ever ready, a Plea in a Law suit, whereby a Man professes himself always ready to perform or do what the Demandant requires: As if a Woman sue the Tenant for her Dower, and he coming in at a Day offers to prove, That he was always ready, and still is to perform it; in which Case the Demandant shall recover no Damage.

Unreclaimed, not reclaimed, or not reduced to Reason: In *Falcomry*, untamed, wild; as *An Unreclaimed Hawk*.

To **Unreebe a Rope**, (among Seamen) to pull a Rope out of a Block or Pulley.

To **Unrig**, to take away the Rigging, or Cordage; as *To Unrig a Mast*: Whence *To unrig a Woman*, is to take off her Clothes, Attire, or Ornaments.

Unscriptural, not prescribed, or appointed in the Holy Scriptures.

Unseeling, (in *Falcomry*) a taking away the Thread that runs thro' the Hawk's Eye-lids, and hinders her Sight.

Unseliness, (old Word) Unhappiness.

To **Unstock a Gun**, is to take off its Stock.

To **Unstrike the Hood**, (in *Falcomry*) to draw the Strings of a Hawk's Hood, that it may be in a readyness to pull off.

Unsummed, a Term us'd by Falconers, when a Hawk's Feathers are not at their full length.

Untatch that Turtle, i. e. cut it up; a Phrase in use among expert Carvers.

Untenable, not tenable, not capable of being held by a Tenant; as *His new Lodgings were made in a Moment as Untenable as the others*.

To **Untruss**, to undo a Truss or Bundle; to unbind, or untie; as *To untruss a Point*, i. e. to untie or unbutton one's Breeches, in order to ease his Body.

Unweather (*Sax.*) a Tempest, or Storm.

Unwieldy, that cannot well be managed, over-heavy, unactive.

To **Unyoke**, to take off the Yoke from a Beast: In a Figurative Sense, to free one's self out of Bondage or Slavery.

Vocabulary, (*Lat.*) a little Dictionary, or Book containing a Collection of Words.

Vocal, belonging to the Voice, consisting in, or uttering a Voice.

Vocal Musick, that which is performed by Voices.

Vocal Herbes, the same as *Recurrent*; which See.

Vocality, a being Vocal.

Vocation, a Calling, an Employ, or Course of Life, to which one is appointed.

Vocative Case, (in *Grammar*) the fifth Case by which a Noun is declined; so nam'd, because it is us'd in Actions of calling or speaking to.

Vociferatio, (*Lat.*) a Bawling, Squealing, or Crying out aloud: In our Law-Records, an Outcry raised against a Malefactor; Hue and Cry.

Vogue, (*Fr.*) Esteem, Credit, Reputation, Sway, Fashion; as *To be in Vogue* or, *in the Vogue*.

Voire, Sound that comes out of the Mouth, Cry; also Approbation, or Allowance; a Vote, or the Right of Voting upon any Occasion: Also a Term in *Grammar*; as *The Active and Passive Voice of a Verb*. See *Active Voice* and *Passive Voice*.

The **Voire of God**, a Scripture-expression for the Divine Command.

Void, empty, deprived of, that is of no Force or Effect

A **Void**, a void or empty Space.

To **Void**, to go out, or depart from, to discharge or throw out by Stool or Vomit.

Void of Course, (in *Astrol.*) a Planet is said to

be so, when it is separated from one Planet, and during its Stay in that Sign, does not apply to any other, either by Body or Aspect.

Voidable, that may be voided.

Voidance, (Law-Term) a Want of an Incumbent or Clerk in Possession of a Benefice; which is double, either in *Law*, when a Parson has several Benefices incompatible; or in *Deed*, when the Incumbent is dead or actually deprived.

Voiced, (in *Heraldry*) is when there are Lines drawn on the In side, and parallel to the Out-lines of any Ordinary: This expresses an Exemption or taking away somewhat of the thing voidable, and makes the field appear transparent thro' the Charge.

Voiced Bastion. See *Bastion Hollow*.

Voider, a kind of Table-basket for Dishes, Plates, Knives, &c. taken away from Table: Among Confectioners, a wooden painted Vessel to hold Services of Sweet-meats.

In *Heraldry*, **Voider** is one of the Ordinaries whose Figure is much like that of the *Flanch* or *Flask*, only the arched Line of which 'tis made, does not bend or bow in, so much as either: They are always born in Pairs; as *The Field is Tenne, two Voiders Or.*

Voire dire (*Fr.*) i. e. to speak the Truth as when 'tis pray'd upon a Tryal at Law, That a Witness may be sworn upon a *Voire dire*, the Meaning is, that he shall be obliged upon Oath to declare the Truth, whether he may get or lose upon the Matter in Debate, and if he be unconcern'd, his Testimony is allowed, otherwise not.

Voisinage, Neighbourhood, Nearness.

Vola, (*Lat.*) the Palm of the Hand; also the hollow of the Foot.

Volacious, (in *Philos.*) apt or fit, to fly; as *A Volacious Creature*.

Volant, Flying; as *A Camp Volant*; which See. Also a Term in *Heraldry*. See *Clofe*.

Volatica, (*Lat.*) a Witch, or Hag that flies in the Air: Also a Tetter or Ring-worm, a kind of Swelling accompanied with a Roughness of the Skin and much Itching. See *Lichen*.

Volatile, that flies or can fly, airy, light: In *Chymistry*, apt to fly, or steam out in Vapours.

Volatile Spirit, is a Volatile Salt dissolved in a sufficient Quantity of Phlegm or Water.

Volatile Salt of Vegetables, is usually drawn in a Retort, from the Fruits and Seeds fermented or putrified, and seems to be only the Essential Salt, driven up higher, and Volatilised by the Spirits, during the Fermentation and Distillation: And the *Volatile Salt of Animals* is drawn much after the same manner.

Volatile Spirit of Sal Armoniack is made either by mixing Quick-Lime, or Salt of Tartar with *Sal Armoniack*, and then pouring a sufficient Quantity of Water upon it: Afterwards the Matter is distilled in a Retort, if Quick-lime be used; otherwise in a Cucurbite, or Glass-Body.

Volatiles (according to some) are a kind of Living-Creatures that fly in the Air as Birds do.

Volatility, a being Volatile: Among Chymists, it is taken for the Property of such mixt Bodies whose Corpuscles or very small Parts, of which they are made, will rise up by means of that Degree of Heat which is proper to sublime or raise them.

To **Volatilize**, to make Volatile.

Volery, a great Bird-cage, a Cage so large that the Birds have room to fly up and down in it.

† **Volitation**, a flying or fluttering about, or up and down.

Volition, (in *Philos.*) the Act of Willing, an Act of the Mind when it knowingly exercises that Dominion it takes to it self over any Part of the Man

Man, by employing such a Faculty in, or withholding it from any particular Action.

Volley, a great Shout: Also a general Discharge of Musket-shot in a Company, Regiment, &c. upon some extraordinary Occasion.

Volsella or **Dulsella**, an Instrument to pluck up Hair by the Roots; a pair of Tweezers, or Nippers: Also a Surgeon's small Pincers, which are of different Shape, according to the diversity of their Use.

Volta, (*Ital.*) a Bounding turn, a Term in Horsemanship.

Volubilis, (*Lat.*) the Herb Withe-wind, Bind-weed, or Rope-weed.

Volubility, a being easily rolled; as *The Volubility of a Wheel*: Also a quick and easy Delivery in Speech or Pronunciation; glibness, fluency, or nimbleness of Tongue.

Voluble, that speaks with great Fluency, nimble in Speech, having a round Pronunciation.

Volume, a part of a large Book; a Book of a reasonable size or bigness, which may be bound by it self.

Voluminous, that consists of several Volumes, bulky.

Volumus, (*Lat.*) *i. e.* we will; the first Word of a Clause in the King's Writs of Protection and Letters Patent.

Volunt, a Law-word for *Voluntas*, or Will, when the Tenant holds Lands or Tenements at the Will of the Lessor, or the Lord of the Mannour.

Voluntary, that is done, or suffer'd without Compulsion, or Force; free.

Voluntary Action. See *Action*.

A **Voluntary**, a Musician's Play *extempore*, such as comes next to his Fancy.

Volunteer, one that serves voluntarily in the Wars: These are commonly Gentlemen, who without having certain Post or Employ in the Army, go upon Warlike Expeditions, and run into Dangers, only to gain Honour and Preferment.

Volvox, (*Lat.*) the Vine-fretter; a Worm that gnaws Vines.

Voluptuary, a voluptuous Person.

Voluptuous, sensual; given to Carnal Pleasures or Delights.

Voluta, (*Lat.* in *Architect.*) is that part of the Capital of the *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite* Orders, which represents the Bark of Trees twisted and turn'd into Spiral Lines, or (as some will have it) the Head-dresses of Virgins in their long Hair.

† **Volutation**, a rolling, tumbling, or wallowing.

Volvulus, (*Lat.*) the twisting of the Guts, a Disease. See *Chordapsus* and *Illiac Passion*.

Vomer, a Coulter, or Plough share. In *Anatomy*, a Bone seated in the middle of the lower part of the Nose, and having a Cleft on the upper Side in which it receives the lower Edge of the *Septum Narium*.

Domica, an Impostume, or Boil: also a fault in the Lungs, which in process of time causes a small Fever, accompany'd with Restlessness and Leanness; afterwards encreasing, it oppresses the neighbouring Veins, and infects the Mass of Blood, till at last being full grown and digested into Matter, it makes, as it were, a Nest and lodges there.

Vomit, a vomiting; or casting; also a Potion to cause vomiting.

To **Vomit**, to spue, cast or bring up.

Vomitory, that causes to vomit, or provokes Vomiting.

Woo, a Country-Word for a Furrow of Land.

Wopitus, (*Lat.*) of two Twins in the Womb, that which comes to perfect Birth.

Woracious, ravenous, feeding greedily, immoderate in eating, gluttonous.

Woracity, aptness to devour, Greediness, Gluttony.

Wortex, a Whirl-pool, a turning round of the Water in the Sea or Rivers. According to the *Cartesian* Philosophy, a System of liquid Air or Celestial Matter, which moves round like a Whirl-pool and carries the Planets about the Sun, either swifter or slower according as they are farther off or nearer to its Center.

Wotaresa, a female Votary.

Wotary, one that has bound himself to the performance of a Religious Vow; also one devoted or wholly given up to Love, Learning, &c.

Vote, Voice, Advice, or Opinion about a Matter in Debate.

Votes, the things voted for, the Resolves of an Assembly, or Parliament.

To **Vote**, to give in one's Vote, to resolve by the greater number of Votes.

To **Vouch**, to avouch or maintain, to affirm, to warrant, to challenge a Thing: In a Law-sense, to call one in Court to make good his Warranty.

To **Vouch for one**, is to pass his Word for him.

Voucher, a Person vouched at Law.

Voucher, the Tenant who calls another Man into the Court that is bound to him to Warranty: And it is either to defend the Right against the Demandant, or to yield him other Lands, &c. in Value; it also extends to Lands or Tenements of Free-hold, or Inheritance.

Foreign Voucher, is when the Tenant being impeded in a particular Jurisdiction, as at *London*, or the like, vouches one to Warranty and prays that he may be summoned in some other County out of the Jurisdiction of that Court; so that he might more properly be call'd *A Voucher of a Foreigner*.

To **Vouchsafe**, to condescend, to be pleas'd to do a thing: In *Divinity*, to grant graciously, as *Vouchsafe us the assistance of thy Holy Spirit*.

Vow, a Religious Promise, a Solemn and Devout Protestation.

To **Vow**, to make a Vow, to swear or protest solemnly, to assure.

Vowels certain Letters of the Alphabet, so call'd, because they express a Sound of themselves, without the help of a Consonant; being five in Number, *viz.* *a, e, i, o, u, y*.

Voyage, (*Fr.*) a passing from one Country or Place to another, especially by Sea. Sometimes it is taken for the Profit gain'd by going to Sea; so we say, *Such a one made a good Voyage*.

Voyager, a Traveller.

Voydance. See *Voidance*.

To **Wpward**, to twit or hit in the Teeth, to reproach; to abuse, or affront.

To **Wpward**, to support or maintain; to favour.

Wpwarder or **Wpwarder**, a Trades-man that deals in all sorts of Chamber-Furniture; as Tapestry, Bedding, &c.

Wpland, high Ground, opposed to moorish, marshy, or low Grounds.

Wplander, one that lives in the high Grounds, an High-lander.

Wpper Attaint, a Horse-Disease. See *Attaint*.

Wpper Counter in a Ship. See *Counter*.

Wpper Region of the Air. See *Region*.

Wpward, set, or standing up straight, in opposition to sitting or lying; also sincere, honest, just.

Wpward South Dials. See *Prime Verticals*.

An **Wpward**, (in *Architect.*) a Representation, or Draught of the Front of a Building.

Wpward, Hurly-burly, great Bustle, Rout, or Riot.

Wpward, Issue, End or Success of a Business.

Upstart, or **Upstart-fellow**, one of mean Birth that is grown Rich, or makes a considerable Figure, of a sudden, and behaves himself insolently.

Opupa, (*Lat.*) the Hoop, or Hoopoe; a Bird.

Drachus, (*Gr.*) in *Anat.* small, Membranous round Pipe with a very strait Cavity, which conveys the Urine from the Bladder of a Child in the Womb, into the Coat call'd *Allantoides*; but after the Birth it becomes like a Ligament, and serves to bear up the Bladder.

Orania, (*i. e.* Heavenly) the Name of one of the Nine Muses, who presided over Astronomy.

Oranoscopia, a Contemplating, or viewing of the Heavens.

Oranoscopus, one that observes the Course of the Heavenly Bodies, an Astronomer: Also a kind of Fish which has but one Eye in the Head, and that so plac'd, that swimming it seems to look upwards.

Orbanists, the Name of a sort of Nuns.

Orbanity, (*Lat.*) *q. d.* the City-fashion, Civility, civil Behaviour, good Manners, good Breeding, Courtesy.

Orceolaris Herba, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd Feverfew, or as some say, Pellitory of the Wall.

Orchin, an Hedge hog; also a Dwarf, a little unlucky Boy, or Girl.

Sea-Orchin, or **Sea-Hedge-Hog**, a Fish so call'd, because it is round and full of Prickles, like a Land Hedge-hog rolled up: These are often sent as Presents to the Curious, to hang in their Repositories or Closets, &c.

Ure, Use, as *To put one's self in Ure*, *i. e.* to accustom one's self; *Brought in Ure*, *To keep in Ure*, &c.

Uredo, (*Lat.*) the blasting of Trees or Herbs; also an Itch, or burning in the Skin.

Urentia, Medicines of a burning, or hot Quality.

Ureters, (*Gr.*) in *Anat.* two Conduits or Pipes that proceed from the Reins, and convey the Urine thence to the Bladder. *Celsus* calls them *The White Veins*.

Urethra, the Urinary Passage or Pipe thro' which the Urine passes from the Bladder to the end of the *Penis*: It also serves in Males for the discharging of the *Semen*.

Uretica. See *Diuretica*.

To Urge, (*Lat.*) to move, or press earnestly; to provoke, anger or vex; to insist upon in Discourse, follow one close in a Dispute.

Urgency, pressing Importunity, Hastle of Business.

Urgent, Pressing, Earnest, admitting no Delay.

Uria, (*Lat.*) a Bird call'd a Naff.

Uriah, (*Heb.*) the Fire of the Lord, a chief Commander in King *David's* Army, by whose Order he was set in the Fore-front of the Battel, and kill'd by the Enemies.

Urica, (*Lat.*) an Hurt that comes to all manner of Grain by too much Moisture.

Uriel, (*Heb.*) the Fire of God, the Name of an Angel, as also of several Men mentioned in the Old Testament.

Urigo, (*Lat.*) burning with a Caustick; also the Itch of Lutt.

Urim and Thummim, (*Heb.*) Lights and Perfections, Twelve precious Stones in the Breast plate of the High-Priest, which shone like the Flame of Fire.

Urina, (*Lat.*) Urine, Piss, Stale, the Water of a Man or Beast.

Urina Pericardii. See *Aqua Pericardii*.

Urinal, a Glass-Vessel to receive Urine, especially when it is to be carry'd to the Physician to give his Judgment of it.

Urinaria Fistula, the Urine-pipe; the same as *Urethra*.

Urinarius Ductus. See *Ductus Urinarum*.

Urinator, (*Lat.*) a Diver or Swimmer under Water.

Urinatrix, the Diver, Didapper, or Dab-Chick; a Water-Fowl.

Urine, a Serous Excrement derived from the Blood, which passes from the Reins by the Ureters to the Bladder, and is thence discharged as Occasion requires.

Urine's, (in *Falconry*) Nets to catch Hawks with.

Urinous, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Urine.

Urinous Salts, (among *Chymists*) all sorts of Volatile Salts drawn from Animals or other Substances, which are contrary to Acids.

Urna, (*Lat.*) an Urn, a Water Pitcher: Also a Vessel made use of by the *Romans*, to draw out of it the Names of those who were first to engage at the Publick Plays; or to throw in the Notes and give their Votes in the Assemblies held at *Rome*, and Courts of Justice. Also a Pot made of different Matter, as Gold, Silver, Stone, Earth, &c. to keep the Ashes and Bones of the Dead, after they were burnt, according to ancient Custom. Also a certain liquid Measure containing four Gallons.

Urocritarium, (*Gr.*) in the Art of *Physick*, a giving Judgment of Diseases, by a Sight of the Urine.

Urocritica, Signs which are observed from Urine.

Urogallus, the Cock of the Wood, or Heath-Cock, a sort of Fowl.

Uromantia, a Divining or guessing at the nature of a Disease, by viewing the Patient's Urine.

Uroppgium, or **Urothoppgium**, the narrowest or lowest part of the Chine, the Rump.

Uroscopia, an Inspection or looking into Urines, commonly call'd Casting of Waters.

Urry, a sort of blew Clay, digged out of Coal-Mines, which lies next the Coals and is us'd for the Dugging of Land.

Ursa, (*Lat.*) a She-Bear.

Ursa Major, a Northern Constellation consisting of 27 bright Stars; which is commonly call'd *The Great Bear*, and *Charles's Wain*.

Ursa Minor, or *The lesser Bear*, another Northern Constellation that consists of seven Stars, of which the last and nearest to the Pole is nam'd *Cynosura* and *Stella Maris*.

Ursula, a proper Name of Women, signifying in *Latin*, a little She Bear.

Ursulines, an Order of Nuns who observe the Rule of St. *Augustine*, and take upon them the Instruction and Education of young Virgins.

Ursus, (*Lat.*) a Male Bear; a wild Beast.

Urtica, (*Lat.*) the Nettle, an Herb so call'd because it raises Blisters: It is good against the Stone and Gravel, and the Buds or Tops taken in Broth in the Spring-time purify the Blood.

Urus, (*Gr.*) the Owre, a wild Beast like a Bull, but bigger and very swift.

Usage, (*Lat.*) Custom, common Practice, Fashion, Way, Habit, Treatment, or Entertainment: In a Law-Sense, the same as Prescription; which See.

Ustice, (*i. e.* a Month's Use) the space of time between any Day of one Month, and the same Day of the next following; as from *Jan. 4*, to *Febr. 4*, from *July 6*, to *August 6*: Which time is generally allow'd among Merchants for the payment of a Summ of Money express'd in a Bill of Exchange, after it has been accepted.

Double Ustice, is the space of two such Months allowed upon the same Account.

Use, the Employing or the Enjoyment of a thing, Custom, Practice, Exercise; Advantage, Service, Interest of Money: In a Law Sense, the Profit of Lands or Tenements, especially that part of the *Habendum*

Habendum of a Deed, or Conveyance, which expresses to what Benefit the Party shall have the Estate.

Uter de Action, is the pursuing or bringing an Action at Law.

Usher, an Under-Master in a School; also the Dog keeper of a Court.

Usher or Gentleman-Usher, an Officer that waits upon a Lady, or Person of Quality.

Usher of the Black-rod. See *Black-rod*.

Ushers of the Exchequer, are four in Number who attend the chief Officers and Barons in the Court at *Westminster*, as also Juries, Sheriffs, Accountants, &c. at the pleasure of the said Court.

To *Usher* in, to introduce or bring in.

Ustrea. (*Lat.*) a kind of green Moss which grows upon Humane Sculls that have been lying in the open Air for some Years, and which is us'd in Physiick.

Ustquebaugh, a strong *Irish* distill'd Liquor; the Name in that Language signifying as much as *Aqua Vita*.

Ustion, (*Lat.*) a burning, a burning or searing with a hot Iron, a Term in *Physick* and *Surgery*.

Ustrigo, a blasting-or bliting of Corn; a burning in Sores.

Ustrina or *Ustrinum*, the Place at *Rome*, where the Bodies of the Dead were burned; also a Melting-House for Metals.

Usual, that serves for Use, common, ordinary, accustomed.

Usucapation, (*Law-Word*) the Enjoying of a thing for continuance of Time, or receiving the Profits; long Possession, or Prescription.

Usuctuary, one that has the Use, and reaps the Profit of any thing the Propriety of which rests in another.

Usury, (*Lat.*) Usury, the Gain of any thing above the Principal or that which was lent, taken only in consideration of the Loan; as well Corn Apparel, Wares, or such like, as Money.

Usura Centesima, (among the *Romans*) Use money, or Interest, at One *per Cent*. They paid Interest by the Month, and not by the Year as we do; so that the Term implies the Hundredth Part of the Summ every Month, and consequently Twelve *per Cent. per Annum*. But this sort of Usury being looked upon as exorbitant, it was reduc'd to One *per Cent. per Annum*, and this was call'd *Unciarum fœnus*.

Uterer, one that lends upon Usury or for Gain. *Usurious*, belonging to Usury; as *An Usurious Contract*; also that practises Usury; griping.

To *Ustarp*, to take away, or seize upon violently.

Ustarpation, the Act of Usurping; an unjust Possession of another Man's Propriety, gain'd by Violence against Right and Equity.

Ustury, Money taken for the Loan of any thing, or an unreasonable and unlawful Gain expected upon that Account.

Utas, a *Law-Word*, more especially us'd in the return of Writs, which signifies the eighth Day following any Term, or Feast, as *The Utas of Saint Hilary*, of *St John Baptist*, of *St. Michael*, &c. thus any Day between the Festival and the Octave, is said To be within the *Utas*.

Utchunquis, a sort of wild Cat peculiar to *Virginia* and some other Parts in the *West-Indies*.

Utensil, any thing that serves for Use, a necessary Implement, or Tool, a piece of Household stuff, or Furniture, especially Kitchen-Tackling.

In Military Affairs, *Utensils* are Necessaries due to every Soldier; and to be furnished by his Host, where he is quarter'd; *viz.* a Bed with Sheets, a Pot, a Glass, or Cup, a Dish, a place at the Fire, and a Candle.

Uteri Ascensio, (*Lat.*) the rising of the Mother a Disease. See *Hysterica Passio*.

Uteri Procidencia, the falling of the Womb. See *Procidencia Uteri*.

Uterine, belonging to the Womb.

Uterine Brother, a Brother by the Mother's Side.

Uterine Fury, a Disease in the Womb that sends forth Fumes to the Brain, causing extraordinary Passions and lustful Delire, that cannot be satisfy'd or appeas'd.

Uterus, (*Lat.*) the Matrice or Womb of a Woman; an Organical Part seated in the *Hypogastrium* or lower part of the Belly, where the Acts of Generation and Conception are perform'd.

Ustangthefe, (*Sax.*) a Privilege or Royalty granted in old Time by the King to the Lord of a Mannour, empowering him to punish a Thief, committing Theft out of his Liberty, if taken within his Fee. See *Infangthefe*.

Utility, (*Lat.*) Usefulness, Benefit, Advantage, Profit.

Utlagatio, a *Latin Law-Word* for an Out-lawry.

Utlagato Capiendo quando utlagatur in uno Comitatu et postea fugit in alium, a Writ for the taking or apprehending of a Man that is out-lawed in one County and flies into another.

Utlagh, (*Sax.*) an Out-law, or Out-lawed Person.

Utland. See *Inland*.

Utlabry or *Outlabry*, a Punishment for such is being called into Law, contemptuously refuse to appear, after several Writs issued out against them; with an *Exigent* and a Proclamation thereupon awarded: The Effect of this is different; for if a Man be out-lawed at another's Suit in a Civil Cause, he shall forfeit all his Goods and Chattels to the King; if upon Felony, he shall lose all the Lands and Tenements that he has in Fee or for Life with his Goods and Chattels.

Utlepe, (old *Law Word*) a Flight or Escape, made by Thieves or Robbers.

Utopia, (*Gr. i. e.* a fine Place) the feigned Name of a Country described by *Sir Thomas More*, as the Pattern of a well-governed Common-wealth: Whence it is figuratively taken for any Imaginary, or feigned Place.

Utter, absolute, entire; outward

To *Utter*, to pronounce, or speak forth; to tell, disclose, or express; to vend, or sell Wares.

Utter-Barristers, Persons who for their long Study and great Industry bestow'd upon the Knowledge of the Common Law, are call'd from their Contemplation to Practice, and publickly to take upon them the Defence of Clients: They are so nam'd from their Pleading without the Bar to distinguish them from Benchers, or those that have been Readers, who are sometimes admitted to plead within the Bar.

Utterance, Delivery, manner of speaking; also sale of Commodities.

Uva, (*Lat.*) a Grape; a Raisin; also the same with *Uvula*; which See. *Uva crispata*, a Rasp, or Goose-berry. *Uva passa*, a dried Grape.

Uvea Membrana sive Tunica, (in *Anat.*) a Skin or Coat of the Eye, which is so nam'd from its resembling the Skin of a Grape, and has a Hole in the fore-part, so as to leave a space for the Apple of the Eye: Its outward Surface being of divers Colours is call'd *Iris*, and this makes the difference of Men's Eyes as to Colours, as Black, Gray, &c.

Uvigena or *Uvigena*, the same with *Uvula*; which See:

Wail. See *Wale*.

Wain, (*Sax.*) a Cart, or Waggon.

Wainable, (in old Deeds) that may be Manured, or Ploughed; Tillable

Wainage, the Furniture of a Wain or Cart.

Wair, (among Carpenters) a piece of Timber two Yards long and one Foot broad.

Waits-fee, See *Wagt-Fee*.

Waits, a Sort of Wind Musick:

To **Waive,** (*Law-word*) to quit, or forsake; as *To waive the Company of Thieves.*

Waived, a Woman is said *To be Waive,* or *Waived,* as a Man *To be Out-Lawed* for contemptuously refusing to appear when sued in Law, or otherwise; in regard that Women cannot be Out-Lawed, because they are not sworn in Leets to the King, nor to the Law, as Men are

Waived Goods, are such as a Thief having stolen and being clove pursued, or else over charged with the Burden of them, leaves behind him in his Flight; which are forfeited to the Lord of the Mannour, unless the Owner come with a fresh Suit against the Felon. See *Waif*.

Wake (among Sea-men) is taken for that smooth Water which a Ship leaves a Stern when under Sail, and is also call'd *The Ship's Way*; by which a good Guess may be given of the Speed she makes.

A Ship is said *To stay a Weather of a Wake,* when in her Staying she does it so speedily, thas she don't fall to the Leeward, but that when she is tacked, her Wake is to the Leeward; which is a sure Sign that she reels her Helm well, and is nimble of Steerage. When a Ship being in Chace of another, has got as far into the Wind as she, and sails directly after her; the usual Saying is, *That she has got into her Wake.*

Wakes, certain Country Feasts, which us'd to be celebrated for some Days after that Saint's Day, to whom the Parish-Church was dedicated, and are still kept in some parts of *England*: These Feasts probably took Name from the People's Custom of awaking from Sleep, to Watch and Pray at the several Watches of the Night, on the Eve or Day before.

Wake-Man, (*qu. Watch-man*) the Title of the chief Magistrate of *Rippon* in *York-shire*.

Wake-Robin, an Herb otherwise call'd Cuckoo-Pintle, Priest's Pintle and Starch-Wort.

Walbury, (*Sax.*) i. e. Gracious, an ancient proper Name of Women.

Wald, or **Walda,** (in old Records) a Wood, a wild woody Ground. See *Weald*.

Waldwin, a proper Name of Men, signifying a Conqueror in the *German* Tongue.

Wales of Wals, (*Sea Term*) those Timbers on the Ship's Sides, which lie outmost, and are usually trod upon, when People climb up the Sides to get into the Ship: These are reckon'd from the Water, and call'd her first, second; or third *Wale Bend,* or *Bench*.

Chain-Wales, those *Wales* that are laid out farther than any of the others, and serve to spread out the Ropes call'd *Shrowds*. See *Chain*.

Gun-wale, the *Wale* that goes about the uppermost Strake, or Seam o. the uppermost Deck in the Ship's Waste.

Wale-knot, a round Knot or Knob, made with three Strands of a Rope, so that it cannot slip, with which the Tacks, Top-sail Sheats, Stoppers and some other Ropes are made fast.

Wale-reared, a Ship is said *To be Wale reared* when built strait up after she comes to her Bearing; which tho' it be unfightly, and as the Sea-men term it, *not Ship-shapen*, yet it causes her to have more room within Board, and to ride steady in the Sea; especially if her Bearing be well laid out.

Walfert Duffer, a sort of Oysters so call'd from a *Wail* on the Coasts of *Effex*, built to keep the Sea

from over-flowing those Parts; along which they lye and are taken in great abundance.

Waliscus, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Servant, or any Ministerial Officer; from the *Saxon* Word *Wealh*, a Foreigner or Stranger.

Walkers, a sort of Forest Officers appointed by the King or Queen, to walk about a certain space of Ground committed to their Care.

Walking-wheel See *Perambulator*.

Wall-Creeper, a kind of Bird.

Wall-flower, a Plant bearing a sweet-scented yellow Flower.

Wall-Louse. See *Wood-Louse*.

Wall-Depper. See *Stone-crop*.

Walla, (in old *Latin* Records) a Wall, or Bank of Earth, cast up for a Mound or Boundary; whence *Wallave*, to Repair, or keep such Walls.

Wallet, a kind of Bag with two Pouches to it: Also the Name of a Channel on the Coasts of *England*, which ent ring between the West Rocks and the Buoy of the Gun-Flcet, issues out again at the *Spirs*.

Wallowish, Unfavoury, Tasteless.

Walt, (among Sea men) a Ship is said *To be Walt*, when she has not Ballast sufficient to keep her stiff enough and enable her to bear Sail.

Walter, a proper Name of Men, from the *German* Word *Wald*, a Wood, and *Herr*, a Matter; or from the *Saxon*, *Wealdan* to rule, and *Here* an Army.

Walbaria Gulieris, (*Lat. Law-Term*) the waiving of a Woman; which answers to *Utlagratio Viri*, or the Out lawing of a Man. See *Waive*.

To **Wamble,** to rise up as seething Water does, to wriggle like an Arrow in the Air.

Wane, the decrease of the Moon.

Wang, an old *Saxon* Word signifying a Field.

Wangs, or **Wang-Teeth,** the Check, or Jaw-Teeth; according to these Verses in *Chaucer*.

In witness that this is Sooth,

I bite the Wax with my Wang-Tooth.

Wanga, (in ancient Deeds) an Iron Instrument with Teeth.

Wardals, (a Term in Hunting) as *Driving the Wanlafs* i. e. the driving of Deer to a Stand; which in some *Latin* Records is termed *Fugatio Wanlaff ad Stabulum*, and in *Doomsday-Book*, *Stabilitio venationis*.

Wainagium, (in old Writers) Wainage, Furniture for a Wain, or Cart; also Wain-houses, or necessary Out-Houses for Husbandry.

Wansdike or **Woddensdike,** (from the *Saxon* *Idol*, *Wagen*) a wonderful Ditch that crosses *Wilt-shire* from East to West, and seems to have been design'd for a Boundary, or Fence, either to distinguish Territories, or to be a Guard against Enemies in that Frontier-Country.

Want, a North-Country Word for a Male.

Want-Louse, a sort of Insect.

Wantey, (*Country-Word*) a Saringle, or large Girth for a Pack-Horse.

Wapentake, a certain Division of a County, otherwise call'd a Hundred: The Name is deriv'd from an ancient Custom, wherein he that came to take the Government of a Hundred, was met by the better sort of People, who touch'd his Weapon or Lance with their Spears; by which Ceremony they were united together, and enter'd into a mutual Association.

Wapp, (in a Ship) a Rope with which the *Shrowds* are set stiff with *Wale-Knots*; one end being made fast to the *Shrowds*, and the *Laniards* brought to the other.

To **Warble,** to Chirp, Sing or Chatter, as a Bird does; to Sing in a trilling or quavering Way; to gargle or purr, as a Brook or Stream.

Warding of the Wings, in *Falconry* is when a Hawk, after having mantled her self, crosses her Wings over her Back.

Ward, a particular District or Quarter of the City of *London*, committed to the special Charge of one of the 24 Aldermen: Also a part, or division of a Forest; also a Prison, or a particular Apartment of it: The Heir of the King's Tenant holding by Knight's-Service, or in Chief, was also call'd a *Ward* during his Nonage.

Court of Wards, a Court first appointed by *K. Henry VIII.* for the determining of Matters relating to such Heirs; to which was afterwards added the Office of *Liveries*, for the delivery of Possession of Lands, Tenements, &c. Whence it was stiled *The Court of Wards and Liveries*, but this Court is absolutely taken away and abolish'd by *Stat. 12. Car. 2.*

To **Ward**, to keep Guard or Watch, to Pary, or keep off a Blow.

Ward-Corn, a Duty heretofore enjoy'd of keeping Watch and Ward with a Horn, to blow up on any occasion of Surprize.

Ward-mote See *Wardmote*.

Ward-Penny, or **Ward-Penny**, Money contributed for Watching and Warding.

Ward-staff, the Constable's or Watch-man's Staff: Also a kind of Petty Serjeanty, which is a holding of Lands, as those of *Lambourn-Mannour* in *Kent*, by this Service, viz. to carry a Load of Straw in a Cart, with six Horses, two Ropes, and two Men in Harnels, to watch the said Ward-staff when it is brought to the Place appointed.

Wardage, the same as *Ward-Penny*; which See.

Warden, a Guardian or Keeper, one that has the keeping or charge of any Person or thing by Office; as the Wardens of the several Companies or Corporations in the City of *London*, the Wardens of the Rolls in Chancery; Warden of the Marshes, of the Alnage, of a College in the University, &c.

Warden or Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, a particular Governour of those noted Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral, and sends out Writs in his own Name.

Warden of the Fleet, the chief Keeper of the Fleet-Prison in *London*.

Warden of the Forest. See *Keeper of the Forest*.

Warden of the Mint, or **Keeper of the Exchange and Mint**, an Officer whose Business is to receive the Gold and Silver brought in by the Merchants, Goldsmiths, or others, to pay them for it, and to oversee all the rest; his Fee being 400 Pounds *per Annum*.

Warden in a Religious House, the Provincial's Deputy that Acts in his Absence.

Warden-Pear, a large sort of Pear that keeps long found.

Warder, a Beadle or Staff man that keeps Guard or Watch in the Day-time.

Warders or Yeomen-Warders, (in the Tower of *London*) certain Officers who are counted the King's Household Servants: Their Duty is to attend Prisoners of State committed for Treason, or other Misdemeanours; to wait at the Gates, to take an account of all Persons that come into the Tower, and to enter their Names with those of the Persons they go to, in a Book to be perused by the Constable or Lieutenant: They are clothed like the Yeomen of the King's Guards, with red Jackets and black Velvet Caps.

Wardsoth, or **Wardsoth**, (*Sax.*) the value of a Ward or Heir under Age, or the Money paid to the Lord of the Fee for his Redemption.

Wardmote, commonly call'd *The Wardmote-Court*, or *Inquest*, a Court kept in every Ward in the City

of *London*, for the chusing of Officers and transacting other Matters relating to such a Ward.

Wardrobe, a Place where the Robes and Garments of Princes or Noblemen are kept.

Clerk of the King's great Wardrobe, an Officer that keeps an Inventory, or particular Account of all things belonging to the King's Wardrobe.

Wardwite. See *Wardwitt*.

Ware, Merchandize, Commodity; also a Dam in a River. See *Wear*.

Warectabilis Campus, (in old *Latin* Records) a fallow Field.

Warectare, to fallow Ground, or plough up Land designed for Wheat in the Spring, in order to let it lie fallow for the better Improvement.

Warectum, or **Terra Warecta**, Land that has been long untill'd, fallow Ground. *Tempus Warecti*, the time during which Land lies Fallow.

Warefare, the state of War, a Military Expedition.

Warin, a proper Name of Men, from *German*, which in the *German* Tongue signifies All-victorious.

Warison, (old Word) Reward.

Warlike, belonging to the Art, or Affairs of War; Valiant, Stout.

Warlike Engines. See *Engines*.

To **Warn**, to tell or give notice of a thing before hand, to admonish, to bid one provide for himself elsewhere; also to cite, or summon to appear in a Court of Justice.

Warning-Wheel, (in a Clock) is the third or fourth Wheel, according to its distance from the first Wheel.

Warristura, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) Garniture, Furniture, Provision.

Warrinth, an ancient Custom by which a Tenant holding of *Dover-Castle*, that fail'd in the payment of his Rent at a set Day, was oblig'd to forfeit double; for the second Failure, treble, &c.

Warp, the Thread at length into which the Wool is Woven: Also the Name of a Shoe that begins near the Buoy of *Oarhedge*, and comes out of the *Swin* up the River. Also a Term in use among Mariners. See *To Warp a Ship*.

To **Warp**, to cast or bend, as Boards do when they are not dry.

To **Warp a Ship**, (in Sea-Language) is to hale her up to a Place by means of a *Hawser*, or other sufficient Rope laid out for that purpose, and fasten'd to an Anchor: 'Tis chiefly us'd when a Wind is wanting to carry the Ship into or out of an Harbour; and the *Hawser*, or other Rope so made use of is termed a *Warp*.

Warrant, an Order, an authentick Power, Permission, or Allowance.

Warrant of Attorney, a Deed by which a Man appoints another to do something in his Name, and warrants his Actions, especially such a one, as in Personal, Mixt, and some Real Actions, is put in of course by the Attorneys, for the Plaintiffs or Demandants, Defendants or Tenants. See *Letter of Attorney*.

Clerk of the Warrants, an Officer belonging to the Court of Common-Pleas, who enters all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and enrolls all Deeds or Indentures of Bargain and Sale acknowledged in that Court.

To **Warrant**, to secure, to maintain; to assure, or promise.

Warrant-Officer. See *Officer*.

Warrantable, that may be Warranted, maintained, or justified.

Warrantia Charta, is a Writ that lies for one, who being infeoff'd in Lands or Tenements, with a Clause of Warranty, is implead'd in an Assize or Writ of Entry; In which Case, his Remedy is to take out this Writ against the Feoffer or his Heirs.

Warrantia

Warrantia Custodie, a Judicial Writ that heretofore lay for him who was challenged to be a Ward to another, in respect of Land said to be held in Knight's Service, which when it was bought by the Ancestours of the Ward, was warranted to be free from such Thraldom, and it lay against the War-
ranter and his Heirs.

Warrantia Diei, is a Writ lying where a Man having a Day set for his Personal Appearance in Court to any Action in which he is sued, is employed in the mean Time in the King's Service; so that he cannot come at the Day appointed. This Writ is directed to the Justices, that they neither take nor record him in Default for that Day.

Warrantia, or **Warranty**, (in Common Law) is a Promise or Covenant by Deed, by which the Bargainer obliges himself and his Heirs, to *Warrant* or Secure the Bargainee and his Heirs against all Men in the quiet Possession of any thing sold or agreed on between them; and this Warranty passes from the Seller to the Buyer, from the Feoffer to the Feoffee; from one that releases, to him that is released from an Action Real, &c.

Warren, a Franchise, or Place privileged either by Prescription, or Grant from the King, to keep Beasts and Fowl of Warren; as Conies, Hares, Partridges and Pheasants.

Warrener, a Warren keeper.

Warrior, or **Warriour**, a warlike Man, one well skill'd in Military Affairs.

Warscot, (*Sax.*) a Contribution that us'd to be made towards Armour, in the *Saxon* Times.

Wartly, a customary Payment for some Castle-Guard, or for keeping Watch and Ward.

Wartwite, or **Wardwite**, a being quit of giving Money, for keeping Watches or Wards.

Wary, Wise, Provident, Cautious, Thrifty.

Wary-Angle, a sort of Mag-pie; a Bird.

† **Wase**, a wreath of Cloth, &c. to be laid under a Vessel that is born on the Head.

Washing of a Ship, (among Mariners) is when all the Guns being brought to one Side, and the Men got up on the Yards, they wash her other Side, and scrape it as far as they can reach.

Wathum, (in old *Latin* Records) a shallow or fordable part of a River or Arm of the Sea; as the *Washes* in *Lincolnshire*.

Wawite, a kind of Hawk in *Virginia*.

Wassail, or **Wassel**, (*Sax. Was-beal* i. e. Health be to you) an ancient Custom still us'd in some Places on Twelfth Day at Night, of going about with a great Bowl of Ale drinking of Healths, taken from a Ceremony performed by *Rowna* the Daughter of *Hengist*, to King *Vortiger*, to whom at Banquet, she deliver'd a Golden Cup full of Wine.

Wassel-Bowl or **Wassel-Botol**, a large Cup or Bowl of Silver or Wood, which the *Saxons* us'd in drinking Healths at their Publick Entertainments.

Wassellers, a Company of People that make merry and drink together; especially such as in the Country go about from House to House, during the Festival of *Christmas*, and sing Catches for Drink or other small Boon.

Waste, Spoil, Havock, Destroying: In a Law-sense, the Spoil or decay of Houses, Woods, Lands, &c. made or occasioned by the Tenant for Life or Years, to the Prejudice of the Heir or of him in Reversion: Whereupon the *Writ of Waste* is brought for recovery of the thing wasted and treble Damages.

Waste of the Forest, is when a Man cuts down his own Woods within the Forest, without the License of the King, or Lord Chief Justice in Eyre.

Waste or **Waste Ground**, those Lands which are not in any Man's Possession, but lie Common;

to call'd, because the Lord of the Mannour cannot make such Profit of them as of his other Lands; by reason of that Use which others have in passing to and fro: And yet none may build in it, cut down Trees, dig, &c. without the Lord's Leave.

Waste, is also the middle of a Man's or Woman's Body; and the *Waste of a Ship*, is that part of her which lies between the two Masts, i. e. between the Main-Mast and the Fore-mast.

Waste-Boards, are Boards sometimes made fit so as to be let on the Sides of Boats, to keep the Sea from breaking in; and seldom us'd in a Ship.

Waste Cloaths, all such Cloaths as are hung about the Cage-work, or uppermost Works of a Ship's Hull, to shadow the Men from the Enemy in an Engagement; whence they are also termed *Fights*.

Waste-Trees, those pieces of Timber which lie in the Waste of a Ship.

Wassel-Bowl. See *Wassel bowl*.

Wassel-head (in old *Scatures*) the finest sort of white Bread or Cakes, such as were topped in the *Wassel bowl*.

Wastors, a kind of Thieves, or Robbers anciently known by that Name.

Watch, Guard; also a Pocket clock for the measuring of Time: Among Sea men, it is taken for the space of four Hours; for the whole Company or Crew being divided into two Parts, one half is call'd the *Starboard-Watch* commanded by the Master, and the other the *Larboard-Watch* under the Direction of his chief Mate: And each of these are to watch in their turns, as also to trim the Sails, to pump, and do other Duties for four Hours, when the other Watch is to relieve them for four Hours more.

Quarter-Watch, is when one Quarter of the Ship's Company watch together, and so they allow themselves the larger Rest; the Ship being in Harbour or in a Road, and consequently they having less to do or to look after.

Watch-Glass, a Glass whose Sand is four Hours running out, us'd by Sea men to shift or change their Watches: They have also Half Watch-glasses, Hour-glasses, Minute and Half Minute-glasses; by which last the Knots are counted when they leave the Log in order to find the Ship's Way.

Watch-Work the inner Parts of any Movement or Watch, which is design'd to shew the Hour, or any other division of Time without striking: For whatever may be contrived to produce such an Effect goes by the Name of Clock work; and that part of the Movement is termed the *Striking-part*.

Wattet, a kind of blew Colour.

Water, one of the four Elements, of a cold and moist of Quality; Rain, Urine: Also a certain Lustre of Pearls, Diamonds and other precious Stones; or such as is set on some Silks, Stuff, &c. In *Chymistry*, the first of the Passive Principles otherwise call'd *Phlegm*. See *Principles*.

Water-Archer, a sort of Herb.

Water-Bailiff, an Officer in the City of *London*, who has the Oversight and Search of *London*, who has the Oversight and Search of Fifth brought thither, and the gathering of the Toll that arises from the River of *Thames*: He also attends on the Lord Mayor, and has the chief Care of marshalling the Guests at his Table; and arrests Persons for Debt or other Matters upon the River, by Warrant of his Superiors.

Water-bailiffs, were also certain Officers formerly appointed in Port-Towns, for the searching of Ships.

Water-Bears, a sort of Bears in *Spitsberg*, or *North-East Green land*, that live by what they catch

in the Sea, where they have been seen swimming twelve Miles from any Shore.

Water-Betony, an Herb good to soften hard Swellings and to cleanse Ulcers.

Water-born (among Sea-men) a Ship is said *To be Water-born*, when lying even with the Ground, she first begins to float or swim, and is just born up by the Water.

Water-Cresses, a known Herb.

Water-Farcin, a Horse Disease See *Farcin*.

Water-Gage, a Sea-Wall or Bank to keep off the Current, or overflowing of the Water: Also an Instrument to gage, or measure the Quantity or Depth of any Water.

Water-Gang, a Trench or Course to convey a Stream of Water, such as are usually made in Sea Walls. to discharge and drain Water out of the Marshes.

Water-Gabel, a Rent paid in old Times for fishing in, or other Benefit received from some River, or Water.

Water-Germander, a sort of Herb.

Water-Lily, a sort of Flower.

Water-Line, (among Shipwrights) a Line which shews the Depth that a Ship should swim in, when she is duly laden both a head and a-stern; distinguishing that Part of her which is under Water, from that above.

Water-Measure, a sort of Measure that is greater than *Winchester* Measure, by about three Gallons in the Bushel, and is now us'd for selling Coals in the Pool, &c.

Water-Oxdeal. See *Ordeal*.

Water-Pepper, an Herb.

Water-prise an Instrument to try the Strength of Liquors.

Water-Shoot, a young Twig that springs out of the root or Stock of a Tree.

Water-Shot, (Sea-Term) a sort of riding at Anchor, when a Ship is *moored* neither cros the Tide, nor right up and down, but quartered between both.

Water-Swallow, a kind of Bird.

Water-Way, (in a Ship) a small piece or ledge of Timber, which lies fore and aft on the Deck, close by the Sides, to keep the Water from running down there.

Water-Willow, an Herb otherwise call'd *Loose-Strife*

Watery or *Wat'ry*, belonging to, or full of Water; moist, plashy.

Watery Humour of the Eye. See *Aqueous Humour*.

Watery Meteors. See *Meteors*.

Watery Triplicity, three Signs of the *Zodiack*, so call'd by *Astrologers*, upon account of their cold and moist Quality; which are *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Pisces*.

Watling-Street, otherwise call'd *Werlam Street*, one of the four noted High ways made by the *Romans*, which leads from *Dover* to *London*, *St. Albans*, *Dunstable*, *Towcester*, *Atherston* and the *Severn*, near the *Wrekin* in *Shropshire*, and reaches to the *Isle of Anglesey*. It took Name from one *Vitellian*, or as others say, from the *Saxon* Word *Wedlian* to beg, because Beggars often sat there to ask Alms of Passengers.

To Wattle, to cover with Hurdles, or Grates.

Wattles spleeted Grates, or Hurdles; also Folds for Sheep: Also the Gills of a Cock, or the red Flesh that hangs under a Turkey's Neck.

To Wawe, to fashion, or make like the Waves of the sea; as watered Silks or Stuffs are; to turn to and fro; to pass by, to forego, to decline a Business: Among Sea Men, to make Signs for a Ship or Boat to come near, or keep off.

Wawe-Loaves or **Wawe-Offerings**, certain Loaves of Bread, which the ancient *Jews* were obliged to present as the first Fruits of every Year's Increase.

Waved or **Wavy**, (in *Heraldry*) is when a Bordure, Ordinary, or Charge in a Coat of Arms; has its Out lines indented or shap'd like the gentle rising and falling of Waves.

To Waver, to be floating, or uncertain what to do; to be irresolute, or unsteady.

Waverson, in the (*Admiralty-Law*) such Goods as after Shipwrack, appear swimming or floating on the Waves of the Sea.

To Wawl or **Catterwawl**, to cry or howl as Cats do in the Night.

To Wax, to do over, or dress with Wax; also an old Word for to grow, or become.

Wax-hot or **Wax-cot**, a Duty heretofore paid thrice a Year, towards the Charge of Wax-Candles in Churches: In old *Records*, it is express'd by *Ceragium*.

Way, Road, space to go from one Place to another; Expedient. Means, Course; Method, Manner; Custom, Use; Condition, Pass.

Way of a Ship, the smooth Water that she makes a-stern when under Sail: It is also sometimes taken for the Rake or Run of her forward, or a-stward on: But it is chiefly apply'd to her Sailing: For when she goes a-pace, 'tis said *She has a good Way*, or *makes a fresh way*: Again when the Seamen keep an Account how fast she sails by the Log, they term it *Keeping an Account of her way*; and because most Ships are apt to fall to *Leeward* of their true Course, somewhat is always allow'd, in casting up the Log-board for her *Leeward-way* or *Leeway*, which is one Point or more, according to her manner of Sailing.

Way of the Rounds, (in *Fortif*) is a space left for the Passage of the Rounds, between the Wall and the Rampart of a fortify'd Town: But it is not much in Use, because not having a Breast-work above a Foot thick, it may be soon overthrown by the Enemies Cannon.

To Way a Horse, is to teach him to travel in the Ways.

Way-faring, as *A Way-faring Man*, i. e. one accustomed to travel in the Roads; a Traveller.

Way-faring Tree, a Plant otherwise call'd the wild Vine, Bend with and Hedge-Plant.

To Way-lay one, to lay Snares, or lie in wait for him in the Way.

Way-wiser, (for Chariots) a Mathematical Instrument fitted to the great Wheel of a Coach or Chariot, to shew how far it goes in a Day. See *Perambulator*.

Way-wiser, (for a Pocket) a Movement like a Watch, to count one's Steps or Paces, in order to know how far he walks in a Day.

Wayt-fee, (old Law-word) Ward-penny, or a Fee anciently paid for keeping Watch and Ward.

Wayward, froward, peevish.

Waywood. See *Vayvode*.

Weakling, as *A poor Weakling*, i. e. a weak Child that has little or no Strength.

Weal, as *The Common weal*, i. e. the Publick Benefit, or Advantage.

Weald or **Weld**, (*Sax*) the woody part of a Country; as *The Weald of Kent*.

Weanel, (Country-Word) a Young Beast newly weaned, or taken off from sucking its Dam.

Weanling, a Young Creature fit to be weaned.

Weapons, all sorts of warlike Instruments, except Fire-Arms.

Weapon-Salve, a kind of Sympathetical Ointment said to cure a Wound, by being applied to the

the Sword or other Weapon that made it. See *Armarium Unguentum* and *Sympathetick Powder*.

Dear or **Dare**, a Stank, or great Dam in a River, fitted for the taking of Fish, or for conveying the Stream to a Mill.

Deafand or **Desand**, the Throat-Pipe or Gullet.

Deather, the Disposition of the Air.

Deather or **Deather-sheep**, a Male Sheep gelt. In *Chili*, a Province of Southern *America*, the *Weather-sheep* are almost as big as Camels, and are us'd to carry Burdens.

Weather-beaten, properly said of a Ship that has endured streis of bad Weather and many Storms ; worn out with hard Labour, old Age, &c.

Weather-Board, (Sea-Word) that Side of a Ship which is to the Windward.

Weather-Cock, a Device set up on the top of a Building, to shew from what Quarter the Wind blows.

Weather-coiling of a Ship, (in Sea-Language) is when being a-hull, her Head is brought the contrary Way to that she lay before, without loosing of any Sail, and only by bearing up the Helm.

Weather-Gage, the advantage of the Wind : Among Sailors, a Ship is said *To have the Weather-Gage of another*, when she is to the Windward of her.

Weather-Glass, a Glass that shows the Change of Weather, with the Degrees of Heat and Cold. See *Thermometer*.

Weather-Man (in *Archery*) one that carefully observes the Wind and Weather in shooting.

Weather-wife, skilled in fore telling the Change of Weather.

To Weather, (Sea Term) to double, or go to the Windward of a Place ; as *To Weather a Point*, or *Cape of Land* : Whence it is figuratively taken for to overcome a Difficulty.

To Weather a Hawk, (in *Falconry*) is to set her abroad to take the Air.

Web, Cloth that is a weaving, also a Sheet of Lead ; also a Pearl, or Spot in the Eye.

Webster, a Weaver.

Wedbedrip, the customary Service which inferiour Tenants yielded to their Lord, in cutting down his Corn, or performing other Harvest-Duties ; from the *Saxon* Words *Wed*. a Covenant or Agreement, *Biddan* to bid or desire, and *Rippan* to reap or mow : As it were a Covenant of the Tenant to reap for the Lord at the time of his bidding or commanding.

Wedge, a Tool to cleave Wood, &c. an Ingot, or Mats of Gold, Silver, or Lead : Also a Quick-sand that lies on the North-Side of the *Margat-Sands*, and reaches six Miles in length ; so nam'd from its being broad at the West-End, and sharp at the East-End.

Wedlock, Matrimony, Marriage.

Wednesday, the fourth Day of the Week that takes Name from its being set a part by our *Saxon* Ancestors to the Worship of the Idol *Woden* ; which See.

Wh-Wednesday. See *Aph*.

Weed, any rank or wild Herb that grows of it self.

Weed or **Wede**, (*Sax.*) a Garment Suit of Cloaths ; whence it is still us'd for a Frier's Habit, a Widow's Vail, &c.

Week, the Cotton match in a Candle or Lamp : Also the space of seven Days, of which four make a Month.

Weel, a Bow net to take Fish in.

Weefel, a little wild Beast.

Weevil, a small black Worm that eats Corn in the Lofts.

Wett, a thing woven ; *As a West of Hair*.

Welf. See *Waif*.

Weygh of Cheese or **Wool**, the Weight of 56 Pounds *Avoir-du-pois* : Of Corn 40 Buihels : Of Glals 60 Bunches. See *Wey*.

Weights. See *Avoir-du-pis* and *Troy-weight*.

Weights of Funicel. See *Funicel-weight*.

To Weld, to forge Iron, as Smiths do.

Welkin, an old *Saxon* Word signifying a Cloud ; but is now sometimes taken for the Firmament, or Skie.

Well, a Pit to hold Spring Water : In the Art of *War*, a Depth the Miner sinks into the Ground, and thence carries on the Branches, to find out and disappoint the Enemies Mines, or to prepare one.

To Welter, to wallow, or lie grovelling ; as *To welter in one's Blood*.

Wem, (old Word) the Belly or Guts.

Wen, a kind of hard Bunch or Swelling that consists of a thick, tough, phlegmatick Matter like Plaister.

Wence or **Four Wence**, a Word us'd in *Kent*, for a Place where four Roads meet and cross each other.

Wench, a familiar and scornful Term for a Maid, or a Girl ; a Whore, or Crack.

Wencher or **Wenching-Man**, one that keeps Wenches Company, or goes a whoring ; a Whoremaster.

Wend, (*Sax.*) a large Tract of Land containing many Acres ; as *Down-wend*, *Chiltons-wend*, *Bronsford-wend*, &c.

Wending, a Word us'd by Sea-men, for the turning about of a Ship, especially when she is at Anchor : Thus they say, *How wends the Ship*, i. e. which way does her Head lye ?

Weld or **Wold**, (*Sax.*) a Forest.

Worzh, a Country-house, or Farm : Whence the Names of so many of our Country-Villages end in *Worzh* ; as *Wandsworzh*, *Thistleworzh*, *Worzh-worzh*, *Ricmansworzh*, &c.

Were, a *Saxon* Word for a Man.

Were or **Wertz**, so much as one paid in old Time for killing a Man ; when such Crimes were only punished with Mulcts, or Fines in Money.

Were-wolf, **Han-wolf**, or **Wolf-Man**, a kind of Sorcerer, who by anointing his Body, and putting on an enchanted Girdle, takes upon him the Shape and Nature of a Wolf, worrying and destroying Men, &c.

Weregelt-thef, (old Law-Word) a Thief that may be redeemed.

Weregild or **Wergeld**, the Price, Value, or Fine set upon one's Head for the Murder of a Man ; which was paid partly to the King for the loss of his Subject, partly to the Lord whose Vassal he was, and partly to the next of Kin.

Werelada, a particular manner of Purgation or clearing upon the Oath of other Men, according to the Estimate or Value of the Person accused.

Werish, (old-word) unfavory.

Werbanse, a Name given to any great Lord, among the Natives of the *West-Indies*.

Werbagium, (in old *Latin* Deeds) Wharfage or Money paid at a Wharf for Lading or Unlading Goods.

West Erect Dials. See *Direct Dials*.

West-Gate Buoy, the Name of a Road on the Coast of *England*, which is very convenient for Ships, by reason of the Water-drift and Ground for Anchor-hold.

Westminster, a City which being distinct from *London*, with separate Magistrates and Privileges, was formerly at least a Mile distant from it, but by degrees the Suburbs of the former joynd the latter, and

and made them both together one entire City: It seems to owe its rise to

Westminster, a City distinct from *London*, with separate Magistrates and Privileges, altho' their Suburbs, being now joyn'd together, make them as it were one entire City: It seems to owe its rise to the noted Church or Abbey that *Sibert* King of the East Angles first founded there in Honour of *St. Peter*, and which together with its *Westerly* Situation from *London*, caus'd its Name to be changed from *Thorney* to the present one of *Westminster*.

Westminster-Hall, a spacious Room in which and in Places round it, Justice is publickly administr'd in the several Courts established for that purpose.

Westminster-School, a renowned School belonging to the Abbey of *Westminster*, with a College, which consists of ten Officers and forty Scholars, commonly call'd *King's Scholars*, who being chosen out of the School are maintain'd there and when fitted for the University, they are plac'd with considerable Allowances in *Christ Church Oxford*, and *Trinity-College Cambridge*.

West-Saxons, the Law of the *West-Saxons* which took place in Nine Counties, viz. *Kent. Surrey, Sussex, Berk shire, Hamp shire, Wilt-shire, Somerset-shire, Dorset shire* and *Devon shire*.

Wetfels. See *Torteauxes*.

Wet-Dock. See *Dock*.

Wey, the greatest Measure for dry things, containing five Chaldron: *Wes* or *Weights*, are also 165 Pounds, 180 Pounds, or 200 Pounds and a half for a Charge.

Whale, the greatest of Sea Fishes.

Wharf, a broad plain Place near a Creek or Hithe; to lay Wares that are brought to or from the Water.

Wharfage, the Fee due for landing Goods at a Wharf, or for Shipping them off, or taking them into a Boat or Barge from thence.

Wharfinger, the Owner or Keeper of a Wharf, or one that has the Oversight or Management of it.

Wharl, or **Whern**. See *Whirl*.

Wheal or **Wheal**, a Push, or Pimple.

Wheat-woorm, a kind of Insect.

Wheat-Caz, a sort of Bird.

Whee, or **Whey**, a Word us'd in *Tork-shire* for an Heifer, or young Cow.

To **Wheede**, to draw in craftily by fair Words, to coaks, or sooth up.

Wheal or **Whey-wifer**, an Instrument to measure Lengths upon the Ground. See *Perambulator* and *Way-wifer*.

To **Wheet**, to turn about: In Military Discipline, to make a Motion that brings a Battalion or Squadron to front on that Side where the Flank was; which is *Wheeling to the Right or Left*.

Wheel-barometer. See *Barometer*.

Wheel-Fire, (among Chymists) a Fire for the melting of Metals &c. when the Crucible that holds the Matter is encompass'd all round with lighted Coals. See *Ignis Rosa*.

Wheerage, a Duty paid for the passage of Carts and Waggon.

To **Wheerz**, to rattle in the Throat; to squeak as one does that has a Cold.

Whelk, a Blain, Push, or Pimple; also a kind of Shell Fish, or Sea-Snail.

To **Whelm** or **Whelbe**, to cover.

Whelp, a Puppy, or the young Cub of any wild Beast: Among Sea men, *Whelps* are taken for Brackets or small pieces of Wood fasten'd to the main Body of the Capstan, or Draw-beam close under the Bars which give the Sweep to it, and keep the Cable from surging or coming too high when it is wound about them

Wheri. See *Whirl*.

Wherlicotes, certain open Chariots made use of in *England* by Persons of Quality, before the Invention of Coaches.

Wherret, a box on the Ear, or flap on the Chaps.

Wherry, a small Boat, such as are commonly us'd for the carrying of Passengers on the River *Thames*.

To **Whistle**, to trick one out of a thing; to stand trifling.

Whistler or **Whistling Fellow**, a meer Trifler; a pitiful poor or inconsiderable Wretch. **Whistler** is also taken for a Piper that plays upon a Fife in a Company of Foot Soldiers: Also a young Free-man, that goes before and waits upon the Society, or Company to which he belongs, on some publick Solemnity.

Whig, Whay, or very small Beer; also a Nick-name, contradistinguished from *Tory*, and given to those that were against the Court-Interest in the time of *K. Charles II.* and *James II.*: A Fanatick, a Factious Fellow.

Whiggism, the Tenets and Practice of the Whigs; a Fanatical, or Rebellious Humour.

To **Whilk**, to Yelp, to make a shrill Bark, as a little Dog does.

Whilom, (old Word) once, or hereafter.

Whim or **Whimsy**, a Maggety Fancy, or Conceit; a freakish Humour.

To **Whimper**, to begin to cry, as a young Child does.

Whimsical, full of Whimsies, fantastical, freakish; humourfulsome.

Whin or **Wetty Whin**, a Shrub otherwise call'd *Knee-holm*.

Whins the Furz, or Furz bush.

† To **Whindle**, to Whimper or Whine.

To **Whine**, to squeak, or speak with a doleful Tone: Among Hunters, an Otter is said *To Whine*, when she makes a loud Noise, or Cry.

Whinard, a kind of crooked Sword.

To **Whinny** to Neigh as a Horse does.

Whip, Scourge, Lath, Jerk; also a round sort of a Sutch in sowing

Whip or **Whip-staff**, (Sea-Term) a piece of Wood fasten'd into the Helm, which the Steers-man holds in his Hand to move the Helm and Govern the whole Ship: It goes thro' the Roll and is made fast to the *Tiller* with a Ring, but this is not used in great Ship.

Whipper, one that takes delight in Whipping; also a Harper or shifting Fellow.

Whirl or **Whern**, a round piece of Wood put on the Spindle of a Spinning-Wheel.

Whirl-bone, the round Bone of the Knee, the Knee-pan.

Whirl-pool, a Gulph where the Water is always running round; also a kind of sea-Fish.

Whirlwind, a boisterous Wind, a Hurricane or violent Storm.

To **Whirl** or **Whirl about**, to turn swiftly about.

Whisk, a sort of Brush made of Osier-Twigs; also a kind of Neck Ornament for Women now out of Fashion; also the sound of a Switch, &c.

Whisker, a Tuft of Hair on the upper Lip of a Man.

Whisket, a Country-Word for a Scuttle or Basket.

Whisking, swinging, or great; as *A whisking Wind*, a *whisking Lye*, &c.

Whispering-place, a remarkable Curiosity in the Cathedral of *Glocester*; being a Wall built so in an Arch of the Church, that if a Man whispers never so low at one end, another that lays his Ear to the other End shall hear each distinct Syllable.

Whist, or **Whisk**, the Name of a well known Game at Cards.

Whitaker, the North-East Point of a Flat or Shore, the *Middle Ground*.

White-Hart-Silver, a Fine paid into the Exchequer out of certain Lands in or near *Blackmoor*, or *White-Hart-Forest* in *Dorsetshire*, which has continu'd from the time of K. *Henry III.* who impos'd it on *Thomas de la Linde*, for killing a beautiful White Hart, which the Prince had spared in Hunting, contrary to his express Order.

White Lead. See *Cerufs*.

White Line, a Term in Anatomy. See *Linea Alba*. Also a Term us'd by Printers, when a void Space is left between two Lines.

White Meats, Milk, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c. which in times of Superstition were forbid in Lent, as well as Flesh, till the Reign of King *Henry VIII.*

White-Pot, a Mefs of Milk with Eggs, fine Bread, Sugar, Nutmeg, &c. bak'd in an Earthen Pot.

White-Rent. See *Quit-Rent*.

White Sauce, (in *Cookery*) a Sauce made of blanched Almonds and the Breast of a Capon pound-ed together, with Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger, Rose-water and Sugar.

White Spurs, a sort of Esquires made by the King, so call'd from the Spurs they receiv'd at their Creation.

White Straits, a kind of coarse Cloath made in *Devonshire*, about a Yard and half a quarter broad.

Whiting, Size to whiten Walls with; also a sort of Fish: Also the Name of a Sand lying over against the Town of *Orford*, which is three Miles, and a half in Length and three Cables length in Breadth.

Whitlow, a preternatural and very troublesome Swelling in the Fingers ends. See *Paronychia*.

Whitlow-Grass, an Herb otherwise call'd *Nail-wort*, being of great Virtue against Felons and Whit-lows.

Whittier, one that whitens Linnen Clothes.

Whitsun Farthings. See *Pentecostals*.

Whit-Sunday, a solemn Feast kept in Memory of the Descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, as it were in the shape of fiery Cloven Tongues: This Festival took Name from the *Saxon* Word *Whited*, i. e. Sacred, or from the white Robe which *Catechumens* in the Primitive Times us'd to wear at their Admission to the Sacrament of Baptism.

Whitsuntide, the Season of that Festival.

Whittail, a little Bird counted a great Dainty.

Whitten-Tree, a kind of Shrub.

To **Whittle**, to cut Sticks into small Pieces.

To **Whizz**, to make a Noise as Liquor does when pour'd upon the Fire.

White-chace Boots, large Hunting or Winter-riding Boots; as summer riding Boots are call'd *Demichace*.

Whole Divisions, (of a Batalion.) See *Wings*.

Wholsome Ship. See *Holesome Ship*.

Whoodings (Sea Term) those Planks that are joyn'd and fasten'd along a Ship's Sides into the Stern.

Whoop or *Pewet*, a sort of Bird.

Whozbat, a kind of Gauntlet with Straps and leaden Plummers, which the ancient *Romans* us'd in playing at Fifty Cuffs, at their solemn Games and Exercises. See *Castus*.

Whoztle, a sort of Shrub.

Whozts or *Whoztle-berries*. See *Bilberries*.

Whur, (in *Falconry*) the fluttering of Partridge, or Pheasants as they rise,

To **Whur**, to snarl as a Dog does.

Wica, (in old *Latin* Records) a Country-house or Farm, such a one as is now often call'd the *Wike* and the *Wick*.

Wichacan, a kind of Root peculiar to *Virginia* and *Mary-land*, which is very efficacious in healing all manner of Wounds.

Wichincer, a Word us'd in the Laws of King *Canute* for Witchcraft.

Wick, (*Sax.*) a Borough, or Village; but is now scarce made use of, only at the end of some Names of Towns; as *Berwick*, *Chiswick*, &c. There is also a Village near *Kingston upon Thames*, call'd the *Wick* or *Week*.

Wicked, Ungodly, Debauched, Vile.

Wicker, a Twig of the Osier Shrubs.

Wicket, a little Door within a Gate, or a Hole in a Door.

Widgeon or *Widgin*, a silly sort of Bird; whence it is figuratively taken for a Simpleton, or foolish Fellow.

Widow, a Woman whose Husband is dead.

Widow of the King, a Woman that after her Husband's Death, being the King's Tenant in Knights-Service, was oblig'd to recover her *Dower*, or Mar-riage-Portion; by the Writ *De dote assignanda*, and could not marry again without the King's Consent.

Widow-wail, a kind of Shrub.

Widower, a Man that survives his deceased Wife.

Widowhood, the State or Condition of a Widow, or Widower.

To **Wield**, or *Weild*, to handle to manage to sway.

Wife, a married Woman, whose Will in the judgment of the Law, is subject to that of her Husband; so that 'tis commonly said *She has no Will*, but *subjet. Radius Marisii, i. e.* Shin swith her Husband's Lustre.

Wight, an old Word for a Man.

Wigrebe, (*Sax.*) the Overseer of a Wood, or of the High ways.

Wild, fierce, furious, hair brained; extravagant impertinent; desert or uninhabited; also that grows of it self, as some Trees and Herbs do.

Wilds, wild, or barren Country; as *He went thro' the Wilds of Scythia*.

Wild-Fire, a sort of Fire invented by the *Grecians* about *A. C. 777*. Gun powder rolled up wet and set on Fire: Also the running Worm, a kind of *St. Anthony's Fire*; a Disease.

Wild-Fire Arrows, such as are trimmed with Wild Fire and Shot burning, to stick in the Sails, Rigging, or Sides of Ships in a Fight.

Wild Water-Cresses, an Herb otherwise called *Ladies-Smock*, and *Cuckoe-Flower*.

Wild-Williams, a sort of Plant.

Wilfred, a proper Name of Men, from the *Saxon* Words *Willa* the Will, and *Frede* or *Frid*, Peace, as it were one whose Mind inclines to Peace and Quietness.

St. Wilfred's Needle, a certain narrow Hole in the Church of *Rippon* in *Yorkshire*, in which Women's Vertue us'd to be tried in old Times: For such as were Chaste, did easily pass thro' it; but those that had violated their Chastity, were miracu-lously stop'd and held fast.

Wilding, the Fruit of the Wilding-Tree, or Strawberry-Tree; a Crab-Apple.

Wile, a cunning Shift, or subtil Trick.

Will, a particular Faculty of the Soul, or the Act of that Faculty; Mind, Pleasure, Resolution, a good or bad Disposition, Kindness or Unkindness towards one.

Will, or *Last Will*, otherwise call'd *Testament*, a solemn Act in Writing or otherwise, by which a Man declares what he would have done after his Death.

Will Parole or *Mancipative Will*, a Will only by Word of Mouth, which being proved by Witnesses, may be of as good Force, as that in Writing, except for Lands, which are not deviseable but

but by a Testament in Writing made in the Life-Time of the Testator.

Will with a **Wisp** or **Jack** in a **Lantern**, a certain Meteor or clammy Vapour in the Air, which reflects Light in the Dark, commonly haunting Church Yards, Fens, and Privies, as steaming out of a fat Soil: It also flies about Rivers, Hedges, &c. where there is a continual Flux of Air, and leads those that imprudently follow it, quite out of the Way.

William, a proper Name of Men, from the *Dutch Guild-helm*, i. e. furnished with a gilt Helmet; or as others say, *g. d. Viel helm*, i. e. the Shield or Defence of many.

Williams or **Sweet William**, a kind of Herb and Flower.

Will-will, a sorry, inconsiderable Hermaphrodite.

Willow-weed or **Willow-herb**. See *Loose Frise*

Wily, full of Wiles, cunning, subtil, crafty.

Wimble, a sort of Piercer to bore holes with.

Wimple, the Muffler or plaited Linnen Cloth, which Nuns wear about their Neck; also a Flag, or Streamer.

Wimund, (*Sax.*) Sacred Peace, a proper Name of Men.

To **Win**, to get or gain, to get the better, to obtain, to carry; to make one's self Master of, to persuade, or prevail with.

To **Wince** or **Winch**, to kick, or spurn; properly to throw out the hinder Feet, as a Horse does.

Winch. See *Windlass*.

Winches, a kind of Engine to draw Barges, &c. up a River against the Stream.

Winchester-Boole, a pocky Swelling in the Groin.

Wind, the Air in Motion, the Current or Stream of the Air, Air pent up in the Body of a Living-Creature, Breath, Breathing, Scent: In a figurative Sense, it is taken for Vanity; as *Great Men are fed with empty Wind*.

Trade-Wind. See *Trade*.

Wind-bound, stopt, or kept back by contrary Winds.

Wind-Cholick, a painful Disease.

Wind-Egg, an addle Egg that has taken Wind.

Wind-fall, Fruit blown off the Tree by the Wind; figuratively a lucky Chance, some Estate or Profit unexpectedly come to one.

Wind-furnace. See *Furnace*.

Wind-Gall, a soft Swelling, about half as big as a Pigeon's Egg, which rises on the Joynt of a Horse's Leg next the Foot, and is caus'd by over-riding.

Wind-Gun, an Instrument contrived to discharge a leaden Bullet with great Violence, only by the means of Air thrust into it.

Wind-row, Hay or Grass raked in Rows, in order to be cocked up.

Wind-taught, (*Sea-Term*) stiff in the Wind, apply'd to any thing that holds or catches the Wind aloft: Thus too much Rigging, all high Ropes, or the like, are said *To hold the Ship Wind-taught*, i. e. apt to make her stoop too much in her Sailing, in a stiff Gale of Wind.

Wind-Thrush. See *Thrush*.

To **Win**, to turn, to twine, twist, or roll about; to blow a Horn, to scent.

To **Wind** or **Wend** a **Ship**, to bring her Head about which is done either with the Boat, or with some Oars within her self put out at the *Hawle*, or *Stern* Posts. The Ship is said *To wind up*, when she comes to ride at an Anchor; and being under Sail, the Mariners use to ask *How winds or wends*

the Ship, i. e. upon what Point of the Compass does she lye with her Head.

Winding-tackle Blocks, those main double Blocks or Pulleys, with three Shivers in each, which are made fast to the end of a small Cable that is brought about the Head of the Mast, and serves instead of a Pendant, for the hoisting of Goods into the Ship, &c.

Windlass or **Windless**, (in a Ship) a Draw-beam or piece of Timber having six or eight Squares, and fixt on the Stern aloft; which is now only us'd in small Ships, and in *Flemish* Vessels that are lightly Manned: But it will purchase or draw up much more than any Capstan in the weighing of an Anchor, and that without Danger to the Men that heave.

Windlass or **Winch**, (among Husband men) an Engine with which any Weighty Thing is wound up or drawn out of a Well or other deep Place.

Windles, Blades to wind Yarn on.

Windward Tide, a Tide that runs against the Wind.

Wine, a Liquor made of the Juice of Grapes or other Fruits.

Spirit of Wine, is the oily part of Wine rarified by acid Salts distilled from Brandy.

Wing, that part of a Bird which is us'd in flying: In the Art of War, the *Wing of an Army* drawn up for Battel, or the *Wing of one of its Lines*, is the Horse on the Flanks, or at the end of each Line, on the Right and Left.

Wing of a Battalion or **Squadron**, the Right and Left-hand Files, that make up each Side or Flank: When a Battalion is drawn up, the Pikes are in the Center or Middle, and the Musketeers on the Wings; which Wings are also call'd *Great Divisions* or *Whole Divisions* of the Battalion.

In *Fortification*, **Wings** are the largest Sides of Crown-Works, Horn-Works, Tenaills and other Out-works of the like Nature; that is to say, the Ramparts and Breast-works, with which they are bounded, on the Right and Left from their Gorge to their Front.

Wing that Partridge or that **Quail**, i. e. cut it up; a Term in Carving at Table.

Winged, (among *Herbalists*) those Plants or Herbs are said *To be Winged*, which resemble the Shape of a Wing.

To **Winnow**, to fan, or separate Corn from the Chaff by Wind.

Winter, one of the four Seasons of the Year; also a Part of a Printing-Press.

Winter-Cherry. See *Alkakengi*.

Winter-Cresses, a sort of Herb.

Winter-Green, an Herb so call'd from its flourishing in Winter.

Winter-hennung, a Season comprehended between *November 11* and *April 23*; which Time by *Stat. 20 Car. 2.* is excepted from the Liberty of Commoning in the Forest of *Dean*.

Winter-Quarters. See *Quarter*.

To **Winter-ry**, (in *Husbandry*) to fallow, or till Land in the Winter.

Winter-Solstice. See *Solstice*.

Wire, Gold, Silver, Copper, or other Metal drawn out into long Threads for many Use.

Among *Herbalists*, **Wires** are those long Threads which running from Straw-berries, &c. fasten again in the Earth, and propagate the Plant.

To **Wire-bram**, to draw out Gold or Silver-Thread; to spin out a Business; to decoy a Man, or get what they can out of him.

Wisdom, the Knowledge of high Things, either Divine or Humane; good Conduct, Discretion.

Wife, discreet, learned, well skilled, cunning, witty: Also way, manner, or means; as *He did it in this wise*.

Wife-acre, a half witted Fellow, a Fool, or Ninny.

Wife-Man. See *Cunning-man*.

The **Wife Men** or **Sages** of *Greece*, are counted seven in Number, viz. *Bias, Chilo, Cleobulus, Periander, Pittacus, Solon, and Thales*.

Wisp, a handful of Straw or Hay; also a Wreath set upon a Woman's Head, to carry a Pail or other Vessel on.

Wits, (in old *Records*) a **Wist**, or half a Hide of Land.

Wit, one of the Faculties of the Rational Soul; Fancy, Understanding; Genius, or aptness for any thing; Cunning; But *Mr. Lock* distinguishes it from Judgment, and defines it, To be a quick and ready gathering of *Ideas*, and putting those together with great Ease and Variety, in which can be found any Resemblance or Agreeableness, so as to make up pleasant Pictures and delightful Images in the Fancy.

Witch, an old Hag, or Woman that deals with Familiar Spirits.

Witch Elm, a kind of Tree.

Witchcraft, the black Art, whereby with the Assistance of the Devil, or evil Spirits, some Wonders may be wrought, which exceed the common Apprehensions of Men.

Wite, (*Sax.*) Punishment, Penalty, Fine: Whence *Witefree* of *Wifree*; one of the Terms of Privilege granted to our Parts-men, signifying a freedom from Amerciaments or Fines.

Wites, (*i. e.* wife or noble Men) a Title given by our *Saxon* Ancestors, to their chief *Thanes* or Lords.

To **Wit**-draw, to draw away or back, to retire or go away.

Withernam, (from the *Saxon* Words *Myther*, *i. e.* another, and *Nam*, taking) a Term us'd in Common Law, when a Distress is taken, and drawn into a Hold or out of the County; so that the Sheriff upon the Replevin, cannot make Delivery of it to the Party distrained: In some old Statutes, it seems also to signify an unlawful Distress made by one that has no Right to Distrain, and in *Latin* is call'd *Vetium Namium*; which See.

Withers, (among *Farriers*) the Ligament or Bone in the outward part of the Neck of a Horse, near the Saddle-bow.

Withersake, or **Mytherake**, (in *K. Canute's* Laws) an Apostate, a perfidious Renegado.

To **Wit**-hold, to keep that which is another's, to keep back, stay, or stop.

Within Board and **Without Board**, (in Sea-Language) that which is within, or without the Ship.

Withwind or **Wind-weed**, a kind of Herb.

To **Wit**-stand, to stand or be bent against, to resist.

With, a Tree, otherwise call'd **Osier**, and **Water-willow**.

Wittal, a contented Cuckold, one that Wits, *i. e.* knows himself to be so.

Wittena Gemotes (among the *Saxons*) the Councils or Assemblies of the great Men, to assist the King.

Withot, a sort of Bird.

Wizard, a Sorcerer or Enchanter; a Cunning-Man that tells where things are that were lost, &c.

Woad an Herb like *Plaptain*, much us'd in the Dyeing of Cloth, &c. of a blew Colour. The ancient *Bryons* likewise made use of it to paint their Bodies, especially their Faces with the most frightful Figures they could invent, to make them look terrible to their Enemies in War.

Woden, (*i. e.* Fire, or furious) a certain Idol worshipp'd by the old *Saxons*, and thought to be the same with *Mars*; whence the 4th Day of the Week came to be call'd *Wodensday*, or *Wednesday*.

Wold, (*Sax.*) a Down, or Champaign Ground, hilly and void of Wood; as *Stow* in the *Wolds*, and *Cotswold* in *Gloucester-shire*: Whence that Part of *Leicester-shire* which lies Northward beyond the *Wreken*, is call'd *The Wold of Leicester-shire*.

Wold, or **Weld**, a sort of Herb, otherwise nam'd **Dyers-weed**.

Wolf, a fierce wild Beast; also a kind of eating Ulcer.

Wolf-bane. See *Aconitum*.

Wolf's-Milk, a kind of Herb.

Wolf's-head. See *Woolf-hofod*.

Wolves-Teeth, two Teeth in the upper Jaw of a Horse next the Grinders, which grow sharp-pointed, so as to prick the Tongue and Gums, and hinder the chewing of the Meat.

Wolvis, partaking of the Nature of a Wolf; ravenous, greedy.

Wonder, a thing to be wonder'd at, or admir'd; also the Act of Wondering; Admiration, Surprise.

The **Seven Wonders of the World**, are, 1. The Pyramids of *Egypt*. 2. The *Mausoleum*, or Tomb built by *Artemisia* Queen of *Caria* for her Husband *Mausolus*. 3. The Temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus*. 4. The Walls and hanging Gardens of *Babylon*. 5. The *Colossus*, or vast Image of the Sun on the Port of *Rhodes*. 6. The Statue of *Jupiter Olympus* sitting on a Throne enriched with Gold, Ivory, Ebony and precious Stones. 7. The *Pharos*, or Watch-Tower built by *Ptolomy Philadelphus* King of *Egypt*; all which See in their proper Places.

Wonderment, the Act of Wondering, as *He made a great Wonderment at it*.

Wond'rous, wonderful, marvellous, surprising.

Wong, or **Wange**, a *Saxon* Word for a Field: So in an ancient Charter of *Garradon-Abbey* in *Leicester-shire*, there is mention made of the *Wong*, which is a large piece of inclosed ground before the Abbey Gate.

To **Woo**, to Court, to make Love to.

Wood, (old Word) furious, mad; from the *Saxon* *laol* call'd *Woden*, which See.

Wood, a large space of Ground beset with Trees and Shrubs that grow naturally; also the Timber, or substance of Trees.

Wood and Wood, (*Sea Term*) when two Timbers are let into each other, so that the Wood of one joyns close to the other.

Wool-wood, See *Seal*.

Wood-bind, a Shrub that bears a sweet smelling Flower, commonly call'd *Honey Suckle*, with which Walls and Arbours are often cover'd.

Wood case, (in *Gannery*) a Case made of two pieces of hollow Wood, joyned together like two Half Cartridges fitted to put into the Bore of a Piece.

Wood-Cock, a known wild Fowl.

Wood-Com, a certain quantity of Oats or other Grain, anciently given by Customary Tenants to their Lord, for liberty to pick up dead or broken Wood.

Wood-Culver, or **Wood-Pigeon**, a Bird.

Wood-fretter, a kind of Worm; an Insect.

Wood-geld, (old Law word) the gathering or cutting of Wood within the Forest, or Money paid for the same to the Foresters: Also an Immunity or Freedom from such Payment by the King's Grant.

Wood-Lands, Places where there are many Woods; it is also more generally taken for inclosed Countries.

Wood-Lark, an admirable Singing bird.

Wood-louse, a sort of Insect, or Vermin, otherwise call'd a *Chinch* or *Bug*, and by some a *Wall-Louse*;

Louse; said to be bred in Chaff, old Wood, plastered Walls and Posts of Bed-steds: By its biting it raises painful Blisters in the Skin, and being kill'd sends forth a stinking Smell.

Wood-men, certain Forest-Officers that have Charge especially to look to the King's Woods.

Wood-monger, a Timber Merchant, or Dealer in Wood.

Wood-mote, the old Name of that Forest Court which is now call'd *The Court of Attachments*.

Wood-pecker, a sort of wild Fowl. In *Virginia*, these Birds are many of them lovely to behold; as being checker'd with green, yellow, black and white; and having a large scarlet Tuft on their Crown.

Wood-plea Court, a Court held twice a Year in the Forest of *Clun* in *Shropshire*, for determining all Matters of Wood; and feeding Cattel there; which perhaps was anciently the same with *Wood-mote Court*.

Wood-roof and **Wood-sage**, several sorts of Herbs.

Wood-tere, a kind of Insect.

Wood-foxrel, an Herb much of the same Quality as the common Sorrel, and of great Virtue in all stitential Diseases.

Wood-ward, an Officer of the Forest whose Business is to present any Offence against Vert, or Venison done within his Charge, at the next *Swainmote*, or *Court of Attachments*; and if he find any Deer killed or wounded, to give the Verderor notice of it. These Officers are not allow'd to walk with Bows and Shafts, but only with Forest-Bills.

Wood-wax, a kind of Herb.

Woof, Thread weaved cross the *Warp*, in a Weaver's Loom.

Wolfshesd, (*Sax.*) a Wolf's Head, the Condition of an Outlawed Person, who if he could not be taken alive, might be killed and his Head brought to the King; his Head being accounted of no more Value than that of a Wolf. See *Lupinum Caput gerere*. It is also written *Walfeshesod* and *Walveshed*.

Wool-blade, a sort of Herb.

Wool-Drivers, they that buy Wooll of the Sheep Masters in the Country, and carry it on Horseback to the Clothiers, or to the Market-Towns, in order to sell it again.

Wool-staple, that City, or Town, where Wood us'd to be sold.

Wool-winders, they that wind up Fleeces of Wooll into a kind of Bundle; to be packed and sold by Weight, who are sworn to do it truly between the Owner and the Merchant.

Word, what one speaks or writes, an Offer in any Bargain, a Promise.

Word or **Watch-word**, (in the Art of War) a Word that serves for a Token and Mark of Distinction, given every Night in an Army by the General, and in a Garrison by the Governour, or other Commander in chief, to prevent Surprize, and hinder an Enemy or any treacherous Person from passing backwards and forwards.

Word of Command, the Terms us'd by Officers upon Exercise, or in Service.

Work, Labour, Business, Pains in doing any thing, Trouble; also the Production, or Result of one's Pains: In Military Affairs *Works* signify all the Fortifications about the Body of any Place; as by *Outworks* is understood, those without the first Inclosure.

World, the Universe, the Heaven and Earth; Society or Body of Men; People, the Publick.

Worldling, a worldly-minded Man, or Woman.

Worldip, fond of the Vanities, or hunting after the Pleasures or Profits of the World.

Worm, a creeping Insect, a kind of crooked Iron to unload a Gun, the Nut of a Screw: Also that

winding long Pewter-Pipe which Apothecaries and Distillers place in a Tub of Water, to cool and thicken the Vapours in the Distillation of Spirits; but Chymists call it a *Serpentine*.

Worm-Cress, an Herb that kills Worms.

Worm-seed, the Seed of a Plant call'd *Fish Worm-wood*.

Worm-wood, an Herb good to kill Worms in a Humane Body, and to help Digestion.

To **Worm**, to work one out of a Place &c.

To **Worm** a Cable, or *Wastet*; (*Sea Phrase*) to succour or strengthen it; by winding a small Rope all along between the Strauds.

To **Worm** a Dog, to take out a kind of Worm from under his Tongue, which if let alone would make him mad.

To **Worm**, to towz, tug or pull, to pull or tear in pieces, as wild Beasts do: To teaz, or vex.

To **Worm** one, to overcome or get the better of him.

Wort, new Drink, either Ale or Beer. In the end of Compound Words, it usually signifies an Herb, as *Cole-wort*, *Liver-wort*, *Rag-wort*, *Spoon-wort*, &c.

Worth, Price or Value, Desert or Merit.

Worthies, Men of great Worth illustrious Personages.

The *Three Worthies*; Of these three were *Jews*, viz. *Josua*, *David* and *Judas Maccabeus*; three *Heathens*, *Hector* of *Troy*, *Alexander* the Great, and *Julius Caesar*; and three *Christians*, *Arthur* of *Britain*, *Charles* the Great of *France*, and *Godfrey* of *Buillon*; but instead of one of these last, some put *Constantine* the Great.

Worthine of Land, a particular Quantity or Measure of Ground so call'd in the Mannour of *King's-land* in *Hertsfordshire*: Whence probably it may be, that in some Mannours, certain Tenants are call'd *Worthies*.

Worthy, that deserves any thing, virtuous or well principled, honourable or commendable.

Wounding, (*Sea-Term*) the winding of Ropes hard round about a Yard or Mast of a Ship, after it has been fished or strengthen'd by some piece of Timber or Plank nailed thereto, in order to make it hold the better.

Wound, (in *Surgery*) is defined to be a bloody Rupture or Solution of the natural Union of the soft Parts, by a pricking cutting, or bruising Instrument: With respect to situation, Wounds may be termed Simple, Compound, Dangerous, or Mortal.

Simple Wound, is that which only opens the Flesh, and has no other Circumstances attending it.

Complicated Wound, that which is accompany'd with grievous Symptoms, as Fluxes of Blood, breaking or disjoynting of Bones, Lameness, &c.

Dangerous Wound, that which is complicated, and the Accidents whereof are dreadful; as when an Artery is open'd or pricked, when a Nerve or Tendon is cut, &c.

Fatal Wound, is that which must unavoidably be follow'd by Death, when it is situate deep in a principal Part, necessary for the Preservation of Life: Such are Wounds in the Heart, Lungs, Midriff, Liver, Spleen, &c. and generally in all the great Vessels.

Wound-wort, a kind of Herb, good for the curing of Wounds.

Wrack or **Sea-wrack**, a Weed.

Wrack or **Ship-wrack**, is when a Ship perishes at Sea, and no Man escapes alive: In which Case, whatever Goods are cast upon Land, belong to the King, or to the Lord of the Mannour; but if any Person come to Shore, or if either Dog or Cat be left alive, the Goods return to the Owner, if he claim them within a Year and a Day.

Drag-

Wanglands a Word us'd in some Law-Records for misgrown Trees that will never prove Timber.

To **Wangle**, to brawl or scold; to quarrel or bicker.

Wrath, extreme Anger, Indignation.

To **Wreak**, to discharge, to vent; as *To Wreak one's Anger, or Malice upon one.*

Wreath, a Garland, a piece of Cloth twisted round; a Roll, such as Women wear on their Heads to carry a Milk-Pail, &c. Also the Torse or twisted Work in Architecture: Among Hunters a Boar's Tail is also termed a *Wreath*.

In *Heraldry*, **Wreath** or *Coze* represents a Roll of fine Linnen or Silk, like that of a *Turkish Turbant*, which is set out with the Colours born in the *Escutcheon*: This *Wreath* is an *Achievement*, is plac'd between the *Helmet* and the *Crest*, and immediately supports the latter.

To **Wreathe**, to twist, or twine about.

Wrack, (*Sax.*) *Wrack-free*, exempt or freed from the Forfeiture of Shipwrecked Goods and Vessels to the King or Queen; a Privilege granted by *K. Edward I.* to the *Cinque Ports*.

Wrack. See *Wrack*.

Wren, one of the least sort of Birds.

Wrench, a Sprain.

To **Wrench**, to sprain one's Foot, to force open a Door, &c.

Wrest, a Sort of Bow to tune Musical Instruments with.

To **Wrest**, to wreath, twist, or turn about; to wring, snatch or pull a thing from one; to force the Sense of a Passage or Author.

To **Wrestle**, to use the Exercise of Wrestling; to contend, or struggle earnestly; to strive for the Mastery.

Wretch, an unfortunate forlorn Creature.

Wretched, pitiful, miserable, wicked, lewd, sorry, scurvy.

To **Wriggle**, to turn here and there as a Snake does; to insinuate, or scrow ones self into another's Favour.

To **Wring**, to press or squeeze hard, to pinch, to put to pain, to grip.

Wring Cheese, a large Stone like a Cheese, and so plac'd between some others, that it seems to be press'd by them; a Curiosity to be seen near *St. Neots* in *Cornwall*.

Writ, (*Law-Word*) written Precept or Order, by which anything is commanded to be done relating to a Suit or Action; as the *Defendant* or *Tenant* to be summoned, a *Direfs* to be taken, a *Disseisin* to be redressed, &c. These *Writs* in respect of their Order, are distinguished into *Original* and *Judicial*.

Original Writs, such as are issued out in the King's Name for the summoning of Parties before the Suit begins, or rather to begin the Suit; or those that are directed to the *Sheriff*, enjoying him to do some warrantable Act.

Judicial Writs, are sent out by Order of the Courts of Judicature where the Cause is depending, upon occasion after the Suit begun; and the Subscription of them bears the Name of the chief Justice of that Court, whence they proceed See *Teste*.

Writ of Assistance, a Writ for the Authorizing any Person to take a Constable or other Publick Officer, in order to seize prohibited or unaccustomed Goods. This Writ issues out of the *Exchequer*, and another of the same Name is taken out of the *Chancery*, to give a Possession.

Writ of Privilege, is that which a Privileged Person brings to Court, for his Exemption, upon account of some Privilege.

Writ of Rebellion. See *Commission of Rebellion*.

Writer, one that Writes anything, a Pen Man, the Author of a Book.

Writer of the Tallies, a Clerk to the Auditor of Receipts in the *Exchequer*, whose Business is to Write upon the *Tallies* the whole Letters of Tellers Bills.

To **Writhe**, to wring, or twist, to wrest; as *To writhe one's Mouth, Neck, &c.*

Wrong, Injury, Injustice. See *Tort*.

Wry-neck, a little ash-coloured and long-tongued Bird.

Wulpher, (*Sax.*) *Helper*, a King of the *Mercians*, who first founded the *Minster* or *Cathedral Church* of *Peterborough*.

Wulphered, the state or condition of such as were out lawed in the *Saxons* Time for not submitting themselves to Justice. See *Wolfshead*.

Wydraught, a Water-course, or Water-passage; a Sink or Common shore.

Dyke, (*Sax.*) a Farm, or little Village.

Wyketus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Wicket, or little Door.

Wyta or *Wita*, a Wire, Metal or Fine, such as was heretofore paid to make satisfaction for several sorts of Offences. See *Wite*.

Wyber, the Name of a Creature little known other wise than as it is painted in Coats of Arms and described by *Heralds*: It is represented by *Guillem* as a kind of flying Serpent, and so maybe deriv'd from *Vipera*, as it were a winged *Viper* or *Serpent*; but others will have it to be a sort of *Berret* call'd *Viverra* in *Latin*.

X A

Xingti, a Word us'd by the *Chineses* for the Supreme Governour of Heaven and Earth; they having no other Name for God.

Xanthenes or *Zanthenes*, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of an Amber-Colour.

Xanthium, the lesser *Burr-dock*, *Clot-burr*, or *Ditch burr*; a Plant which for its rarity and pleadsantness is only to be seen in the Gardens of the Curious.

Xanthos, a precious Stone of a bright yellow Colour.

Xenia, Presents bestowed by the *Greeks* to their Friends, Guests, or Strangers; for the renewing of Friendship and as a Token of Hospitality: In our old *Records*, it is taken for such Presents or Gifts as us'd to be made to Princes, or to the Governours of Provinces; which Kings sometimes exacted of their Subjects even against their Will.

Xenodochium, an Inn allowed by Publick Authority, for the Entertainment of Strangers or other Guests: an Hospital.

Xenoparochi, Officers appointed to provide Wood, Salt, &c. for *Ambassadors* and Strangers.

Xenophon, the Son of *Gryllus*, a famous *Athenian* Philosopher, Historian and General.

Xerantica, Drugs, or other things that are of a drying Quality.

Xeraphium, a Medicine proper against Breakings out of the Head, or Chin.

Xeraxia, a fault in the Hairs when they appear like Down, as it were sprinkled with Dust.

Xerist, the Title of a Prince, or chief Ruler in *Barbary*.

Xerocollyrium, a dry Plaister for sore Eyes.

Xeromyrum, a drying Ointment.

Xerophagia, the eating of dry Meats, a kind of Fast among the *Primitive Christians*: Also a Diet us'd by *Wrestlers*.

Xerophthalmia, a dry red soreness, or itching, of the Eyes without any dropping or swelling.

Xerotes, a dry Habit, or Disposition of the Body.

Xerxes, a King of *Persia*, the Son of *Darius* and Grand-son of *Cyrus*, who with an Army of 1000000 Men, and a Fleet so vast that it fill'd the whole *Hælephant*, and joyn'd the Continents together, was entirely defeated by the *Greeks*, whose Forces consisted only of 40000 Men.

Xessa, an ancient *Greek* Measure that held 20 Ounces of Water, or 24 according to others.

Xiphias, the Sword Fish, a sea-fish that has a Snout like a Sword: Also a sort of Comet or Blazing Star shaped like a Sword; the Head resembling the Hilt and the Tail being strait and pointed: But when it is lesser and of a more contracted Form, it resembles the Figure of a Knife or Dagger.

Xiphon, striking Gladden, or Spurge-wort, an Herb.

Xiphoides, (in *Anat.*) the pointed Sword like Cartilage or Gristle of the Breast Bone, otherwise call'd *Eniformis Cartilago*; which See.

Xiphomacheta, a two-handed Sword, a Back-Sword or Hanger.

Xoana, graven Images, Statues carv'd out of Wood or Stone.

Xocaitotl, (*Ind.*) the Hang-Nest of *America*, a Bird like a Sparrow, with Feathers of several Colours.

Xois, (*Gr.*) an Instrument with which a thing is scraped or shaved; a Paring-Knife, a Pen-Knife, a Graving-Tool, a Razor.

Xplinum, a kind Wooll or Flax, growing in little Balls, Cotton, Fustian, Bumbast.

Xpicaloes, the Aloes Tree, Wood.

Xlobalbanum, the Wood of the Balsam-Tree.

Xpocassia, a sort of *Cassia*; a Shrub.

Xpocinnamon, or *Xpocinnamonon*, the Wood of the Cinnamon-Tree.

Xpocolla, Glue that serves for the joyning of Wood, &c.

Xylon, Wood, also the Cotton-Tree; a Shrub.

Xylopagus, a Worm that breeds under the Bark of Trees.

Xyris, a kind of Herb with sharp Leaves.

Xyrtarches or *xpirtarchus*, a Master of a Fencing, or Wrestling School.

Xyrtis, a Surgeon's Instrument to shave and scrape Bones with.

Xyrtis, a Stone in the *Indies* of the Jasper kind.

Xyrtos, a large Portico or Gallery, where the *Greek* Wrestlers us'd to practise in Winter-time; so call'd because they had their Skins scraped and rubbed smooth, to cause Sweat, and make their Bodies more slippery, that their Adversaries might have the less hold of them.

Xyrtus or *Xpirtus*, (among the *Romans*) an open Walking-Place, where People entertain'd one another; also a Knot-Garden.

Y A

Yacht, a small sort of a Ship, built rather for Swiftnes and Pleasure, than for Merchandize or Warlike Service.

Yandou or *Yandou*, the great Ostridge of the Island of *Maragnana* in *America*; at Fowl that exceeds the Stature of a Man.

Yap, a little Dog.

Yard, a well known Measure of three Foot in length, which King *Henry I.* is said to have appointed by the length of his own Arm; Also a Court belonging to a House; also a Man's privy Member.

Yards or *Sail-Yards* of a Ship, are those long pieces of Timber, made somewhat tapering at each

end and each fitted to its proper Mast, to carry the Sails which are fasten'd to those Yards at the Head, so as to be hoised up and let down together with them by the Ropes call'd *Halliards*.

The Terms of Art, belonging to the Yards are 1. *Brace the Yard*, i. e. traverse aft the Yard-Arm, whose *Brace* is haled, so that *Traverse the Yard*, is the same as to say *Brace it aft*. 2. *Square the Yards*, i. e. See that they hang right a-cros, the Ship, and one Yard-Arm not traversed more than the other. 3. *Top the Yards*, that is, make them hang even.

Yard-Land, a certain quantity of Land, which at *Wimbleton* in *Surrey*, is only 13 Acres; but in other Counties it contains 26, in some 24, in some 30, and in others 40: In the Statute of Wards *An. 28 E. 1.* it is call'd a *Virge of Land*, and in old *Latin* Records, *Virgata terra*.

Yare, (old Word) prompt, ready, eager or sharp upon a thing; it is also taken among Sea men for nimble, ready, quick, *Be Yare at the Helm. i. e.* Sit a fresh Man to the Helms.

Yarn, Spun Wooll.

Yarrow, an Herb, otherwise call'd *Milfoil* and *Noxe bleed*.

Yate or *Yatt*, a Country-Word for a Gate.

Yaw, (among Sailors) a Ship is said *To Yaw*, or *make Yaws*, when thro' the fault of the Steer's-Man, she makes Angles in and out, and is not kept steady in her Course; to prevent which, the Conner cries *Steady, Steady, keep her Thus, Thus*.

Ybal, an old *British* proper Name of Men, from the *Greek* *Eubulus*, i. e. good Counsel.

Yconomus, (in ancient *Latin* Records) a Patron of a Church, an Advocate, Protector or Defender; It is corrupted from the *Greek* Word *Oeconomus*, i. e. a Manager of Household-Affairs, a Steward.

To Yean or *Can*, to bring forth Lamb, as a Sheep does.

Year, is properly the time the Sun takes up in passing thro the 12 Signs of the *Zodiac*, and it is either *Astronomical* or *Civil*: The former is also distinguish'd into *Tropical* and *Sidereal*: And the Year is also either *Solar* or *Lunar*.

The *Natural* or *Tropical Solar Year*, is that time which the Sun takes to go from one Point of the *Ecliptick* to the same again, and contains 365 Days, 5 Hours and 48 Minutes.

The *Sidereal Year*, is the time the Sun takes in departing from any fixed Star till it returns to the same again; and it contains 13 Months, or 52 Weeks, or 365 Days, 6 Hours, and almost 10 Minutes; which odd Hours in four Years time amounting to 24, or one whole Day, make that which is commonly call'd *Leap Year*. See *Bisextile* and *Intercalary*.

The *Civil Year*, is that which is commonly in Use among all Nations; being very various both as to its Beginning and also as to its Length, accordingly as they follow the Course either of the Sun or Moon, or both.

The *Lunar Year*, contains 12 Lunations or Synodical Months, and is less than the Solar by 11 Days; the exact Duration of it being 354 Days, 8 Hours and 48 Minutes; so that its Head in about 33 Years, will run thro' all the Months and Seasons of the Year: and this kind of Year is now us'd by *Turks*.

Year and a Day (in *Common Law*) is a space of Time that determines a Right in many Cases, in some implying an Uincaption, and in others a Prescription: As in case of an Estray, if the Owner (after Proclamation made) does not challenge it within that time, it is forfeit: So the Year and Day is given in case of an Appeal, and also for the recovery of a Person Bruised or Wounded by another, &c.

Year, Day and Waste, is a part of the King's Prerogative, by which he challenge the Profits of the Lands

Lands and Tenements of those that are attained of Petty Treason or Felony, for a Year and a Day; and may at last lay waite the Tenements, roof up the Woods, Gardens and Pastures, plough up the Meadows; &c. except the Lord of the Mannour compound or agree with him for the Redemption of such Waste.

Yearling, a Beast a Year old.

To **Yearn**, to bark as Beagles or Hunting Dogs do at their Prey: Also to be moved with Compassion; as *My Bowels Yearn*.

To **Yell** to make a dreadful howling Noise.

To **Yelp**, to cry like a Dog, or Fox.

Yelt, a Country Word for a young Sow.

Yeme, a Word corruptly us'd in some old *Latin* Deeds for *Hieme*, i. e. in the Winter.

Yeomen, the first Degree of the Common Freeholders, who have Land of their own, and live upon good Husbandry; so call'd from the High Dutch *Gemen*, or *Gemain*, i. e. Common: According to Sir *Thomas Smith*, a *Yeoman* is a free-born *English* Man, who may lay out of his own free Land in yearly Revenue to the Summ of forty Shillings Stealing.

There are also *Yeomen* in the King's, Queen's, or Prince's Court, who are a sort of Under-Officers, in a middle Place between a Sergeant and a Groom; as *The Yeomen of the Chandry, of the Scullery, of the Stirrup, &c.*

Yeomen of the Guard, a sort of Foot-Guards, of whom one half bear Harquebusses in their Hand, and the other half Partizans, with large Swords by their Sides: They wear scarlet Coats reaching down to the Knees, and scarlet Breeches, both richly guarded with black Velvet, and rich Badges before and behind; as also round broad-crown'd Caps made of black Velvet and trivanted with Ribbons of the King's Colour: Their Office is to wait upon the King in his standing Houses, also abroad by Water or Land: At present, there are a hundred of these Officers in daily waiting, and seventy more not in Waiting.

Yeoman-Clerk, an Usher in a Prince's Court.

Yeoman-Murder. See *Wardens of the Tower*.

Yeomanry, the Body of Yeomen.

Yeben or **Yexten**, a Word us'd in some old Deeds for Given; as *Yeoven the Day and Year first above written, Yeoven and Proclaimed in the Castle of Kenelworth, &c.*

To **Yerk**, to Jerk or Whip; to Wince, or throw out the Legs as a Horse does.

Yew, a kind of Tree that generally grows in the most barren Grounds, and coldest Mountains.

Yew or **Ewe**, a Female Sheep.

To **Yer**, an old Word for to Hickup.

To **Yield**, to produce or bring forth; to give or grant; to surrender, to give over or up, to part with, to make over; to submit, to give Way or Place.

Yielding, that yields, brings forth, gives up, &c. also submissive, complaisant, pliant.

Yuca, a Name given to the ancient Kings of *Peru* in *America*, and to the Princes of their Family; signifying Lord, King, or Emperor, or one of the Royal Blood.

Yoke or **Yook**, (in *Husbandry*) a Frame of Wood to couple Oxen for drawing; or to put over the Neck of Swine, or other unruly Beasts, to keep them from running through Hedges: Whence it is figuratively taken for Subjection, Slavery, or Bondage.

Yoke-Mate. See *See*.

Yoke-Elm a sort of Tree.

Yoke-Fellow, one that bears the same Yoke or Burden with another, especially a Husband, or Wife; each being joynd to the other by the same Band of Matrimony.

Yore, (old Word) hereto ore, antiently; as *Of Yore, in the Days of Yore*.

Yorkshire Spanicle. See *Butter-wort*.

Yough, as the Hawk Youghs, i. e. sleeps.

Younger Regiment or **Officer**, In Military Affairs, that Regiment is counted youngest, which was last rais'd, and that Officer youngest, whose Commission is of the latest Date; tho' he be never so old a Man, and have serv'd never so long in other Capacities. See *Seniority*.

Youngling, a young Creature.

Youngmen, a Word us'd for Yeomen, in the Statute 33 *H. 8. Cap. 10.*

Youngster, an airy, brisk young Man; raw or unexperienced Youth, a Novice.

Yunker, a lusty Lad. Among Sailors, *Yunkers* are the young Men, otherwise call'd *Epre mast Men*, whose Business is to take in the Top-Sails, or Top and Yard, for furling the Sails, slinging the Yards, &c. and to take their turns at the Helm.

Youth, tender Age, the State or Condition of young People; or their Persons.

A **Youth**, a young Man, a Lad.

Youth-wort. a kind of Herb.

Youthful, belonging to Youth, young, vigorous, brisk, mad, full of play, frolicksome.

Yucus, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a sort of pickled salmon, call'd *Tinges*: in old *English*.

Ythel, (*Welsb*) a proper Name of Men; from the Greek Word *Euthalios*, i. e. very flourishing.

Yuba, an *Indian* Herb of which the Natives make their Bread.

Yucca, or **Jucca**, a Tree in *America*, of the Root of which Bread is likewise made by the Inhabitants. See *Jucca Peruviana*.

Yvernagium, (in old *Latin* Records) the Winter Seed-time, or Season for sowing Corn.

Yule, a Word which among the Country-People in the North Parts of *England*, signifies the Festival of the Nativity of our Lord, commonly call'd *Christmas*: Whence *Yule-block*, a *Christmas*-Block, or great Log of Wood for Fuel, such as are commonly burnt in that Season: And

Yule-Games, Sports us'd on that Festival; *Christmas*-Gamboles.

Yule of August, the first Day of *August*, otherwise call'd *Lammas*-Day. See *Gule of August*.

Z A

Zabulon or **Zebulon**, (*Heb.*) a Dwelling-place.

Zabulus, (*Lat.*) a Word us'd in many old Writers for *Diabolus*, i. e. the Devil.

Zachariath, (*Heb.*) mindful of the Lord; the Son and Successor of *Jeroboam*, King of *Israel*: Also the Name of several other Persons mention'd in the Old Testament, and of the Father of *St. John* the Baptist.

Zacubin, (in old *Records*) Sattin, or fine Silk.

Zagaye, a sort of Javelin in Use among the Moors, which they dart with their Hands on Horseback, with great Nimbleness.

Zahab, an *Hebrew* Coin in value 12 silver Shekels of the Sanctuary, or 1 Pound 10 Shillings Sterling.

Zamiz, (*Gr.*) Pine-Nuts that open on the Tree and spoil others, unless they be plucked off.

Zamorin, the Title of the Sovereign Prince among the *Malabars* in the *East Indies*, equivalent to King, or Emperor with us.

Zanthenes. See *Xanthenes*.

Zany, (*Ital.*) one that professes to stir up Laughter by mimick Gestures, ridiculous Actions, and unseemly

seemly Speeches; a Buffoon, a Jack-Pudding, or Merry-Andrew.

Zaphara or **Saffara**, a sort of Mineral us'd by Potters, to make a Sky-Colour.

Zarfaparilla or **Zalfaparilla**, a kind of Drug. See *Sarfaparilla*.

Zea, (Gr.) a sort of small Grain call'd *Spelt*, and by some Beer-Barley, or Beer-Corn. *Zea deglubita* Gorts, Oatmeal-Grotes.

Zeal, an earnest Passion for any thing, more especially for one's Religion, and the welfare of one's Country.

Zealot, a zealous Person, a great Stickler or Party man, chiefly in Matters of Religion: It is often taken in an ill Sense, for a Separatist or Schismatick, a Fanatick.

Zealous, full of Zeal.

Zebra, an Indian Beast like a Mule.

Zechin or **Zachin** a Gold-Coin worth about seven Shillings and six Pence Sterling; so call'd from *La Zecha* a Place in the City of *Venice*, where the Mint is settled. There is also a *Turkish Zechin* valued at Nine Shillings.

Zedekiah or **Zidkiah**, (Heb.) the Justice of the Lord, the Son of *Josiah*, King of *Israël*, and Uncle of *Jehoiakim*, in whole stead he was made King by *Nebuchadnezzar* and his Name chang'd, which before was *Mattaniah*; but at last upon his Revolt, he was carry'd bound to *Babylon*, and had his Eyes put out.

Zedary, (Gr.) a spicy Root, very like Ginger, but of a sweeter Scent and nothing near so biting; It is a hot and dry Plant, growing in the Woods of *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*.

Zenith, (Arab. in *Astron.*) that Point in the Heavens, which in any Place is directly over one's Head, and is 90 Degrees distant from the *Horizon*: It is otherwise call'd *Vertex* and *The Vertical Point*.

Zenith-Distance, is the Complement of the Sun or Stars Meridian Altitude, or what the Meridian Altitude wants of 90 Degrees.

Zeopryum, (Gr.) a kind of Grain between Spelt and Wheat.

Zephyrus, the West Wind, so call'd by the *Greeks*, and *Favonius*, by the *Latines*; which begins to blow, as *Varro* affirms, about the beginning of *February*.

Zereth, an *Hebrew* Measure containing Nine Inches.

Zerna, (Lat.) a Tester or Ring-Worm, the same with *Lichen*, which See.

Zero, a Word sometimes us'd especially among the *French*, for a Cypher or Nought, &c.

Zeros or **Zetos**, a kind of Crystal.

Zerubbabel or **Zorobabel**, (Heb.) repugnant to Confusion, the Son of *Shealtiel*, eminent for his Zeal in rebuilding the Temple of *Jerusalem*. There was also another Person of that Name, the Son of *Pedaiah*, mentioned in the first Book of *Chronicles*.

Zest, (Fr.) a Chip of Orange or Lemmon Peel, such as is usually squeeze'd into Wine, Ale, &c. to give it a Flavour: It is also sometimes taken, for a short Afternoon's Sleep or Nap. As *To go to one's Zest*.

To **Zest** an Orange or Lemon, (among Confectioners) is to cut the Peel from top to bottom into small Slips, as thin as it can possibly be done.

Zeta, the Name of the sixth Letter of the *Greek* Alphabet: Also a Room kept warm like a Stove; a withdrawing Chamber with Pipes convey'd along in the Walls, to receive from below, either the cool Air, or the heat of warm Water. In our old *Records*, it is taken for a Dining-Room, Hall or Parlour.

Zetetick Method, (in *Mathem.*) is the Analytick or Algebraical Way of resolving Problems, or Que-

stions; by which the Nature and Reason of the Thing is chiefly sought for and discovered.

Zeugites, a kind of Canes or Reeds, which Falconers us'd to catch Birds with.

Zeugma, (i. e. a joining together) a Grammatical Figure, when a Verb agreeing with divers Nouns, or an Adjective with divers Substantives is referred to one expressly, and to the other by Supplement; as *Vixit pudorem libido, timorem audacia, rationem amentia*. If the Verb be expressed in the beginning, it is call'd *Protozeugma*, as *Dormio ego & tu*; if in the middle, *Meszeugma*; as *Ego dormio & tu*; if in the end, *Hypozeugma*; as *Ego & tu dormis*; the like is to be understood with respect to the Adjective. *Zeugma* is also made three several Ways, viz. 1. in Person, as *Ego & tu Studes*; 2. in Gender, as *Maritus & Uxor est irata*; 3. in Number, as *Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit*.

Zelus, a Fish taken about *Cadiz* in *Spain*, of a black Colour and very delicate; some call it a Gold-Fish; a Deice.

Zibellina Mustela, the Cebal or Sable, a little wild Beast, somewhat less than a Marten; that breeds in the Woods of *Muscovy*, and yields a very rich Furr.

Zibastumi, Civet, a Perfume like Musk, contain'd in certain kernelly Bladders in the Groin of a Civet-Cat.

Zimri, (Heb.) a Song or singing, an Usurper of the Kingdom of *Israël*, who kill'd his Master *Elah* the Son of *Baasha*.

Zingiber or **Zingiberis**, Ginger, a sort of Spice that grows in all the Provinces of *India*.

Zirbus, (Arab.) the Caul that covers the Bowels.

Zizanium, (Gr.) Darnel, or Cockle growing amidst Corn.

Zizyphum, a kind of Fruit call'd *Fojabes* by the Apothecaries.

Zmitaceus or **Zmitampis**, (Gr.) a precious Stone of a gray Colour found in the River *Euphrates*.

Zobela, the Ermin or Weasel, whose Fur is call'd *Sable*.

Zocco, (Ital.) a Term in *Architecture*, the same as *Plinth*; which See.

Zink, a sort of Mineral otherwise call'd *Spelter*.

Zocle, (in *Architect.*) a square Member lower than its Breadth, which serves to support a Pillar, or any other Part of a Building instead of a Base, Pedestal or Plinth.

Continued Zocle, a kind of continued Pedestal, on which a Structure is raised but has no Base or Cornice.

Zodiack, (in *Astron.*) one of the greater imaginary Circles in the Heavens, which passes obliquely between the two Poles of the World, and takes Name from the Figure of the Living-Creatures representing the Twelve Constellations or Divisions call'd *Celestial Signs*, which are contained in it:

'Tis cut into two equal Parts by the *Equator*, one of which comprehends the six Northern Signs towards the *Arctic Pole*, and the other the six Southern Signs towards the *Antarctic Pole*. The Sun goes about this Circle once every Year, and the Moon once a Month, and in the middle of it is the *Ecliptick Line*, from which the Sun never departs; but the Moon and the Planets wander up and down for the space of eight Degrees, and sometimes more on both Sides; upon which Account, the *Zodiack* is supposed to reach 20 Degrees in Breadth. See *Astronomical* or *Celestial Signs*.

Zodiack of the Comets, a certain Tract in the Heavens, within the Bounds of which, according to *Mr. Cassini*, most Comets, tho' not all, have been observed to move: This he makes as broad as the other *Zodiack*, and likewise places several Signs or Constellations therein like the former; which are *Anti-*

Zeus, Pegasus, Andromeda, Taurus, Orion, the lesser Dog, Hydra, the Centaur, Scorpion and Sagittary.

Zona, a Belt, a Girdle, a Purse on a Girdle, particularly such a Girdle as Maids anciently wore about their Middle, when they were Espoused, and which the Bridegroom unty'd the first Night of their Marriage: By some Writers that treat of the Art of Physick, it is taken for that Part of the Body, where one is Girt; also for a kind of *Herpes*, or shingles call'd *Holy Fire*.

Zones, (in *Astron.* and *Geog.*) are certain Spaces or Divisions of the Heavens or earth, bounded by the lesser Circles of the Sphere, that is to say, the two Polar Circles, and the two *Tropicks*: These Zones have Names given them according to the different Temperature of the Air, and are five in Number, viz. one Torrid, two Temperate, and two Frigid.

The **Torrid Zone**, bounded by the *Tropicks* of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, lies in the middle of the two Temperate ones, and is divided by the Equator into two equal Parts, one Northern and the other Southern; its breadth being 47 Degrees, or about 2820 Miles: 'Tis call'd *Torrid*, i. e. parched or burning hot, because being just under the Sun's Road, its Beams fall directly on it, and continually cause so excessive a Heat, that the Ancients believ'd it to be uninhabitable.

The **Temperate Zones**, owe their Name and Advantages to their Situation between the Torrid and the two Frigid ones: One of them in which we live, lying between the *Tropick* of *Cancer* and the *Arctick* Polar Circle is call'd the Northern; and the other between the *Antarctick* Polar Circle and the *Tropick* of *Capricorn*, is termed the Southern; each of them taking up 43 Degrees, or about 2580 Miles in Breadth.

The **Frigid or Frozen Zones**, have the two Polar Circles for their Boundaries, so that one takes in the North, and the other the South Pole; each of them containing 23 Degrees, and a half, or 1410 Miles: These Zones are call'd *Frigid*, i. e. exceeding Cold or Frozen, in regard that being extremely remote from the Sun's Course in the *Ecliptick*, they partake but little of its Heat: Inasmuch, that they as well as the Torrid Zone, were esteem'd uninhabitable by the Ancients; but their Mistakes in both respects have been discover'd by later Navigations.

Zoogonia, (*Gr.*) among *Naturalists* a breeding or bringing forth of perfect Animals or Living-Creatures.

Zoography, a description of the Nature and Properties of any kind of Animals; as Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents, Insects, &c.

Zoophorus. See *Zophorus*.

Zoophthalmon, the Herb Sengreen, or House-leek.

Zoophytes or **Plant-Animals**, certain Substances which partake of the Nature of Plants and Living-Creatures; as Sponges, &c.

Zootomy, an artificial Dissection of the Bodies of brute Beasts, or any other Creatures except Men. See *Anatomy*.

Zophorus or **Zoophorus**, (in *Architect.*) a Part between the Architrave and Cornice, so call'd by the *Greeks*, upon account of the Ornaments carved on it, among which were the Figures of Animals.

Zophyrum, the Herb Puliol of the Mountain.

Zopilla, the best sort of Pitch; or Pitch scraped off from Ships, and temper'd with Wax and Salt.

Zorobabel. See *Zerubbabel*.

Zoster, the Shingles; a Disease.

Zotica, the Vital Faculty.

Zuchte, (in old *Records*) a withered, or dry stock of Wood.

Zupatium, (*Lat.*) a Julep; a sort of Physical Potion.

Zura, the White thorn Berry.

Zurumbeth, (*Arab.*) the Plant Zedoary.

Zuz, an *Hebrew* Coin, of which four make a Shekel; value 7 Pence Half-penny.

Zygana, (*Gr.*) the Ballance-Fish, a kind of Sea-Fish, whose Head lies a-cross the rest of its Body; Also the Dragon-fly, or Adders bolt; an Insect so call'd, because its Body seems to be poised between its Wings.

Zyga, a Tree of whose Wood Yokes are made; a kind of Maple.

Zygiati a Term apply'd to some Astrologers, to such Persons as are born under the Sign *Libra*, called *Zygos* in *Greek*.

Zygoma, (in *Anat.*) one of the Bones of the upper Jaw, which on the upper part joyns to the *Os Sphenoides*, and on the lower to the *Os Maxillare*; its outward Part having a long Process or Knob call'd *Processus Zygomaticus*: It is also nam'd *Jugale Or*, and *Os Male*.

Zygomatium, a pair of Muscles otherwise call'd *Jugale*, which draw both Lips obliquely to either Side.

Zygomatius, a Muscle of the Face; so termed by *Riolanus*, because it arises from the *Zygoma* or *Os Jugale*; but it is inserted near the corner of the Lips: When this Muscle and its Partner act, they draw both Lips upwards, and make a pleasant Countenance.

Zygotata, an Officer that has the Over-sight of Weights; a Clerk of the Market.

Zymites, leavened Bread.

Zymoma, Leaven, Leavening: In a Physical Sense, any kind of Ferment; as that of the nitrous Air, the watry Juice in the Mouth, the acid or sharp Liquors in the Stomach, the Blood in the Spleen, &c.

Zymometer, an Instrument by which the degree of Fermentation arising from the mixture of divers Liquors is measured, or the Temperament or Degree of Heat in the Blood of Animals, &c.

Zymosis, Fermentation.

Zythogala, Poffet-Drink.

Zythium, a Drink us'd by the old *Gauls*, and so call'd from the Seething or Boiling of it; Drink made of Corn, or Malt; Ale, or Beer.

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