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*Linguae Britannicae Vera Pronunciatio :*

O R, A

# New English Dictionary.

CONTAINING

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|---|---|
| I. An Explanation of all English Words used by the best Writers; the various Senses of each Word being distinctly pointed out by Figures 1, 2, 3, &c. | II. The Language from which each Word is derived. |
|   | III. The part of Speech to which it belongs.      |
|   | IV. A Supplement of upwards of 4000 proper Names. |

IN WHICH

Every Word has not only the common Accent to denote the Emphasis of the Voice, but, in order to a just Pronunciation, every Syllable is marked with a long or short Accent to determine its Quantity; and the quiescent Letters, various sounds of Vowels, &c. are so distinguished, that any Person, Native or Foreigner, who can but read, may speedily acquire an accurate Pronunciation of the English Language.

To the whole is added

A Dissertation on the Species of Sounds, *Les Fontaines* with practical Observations on the various Powers and *Positions* of the Letters.

A Work intirely new, and designed for the Use of Schools, and of Foreigners, as well as Natives who would speak, read, and write English with Propriety and Accuracy.

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By JAMES BUCHANAN.

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L O N D O N :

Printed for A. MILLAR, in the Strand.  
MDCCLVII.



T H E  
P R E F A C E.

**T**HOUGH the English tongue, so much refined of late, be a compound of several languages, both ancient and modern, yet as the far greatest, as well as the most excellent part of it, is chiefly derived from the Latin and Greek, a thorough acquaintance with the genuine signification of the great variety of technical terms, would seem to be the province of those only, who are expert in these learned languages; or who have made a considerable progress in the study of the liberal arts and sciences: For as no method has been practised in the generality of our English schools, to improve the minds of youth in the sense and meaning of words, mere English scholars cannot be acquainted with the signification of a tenth part of those of their own tongue, even when arrived to an advanced age. And to this shameful neglect it is owing, that so many grown persons remain in gross ignorance with respect to the knowledge of most things; and not only meet with numberless words in reading, but hear many advanced in discourse which they do not understand; and thereby lose both the advantage that would accrue to them from reading, and the pleasure and satisfaction to be derived from agreeable and instructive conversation. For we find men, as rational creatures, have a certain impulse to converse one with another; and as speech is the joint energy of our best and noblest faculties, and our peculiar ornament and distinction as men; how assiduous ought we to

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be in acquiring a proper knowledge of the meaning and significations of the words of our own language? For although words are the symbols of particular ideas only secondarily, accidentally and mediately; yet are they the symbols of general ideas primarily, essentially and immediately. He then that knows most words, will consequently have most ideas; as on the contrary, he that is confined to the knowledge of a few words, will produce but few ideas. And this is still more evident, when we reflect, that we do not so much as think without applying words: and as every word must have some idea annexed to it, so must every simple distinct idea have some word, as a proper channel through which a thing is conveyed to the understanding.

Since then, upon a right apprehension of words, depends the rectitude of our notions, and in order to form our judgment right, they must be understood in their proper meaning, used in their true sense either in writing or speaking, would it not be very unhappy for the generality of people, if they could acquire a proper knowledge of the significations of the words of their own tongue no sooner, nor no other way, than by a study of ten or eleven years in the Latin and Greek languages? Would such an acquisition be esteemed an equivalent for so great a labour, so vast expence of time, attended with no small charge? Some effectual, but far more easy and expeditious method must be preferred; else few, but very few, will have the happiness to understand their own language. I would therefore recommend to practice the method proposed in the Preface to the Complete English Scholar, where it is observed under the article of spelling, "That youth would sooner attain to true spelling, after having been exercised a little on each table

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of 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. syllables, to spell a sentence or two of every lesson they read: for in spelling from the tables, which is the vulgar custom, the words are always proposed singly, without being connected with any other to make sense; so that they do not understand the meaning of the words they spell. Youth, therefore, especially those who can write, might have a sentence or two home with them every night to write out against next morning, and then spell it off, giving the rules for spelling, &c. as they went along, with the signification of each word as they found it in their dictionary. And this method would not only make them spell correctly, and understand the significations of words; but also in process of time, contribute greatly to a ready delivery in conversation, and their writing a good style. This method, likewise, would be of great advantage, after learning the rules for spelling, to youth of maturer years and grown persons, who have been neglected in this so necessary part of instruction. They would find, that (with the knowledge of English Syntax, which is soon acquired) it would not only render them more fit for business, but also soon enable them to correspond elegantly with persons of understanding, to express themselves pertinently, and share in the discourses of the politest company. For alas! what is it to write a good hand without just spelling and proper inditing, but to betray an illiberal education?

I have practised this method for several years with great success; and to the very great advantage of both sexes, from seven years of age, to that of thirty and upwards. And though I cannot maintain, that by this method youth may at last be able to produce the radix or etymon of words, equal to those learned in the original

languages ; yet I may venture to affirm, that they will far excel those in the knowledge of the various significations of words, who have spent no small time in acquiring only a smattering in them. And farther, when seconded with a thorough knowledge of English grammar, it is highly probable, that they may prove better rhetoricians than even the former. For as Mr. Locke and the Spectator observe, “ Men who have threshed hard at Latin for nine or ten years together, are oftentimes very deficient in their own language.”

It is certain, that the best English dictionaries hitherto published are too bulky and unhandy to be used in, or carried to and from school by youth. There was therefore still wanting one more portable for the use of schools, and as a *vade mecum* for grown persons, formed upon a different but more advantageous plan than any before extant : and to which they may always have immediate recourse, either for the orthography, signification, accent, just quantities of the syllables, or proper pronunciation of a word.

A dictionary of such a size, was highly recommended by the celebrated Mr. Locke, wherein, as into a narrow compass, all the rest might be centered. But it does not appear that he had, at that time, any farther expectation from what he had proposed, than a too scanty explanation of words. How much this work excels in that particular, besides the other improvements adverted to by none before, will partly appear in the sequel, and be still more evident in the perusal of the work itself.

I. With respect to orthography, I have been very solicitous in correcting the antiquated manner of spelling in

## The P R E F A C E:

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in former dictionaries: and that I have reduced the English orthography to the standard of the best writers of the present age, the rules for spelling prefixed, will, as a specimen, sufficiently evince.

2. As a misinterpretation of the significations of words, must have a pernicious influence upon those who depend upon a dictionary for their expositor; an accurate enumeration and distinction of the several significations of each respective word, has been my chiefest care. And accordingly have distinguished the various acceptations of words by figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c. placing them first which are directly the same as in the original tongues; after which follow the general and popular significations. But I have often suppressed the figurative and metaphorical uses of words, as too apt to mislead and perplex youth, who have not arrived to a sufficient strength of judgment rightly to apply them. I have likewise rejected all obsolete, bad, low, and despicable words, to make room for those that are new, and a great number of technical terms, which are so explained, as to convey a clear, just, and scientific notion of them even to those who are unacquainted with the arts to which they belong.

And here I must observe, that when a work of this kind is, from time to time, purged of all obsolete and despicable words, verbal nouns, participles, proverbs, and historical relations, which are no way essential; and also of a numerous train of adjectives and derivative words, it will plainly appear, that an English dictionary can be reduced nearly to the size of this volume. As to derivative words, I have reason to believe, that there is no teacher who will not, when his scholar has spelt a derivative word, make him give the primitive; and

when he has spelt and given the signification of a primitive word, will also make him produce all the derivatives from it; as, for example, *manage*, from which the scholar will derive *managing*, *managed*, *manager*, *management*, *manageable*; and from *propose*, *proposing*, *proposed*, *proposer*, *proposal*, *proposition*; and so with all others: this being a noble method to make youth expeditiously acquainted with the dependance that our own language has upon itself as to derivation, and with the various terminations of words, and thereby prevent their misapplying terms or using barbarisms. However, I have carefully inserted all the derivative words that differ in their significations from these contained in the explanation of their primitives. And farther, it will be found, that the genuine significations of a great number of words which have been formerly misinterpreted, are restored; and a great fault avoided of explaining terms by their synonyms, or others equally difficult.

3. To insert the Greek, Hebrew, &c. etymologies, is merely insulting the English reader, who is not acquainted with the characters that compose these languages. Therefore, as the chiefest and greatest part of our language depends upon the Greek, Latin, and French; I have indicated by the initial letters *G. L. F.* the words derived from each of these. And I should have even considered this step as tending to derision, did they not direct the English reader to the application of the rules prefixed for the derivation of words purely by their terminations. And I appeal to the judicious, whether these rules will not be infinitely more interesting to an English scholar (especially as the Greek etymons are described in roman characters) than if the etymologies, which are often uncertain, and intirely insipid to every English reader,

reader, had been inserted? Such can make no improvement on the memory, as they do not understand them: while, on the contrary, by remembering only a single rule, they may at once know the etymons of a thousand words, and be masters of many thousands by a proper retention of the whole. In short, by plying these rules for an hour or two, an English scholar may make a greater progress in the knowledge of the derivation of English words, than by poring, for that purpose, in an etymological English dictionary for an age.

I have also by initial letters denoted what part of speech each word belongs to; as (S.) for noun substantive; (A.) for adjective, (V.) for verb, and (P.) for particle; having under the name of the latter (to avoid confusion by the use of too many marks) comprehended adverb, preposition, interjection, and conjunction.

4. Orthoepy, as it teaches the just pronunciation of words, is truly a principle of the outmost concern in an English dictionary. For as speech is by far more common and public than writing, what can reflect more on a person's reputation for learning, than to find him unable to pronounce with propriety and elocution? And yet, notwithstanding the visible importance of this requisite to the public, there was not one English dictionary, by which we could thoroughly regulate our pronunciation. For it is now evident, that what chiefly contributes and directs to such an essential particular, through the whole of our language, has been notoriously neglected. And such a neglect appears to be the more inexcusable, when we consider, that there is scarcely one of a hundred that ever reflects that the vowels have, each of them, more than one sound; and fewer still (not

to mention the theory of articulate sounds \*) that justly know, or have been taught the various powers of them. So that from an ignorance of these, and the nature of long and short syllables, accents, &c. proceeds that vicious, drawling, uncouth pronunciation amongst the generality of people. Further, when we consider the irregular pronunciation of the long and short sounds of the vowels in English words, by the prevailing tide of custom, how difficult must a just pronunciation of the

\* See almost every thing that concerns the theory of articulate sounds and characters, in the five last chapters of the 3d. part (concerning natural grammar) of bishop Wilkins's *Essay towards a real Character, and a philosophical Language*.

Most superficial scholars despise all philosophical speculation about sounds and letters (says the author of the true and antient manner of reading Hebrew) for this wise reason, forsooth, because the practical use of letters is the lowest step in learning; and to acquire it, they think, the employment of children. But if they consider it, says he, as the foundation of all learning, as they ought, they would think it of more importance than they do, that it should be well laid. Had our alphabets, continues he, been contrived by the principles of natural philosophy, reading and orthography (of which some men, otherwise learned, are but indifferent masters; nay, some authors too, as printers and correctors of the press can tell you) would be easy tasks; which now both torment poor childrens minds, and procure them much chiding, and often brutal usage from passionate teachers; who are angry with the poor things for not learning readily what they have no capacity to instruct them in. And, which is much worse, these difficulties, and the hardships consequent upon them, give most children such an aversion to all manner of learning, that they can acquire little or no knowledge in their youth. Which neglect, the more sober and considerate sort of men come, in their riper years, heartily to regret when it is too late. And which the vain fellows, being indeed conscious, and inwardly ashamed of, yet endeavour to palliate by a pretended and professed contempt of what they would make great ostentation of, if they had it. And if a few of better genius, and naturally passionate for knowledge, struggle through all these difficulties, it is after suffering many truly pitiable hardships, and worse, a deplorable loss of time. Besides, without this theory, no grammarian can give a tolerable account of the anomalies in the flexions of any language; for it is the key to most of them. Thus far this author. Since I have mentioned that grand performance of bishop Wilkins, a man of great penetration, and what we may call an architectonical genius, I must not omit to take notice of an ingenious and learned treatise, intitled *Hermes*, which is truly worthy the perusal of the studious in grammar.

English

English language be to a foreigner, left without any guide or direction? To obviate this difficulty in a good measure, I have prefixed to this work practical observations upon the powers and various sounds of the vowels and consonants both single and double; as it is upon a proper knowledge of these, a just regulation of our pronunciation in general depends. But as custom renders it impossible to exhibit fixed and conclusive rules, I have advanced a method which, I presume, cannot fail of success; and that is, to mark the long and short sounds of the vowels in all the words throughout this dictionary. And this will not only settle and fix a just pronunciation, after the manner of the best speakers, to the unlearned in our own nation, but be of great advantage to all foreigners who are desirous to be acquainted with our language; and whereby they may acquire a proper English pronunciation without, or with very little help from a master. For who that can but read; and gives proper attention to the practical observations upon the vowels and consonants above mentioned, and the long and short accents, &c. can miss of an accurate pronunciation? Can any one, for example, when he knows the long sound of (*i*) is like the pronoun (*I*) marked with the long accent over it thus (*ī*); and that the long sound of (*u*) is like (*eu*) with the long accent thus (*ū*), and sees them so marked in such words as *pīety*, *dīiameter*, *īrony*, *pūurity*, *ūniverse*, *ūnity*, &c. I say, can he miss of pronouncing them thus, *pIety*, *dIiameter*, *Irony*, *peurity*, *euniverse*, *eunty*? And also when he sees the short sound of (*i*) which is almost (*ee*) with the short accent over it thus (*ī*), and the short sound of (*u*) which is very like short (*o*) marked in such words as *dīovīsibility*, *mīrmūr*, *ūnderstand*, &c. will he not with certainty pronounce them as if wrote *deēvēšēēbēēleēty*, *mōrmōr*, *ōnderstand*?



*stand*? I have, to avoid prolixity, exemplified these two vowels only; because the instable and irregular manner of founding them, especially (*i*), renders the pronunciation of our language not only uncertain to our own people in most terms; but very difficult to strangers, who, to our discredit, have had no method laid before them as a proper guide to a just pronunciation. For accent and pronunciation have been hitherto ignorantly accepted as synonymous terms; and the common accent has been deemed sufficient to direct the pronunciation.

Accent is the rising or falling of the voice above or under its natural tone. The common accent used to shew the emphasis or stress of the voice, marked thus (´), is always placed over a vowel in a word, and elevates or raises the voice. So that to be sure of accenting properly, that syllable over which the accent is placed, must be heard better than the rest.

Pronunciation is a proper utterance of the various openings or sounds of the voices or vowels, according to the idiom of a language\*. Quantity is the measure of such sounds, and determines them to be long or short. And although accent and quantity are concomitants of pronunciation or proper utterance, yet they differ in intention: for, as it has been observed, accent being only a mere mark to denote the stress, or raising of the voice upon a certain syllable in a word, it does by no means lengthen that syllable, as is evident from its being alternately placed

\* The difference betwixt accent and pronunciation is not only evident from the above definitions, but also by numberless examples that might be produced; such as *cl'ient*, *so'ciety*, *var'ety*, *vio'lent*, *canon'ize*, *sympath'ize*, &c. &c. which the Scots accent the same way as the English; but the former pronounce thus, *clee-ent*, *socee ety*, *varree-ety*, *veeolent*, *canonceeze*, *sympatbeeze*.

over long and short syllables, according as custom requires. Whereas quantity runs through all the syllables of a word, determining the length and shortness of them, and even of that syllable over which the accent is placed. It is certain that there is harmony of notes and sounds in prose as well as verse\*, which depends on the quantity of expression as to long and short, loud and low, nearly the same as in music itself; which is nothing but a just modulation of sounds abstracted from verbal expression.

Now what we are to understand by accent, namely, an elevation of the voice, is so very necessary to be observed, that without a due attention to it, speech becomes harsh and often unintelligible. And it is owing to the misplacing of accent, as well as to the difference in sounding the vowels, that we can immediately discover foreigners in speaking English, or distinguish the peo-

\* English verse is commonly either iambic or trochaic, so called from the two feet *iambus* and *trocheus*. The first foot, *viz.* iambus, in English iamb, consisting of first a short, and then a long syllable; the second, trocheus, in English trochee, the reverse of the former, consisting of first a long, and then a short syllable. So that an English verse being made up of long and short syllables alternately, and the syllable which has the common accent in prose being generally made the long syllable in verse, the word accent, on that account I suppose, has been foisted in and accepted for quantity. To shew the absurdity of this change, we need only observe, that a monosyllable cannot take an accent, as being a monotone, or a sound uttered in one distinct breath; though it admits of quantity, as it must be either long or short. It is quantity, therefore, that measures the time of the syllables of a foot in verse; and if a syllable of a long word, or a monosyllable that is naturally short in prose, be made long in verse, it is by the inflexions of the voice, and not by the common accent; for a short vowel will of consequence make a short syllable. The English poets, and indeed those of all nations, have used liberties with the words of their several languages; varying often from the accent or orthography, or both, that are used in prose, lengthening or shortening syllables, increasing or diminishing the number of syllables or letters in a word or syllable, &c. of purpose to accommodate the words more easily to their poetical measures,

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ple of North, from those of South-Britain. The manner of accenting, 'tis true, is pretty uniform amongst the learned and polite part of the nation; but the pronunciation of a great many, and especially of the illiterate, is in most parts woefully grating and discordant, and differs so much from the pure and proper idiom of English pronunciation, that the greatest part of it cannot be represented in writing\*: which impropriety, 'tis hoped, will be remedied and intirely obviated by the method exhibited in the following work.

Again, as a farther guide to a true and just pronunciation, wherever both the vowels are founded that would otherwise make a diphthong, I have put two points over them called a diaeresis, thus, *idéa, bebái, théatre, déist, coincide, cycloid, science, coadjutor, &c.* and where the diph-

\* It ought to be, indispensibly, the care of every teacher of English, not to suffer children to pronounce according to the dialect of that place of the country where they were born or reside, if it happens to be vicious. For if they be suffered to proceed in, and be habituated to an uncouth pronunciation in their youth, it will most likely remain with them all their days. And those gentlemen who are so captivated with the prejudice of inveterate custom, as not to teach to read by the powers of the sounds, ought in duty, at least, to make their scholars masters of the various formations of the vowels and diphthongs, and of the natural sounds, or simple contacts of the consonants both single and double, whereby they may form the various configurations of the parts of the mouth, and properly apply the several organs of speech in order to speak with ease and propriety. And as children do not commence scholars so soon as their capacities admit, or often on account of their speaking but badly, if they were taught the mute sounds or simple contacts of the consonants, it would immediately enable them to pronounce with a peculiar distinctness. I had a child lately under my care, of about nine years of age, whose speech from the beginning was unintelligible to all, but those who were acquainted with her manner of expression. After I had taught her the sounds of the consonants, and the proper motions that were formed by these contacts both in her own, and by looking at my mouth, I brought her by a few lessons to pronounce any word whatsoever. And by a short practice, she spoke with perfect elocution. This method effectually cures stammering or hesitation in speech, either in young or old; especially if a grown person be taught to speak for some time with great deliberation.

thongs

things *ou*, and *ow*, have a proper sound of both the vowels, I have put the same mark over them; as *louisé*, *miuse*, *ouince*, *foiwl*, *town*, *owl*, &c. but it must be observed that they are not parted into two syllables like the above-mentioned, but discover a sound like *o-oo* pronounced quick. As the alphabetical words are printed in italic, all redundant or quiescent letters in pronunciation are put in roman character; as *blow*, *flow*, *below*, *follow*, *marriage*, *parliament*, *Nicholas*, *doubt*, *schism*, *rhapsody*, *damn*, *psalm*, *isle*, *viscount*, &c. As to words of Greek origin that end in (*e*), I have put the common accent over (*è*) reversed, to denote that it is to be sounded; as *epitomè*, *apostrophè*, *catastrophè*, &c. and the same method is observed in the supplement of proper names; as *Penelopè*, *Andromachè*, *Eurydicè*, &c. But when the pronunciation is quite different from the manner of spelling the word, I have represented its true pronunciation within brackets, thus, *beau*, [*bō*] *flambeau*, [*flambo*] *enough*, [*enuff*] *goal*, [*jail*] &c.

Now as the above-mentioned supplement contains upwards of 4000 proper names of kingdoms, provinces, cities, towns, rivers, as also of the most celebrated emperors, kings, queens, priests, poets, philosophers, generals, &c. whether jewish, pagan, mahometan, or christian, but more especially such as are mentioned either in the Old or New Testament; and as some teachers make it their excuse that they put the Bible into childrens hands for no other reason but to teach them to read the proper names, as there is so large a collection in this supplement, there can be no excuse left for the future prostitution of that sacred volume; especially as youth can read them there to far greater advantage. And therefore, as I have before, so I do now again enter my protest

test against that profane and impious method of teaching children to read by the New Testament and Bible ; books, that, of all others, are the most insufficient to answer any such end, the subject-matter and the design of them being of a quite contrary nature. It is truly, as a late writer observes, a scandal to the Protestant religion, to hear the sacred names of God and Jesus Christ made the subject of childish babbling, and school-dame bawling, every hour of the day. And to see those truths which ought to be laid up in our hearts, torn to pieces and trampled under our feet when children. To see the word of God, which was intended to give the greatest pleasure and solace to the mind of man, often made the cause of bodily pain and wretchedness to children ; who are whipped and reproached for not being able to read what should only merit them praise and esteem for understanding when they are men ! And is it not extremely probable that that book, which has been so often bedravelled and torn to pieces by children at school, should become the object of their contempt and aversion when grown up ? To be brief, it is to this wicked method that we may justly ascribe the grounds of deism and infidelity in general ! And without parents and teachers unite in good earnest in suppressing a custom so prejudicial to faith and true religion ; it is to be feared, we may at last become a hissing and an astonishment even to pagans and infidels, who would blush, and be enraged to see their books of rituals and sacred mysteries prostituted in so base and mercenary a manner.

I had almost forgot to observe, that I have not used the double accent ("), since the short (") serves to the same purpose ; as *amicable*, *animate*, *sublimity*, which are to be pronounced as if wrote *ammicable*, *annimate*, *sublimmity* ; and so with others.

Thus

Thus I think I have laid before the reader the plan of the following work ; and I must confess, that from the whole course of my experience and observations, I cannot foresee any thing else that can be done to a dictionary of this size, to render it either more complete or more useful.

It has certainly been no small reflexion upon us, that there was not long since some method exhibited for directing to a just and general pronunciation ! Foreigners \*, several of whom I have had under my tuition, and still have, bitterly complain of this neglect. We are not ignorant how the French have refined their language, and what methods and pains they have employed to make the study and pronunciation of it easy and familiar to other nations. It behoves us likewise to make the acquisition of our language as easy as possible to all foreigners who may do us the honour to apply themselves to the study of it. A language so much refined within this half a century, as to be, for its copiousness and significancy, inferior to none. A language that has long since been accounted, but may now be justly styled, as

\* The people of North Britain seem, in general, to be almost at as great a loss for proper accent and just pronunciation as foreigners. And it would be surprizing to find them writing English in the same manner, and some of them to as great perfection as any native of England, and yet pronouncing after a different, and for the most part unintelligible manner, did we not know, that they never had any proper guide or direction for that purpose. I therefore beg leave to recommend this book to the perusal of all whose business requires them to speak in public, and all teachers of youth in that part of the united kingdom ; by a proper application to which, they may in a short time pronounce as properly and intelligibly as if they had been born and bred in London : and be no more distinguished by that rough and uncouth brogue which is so harsh and unpleasant to an English ear. Their acquiring a proper accent and graceful pronunciation, would embellish and set off to far greater advantage the many excellent and rhetorical speeches delivered by the learned both from the pulpit and at the bar.

fluent

fluent as the Latin, as courteous as the Spanish, as court-like as the French, and as amorous as the Italian. A language truly capable of all the lively flowers of oratory, and the most pompous strains of eloquence. And, finally, when spoke with propriety and energy, a language as lofty and manly, as those are truly brave who speak it.



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## Of the SPECIES of SOUNDS, with the MATTER and FORM of LANGUAGE.

SOME things the mind performs through the body, such as the various works and energies of art: others it performs without such medium, *viz.* when it thinks, reasons, and concludes. Now tho' the mind in either case may be called the principle or source, yet are these last more properly its own peculiar acts, as being immediately referable to its own innate powers. Among those acts of mind more immediately its own, that of mental separation may well be reckoned one. Corporeal separations, however accurate otherwise, are in one respect incomplete, as they may be repeated without end. The smallest limb separated from the smallest animalcule (if we could suppose any instrument equal to such dissection) has still a triple extension of length, breadth, and thickness; has a figure, a colour, with perhaps many other qualities; and so will continue to have, tho' thus divided to infinity. But the mind surmounts all power of concretion, and can place in the simplest manner every attribute by itself; convex without concave; colour without superficies; superficies without body; and body without its accidents, as distinctly each one, as tho' they had never been united. And thus it is that it penetrates into the recesses of all things, not only dividing them as wholes, into their more conspicuous parts, but persisting till it even separate those elementary principles, which, being blended together after a more mysterious manner, are united in the minutest part, as much as in the mightiest whole. Now as *Matter* and *Form* are among these elements, and deserve to be esteemed as the principal among them, let us search whether these, or things analogous to them, may be found in language.

Every thing, in a manner, whether natural or artificial, is in its constitution compounded of something *common* and something *peculiar*; of something common, and belonging to many other things; and of something peculiar, by which it is distinguished and made to be its true and proper self. Hence language, if compared, according to this notion, to the murmurs of a fountain, or the dashing of a cataract, has in common this, that like them it is a sound. But then on the contrary it has in peculiar this, that whereas those sounds have no meaning or signification, to language a meaning or signification is essential. Again, language if compared to the voice of irrational animals, has in common this, that like them it has a meaning: but then it has this in peculiar to distinguish it from them, that whereas the meaning of those animal sounds is derived from nature, that of language is derived, not from nature, but from compact. From hence it becomes evident, that language taken in its most comprehensive view, implies certain sounds, having certain meanings; and that of these two principles, the sound is as the matter, common (like other matter) to many different things; the meaning is that



that peculiar and characteristic form, by which the nature or essence of language becomes complete.

Now this matter is found, and found is that sensation peculiar to the sense of hearing, when the air hath felt a percussion adequate to the producing such effect. And as all the causes of percussion are either animal or inanimate; so the two grand species of sounds are likewise animal or inanimate. There is indeed no peculiar name for sound inanimate; nor even that of animals, when made by the trampling of their feet, the fluttering of their wings, or any other cause merely accidental. But that which they make by proper organs in consequence of some sensation or inward impulse, is an animal sound, and is called a voice. As language therefore implies that sound called *human voice*, we may perceive, that to know the nature and powers of the human voice, is in fact to know the matter or common subject of language.

The voice of man is formed by certain organs between the mouth and the lungs, which organs maintain the intercourse between these two. The lungs furnish the air out of which the voice is formed; and the mouth when the voice is formed, serves to modulate and publish it abroad. The voice of all other animals seem to be formed in the same manner; but how much better the organs are framed for discourse in man, who is a discursive animal, is truly admirable. What these vocal organs precisely are, is not agreed in all respects by philosophers and anatomists. But 'tis certain that the mere primary and simple voice, is completely formed before ever it reach the mouth; and then by means of certain different organs, *viz.* the teeth, the tongue, the lips, &c. which do not change its primary qualities but only superadd others, it receives the form or character of articulation. Nor is the voice by articulation made more grave or acute, more loud or soft (which are its primary qualities) but it acquires to these characters certain others additional, which are perfectly adapted to exist along with them\*. The simplest of these forms or characters are those acquired thro' the mere openings of the mouth, as these openings differ in giving the voice a passage. 'Tis the variety of configurations in these openings only, which gives birth and origin to the several vowels; and it is from hence they derive their name by being thus eminently vocal, and easy to be founded of themselves alone.

There are other forms, *viz.* the consonants, which cannot be so properly called articulate; because they are not made by mere openings of the mouth, but by different contacts of its several parts; such as by the junction of the lips; the tongue with the teeth; the teeth with the under lip, &c. †. But as these several contacts are merely mute, and the whole lead rather to silence than articulate voice, they must have an opening connected with them either previous or consequently; *i. e.* they must have a vowel either before or after them, before they can produce a voice. Hence they are called consonants from *con*, together, and *sono*, to sound; because they cannot sound of themselves nor from their own powers, but at all times in company with some

\* The several organs not only serve the purposes of speech, but those very different ones likewise of mastication and respiration; so frugal is nature in thus assigning them double duty, and so careful to maintain her character of doing nothing in vain.

† See Complete English Scholar, page 485.

auxiliary vowel. All these primary articulations are denoted by the common name of element\*, in as much as every articulation of every other kind is from them derived, and into them resolved. For under their smallest combination they produce a syllable; syllables properly combined produce a word; words produce a sentence, and sentences produce speech or discourse. And thus it is, that to principles apparently so trivial, as about twenty plain elementary sounds (for mankind in general have never exceeded twenty simple sounds) we owe that variety of articulate voices, which have been sufficient to explain the sentiments of so innumerable a multitude, as all the present and past generations of men.

Aristotle held principles in vast estimation, knowing the difficulty that attended their invention. And the Egyptians paid divine honours to the inventor of letters, whom they called *Theuth*; and Socrates, when he speaks of him, considers him either as a god, or some god-like man.

Now, as out of all these simple sounds, only five are vocal, yet it has been customary to give the consonants as they stand in the alphabets of all languages, articulate or vocal sounds, contrary to the powers they have in the formation of words. There is therefore no small honour due to him who first taught their mute, or the natural sounds or simple contacts they have in the combination and pronunciation of words; by which learning to read is so easily and expeditiously accomplished. For reading or speaking is nothing else but a quick repetition of the mute sounds of the consonants, the vowels in conjunction causing the voice to be heard, and also making the mutes consonant with them, as they could make no articulate or perfect sound without them.

My intention here, being more immediately levelled at the service of my own country, I shall not spend time in inquiring into the methods practised in other countries for teaching children to read; suffice it to observe, that the generality of our teachers of English very immethodically name the consonants *bee, cee, dee, &c.* previous to a child's reading, tho' every one can easily perceive that this manner of naming them leads immediately to spelling, not reading; and that it is by teaching them at first the mute sounds of these consonants that can bring them directly to read. In order to make this appear still more plain, let me ask, can the simple character (*b*) be (*bee*) and yet remain the simple contact (*b*)? Or can these three characters (*bee*) be only (*b*)? No more than one can be three, and be identically one, or three one. But let us combine three in this manner, for instance, *Bee a dee*; can these three distinct and complete sounds produce no more than one distinct sound, *viz. Bad*? Surely they must, and will for ever remain three distinct sounds, *viz. Bee a dee*, either as they are marked in writing, or as they exist in the mind. And so adding a fourth letter thus, *el o er dee*; can these four complete sounds be identically so, as of necessity they must, and yet become

\* An element, say the Stoics, is that, out of which, as their first principle, things generated are made, and into which as their last remains they are resolved. Aristotle says, the elements of articulate voice, are those things out of which the voice is compounded, and into which as its last remains it is divided: the elements themselves being no further divisible into other articulate voices, differing in species from them.

one sound or word only, *viz.* *lord*? No, truly: but it may be answered, it is so agreed upon by a people; well urged indeed! then a child when he hears these four sounds *el o er dez* committed to his ear, must pronounce, or understand them to be but one sound, *viz.* *lord*. Thanks to the goodness of our ancestors, who did not likewise impose upon us that grievous and intolerable task of writing in that manner (for there is as much necessity for the one as the other) that is, of writing the sounds of the letters in the composition of words all at length, as they taught us to sound them in the syllabication: and then we should have been obliged to write *I en cee o em pee er ee aich ee en est i bee, i, el i tee wy* for *Incomprehensibility*. And this way of writing would be more intolerable in our language than in most living languages, because the vocal sounds of many of our consonants are more compounded than those of other nations. But it would be still more vexatious in the Greek language; for example, let us take the word (*Basileus*) a king, and according to the sound given to the letters that compose the word, I must write *beta alpha sigma iota lambda epsilon, ypsilon sigma*, before I can signify *Basileus*. 1. By this method, writing would be in a manner rendered useless; and the compiling of books, and conversing with persons absent, be a labour inlurmountable. 2. For a scholar to be obliged to comprehend and remember eighteen sounds when committed to the ear before he can understand three, is as absurd as if I number 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18, and then tell him he must understand all these distinct numbers to be, or only mean three.

How ridiculous is it then for some to advance, that it is a matter of mere indifference how the letters be named, whether we say *aleph, bet, &c.* with the Hebrews, or *alpha, beta, &c.* with the Greeks? Perhaps, indeed, it may not be material with respect to grown persons, or youth who have learned their own language, and have made such a proficiency in the Latin as to be fit to learn Greek. But then it must be considered, that such youth for a long time formed to themselves ideas of the simple sounds of the letters; and farther, have even read by the primary, natural, or mute sounds of the consonants, tho' they were, and perhaps do still remain insensible of it. This every one who has learned Greek, upon recollecting and considering the mute sounds or simple contacts of the consonants, will find to be true. So that notwithstanding the names given to the Greek letters, youth will have recourse to the simple sounds in reading Greek, in the same manner as when they read English and Latin; and will make but one simple opening to *alpha* (tho' it is two complete syllables) *viz.* *a*; and one simple contact only of the lips to *beta*, *viz.* *b*; which contact makes the sound resemble the syllable (*ib*)\*.

But then as youth were not taught to sound these letters so from the beginning (which that they are not is truly surprizing) they must be of their own acquisition, and the effects of a ready invention for their ease in reading. However, a weak genius may not be so lucky as to hit upon such a help of himself, and the loss of not being taught to read by the powers of the letters at first, is the reason that so many grown persons find such difficulty in reading at first sight any thing that appears strange to them. And sure to blun-

\* See the method of expressing the mute sounds of the consonants in the Complete English Scholar, page 485, &c.

der when obliged to read in public, or to have recourse to that childish method of spelling a word in order to pronounce it, must betray a mean education, if it does not reflect upon the judgment.

I have been informed, that there are instances abroad, especially in France, of youth being taught to read Greek or Latin before their own language; perhaps in France, for I can see no other reason, because either of these languages are easier to be read than the French, which has in it so many quiet letters. Now suppose we should take a child in Britain who cannot distinguish one letter from another, and teach him the Greek alphabet by the names of *alpha, beta, &c.* previous to his reading Greek; I make no question but he would be able to distinguish these letters by such names, in as short a time as he would the letters of the English alphabet by the names of *bee, see, &c.* But what, then, what is done? How is he to proceed in combining these letters to make syllables and words? Why, forsooth, the teacher to be as methodical as possible, shews him two letters together, such as (*σν*), and then asks the young innocent, what spells, or what sounds *sigma ypsilon*? Which he himself is obliged to tell him sound (*σν*). And so adding a third (*σνω*), he says, what sound *epsilon gamma omega*? And then again he tells the child, that these three long words sound *ego*! And truly however monstrously absurd this appears, yet there is still a more dreadful task remains: for how is the child to make its way amidst such a jarring variety of controverted syllables and clashing of sounds that are to be found in the innumerable diversity of syllables in long words? Let us take, for example, a word whose syllables admit but of small combination, such as ANTONOMAZOMENON: and how must we manage this? It would be cruel to spell it all at once, and to divide it into syllables, will, by joining them together again, make seven additional sounds; worse and worse! However, as this last is generally allowed to be most rational, we shall prefer it; therefore, *alpha ny* (An) *tau omicron* (to) *Anto ny omicron* (no) *Antono ny alpha* (ma) *Antonoma ny zeta omicron* (zo) *Antonomazo ny epsilon* (me) *Antonomazome ny omicron ny* (non) *Antonomazomenon.* *O rem ridiculam, Cato, et jocofam!*

Now can we imagine that the French, so famous for invention, would chuse such an irrational method to make children read Greek? Would it not be horrid cruelty to impose such a dreadful task upon the tender minds of children? A labour seemingly invincible, and which no grown person of the strongest memory would dare to encounter. And yet, I am afraid, we shall, upon examination, find the absurd methods of teaching to read in the generality of our English schools, is no way preferable to the above-mentioned. But waving a recital of what is so notorious and glaring to all lovers of their country, I shall only observe, what can a child answer when asked what spells *es tee er ee en gee see aich*? Either repete part of the question as well as he can, or be mute. Cruel indeed! a child must comprehend the sounds, and be obliged to remember eight complete syllables before he comes to know one (strength)! and this knowledge too must be by his hearing these sounds a great many times repeted, and even then it is only known by the ear: for when the poor mistled child musters all the strength of his tender genius, he cannot for some time read it at first sight. Would any reasonable person when he heard another number 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (in the manner before observed) and tell him all these distinct numbers were only one, think him in his senses?

And yet such a ridiculous assertion would not be more false, than the above method of teaching to read is irrational and barbarous.

'Tis this that inforces me to plead the cause of distressed youth ; and that they may be delivered from so dreadful and unnecessary a task, I again offer to the serious consideration of all affectionate parents and conscientious teachers, that so very easy and expeditious method of teaching to read by the powers of the sounds ; which being already exhibited in the preface to the Complete English Scholar, I must there refer the reader.

There are two good reasons why our youth are wretchedly misled at that momentous period, their first setting out. 1. Great numbers set up for teachers of English (when they fail in the business they were brought up to) without a preparative education, or being the least qualified for the execution of such an important trust. And their quarterages being generally low, they soon get a number, the generality of people making no enquiry concerning the merits and qualifications of teachers, as knowing no difference amongst them. And even many of approved abilities in other respects, and persons of distinction in a place, run into this grand error, and by I know not what insatiation, become exemplary in this so much to be lamented inadvertency. For if a journeyman taylor, for example, should take it in his head, that it would be easier to herd twenty or thirty children (for I dare not say teach) for a few hours every day, than to work twelve, and so opens school ; would it not surprize every man of sense to see a person of reputed judgment and condition, send little master to him to learn a bee cee and the primer ? And might not even the taylor laugh to himself, and wonder at the other's inadvertency or rather stupidity ? But how would he sneer if such a judicious gentleman, who never served an apprenticeship to the tossing of the steel-bar, would offer to take measure of any one, and pretend to make a handsome suit of cloaths ? That there are too often instances of such a case, is, alas ! too manifest ; and every one must conclude, that a parent by such a base and mean step, has neither done justice to himself, his child, nor his country. And thus it is, that many a child of good genius as well as birth, is lost ; and like to water, which is derived from a clear spring, when it chanches to mix with a foul current, runs on undistinguished in one muddy stream for the future, and must for ever partake of the colour and condition of its associate.

The second disadvantage that youth labour under in this respect, is, that as far as I could observe, teachers of English seldom converse one with another ; but on the contrary, there seems to be a certain shyness maintained, by which an opportunity of conversing on such topics as might improve their knowledge in the best methods of teaching is quite disregarded, and every one proceeds in his own way, or as he was taught himself, be it ever so irrational. Let us but travel north of the Tweed, and we will find these grand errors in a very great measure repudiated as scandalous : for, 1. The generality of teachers of English have had a liberal education, especially those in cities and big towns, a qualified teacher of English being as much esteemed as those who teach Latin and Greek. 2. The harmony that subsists amongst not only them, but teachers of all the several branches of literature, and their frequent and friendly conversation one with another, must of necessity improve their knowledge, so as to arrive to the greatest perfection in their respective professions. Hence it is, that that rational and expeditious method of teaching

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ing to read by the powers of the sounds, has been so long practised in that part of the united kingdom. Now if it should be asked, why these teachers of English are at such pains and expence to qualify themselves for their important business \* ? What else must be the reason, than that good taste for education which so universally prevails amongst their people of condition ; who being generally well educated themselves, are easily susceptible how destructive the least bad impression would be to a child at his first setting out, and that if he early receives a wrong bias, and be permitted to imbibe prejudices from a wrong education, they are hardly ever, or with very great difficulty, to be eradicated. And therefore concluding, that botchers will not be encouraged, those whose inclinations lead them to become the trustees of the public, are obliged to furnish themselves with an education preparative and adequate to that resolution. And thus, instead of suppressing the growing genius, they can teach the young idea how to shoot, and become as nursing mothers, and eminently useful members in society.

How then must the abuse in the education of youth be rectified in this nation ? Must it be by the reiterated efforts of the many eminent teachers of youth over England, to whom these unqualified intruders are as bars and strong gates, against their accomplishing the glorious design of making a rational method universal ? No ; their generous endeavours have had but too little effect against the ignorance of some, and the supineness of the generality of parents, who have in spite of common sense and merit supported and encouraged the apollyons of innocents. Is there no way then, to subdue and entirely crush these vultures, the devourers of the intellects of youth ? The instruments of death are obvious ; it must be the parents of children, and them only ; by discountenancing all unqualified teachers, and heartily encouraging those of merit, even for the sake of their own off-spring.

methinks the yearning and compassionate bowels of parents towards such endearing pledges, should animate them to a most serious consideration concerning the method of their education, which is to them as a second life ; Their duty to God, their own honour, the future happiness and welfare of their children, and lastly, the love and esteem they owe to their country, loudly cries for, and warmly demands their utmost application, and strictest attention in this great and important particular. That they may not only be dutiful children, but in time, become good parents, good husbands, good wives, good subjects, good friends, good patriots, and every way beneficial to society, and ornamental to their country,

\* It is common with the vulgar and illiterate to imagine, that any one who can read tolerably well, is surely a person proper enough to teach little children. But the learned and more judicious part of mankind know better ; and that it requires the utmost skill and ability in a teacher, to lay the foundation of a child's education, as it is then, the dawning genius can be either strengthened, and properly cultivated, or enervated and utterly marred.

## Practical observations on the powers and various sounds of the vowels and consonants, both single and double.

**T**HOUGH all nations give vocal sounds to the consonants, yet all of them have recourse to and must of necessity use their mute sounds or simple contacts either in reading or speaking, with little or no variation. It is therefore the manner of sounding the vowels which makes any difference in the pronunciation of languages, and which indeed particularizes ours from all others in Europe. For whereas we pronounce the five vowels *a, e, i, o, u*, thus *ai, ee, i, o, eu*: other nations pronounce them *aw, ea,\* ee, o, oo*. Now tho' the short and obscure sounds of these vowels cannot be marked in writing; yet it may be observed, that the short sound of (*a*) has the same opening that the long sound has, only it requires but half the time to pronounce it; as *fait, bait, baird*, if pronounced quick, or in half the time that they naturally require, will be *fat, bat, band, &c.*

The short sound of (*e*) differs but very little from short *a*; as *set, fet, bed, &c.* differ but little in their sounds from *fat, sad, bad*; only these with (*a*) have a little more opening. The short sound of (*i*) is almost full (*ee*). The short sounds of (*o*) and (*u*) are pretty similar; as *ünder, ünto! önder, önto*; and are so quick and obscure, as to make no motions in the parts of the mouth.

Examples of their various sounds and powers. 1. The short sound of (*a*) is expressed in *bad, bat, band, &c.* which words are pronounced nearly *bäd, bët, bënd*. 2. The long sound is expressed in *came, fame, male, &c.* which are pronounced as if wrote *caim, faim, mail, &c.* 3. The broad sound we give to (*a*) is *aw*, that is, as foreigners pronounce it; and it has always this broad sound before *ll, ld, lt, rd, lk*, and betwixt (*w*) and (*r*); as *all, call, bald, salt, ward, war, warm, &c.* read *awl, carwl, barwld, sarwlt, &c.* and it has for the most part this broad sound before a single (*l*), as *alter, almost, also, cabal, &c.* When the syllables *age* and *able* end words, the *a* is sounded like short (*i*), thus, *ige, ible*; as *village, cordage, forage, commendable, profitable, manageable, &c.* read *villige, cordige, commendible, profitible, &c.*

The short sound of (*e*) is expressed in *led, fed, met, &c.* the long sound, which is like (*ee*), is expressed in *Eve, here, mere, Peter, besom, &c.* This vowel is never sounded at the end of English words except in the article (*the*), and these words *be, me, she, we, be, and ye*, which were formerly written with (*ee*), and do still retain that sound. But it is sounded at the end of Hebrew words, as *Jessè, Hegè, Mamrè*; and generally at the end of Greek words; as *Epitomè, Penelopè, Andromachè, apostrophè, &c.* and at the end of these Latin words, *similè, premunirè, satellitè*. This (*e*) at the end, called final or silent (*e*), serves also to soften (*c*) and (*g*); it gives (*c*) always the sound of (*s*), as *face, disgrace, &c.* which are sounded as if wrote *fase, disgrace*. It gives to

\* I have put *ea* to represent the foreign sound of (*é*) which is the nearest resemblance that our sounds will admit of; it is very like our long (*a*) tho' not so open. As to the manner in which the French pronounce (*u*), all that are acquainted with that language, know that we have no sound to represent it.

(g) the sound of (j), as *page, baggage, &c.* which are read *page, baggage, &c.* Final (e) also lengthens the sound of the foregoing-vowel; as *bābe, jāme, fire, desire, tūne, resūme, importūne, &c.* except when two consonants come between it and another vowel; as *bādge, wēdge, bīnge, dijchārge, conwēse, &c.* tho' it lengthens the foregoing vowel when preceded by *th, st, or ang*; as *bāste, tāste, bāste, swāthe, chānge, rānge.* e is never sounded before the terminations *meut, nest, ly, lefs, ty*; as *refinement, likeness, wilely, carelefs, safety, ninety.* Nor is it ever sounded before *r, or n*, at the end of words more than one syllable; as *stranger, danger, anger, flatter, order, murder, &c.* except where it takes the accent, as *prejēr, &c.* so likewise *finiten, beaven, forbidden, rotten, seven, &c.* except some words where it sounds like short (i) before (n), as *linen, garden, woollen, pullen, sullen, cbicken, sudder*; read *linn, gardn, woolln, &c.*

The short sound of (i) which is like (ee) is expressed in *did, will, in, which, bid, &c.* Its long sound is like the pronoun (I), and is expressed in *fire, mile, mire, &c.* It sounds like obscure (u) in *first, bird, shirt, dirt, flirt, thirty, thirsty, &c.* read *fūrft, būrd, &c.* Observe that (i) is always long before *gh, gn, ld, nd*, as *figh, nīght, sign, design, mind, mild, wild*, except *huild, guild*, where the short sound of (i) is expressed, the (u) being silent, thus *build, güld.* It is likewise sounded long in scripture proper names before *ah, jah, ra, as*; as *Jeremīah, Hezekīah, Elijah, Adonījah, Mirah, Hīram, Zacharīah, &c.* It is also long in the terminations *ite*, and *ites*; as *Ammonīte, Kenītes, or Kenīte, Reubinīte, or Rubinītes, &c.* and when it ends a proper name, as *Levī, Zabdī, &c.* but in other proper names it is generally sounded short before a vowel; as *Mīriam, Azīel, Eliab.* As custom renders the long and short sounds of this vowel very irregular, it may be observed in general, that in short words (i) is always long before another vowel; as *dial, trial, liar, lien, briar, siam, sion, science, pious, cleat, quiet, &c.* and generally at the beginning of long words; as *diameter, Diogenes, dialogue, violently, dialect, diagonal, &c.* but when (i) is in the middle, or draws nigh to the end of the word, it is generally short; as, *Asiatic, Sogdiana, Mergiana, Persia, Parthia, Bactria, Hydaspia, &c.* And in most positions in long English words it is short; as *divisibility, insensibility, &c.* I before *er, on, st*, and often before another vowel, sounds like (y) consonant; as *collier, onion, bullion, christian, immediate, Indies, &c.* read *coll-year, on yon, bull-yon, christ-yan, immed-yate, Ind-yes, &c.*

The short sound of (o) is expressed in *röd, röt, göt, tröt, &c.* the long sound, which makes the mouth of an orbicular form, is expressed in *glöbe, röbe, präse, röse, &c.* O is sounded like (oo) in *Rome* (the city) and in *move, prove, do, doing, who, to, whom, womb, tomb*; read *Room, moove, proove, doo-ing, boo, too, boom, woom, toom.* And it is sounded like short (i) in *women, flaggon, ribbon, waggon*; read *wimmen, flaggin, &c.* O is sounded like short or obscure (ü) in *come, some, conduit, conjure, pother, money, love, month, pommel, govern, Monday, honey, cover, constable, attorney, Monmouth*; read *cüm, süm, cündit, cünjure, &c.* O is generally silent before (n) at the end of a word, as *deacon, mason, button, mutton, iron, in-viron, pardon, &c.* read *deacn, masn, &c.*

The short sound of (u) is expressed in *büt, cüt, gүн, rüb, &c.* the long sound is expressed in *lūte, müse, cüre, tūne, &c.* And it has generally this long



long sound, *viz.* (*eu*) in long words, when only one consonant comes betwixt it and another vowel; as *curious, security, opportunity, &c.* *U* is sounded like short (*i*) in *busy, business, bury, burial*; read *hussy, business, birry, birrial*.

Observe, that (*u*) is never sounded after (*g*) when *a, e, or i* follows it; as *guard, guardian, guest, guilt, guide, &c.* read *gard, gard-yan, gesh, gilt, gide*: and at the end of words both (*u*) and (*e*) are silent after (*g*); as *Hague, Prague, league, fatigue, prologue, synagogue, &c.* read *Haig, Praig, leeg, fateeg, &c.* except *ague, argue, Montague*, in which the (*u*) is sounded.

*Y* as a vowel, has a long and a short sound, which are directly the same with those of (*i*). Its short sound is expressed in *physic, etymology, physiognomy, &c.* Its long sound is expressed in *tyrant, tyrannical, chyrurgeon, &c.* It ends all words with its short sound, except monosyllables and verbs; as *my, by, cry, sky, to comply, to deny, to defy, to reply, &c.*

### OF DIPHTHONGS or double Vowels.

**A** Diphthong is the meeting of two vowels in one syllable. There are twelve proper diphthongs in the English language, *viz.* *ai, au, ea, ee, ei, eo, ie, oa, oi, oo, ou, ui*. These seven following, *viz.* *ay, ey, oy, uy, aw, ew, ow*, we call improper diphthongs; because they are only wrote at the end of words to express the sounds of the proper diphthongs they represent; as *ay*, is always wrote at the end of words for *ai*; *ey*, for *ei*; *oy*, for *oi*; *uy*, for *ui*; *aw*, for *au*; *ew*, for *eu*; *ow*, for *ou*.

1. *Ai*, and *ay*, sound like long (*a*); as *fair, day, &c.* but the (*a*) is silent in *villain, certain, captain, curtain, chaplain, fountain, bargain, mountain, murrain*; read *villin, certin, captin, &c.* *Ai* is no diphthong in Hebrew words, as *beba-i, fina-i, &c.* nor when a word ends in *ais*, or *aim*; as *La-is, Ramatba-im*.

*Au*, and *aw*, have the same sound that foreign nations give to (*a*), or that (*a*) has in *all, call, as aul, caul, awl, carwl*. *Au* is no diphthong in some proper names; as *Arabela-us, Stamisla-us, Caperna-um*.

*Ea*, has four sounds. 1. It sounds short (*e*) in *beard, breast, head, &c.* 2. It sounds (*a*) long in *fear, swear, wear, bear, pear, &c.* 3. Like (*a*) short in *bearken, heart, bearty, heartless, &c.* 4. It sounds like long (*e*) *i. e.* (*ee*) in *appear, arrear*, with many others, this being its general sound. *Ea* is no diphthong in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin words. 1. In Hebrew words, as *Gebe-a, Kadesb-barne-a, Kirjath-je-arim, &c.* 2. In Greek words, as *Cesare-a, ide-a, the-atre, gene-alogy, empyre-al, &c.* 3. In Latin words, as *cre-ator, cre-ation, venge-ance, miscre-ant, re-al, be-atitude, deli-ne-ate, &c.* Nor is *ea* a diphthong when compounded with *pre*; as *pre-amble, pre-admit, pre adamite, &c.*

*Ee* has the same sound the French give to (*i*), *i. e.* our short (*i*); as *see, seen, been, &c.* *Ee* is no diphthong in Hebrew words; as *Be-erSheba, Be-erites, &c.* nor when compounded with *re*, and *pre*; as *re-establisb, pre-eminence, &c.*

*Ei*, and *ey*, have the same sound that *ai* and *ay* have, *i. e.* long (*a*); as in *reign, feign, eight, they, wehy, &c.* but *ei* sounds (*ee*) in *deceivse, deceit, con-cisive,*

*ceive, conceit, receive, &c.* and it sounds like short (*a*) in *neighbour*, read *nābor*. *Ei* is no diphthong in words compounded with *re*; as *re-iterate, reimburse, &c.* nor in these words *de-ist, de-ism, de-ity, athe-ist, athe-ism, polythe-ism*.

*Oi* and *oy* have a mixed sound which is never varied, and is like long (*i*), as *boil, oyster, boy, troy, &c.* *Oi* is no diphthong in words compounded with *con*, (*n*) being generally left out, as *co-ition, co-incide, &c.* nor in words ending in *ing*; as *do-ing, go-ing*.

*Eu*, and *ew*, sound (*u*) long; as *feud, few, dew, &c.* Note, that *eu* being properly no English diphthong, being found mostly in words of Greek origin, is always parted into two syllables at the end of words; as *Bartime-us, Zache-us, &c.*

*Ie* sounds like (*ee*) in *field, fiend, frontier*; but (*e*) short in *ierce, pierce, friend, &c.* which sound it has generally before two consonants, but before a single consonant, it has generally the former sound like (*ee*). *Ie* is no diphthong in Hebrew words; as *Abi-exer, Eli-exer, &c.* nor in words ending in *ed*, and *eth*; as *di-ed, appli-eth, &c.* nor in words ending in *er*; as *di-er, carri-er, &c.* *Ie* is generally parted in words derived from the Latin; as *cli-ent, ori-ent, qui-et, soci-ety, pi-ety, &c.*

*Eo* sounds (*ee*) in *people*; and short (*e*) in *jeopardy, leopard, yeoman*; and (*o*) short in *George*.

*Oa* sounds long (*o*) as *cloak, oar, coach, &c.* It sounds much like (*au*) in *broad, abroad, great*; and is never wrote at the end of an English word. *Oa* is no diphthong in Hebrew words; as *Gilbo-a, xo-an, &c.* nor in words compounded with *co*; as *co-adjutor, co-agulate, &c.*

*Oo* has the same sound that the consonant (*w*) has in all words, or that which most foreign nations give to the vowel (*u*); as *hood, good, food, moon, &c.* but it sounds (*u*) short in *blood, foot, flood, foot*; and like (*o*) long in *door, floor, poor*. *Oo* is no diphthong in words derived from the Hebrew, Greek, or Latin; as *bo-ox, co-os, co-operate*.

*Ou*, and *ow*, have two sounds; the first sound is composed of both (*o*) and (*u w*), and if we sound *o-oo* quick, it discovers this sound exactly; as *louse, mouse, sow, town, &c.* which are sounded quick *lo-oo, mo-oose, fo-ool, &c.* In some words (*o*) is entirely silent; as in *soup, stowd*, or they rather take the sound of (*oo*) in these words, for we pronounce *soop, strood*. In other words the (*u*) and (*w*) are silent; as *though, thought, know, stow, stow, &c.* and (*w*) is generally silent at the end of words of more than one syllable; as *follow, hollow, bestow, &c.* except *allow, avow*.

*Ui* has three sounds; 1. It sounds (*i*) long in *guide, beguile, disguise, &c.* 2. *I* short, as in *guild, build, conduit, &c.* 3. *U* long, as in *bruise, recruit, fruit, suit, &c.* *Ui* is no diphthong in foreign words; as *vacu-ity, fru-ition, genu-ine, pu-issant, &c.* It may be observed that *ia, ii, io, iu*, are no diphthongs, and are therefore always parted in words; and that *ae* and *oe*, commonly marked *Æ, OE*, or *æ, œ*, though they sound (*ē*), are no English diphthongs.

Of

## Of the CONSONANTS.

**A**S to the single consonants, their sounds except (*c*) and (*g*) are so inva-  
riable in all words, as not to require any observations upon them here ;  
and as these that are quiescent or not sounded in words, are marked through-  
out the Dictionary, it would be quite superfluous and unnecessary to take any  
farther notice of them. But the hard and soft sounds of (*c*) and (*g*) must be  
strictly observed by all who would read with propriety.

*C* has always its natural hard sound, like (*k*), when it goes before the  
vowels, *a, o, u*, and the consonants *l, r, t*; as *came, come, cup, clear, creep,*  
*act, &c.* and when it ends words, as *music, logic, &c.* But before the  
vowels *e, i, y*, or before an apostrophe, it sounds, without exception, like  
(*s*) \* ; as *cell, city, cypress, plac'd for placed.* When the hard sound of (*c*)  
comes before (*e*) or (*i*), we always put (*k*) in its place; as *kept, kill, skin,*  
&c. *K* should never be wrote in an English word before *a, o, u, l, r, t.*

*G* without exception keeps its guttural hard sound, which is very like the  
syllable *ig*; when it goes before *a, o, u*; as *game, gold, gun, &c.* as it also  
does before all consonants: but before *e, i, y*, or before an apostrophe, it  
sounds soft like (*j*), *i. e.* very like (*idge*); as *gender, ginger, gypsy, judg'd*  
*for judged.* Now as we find (*g*) sometimes hard, sometimes soft before *e,*  
and *i*, and have no mark to distinguish the hard from the soft sound; we  
must observe, that (*g*) keeps its hard sound before (*e*) and (*i*) in all English  
words, *i. e.* all monosyllables which we have taken from the German tongue,  
with their compounds and derivatives; as *get-ing, geld-ing-ed, to-gether, be-*  
*get-ing, begin-ning, give, giv-ing, en; gild-ing-er, gift-ing-ed, &c.* And as  
the Germans, Swedes, Danes, and some other northern countries never sound  
(*g*) soft, we ought in reading the proper names of persons, cities, towns,  
&c. of such countries, to pronounce the (*g*) always hard before *e, or i.*  
*G* keeps also its hard sound before *e, and i*, in all Hebrew words of the  
Bible; as *Gebazi, Gensareth, Gilead, Gibeon, &c.* and wherever two *gg's*  
come together, they are both hard, tho' *e, i, or y* follow; as *dagger, stagger,*  
*begging, bugging, dreggy, craggy, foggy.* But in all words derived from the  
Latin and French, (*g*) sounds soft before *e, and i*; as in *gentle, gentility, ge-*  
*neration, degenerate, engine, imagine, &c.* Note, *g* is not sounded either  
at the beginning or end of a word before (*n*); as *guat, gnaw, reign, design,*  
*read nat, naw, rein, difine, &c.*

The double consonants that chiefly demand our observation are *cb, ph, sh,*  
*th, wh,* and *gh*: the first four of which lose the natural sounds they have  
when single.

*Cb* has a mute sound, which is expressed by first putting the tongue to the  
palate of the mouth, and then try to pronounce *itch*; it is very like *itch*, when  
*itch* is whispered: it is expressed in *cheap, church, which, &c.* The addi-  
tion of (*t*) does not alter or increase the sound; for *snach* is the same as *snatch*,  
and *cruch* as *crutch, &c.* so that (*t*) is really superfluous. *Cb* has this soft

\* I say without exception, for the word *sceptic* being derived from the Greek *shep-  
tikos*, should be wrote with a *k*, thus, *skeptic*; as should these words, *hedron, kiff,*  
*sheva, akildama, skeleton; not codron, cis, jecva, aceldama, sceleton.*

sound,

ound, viz. (*ch*) or (*ts*) in all words originally English, and generally in words derived from the Latin; as *chicken, children, chosen, cherish, chastity, &c.* But it has a smooth sound like (*sh*) in words derived from the French; as *debauchee, machine, chagrine, chaise, chevalier, campaign, chamade*; read *debauchee, masheen, shagreen, shaise, shevalier, shampaign, shamade*. It has also this smooth sound in English words after *l*, or *n*; as *welch, belch, bench, trench, wench, &c.* read *welsh, belsh, bensh, &c.* In words of Greek origin, and in Hebrew words, the (*h*) is silent, and then (*ch*) sounds like (*k*), which we call its hard sound; as *Christ, christian, chronology, chemistry, &c.* *Achish, Abimelech, Aristarchus, Nebuchadnezzar, &c.* which are sounded as if wrote *Krist, kristian, kronology, Akish, Abimeleck, &c.* *Ch* in *arch*, sounds soft before a consonant; as *archbishop, archdeacon, archduke, archbrogue, &c.* but before a vowel it sounds hard, like (*k*); as *archangel, archbishopal, archiater, Archipelago, &c.*

*Pb* has every where the sound of (*f*), except where they are parted in these three words, *Mep-bam, Clap-bam, shep-berd*.

*Sh* has a smooth unvaried sound, very like (*ish*) when *ish* is whispered; it is expressed in *shame, share, shake, dash, wash, &c.* *Ti* takes the sound of (*sh*) before all the vowels; as *tertian, patient, nation, tertius, &c.* read *tershan, pashent, &c.* But it keeps its natural sound at the beginning of words; as *tied, tieth, tiara, &c.* and in the plural number of words ending in (*ty*), (*y*) being changed into (*i*); as *duty, duties, beauty, beauties*; and in all derivatives from words ending in (*ty*), (*y*) being also changed into (*i*); as *pity, pitias, pitieeth, mighty, mightier, mightiest, empty, emptier, emptiest, dirty, dirtier, dirtiest, &c.* *Ti* also keeps its natural sound in some Hebrew and Greek names; as *shealtiel, phaltiel, shephatiab, adramyttium, &c.* We also give the sound of (*sh*) to (*ci*) before another vowel; as *ancient, magician, precious, superficial, beneficial, gracious*; read *anshent, magishan, preshus, &c.* Observe, that (*si*) before (*on*) at the end of words, takes the sound of (*sh*); as *division, occasion, evasion, mission, &c.* read *dirvisshun, occasshun, &c.* so that the terminations *son* and *tion* have generally the same sound, viz. *shun* or *shon*, and are always, as they ought to be, pronounced as one syllable.

*Th* has both a hard and a soft sound; the hard sound is expressed by putting the tongue against the upper teeth, and in this motion try to pronounce (*ith*), you will have it exactly. It is very like (*ith*) when (*itsh*) is whispered; and is expressed in *think, through, thwart, &c.* The soft sound is made by the same motion, only there is not such a strong pressure of the tongue upon the teeth; and whereas the hard sound is intirely mute, the soft discovers an imperfect sound; and is expressed in *these, those, thee, bathe, breathe, &c.* This double consonant, and our manner of pronouncing *ch, j*, or soft (*g*), makes the pronunciation of our language very difficult to foreigners; all the difficulty is contained in these words, WHAT THINK THE CHOSEN JUDGES? which foreigners pronounce, WHAT DINK DE SHOSEN SHUDSHES? or, *what tink te, &c.* The French pronounce (*ch*) smooth, as we do *sh*; if they put a (*t*) before it thus (*tsh*), it represents the proper sound of *ch* in English words; as *which, whitsh; much, mutsh; patch, patsh, &c.* And by putting a (*d*) before *sh*, the proper sound of *j*, or soft *g*, is represented, which by them is sounded (*xsh*); as *judge, dsbudsh; judgment, dsbudshment; justice, dsjustice; page, paidsh; wedge, wedsh; baggage, baggidsh, &c.*

*Wh* sounds every where *boa*; for altho' (*w*) be wrote before *b*, yet it is always sounded after it; as *who*, *what*, &c. which are sounded *bw*, *bwat*, or *boo o boo-at*; and not *oobo*, *oobat*: *w* has an unvaried sound in English words, viz. *oo*, and is never sounded at the beginning of a word before (*r*); as *write*, *wrath*, *wretch*, &c. read *rite*, *ratb*, *retch*, &c.

*Gh* is never sounded in the middle, nor at the end of words; as *fight*, *might*, *fight*, *figh*, *nigh*, *through*, &c. except where custom has given it the sound of (*ff*) at the end of these words, *laugh*, *tough*, *enough*, *cough*, *rough*, *trough*; read *lass*, *tuff*, *emuff*, *coff*, *ruff*, *troff*.



## RULES for true SPELLING, and the proper division of the syllables in long words.

**WE** are now come to shew the use and design of these primary sounds called letters, which is, that when they are properly combined, they make syllables, and thereby form proper words.

A syllable is a complete sound uttered in one distinct breath; as *fo*, *of*, *in*, *quibich*, *earth*, &c. One single, or one double vowel only; or any one of the single or double vowels joined, to any one of the single or double consonants, can make a syllable.

No number of consonants can make a syllable without a vowel; as *st r n g t b* can make no syllable of themselves, but if I put in (*e*) betwixt (*r*) and (*n*), thus, *strength*, it makes a syllable and proper word. Therefore as many vowels, single or double, as are found in a word, of so many syllables does that word consist. But it must be observed, that a diphthong makes but one syllable, having but one distinct sound; and that final or silent (*e*), serves only to lengthen the sound of the foregoing vowel, and does not increase the number of syllables, because it is not pronounced.

Words that consist but of one syllable, are called monosyllables; and those of two, are called dissyllables; and those of three, are called trissyllables; and words of many syllables, are called polysyllables.

There are five general rules for the division of syllables.

**RULE I.** When a single consonant comes between two vowels, it goes with the last vowel in dividing the syllables; as *a bate*, *ca-bal*, *de-cay*, *glo-ry*, *e-vent*, &c. except (*x*), which is always kept with the first vowel; as *ex-ult*, *ex-ist*, *ex-onerate*, *ex-ult*, &c.

**RULE II.** When two consonants meet between two vowels, that are not proper to begin a word, they are parted in dividing the syllables; as *wed-ding*, *ac-cent*, *vir-gin*, *bar-gain*, *trum-pet*, *or-der*, &c.

**RULE III.** When two or three consonants meet between two vowels, that are proper to begin a word, they go with the last syllable in the division; as *de-prive*, *re-lect*, *bro-ther*, *re-strict*, &c.

**RULE IV.** When three or four consonants meet between two vowels, which are not proper to begin a word, the first consonant is always kept with the

the first syllable in the division; as *sub-tract*; *ag-gravate*, *af-flict*, *con-struct*, *in-scribe*, &c.

**RULE V.** Where two vowels of different sounds that make not a diphthong meet in the middle of words, they are parted in dividing the syllables; as *li-ar*, *re-al*, *tri-al*, *ri-ot*, *li-on*, *be-ing*, &c.

Except from these general rules compounded and derivative words.

1. Compounded words are always spelt as their simple; thus, *crafts-man*, *gold-smith*, *gazing-stock*, *ship-wreck*, *trans-act*, *dis-unite*, *un-equal*, &c.

2. Derivative words are generally spelt as their primitive; thus *tempt*, *tempt-ed*; *second*, *second-ary*; *covet*, *covet-ous*; *form*, *formed*, &c.

*Excep. 1.* When the primitive ends with a vowel, and the syllable which is added begins also with a vowel, then the first vowel is always dropt; as *fame*, *fam-ous*; *love*, *lov-ing*; *dance*, *danc-ing*; *trifle*, *trifl-ing*; *bubble*, *bubbl-ing*; *desire*, *desir-ed*, &c. But (*e*) at the end of the primitive is not dropt before (*able*); as *advise*, *advise-able*; *desire*, *desire-able*; *change-able*, *manage-able*, &c. And if the additional syllable (which makes the derivative) begins with a consonant, the vowel in the primitive is always retained; as *love*, *love-ly*; *like*, *like-ness*; *confine*, *confine-ment*; *manage*, *manage-ment*, &c.

*Excep. 2.* When the primitive word ends with (*y*), it is changed into (*i*) in the derivative; as *duty*, *duti-ful*; *crafty*, *crafti-ness*; *angry*, *angri-ness*; *envy*, *envi-ous*, &c. but (*y*) is retained before the vowel (*i*); as *testify*, *testi-fy-ing*; *enjoy*, *enjoy-ing*; *multiply*, *multiply-ing*, &c.

*Excep. 3.* When a word of one or more syllables ends with a single consonant, and no diphthong goes before it, and the accent lies on the last syllable, then that consonant is always doubled in the derivative; as *man*, *man-ned*; *pen*, *pen-ned*; *fun*, *fun-ning*; *fan*, *fan-ning*; *stir*, *stir-red*; *stop*, *stop-ped*; *prefer*, *prefer-red*; *compel*, *compel-led*; *acquit*, *acquit-ted*; *omit*, *omit-ted*; *deser*, *deser-red*, &c. but when the accent is on the first syllable, the consonant is not doubled; as *profit-ed*, *banter-ing*, *plunder-ed*, *thunder-ing*, *murmur-ing*, &c. Having thoroughly attended to these rules above mentioned, observe well the following.

I. All words should be spelt according to their original; as *complete*, *repete*, *extreme*; not *compleat*, &c. *Reflexion*, *connexion*, *defluxion*, *complexion*, *inflexion*; not *reflecion*, &c.

II. All words that end with the sound of the half vowel (*i*), tho' they might seem to be expressed by (*il*), yet are always to be marked with (*le*); as *damnable*, *stumble*, *humble*, *acceptable*, *pickle*, *fickle*, *idle*, *bridle*, *scuffle*, *bogle*, *agle*, *inweigle*; *ample*, *trample*, &c. not *damnabil*, &c. except *evil*, *devil*, *until*, *council*, *anvil*, *peril*, *pencil*, *instil*, *distil*, *fulfil*.

III. All words which end with the hard sound of (*g*), have (*ue*) marked after it; as *Hague*, *plague*, *Prague*, *vogue*, *league*, *colleague*, *catalogue*, *decadogue*, *prologue*, *fatigue*, *synagogue*, &c. except a few monosyllables; as *bag*, *bag*, *big*, *bog*, *bug*, *mug*, *wig*, *pig*, *twig*, *plug*, &c. all which are easily distinguished; as are also the words which end with the ringing sound of *ang*, *ing*, *ong*, *ung*: tho' the (*g*) in the termination *ing* is not sounded; for we pronounce *dancin*, *playin*, *singin*, &c. not *dancing*, *playing*, *singing*, &c.

IV. When the sound of (*j*) or soft (*g*) comes at the end of a word, it is always expressed by (*ge*), or *dge*; as *page*, *rage*, *baggage*, *knowledge*, *pledge*, *wedge*, &c.

*wedge, drudge, &c.* tho' the (*d*) is superfluous, and seems to have been put in to shorten the sound.

V. *K* is a very useless and superfluous letter after (*c*), and should not be wrote at the end of words exceeding one syllable, (*c*) being always hard when it ends either a syllable or a word; as *music, rustic, public, physic, logic, arithmetic, mathematic, &c.*

VI. The letter (*l*) is always doubled at the end of monosyllables; as *ball, bell, bill, boll, bull, fell, tell, fill, bill, &c.* but if a diphthong goes before it, it is not doubled; as *soul, feel, fool, &c.* nor is it ever doubled in words of more than one syllable; as *faithful, fulfil, council, excel, &c.*

VII. When a word of the singular number ends with (*y*), it is changed into (*ies*) in the plural; as *sky, skies; cry, cries; herisy, herisies; cherry, cherries; city, cities, &c.* not *sky, skys; cry, crys, &c.*

VIII. Words which end with the sound of *ance, ence, ince, unce*, tho' they might seem to be wrote with *nse*, yet are always to be marked *nce*; as *countenance, abundance, defence, audience, prince, convince, impudence, trounce, &c.* except *sense, dense, dispense, immense, intense, propense, insense.*

IX. The sound of (*sc*) at the end of words, is always marked with (*cy*); as *advertency, contingency, democracy, delicacy, despondency, excellency, exigency, obstinacy, &c.* except *controversy, apostasy, courtesy, thesy, passy, gypsy, epilepsy, heresy, hypocrisy, jealousy*, to *prophecy*, for the noun is written *prophecy*.

X. The sound of (*sun*) after the vowels, *a, i, o, u*, and the consonants *e, p, r*, is generally written *tion*; as *oration, petition, devotion, dissolution, instruction, subscription, extortion, &c.* But after any other consonant it is marked *sion*, except *contention, invention, attention, dissention, intention, consension.*

XI. The long and short sounds of the vowels are marked with their simple characters *a, e, i, o, u*, in all additional beginnings and endings; but they never end English words with their naked characters *a, e, i, o, u*. As,

1. *A* never ends an English word; for when a word ends with its long sound, it is expressed by *ay*; as *day, may, delay, &c.* and if a word ends with its broad sound, it is marked with *aw*; as *saw, law, draw, &c.*

2. *E* never ends an English word except in the article (*the*), and *me, we, be, she, he, and ye*; for when its sound comes at the end of a word, it is either expressed by (*ee*), as *free, tree, agree*; or by *ea*; as *sea, plea, tea.*

3. *I* ends no English word without (*e*) after it; as *busy, beresie*; not *busi, berisi, &c.* but all such words are now better spelt with (*y*); thus, *busy, beresy, &c.*

4. *O* never ends an English word except these few, *go, lo, so, to, no, who, two, wo, do, undo, who'st, also*; the sound of (*o*) at the end of words being generally expressed by *ow*; as *saw, know, below, follow, &c.* except *foe, toe, doe, roe, floe.*

5. No English word ends with (*u*) except *thou, you, and lieu, adieu*; the sound of (*u*) at the end of words being generally expressed by *ew, or ue*; as *nebberew, sew, dew, argue, true, avenue, &c.*

XII. The diphthongs *ai, ei, oi, ui, au, eu, ou*, are never wrote at the end of words. For,

1. *Ay* is always wrote at the end of words for *ai*; as *day, may, pray, delay, &c.*

2. *Ey* is always wrote at the end of words for *ei*; as *wbey, they, grey, &c.*

3. *Oy*

3. *Oy* is always wrote for *oi* ; as *boy, joy, toy, tray, &c.*
4. *Uy* is always wrote for *ui* ; as *buy, guy.*
5. *Aw* is always wrote for *au* ; as *saw, draw, gnaw, &c.*
6. *Ew* is always wrote for *eu* ; as *dew, few, new, knew, &c.*
7. *Ow* is wrote at the end of words for *ou* ; as *stow, blow, bow, &c.*

## Of the DERIVATION of Words.

**A**LL words whatsoever are either primitive or derivative, simple or compound. A primitive or simple word is such as is not formed of any other ; as *man, horse, good, kind, &c.* A derivative word is a primitive or simple word with the addition of a syllable or syllables to the same ; such as

*able, commend, commend-able.*

*al, herb, herb al.*

*ance, perform, perform-ance.*

*ary, tribute, tribut ary.*

*ate, fortune, fortun-ate.*

*ed, love lov-ed.*

*en, hard, hard-en.*

*er, sing, sing-er.*

*est, count, count-est.*

*est, teach, teach-est.*

*eth, bear, bear-eth.*

*ing, spend, spend-ing.*

*ish, fool, fool-ish.*

*ism, heroe, hero-ism.*

*ent, depend, depend-ent.*

*ence, exist, exist-ence.*

*ist, art, art-ist.*

*ize, civil, civil-ize.*

*less, blame, blame-less.*

*ly, bold, bold-ly.*

*ness, cold, cold-ness.*

*ous, fame, fam-ous.*

*ment, manage, manage-ment.*

*ric, bishop, bishop-ric.*

*ship, friend, friend-ship.*

*or, bill, bill-or.*

*kin, lamb, lamb-kin.*

*dom, king, king-dom.*

*ty, safe, safe-ty.*

*ure, depart, depart-ure.*

*y, craft, craft-y.*

Now although we can plainly perceive the dependence of our own language upon itself, as to derivation, by the above terminations ; yet the following observations, if duly attended to, will be of no small advantage to the English scholar.

1. From any substantive, or adjective put for a substantive (in the singular number) is formed the genitive case by adding (*s*) ; as *the king's prerogative, for the prerogative of the king, &c.*

2. Substantives, and sometimes adjectives, and also the other parts of speech, become verbs ; the vowel being always sounded long, and the consonant softened, or changed ; as from *house*, comes to *hous*e ; from *grass*, to *graze* ; from *brass*, to *braze* ; from *breath*, to *breathe*, &c.

3. Verbs are derived from adjectives by adding *en* ; as from *rid*, comes *ridden* ; from *white*, comes *whiten* ; from *fast*, *fasten* ; from *black*, *blacken*, &c.

4. From verbs are derived the active participle, which ends always in *ing*, and the passive, which ends in (*ed*) or *en* ; as *loving, loved* ; *giving, given*.

5. From verbs comes also a substantive, by adding *er* to the present tense, signifying the agent ; as from *love*, comes the noun *lover* ; from *bear*, comes

C

*bearer,*



bearer; from *play*, *player*; from *dance*, *dancer*, &c. and this sort of nouns are called verbal nouns.

6. By adding (*y*) to substantives, are formed adjectives of plenty; as from *craft*, comes the adjective *crafty*; from *health*, comes *healthy*; from *wealth*, *wealthy*; from *filth*, *filthy*; from *louse*, *lousy*, &c.

7. By adding the termination *ful* to substantives, are also formed adjectives denoting fulness; as from *joy*, comes the adjective *joyful*; from *fruit*, *fruitful*; from *health*, *healthful*; from *faith*, *faithful*, &c.

8. By adding (*some*) to substantives, are formed likewise adjectives signifying fulness; as *burden*, *burdensome*; *whole*, *wholesome*; *trouble*, *troublesome*, &c.

9. By adding (*ly*) to substantives, come adjectives signifying likeness; as from *earth* comes *earthly*; *man*, *manly*; *father*, *fatherly*; *heaven*, *heavenly*, &c.

10. By adding the termination (*less*) to substantives are formed adjectives signifying want; as *care*, *careless*; *wit*, *witless*; *thought*, *thoughtless*; *worth*, *worthless*; *use*, *useless*, &c.

11. Adjectives which signify the matter out of which any thing is made, are formed by adding (*en*) to the substantive; as *earth*, *earthen*; *brais*, *brazen*; *gold*, *golden*; *ash*, *ashen*; *oak*, *oaken*; *oat*, *oaten*, &c.

12. Adjectives diminutive, or adjectives that denote the lessening of the signification, are formed by adding (*ish*) to adjectives: as *red*, *reddish*; *green*, *greenish*; *white*, *whitish*; *soft*, *softish*; *hard*, *hardish*, &c. But it must be observed, that when (*ish*) is added to substantives, the adjectives denote likeness; as *ape*, *apish*; *brute*, *brutish*; *wolf*, *wolfish*; *woman*, *womanish*, &c. There are also some gentile or national names that end in (*ish*); as *English*, *Scottish*, by contraction *Scots*, *Danish*, *British*, &c.

13. There are nouns that by the addition of a syllable, become diminutive in their signification; as from *lamb* comes the derivative and diminutive word *lambkin*, which signifies a young or little lamb: *Tomkin*, *i. e.* little Tom; so from *hill* comes *hillock*, *i. e.* a little hill.

14. The diminutive terminations of animals are commonly in *ing*; as from *duck*, comes *duckling*, *i. e.* a young duck; from *goose*, comes *gosling*, that is, a young goose, &c.

15. Nouns ending in *ship*, *ric*, and *wic*, signify office, condition, and dominion; as *kingship*, *stewardship*, *fellowship*, *lordship*, *bishopric*, *bailiwick*, &c.

16. Words ending in *dom*, denote, 1<sup>st</sup>, office or charge, with power and dominion, or without them; as *kingdom*, *popedom*; 2<sup>dly</sup>, the state, condition, quality and propriety, and also the place in which a person exercises his power; as *thraldom*, *freedom*, *whoredom*, *dukedom*, &c.

Note, That nouns ending in *hood*, and *head*, denote the state, condition, and quality; as *godhead*, *manhood*, *widowhood*, &c.

## Of COMPOUNDED words.

A Compound word is formed of two or more simple words; as *goldsmith*, *wheel-wright*, *ship-wreck*, &c. or of a simple word and a syllable, called a preposition, set before it; as *displeasure*, *unfit*, *confound*, &c.

Here follow the English, Latin, and Greek prepositions that are used in the composition of English words, with their significations.

The

The English prepositions are

<i>A, on or in.</i>	<i>Over, superiority.</i>
<i>Be, about.</i>	<i>Out, superiority or excellency.</i>
<i>For, denies or deprives.</i>	<i>Un, not.</i>
<i>Fore, before.</i>	<i>Up, upward.</i>
<i>Mis, defect or error.</i>	<i>With, against, from, or back.</i>

The Latin prepositions are

<i>Ab, or abs, from.</i>	<i>Extra, { beyond, over, Preter, against.</i>	<i>Re, again.</i>
<i>Ad, to or at.</i>	<i>          { or above.</i>	<i>Retro, backward.</i>
<i>Ante, before.</i>	<i>Inter, between.</i>	<i>Se, without.</i>
<i>Circum, about.</i>	<i>Intro, within.</i>	<i>Sub, under.</i>
<i>Con, with, or together.</i>	<i>Ob, against.</i>	<i>Subter, under.</i>
<i>Contra, against.</i>	<i>Per, by, through.</i>	<i>Super, { upon, over and</i>
<i>De, off or from.</i>	<i>Post, after.</i>	<i>          { above.</i>
<i>Dis, not.</i>	<i>Pre, before.</i>	<i>Trans, over, or beyond.</i>
<i>E, or ex, out of.</i>	<i>Pro, for or forth.</i>	
<i>Enter, between.</i>		

The chief of the Greek prepositions are,

<i>A, not.</i>	<i>Hypo, under.</i>
<i>Amphi, on every side.</i>	<i>Meta, beyond.</i>
<i>Anti, against.</i>	<i>Peri, about.</i>
<i>Hyper, over and above.</i>	<i>Syn, with, or together.</i>

Having shewn the dependence of the English language upon itself as to derivation; we come now to shew its derivation from, and analogy to the Latin and Greek languages, from whence we have derived so very many words, that almost all that are not words of one syllable, or that do not come from words of one syllable, are derived from the Latin or Greek, tho' mostly from the former\*.

\* The Romans being a nation engaged in wars and commotions, some foreign, some domestic, which for 700 years wholly engrossed their thoughts, their language on that account became like their ideas, copious in all terms expressive of things political, and well adapted to the purposes both of history and popular eloquence. But it was, as Cicero is compelled to confess, unfit for the subject of philosophy. On the contrary, the Grecian commonwealths, while they maintained their liberty, were the most heroic confederacy that ever existed. They were the politest, the bravest, and the wisest of men. In little more than a century they became such statesmen, warriors, orators, historians, physicians, poets, critics, painters, sculptors, architects, and, last of all, philosophers, that we cannot help considering that golden period, as a providential event in honour of human nature, to shew to what perfection the species might ascend. The language of the Greeks was truly like themselves, and conformable to their transcendent and universal genius. Where matter so abounded, words followed of course, and those exquisite in every kind, as the ideas for which they stood. And hence it followed, there was not a subject to be found, which could not with propriety be expressed in Greek.

Hence too the nobleness and grandeur of our language, as from the Latin and Greek together, we have culled all the lively and most beautiful flowers of oratory; and from the latter in particular, the generality of all the technical terms in the politer arts and sciences; as from a tongue, which from its propriety and universality was made for all that is beautiful in every subject, and under every form of writing.

*Græci ingenium, græci dedit ore rotundo  
Musa loqui.*

Rules to know almost all the English words derived from the Latin, and also from the French, by their terminations.

1. English words ending in (*ion*), are made Latin by casting away (*n*); as  
Eng. & French. Latin. Eng. & French. Latin.

<i>Religion,</i>	<i>Religio;</i>	<i>Abomination,</i>	<i>Abominatio;</i>
<i>Question,</i>	<i>Questio;</i>	<i>Pronunciation,</i>	<i>Pronunciatio;</i>
<i>Benediction,</i>	<i>Benedictio;</i>	<i>Division,</i>	<i>Divisio, &amp;c. &amp;c.</i>
<i>Sanctification,</i>	<i>Sanctificatio;</i>		

2. English words ending in (*ty*), are formed from Latin words ending in (*tas*); as,

English.	Latin.	French.
<i>Charity,</i>	<i>Charitas,</i>	<i>Charité.</i>
<i>Chastity,</i>	<i>Chastitas,</i>	<i>Chastité.</i>
<i>Humility,</i>	<i>Humilitas,</i>	<i>Humilité.</i>
<i>Sobriety,</i>	<i>Sobrietas,</i>	<i>Sobriété, &amp;c. &amp;c.</i>

3. English words ending in (*ence*) or (*cy*), are derived from Latin words ending in (*tia*); as,

Eng. & French.	Latin.	Eng. & French.	Latin.
<i>Patience,</i>	<i>Patientia;</i>	<i>Abundance,</i>	<i>Abundantia.</i>
<i>Diligence,</i>	<i>Diligentia;</i>	<i>Clemency,</i>	<i>Clementia, &amp;c.</i>

4. English words ending in (*nt*), come from the Latin words ending in (*ns*); as,

Eng. & French.	Latin.	Eng. & French.	Latin.
<i>Vigilant,</i>	<i>Vigilans;</i>	<i>Innocent,</i>	<i>Innocens.</i>
<i>Abundant,</i>	<i>Abundans;</i>	<i>Insolent,</i>	<i>Insolens.</i>
<i>Continent,</i>	<i>Continens;</i>	<i>Prudent,</i>	<i>Prudens, &amp;c.</i>

5. English words ending in (*al*), are formed from Latin words ending in (*alis*); as,

Eng. & French.	Latin.	Eng. & French.	Latin.
<i>Conditional,</i>	<i>Conditionalis;</i>	<i>Original,</i>	<i>Originalis.</i>
<i>Corporeal,</i>	<i>Corporealis;</i>	<i>Substantial,</i>	<i>Substantialis.</i>
<i>Liberal,</i>	<i>Liberalis;</i>	<i>Oriental,</i>	<i>Orientalis, &amp;c.</i>

6. English words ending in (*ude*), come from Latin words ending in (*udo*); as,

Eng. & French.	Latin.	Eng. & French.	Latin.
<i>Fortitude,</i>	<i>Fortitudo;</i>	<i>Similitude,</i>	<i>Similitudo.</i>
<i>Multitude,</i>	<i>Multitudo;</i>	<i>Magnitude,</i>	<i>Magnitudo.</i>
<i>Gratitude,</i>	<i>Gratitudo;</i>	<i>Altitude,</i>	<i>Altitudo, &amp;c.</i>

7. English words ending in (*id*), come from Latin words ending in (*us*); as,

English.	Latin.	French.
<i>Putrid,</i>	<i>Putridus,</i>	<i>Putride.</i>
<i>Rigid,</i>	<i>Rigidus,</i>	<i>Rigide.</i>
<i>Splendid,</i>	<i>Splendidus,</i>	<i>Splendide.</i>
<i>Candid,</i>	<i>Candidus,</i>	<i>Candide, &amp;c.</i>

8. English words ending in (*ary*), or (*ory*), are derived from Latin words ending in (*ius*); as,

English.	Latin.	French.
<i>Solitary,</i>	<i>Solitarius,</i>	<i>Solitaire.</i>
<i>Arbitrary,</i>	<i>Arbitrarius,</i>	<i>Arbitraire.</i>
		<i>Momentary,</i>

English.	Latin.	French.
Momentary,	Momentarius,	Momentaire.
Dilatory,	Dilatorius,	Dilatoire.
Transitory,	Transitorius,	Transitoire, &c.

9. English words ending in (*n*), (*r*), or (*t*), between two vowels, come from Latin words ending in (*us*); as,

Eng.	Latin.	Eng.	Latin.
Obscene,	Obscenus,	Mute,	Mutus,
Terrene,	Terrenus,	Pure,	Purus,
Obscure,	Obscurus,	Acute,	Acutus, &c.

There are a good many other terminations by which we may know the English words derived from the Latin, which, for brevity's sake, we shall mark in the following manner.

<i>able, amiable; amiabilis.</i>	<i>is, remis; remissus.</i>
<i>act, act; actus.</i>	<i>it, admit; admitto.</i>
<i>ate, state; status.</i>	<i>ive, active; activus.</i>
<i>cede, recede; recedo.</i>	<i>men, omen; omen.</i>
<i>cle, circle; circulus.</i>	<i>nse, sense; sensus.</i>
<i>ect, elect; electus.</i>	<i>ose, verbose; verbosus.</i>
<i>e e, sincere; sincerus.</i>	<i>our, honour; honorus.</i>
<i>es, abscess; abscessus.</i>	<i>ous, amorous; amorosus.</i>
<i>fy, satisfy; satisfacio.</i>	<i>pel, expel; expello.</i>
<i>ibe, describe; describo.</i>	<i>uct, duct; ductus.</i>
<i>ible, audible; audibilis.</i>	<i>uce, produce; produco.</i>
<i>ict, edict; edictum.</i>	<i>uge, refuge; refugium.</i>
<i>ide, prelude; prelo.</i>	<i>ume, perfume; perfumo.</i>
<i>il, fertile; fertilis.</i>	<i>une, opportune; opportunus.</i>
<i>ile, subtle; subtilis.</i>	<i>ure, secure; securus.</i>
<i>ine, divine; divinus.</i>	<i>use, inuse; infusus.</i>
<i>ign, sign; signum.</i>	<i>ute, destitute; destitutus.</i>
<i>ise, revise; reviso.</i>	<i>x, prolix; prolixus.</i>

There are a great many words that end in *ible, able, ment, tive, &c.* that do immediately come from the French, and generally without any change; as *imperceptible, corruptible, measurable, miserable, compliment, commandment, &c.* but those in (*tive*) end in (*tif*) in the French; as *consecutive, consecutif; communicative, communicatif, &c.* Tho' the French have derived their language in general from the Latin, and we again from them, as is evident by the analogy in the spelling; yet we have brought into our tongue, many nouns and verbs that are purely French, and which are not derived from the Latin; as *garden, garter, buckler, to advance, to cry, to plead, &c.* which come from the French *jardin, jartiere, bouclier, avancer, crier, plaider, &c.*

Another criterion to know the words of French extraction in our language, is by the great number of vowels with which they generally abound; as *dieu, adieu, lieu, flambeau, jet d'eau, beauty, beau, joy, rejoice, praise, chaise, avoant, tour, gout, purlain, derniere, joignant, averdupoise, just, jous, courage, advantage, about, doubt, rout, relief, &c.*

The next great source of English words, is the Greek tongue; words derived from thence may be known by observing, 1. That all words that have (*y*) in the middle, or that have *eu, or ph,* at the beginning, middle, or end; that have *ch* pronounced hard at the beginning, middle, or end; that

have (*th*) at the beginning, middle, or end ; or that begin with *pn*, *ps*, *pt*, *rb*, *pbl*, *pbr*, *pbtb*, &c. are of Greek origin.

Rules to know, by the terminations of English words, the Greek words they are immediately derived from.

1. English words ending in (*cal*) or (*ic*) are derived from Greek words ending in (*kos*) ; as,

<i>practical</i>	}	<i>praktikos</i> ,	<i>mathematical</i>	}	<i>mathematikos</i> ,
<i>practic</i>			<i>mathematic</i>		
<i>emphatical</i>	}	<i>emphatikos</i> ,	<i>epidemical</i>	}	<i>epidemikos</i> ,
<i>emphatic</i>			<i>epidemic</i>		
<i>mechanical</i>	}	<i>mekanikos</i> ,	<i>pathetical</i>	}	<i>pathetikos</i> , &c.
<i>mechanic</i>			<i>pathetic</i>		

2. English words ending in (*gy*), come from Greek words ending in (*gia*) ; as,

<i>Doxology</i> ,	<i>Doxologia</i> ,	<i>Apology</i> ,	<i>Apologia</i> ,
<i>Chronology</i> ,	<i>Chronologia</i> ,	<i>Etymology</i> ,	<i>Etymologia</i> ,
<i>Tautology</i> ,	<i>Tautologia</i> ,	<i>Genealogy</i> ,	<i>Genealogia</i> , &c.

3. English words ending in (*my*), are derived from Greek words ending in (*mia*) ; as,

<i>Plebotomy</i> ,	<i>Phlebotomia</i> ,	<i>Euchymy</i> ,	<i>Euchymia</i> ,
<i>Monogamy</i> ,	<i>Monogamia</i> ,	<i>Physiognomy</i> ,	<i>Physiognomia</i> ,
<i>Metonymy</i> ,	<i>Metonomia</i> ,	<i>Eunomy</i> ,	<i>Eunomia</i> , &c.

4. English words ending in (*dy*), are formed from Greek words ending in (*dia*) ; as,

<i>Melody</i> ,	<i>Melodia</i> ,	<i>Rhapsody</i> ,	<i>Rapsodia</i> ,
<i>Profody</i> ,	<i>Profodia</i> ,	<i>Comedy</i> ,	<i>Kommodia</i> ,
<i>Psalmody</i> ,	<i>Psalmodia</i> ,	<i>Tragedy</i> ,	<i>Tragodia</i> , &c.

5. English words ending in (*phy*), come from Greek words ending in (*phia*) ; as,

<i>Philosophy</i> ,	<i>Philosophia</i> ,	<i>Orthography</i> ,	<i>Orthographia</i> ,
<i>Geography</i> ,	<i>Geographia</i> ,	<i>Ichnography</i> ,	<i>Ichnographia</i> ,
<i>Cosmography</i> ,	<i>Cosmographia</i> ,	<i>Artrophy</i> ,	<i>Artrophia</i> , &c.

6. English words ending in (*ogue*) i. e. (*og*), come from Greek words ending in (*ogos*) ; as,

<i>Epilogue</i> ,	<i>Epilogos</i> ,	<i>Demagogue</i> ,	<i>Demagogos</i> ,
<i>Catalogue</i> ,	<i>Katylogos</i> ,	<i>Pedagogue</i> ,	<i>Paidagogos</i> ,
<i>Prologue</i> ,	<i>Prologos</i> ,	<i>Apologue</i> ,	<i>Apologos</i> , &c.

7. English words ending in (*ism*), are formed from Greek words ending in (*ismos*) ; as,

<i>Aphorism</i> ,	<i>Aphorismos</i> ,	<i>Paralogism</i> ,	<i>Paralogismos</i> ,
<i>Paroxysm</i> ,	<i>Paroxysmos</i> ,	<i>Syllagism</i> ,	<i>Syllagismos</i> ,
<i>Anatotism</i> ,	<i>Anatokismos</i> ,	<i>Barbarism</i> ,	<i>Barbarismos</i> , &c.

8. Words ending in (*is*), are taken from the Greek without any variation ; as,

<i>Metamorphosis</i> ,	<i>Metapharxis</i> ,	<i>Metasynchrisis</i> ,
<i>Emphaticis</i> ,	<i>Metaptosis</i> ,	<i>Metatbesis</i> ,
<i>Diaphoresis</i> ,	<i>Emphraxis</i> ,	<i>Metastasis</i> ,
<i>Metempsychosis</i> ,	<i>Diatyposis</i> ,	<i>Antanaclasis</i> , &c.

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The English scholar may observe, that all the above-mentioned Greek words are the same in Latin; the Latins having borrowed them from that language with little or no variation; except that those in *kos*, *ogos*, and *ismos*, are changed into *cus*, *ogus*, and *ismus*, in the Latin; as *emphatikos*, *epilogos*, *aphorismos*, Greek; *emphaticus*, *epilogus*, *aphorismus*, Latin.

There are a good many other terminations, which cannot be so easily reduced to general rules, by which we may know the English words that are derived from the Greek, *viz.*

<i>ancy</i> , necromancy, &c.	<i>iac</i> , <i>dæmoniac</i> ;	<i>oides</i> , <i>rhomboides</i> ;
<i>asm</i> , <i>spasm</i> , <i>chasm</i> ;	<i>iaft</i> , <i>scholiaft</i> ;	<i>oid</i> , <i>cycloid</i> ;
<i>ax</i> , <i>paralax</i> ;	<i>ics</i> , <i>ethics</i> ;	<i>ole</i> , <i>hyperbole</i> ;
<i>aster</i> , <i>poetaster</i> ;	<i>ist</i> , <i>baptist</i> ;	<i>ome</i> , <i>epitome</i> ;
<i>cele</i> , <i>hydrocele</i> ;	<i>ize</i> , <i>chatechize</i> ;	<i>oma</i> , <i>diploma</i> ;
<i>chy</i> , <i>anarchy</i> ;	<i>labe</i> , <i>astrolabe</i> ;	<i>ory</i> , <i>ibeory</i> ;
<i>cope</i> , <i>microscope</i> ;	<i>lage</i> , <i>enallage</i> ;	<i>ox</i> , <i>paradox</i> ;
<i>etry</i> , <i>geometry</i> ;	<i>meter</i> , <i>diameter</i> ;	<i>phor</i> , <i>metaphor</i> ;
<i>gram</i> , <i>epigram</i> ;	<i>oce</i> , <i>emploce</i> ;	<i>pse</i> , <i>eclipse</i> ;
<i>graph</i> , <i>paragraph</i> ;	<i>ope</i> , <i>epitrope</i> ;	<i>sy</i> , <i>heresy</i> ;
<i>iad</i> , <i>miriad</i> ;	<i>ophe</i> , <i>apostrophe</i> ;	<i>ycle</i> , <i>cycle</i> , <i>epicycle</i> .





ABBREVIATIONS and MARKS used in the following  
WORK.

(A.)	Adjective.	G.	Greek.	(P.)	Particle.
F.	French.	L.	Latin.	(S.)	Substantive.
				(V.)	Verb.

(´) The common accent, placed over a vowel in a word, denotes that the voice must be raised upon that syllable: but when it is placed reverse over an (ʔ) at the end of a word, it denotes that the final (e) must be sounded.

(—) Long accent placed over a vowel denotes it to be long.

All letters in roman character in the alphabetical words are silent, or not pronounced.

(v) Short accent placed over a vowel, denotes it to be short.

(¨) Diaeresis placed over two vowels, denotes that they are both sounded, or parted into two syllables.



*Linguae Britannicae Vera Pronunciatio ;*  
 O R,  
 An English Pocket Dictionary.

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A B

A B

**A** Is the first letter of the alphabet in all known languages, and is the first sound Nature puts forth, at the crying or smiling of infants. It is formed by the simple opening of the lips, and upon all sudden emotions of the mind, we have naturally recourse to it, to express our love, aversion, joy, anguish, admiration, &c. A is an article in our language, and signifies one; as a man, *i. e.* one man, &c. It is also an English preposition, and signifies as much as on or in; as a foot, a shore, for on foot, on shore. It is sometimes used as an abbreviation, and stands for *Anno & Artium*; as A. D. *Anno Domini, i. e.* in the year of our Lord; A. M. Master of Arts, A. B. Bachelor of Arts, &c. Ā or AA, or ā or āā, signifies an equal quantity of the medicines to be compounded.

*Ab*, (S.) The eleventh month of the civil year according to the compu-

tation of the Hebrews; it answers to the moon of July, and has thirty days in it.

*Ab*, or *Abs*, a Latin preposition used in the composition of English words, and signifies from.

*ābācūs*, (S.) In architecture, is the uppermost part of the capital of a column.

*ābāst*, (P.) The same as *ast*, that part of the ship towards the stern.

*ābāndon*, (V.) 1. To forsake utterly.

2. To give up one's self without restraint. F.

*ābāndoned*, (A.) 1. Forsaken or deserted. 2. Wicked, perfidious.

*Abāse*, (V.) To subject, humble, or bring low. F.

*Abāsemēt*, (S.) A being humbled.

*Abāsh*, (V.) To surprize, make ashamed, or confounded. F.

*Abāte*, (V.) To make less or diminish. F.

*Abātement*, (S.) A making less either in quantity, quality, or number. F.

*ābbēss*,



A B

- Äbbſſi**, (S.) The governess or superior of a convent. *F.*
- Äbbey**, (S.) A convent or religious house either for men or women. *F.*
- Äbböt**, (S.) The governor of an abbey in which there are none but men.
- Äbbre-viäte**, (V.) To shorten or abridge.
- Äbbre-viätion**, (S.) A contraction of a word or passage. *L.*
- Äbdicäte**, (V.) 1. To resign. 2. To withdraw from. *L.*
- Äbdicätion**, (S.) The act of renouncing or giving up an office.
- Äbdömen**, (S.) The lower belly. *L.*
- Äberrätion**, (S.) A wandering. *L.*
- Äbēt**, (V.) 1. To set on. 2. To aid or assist.
- Äbēttor**, (S.) An accomplice or assistant.
- Äbbör**, (V.) To detest, hate, or loath. *L.*
- Äbīde**, (V.) 1. To stay or continue. 2. To dwell. 3. To endure. 4. To defend.
- Äbjēē**, (A.) Mean, vile, wretched. *L.*
- Äbīlty**, (S.) 1. Power. 2. Estate or wealth. 3. Capacity. 4. Skill.
- Äbintēſtäte**, (S.) The heir of a person who dies without making a will.
- Äbjürätion**, (S.) A forswearing or renouncing by oath. *L.*
- Äbjüre**, (V.) 1. To renounce or disown. 2. To forswear the realm. *L.*
- Äblätion**, (S.) A taking away. *L.*
- Äblätīve caſe**, (S.) The last of the five cases of nouns and participles. *L.*
- Äblēpſy**, (S.) 1. Blindness. 2. Inconsiderateness. *G.*
- Äblüēt**, (A.) Washing away, cleansing. *L.*
- Äblütion**, (S.) A purgation or washing, in use in the Romish church. *L.*
- Äbnegätion**, (S.) A positive and absolute denial of a thing. *L.*
- Äbnörmous**, (A.) Out of rule or order. *L.*
- Äbdē**, (S.) A dwelling-place or habitation.
- Äbdlīb**, (V.) 1. To destroy or con-

A B

- sume. 2. To disannul or make void. 3. To rase out or deface. *L.*
- Äböminäte**, (V.) To hate or detest. *L.*
- Äborēgīnes**, (S.) The primitive or first inhabitants of a country. *L.*
- Äbörtion**, (S.) A miscarriage in women; any thing brought forth before its time. *L.*
- Äbörtīve**, (A.) 1. Brought forth before the time. 2. That which comes to nought. *L.*
- Äböve**, (P.) 1. Aloft or over our heads. 2. More than. 3. Greater or preferable.
- Äböü'nd**, (V.) To have plenty. *L.*
- Äböü't**, (P.) Round about, near to.
- Äbrēdge**, (V.) 1. To shorten or contract. 2. To deprive. *F.*
- Äbrēdgement**, (S.) The shortning, abstracting, or contracting any book or thing. *F.*
- Äbroäd**, (A.) 1. From home. 2. In, or from foreign parts. 3. Publickly. 4. Round about.
- Äbrögäte**, (V.) To repeal, abolish, or make void. *L.*
- Äbrüpt**, (A.) 1. Broken off on a sudden. 2. Rash, hasty, rude, unseasonable.
- Äbfcēſi**, (S.) A swelling. *L.*
- Äbſcönd**, (V.) To hide or conceal one's self. *L.*
- Äbſent**, (A.) 1. Not present. 2. Unattentive.
- Äbſölve**, (V.) To acquit, pardon. *L.*
- Äbſölüte**, (A.) 1. Free. 2. Arbitrary. 3. Positive. 4. Not depending on any other. *L.*
- Äbſölütion**, (S.) A remission of sins pronounced by the priest. *L.*
- Äbſörb**, (V.) To suck up, to consume. *L.*
- Äbſörbēnts**, (S.) Medicines that dry up the acid juices of the body. *L.*
- Äbſta'n**, (V.) To refrain from. *L.*
- Äbſtēmious**, (A.) Temperate, moderate in eating and drinking. *L.*
- Äbſtērgēt medicines**, (S.) Such as are of a cleansing quality. *L.*
- Äbſi-**

**Abstinence**, (S.) A fasting from or a temperate use of food. *L.*  
**Abstrāct**, (V.) 1. To separate. 2. To reduce into a small compass. *L.*  
**Abstruse**, (A.) Difficult, obscure. *L.*  
**Abſurd**, (A.) 1. Contrary to reason. 2. Odious, ridiculous.  
**Abūndānce**, (S.) Great plenty. *L.*  
**Abūse**, (V.) 1. To rail at. 2. To injure or hurt. 3. To misuse. *L.*  
**Abſſs**, (S.) A bottomless pit, an unmeasurable depth. *G.*  
**Acādēmy**, (S.) A great school where youth are taught the liberal arts and sciences. *G.*  
**Accēde**, (V.) To agree or assent to. *L.*  
**Accēlērāte**, (V.) To hasten. *L.*  
**Accēnt**, (S.) 1. The rising or falling of the voice. 2. The emphasis or stress of the voice laid on a certain syllable in a word, and is placed over the vowel in that syllable. 3. In music, the modulation of the voice, so as to affect the passions.  
**Accēpt**, (V.) To receive or take. *L.*  
**Accēptāble**, (A.) Agreeable, pleasant.  
**Accēptātion of a word**, (S.) The received meaning of it. *L.*  
**Accēss**, (S.) Admittance to a person or place.  
**Accēssible**, (A.) 1. Easy to be come at. 2. Easily to be spoken with.  
**Accēssion**, (S.) 1. A coming to. 2. An addition, advantage, gain. *L.*  
**Accēssary**, or **accessory**, (S.) 1. An accomplice, or a person concerned in felony with another. 2. In civil law, any thing that of right belongs to or depends on another. *L.*  
**Accēdent**, (S.) 1. Chance. 2. A term used in philosophy in opposition to substance. *L.*  
**Accēdēntal**, (A.) 1. Happening by chance. 2. Not essential.  
**Acclāmātion**, (S.) Shouting for joy. *L.*  
**Acclīvity**, (S.) Steepness, or the rising of a hill from the foot upwards. *L.*  
**Accōmmōdāte**, (V.) 1. To furnish with. 2. To adapt one thing to

another. 3. To compose a difference or dispute. *L.*  
**Accōmpāny**, (V.) To go along with.  
**Accōmplīce**, (S.) One jointly concerned in a crime. *F.*  
**Accōmplīsh**, (V.) To finish, perform, or complete. *F.*  
**Accōmplīshed**, (A.) 1. Completed. 2. A person endowed with many natural and acquired perfections.  
**Accōmpt**. See *account*.  
**Accōrd**, (V.) To agree or unite. *F.*  
**Accōst**, (V.) 1. To come up to, or set upon a person. 2. To speak to.  
**Accōunt**, (S.) 1. A reckoning. 2. Esteem or value. 3. A relation or description. 4. A ground or reason.  
**Accōunt**, (V.) 1. To reckon. 2. To believe. 3. To explain.  
**Accōuntāble**, (A.) Liable to give an account or reason.  
**Accōuntānt**, (S.) One skilled in casting up accounts.  
**Accōūt**, (V.) To dress or equip. *F.*  
**Accōūtremēnts**, (S.) Habits, warlike furniture. *F.*  
**Accrue**, (V.) 1. To fall to. 2. To augment. 3. To arise from. *F.*  
**Accūmūlate**, (V.) To amass together, or heap up. *L.*  
**Accūrācy**, (S.) Care, exactness. *L.*  
**Accūrsed**, (A.) 1. Hateful. 2. One that lies under a curse.  
**Accūse**, (V.) 1. To balance. 2. To inform against. *L.*  
**Accūſātion**, (S.) Charge, impeachment. *L.*  
**Accūſātive case**, (S.) In grammar, the fourth case of a noun. *L.*  
**Accūſōm**, (V.) To use one's self to.  
**Accē**, (S.) That side of the dice on which there is but one spot. *F.*  
**Accērbity**, (S.) 1. Sourness. 2. Bitterness. 3. Grief or trouble. *L.*  
**Accētous**, (A.) Like vinegar. *L.*  
**Ache**, (*ake*) Bodily pain.  
**atchēue**, (V.) To compass, get, or obtain. *F.*  
**āchſs**, (S.) 1. Dark or dim-sighted. 2. A disorder of the eyes. *G.*  
*A. C. I.*

## A C

- Acid*, (A.) Sour, sharp. L.  
*Acknowledgē*, (V.) 1. To own or confess. 2. To be grateful. 3. To reward.  
*ācōnīte*, (S.) The name of a poisonous herb, otherwise called wolf's bane.  
*ācōrūs*, (S.) The sweet cane or flag.  
*ācōustics*, (S.) The doctrine of sounds.  
*ācquāint*, (V.) To inform or give notice. F.  
*Acquaintānce*, (S.) One with whom we converse or correspond.  
*Acquiesce*, (V.) To yield or submit to. L.  
*ācquīre*, (V.) 1. To purchase or obtain. 2. To learn. L.  
*Acquīstion*, (S.) A purchase or attainment. L.  
*ācquīt*, (V.) To discharge or free from.  
*Acquittal*, or *acquittance*, (S.) 1. A being discharged from the suspicion of a crime. 2. A receipt. F.  
*ācre*, (S.) A superficial measure of land, containing 160 square perches, according to the statute.  
*ācrīmōny*, (S.) Sharpness or sourness in bodies.  
*ācrōnīcal*, (A.) In astronomy, such stars as rise at sun-set, and set when the sun rises. G.  
*ācrōstīc*, (S.) Verses in which the initial letters of the lines make up a person's name, &c. G.  
*āct*, (V.) 1. To perform. 2. To imitate or mimic.  
*āct*, (S.) 1. A deed or performance. 2. A decree or statute. 3. The divisions or principal parts of the drama. 4. An act of faith, being the last part of the process of the inquisition.  
*āctīon*, (S.) 1. Motion opposed to rest. 2. Gesture in delivery. 3. A battle. 4. A suit at law. 5. A share in a company's stock. L.  
*āctīonāble*, (A.) Whatever may cause an action in law.  
*āctīve*, (A.) 1. Brisk, lively. 2.

## A D

- Busy*. 3. In grammar, a verb that denotes action or doing. L.  
*Actīvīty*, (S.) Nimbleness, sprightliness, vigour. L.  
*āctōr*, (S.) 1. A doer or agent. 2. A stage-player. L.  
*Actrēs*, (S.) A woman that acts on the stage.  
*āctūal*, (A.) Real, positive. F.  
*Actuāry*, (S.) A register, or clerk of a convocation.  
*Actuāte*, (V.) To put in motion, to animate or encourage. L.  
*āctūte*, (A.) 1. Keen or sharp. 2. Ingenious. 3. Sharp in reply. 4. Violent.  
*Acute*, *angle*, every angle that is less than a quarter of a circle.  
*Acute accent*, (in grammar) shews where the voice is to be raised, marked thus (').  
*ādāge*, (S.) A proverb. L.  
*Adāgīo*, (A.) In music, slow in movement, grave, solemn.  
*ādāmānt*, (S.) A diamond. L.  
*ādāmāntīne*, (A.) Very hard, inflexible.  
*ādāmītes*, (S.) A sort of heretics who pretending to imitate Adam, went naked to their assemblies, and had their women in common.  
*ādāpt*, (V.) 1. To fit. 2. To apply to. 3. To make ready.  
*ādāpted*, (A.) Accommodated, prepared.  
*ādār*, (S.) The twelfth month among the Jews, nearly answering to our March.  
*ādā*, (V.) To join or put to, to augment.  
*ādār*, (S.) A poisonous serpent.  
*Adāce*, or *adze*, (S.) A tool used by coopers and other artificers.  
*Adāct*, (V.) 1. To be inclined to. 2. To give one's self up to. L.  
*Adācttāment*. See Addition.  
*Addītion*, (S.) 1. Joining to, increasing. 2. An advantage. 3. In arithmetic, the finding one number equal to two or more numbers taken together. L. Ad-

## A D

- Additional*, (A.) Added to, over and above.
- ā'ddle*, (A.) 1. Rotten or spoiled. 2. Foolish, simple. 3. Dry lees of wine.
- Addrē'si*, (S.) 1. Skill or dexterity. 2. Speaking or writing to a person. 3. A remonstrance or petition. 4. A complimentary assurance of fidelity. F.
- Addū'cent*, (A.) Drawing or leading to. L.
- Addū'ctōrs*, (S.) Those muscles which close or draw together those parts of the body to which they are joined.
- ādēquāte*, (A.) Equal or proportionable. L.
- Adhē're*, (V.) To cleave, join, or stick fast to.
- Adhē'rent*, (S.) 1. One that sticks fast to a party. 2. One that takes part with another.
- Adhē'sion*, (S.) A sticking to. L.
- Adjā'cent*, (A.) Near or bordering upon. L.
- Adjēctīve*, (S.) In grammar, a word that expresses the property, quality, or manner of a substantive. L.
- Adiū*, (P.) Farewel, God save you. F.
- ādjoī'n*, (V.) to lie close to. L.
- Adjournment*, (S.) Putting off to another day. F.
- Adjū'dge*, (V.) To pass sentence, to decree. L.
- Adjū'dicā'tion*, (S.) Judgment, or decree. L.
- Adjū'nct*, (S.) A thing joined to another not essentially belonging to it. L.
- Adjū're*, (V.) 1. To charge solemnly. 2. To put a man to his oath. L.
- Adjū'st*, (V.) 1. To make fit. 2. To set in order. 3. To ballance an account. 4. To make up a difference. F.
- Adjūtānt*, (S.) 1. An assistant. 2. An officer in the army who assists a superior.
- Admī'nister*, 1. To assist. 2. To give. 3. To manage affairs. 4. To be

## A D

- duly impowered to take and dispose of the effects of a person dying intestate. L.
- Admī'nistrā'tion*, (S.) 1. The act of administering. 2. The government of affairs. L.
- Admī'nistrā'trix*, (S.) She that has administered, or has the management of affairs.
- Admī'ral*, (S.) The commander of a fleet of ships. L.
- Admī'rā'ly office*, (S.) The court where all maritime affairs are adjusted.
- Admī're*, (V.) 1. To wonder at. 2. To be in love with. 3. To reverence. L.
- Admī'rā'tion*, (S.) Wondering, admiring. L.
- Admī'ttā'nce, or admī'ssion*, (S.) Having access to, or leave to enter. L.
- Admīt*, (V.) 1. To let in. 2. To permit or suffer. 3. To agree to. L.
- Admō'nish*, (V.) 1. To put in mind of. 2. To advise. 3. To rebuke. L.
- Admō'nī'tion*, (S.) Exhortation, reproof, &c.
- Adō'lescēnce*, (S.) The flower of youth from 14 to 25 years of age.
- Adō'ption*, (S.) Choosing one for a son or heir, who was not so by nature. L.
- ādō'rā'ble*, (A.) Worthy to be worshipped and admired.
- ādō're*, (V.) 1. To love and reverence, 2. To pray to. L.
- ādō'rn*, (V.) To garnish or beautify. L.
- Adrō'it*, (A.) Dexterous, ingenious. F.
- Adscī'titious*, (A.) 1. Foreign or borrowed. 2. False or counterfeit.
- Advā'nce*, (V.) 1. To go forward. 2. To pay before hand. 3. To prefer or promote. 4. To lift up. 5. To shew or exhibit. F.
- Advā'nce guard*, (S.) The first division or line of an army.
- Advā'ncement*, (S.) Progress, honour, promotion.
- Advā'ntage*, (S.) Benefit, profit. F.
- ād'vēnt*, (S.) The time appointed by the church as a preparation for the feast of our Saviour's nativity. L.

*Adventitious*, (A.) 1. Coming from without. 2. Happening by chance.  
*Adventure*, (S.) 1. An enterprise. 2. A hazard. F.  
*Adventurous*, (A.) Bold, daring, hazardous.  
*ãdverb*, (S.) In grammar, is a word joined to a verb to express the manner, time, &c. of an action. L.  
*Adversary*, (S.) An enemy. L.  
*Adversè*, (A.) 1. Opposite, contrary. 2. Afflictive.  
*Adversity*, (S.) Poverty, affliction, distress.  
*Advert*, (V.) To mark, attend or take heed. L.  
*Advertency*, (S.) Consideration, attention or regard.  
*Advertise*, (V.) 1. To inform. 2. To give public notice or intelligence. L.  
*Advice*, (S.) 1. Counsel or instruction. 2. Information.  
*Advise*, (V.) 1. To give counsel or advice. 2. To consult. 3. To inform. 4. To consider carefully.  
*Adulation*, (S.) Fawning, cringing or flattering. L.  
*Adulatory*, (A.) Flattering.  
*Adult*, (A.) Grown up to man's estate. L.  
*Adulterate*, (V.) to corrupt, spoil, or counterfeit. L.  
*Adultèrèr*, (S.) A man that commits adultery.  
*Adultèress*, (S.) A married woman who commits adultery.  
*Adultèry*, (S.) The sin of incontinence in a married person, by defiling the marriage bed.  
*Advocate*, (S.) 1. A lawyer who pleads another's cause. 2. An intercessor for pardon. L.  
*Advowèd*, (S.) One who enjoys an  
*Advowson*, (S.) A right which the patron hath to present to a benefice. F.  
*Advowson appendant*, A right of presentation depending on a manor as an appurtenance thereto.

*Advowson in gross*, An absolute right of presentation not belonging to any manor.  
*ãdust*, (A.) Burnt, parched. L.  
*ãlustible*, (A.) Combustible.  
*Adytum*, (S.) A sanctuary in pagan temples, into which none but the priests were admitted. G.  
*ãnigmã*, (S.) A riddle. G.  
*Æthèrial*, (A.) belonging to the air, heavens, sky. G.  
*Affability*, (S.) Courteousness, easiness of address. L.  
*ãffable*, (A.) Courteous, easy to be spoken to.  
*Affair*, (S.) Business, concern.  
*Affèct*, (V.) 1. To move the passions. 2. To hanker after. 3. To have a value for. L.  
*Affèctation*, (S.) A ridiculous unnatural behaviour, frequently arising from a desire to please. L.  
*Affèctèd*, (A.) 1. Seized with a distemper. 2. Studied or overcuriously done. 3. Moved or touched.  
*Affèction*, (S.) 1. Love or esteem. 2. With physicians, affliction, as hypochondriac affection, *i. e.* affliction. 3. With naturalists, it signifies property. L.  
*Affèctionate*, (A.) Kind, very loving.  
*Affètto*, or *Affettùso*, (A.) In music, performed in a tender and very affecting manner.  
*Affiance*, (S.) Trust, confidence. L.  
*Affidavit*, (S.) A deposition or witnessing a thing before a magistrate.  
*Affinity*, (S.) 1. Kindred or alliance by marriage. 2. Agreement or conformity. L.  
*Affirm*, (V.) To assert or maintain.  
*Affirmation*, (S.) The positive asserting a thing. L.  
*Affix*, (V.) 1. To fasten to. 2. To post up, as a bill, &c. L.  
*Afflict*, (V.) 1. To grieve, torment. 2. To bring low or weaken. L.  
*Affliction*, (S.) Sorrow, grief, distress.  
*Affluence*, (S.) Plenty, riches, abundance. L.

*Afflux*, (S.) A flowing or gathering together. *L.*

*Afford*, (V.) To give, yield, produce.

*Affraid*, (V.) To be in fear.

*Affray*, (S.) A fray, a quarrel.

*Affright*, (V.) To terrify, or put in fear.

*Affront*, (V.) To abuse by ill language, &c. *F.*

*Affront*, (S.) An injury or abuse.

*Affusion*, (S.) A pouring over or upon.

*After-birth*, (S.) A membrane or skin that contains the child in the womb, which is brought away after the child is born, and if not brought away whole, is very hazardous.

*Afternoon*, (S.) Between twelve at noon and six in the evening.

*Āgā*, (S.) An officer of the Turks.

*Āgast*, (A.) Amazed, affrighted.

*Āgāte*, (S.) An inferior kind of precious stone.

*Age*, (S.) 1. The duration of life. 2. A long space of time. 3. 100 years.

*Agency*, (S.) 1. Acting. 2. Doing business for another. 3. The reward paid for doing such business. *L.*

*Agent*, (S.) 1. A factor. 2. That which acts upon bodies. 3. An inferior ambassador. *L.*

*Agglōmērate*, (V.) To wind round into a bottom. *L.*

*Agglūtinate*, (V.) 1. To glue or stick one thing to another. 2. To thicken fluid bodies. *L.*

*Aggrandize*, (V.) 1. To enlarge or augment. 2. To raise or prefer. *F.*

*Āggrāvate*, (V.) 1. To heighten or make worse. 2. To provoke or inflame. *L.*

*Aggragate*, (V.) To gather together. *L.*

*Āggrēs*, (V.) To assault first.

*Aggressor*, (S.) One that first begins an assault or quarrel.

*Aggrieve*, (V.) to afflict, injure.

*Agile*, (A.) Nimble active, quick. *L.*

*Āgility*, (S.) Activity, swiftness, sprightliness, &c.

*Āgto*, (S.) The difference between the current money and the stock in a foreign bank.

*Āgitate*, (V.) 1. To shake or move quick. 2. To tumble or toss. 3. To vex or incense. *L.*

*Agitator*, (S.) 1. A manager of an affair. 2. An incendiary.

*Āglēt*, (S.) A little plate of metal.

*Āgnail*, (S.) 1. The stripping up of the flesh in thin slices at the corners of the nails. 2. A corn growing on the toes.

*Agnation*, (S.) Kindred on the father's side.

*Agnition*, (S.) A calling to mind a person or thing by some mark or token.

*Āgōny*, (S.) Extreme anguish or violent pain of body or mind.

*Āgree*, (V.) 1. To assent or allow. 2. To be of the same opinion. 3. To suit each others temper. 4. To make a bargain or agreement. *F.*

*Āgreeable*, (A.) 1. Acceptable, pleasant, welcome, charming. 2. Convenient.

*Āgreement*, (S.) 1. Union or relation. 2. A reconciliation. 3. A bargain or contract.

*Āgriculture*, (S.) Husbandry, tillage, or the improvement of land. *L.*

*Āgrieve*, (V.) 1. To afflict. 2. To wrong or injure. *F.*

*Āground*, (A.) 1. A vessel's being unable to stir for want of water. 2. To be nonplused.

*Āgūe*, (S.) A disease well known. *F.*

*Aid*, (S.) Help, succour. *F.*

*Aid de camp*, (S.) An assistant to a field officer.

*Ail*, (V.) To be sick or disordered.

*Aim*, (V.) 1. To level at, or strive to hit a mark. 2. To intend or design.

*Air*, (S.) 1. An invisible, compressible, elastic, fluid body, compassing the whole earth to a great height, necessary

- necessary for the life of animals and vegetables. 2. The manner of doing a thing. 3. Life and sprightliness. 4. A short tune in music played without the bass. 5. The general bent of a composition. *L.*
- Air*, (V.) 1. To bring a person or thing into the open air. 2. To dry before the fire. 3. To warm liquors by the fire.
- Air-pump*, (S.) A machine by means of which the air contained in any vessel may be drawn out.
- Airy*, (A.) 1. Belonging to the air. 2. Cool. 3. Light, or without solidity. 4. Brisk, gay. 5. A nest of hawks or other birds of prey.
- Ajutāge*, (S.) The spout that throws up water in a fountain, or a pipe belonging to a jet d'eau. *F.*
- ālabāster*, (S.) A sort of soft white marble. *G.*
- ālēcrūty*, (S.) Cheerfulness. *L.*
- ā-lā-mōde*, (A.) Fashionable. *F.*
- ā-lāmōde*, (S.) A thin sort of silk.
- ālārm*, (S.) 1. A sudden fright. 2. A signal on the sudden arrival of an enemy. 3. A clock to call persons up at a fixed time. *F.*
- Alarm post*, (S.) The ground appointed to each regiment to repair to, in case of an alarm from the enemy.
- ālāy*, (S.) In hunting, is when fresh dogs are sent into the cry.
- Albion*, (S.) The ancient name of Great-Britain.
- Alcāic verse*, (S.) Verse invented by Alcæus, consisting of two dactyls and two troches.
- Alchōhol*, (S.) In chemistry, a pure rectified spirit.
- Alchymy*, (S.) The pretended art of transmuting metals, and making the philosophers stone.
- Alcorān*, (S.) The book of Mahomet's Law.
- Alcove*, (S.) 1. A place separated with rails, &c. in a chamber for a bed of state. 2. An open summer-house in a garden. *F.*
- Alhēr*, (S.) A tree that grows in bogs or watery grounds.
- Aldermān*, (S.) An associate of the chief magistrate of a city or town corporate.
- ālē*, (S.) A liquor made of malt.
- ālē-corner*, (S.) An officer in London appointed by the magistrates to examine the measures of all pots used in all ale-houses.
- Alēcto*, (S.) The name of one of the furies.
- Alēctryōmāncy*, (S.) An ancient sort of divination by means of a cock. *G.*
- ālēgār*, (S.) Ale grown four.
- ālē-boof*, (S.) Ground-ivy.
- Alēmbic*, (S.) A still, or chemical vessel for distillation.
- Alērt*, (A.) Brisk, active. *F.*
- Alēxāndrine verse*, (A.) Verse whose measure consists of two syllables more than the common heroic.
- Alexiphārmics*, (S.) Medicines that expel poison, by producing sweat. *G.*
- Algēbrā*, (S.) The art of literal arithmetic, 1. Algebra numeral, gives the solution of arithmetical problems only in numbers; and, 2. Algebra specious, by the letters of the alphabet.
- Algēbrāist*, (S.) One skilled in algebra.
- Algōrithm*, (S.) The art of computation by the four chief rules of arithmetic, *viz.* addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.
- ālīas*, (P.) Otherwise. *L.*
- ālīen*, (S.) A stranger or foreigner. *L.*
- ālīenāte*, (V.) 1. To estrange or withdraw one's affection from. 2. To sell or make over.
- ālīenātion*, (S.) The act of estranging, selling, &c.
- ālīment*, (S.) Food, nourishment. *L.*
- ālīmōny*, (S.) Support, maintainance. *L.*
- ālīquānt part*, (S.) In arithmetic, is such a part which cannot measure the number without some remainder. *L.*
- ālīquot part*, (S.) Such a part as will

- exactly measure it without any remainder. *L.*
- Ālkāhēst*, (S.) In chemistry, a universal dissolvent and menstruum.
- Ālkāly*, (S.) The fixed salt of any plant, or any body that ferments with an acid.
- Allā'y*, (V.) 1. To ease or assuage. 2. To mix a purer metal with a baser sort. 3. To carve or cut up a pheasant.
- Allā'y*, or *Allō'y*, (S.) Any purer metal mixed with a baser.
- Allēdge*, (V.) To affirm, quote, or produce a proof.
- Allēgā'tion*, (S.) 1. Alledging or proving. 2. Quoting an authority. *L.*
- Allēgiance*, (S.) Obedience to the king.
- Allēgō'rical*, (A.) Belonging to an allegory.
- Āllēgō'ri'ze*, (V.) 1. To use allegories. 2. To explain according to the allegorical sense.
- Allēgōry*, (S.) A continued metaphor. *G.*
- Allēgro*, (S.) In music, signifies that the performance ought to be in a brisk lively manner.
- Allēlū'jah*, or *Hallelujah*, (S.) 1. Praise ye the Lord. 2. The name of an herb otherwise called sorrel.
- Allē'wiāte*, (V.) To ease, assuage. *L.*
- Alley*, (S.) 1. A narrow lane or passage. 2. A walk in a garden.
- Alliānce*, (S.) 1. Kindred by marriage. 2. Confederacy or league. *F.*
- Alliēs*, (S.) Princes or states who have entered into a league for their mutual defence.
- Alligā'tion*, (S.) A joining or binding together. *L.*
- Alligā'tor*, (S.) An amphibious animal in the East and West-Indies, which grows as long as it lives, called also a crocodile.
- Allō'dial*, or *Allō'dian*, (A.) Free from fines and services.
- Allō'nge*, (S.) In fencing, a pass or thrust made at an enemy.
- Allō't*, (V.) 1. To appoint or assign.
2. To grant or bestow. 3. To ascribe or impute.
- Allōw'*, (V.) 1. To own or acknowledge. 2. To approve of. 3. To give. 4. To permit or suffer.
- Allōwānce*, (S.) 1. A licence. 2. A pension. 3. An abatement.
- Allōw'de*, (V.) To refer to, to have an eye or regard to.
- Allūm*, (S.) A kind of mineral salt of an acid taste.
- Allūmināte*, (V.) To decorate or adorn. *F.*
- Allū're*, (V.) 1. To entice or decoy. 2. To wheedle or cajole. *L.*
- Allū'sion*, (S.) A likening one thing to another.
- Allmānāc*, (S.) The name of several annual books or sheets containing the days of the months, eclipses, age of the moon, &c.
- Almōnd*, (S.) 1. A fruit so called. 2. A furnace used by refiners for separating metals.
- Almōner*, or *Almner*, (S.) A person who distributes the alms given by a king, prince, or nobleman. *F.*
- Alms*, (S.) Charitable benefactions given to the poor.
- Alms hōuse*, (S.) A house or hospital, endowed for the maintenance of the poor.
- Alōēs*, (S.) The juice of a tree of the same name.
- Alōē'ticks*, (S.) Medicines consisting chiefly of aloes.
- Alō'ft*, (P.) On high.
- Alō'f*, (P.) 1. Close to the wind. 2. To stand at a distance.
- Alō'pēcy*, (S.) The fox-evil or scurf. *L.*
- Alōw'd*, (S.) Loudly, with an audible voice.
- Alphābēt*, (S.) The whole letters in any language. *G.*
- Alphābēt'ical*, (A.) According to the order of the alphabet.
- Alphī'tōmāncy*, (S.) A sort of divination by barley meal. *G.*
- Alpīne*, (A.) Belonging to the Alps, mountains in Italy.



## A M

- Altär*, (S.) A place on which sacrifices were offered to the gods.
- Altër*, (V.) 1. To change. 2. To transform. 3. To remove from one place to another. L.
- Altering*, (A.) 1. Changing. 2. Lasting but for a time. 3. Inconstant, shuffling.
- Altërätives*, (S.) Medicines which have no sensible operation, but gradually change the constitution from a state of sickness to that of health.
- Altërcätion*, (S.) Contention, wrangling, disputing. L.
- Altërnäte*, (A.) By turns. L.
- Alternate angles*, (in geometry) Two acute angles made by a right line cutting two parallel lines.
- Alternate proportion*, (in geometry) Is the ratio of antecedent to antecedent, and of consequent to consequent in any proportion.
- Altërnätive*, (S.) 1. One of two propositions proposed, of either of which we may make choice. 2. Choice, opinion.
- Altëmetry*, (S.) The art of measuring the height of objects. L.
- Altitude*, (S.) Height, elevation. L.
- Altüs*, or *Alto*, (S.) In music, the counter tenor.
- Altüds*, (S.) In chemistry, pots or glasses without bottoms, used in subliming any matter.
- ämtäin*, (P.) Sea term, signifying, 1. To yield, or strike the top sail. 2. Vigour, strength. 3. Very fast.
- Amälgämäte*, (V.) In chemistry, to mix mercury with gold or other metals, and reduce it to a kind of paste.
- ämtänüë nstis*, (S.) A secretary or clerk, one that writes what another dictates. L.
- ämäränthüs*, or *Amarant*, (S.) A flower that lasts long without any sensible decay. G.
- Amäts*, (V.) To hoard or treasure up. F.
- ämätöry*, (S.) A charm to produce love. L.

## A M

- ämäze*, (V.) To astonish, daunt, or surprize.
- ämäzons*, (S.) Warlike women who inhabited Scythia near the Meotis and Tanais, so called because they cut off their right breasts.
- Ambä'ges*, (S.) Circumlocutions, running from the subject. L.
- Ambä'ssädor*, (S.) One appointed to act for, and represent the person of his prince in a foreign country.
- ämber*, (S.) A yellow transparent substance, whereof beads, &c. are made.
- ämbergrëse*, (S.) A fragrant drug.
- Ambüë'xter*, (S.) 1. One that useth both hands alike. 2. A knave that plays on both sides. L.
- Ambüextrous*, (A.) One dextrous at foul practices.
- Ambüent*, (A.) Encompassing about, particularly applied to the whole body of air. L.
- Ambüfä'rrous*, (A.) speaking with a double meaning. L.
- Ambügü'ity*, (S.) Doubtfulness, obscurity, that may be taken in divers senses. L.
- Ambügüous*, (A.) Doubtful, uncertain.
- ämbit*, (S.) In geometry, the line or lines by which the same is bounded.
- Ambition*, (S.) An immoderate desire of honour, wealth or power. L.
- Ambitious*, (A.) 1. Greedy of honour. 2. Eager, desirous.
- Amble*, (V.) To pace or walk softly.
- Amblygon*, (S.) Any plain figure, whose sides make an obtuse angle. G.
- Ambrö'ssä*, (S.) 1. The food of the heathen gods, according to the poets. 2. The herb called the oak of Jerusalem. G.
- Ambülätion*, (S.) 1. A walking. 2. In physick, the spreading of a gangrene. L.
- Ambü'ssäde*, (S.) A lying in wait to surprize unawares. F.
- Amel corn*, (S.) French rice.
- ämën*, (P.) So be it, &c.

Amën-

## A L

## A N

*Affable*, (A.) 1. Of an affable disposition. 2. In law, a woman's submitting to the authority of her husband.

*Amend*, (V.) 1. To correct, improve. 2. To repair. 3. To reform. 4. To recover health.

*Amends*, (S.) Recompense or satisfaction.

*Amenity*, (S.) Pleasantness, delightfulness.

*Amerce*, (V.) To fine. F.

*America*, (S.) One of the four grand divisions of the globe, first discovered by Christopher Columbus, or Columbus; but had its name from Americus Vesputius, who made a farther discovery thereof.

*Amisi*, or *A'mice*, (S.) An ornament which the romish priests wear on their shoulders when they say mass. L.

*Amethyst*, (S.) A precious stone of a deep violet colour, the ninth in place upon the breast-plate of the Jewish high-priests, upon which was engraven the name of Issachar. G.

*Amiable*, (S.) 1. Lovely. 2. Amiable numbers are such as are mutually equal to each others aliquot parts.

*Amiantus*, (S.) A kind of stone like alum, tozy like wool, of which they made torches, they will never consume in the fire: Pliny calls it live flax. G.

*Amicable*, (A.) 1. Friendly, benevolent. 2. Peaceable. L.

*Amity*, (S.) Affection, friendship. L.

*Ammunition*, (S.) All sorts of warlike stores and provisions. F.

*Amnēsty*, (S.) The act of oblivion or general pardon. G.

*Amoroso*, (S.) A lover or gallant. L.

*Amorous*, (A.) Loving, of a tender passion.

*Amort*, (A.) 1. Extinguished, dead. 2. Heavy, dull, melancholy. F.

*All-amort*, Quite dead hearted, wholly buried in sorrow. F.

*Annuity*, (S.) 1. The value of a thing. 2. The total of an account.

*Anxurs*, (S.) Love-intrigues. F.

*Amphibious*, (A.) Living either in the water or on land. G.

*Amphibology*, (S.) An obscure way of speaking or writing, so that a sentence will admit of two opposite meanings. G.

*Amphiscii*, (S.) Inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows at different times of the year, fall both ways. G.

*Amphitheatre*, (S.) A large structure built either round or oval, with rows of seats, and an area in the middle. G.

*ample*, (A.) 1. Wide, spacious. 2. Abundant. L.

*Amplification*, (S.) An enlarging:

*Amplify*, (V.) 1. To enlarge or extend. 2. To expound or illustrate. L.

*Amplitude*, (S.) 1. Largeness, extension. 2. In astronomy, an arch of the horizon intercepted between the east and the west points thereof, and the center of the objects at its rising or setting. L.

*Amputation*, (S.) A cutting off. L.

*Amulet*, (S.) A charm hanging about the neck to preserve from harm. L.

*Amuse*, (V.) 1. To divert the attention. 2. To entertain. 3. To make vain promises. F.

*Amusement*, (S.) Any trifling employment to divert the mind.

*Amalgamate*, (S.) An artificial milk or emulsion, made of blanched almonds. L.

*Anā*, (S.) Of each an equal quantity. G.

*Anabaptists*, (S.) A sect whose tenet is, that persons ought not to be baptized till they can give an account of their faith. G.

*Anacampsis*, (A.) Reflecting back. G.

*Anacathartics*, (S.) Medicines that cause purging and vomiting.

*Anachronism*, (S.) A mistake in chronology, by placing an event earlier or later than it ought to be. G.

*ānācrōntic verse*, (S.) So called from Anacreon, a famous Greek poet.

*ānāgrām*, (S.) A transposition of the letters of a person's name into some short and witty sentence. G.

*ānāgrāmmāṭīk*, (S.) A compiler of anagrams.

*ānālēptics*, (S.) Medicines that recover the body when wasted either by want of food, or the continuance of a disease. G.

*ānālōgy*, (S.) The proportion or relation that one thing bears to another. G.

*Ānālīsis*, (S.) 1. The resolution of any thing into the parts of which it is composed, and from thence shewing the possibility or impossibility of the proposition. 2. The chemical reduction of metals, &c. to their first principles. 3. The dissecting a human body according to art. G.

*Ānālītīc*, or *Ānālītīcal*, (A.) Of or belonging to an analysis.

*Analytic*, In logic, is the art of constructing and declining reasons, as grammar does words.

*ānānā*, (S.) A fine Indian fruit, commonly called the pine-apple.

*Anapēstus*, (S.) With grammarians, a foot in verse when two syllables are short and one long, as *piētās*.

*ānārchy*, (S.) Confusion, the want of government. G.

*ānāśārcā*, (S.) A kind of dropsy. G.

*ānā-śmātics*, (S.) Medicines which by opening or widening the orifices of the vessels, cause a free circulation of the blood. G.

*ānārbhā*, (S.) 1. A curse or the sentence of excommunication. 2. An accursed person or thing. G.

*Ānārbhātīze*, (V.) To curse, to excommunicate.

*Ānārcīsm*, (S.) Compound interest, or interest upon interest.

*Ānārbhīṣ*, (S.) One skilled in

*Ānārbhī*, (S.) 1. The art of dissecting animal bodies, in order to dis-

cover the structure of their parts. 2. A skeleton or body dissected. G.

*Ānārbhīṣ*, (S.) 1. A bruising, or rubbing against or upon. 2. In surgery, the bruising or breaking of a bone. 3. The breaking the stone in the kidneys or bladder. G.

*ānācessors*, (S.) Fore fathers or predecessors. L.

*Anchor*, (S.) 1. A large iron instrument to hold a ship fast while she rides. 2. A measure of five gallons. L.

*Anchorage*, (S.) 1. A place fit to cast anchor in. 2. A duty paid for casting anchor.

*ānchoret*, or *Anchorite*, (S.) A hermit, or one who leads a solitary life in a desert for the sake of devotion, and to be out of the reach of temptation. G.

*Anchorovy*, (S.) A small fish caught in the Mediterranean, and when pickled, used as sauce.

*Ānchōlops*, (S.) A swelling between the corner of the eye and the nose. G.

*Ancient (anbent)* (S.) 1. Old, of former times. 2. One who has served the several offices of the parish he lives in. 3. A flag or streamer set in the stern of a ship. F.

*Ānciently*, (P.) Long ago.

*Ancle*, (S.) The joint between the leg and foot.

*Āndānta*, (S.) In music, signifies that the time must be exactly observed, and every note have its distinct sound.

*Āndrōmēdā*, (S.) In astronomy, a small constellation of the northern hemisphere, consisting of 27 stars.

*Āncēdōtes*, (S.) Memoirs that treat of the manners, transactions, and secret affairs of kings, princes, and great men. G.

*ānēmōmēter*, (S.) An instrument to measure the force of the wind. G.

*Ānēmōny*, (S.) The name of a flower.

*Ānēmūs furnace*, (S.) In chemistry, a wind furnace for melting metals.

*Andmōscope*, (S.) An instrument to shew at any time which way the wind blows.

*Angel*, (S.) 1. A messenger, an immaterial being, employed in executing the orders of divine providence. 2. A gold coin of 10s. value. G.

*Angēlicā*, (S.) A plant so called.

*Angēlical*, (A.) Like an angel.

*Anger*, (S.) Wrath, passion, rage, resentment.

*Angī*, (S.) Buboes or swellings in the groin.

*Angīna*, (S.) The quinsy. G.

*Angle*, (S.) A corner or nook. L.

*Angle*, (V.) To fish with a fishing-rod.

*Anglicism*, (S.) The English idiom, or manner of speech peculiar to the English. F.

*Angry*, (A.) Displeased, provoked.

*Anguish*, (S.) Grief, or pain of body or mind. F.

*Angular*, (A.) Belonging to, or having angles.

*Anbēlus*, (S.) Shortness of breath. L.

*Animādvērsion*, (S.) 1. Observation, reflexion or consideration. 2. Remark or criticism. L.

*Animādvērt*, (V.) 1. To consider or examine into. 2. To remark or criticize. L.

*Animal*, (S.) A living creature, man or beast. L.

*ānimalcūle*, (S.) Very small animals scarcely discoverable by the naked eye. L.

*Animāte*, (V.) 1. To give life or being. 2. To encourage or embolden. L.

*ānimāted*, (A.) Enlivened, quickened or encouraged.

*Animōsity*, (S.) 1. Heat, rage. 2. Grudge, hatred.

*Annālist*, (S.) A writer of

*Annals*, (S.) Histories of things done from year to year. F.

*Anneal*, (V.) 1. To paint on glass. 2. To anoint with oil.

*Anne's*, (V.) To join or unite one thing to another. L.

*Annihilate*, (V.) To reduce to nothing. L.

*Annihilation*, (S.) The utterly destroying the existence of any created being.

*Annivērsāry*, (S.) A certain day kept yearly in commemoration of some event. L.

*Anno Domini*, (S.) In the year of our Lord.

*Annōtation*, (S.) A remark, note, or observation. L.

*Annōy*, (V.) To hurt, prejudice, or molest.

*Annōyānce*, (S.) Prejudice, injury, hurt.

*Annūal*, (A.) Yearly. L.

*Annūity*, (S.) A yearly pension, or income. L.

*Annūl*, (V.) To abolish or make void. F.

*Annūlar*, (A.) Round like a ring. L.

*Annūnciātion*, (S.) The delivery of a message; it is particularly applied to the 25th of March, or Lady-day, because of the angel's message to the virgin Mary concerning our Saviour's birth. L.

*Annōdynes*, (S.) Remedies that alleviate or take away the pain. G.

*Anōint*, (V.) To besmear with oil or ointment.

*Annōmālīstīcal*, (A.) Or periodical year, the time which the earth takes in going through her orbit, which is 365 days, six hours, 9 minutes, and 14 seconds.

*Annōmāulous*, (A.) Irregular, unequal, or out of rule. G.

*Annōmāly*, (S.) Irregularity, inequality. G.

*Annōnymous*, (A.) Without having a name. G.

*Annōrēxy*, (S.) Want of appetite. G.

*Answer*, (V.) 1. To reply to a question. 2. To solve a problem. 3. To suit. 4. To be surety for. 5. To pay the demand of.

- Ant*, (S.) An emmet or pismire.
- Antāgōnist*, (S.) An adversary. *G.*
- Antānāgōgē*, (S.) A figure in rhetoric, when the orator not being able to answer the accusation of an adversary, returns the charge, by loading him with the same crime. *G.*
- Antānālāfis*, (S.) 1. A reflecting or beating back. 2. In rhetoric, a figure which plays with the double sense of the word. *G.*
- Antārtic*, or *Antarctic pole*, (S.) The south pole so called, because it is diametrically opposite to the north pole. *G.*
- Antarctic circle*, (S.) A circle parallel to the equator, 23 deg. and 30 min. distant from the south pole.
- Antēcēdent*, (S.) That which goes before in time, place, or quality.
- Antichamber*, (S.) An outer chamber, where persons wait till a great man is to be spoken with.
- Antēdāte*, (V.) To date before the time.
- Antēdilūvian*, (A.) Whatever was before the flood. *L.*
- Antēmērdian*, (S.) Before noon.
- Antepast*, (S.) Fore-tasting. *L.*
- Antēpenūltimā*, (S.) The last syllable but two. *L.*
- Antērior*, (S.) Something placed before another. *L.*
- Anthem*, (S.) A divine song, sung alternately by two choruses.
- Anthrōpōphāgē*, (S.) Men-eaters. *G.*
- Antichrist*, (S.) 1. One that is against Christ. 2. A seducer who pretends to be Christ. *G.*
- Anticipate*, (V.) 1. To enjoy or suffer before hand by the help of imagination. 2. To forestal, prevent. *G.*
- Antic*, (S.) A mimic or buffoon. *F.*
- Antidote*, (S.) A counter-poison. *G.*
- Anti-ēmetics*, (S.) Medicines that prevent vomiting. *G.*
- Antilope*, (S.) A kind of deer with wreathed horns.
- Antimōnārchical*, (A.) Against monarchy. *G.*
- Antimōny*, (S.) A black shining mineral substance.
- Antimōmians*, (S.) A sect who believe that good works do not further, nor evil ones hinder salvation. *G.*
- Antipathy*, (S.) Aversion, hatred.
- Antiphrōsē*, (S.) When singing an anthem, is the answer made on one side of the choir to the other.
- Antipōdēs*, (S.) Such inhabitants of the earth as walk feet against feet. *G.*
- Antipōpe*, (S.) A false pope set up against one that is duly elected. *G.*
- Antiquary*, (S.) One skilled in antiquity. *L.*
- Antiquate*, (V.) To repeal or make void.
- Antiquity*, (S.) Ancientness. *L.*
- Antiscii*, (S.) People who are situated under the same meridian, but opposite parallels, equally distant from the equator: these have their seasons different; it is the middle of winter with one, when it is midsummer with the other; but they have the same noon day, tho' their shadows fall different ways at noon. *G.*
- Antiscorbūtics*, (S.) Medicines against the scurvy. *G.*
- Antistrōphē*, (S.) A figure in rhetoric, when in the same sentence, one word is used in various senses. *G.*
- Antithesēs*, (S.) A rhetorical flourish, when contraries are opposed to each other. *G.*
- Antūrinūtārians*, (S.) Persons who deny the trinity.
- Antūype*, (S.) An example or copy like the pattern, or that which is prefigured by a type. *G.*
- Antlers*, (S.) Branches of a stag's horns.
- Antōnōmāfiā*, (S.) A figure in rhetoric, when an appellative, or common name, is used instead of a proper name; as the apostle instead of Paul; or when the proper name of one person or thing is applied to several others; also on the contrary, when

when the names of several things are applied to one.

*Anxiously*, (S.) Uneasiness or great trouble of mind, on account of some future event. L.

*Anxious*, (A.) Uneasy, pensive, desirous.

*Apāce*, (P.) Fast, quick, swift.

*Apagōreusis*, (S.) A figure in rhetoric, called an interdiction or prohibition. G.

*Apārt*, (P.) 1. Separate. 2. Private.

*Apartment*, (S.) A room, or part of house occupied by a separate person or family.

*Apāthy*, (S.) A state of insensibility, a freedom from all passions. G.

*āpe*, (S.) An animal that is the nearest to the figure of a man.

*Ape*, (V.) To imitate awkwardly.

*apēply*, (S.) Crudity, indigestion. G.

*Aperture*, (S.) An opening, a slit. L.

*Apex*, (S.) The top or summit. L.

*āphēlion*, (S.) That point of a planet's orbit, in which it is at the furthest distance from the sun. G.

*āphōrism*, (S.) A short pithy sentence. G.

*āpōcalypse*, (S.) A vision, the revelation of St. John so called. G.

*Apōcryphā*, (S.) Certain books of doubtful authority joined to the Bible. G.

*Appōlyon*, (S.) The destroyer, a name given in scripture to the devil. G.

*Apōlōgize*, (V.) To make an excuse or defence.

*āpōlogue*, (S.) A moral fable. G.

*Apōlogy*, (S.) An excuse or defence. G.

*Apōthegm*, or *Apophthegm*, (S.) A short instructive sentence. G.

*āpōplexy*, (S.) A disease that suddenly seizes the brain, and deprives the patient of all sensation. G.

*Apōstā*, (S.) A creature in America that delights to gaze on men.

*Apōstāsy*, (S.) A revolting from, or forsaking the religion a person has before professed. G.

*Apōstāte*, (S.) A revolter from religion,

*Apōstātize*, (V.) To revolt from.

*Apōstle*, (S.) A messenger; there were twelve disciples, called apostles, sent by our Saviour, to preach the gospel to all nations. G.

*Apōstrophē* (S.) 1. A mark in grammar, to shew that one or more letters are left out; as *fram'd* for *framed*; *I'll* for *I will*; and is marked thus ('). 2. A figure in rhetoric, where an orator changing his discourse, addresses himself to some absent person, or insensible being. G.

*Apōthēcāry*, (S.) One that mixes and prepares medicines. G.

*Apōthēōsis*, (S.) The making gods of men after their death. G.

*Appārātus*, (S.) 1. Preparation, furniture. 2. Instruments necessary for philosophical experiments. L.

*Appārel*, (S.) Raiment, cloathing. F.

*Appārent*, (A.) 1. Visible, plain, evident. 2. The place in which an object appears in contradistinction to its true place. L.

*Appārition*, (S.) 1. Appearance. 2. A spirit, phantom, or illusion. L.

*Appārītor*, (S.) 1. A person who cites to appear before the spiritual court, 2. A beadle of an university.

*Appeal*, (V.) 1. To refer to the judgment of another. 2. To remove a cause from an inferior to a superior court.

*Appear*, (V.) 1. To become visible. 2. To seem or look. 3. To make a figure. L.

*Appearānce*, (S.) 1. The form or figure of a thing. 2. An outside shew; 3. Probability. 4. A pretence. 5. Attendance.

*Appease*, (V.) To pacify. F.

*Appēllant*, (S.) One who brings an appeal. L.

*Appēllātion*, (S.) A name or title.

*Apelēl*, (S.) One who is appealed against.

*Appēndage*, (S.) An addition to any thing. L.

A P

- Appēnāge*, (S.) A portion given by a prince to his younger children. *F.*
- Appēndix*, (S.) A supplement added to a book. *F.*
- Appertāin*, (V.) To belong. *F.*
- appētēncy*, (S.) An earnest desire for.
- Appētite*, (S.) 1. A reish for eating and drinking. 2. All the bodily sensations are collectively called the appetites. *L.*
- Applaud*, (V.) To praise or highly commend. *L.*
- Apple*, (S.) A fruit well known.
- Applicātion*, (S.) 1. The accommodating or putting one thing to another. 2. Close attendance or study. 3. Addressing a person for a favour. *L.*
- Apply*, (V.) 1. To accommodate or put one thing to another. 2. To addit. 3. To address. *L.*
- Appoint*, (V.) 1. To order or direct. 2. To nominate. 3. To set a task. *F.*
- Appōrtion*, (V.) To divide into parts. *L.*
- Appōsītē*, (A.) Fit, to the purpose. *L.*
- Appraisē*, (V.) To set a praise upon. *F.*
- Apprēhēnd*, (V.) 1. To lay hold of, or seize upon. 2. To conceive or understand. 3. To fear or suspect. *L.*
- Apprēhēnsion*, (S.) 1. Conception. 2. Suspicion, fear. *L.*
- Apprēhēnsive*, (A.) 1. Quick of apprehension. 2. Fearful. *F.*
- Apprēntice*, (S.) One bound by an indenture to learn an art or trade. *F.*
- Approāch*, (V.) To draw nigh, or come near. *F.*
- Approāches*, (S.) Works cast up to cover the besiegers approach to a fortification.
- Apprōbātion*, (S.) A liking or approving. *F.*
- Apprōpriate*, (V.) 1. To define. 2. To take a thing for one's own use. *F.*
- Appropriātion*, (S.) 1. The appropriating a thing to a particular use. 2. In law, it is when the profits of

A R

- a church living are made over to a college, or body corporate, and one of the members officiates as vicar.
- Approve*, (V.) To like. *L.*
- Apprōximātion*, (S.) A coming nearer to. *L.*
- Appūrtenānce*, (S.) A thing that depends upon, or belongs to another thing. *F.*
- āprīl*, (S.) The fourth month of the year, so called because in this month all things begin to bud and open. *L.*
- Aprōn*, (S.) 1. A garment well known. 2. A piece of lead that covers the touch-hole of a great gun.
- āpt*, (A.) 1. Proper or fit. 2. Naturally disposed. 3. Nimble, dexterous.
- Apītūde*, (S.) Fitness, a natural disposition to do any thing. *L.*
- Apītōte*, (S.) A noun which is not declined with cases. *G.*
- Aquā fortis*, (S.) A corrosive liquor or menstruum, wherewith to dissolve all sorts of metals, except gold. *L.*
- Aquārēgis*, (S.) A corrosive menstruum, so called because it will dissolve gold, the chemists king of metals. *L.*
- Aquārīous*, (S.) The water bearer, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. *L.*
- Aquātīc*, (A.) Belonging to water. *L.*
- Aquēduct*, (S.) A conduit or pipe, to convey water from one place to another. *L.*
- Aquēous*, (A.) Like water.
- Arābia*, (S.) A large country in Asia.
- ārābic*, (S.) The language of Arabia.
- ārāble*, (A.) Land that may be tilled.
- Arāōmēter*, (S.) An instrument to measure the density or gravity of fluids. *G.*
- Arbitr*, or *Arbitrātor*, (S.) 1. A person chosen to decide a difference. 2. A sovereign ruler.

*Arbi.*

## A R

- Arbitrary**, (A.) 1. Left to one's own choice. 2. Imperious, haughty. 3. Despotic, absolute.
- Arbitrate**, (V.) To determine or decide.
- Arbitrator**, (S.) The power given to an arbitrator to decide a matter in dispute. *L.*
- Arbor**, or **Arbour**, (S.) 1. A bower in a garden. 2. The axle of a wheel. *L.*
- Arcanum**, (S.) A secret,
- Arch**, (S.) Any thing raised in form either of a dome or semicircle.
- Arch**, (A.) 1. Arrant, crafty, subtle. 2. Chief, noble.
- Archangel**, (S.) 1. The chief of the angels. 2. A city in Muscovy. *G.*
- Archbishop**, (S.) A chief bishop, who has authority over other bishops.
- Archdeacon**, (S.) A dignified clergyman, whose business it is to visit the parishes within his district, and to enquire into and reform ecclesiastical matters. *G.*
- Archduke**, (S.) A duke who has the precedence over other dukes, as the archduke of Austria.
- Archers**, (S.) Soldiers armed with bows and arrows. In France the archers carry only halberds and carbines. *F.*
- Arches**, (S.) Or court of arches, is the chief and most ancient consistory belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, for debating of ecclesiastical causes.
- Archetype**, (S.) An original according to which another thing is made. *G.*
- Archipelago**, (S.) A sea filled with a multitude of small islands, the most noted is that called by our seamen the arches, lying between Asia, Macedonia, and Greece. *G.*
- Architect**, (S.) A person skilled in
- Architectural**, (S.) The art of designing and raising all sorts of buildings.
- Architrave**, (S.) The lowest member of the entablature, being that

## A R

- which lies immediately upon the capital.
- Archives**, (S.) A place where old records are kept. *G.*
- Arctic**, (S.) Circle, one of the circles parallel to the equator, and 23 degrees and a half from the north pole. *G.*
- Ardency**, (S.) Heat, fervor. *L.*
- Ardor**, (S.) 1. Burning heat. 2. Vehemence, eagerness. *L.*
- Arduous**, (A.) difficult. *L.*
- Areā**, (S.) 1. Any void place in a city. 2. A court, yard. 3. The superficial content or measure of any figure whatever.
- Areopagites**, (S.) Judges constituted by Solon for the trial of malefactors. *G.*
- Areopagus**, (S.) The place where the Areopagites or Athenian judges assembled. *G.*
- Argent**, (S.) Of, or like silver. *G.*
- Argue**, (V.) To dispute. *L.*
- Argonauts**, (S.) The companions of Jason in the ship Argo. *G.*
- Argument**, (S.) 1. Presumptive proof. 2. Dispute. 3. A subject or theme.
- Arianism**, (S.) The doctrine of Arius, who taught that Christ was not consubstantial with the father, but the first and greatest of created beings.
- Aridity**, (S.) Dryness. *L.*
- Aries**, (S.) A ram, the name of one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. *L.*
- Aright**, (P.) Well, truly right.
- Arise**, (V.) 1. To rise up. 2. To proceed from.
- Aristocracy**, (S.) Government administered by nobles. *G.*
- Arithmetic**, (S.) The art of numbering or casting up accounts. *G.*
- Ark**, (S.) 1. A chest or coffer. 2. A ship or boat.
- Arm**, (S.) 1. A part of the human body. 2. A branch of a tree. 3. A bay or creek of the sea.
- Arms**, (S.) All portable weapons. *L.*
- Armada**, (S.) A large fleet of ships.
- Armadoillo**, (S.) A West-Indian animal,



A R

- mal, so armed with a skin like armour, that it cannot be wounded but in the flank.
- Armăment*, (S.) 1. An army or navy. 2. All kinds of warlike stores. L.
- Armilla*, (S.) 1. An ornament worn on the arm or wrist. 2. A garment worn by kings at their coronations. L.
- Arminianism*, (S.) The doctrine of the Arminians, so called from Jacob Arminius, who held free grace and universal redemption.
- Armipotent*, (A.) Powerful in arms. L.
- Armistice*, (S.) A short truce. L.
- Armory*, (S.) The art of heraldry. F.
- Armour*, (S.) A warlike harness made to cover and defend the body. F.
- Armoury*, (S.) A magazine of arms.
- Army*, (S.) A collective body of soldiers under a general and other proper officers.
- Aromatic*, (S.) A sweet smell, odouriferous, spicy.
- Arround*, (P.) Round about, on every side.
- Arraign*, (V.) To indite, or bring to a trial. F.
- Arrangement*, (S.) The disposing of persons or things into due order. F.
- Arrant*, (A.) Notorious, vile.
- Arras*, (S.) A rich tapestry first made at Artois in Flanders.
- Array*, (S.) 1. Order. 2. Cloaths, ornament.
- Arrears*, (S.) The remainder of any money unpaid. F.
- Arrest*, (S.) The stopping a man's person or goods by a legal process. F.
- Arret*, (S.) A proclamation. F.
- Arrière guard*, (S.) The rear of an army. F.
- Arrive*, (V.) 1. To come to a port or place. 2. To attain to or compass a thing. F.
- Arrögance*, (S.) Pride and insolence. L.
- Arrogant*, (A.) Presumptuous, proud and insolent.
- Arrögate*, (V.) To challenge or claim more to ourselves than we ought. L.

A S

- Arrow*, (S.) A dart made to be shot from a bow.
- Arsenal*, (S.) A store-house of arms and ammunition. F.
- Arsenic*, (S.) A poisonous mineral.
- Art*, (S.) 1. Skill or science. 2. Cunning, deceit.
- Artery*, (S.) A hollow fistulous which receives the blood from the ventricles of the heart, and disperses it all over the body. G.
- Arteriotomy*, (S.) A letting of blood by the arteries. G.
- Arthritic*, (A.) Gouty. G.
- Artichöke*, (S.) A well known plant.
- Article*, (S.) 1. A joint of the body. 2. A knob or joint in plants and trees. 3. A condition in a covenant. 4. A head of a discourse. 5. An item in an account. 6. A word added to a noun to distinguish its gender. L.
- Article*, (V.) To settle the conditions of an agreement.
- Articulate*, (A.) Distinct, clear, plain. L.
- Artifice*, (S.) A device, slight, or cunning stratagem. L.
- Artificer*, (S.) 1. A workman. 2. An overseer or contriver. L.
- Artificial*, (A.) Made up or performed according to art. L.
- Artillery* (S.) Ordnance, great guns, mortars, bombs, &c. F.
- Artillery company*, A company of volunteer citizens, trained up to military exercises.
- Artisan*, (S.) See artificer. F.
- Artist*, (S.) A curious workman. F.
- Artüspice*, (S.) 1. A soothsayer. 2. The art of divination, by inspecting the entrails of beasts sacrificed. L.
- Aryibmös*, (S.) A sinking and failure of the pulse. G.
- As* (S.) 1. A Roman coin which was at last reduced to the value of about three farthings. 2. A Roman weight weighing a pound or 12 ounces. L.
- Asbestos*, (S.) A kind of stone of which cloth was made, which when soul

- was thrown into the fire, and burnt red hot, and instead of being consumed, resumed its whiteness. *G.*
- Ascārīdes* (S.) 1. Small worms sometimes found in the straight gut. 2. The bots in horses.
- Ascend*, (V.) To mount, advance, or climb upwards. *L.*
- Ascendant*, (S.) Authority, influence, power.
- Ascension day*, (S.) A festival ten days before Whitson tide, in commemoration of our Saviour's ascension into heaven. *L.*
- Ascēnt*, (S.) The steepness of a hill from the ground. *L.*
- ascertain*, (V.) To establish, confirm, or make sure.
- Ascetic*, (S.) One who lives a monastic or solitary life. *G.*
- Ascīi*, (S.) The inhabitants of the torrid zone, who twice a year have no shadow at noon day. *G.*
- Ascribe*, (V.) To attribute or impute. *L.*
- Asb*, (S.) A tree so called.
- Asbāmed*, (A.) Modest, confused, or put to the blush.
- Asbes*, (S.) The dust of burnt wood, coals, &c.
- Asb-fire*, (S.) In chemistry, when the containing vessel is covered with ashes, and the heat communicated to the vessel through the covering.
- Asbore*, (P.) On dry land.
- Asb-Wednesday*, (S.) The first day in Lent, so called from the ancient custom of fasting in sack-cloth and ashes.
- Asiā*, (S.) The name of one of the four grand divisions of the world.
- Asiatics*, (S.) The inhabitants of Asia.
- Aside*, (P.) 1. Apart, separated. 2. Privately. 3. Awry, crooked.
- ask*, (V.) 1. To beg, desire, intreat. 2. To seek or enquire. 3. To enquire or demand.
- Askance*, or *Askant*, (P.) Sideways, as to look askance.
- Askew*, (P.) Awry, crooked.
- Aslant*, (P.) Sideways.
- Aslāpe*, (A.) Aslant.
- Asp*, or *Aspic*, (S.) The name of a small venomous serpent.
- Aspārāgus*, (S.) A well known plant.
- Aspēct*, (S.) 1. The visage, looks, or air of a person. 2. Prospect, or view. *L.*
- Asper*, (S.) A Turkish coin, worth five farthings.
- Asperity*, (S.) Roughness, sharpness. *L.*
- Asperse* (V.) 1. To besprinkle. 2. To slander or defame. *L.*
- Asperison*, (S.) 1. A sprinkling. 2. A slanderous report. *L.*
- Asphaltos* (S.) A black brittle substance like pitch, gathered off the lake Asphaltites in Palestine, whose waters suffer no creatures to live in them, and the vapours that arise from this lake are of so pestilential a quality, as to kill birds that fly over it.
- Aspiration*, (S.) 1. A breathing. 2. In grammar, the letter (*b*), or a mark over a Greek letter thus (*ˆ*), which has the same force. *L.*
- Aspire*, (V.) 1. To blow upon or draw in one's breath. 2. To aim at, and earnestly desire or long for. *L.*
- ās*, (S.) A well known beast.
- Assail*, (V.) To assault. *F.*
- Assailants*, (S.) Those who assault or attack others. *F.*
- Assassināte*, (V.) To murder in a private or treacherous manner.
- Assault*, (V.) 1. To set upon. 2. To take a town by storm.
- Assay*, or *Essays*, (S.) Proof, trial. *F.*
- Assēblage*, (S.) A collection, a number gathered together. *F.*
- Assēble*, (V.) 1. To call, or summon together. 2. To convene or meet.
- Assēmbly*, (S.) A number of people gathered together. *F.*
- Assent*, (S.) Consent, approbation. *L.*
- Assent*, (V.) To agree to. *L.*
- Assert*, (V.) To affirm, vindicate. *L.*
- Assertion*, (S.) A positive affirmation. *L.*
- Assess*, (V.) To rate or tax. *L.*

Assets,

*Assets*, (S.) The effects of a deceased person with which the heir or executor is to pay his debts. F.

*Affeverā'tion*, (S.) A solemn protestation or assurance. L.

*Affidū'ty*, (S.) Diligence. L.

*Affidū'ous*, (A.) Diligent. L.

*Affign*, (V.) 1. To appoint or depute. 2. To make over.

*Affignā'tion*, (S.) 1. A making over. 2. An appointment. L.

*Affidū'neē'*, (S.) The person to whom any thing is made over, or who is deputed to act for another.

*Affimū'lāte*, (V.) To compare or liken. L.

*Affimū'lāte*, (V.) 1. To forge, copy, or imitate. 2. To feign. L.

*Affist*, (V.) 1. To help or succour. 2. To contribute.

*Affixes*, (S.) 1. The sitting of judges to determine causes. 2. An order touching the price, weight, &c. of commodities.

*General Affixes*, (S.) When the judges go their circuits.

*Affociāte*, (V.) To keep company with. L.

*Affociate*, (S.) A companion or partner.

*Affociā'tion*, (S.) An entering into society with others to perform some act.

*Affociation of ideas*, When two or more ideas constantly and immediately succeed one another in the mind.

*Affuā'ge*, (V.) 1. To mitigate, allay, or ease. 2. To pacify. 3. To sink down or abate.

*Affū'me*, (V.) To take upon one's self, to treat with an air of superiority.

*Affū'mpfit*, (S.) A voluntary promise to do or pay to, or for another.

*Affū'mption*, (S.) 1. An assuming or taking. 2. In logic, the minor of a syllogism. L.

*Affū'mpti'ue*, (A.) That may be legally taken.

*Affū'rānce*, (S.) 1. Certainty. 2. Su-

rety, or security. 3. Boldness, resolution. F.

*Affū're*, (V.) 1. To assert positively. 2. To insure.

*Affō'risk*, or *Afferism*, (S.) A little star (\*), a mark used to denote that something is wanting, or serving as a reference to a note. G.

*Afferism*, (S.) In astronomy, a constellation of fixed stars.

*Affmā*, (S.) Shortness of breath. G.

*Affō'nish*, (V.) To amaze, surprise, or fright. F.

*Affragal*, (S.) In architecture, a ring or circle about a pillar, graven with knobs like the meeting of the back bones. G.

*Affray*, (V.) 1. To wander out of the way. 2. To take ill courses.

*Affrē'a*, (S.) The goddess of justice; she, and many other deities, lived on earth in the golden age, but being offended with the vices of men, fled to heaven in the iron age.

*Affrē'de*, or *Affrā'ddle*, (P.) Sitting with one leg on one side of a horse, &c. and the other leg on the other.

*Affrē'ge*, (V.) 1. To bind or make costly. 2. To shrink up by bracing the fibres. L.

*Affrē'ngent*, (A.) A making costly. L.

*Affrō'logy*, (S.) The pretended art of foretelling future events, by the situation of the stars, planets, &c. G.

*Affrō'nomy*, (S.) A science that teaches the knowledge of the heavenly bodies, their magnitudes, distances, motions, &c. G.

*Affū'nder*, (P.) Separate, or in two parts.

*Affylum*, (S.) A sanctuary, place of refuge.

*Affymetry*, (S.) 1. Want of symmetry or proportion. 2. Incommensurableness. G.

*Atchie'ue*, (V.) To perform great and noble deeds. F.

*Atchie'vement*, (S.) 1. The performing some great or honourable exploit.

## A T

## A V

- plait.** 2. In heraldry, the whole coat with every thing that belongs to it.
- Atbeism,** (S.) The disbelief of a god.
- Atkeist,** (S.) One who disbelieves the being of a god.
- Atbenian,** (S.) Of or belonging to the city of Athens.
- Atbirst,** (A.) Dry or thirsty.
- Atbletic,** (A.) Strong, robust, belonging to the art of wrestling. *G.*
- Atlantes,** (S.) The figures of men or beasts supporting an edifice. *L.*
- Atlantic ocean,** (S.) The great ocean which divides Europe and Africa from America.
- Atlas,** (S.) 1. The name of a king of Mauritania, a great astronomer, and the inventor of the sphere, from whence he was said, by the poets, to carry the world upon his shoulders. 2. A mountain in Africa.
- Atmosphäre,** (S.) All the air that the earth is encompassed with, considered together. *G.*
- ätöm,** (S.) The smallest particle or bit of matter, which cannot be physically divided. *G.*
- Atöne,** (V.) 1. To expiate or recompense. 2. To reconcile.
- Atrocious,** (A.) Cruel, heinous, barbarous. *L.*
- ätrophy,** (S.) A consumption. *G.*
- ätropos,** (S.) According to the poets, one of the three fatal sisters who cut the thread of life. *G.*
- Attach,** (V.) 1. To bind together. 2. To stop or detain. 3. To apprehend by virtue of a writ. *F.*
- Attachment,** (S.) 1. Any thing that binds one man to promote the interest of another. 2. The seizing a man's person and goods.
- Attack,** (V.) To set upon, or charge an enemy in battle. *F.*
- Attack,** (S.) An onset or charge.
- Attain,** (V.) To acquire or obtain.
- Attainder,** (S.) In law, is when a man has been guilty of felony or high treason, his life is forfeited, his estate confiscated, and his blood corrupted. *F.*
- Attaint,** (V.) 1. To dishonour or corrupt. 2. To convict. 3. To stain the blood, as high treason does.
- Attemper,** (V.) 1. To mix. 2. To temper, qualify, or abate. *L.*
- Attempt,** (V.) To endeavour. *L.*
- Attend,** (V.) 1. To go with or wait upon one. 2. To visit or give attendance. 3. To wait for. 4. To mind business. 5. To listen. *L.*
- Attenuate,** (V.) 1. To impair or diminish. 2. To make thin. *L.*
- Attest,** (V.) To witness, or affirm.
- Attestation,** (S.) 1. A witnessing or affirming. 2. A testimony of the truth given in writing. *L.*
- Atticism,** (S.) A short, pithy, and witty way of speaking after the manner of the ancient Athenians, sometimes called the laconic. *G.*
- Attire,** (S.) Dress and ornaments. *F.*
- Attitude,** (S.) Posture. *F.*
- Attorney,** (S.) A person deputed by another to act for him, particularly to solicit and carry on a suit at law.
- Attract,** (V.) 1. To draw to one's self. 2. To allure by fair speeches. *L.*
- Attribute,** (V.) 1. To impute. 2. To ascribe to. *L.*
- Attribute,** (S.) A property peculiar to a person or thing; the attributes of God are his omnipotence, omniscience, omnipresence, &c. *L.*
- Attrition,** (S.) 1. A rubbing one thing against another. 2. Among divines, a transient sorrow for sin in general. *L.*
- Avail,** (V.) 1. To take advantage of. 2. To be profitable or serviceable to.
- Avant,** (P.) Go, begone. *F.*
- Avant foss,** (S.) In fortification, is a mote or ditch full of water running round the counterescarp on the outside, at the foot of the glacis. *F.*
- avarice,** (S.) Covetousness, niggardliness. *L.*

*Avā*

## A V.

*Avāri cious*, (A.) Covetous, niggardly.  
*Avast*, (P.) Take care, stay, stop, be cautious.  
*Auction*, (S.) A public sale of goods, &c. where he that bids most is the buyer. *L.*  
*Auctioneer*, (S.) The manager of an auction.  
*Andacious*, (A.) 1. Daring, desperate. 2. Saucy, impudent, rude. *L.*  
*Audible*, (A.) That may be plainly and distinctly heard. *L.*  
*Audience*, (S.) 1. The action of hearing. 2. An assembly of hearers. *L.*  
*Audience court*, (S.) A court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the court of arches.  
*Audit*, (S.) 1. A hearing. 2. An examination of an account. *L.*  
*Auditors of the Exchequer*, (S.) Officers that take and settle the accounts.  
*Auditory*, (S.) 1. An assembly of hearers. 2. A school or place of hearing.  
*āve-Mary*, (S.) *i. e.* Hail Mary, a prayer used by papists to the virgin Mary.  
*Avēnge*, (V.) To revenge or punish. *F.*  
*Avēnor*, (S.) An officer who provides oats for the king's horses. *L.*  
*Avēnue*, (S.) 1. A passage to a place. 2. A walk or vista of trees. *F.*  
*Avēr*, (V.) To avouch or affirm. *F.*  
*Avērage*, (S.) 1. The value of goods upon a medium, profits and losses considered. 2. Freight money paid to a master of a ship. 3. The allowance made by insurers for goods lost in a storm. 4. A service due from a tenant to his lord.  
*Avērse*, (A.) 1. Contrary to. 2. That hates or abhors a thing. *L.*  
*Avērson*, (S.) Dislike, antipathy.  
*Avērt*, (V.) To turn or drive away.  
*Avēry*, (S.) A place where provender is kept for the king's horses.

## A U

*Augar*, or *Auger*, (S.) An instrument to bore holes with.  
*Augment*, (V.) To increase, enlarge or improve. *L.*  
*A'gūr*, (S.) A soothsayer. *L.*  
*Au'gury*, (A.) The foretelling things to come by the flight, singing, or feeding of birds.  
*Augu'st*, (A.) Noble, royal, imperial, sacred, venerable. *L.*  
*Au'gust*, (S.) The eighth month of the year, so called from Augustus Cæsar.  
*A'vūary*, (S.) A place where birds are kept. *L.*  
*Avīdity*, (S.) Greediness, appetite. *L.*  
*Aukward*, (A.) Clumsy, untoward, unhandy.  
*Aulic*, (A.) Courtly, belonging to a prince's court. *L.*  
*Aunt*, (S.) A father's or a mother's sister.  
*āvōcātion*, (S.) A taking one off business, hindrance. *L.*  
*Avōid*, (V.) To shun or escape.  
*Avōirdupois weight*, (S.) A weight of 16 ounces to the pound. *F.*  
*Avōid'eb*, (V.) To justify or assert. *F.*  
*Avōiv*, (V.) 1. To vindicate or assert. 2. To own or profess.  
*Avōwry*, (S.) Justifying a distress for rent, &c.  
*Aurā*, (S.) 1. A gentle gale, or blast of wind. 2. An airy exhalation or vapour. *L.*  
*Aurēlia*, (S.) 1. The first change of an insect before it becomes a fly. 2. The herb golden floramour. *L.*  
*Aurīcūla*, (S.) 1. The outside of an ear. 2. The herb borage. 3. The flower called the bear's ear, or riccolus. *L.*  
*Aurīcūlar* (A.) Belonging to the ear; auricular confession, is such as is whispered in the ear.  
*Aurīgā*, (S.) A constellation of fixed stars in the northern hemisphere, called sometimes the waggoner. *L.*  
*Aurōrā*, (S.) Day-break, dawn of the morn-

## A W

morning, represented by the poets as a beautiful goddess, opening the gates of the east with her rosy fingers, and riding in a golden chariot, as the messenger of the approaching sun.

*Aurora borealis*, (S.) A luminous meteor visible in the night time in the northern hemisphere.

*Auspex*, (S.) A soothsayer, who foretold events by the flight, feeding, &c. of birds. L.

*Auspicious*, (A.) Fortunate, happy.

*Austere*, (A.) Harsh, stern, rugged, crabbed. L.

*Austerity*, (S.) Sternness, rigour. L.

*Austral*, (A.) Southern. L.

*Authenticity*, (S.) Genuineness, of good authority. G.

*Authentic*, (A.) 1. Of good authority. 2. Original. G.

*Author*, (S.) 1. The first cause of a thing. 2. The writer of a book, or the inventor of an art. 3. The head of a faction. L.

*Authöritative*, (A.) Supported by power, or the evidence of truth.

*Authörity*, (S.) 1. Power, rule. 2. Leave or licence. 3. A passage from an author. L.

*Authörise*, (V.) To give power or authority to.

*Automaton*, (S.) Such instruments as seem to have self motion, as a clock, &c. G.

*Autumn*, (S.) The time of harvest or vintage. L.

*Auxiliary*, (A.) Helping or assisting. L.

*Await*. See *Wait*.

*Awake*. See *Wake*.

*Award*, (V.) To give judgment.

*Award*, (S.) A sentence passed upon arbitration.

*Aware*, (V.) To be upon one's guard, ready.

*Awe*, (S.) Dread, fear, reverence.

*Awful*, (A.) Terrible, majestic.

*Awl*, (S.) A small sharp-pointed tool for making holes in leather.

## B A

*Awning*, (S.) The covering of a boat or part of a ship, to keep off the sun, wind or rain.

*Ax*, or *Axe*, (S.) An instrument to cleave wood.

*Axiom*, (S.) A maxim or self-evident truth. G.

*Axis*, (S.) An imaginary line passing through the center of any figure or orbit, about which the revolution is performed. L.

*Axletree*, (S.) That piece of timber on which the wheel turns.

*Azure*, (S.) Sky colour, or a fine bright blue.

## B.

**B** The second letter in the alphabet, is a mute consonant, and being formed by the lips, it is called a labial, or lip-letter. It is frequently used as an abbreviation, as, 1. B. A. Bachelor of Arts, B. L. Bachelor of Laws. 2. B in music-books signifies Bass, or Bass; and B. C. Bass Continuo.

*Babe*, or *Baby*, (S.) 1. An infant. 2. a puppet for a child to play with.

*Babble*, (V.) To prattle, or talk idly.

*Babbler*, (S.) A silly prating person.

*Baboon*, (S.) A large kind of ape. F.

*Bacchanals*, (S.) Certain drunken and revelling feasts, celebrated in honour of the god Bacchus, who presided over wine, mirth, and jollity. L.

*Bachelor*, or *Bachelor*, (S.) 1. A graduate in an university. 2. A man never married. L.

*Bachelorship*, (S.) 1. The degree of bachelor in an university. 2. The being unmarried.

*Back*, (S.) The hinder part of a man or beast from the shoulders to the reins; and so the hinder part of a house, chair, &c.

*Back*, (V.) 1. To assist or encourage. 2. To mount a horse.

*Back-*

B A

- Bäckbete**, (V.) To slander a person behind his back, or in his absence.
- Bäckside**, (V.) To revolt from.
- Bäck-stays**, (S.) Ropes that are in the rigging of a ship to prevent the masts from rocking.
- Bäckward**, (P.) 1. Towards the back. 2. Slow or negligent. 3. Averse to.
- Bacon**, (S.) Hog's flesh salted and dried.
- Badge**, (S.) A sign, mark, or token.
- Bädder**, (S.) 1. One who buys corn, &c. and sells it again. 2. An amphibious wild animal.
- Bäffle**, (V.) 1. To confound a person by reasons. 2. To put off, sham, or fool a person. F.
- Bäg**, (S.) A sack or pouch.
- Bäggäge**, (S.) 1. Necessaries for an army. 2. A trull or impudent woman.
- Bägnö**, (S.) A place to bathe and sweat in.
- Bägräpe**, (S.) A musical instrument much used in Scotland.
- Bail**, (S.) 1. A surety. 2. A boundary in a forest. F.
- Bail**, (V.) To be surety for a person apprehended or imprisoned.
- Bailiff**, (S.) 1. A magistrate in a corporation. 2. The governor of a castle. 3. An officer appointed to arrest for debt. 4. A land steward. F.
- Bailfwic**, (S.) A district of land under a bailiff's jurisdiction.
- Bait**, (S.) 1. An enticement or decoy. 2. A refreshment in travelling.
- Bait**, (V.) 1. To flick a bait over the hook in angling. 2. To fight creatures, such as bulls, bears, &c. with dogs. 3. To tease or vex a person. 4. To stop and take a refreshment on a journey.
- Bake**, (V.) To dress victuals in an oven.
- Bälance**, (S.) 1. A pair of scales. 2. Even weight. 3. The difference between the debtor and creditor sides in an account. 4. That part of a

B A

- watch that regulates its motions.
5. The name of one of the celestial signs.
- Bälance**, (V.) 1. To poise or make even weight. 2. To weigh or consider. 3. To settle accounts. F.
- Bälcomy**, (S.) A kind of gallery in the front of a house.
- Bald**, (A.) Without hair.
- Bälderdäsb**, (S.) 1. A disagreeable mixture. 2. Mean ridiculous discourse.
- Bäle**, (S.) 1. A pack of merchandize. 2. A handle of a pail. F.
- Bälful**, (A.) Dreadful, woeful.
- Balk**, (S.) 1. A piece of ground left unplowed. 2. A beam in a building. 3. Disappointment.
- Balk**, (V.) To frustrate or disappoint a person's intentions.
- Ball**, (S.) 1. Any round body. 2. A public dancing meeting. F.
- Bälhad**, (S.) A common song. F.
- Bälhäft**, (S.) Stones, sand, or any weight put into an empty ship to make her sail steady. F.
- Bälhüster**, or **Bälhüster**, (S.) A little column adorned with mouldings, and serving to support the arm. F.
- Bälhöt**, (V.) To vote for a person into an office by means of little balls of several colours, or by names written on papers and rolled up. F.
- Bälhüsträde**, (S.) A row of ballisters or rails. F.
- Balm**, (S.) An herb.
- Balm**, or **Bäljäm**, (S.) 1. The juice of a tree of a most fragrant smell. 2. Several chemical preparations.
- Bäljäm**, (A.) Refreshing, healing, fragrant, restorative. F.
- Bän**, (S.) 1. A curse. 2. A public proclamation in an army.
- Bänd**, (S.) 1. Any thing to bind with. 2. A troop or company. 3. A bond or tie. 4. An ornament worn about the neck by clergymen, &c. 5. In architecture, one of the divisions of the architrave.

Bändage,

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**Bändage**, (S.) A fillet or roller of linnen, for binding up wounds, sores, &c. F.

**Bändelet**, (S.) 1. A little band or fillet. 2. An ornament encompassing a pillar like a ring. F.

**Bänditti**, (S.) A set of outlaws, that live in Italy by robbery and plunder.

**Bändy**, (V.) 1. To toss a ball at tennis. 2. To debate or discuss. F.

**Bändy**, (A.) 1. Crooked. 2. A club to strike a ball with.

**Bäne**, (S.) 1. Death, poison. 2. Ruin. **Räts-Bäne**, (S.) Arsenic, a poisonous mineral.

**Wolfs Bane**, (S.) Aconite, or deadly nightshade.

**Bänians**, (S.) An idolatrous sect among the East-Indians, who hold a metempsychosis, and will not therefore hurt or kill any living creature.

**Bänisb**, (V.) To force a person to leave his native country, by way of punishment for an offence. F.

**Bänishment**, (S.) A being banished.

**Bänk**, (S.) 1. A rising ground. 2. The side of the sea, or of a river. 3. A great shoal of sand in the sea. 4. A public stock of money. L.

**Bänker**, (S.) One that trades in money.

**Bänkrüpt**, (S.) A person that either is, or pretends to be, unable to pay his creditors, against whom a commission of bankruptcy is issued. F.

**Bänner**, (S.) A standard or ensign.

**Bänns**, or **Bännes**, (S.) The publication of marriage contracts in the church.

**Bänquet**, (S.) 1. A feast. 2. A step at the bottom of a parapet, about a foot and a half high, for the soldiers to get upon, to fire upon the enemy in the moat, or in the covert way. F.

**Bänter**, (V.) To jest, jeer, or play upon.

**Bänling**, (S.) 1. An infant. 2. A child begotten before marriage.

**Bäptisim**, (S.) A washing, purifying, or cleansing with water, the first sa-

## B A

crament in the christian church. G. **Bäptisze**, (V.) To christen, or purify by water.

**Bär**, (S.) 1. A long piece of wood or iron. 2. The place where lawyers plead, and where criminals stand to be tried. 3. A shallow at the mouth of a harbour. 4. A small room in a public house. 5. A stoppage or hindrance. 6. In music, a line drawn perpendicular through the note lines. F.

**Bärätty**, (S.) In law, when the master of a ship cheats the owners or insurers by running away with the ship, or embezzling the goods.

**Bärb**, (S.) A Barbary horse.

**Barb**, (V.) 1. To shave off the beard. 2. To cut up a lobster.

**Bärbärians**, (S.) Uncivilized, wild, or rude people.

**Bärbärisim**, (S.) An uncouth way of speaking or writing. G.

**Bärbärous**, (A.) 1. Wild, uncivilized, unpolite. 2. Inhuman, fierce, cruel.

**Bärbärlity**, (S.) Cruelty, inhumanity. F.

**Bärbed**, (A.) 1. Having a beard. 2. Shaved. 3. Bearded like the point of an arrow, or fish-hook.

**Bärds**, (S.) Poets among the ancient Britons and Gauls, who sung in verse the grand and noble achievements of their heroes.

**Bäre**, (A.) 1. Naked. 2. Without hair or grass. 3. Lean or bare of flesh.

**Bär-fee**, (S.) A fee of 20 pence paid to the jailer by every person tried for, and acquitted of felony.

**Bärgain**, (S.) An agreement or contract.

**Bärge**, (S.) A large boat both for pleasure and trade. F.

**Bärk**, (S.) 1. A small ship. 2. The rind of a tree.

**Bark**, (V.) 1. To peel trees. 2. To yelp like a dog, wolf, or fox.

**Bärk bänding**, (S.) A distemper to which



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- which trees are subject, and which is cured by flitting the bark.
- Bärker*, (S.) A salesman's seryant, who stands at the door to invite passengers in to buy.
- Bärley*, (S.) A grain or corn chiefly used in making malt.
- Bärm*, (S.) Yeast.
- Bärn*, (S.) A storehouse for corn, hay, &c.
- Bärnäcle*, (S.) 1. An instrument to hold a horse's nostrils. 2. A solan goose, a fowl inhabiting the Basé and some of the western isles of Scotland. 3. A kind of shell fish.
- Bäröméter*, or *Bäröjçöpe*, (S.) An instrument to measure the weight of the incumbent air, and from thence to conclude what weather will follow. G.
- Bäron*, (S.) A degree of nobility next below a viscount. F.
- Bärönefs*, (S.) The lady of a baron. F.
- Bäröny*, (S.) A lordship that gives title to a baron.
- Bärrack*, (S.) A house for soldiers to lodge in. F.
- Bärracán*, (S.) A kind of coarse camblet.
- Bärrel*, (S.) 1. A measure of wine or oil, containing 31 gallons and a half, and of ale 32 gallons; of beer 36. 2. The hollow tube of a gun, &c.
- Bärren*, (A.) Unfruitful, steril.
- Bärretor*, (S.) A wrangler, a stirrer up of strife.
- Bärricädo*, (V.) To shut up or secure one's self, by fastening the doors or avenues to a place. F.
- Bärricädö*, (S.) A defence made hastily with trees cut down, carts or barrels of earth, &c. F.
- Bärrier*, (S.) 1. A boundary. 2. A defence. F.
- Bärriers*, (S.) In fortification, a kind of rails to stop horse or foot that would rush in with violence.
- Bärriřter*, (S.) An advocate or pleader at the bar.

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- Bärrrow*, (S.) 1. A little hill or mount. 2. An instrument to carry stones, earth, &c.
- Bärrrow-bog*, (S.) A boar, or male hog gelt.
- Bärter*, (V.) To truck or exchange one commodity for another. F.
- Bärtos*, (S.) A coop for poultry.
- Bäse*, (A.) 1. Of mean parentage. 2. A mean and dishonest action. 3. Metal below the standard. 4. A bastard or base born. 5. An inferior court.
- Base*, or *Bäsis*, (S.) 1. The foundation or ground of any thing. 2. The smallest piece of ordnance. 3. The name of a fish otherwise called a sea wolf. L.
- Bäsbful*, (A.) Modest, sheme-faced.
- Bäsil*, (S.) 1. The sloping edge of a chissel, ruler, planing-iron, &c. 2. An herb.
- Bäslifk*, (S.) 1. A cockatrice, a dangerous kind of serpent reported to kill with its looks and breath only. 2. A kind of great gun. G.
- Bäsk*, (V.) To lie stretched in the sun.
- Bäsket*, (S.) A utensil well known.
- Bäson*, (S.) 1. A place near the sea where ships may ride in safety. 2. A reservoir of water. 3. A vessel to wash hands in.
- Bäfs*, (S.) 1. A hassock. 2. In music, the deepest or lowest part.
- Bässa*, or *Basbaw*, (S.) A türkish officer of great authority.
- Bäffet*, (S.) The name of a game at cards.
- Bäffoon*, (S.) A musical wind instrument, serving as a bass among haut-boys. F.
- Bas relief*, or *Basso Reliefvo*, (S.) A kind of carving in which only part of the figures are brought out of the stone.
- Bästard*, (S.) 1. Born out of wedlock. 2. False, spurious. F.
- Bästardize*, (V.) 1. To declare a child illegitimate. 2. To adulterate or corrupt.

Bäfte,

## B A

- Bäffe**, (V.) 1. To beat soundly. 2. To moisten meat with butter, &c. while roasting. 3. To sow together with stitches. F.
- Bäffnä do**, (S.) The severe punishment of beating a person with a cudgel on the naked soles of the feet. F.
- Bäffion**, (S.) In fortification, a bulwark raised of sods, brick, or stone; towards the field.
- Bäffion**, (S.) An officer of the Fleet prison, who attends the court with a red staff. F.
- Bäfs vřol**, (S.) A musical instrument.
- Bät**, (S.) 1. A club to strike a ball with. 2. A small winged animal resembling a mouse.
- Bäte**, (V.) To lower the price.
- Bäth**, (S.) A place to wash or bathe in.
- Bäthe**, (V.) 1. To wash; 2. To soak.
- Bättälion**, (S.) A body of infantry from 5 to 800 men. F.
- Bättle**, (S.) 1. A fight or general engagement between two armies. 2. A fight between two persons. F.
- Battle array**, (S.) The order of battle.
- Bätter**, (S.) A consistence of water, milk, flower, eggs, &c.
- Bätttery**, (S.) 1. A place where cannon are raised to play upon the enemy. 2. The wrongful beating a person. F.
- Battlements**, (S.) A breast-work with breakings to look over. F.
- Bättoon**, (S.) 1. A thick short stick or club. 2. A truncheon staff born by a martial in an army. F.
- Bäwble**, (S.) A play-thing for children, a mere trifle. F.
- Bawd**, (S.) A lewd woman who debauches others for gain.
- Bäwdy**, (A.) Filthy, obscene discourse.
- Bawol**, (V.) 1. To talk loud, or make a great noise. 2. To weep aloud.
- Bay**, (S.) 1. A road for ships. 2. In masonry, an empty place for a door or window. 3. A dam to stop water. 4. A light reddish brown colour.

## B E

- Bay-tree**, (S.) The female laurel.
- Bay window**, (S.) A round or arched window.
- Belyonet**, (S.) A dagger to fix on the muzzle of a musket. F.
- Bays**, (S.) 1. A kind of woollen cloth with a long nap. 2. In fortification; holes in a breast-work to receive the mouths of the cannon.
- Bde'llium**, (S.) The gum of a black tree in Arabia.
- Bēach**, (S.) 1. The shore of the sea, 2. A tree so called.
- Bēacons**, (S.) Fires or lights maintained on the sea coast to prevent shipwrecks, or to give notice of invasions.
- Bēad**, (S.) A small, round, square, &c. ornament, of which necklaces are made; also rosaries for Catholics to pray with.
- Bēad-řoll**, (S.) A list of those persons whose souls are to be prayed for.
- Bēadle**, (S.) A mean officer in a court, to a ward, parish, &c.
- Bēagle**, (S.) A sort of hunting dog.
- Bēak** (S.) 1. The bill of a bird. 2. the head of a ship. 3. The spout or cock of an alembic. F.
- Bēaker**, (S.) A drinking cup.
- Bēam**, (S.) 1. A great piece of timber used in building. 2. The large cross timbers that hold the sides of a ship together. 3. The longest part of an anchor. 4. The pole of a wain or coach. 5. The tongue of a pair of scales. 6. A ray of light. 7. The long feathers of a hawk's wing. 8. The main horns of a stag's head.
- Bean**, (S.) A well known pulse.
- Bēar**, (S.) 1. A wild beast. 2. Two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the great and little bear.
- Bēar**, (V.) 1. To carry. 2. To suffer. 3. To bring forth fruit. 4. To have a coat of arms. 5. In gunnery, to level a piece of ordnance at a mark.
- Bēard**, (S.) The hair of the lips and chin.

B E

- Bea'ring*, (S.) In navigation, is the situation of one place to another in respect to the points of the compass.
- Beast*, (S.) 1. An animal void of reason. 2. A lewd man or woman. 3. A game at cards.
- Beastly*, (A.) 1. filthy, fluttish. 2. Obiscene, impudent.
- Beat*, (V.) 1. To strike. 2. To overcome.
- Beat an alarm*, To give notice of some danger by beat of drum.
- Beat a charge*, To give a signal by beat of drum to fall upon the enemy.
- Beati'fic*, (A.) The making happy or blessed. L.
- Beati'fication*, (S.) The act whereby the pope and his consistory declare a person happy after his death.
- Beau*, (Bō) (S.) 1. A gentleman richly dressed. 2. A fop. F.
- Bēaver*, (S.) 1. An amphibious animal, like an otter. 2. A hat made of its fur.
- Beau monde*, (S.) The gay world. F.
- Beau'teous*, (A.) Handsome, charming, lovely.
- Beauti'fy*, (V.) To grace, embellish, or adorn.
- Beauty*, (S.) 1. An elegant proportion and symmetry of features. 2. In architecture, painting, and other arts, the harmony and justness of the whole composition. F.
- Bēacalm*, (V.) 1. To make calm. 2. To appease.
- Bēckon*, (V.) To make a sign with one's finger, &c.
- Becōming*, (A.) 1. Suitable, fitting. 2. ornamental.
- Bēd*, (S.) 1. A place to rest or lie on. 2. In gunnery, a thick plank which lies immediately under the piece. 3. A bed of snakes is a knot of young ones. 4. A place in a garden for flowers, &c. to grow in.
- Bēdā'ggle*, (V.) To dirty the skirts of a long garment by carelessly trailing it in the dirt.
- Bēdā'wb*, (V.) To dawb or dirty.

B E

- Bēdē'w*, (V.) To wet with dew.
- Bēdlām*, or *Bēthlēbem*, (S.) An hospital for mad people.
- Bēdlam*, or *Bēdlāmīte*, (S.) A mad person, or one in Bedlam.
- Bē'dridden*, (A.) A person obliged to keep his bed thro' sickness or age.
- Bee*, (S.) A laborious flying insect that makes honey and wax.
- Beef*, (S.) The flesh of an ox or cow.
- Beer*, (S.) A liquor made of malt and hops.
- Bēefom*, (S.) A broom to sweep with.
- Beetle*, (S.) 1. A wooden instrument or hammer for divers uses. 2. The name of several insects.
- Befal* (V.) To happen.
- Befool*, (V.) 1. To make a fool of a person. 2. To call him so.
- Befōre*, (P.) 1. Sooner. 2. In the fore part. 3. In sight or view.
- Befōul*, (V.) To dawb or make foul.
- Befriē'nd*, (V.) 1. To favour. 2. To assist.
- Bēg*, (V.) 1. To ask alms. 2. To desire earnestly.
- Begēt*, (V.) To generate, produce.
- Bēggar*, (S.) One who asks alms.
- Bēggar*, (V.) To reduce to want.
- Begīrt*, (V.) To girt about.
- Bēglērbēg*, (S.) A lord, a governor of a Turkish province.
- Beguīle*, (V.) To deceive or cozen.
- Bēgrīme*, (V.) To dawb with grime.
- Bēbā'ly*, (S.) Part, interest, side, &c.
- Bēbā'we*, (V.) To demean or carry one's self.
- Bēbā'wīour*, (S.) The manner of a person's acting or demeaning himself.
- Bebead*, (V.) To cut off the head.
- Bebe'st*, (S.) A promise.
- Bebe'st*, (S.) 1. Commands, orders. 2. Promises.
- Bēbōld*, (V.) To look upon.
- Bēbōlden*, (A.) Obligated to.
- Beboof*, (S.) Advantage, utility, interest, benefit.
- Bēlā'bour*, (V.) To beat soundly.
- Bēlā'ted*, (A.) Too late in time.
- Bēlā'y*, (V.) 1. To lay wait for. 2.

B E

In the sea language, to tie or fasten.  
*Bēlb*, (V.) To break wind upwards.  
*Bēldam*, (S.) A decrepit old woman.  
*Bēlfry*, (S.) That part of a tower or steeple where the bells hang.  
*B'elgic*, (A.) Of, or belonging to the the Low Countries.  
*Bēlief*, (S.) 1. Credit or opinion. 2. the Apostles creed.  
*Bēlieve*, (V.) To give credit to.  
*Bēll*, (S.) A sounding instrument made of metal.  
*Bēllmētāl*, (S.) A mixture of tin and copper.  
*Bēllōnā*, (S.) The sister of Mars, and goddess of war.  
*Bēllōw*, (V.) 1. To roar aloud like a bull. 2. To make a hollow or dreadful sound.  
*Bēllōws*, (S.) A well known utensil for blowing fires.  
*Bēllōy*, (S.) 1. That part of the body inclosing the guts, &c. 2. The wide or hollow part of several instruments and utensils.  
*Bēlong*, (V.) To appertain to.  
*Bēlōved*, (A.) Dear, much loved.  
*Bēlt*, (S.) A kind of girdle.  
*Bēly*, (V.) To tell lies of one.  
*Bēmire*, (V.) To smear with mire.  
*Bēmōan*, (V.) To moan or lament over.  
*Bēn*, (S.) The fruit of a tree that grows in Arabia, somewhat like a tamarisk.  
*Bēnch*, (S.) 1. A kind of form to sit on. 2. A tribunal or place of justice. 3. An assembly of justices.  
*Bēncher*, (S.) A lawyer of the first rank in the inns of court.  
*Bēnd*, (V.) 1. To bow, or make crooked. 2. To stoop, or lean to. 3. To apply one's mind to.  
*Bēnēaped*, (A.) When a ship has not water enough to carry her out of a dock, or over a bar.  
*Bēnēath*, (P.) Below.  
*Bēnēdīctīnes*, (S.) Monks of the order of St. Benedict.  
*Bēnēdīctīon*, (S.) A blessing. L.

B E

*Bēnēfāctīon*, (S.) A benefit, a good natured action, a charitable donation. L.  
*Bēnēfāctōr*, or *Bēnēfāctress*, (S.) He or she that does offices of kindness, a patron, &c. L.  
*Bēnēfice*, (S.) A church living. L.  
*Bēnēficial*, (A.) Advantageous.  
*Bēnēficence*, (S.) Charity, liberality; or that disposition of the mind that inclines persons to do benevolent actions. L.  
*Bēnēficiary*, (S.) One who receives a benefit from another, a pensioner. L.  
*Bēnēfit*, (S.) A kindness, advantage.  
*Bēnēvolence*, (S.) 1. Good will, or an earnest desire to promote the welfare of others. 2. A voluntary gratuity given by the subjects to the king. L.  
*Bēnēvolent*, (A.) Affectionate, kind, friendly.  
*Bēnēighted*, (A.) Overtaken with night, surprized with darkness.  
*Bēnīgn*, (A.) Kind favourable. L.  
*Bēnīgnity*, (S.) Humanity, sweetness of disposition. L.  
*Bēnīxon*, (S.) A blessing.  
*Bēnt*, (A.) 1. Bowed, crooked. 2. prone or inclined to.  
*Bēnūmb*, (V.) 1. To deprive of feeling. 2. To stupify or amaze.  
*Bēqueath*, (V.) To give by will.  
*Bēquēst*, (S.) A legacy.  
*Bēra'y*, (V.) To defile or pollute.  
*Bēreave*, (V.) To deprive or rob.  
*Bērgāmot*, (S.) 1. A delicious kind of pear. 2. A fruit resembling an orange. 3. A sort of perfume.  
*Bērgh-master*, (S.) The bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.  
*Bērghmote*, (S.) A court held to determine matters relating to mines.  
*Bērlīn*, (S.) A travelling carriage, chariot, &c. first used at Berlin the capital of Prussia.  
*Bērry*, (S.) The fruit of divers trees.  
*Bēryl*, (S.) A precious stone of a faint green colour.  
*Bēse'cb*, (V.) To beg, or intreat.

B E

- Befedm*, (V.) To become or appear fit.  
*Befe's*, (V.) To encompass.  
*Befbrēw*, (V.) To curse or wish evil to a person.  
*Befiege*, (V.) To block up, or surround.  
*Befmear*, (V.) To daub or smear over.  
*Befmūt*, (V.) To smear with any thing black.  
*Befūt*, (V.) To stupify with liquor.  
*Befpätter*, (V.) 1. To splash with dirt. 2. To slander or defame.  
*Befpaw*, (V.) To spit upon, or daub with spittle.  
*Befpāk*, (V.) 1. To speak for a thing. 2. To contract for. 3. To engage a person on one's side.  
*Befpēckle*, (V.) To cover with spots.  
*Befpänkle*, (V.) To sprinkle about or upon.  
*Bēſſe*, (S.) The name of a fiſh, otherwiſe called the wolf fiſh.  
*Bēſtial*, (A.) Beafly, brutiſh.  
*Bēſtiality*, (S.) Copulation with a beaſt. L.  
*Bēſtēr*, (V.) To move briskly, to exert one's ſelf.  
*Bēſtōw*, (V.) 1. To give. 2. To lay out. F.  
*Bēt*, (V.) To lay a wager.  
*Bēſtrēw*, (V.) To ſcatter about.  
*Bēſtride*, (V.) To get aſtride upon a horſe, &c.  
*Bētāke*, (V.) 1. To addiſt one's ſelf to. 2. To retire or repair to.  
*Bēthänk*, (V.) To call to mind, or recollect.  
*Bēſide*, (V.) To beſal or hapen to.  
*Bēſmes*, (P.) Early.  
*Bētle*, or *Betre*, (S.) An Indian plant, water pepper.  
*Bētōny*, (S.) An herb. L.  
*Betrāy*, (V.) 1. To diſcloſe a ſecret. 2. To be falſe or unjuſt to. 3. To deliver up treacherouſly.  
*Betrōth*, (V.) To promiſe marriage.  
*Betweēn*, or *Betwixt*, (P.) In the middle.

B I

- Bēwel*, (S.) 1. A maſon's tool for adjuſting angles. 2. A ſlant, that makes an acute angle.  
*Bēwer*, (S.) 1. A ſmall collation between meals. 2. The viſior or ſight of a head-piece. 3. A hat.  
*Bēwērage*, (S.) A collation, a ſmall treat given on firſt wearing a ſuit of new cloaths, &c.  
*Bēwy*, (S.) 1. Three patridges. 2. A herd of roe bucks. 3. A brood or ſtock of quails. 4. A company of goſſips. 5. A circle of ladies.  
*Bēwail*, (V.) To lament, deplore.  
*Bēwāre*, (V.) To take care of.  
*Bēwālder*, (V.) To miſlead, deceive or beguile.  
*Bēwray*, (S.) 1. To diſcloſe or reveal. 2. To foul or deſile.  
*Bey*, (S.) A Turkiſh governor of a maritime country.  
*Bēyōnd*, (P.) 1. Over, on the farther ſide. 2. More excellent.  
*Bēzzle*, (V.) To guzzle or tippie.  
*Bīāſ*, (S.) 1. A weight fixed on one ſide of a bowl. 2. Bent or inclination. 3. Aſlope or aſlant.  
*Bīb*, (S.) A linnen garment for the breaſt of a child.  
*Bīble*, (S.) The book, by way of eminence the Bible. G.  
*Bīblōtācā*, (S.) A library. G.  
*Bībūlouſ*, (A.) Drinking much.  
*Bīcker*, (V.) To diſpute or quarrel.  
*Bid*, (V.) 1. To order, or command. 2. To invite. 3. To offer money.  
*Bīennial*, (A.) Every two years.  
*Bier*, (S.) A frame to carry a dead body on.  
*Bīārīouſ*, (A.) Double, that has two meanings. L.  
*Bīg*, (A.) Large, bulky.  
*Bīgāmy*, (S.) The having two wives at the ſame time. L.  
*Bīggen*, (S.) A cap for a young child.  
*Bīgōt*, (S.) One who is ſo blindly wedded to a party or opinion, either of the church or ſtate, as to be incapable of hearing reaſon. F.

Bīgōtry,

- B'gotry**, (S.) A stiff adherence to a party, even though they are in the wrong. *F.*
- B'länder**, (S.) A small, broad, and flat vessel, seldom exceeding 30 tons. *F.*
- B'berries**, (S.) Small purple coloured berries.
- B'boes**, (S.) A kind of stocks to punish offenders at sea.
- B'idge**, (S.) The bottom of a ship's floor.
- B'ile**, (S.) The gall or choler. *L.*
- B'illous**, (A.) Angry, choleric, full of bile. *L.*
- B'ilk**, (V.) To cheat, bubble, or deceive.
- B'ill**, (S.) 1. A tool used by husbandmen for lopping trees, &c. 2. A bird's beak. 3. An advertisement or note.
- Bill of entry**, An account of goods entered at the custom-house.
- Bill of exchange**, Is a note ordering a sum of money to be paid at a certain place, in consideration of the like value paid to the drawer, at another place.
- Bill of stores**, A licence granted at the custom-house to a merchant to carry such stores and provisions, custom free, as are necessary for the voyage.
- Bill of sufferance**, Is a licence granted at the custom-house to a merchant, to suffer him to trade from one English port to another, without paying custom.
- Bill of lading**, Is a deed signed by the master of a ship, whereby he acknowledges the receipt of the merchant's goods, and obliges himself to deliver the same at the place to which they are consigned.
- Bill of parcels**, Is a particular account given by the seller to the buyer, of the sorts of goods bought, and their prices.
- Bill of debt**, Is an obligatory writing, or bond, drawn up in English.
- Bill at law**, Is a declaration in writ-

- ting, expressing the grievance or wrong the plaintiff has suffered by the defendant.
- Bill of mortality**, A register of births and burials within London, Westminster, and ten miles round.
- Bill in parliament**, Proposals drawn up to be first considered, and then passed into a law.
- Bill of sale**, Is when money is borrowed upon a parcel of goods, and the owner impowers the lender to sell or appropriate them to his own use if the money is not repaid, with interest, at a limited time.
- B'illet**, (S.) 1. A ticket for quartering soldiers. 2. A log of wood for firing. 3. A letter or note. 4. An ignot of gold. *F.*
- B'illet-doux**, (S.) A short love-letter. *F.*
- B'illiards**, (S.) A game so called. *F.*
- B'illöw**, (S.) A large rolling wave of the sea.
- B'inary arithmetic**, (S.) That which reckons by two's, and uses only 0 and 1.
- B'inary number**, (S.) That composed of two unites.
- B'ind**, (S.) 1. A stalk of hops. 2. Two hundred and fifty eels.
- B'ind**, (V.) 1. To tie or fasten together. 2. To oblige or engage. 3. To border, edge, or surround.
- B'in**, (S.) 1. A large chest to put corn in. 2. A cupboard for bread.
- B'io'graphy**, (S.) A writing the lives of men. *G.*
- B'io'gräpher**, (S.) A writer of the lives of persons. *G.*
- B'ipartite**, (A.) Cut or divided into two equal parts.
- B'irch**, (S.) The name of a tree.
- B'ird**, (S.) A general name for all sorts of fowl.
- B'ird-lime** (S.) A sticky matter used to catch small birds.
- B'irgänder**, (S.) A kind of wild goose.
- B'irth**, (S.) 1. Nativity. 2. Descent or extraction. 3. Rise or beginning.
- Birth**, Among mariners, 1. A convenient

venient place to moor a ship in. 2. Sea room for a ship at anchor. 3. A place aboard for the mels to put their chests in.

*Birtbright*, (S.) Honour or estate belonging to a person by birth.

*Birtbawort*, (S.) An herb.

*Bisect*, (V.) To cut or divide in two. *L.*

*Bisegment*, (S.) One of the parts of any thing, divided into two parts.

*Bisshop*, (S.) A chief officer in the church, who has the charge of a diocese.

*Suffragan or titular Bisshop*, One who has the stile and title of a bishop, without a diocese.

*Bisböpric*, (S.) The province or jurisdiction of a bishop.

*BisKet*, or *Biscuit*, (S.) 1. Bread made for the sea. 2. Small cakes made by confectioners.

*Bismuth*, (S.) A mineral body impregnated with tin.

*Bissextile*, (S.) Leap year. *L.*

*Bit*, (S.) 1. A small piece. 2. Part of a horse's bridle. 3. A silver coin in the West-Indies of the value of 7d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . 3. A Spanish silver coin worth 7d. sterling.

*Bitch*, (S.) A female dog.

*Bite*, (V.) 1. To press with the teeth. 2. To cheat or cozen. 3. To burn as pepper does.

*Bitter*, (A.) 1. Unpleasant in taste. 2. Severe, cruel.

*Bittörn*, (S.) 1. A bird of the heron kind, that delights in lakes and fens. 2. A liquor that runs from salt after it is boiled.

*Bitumen*, (S.) A sort of slime clammy like pitch, with a smell like brimstone. *L.*

*Bituminous*, (A.) Of the nature of bitumen.

*Blab*, (V.) To publish what should have been concealed.

*Bläck*, (S.) The darkest of all colours.

*Black book*, A book kept in the Ex-

chequer, containing the orders of that court.

*Black-rod*, A black wand with a golden lion on the top, carried by the king's chief gentleman-usher: all noblemen guilty of any crime, are committed to his charge.

*Bläcken*, (V.) 1. To make black. 2. To slander or defame.

*Blädder*, (S.) A bag that receives and voids the urine of all animals.

*Bläde*, (S.) 1. The cutting part of a knife, sword, &c. 2. The stalk or stem of an herb. 3. The flat part of an oar. 4. A young spark or gallant.

*Blain*, (S.) An ulcer or boil.

*Bläme*, (V.) To find fault with. *F.*

*Blämeable*, (A.) Blame-worthy.

*Blämeless*, (S.) Innocent, guiltless.

*Blänch*, (V.) 1. To whiten. 2. To take off the rind from almonds. 3. To palliate. *F.*

*Blänchers*, (S.) In the mint, those who anneal, boil, and cleanse the money.

*Bländilöquence*, (S.) Fair speech, courteous language. *L.*

*Bländisb*, (V.) To cajole or flatter.

*Bländishments*, (S.) Enticing, flattering speeches.

*Blänk*, (S.) 1. A void space in writing. 2. A lottery ticket, that has no prize belonging to it. *F.*

*Blank*, (A.) 1. White. 2. Pale, wan, out of countenance.

*Blank verse*, (S.) Verse without rhyme.

*Blänket*, (S.) A covering for a bed, made of woollen cloth. *F.*

*Bläspöme*, (V.) To revile or speak evil of God or holy things.

*Bläspöemy*, (S.) Language tending to the dishonour of God.

*Bläst*, (S.) 1. A puff of wind. 2. A sound of an instrument. 3. Damage happening to trees and corn.

*Bläst*, (V.) 1. To spoil the fruits of the earth. 2. To disappoint a design. 3. To ruin a man's credit or reputation.

*Bläze*,

B L

- Blāze**, (V.) 1. To flame like fire. 2. To divulge.
- Blāzon**, (V.) 1. To paint a coat of arms. 2. To set forth one's own good qualities. F.
- Blāzōry**, (S.) The art of heraldry.
- Blēach**, (V.) To whiten in the sun.
- Blēak**, (A.) Cold, chilly, raw.
- Bleat'-ejed**, (A.) That has the edges of the lids very red, moist, and turned outwards.
- Blēat**, (V.) To cry like a sheep.
- Bleed**, (V.) 1. To lose blood. 2. To let blood.
- Blēmīb**, (S.) 1. A spot, stain, or defect. 2. Reproach, disgrace.
- Blēnd**, (V.) To mix together.
- Blēs**, (V.) 1. To wish success to. 2. To consecrate to God. 3. To make happy.
- Blēht**, (S.) A distemper that affects trees and plants.
- Blīnd**, (S.) 1. Any thing set up to prevent our being seen. 2. A false pretence.
- Blīnd**, (V.) 1. To deprive of sight. 2. To deceive.
- Blīnk**, (V.) To twinkle, or almost shut the eyes.
- Blīnkārd**, (S.) One that blinks.
- Blinks**, (S.) In hunting, boughs thrown athwart the way, where the deer is to pass.
- Blīs**, (S.) Happiness, felicity.
- Blīssōmīng**, (S.) The act of coition between a ram and an ewe.
- Blīster**, (S.) The rising of the skin in blains or bladders.
- Blīster**, (V.) 1. To apply a blister. 2. To raise in bladders.
- Blīthe**, (A.) Merry, glad, pleasant.
- Bloat**, (V.) To puff up.
- Blōck**, (S.) 1. A large piece of marble, rough from the quarry. 2. A log of wood. 3. An ignorant, stupid fellow. 4. In a ship, one of the pulleys on which the running ropes go.
- Blōckāde**, (S.) Is the encompassing a town with armed troops, so as to

B L

- render it impossible for any provisions or assistance to get in, or any of those within to come out.
- Blō'ckbēad**, (S.) An ignorant stupid fellow.
- Blō'māry**, (S.) The first forge in an iron mill.
- Blood**, (*blūd*) (S.) 1. That warm red fluid which circulates through the body. 2. Kindred.
- Blood-bōunds**, (S.) Hunting dogs of an exquisite scent.
- Blood spāvin**, (S.) A soft swelling that grows thro' a horse's hoof.
- Blō'dshed**, (S.) Murder, spilling of blood.
- Blō'dshot**, (S.) A distemper that affects the eyes.
- Blō'dy**, (A.) 1, besmeared with blood. 2. Cruel, blood-thirsty.
- Bloody-flux**, (S.) An exulceration of the guts, with frequent bloody stools.
- Bloom**, (S.) 1. A blossom or flower of a tree. 2. The blue upon some fruits. 3. In iron works, a square mass of metal two feet long. 4. The best and choicest part of a person's life.
- Blō'ssōm**, (V.) To bloom, or put forth flowers.
- Blōt**, (V.) 1. To drop ink on paper. 2. To stain a man's reputation.
- Blow**, (S.) 1. A stroke. 2. A misfortune, an accident.
- Blow**, (V.) 1. To move as the wind. 2. To breathe hard. 3. To put forth flowers and blossoms.
- Blow up**, 1. To elevate in the air by setting fire to gunpowder. 2. To ruin a person by discovering a secret.
- Blow upon**, 1. To breathe upon. 2. To lessen the value of a thing.
- Blō'wīng-bōufes**, (S.) Furnaces where tin ore is melted and cast.
- Blōwīng snakes**, (S.) A sort of vipers in Virginia, which blow and swell their heads before they bite.
- Blō'wīze**, (S.) A fat, red-faced wench, sluttish in her dress,

Blū'bbē,



**Blübbër**, (S.) 1. The name of a sea fish. 2. The fat of a whale.

**Blübbër**, (V.) To sob, cry, and make a noise.

**Blüe**, (S.) A colour.

**Blüff**, (A.) Fierce, stern, big.

**Blünder**, (V.) To commit a mistake.

**Blünderbüß**, (S.) 1. A wide mouth'd gun. 2. A careless, blundering fellow.

**Blünt**, (S.) 1. Having a dull point or edge. 2. plain, not ceremonious.

**Blunt**, (V.) To dull or make broad the edge or point.

**Blür**, (V.) To smear, blot or stain.

**Blüß**, (V.) To redden in the face, either from modesty, shame, or surprize.

**Blüßer**, (V.) 1. To roar as a boisterous wind. 2. To hector, bully, or swagger.

**Boar**, (S.) 1. A male swine. 2. A wild hog.

**Board**, (S.) 1. A plank. 2. A table 3. A pension.

**Board**, (V.) 1. To cover with boards. 2. To keep boarders. 3. To be a boarder. 4. To enter a ship by force or surprize.

**Boárder**, (S.) One who boards or diets with another.

**Boatrib**, (A.) 1. Like a boar. 2. Clownish, brutish.

**Boast**, (V.) To brag or vaunt of.

**Boat**, (S.) A small vessel for sea or river.

**Boatfwain**, (S.) An officer whose business it is to take care of the rigging and tackle, steer the long boat, and sees the sailors do their duty.

**Böb**, (S.) 1. A kind of pendant. 2. A short periwig. 3. A jest or scoff.

**Böb**, (V.) 1. To touch or hit slightly. 2. To cheat or gull.

**Böbbäns**, (S.) Small tools used in making lace, throwing silk, &c.

**Bob-tail**, (S.) 1. A short-tail. 2. A kind of short arrow head.

**Böccäfne**, (S.) Fine buckrum.

**Böcknel**, (S.) A kind of long winged hawk.

**Böddice**, (S.) A sort of stays worn by women.

**Böde**, (V.) To presage or prognosticate.

**Bödkin**, (S.) 1. A pointed iron. 2. An instrument used by women.

**Bödy**, (S.) 1. All manner of substance. 2. The principal part of animals and machines. 3. A company of people, or of soldiers, and sometimes a whole army. 4. A collection out of several authors of what relates to any art or science. 5. In geometry, that which has three dimensions, as length, breadth, and thickness.

**Bög**, (S.) A soft, marshy ground, generally covered with grass or turf.

**Böggle**, (V.) To hesitate, scruple, to be uncertain what to do.

**Bög-boüße**, (S.) A privy.

**Boil**, (V.) To bubble or seeth like a pot.

**Boiläry**, (S.) A salt-house, or place where salt is boiled.

**Boistërous**, (A.) Furious, stormy, tempestuous.

**Böld**, (A.) 1. Stout, intrepid, courageous. 2. Confident, assured, rash. 3. Saucy, impudent.

**Böle armöniac**, (S.) A medicinal earth brought from Armenia.

**Boll**, (S.) 1. A stalk or stem. 2. A seed or pod.

**Böllster**, (S.) 1. A large pillow. 2. A compress to lay on a wound.

**Bölt**, (S.) 1. A piece of iron, wood, &c. to fasten a door with. 2. An arrow or dart. 3. A fetter. 4. 48 ells of canvas.

**Bolt**, (V.) 1. To fasten with a bolt. 2. To sift meal.

**Bölsprüt**, (S.) A kind of mast that stands sloping at the head of a ship.

**Böläs**, (S.) A dose, to be taken at one mouthful, of a consistence somewhat thicker than honey.

*Bämb,*

**Bomb,** (S.) A large hollow iron ball, charged with powder, nails, &c. to be shot out of a mortar; the largest weigh about 490 pounds. F.

**Bombard,** (V.) To cast bombs out of a mortar into a town. F.

**Bombäffne,** (S.) A sort of silken stuff.

**Bombäfft,** (S.) 1. Swelling language, blustering nonsense. 2. The cotton tree.

**Bomb-chest,** (S.) A wooden chest filled with bombs and gunpowder, put under ground, in order to be blown up into the air with those who stand above, or near it.

**Bomb-ketch,** (S.) A ship strongly built for throwing bombs at sea.

**Böna Dēä,** (S.) The good goddesses called Fatua, or Senta, by the ancients, worshiped by the Greeks and Romans, and held in great esteem by the Roman ladies. L.

**Böna fide,** (S.) In good faith, without deceit. L.

**Bönä nä-tree,** (S.) An American tree, whose leaves are half a yard broad, and a yard and half long.

**Bona röbä,** (S.) A whore.

**Bönd,** (S.) 1. An obligation in writing. 2. A band or tie.

**Böndage,** (S.) Slavery, servitude.

**Böndmån,** or **Böndsmån,** (S.) One bound for another.

**Böne,** (S.) A hard substance void of sense, which affords form and support to the whole body.

**Bönelace,** (S.) Lace made of fine thread with bones or bobbings.

**Bönespävin,** (S.) A great crust as hard as a bone, which grows on the inside of the hoof of a horse.

**Bönfire,** (S.) A fire made in the streets upon public days of rejoicing. F.

**Bönnet,** (S.) 1. A sort of cap. 2. A small sail set on the foresail and mainsail, when they are too narrow. F.

**Bönny,** (A.) Pretty, genteel, gay.

**Böoby,** (S.) A great ignorant fellow.

**Book,** (V.) To write any thing down in a book.

**Bookish,** (A.) Studious, fond of reading.

**Book-worm,** (S.) 1. An insect that breeds in books. 2. A great reader.

**Boom,** (S.) 1. A large piece of timber or iron chain, stretched across a river or the mouth of a harbour. 2. A long pole to spread the corner of a sail.

**Boon,** (S.) A favour or good turn.

**Boor,** (S.) A clown, an ill-bred fellow.

**Boofe,** (S.) Ore and earth mixed together, as it comes out of the mine.

**Boot,** (S.) 1. A covering for the leg commonly made of leather. 2. That part of the coach under the driver's seat. 3. Advantage, overplus.

**Booth,** (S.) A kind of hut or tent.

**Booty,** (S.) Prey, spoil.

**Börage,** (S.) An herb. L.

**Börax,** (S.) A mineral salt. L.

**Bördér,** (S.) The edge, margin, or limits. F.

**Bördärers,** (S.) People who inhabit the outmost bounds of a country.

**Böre,** (S.) The hollow of a gun or pipe.

**Böréas,** (S.) The north wind. G.

**Boréé,** (S.) The name of a French dance.

**Born,** (V.) To be brought into the world.

**Böröugh,** (S.) A corporation town.

**Börrow,** (V.) To take upon credit.

**Böfcage,** (S.) 1. A grove or thicket. 2. A landscape representing many trees.

**Böfom,** (S.) The breast.

**Böfporüs,** (S.) A strait or narrow sea, of which the most famous is that of Thrace, commonly called the strait of Constantinople. G.

**Böfs,** (S.) 1. A swelling. 2. A stud in a bridle, &c.

**Botänic,** or **Botänical,** (A.) Belonging to herbs or plants.

**Bötänist** (S.) One skilled in botany.

*Bötän.*

B O

- Bötändlögy**, (S.) A description of herbs and plants.
- Bötcb**, (S.) 1. A piece of work ill done. 2. A bungling workman. 3. A pocky fore.
- Bötcber**, (S.) 1. A bungler in any business. 2. A mender of old cloaths.
- Böttom**, (S.) 1. The ground of any thing. 2. The settling of liquor. 3. A valley. 4. A ball of worsted or thread.
- Böttömyr**, or **Böttomage**, (S.) When the master of a ship borrows money on his ship's bottom, and the ship returns with safety, then the money is paid, with interest; but if otherwise, then the money is lost.
- Botts**, or **Bots**, (S.) 1. Worms that destroy the grass in bowling-greens. 2. Little worms that breed in the straight gut of a horse.
- Böuds**, (S.) Little worms that breed in malt.
- Böugh**, (S.) A branch of a tree.
- Böught**, (V.) Purchased with money.
- Böunce**, (S.) 1. A sudden crack or noise. 2. A rodomontade.
- Böund**, (V.) 1. To limit. 2. To leap back. 3. Tied, or obliged to perform a thing.
- Böündäry**, (S.) Whatever limits the extent of a country, province, &c.
- Böunden**, (A.) Obligated to perform.
- Böünding**, (A.) 1. setting bounds to. 2. Bordering near together. 3. Leaping or skipping.
- Böündlest**, (A.) Without bounds.
- Böünteous**, or **Böüntiful**, (A.) Charitable, generous, free.
- Böüntý**, (S.) Liberality, kindness. F.
- Böörn**, (S.) A brook or small river.
- Böüt**, (S.) Time, trial, essay.
- Bow**, (S.) 1. An instrument for shooting arrows, &c. The forepart of a ship. 3. The bending of the body.
- Böwels**, (S.) 1. The intestines. 2. Compassion, fellow feeling.
- Böwer**, (S.) An arbour.

B R

- Böwvet**, or **Bowesf**, (S.) A young hawk.
- Böwöl**, (S.) 1. A round ball of wood to play with. 2. A vessel to drink out of. 3. The large end of a tobacco pipe. F.
- Böwse**, (V.) To drink hard.
- Böwser**, (S.) A purser or treasurer in an university.
- Böwyer**, (S.) A maker or seller of bows.
- Böx**, (S.) 1. A sort of hard wood. 2. A small chest. 3. The receptacle for a screw. 4. A blow with the fist on the ear, &c.
- Box**, (V.) To fight with the fists only.
- Boy**, (S.) A lad.
- Bräbble**, (V.) To clamour, quarrel.
- Bräce**, (S.) 1. A cramp-iron, to fasten beams or stones. 2. The straps of leather upon which a coach hangs. 3. Two ropes belonging to the yards of a ship. 4. A mark used in printing or writing, to connect several articles together, thus, }  
5. In hunting, the number two.
- Bräcelet**, (S.) An ornament worn on the arm. F.
- Brächmäns**, or **Brämins**, (S.) A sect of Indian priests or philosophers, who hold the doctrine of transmigration, &c.
- Bräck**, (S.) A fault, crack, or flaw.
- Bräckét**, (S.) 1. A stay or support in timber work. 2. An iron support for a marble slab, &c. 3. The cheeks of the carriage of a mortar.
- Bräckisf**, (A.) Saltish.
- Bräds**, (S.) Slender nails without heads.
- Bräg**, (V.) To boast or vaunt.
- Braggäddcio**, (S.) A coward, or vain glorious fellow.
- Brägget**, (S.) A liquor made of honey and spice.
- Braid**, (S.) A narrow sort of lace.
- Braid**, (V.) To plat, weave, or curl the hair.
- Brain**, (S.) All that soft substance contained within the skull.

Bräke,

B R

*Bräke*, (S.) 1. Fern. 2. An instrument to dress hemp or flax. 3. The handle of a ship's pump. 4. A snaffle for horses. 5. A baker's kneading trough.

*Brämble*, (S.) A briar, or prickly shrub.

*Bramins*. See *Brachman*.

*Brän*, (S.) The husks of ground corn.

*Bränch*, (S.) 1. The bough of a tree. 2. A child, grandchild, &c. in a family. 3. A division in a discourse. 4. The horn of a stag's head.

*Bränd*, (S.) 1. A piece of burning wood. 2. A mark of infamy made with a hot iron.

*Brändisb*, (V.) To flourish a sword, to shake to and fro.

*Brändy*, (S.) A strong spirit distilled from wine lees.

*Bräfs*, (S.) A metal compounded of copper and lapis caliminaris.

*Brät*, (S.) A contemptuous name for a child of mean extraction.

*Brävādo*, (S.) An empty boaster.

*Brāve*, (A.) 1. Valiant, intrepid. 2. gallant, genteel.

*Brāve*, (V.) 1. To dare. 2. To hector, insult, or affront. F.

*Brāvo*, (S.) A bully.

*Brawl*, (V.) To scold aloud. F.

*Brawn*, (S.) The flesh of a boar soufed or pickled.

*Brāwmy*, (A.) Strong, robust, finewy.

*Bray*, (V.) 1. To cry like an ass. 2. To bruise or pound. 3. To temper printing ink.

*Brāze*, (V.) To cover with bräs.

*Brāzen*, (A.) 1. Belonging to bräs. 2. Impudent.

*Breāch*, (S.) 1. A part of a wall, &c. broke down. 2. A violation of a promise or friendship. F.

*Bread*, (S.) Is made of different sorts of corn, as wheat, &c.

*Breadth*, (S.) Wideness.

*Break*, (V.) 1. To divide the parts of any thing without cutting. 2. To turn bankrupt. 3. To forfeit one's word.

B R

*Break bulk*, To take a part of a ship's lading out of the hold.

*Break ground*, To open the trenches in a siege, or to begin the works.

*Breakfast*, (S.) The first meal.

*Bream*, (S.) A fish.

*Breast*, (S.) That part of the body which contains the heart and lungs.

*Breast work*, In fortification, a work raised breast high.

*Breath*, (S.) The air drawn in and discharged by the lungs.

*Breathe*, (V.) To draw or take breath.

*Breech*, (S.) 1. The backside. 2. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

*Breeches*, (S.) A garment worn by men.

*Breed*, (V.) 1. To ingender or bring forth young. 2. To educate or bring up. 3. To produce.

*Breeding*, (S.) 1. Pregnancy. 2. Civility, good manners. 3. Education. 4. The growing of a disease.

*Breeze*, (S.) 1. A gentle gale of wind. 2. A gad fly.

*Brēviary*, (S.) A prayer book used in the church of Rome. L.

*Brēviāte*, (S.) A compendium or extract of a deed of writing. L.

*Brēvity* (S.) Shortness, conciseness. L.

*Brew*, (V.) 1. To make drink. 2. To machinate.

*Bre'wis*, (S.) Bisket or crusts of bread soaked or boiled in the fat of pottage.

*Brēar*, (S.) A prickly shrub.

*Brībe*, (V.) To corrupt with gifts.

*Brībery*, (S.) The act of bribing.

*Brīck*, (S.) 1. A long square piece of clay burnt hard. 2. Long narrow loaves.

*Brīck-bāt*, (S.) A piece of broken brick.

*Brī dāl*, (A.) Belonging to a bride.

*Brīde*, (S.) A new married woman.

*Brīdegroom*, (S.) A new married man.

*Brīdge*, (S.) A passage built of stone or wood over a river.

*Brīdlz*, (S.) A device to hold in, and guide a horse.

*Brīdle*,

B R

- Bridle**, (V.) 1. To put a bridle on a horse. 2. To curb the passion. 3. Women are said to bridle when they draw the chin to the neck.
- Brief**, (S.) 1. A warrant, writ, or breviate of the crown. 2. Letters patent granted for collecting charitable benevolence. 3. An abstract or compendium. F.
- Brief**, (A.) Short, in few words.
- Brigade**, (S.) Of horse, contains eight or ten squadrons, and of foot, four, five, or six battalions, commanded by a general, called a brigadier. F.
- Brigantine**, (S.) A kind of swift vessel at sea, made either to row or sail. F.
- Bright**, (A.) Clear, shining, brilliant.
- Brighten**, (V.) To make bright.
- Brilliant**, (S.) A diamond artificially cut by the lapidary. F.
- Brilliant**, (A.) Bright, shining, sparkling. F.
- Brim**, (S.) The outermost edge of a thing.
- Brimmer**, (S.) A cup, glass, &c. of liquor filled to the brim.
- Brimstone**, (S.) Sulphur, a yellow kind of mineral.
- Brine**, (S.) The salt liquor that beef or pork is preserved in.
- Bring**, (V.) To bear or carry to a person or place.
- Brink**, (S.) The edge or extremity of a river or precipice.
- Brimy**, or **Brimish**, (A.) Any liquor of a saltish taste.
- Briisk**, (A.) Lively, gay, alert, sprightly.
- Brisket**, (S.) That part of the breast that lies next the ribs. F.
- Bristle**, (V.) To erect the hair upon the back like an enraged boar.
- Bristles**, (S.) Strong hairs that stand on the neck and back of a boar, &c.
- Bristol stones**, (S.) A sort of soft diamonds found in a rock near Bristol.
- British**, (A.) Of or belonging to Great Britain.
- Briton**, (S.) A native of Great Britain.

B R

- Brattle**, (A.) Frail, apt to break.
- Broach**, (V.) 1. To tap a vessel of liquor. 2. To spit meat. 3. To publish lies, news, &c.
- Broad**, (A.) Wide, large in breadth.
- Broadside**, (S.) 1. The discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship upon any enemy. 2. In printing, a sheet of paper containing one large page.
- Brocade**, (S.) A silk wove with flowers of divers colours, intermixed with gold and silver.
- Bröck**, (S.) A badger.
- Brocket**, (S.) A red deer of two years old.
- Bröcöl**, (S.) An Italian plant of the colliflower kind, now well known in Britain.
- Brögue**, (V.) To catch eels by mudding the water.
- Brögues**, (S.) A sort of Irish shoes.
- Broil**, (S.) 1. A quarrel. 2. Tumult, sedition.
- Broil**, (V.) To roast meat on the coals, or on a gridiron laid over the fire.
- Brökage**, or **Brökérage**, (S.) The hire or wages of a broker.
- Bröker**, (S.) 1. A factor employed by merchants, &c. 2. One that sells old household stuff. 3. A procurer of bargains.
- Exchange Brokers**, (S.) Those who make it their business to know the alterations in the course of exchange.
- Stock Brokers**, (S.) Those who buy and sell for others shares in the joint stocks of a company, &c.
- Pawn Brokers**, (S.) They who lend money on pawns.
- Brooch**, (S.) 1. Painting in one colour. 2. A necklace. 3. A collar of SS.
- Brood**, (S.) 1. A parcel of chickens hatched by one hen. 2. Off-spring.
- Brood**, (V.) 1. To sit, or hover over. 2. To cover or shadow.
- Brook**, (S.) A rivulet.

Brook

## B R

- Brook an affront*, (V.) To bear it patiently.
- Broom*, (S.) 1. A sort of green heath. 2. An utensil to sweep with.
- Brooming*, or *Breaming*, (S.) Burning off the filth that a ship has contracted in a voyage, with broom, straw, &c.
- Bröib*, (S.) The liquor in which meat is boiled.
- Bröthel*, (S.) A bawdy-house. F.
- Bröther*, (S.) A male descendant of the same father and mother.
- Half Brother*, (S.) A brother only by the father or mother, and not by both.
- Bröthërhood*, (S.) 1. Brotherly union. 2. A fraternity or sect.
- Bröw*, (S.) 1. That part of the face over the eyes. 2. The top of a hill, &c.
- Bröw antler*, (S.) In hunting, the part between the stag's head and beam-antler.
- Bröw-beat*, (S.) To look disdainfully or haughtily on.
- Bröw'n*, (S.) A colour.
- Bröwse*, or *Browsewood*, (S.) A sprout of trees that shoot forth early in the spring, whereon cattle feed. F.
- Bröwse*, (V.) To feed by knapping off the tender sprouts of trees, herbs, &c.
- Bröuse*, (V.) 1. To break small. 2. To hurt by a squeeze or hard compression. F.
- Brüt*, (S.) A report, a rumour. F.
- Brümal*, (A.) Winter like. L.
- Brümälia*, (S.) Feasts held twice a year by the Romans in honour of Bacchus, viz. in November and February.
- Brünt*, (S.) 1. An assault or onset. 2. An evil or cross accident.
- Brüß*, (S.) 1. A well known utensil. 2. A faggot of small sticks. 3. A skirmish or short fight.
- Brüß*, (V.) 1. To clean with a brush. 2. To go along in a hurry.
- Brütälity*, (S.) Brutishness. L.

## B U

- Brüte*, (S.) An animal void of reason.
- Brüt'iß*, or *Brüt'al*, (A.) 1. Fierce or cruel. 2. Filthy. 3. Stupid.
- Bübble*, (S.) 1. A bladder of water. 2. A toy or trifle. 3. A fraud. 4. A silly fellow easily imposed upon.
- Bübo*, (S.) A kind of boil in the kernelly parts of the body. G.
- Büch*, (S.) 1. The male of several animals. 2. A lye made of ashes, &c.
- Büchkäneers*, or *Bu'ccaneers*, (S.) Pirates in the West-Indies.
- Bücket*, (S.) A kind of pale of wood or leather.
- Bückle*, (S.) A ring with a tongue to it.
- Bückle*, (V.) 1. To fasten with a buckle. 2. To curl hair. 3. To submit to.
- Bückler*, (S.) 1. A shield or target. 2. A protector.
- Buckler of beef*, A piece cut from the sirloin.
- Bückram*, (S.) Coarse linnen cloth stiffened.
- Bücolics*, (S.) Pastoral songs. G.
- Büd*, (S.) A young sprout before it blossoms.
- Büdge*, (S.) The fur of lambs or kids when dressed.
- Büdge*, (V.) To stir or move. F.
- Budge batchelors*, (S.) Poor men clothed in gowns lined with lamb's fur, who wait on the lord mayor of London on his inauguration.
- Büdget*, (S.) A bag or pouch. F.
- Büffet*, (S.) A cupboard or repository for plate, glasses, &c.
- Büffet* (V.) To beat with the fist.
- Buffoon*, (S.) A jester, droll, or merry-andrew. F.
- Büg*, (S.) A stinking, troublesome insect.
- Bügbear*, (S.) An imaginary monster with which fools frighten children.
- Büggëry*, (S.) The unnatural copulation of one man with another, or of a man or woman with a beast. F.
- Bügle*, (S.) 1. A wild ox. 2. A kind

of long glass head. 3. A hunting horn. 4. An herb.  
*Bu'gloss*, (S.) Ox tongue, an herb. *G.*  
*Bu'ild*, (V.) 1. To erect houses, &c. 2. To rely or depend upon.  
*Bu'lb*, (S.) Any root round, and wrapped over with many skins or coats. *L.*  
*Bu'lge*, (V.) A ship is said to bulge when she has run on a rock, &c. and beat a hole in her bottom.  
*Bu'lk*, (S.) 1. Massiness, bigness. 2. A stall before a shop.  
*Bulk head*, (S.) Any partition made across a ship.  
*Bu'lký*, (A.) Large, big, fat, heavy.  
*Bu'll*, (S.) 1. A well known beast. 2. A blunder in discourse. 3. The pope's brief.  
*The golden Bull*, (S.) An ordinance made by Charles V. emperor of Germany, on the form of electing the emperor.  
*Bull feast*, (S.) A festival in Spain and Portugal, in which men on horseback armed with lances, &c. encounter wild bulls.  
*Bull snub*, (S.) The name of a bird.  
*Bu'llace*, (S.) A wild plumb.  
*Bu'llet*, (S.) A ball of lead, iron, &c. to be fired from a cannon, musket, &c.  
*Bu'llion*, (S.) Money in the mass, or uncoined gold or silver.  
*Bu'llock*, (S.) A young bull.  
*Bu'lly*, (S.) A hectoring fellow.  
*Bu'lwark*, (S.) A place of defence.  
*Bu'm*, (S.) The breech or buttocks.  
*Bumba'st*. See *Bombast*.  
*Bu'mp*, (S.) 1. A swelling or knob. 2. A thump or blow.  
*Bu'mper*, (S.) A full glass.  
*Bu'mkin*, (S.) A country clown.  
*Bu'unch*, (S.) 1. A bump. 2. A cluster.  
*Bu'unches*, (S.) A disease in horses.  
*Bu'ndle*, (S.) A parcel of goods bound together.  
*Bu'ng*, (S.) A cork or other stopple for a barrel.  
*Bu'ngle*, (V.) To do any thing in a botching clumsy manner. *F.*

*Bu'n*, (S.) A sort of cake.  
*Bu'nt*, (S.) The middle part of the sail of a ship that catches the wind.  
*Bu'nter*, (S.) A gatherer of rags, bones, &c.  
*Bu'oy*, (S.) A log of wood or barrel fastened with a line to the anchor, which by that means floats directly over it, and discovers whereabouts it lies; also upon sands as a sea mark. *F.*  
*Bu'rden*, (S.) 1. A load or weight. 2. Trouble or charge. 3. The chorus of a song.  
*Bu'rgänet*, (S.) A kind of helmet. *F.*  
*Bu'rgesi*, (S.) 1. A freeman of a borough. 2. A member in parliament for a borough.  
*Bu'rgher*, (S.) A townsman.  
*Bu'rglar*, (S.) A house-breaker.  
*Bu'rgmäster*, (S.) A chief magistrate in Germany, Holland, &c.  
*Burial*, (*Bu'rrial*) (S.) A funeral, the interment of the dead.  
*Burlesque*, or *Burlesk*, (S.) A merry or droll manner of writing. *F.*  
*Bu'rly*, (A.) Big, heavy, gross.  
*Bu'rn*, (V.) To scorch or consume with fire.  
*Bu'rniß*, (V.) To polish or make bright. *F.*  
*Burr*, (S.) 1. The drum of the ear. 2. Sweet-bread. 3. The round knob of horn next to the deer's head. 4. The roughness on the surface of a piece of metal.  
*Bu'rr*, or *Burdock*, (S.) An herb.  
*Bu'rrow*, (S.) Holes in a warren wherein rabbits, &c. breed.  
*Bu'rse*, (S.) An exchange, a place where merchants meet. *F.*  
*Bu'rser*, (S.) A treasurer of a college or monastery. *F.*  
*Bu'rß*, (V.) To rend, tear, or shatter to pieces.  
*Bu'rßen*, (A.) Broken-belly'd.  
*Bu'rt*, (S.) A fish of the turbot kind.  
*Bury*, (*Bu'rry*) (V.) 1. To inter a dead body. 2. To hide in the ground. 3. To forget, or put up an affront.

*Bu'ß*,

## B U

- Büßb.** (S.) 1. Any low shrub. 2. In hunting, a fox's tail.
- Büßbel.** (S.) A dry measure containing four pecks. F.
- Bußneßs.** (*Büßneßs*) (S.) Employment or occupation.
- Büßk.** (S.) A piece of whalebone, wood, steel, &c. worn by women to keep down the forepart of their stays. F.
- Bußkins.** (S.) 1. A kind of high shoe worn by country people. 2. A kind of short boot with a high heel, worn by actors of tragedies.
- Büßi.** (S.) 1. A kiln. 2. A vessel used in the herring-fishery.
- Büßst.** or *Bußsto.* (S.) A statue representing the head, breast, and shoulders of a human body.
- Büßtard.** (S.) A wild turkey.
- Büßtle.** (V.) To hurry, to make a great stir.
- Bußy.** (*Büßzy*) (A.) 1. Full of business. 2. Meddling, troublesome.
- Büßcher.** (S.) One that kills and sells cattle. F.
- Büßcher.** (V.) To murder in a cruel manner.
- Büßler.** (S.) An officer who looks after wine, plate, &c. F.
- Büßt.** (S.) 1. A wine vessel containing 126 gallons. 2. A mark to shoot at. 3. A bank or bound. 4. The great end of a musket, &c.
- Büßt.** (V.) To push with the horns.
- Büßter.** (S.) Made of the cream of churned milk. L.
- Butter teeth.** (S.) Great broad fore-teeth.
- Büßtterfßy.** (S.) A well known insect.
- Büßterj.** (S.) A place where victuals, &c. are set up.
- Büßtöck.** (S.) The haunch or breech.
- Büßtton.** (S.) Used for fastening garments. F.
- Büßttrößs.** (S.) 1. An arch or mass of stone, serving to support the sides of a building, wall, &c. 2. A farrier's tool to pare horses hoofs with. F.
- Büßxom.** (A.) Jolly, brisk, amorous.

## C A

- Büß.** (V.) To purchase with money.
- Büßer.** (S.) A chapman or purchaser.
- Büßz.** (V.) A word taken from the sound; 1. To hum, or make a buzzing noise like a bee. 2. To whisper in one's ear. 3. To rumour abroad.
- Büßzard.** (S.) 1. A kind of large hawk. 2. A stupid fellow.
- Büß-blow.** (S.) A bastard.
- Büß ends.** (S.) Selfish views.
- Büß-laws.** (S.) 1. Laws made in courts baron, or courts leet. 2. Laws made by particular companies, &c.
- Büßländör.** (S.) A small swift vessel so called from its sailing near land.

## C.

- C** A consonant, and the third letter in the English alphabet; is, 1. An abbreviation of *centum*, and stands for 100, CC for 200, &c. 2. It stands for Christ, as A. C. *Anno Christi*, i. e. in the year of Christ. 3. C. C. C. signifies Corpus Christi College in Oxford.
- Cäb.** (S.) A measure among the Hebrews, containing three pints  $\frac{1}{3}$  of our wine measure.
- Cabal.** or *Cabälä.* (S.) 1. A mysterious doctrine among the Jews, received by oral tradition from their fathers, at last compiled into a body in the Talmud. 2. A way of discovering secrets from the letters in a word, by which they pretend to unfold all the mysteries in divinity. 3. A private confederacy. 4. A party, set, or gang.
- Cabal.** (V.) To plot secretly, to conspire or make parties.
- Cäbälifß.** (S.) A person skilled in the mysteries of the Cabala.
- Cäbälifßical.** (A.) Belonging to, or after the manner of the Cabala.
- Cäbbage.** (S.) A plant well known.
- Cäbbin.** (S.) 1. A room in a ship. 2. A hut or cottage. F.

F

Gäbbi.



- Căbînet**, (S.) 1. A room or closet in a nobleman's house. 2. A chest of drawers. F.
- Cabinet council**, (S.) A secret council holden in the king's closet.
- Căble**, (S.) A great rope, having three strands, fastened to the anchor to keep a ship from driving.
- Bend the Cable**, (V.) Fasten it to the ring of the anchor.
- Unbend the Cable**, Take it away.
- Cable Tire**, Several rolls of a cable laid one over another.
- Că'caă**, or **Calcoa**, (S.) An Indian tree bearing nuts about the bigness of an almond, of which chocolate is made.
- Căchěxy** (*Cakexy*) (S.) An ill habit of body proceeding from a bad disposition of the fluids and humours. G.
- Căckle**, (V.) To make a noise as a hen does when she lays an egg.
- Căcőchymj**, (S.) Bad digestion, the abounding of ill humours in the body. G.
- Căcődămon**, (S.) An evil spirit. G.
- Căcőetbes**, (S.) 1. A bad habit or custom. 2. An ulcer past cure. G.
- Cădăvėrous**, (A.) Belonging to a dead carcase, ghastly. L.
- Căde**, (S.) A barrel containing 500 red herrings, and 1000 sprats.
- Căde-lămb**, (S.) One brought up in the house.
- Cădeț**, or **Cădi**, (S.) An officer among the Turks and other eastern nations.
- Cădănce**, (S.) 1. The fall of the voice at the end of a sentence. 2. The conclusion of a piece of music. L.
- Cădet**, or **Cădeț**, (S.) 1. A younger brother. 2. A young gentleman that serves in the army at his own expence. F.
- Cădew**, (S.) 1. The straw worm. 2. An Irish mantle.
- Căduce**, or **Cădūceus**, (S.) 1. A staff with which heralds proclaimed

- peace. 2. Mercury's rod, to which the Egyptians added two snakes knit together in the middle of it, called Hercules's knot. L.
- Cădūcus morbus**, (S.) The falling sickness. L.
- Căřfar**, (S.) A title given to the eleven emperors of Rome, who succeeded Julius Caesar.
- Căřjarian operation**, In surgery, the cutting a child out of the womb, by opening the belly of the mother. L.
- Căřjura**, (S.) 1. A cut or gash. 2. A figure in poetry. L.
- Căge**, (S.) 1. An enclosure for birds: 2. A place of confinement for thieves or disorderly persons seized by the watch. F.
- Căge-work**, (S.) The uppermost carved work in the hull of a ship.
- Căimăcăn**, (S.) 1. The governor of Constantinople. 2. An officer who attends the sultan.
- Căjole**, (V.) 1. To coax or flatter. 2. To cheat or beguile. F.
- Căitiff**, (S.) A mean, wretched fellow, a slave. F.
- Căke**, (S.) A flat loaf of bread, sometimes made with fruit, spices, &c.
- Călămăry**, (S.) A sort of fish. F.
- Călăminăris lapis**, (S.) The calamine stone, which being mixed with copper, turns it into brass.
- Călămint**, (S.) An herb. G.
- Călămitous**, (A.) Wretched, miserable. L.
- Călămity**, (S.) Misery, misfortune. L.
- Călăřb**, (S.) An open travelling chariot. F.
- Călcăr**, (S.) A calcining furnace.
- Calcination**, (S.) The act of reducing to powder by means of fire.
- Calcine**, (V.) To burn to a calx or cinder.
- Calcögrăphy**, (S.) Writing or engraving on brass or copper.
- Calcūlate**, (V.) To reckon or cast up. L.
- Căleşătion**, (S.) To make warm or hot, either by fire or action.

*Calendar*, (S.) An almanack, or an account of time. L.

*Calender*, (V.) To smooth and put a gloss upon linnen cloth. F.

*Calends*, (S.) The first of every month, among the ancient Romans.

*Calenture*, (S.) A burning fever peculiar to sailors, wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it if not restrained. L.

*Calf*, (S.) 1. The young of a cow. 2. A male hart of the first year. 3. The fleshy part of the leg.

*Sea Calf*, (S.) A large sea-fish, with a soft black spotted skin.

*Caliber*, (S.) The diameter of the bore of a gun.

*Calicoe*, (S.) A sort of cloth made of cotton at Calicut in the East-Indies.

*Caliducts*, (S.) Pipes used by the ancients to carry heat from one fire thro' all the parts of the house.

*Caliginous*, (A.) Dark, obscure. L.

*Caliper*. See *Caliber*.

*Caliph*, (S.) Among the Saracens, the supreme head both in religious and civil matters.

*Caliver*, (S.) A sort of small sea gun.

*Calk*, (V.) To stop up the seams of a ship with oakham, tow, &c.

*Call*, (V.) 1. To name or entitle. 2. To desire or bid to come. 3. To assemble or convoke.

*Call*, (S.) 1. The action of calling. 2. An invitation. 3. The beat of a drum. 4. Among hunters, a lesson blown on the horn to cheer the hounds. 5. A quail pipe.

*Calligraphy*, (S.) Fair writing.

*Callimanco*, (S.) A strong woolen stuff.

*Calling*, (A.) 1. Asking for. 2. Trade or employment.

*Calliopsè*, (S.) One of the muses, said to preside over heroic verse. G.

*Callous*, (A.) Having a thick skin hard. L.

*Callow*, (A.) Unfledged, naked.

*Callus*, (S.) 1. An hard insensible skin

occasioned by much labour. 2. A glutinous substance issuing from the fractured ends of bones, and serving to folder the same. L.

*Calm*, (V.) 1. Tranquility, peace. 2. At sea when there is not a breath of wind stirring. F.

*Calm*, (V.) To appease or quiet.

*Caltrop*, (S.) An instrument with four iron spikes, so joined, that being thrown upon the ground, one continually stands upright; they are generally thrown in breaches, &c. to annoy the enemy's horse.

*Calvinism*, (S.) The doctrines of predestination and reprobation, taught by John Calvin and his followers.

*Calvinist*, (S.) A follower of Calvin.

*Calumniate*, (V.) To slander or accuse falsely. L.

*Calumny*, (S.) A false accusation.

*Calx*, (S.) 1. Chalk, lime, cement. 2. A cinder.

*Cambrösis*, (S.) In architecture, a raising with an arch or vault.

*Camber-beam*, (S.) A beam cut hollow, or arching in the middle.

*Cambric*, (S.) A sort of fine linnen-cloth, brought from Cambray in Flanders.

*Camel*, (S.) A beast of burden common in the eastern nations. G.

*Caméléon*, (S.) A small creature like a lizard, that often changes its colour; that it lives upon air is a mistake, its food being flies. G.

*Camera obscura*. See *Obscura*.

*Camisade*, (S.) A sudden attack in the night. F.

*Camlet*, (S.) A sort of stuff, made of silk and worsted, or hair and worsted. F.

*Camomile*, (S.) An herb. G.

*Camp*, (S.) The place where an army lodges in tents. L.

*Camp volant*, (S.) A flying camp, or a body of horse and foot constantly in motion. F.

*Campaign*, or *Campaign*, (S.) 1. An open level country. 2. The time

- an army continues in the field in one year.
- Campēchio*, (S.) Logwood.
- Cāmpbire*, (S.) A white shining gum of an Indian tree. *L.*
- Canal*, (S.) An artificial long pond in a park or garden.
- Canāries*, (S.) Seven islands in the Atlantic ocean to the west of Africa.
- Canāry bird*, (S.) A small singing bird from the Canaries.
- Cāncel*, (V.) To raze out or make void. *L.*
- Cāncer*, (S.) 1. A crab, the name of one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. 2. A dangerous ulcer. *L.*
- Cāndid*, (A.) 1. White. 2. Innocent. 3. Sincere, kind, courteous. *L.*
- Cāndidātes*, (S.) Suitors for a place of profit. *L.*
- Cānditeers*, (S.) In fortification, are frames to lay faggots and brushwood on, to cover the workmen.
- Cāndle*, (S.) An instrument made of wax or tallow to give light.
- Cāndlemass day*, (S.) Feb. 2. being the purification of the virgin Mary; so called because they consecrated candles that day.
- Cāndlestick*, (S.) An instrument to hold a candle.
- Cāndoür*, (S.) Sincerity, mildness, favourableness in judging of others.
- Cāndy*, (V.) To crust or preserve with sugar.
- Cāne*, (S.) 1. An Indian reed. 2. A measure in Spain, being one yard, a quarter and half in length, of our measure, but at Marseilles two yards and half a quarter in length. *G.*
- Cāne*, (V.) To beat with a cane or walking-stick.
- Cānibal*, (S.) A man-eater.
- Canicūlar*, (A.) Belonging to a dog, or the dog-star. *L.*
- Cānine*, (A.) Dog-like. *L.*
- Cānister*, (S.) 1. A vessel of tin or silver to hold tea. 2. A quantity of tea between 75 and a 100 lb.

- Cānker*, (S.) 1. An eating spreading sore in the mouth. 2. The rust of silver, copper, brass, &c. 3. A disease in trees. *L.*
- Cānn*, (S.) A wooden pot to drink out of.
- Cānnōn*, (S.) A great gun.
- Cānnōn royal*, (S.) A piece of ordnance 8 inches in diameter in the bore, 12 foot long, weighs 8000 pounds; its charge is 32 pounds of powder, its ball 48 pound weight, and 7 inches and a half in diameter, and shoots point blank 185 paces.
- Cānōn*, (S.) 1. A rule or church law. 2. A prebendary who enjoys a living in a cathedral or collegiate church. 3. In arithmetic, a rule to solve all things of the same nature with the present enquiry. 4. In practical music, a short composition in two or more parts, in which one part leads, and the other follows, repeating the same notes.
- Cānōnical*, (A.) Authentic, according to the canon or rule. *L.*
- Cānōnizātion*, (S.) The act of making saints.
- Cānōnize*, (V.) To put into the number and rank of saints.
- Cānoë*, or *Cānoë*, (S.) An Indian boat, made of the trunk of a tree by hollowing it with fire, &c.
- Cānoopy*, (S.) 1. A cloth of state, set or carried over the heads of sovereign princes. 2. The tester of a bed. *F.*
- Cānt*, (V.) To whine or wheedle.
- Cant*, (S.) 1. A kind of auction by which of candle. 2. A sort of gibberish. 3. A false pretence to friendship.
- Cāntāta*, (A.) A piece of vocal music joined with instrumental, composed after the manner of operas, consisting of grave parts and airs intermixed.
- Canthārides*, (S.) Spanish flies, used to raise blisters. *G.*

**Cānticles**, (S.) The book of Solomon's songs. *L.*

**Cānto**, (S.) 1. A song, or the treble part thereof. 2. A division in an heroic poem.

**Canto concertante**, (S.) The treble of the little chorus.

**Canto ripieno**, (S.) The grand chorus.

**Cānton**, (S.) A division or part of a country. *F.*

**Cānton**, (V.) 1. To divide into cantons or provinces. 2. To retire into quarters. 3. To fortify one's self in a place.

**Cāntus**, (S.) In music, the counter tenor.

**Cānvāfs**, (S.) A sort of coarse strong cloth made of hemp. *L.*

**Cānvāfs**, (V.) To sift, search, or examine into a matter.

**Cāp**, (S.) 1. A covering for the head. 2. In a ship, a square piece of timber put over the upper end of a mast.

**Cap of Maintenance**, (S.) A cap of state carried before the king, the lord mayor of London, &c. at great solemnities.

**Cāpable**, (A.) 1. Fit or able. 2. large, capacious. *L.*

**Cāpacious**, (A.) Ample, spacious.

**Cāpācitate**, (V.) To enable or render capable.

**Cāpācīty**, (S.) 1. Capaciousness, largeness. 2. Ability, understanding. *L.*

**Cāpān**, (S.) At Sumatra in the East Indies, is worth 3 pence sterling.

**Cap-a-pee**, (A.) From head to foot. *F.*

**Caparison**, (S.) Trappings, or furniture for horses. *F.*

**Caparison**, (V.) To dress with trappings.

**Cāpe**, (S.) 1. A promontory or high land running out into the sea. 2. The neck-piece of a coat, cloak, &c.

**Cāpeck**, (S.) Muscovy money, being about one fifth of a penny sterling.

**Cāper**, (S.) 1. The flowers of an

Italian shrub. 2. A privateer. 3. A skip or jump.

**Cā'bar**, (S.) A toll paid by the christian merchants who carry or send merchandize from Aleppo to Jerusalem.

**Cā'pī āgā**, (S.) A Turkish officer who is grand master of the seraglio.

**Cā'pīlāments**, (S.) Small fibres or threads. *L.*

**Capillary**, (A.) Hairy, or full of small threads or fibres. *L.*

**Capillary arteries**, The smallest vessels in a human body, and are much finer than a hair.

**Cā'pītal**, (A.) Chief, head, principal. *L.*

**Capital**, In architecture, the upper and ornamental parts of a column.

**Capital crime**, A crime which subjects the criminal to loss of life.

**Capital letters**, Such as A, B, C.

**Capitā'tion**, (S.) A poll tax.

**Cā'pitol**, (S.) The temple of Jupiter in Rome, built on the Tarpeian mount. *L.*

**Capitulate**, (V.) To treat upon terms about the surrender of a place. *L.*

**Capitūlātion**, (S) The surrendering a town, &c. upon certain conditions. *L.*

**Cā'pnōmāncy**, (S.) A kind of divination by smoke; when the smoke went up thin and straight, the omen was good, when the contrary, bad. *G.*

**Cā'pon**, (S.) A cock gelded.

**Capouch**, (S.) A monk's cowl.

**Cā'prīce**, (S.) A fantastical or obstinate humour. *F.*

**Capricious**, (A.) Fantastical, whimsical, unsettled.

**Cā'prīcorn**, (S.) The horned goat, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, marked thus ♄. *L.*

**Capriole**, (S.) In horsemanship, when a horse is at his full leap or stretch, he strikes his hind legs out as far as he possibly can, near and even together.

- Capstan**, or **Capstern**, (S.) A large beam or piece of timber with holes to put in hand-spikes, &c. used to draw up any thing very heavy.
- Capſula**, (S.) In botany, is the case or husk that holds the seed of any plant. *L.*
- Captain**, (S.) A commander of a troop of horse, company of foot, or ship of war.
- Captious**, (A.) 1. Quarrelsome, testy. 2. Apt to take exceptions. *L.*
- Captivate**, (V.) 1. To conquer, take prisoner, or enslave. 2. Wholly applied to the inclinations and affections of men's minds. *L.*
- Captive**, (S.) A slave, a prisoner of war.
- Captivity**, (S.) Slavery, bondage. *L.*
- Capture**, (S.) Prize, booty, plunder.
- Capuchins** (**Capuchens**) (S.) Friars of the order of St. Francis, having the name from the great capuchon or cowl they wear. *F.*
- Caput mortuum**, (S.) In chemistry, the dry matter left after distillation, especially of metals. *L.*
- Car**, (S.) 1. A superb chariot used in triumphs by princes. 2. A sort of cart.
- Carabine**, or **Carbine**, (S.) A short gun, used by horsemen.
- Carabineers**, (S.) Among the French, a choice set of horsemen armed with carabines.
- Carack**, (S.) A great Portuguese ship.
- Caracol**, (S.) 1. A motion made by the cavalry, half round. 2. A winding staircase. *F.*
- Caract**, (S.) The 24th part of a quantity.
- Caramoſel**, (S.) A Turkish ship of burden.
- Carat**, (S.) 1. 24 grains of gold, so that 24 carats make an ounce. 2. Of diamonds, pearls, &c. only 4 grains.
- Caravän**, (S.) 1. A company of merchants travelling together, with a guard of Janizaries. 2. A sort of carriage for passengers. *F.*
- Carävänſeras**, (S.) Houses built in Turkey and Persia for the free reception of passengers, where they lie and dress their own provisions gratis.
- Carävel**, or **Carvel**, (S.) A light vessel of about 120 tons burden, used in the Mediterranean.
- Caräway**, (S.) The name of an herb and its seed.
- Carbönäde**, (V.) To slice and broil flesh on the coals. *F.*
- Carbuncle**, (S.) 1. A malignant ulcer or tumour. 2. A precious stone resembling burning coals. *L.*
- Carcaſe**, or **Carcaſs**, (S.) 1. A dead body. 2. The shell of a building. 3. An iron case made to hold combustible materials, which are to be shot out of mortars, to set houses, &c. on fire.
- Carcellage**, (S.) Prison fees. *L.*
- Card**, (S.) 1. To play with. 2. An instrument made of iron or brass wire to dress wool or flax with. 3. A map that describes the sea coasts. *F.*
- Cardiäc**, (S.) A medicine which comforts and strengthens the heart. *G.*
- Cardiäca**, (S.) A suffocation of the heart by a polypus; also the herb mother-wort. *G.*
- Cardinal**, (S.) A prince of the romish church, of whom there are 72, who are next to the pope in dignity. *L.*
- Cardinal**, (A.) Chief, principal.
- Cardinal points of the compass**, The east, west, north, and south.
- Cardinal virtues**, Prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude.
- Care**, (S.) 1. Diligence, heed, caution. 2. Trouble, anxiety.
- Caräen**, (V.) To clean, refit, and mend a ship while in the water. *F.*
- Caräer**, (S.) Full speed. *F.*
- Caräſs**, (V.) To make much of. *F.*
- Carret**, (S.) A mark placed under a line in writing, to denote that something is omitted which should have

- have been there inferted, marked thus A. L.
- Cärgö*, (S.) 1. The whole lading of a ship. 2. A bill of lading, or catalogue of goods in a ship.
- Cärribees*, (S.) Certain small islands in the West-Indies.
- Cärricous tumor*, (S.) A swelling in form of a fig.
- Cärrion*, (S.) The stinking flesh of a dead beast. F.
- Cärrious*, (S.) Rottenness, corruption. L.
- Cärrkänet*, (S.) A chain or necklace of precious stones, gold, &c.
- Cärrking*, (A.) Distracting, anxious.
- Cärl*, (S.) A churl, or clown.
- Cärrlings*, (S.) Timbers in a ship lying fore and aft, which support the ledges on which the planks of the deck are fastened.
- Cärrmelites*, (S.) An order of friars founded by Almericus bishop of Antioch, in 1122, at mount Carmel in Syria.
- Cärrmännätives*, (S.) Medicines which expel wind. L.
- Cärrmüne*, (S.) A bright red colour used by painters in miniature.
- Cärrnage*, (S.) 1. A great slaughter. 2. In hunting, flesh that is given to the dogs after the chase. L.
- Cärrnal*, (A.) Fleshly, brutal, sensual. L.
- Cärrnä'tion*, (S.) 1. A flesh colour. 2. The name of a flower. 3. In painting, the parts of the human body drawn naked, or without drapery.
- Cärrnäval*, or *Cärrnäval*, (S.) A time of mirth and feasting in Italy, especially at Venice, which begins at Twelfth day, and holds till Lent. L.
- Cärrnä'verous*, (A.) A greedy feeding upon, or devouring flesh. L.
- Cärrnöfity*, (S.) A fleshy excrescence.
- Cärrrol*, (S.) A song of joy. F.
- Cärrröus*, (S.) A piece of gold coined by king Charles I. worth 23 s.
- Cärrrot*, (S.) A root well known. F.
- Cärröü'se*, (V.) To drink hard. F.
- Cärrp*, (S.) A fresh-water fish. F.
- Cärrp*, (V.) To censure, to wrangle. L.
- Cärrpënter*, (S.) An artificer skilled in carpentry, or the art of building houses or ships. F.
- Cärrpet*, (S.) A covering for a table or floor.
- Cärrriige*, (S.) 1. A cart, waggon, &c. 2. A reward for carrying or bringing any thing. 3. A person's behaviour. 4. In gunnery, the framé of timber on which a piece of ordnance is laid. F.
- Cärrriër*, (S.) A Person who carries goods from one place to another.
- Cärrrion*. See *Carion*.
- Cärrröü'sel*, (S.) A grand feast or festival, such as a prince's installation, &c.
- Cärrry*, (V.) 1. To remove a thing from one place to another. 2. To behave one's self. F.
- Cärrt*, (S.) A carriage with two wheels.
- Cärrtel*, (S.) 1. A letter of challenge to fight a duel. 2. An agreement between two parties at war, for exchange of prisoners. F.
- Cärrtë'sian*, (S.) A follower of the famous French philosopher Des Cartes.
- Cärrtë'sians*, (S.) An order of friars founded by Bruno canon of Rheims in 1100, at Chartreuse in the mountains of Dauphine.
- Cärrtilage*, (S.) A gristle. L.
- Cärrtilä'ginous*, (A.) Full of gristles.
- Cärrtö'n*, or *Cartoon*, (S.) A draught or design on thick paper. F.
- Cärrtöü'cb*, or *Cärrtridge*, (S.) A case of paper or parchment, &c. fitted exactly to the bore of a piece of ordnance or musket, and contains its due charge of powder. F.
- Cärrtöü'zes*, (S.) Ornaments in architecture of no determinate figure, whose use is to hold a motto or inscription.
- Cärrve*, (V.) 1. To cut in wood or stone, &c. 2. To cut up a fowl, &c.
- Cärrcä'de*, (S.) A fall of water.
- Cärrse*, (S.) 1. A matter in question:

2. A doubt or difficulty. 3. Condition or circumstance. 4. A sheath or cover. *L.*
- Cāsement*, (S.) That part of a window that opens to let in fresh air.
- Cāses*, (S.) In grammar, accidents of a noun, which shew how it is varied in construction.
- Cafe-shot*, (S.) Musket bullets, stones, &c. put into cases and shot out of great guns.
- Cāsh*, (S.) Ready money.
- Cāshier*, or *Cashier*, (S.) A cash keeper. *F.*
- Cāshier*, or *Cashire*, (V.) To disband or turn out of place.
- Cāsh*, (S.) 1. A head-piece. 2. A vessel to hold liquor.
- Cāshket*, (S.) A little cabinet or chest.
- Cāshwāre*, (S.) A large bird, whose feathers are like camels hair.
- Cāshā*, (S.) A sweet shrub, whose bark is spicy like cinnamon. *L.*
- Cāshock*, (S.) An under gown worn by clergymen.
- Cāsh*, (V.) 1. To form any thing by running melted metal into a mold. 2. To throw or sling. 3. To devise. 4. To condemn.
- Cāshānēts*, (S.) Snappers to dance with.
- Cāshgātion*, (S.) Chastisement, correction. *L.*
- Cāshle*, (S.) A fortress, or place of defence.
- Cāshler*, (S.) 1. A beaver, an amphibious animal resembling an otter. 2. A fixed star of the second magnitude in gemini.
- Cāshrate*, (V.) 1. To geld. 2. To leave out part of a book. *L.*
- Cāshration*, (S.) 1. Gelding. 2. Leaving out part of an author's writings. *L.*
- Cāshual*, (A.) Accidental. *F.*
- Cāshūaly*, (S.) An unforeseen accident. *L.*
- Cāshūst*, (S.) One skilled in resolving nice cases of conscience. *F.*
- Cāt*, (S.) A domestic animal. *F.*
- Cātābāptist*, (S.) One who is against baptism, particularly to infants.
- Cātāchrēsis*, (S.) A figure in rhetoric, when one word is absolutely put for another. *G.*
- Cātācombs*, (S.) Grottos or subterranean passages about three leagues from Rome, said to be the burying places of the ancient Romans, where the primitive christians hid themselves in time of persecution, and there buried their martyrs. *G.*
- Cātācōustics*, (S.) The science of echoes, or reflected sounds. *G.*
- Cātālēpsis*, (S.) A disease that seizes the head like an apoplexy. *G.*
- Cātālogue*, (S.) An inventory of goods, or list of names, &c.
- Cātāmīte*, (S.) A boy kept to be abused contrary to nature.
- Cātāpbrīgiāns*, (S.) Heretics who sprung up in Phrygia, they baptised their dead, forbad marriage, they made up the bread of the eucharist with the blood of infants, whom they pricked to death with needles, and then looked upon them as martyrs.
- Cātāplasm*, (S.) A poultice. *G.*
- Cātāpūliā*, (S.) An engine used by the ancients, to shoot darts, lances, &c.
- Cātārāst*, (S.) 1. A great fall of water from a high rock. 2. A distemper in the eyes. *G.*
- Cātārreh*, (S.) A falling down of humours from the head to the lower parts. *G.*
- Cātāstrōphē*, (S.) 1. The winding up of a plot. 2. The fatal conclusion of an action. *G.*
- Cātch*, (S.) 1. A short and witty song. 2. A hawk's lure. 3. A sort of vessel. 4. An instrument to hold the latch of a door.
- Catch*, (V.) To seize or lay hold of.
- Cāttechise*, (V.) To instruct children by way of question and answer. *G.*
- Cāttechism*, (S.) Questions and answers on the chief points of the christian religion, &c. *Calte-*

**Catechist**, (S.) A person who instructs others in the principles of religion, &c. *G.*

**Catechumen**, (S.) The person catechised. *G.*

**Categorical**, (V.) Positive, express, determinate. *G.*

**Categorŷ**, (S.) In logic, a predicament, order, or rank. *G.*

**Cäter**, (V.) To provide victuals.

**Cäterer**, (S.) A purveyor.

**Cätervillar**, (S.) A worm that devours the leaves of trees, &c.

**Cäthärlies**, (S.) Purging medicines. *G.*

**Cäthedral**, (S.) The mother church of a diocese. *G.*

**Cäthölic**, (A.) General, universal. *G.*

**Cathölicism**, (S.) Universality.

**Cäthölicion**, (S.) An universal remedy.

**Catöpsis**, (S.) Dimness of sight. *G.*

**Catöptrics**, (S.) That part of optics that treats of reflex vision, and explains the laws and properties of reflexion. *G.*

**Cattle**, (S.) Beasts for labour or food.

**Cätt**, or **Catt head**, A piece of timber that serves to hoist up the anchor from the hawse to the top of the forecastle.

**Cävälcäde**, (S.) A pompous procession on horseback, or in coaches. *F.*

**Cävälér**, (S.) 1. A knight, gentleman, or trooper. 2. In the time of king Charles I. a royalist. 3. In fortification, a heap of earth raised in a fortress, to lodge the cannon for scouring the field, &c. *F.*

**Cävälry**, (S.) The horse in an army.

**Cäväte**, (V.) To scoop, bore, or make any solid matter hollow. *L.*

**Cäuäle**, (S.) A mixture of ale or wine sugar, spices, &c. for women in childbed.

**Cäve**, (S.) A den or cell on the side of a rock, or under ground.

**Cäväte**, (S.) 1. A caution or warning. 2. A bill entered into a court of judicature to stop proceedings. *L.*

**Cävéeér**, (S.) The roes and spawn of fish, especially sturgeon pickled,

**Cävörn**, (S.) A natural cave. *L.*

**Cävül**, (V.) To wrangle or reason captiously. *L.*

**Cävvin**, (S.) A hollow place to cover the soldiers, and favour their approaches to a fortress.

**Cävöity**, (S.) A hollow place. *L.*

**Cäul**, or **Caaul**, (S.) 1. The skin that covers the bowels. 2. The back part of a woman's head-dress. 3. The net of a peruke so called.

**Cäuldrön**, (S.) A large boiling vessel. *F.*

**Cause**, (S.) 1. The principal, source, or producer of an effect. 2. A suit at law. *L.*

**Cause** (V.) To produce, occasion, or be the cause of.

**Causey**, or **Causeway**, (S.) A raised way. *F.*

**Cäuficks**, (S.) Any thing that burns or corrodes the skin, flesh, &c. *G.*

**Cäutelous**, (A.) Wary, careful. *L.*

**Cäuterise**, (V.) To burn the flesh with an hot iron, or by corroding medicines.

**Caution**, (S.) 1. Care, circumspection, 2. Warning, admonition. *L.*

**Caütious**, (A.) Wary, careful.

**Ceäse**, (V.) To desist or discontinue.

**Cēdar**, (S.) A tree always green, the wood of which is durable and has a sweet smell. *L.*

**Cēllbräte**, (V.) 1. To solemnize. 2. To praise or make famous. *L.*

**Celebrätion**, (S.) Solemnizing. *L.*

**Cēlērity**, (S.) Swiftneß, speed. *L.*

**Celēstial**, (A.) Heavenly. *L.*

**Cēüböcy**, (S.) The state of a man or woman unmarried. *L.*

**Cell**, (S.) 1. A cave or hut for the dwelling of a hermit. 2. An apartment for a monk or nun in a monastery. 3. A little room in a prison.

**Cēllar**, (S.) A room generally eight or ten foot below ground.

**Cēllärage**, (S.) 1. Cellar-room. 2. Rent paid for a cellar.

**Cēment**, (S.) A strong sort of mortar. *L.*

Cēment,



## C E

**Cement**, (V.) To join or fasten together.

**Cēnchriās**, (S.) A spreading inflammation called the shingles.

**Cēnser**, (S.) A pan to burn incense in.

**Cēnsōr**, (S.) A Roman magistrate. *L.*

**Cēnsūriōus**, (A.) Severe, apt to find fault.

**Cēnsūre**, (V.) To check, condemn, or find fault. *L.*

**Cēnt**, or **Cēntum**, (S.) A hundred; so money lent at 4 or 5 per cent, means that 4 or 5 l. a year is to be paid for the interest of every 100 l. *L.*

**Cēntaur**, (S.) 1. A fabulous monster, half man half horse. 2. A southern constellation.

**Cēnter**, (S.) The middle of a circle, distance, weight, &c. *L.*

**Cēntral**, (A.) Belonging to, or placed in the center.

**Cēntrifūgal**, (A.) That endeavours to fly off from its center. *L.*

**Cēntripētal**, (A.) Is that force by which a body is every where impelled towards its center. *L.*

**Cēntry**, (S.) A soldier on the watch.

**Cēntūple**, (S.) An hundred folds.

**Cēntūriōn**, (S.) A commander of an 100 soldiers. *L.*

**Cēntūry**, (S.) One hundred years. *L.*

**Cēphālic**, (A.) Good for the head. *G.*

**Cērbērus**, (S.) According to the poets, a dog with 3 heads, some say 50, others 100, and is the door-keeper of hell.

**Cērate**, or **Cere-cloth**, (S.) A plaster made of wax, rosin, &c.

**Cērēmōnial**, (A.) Belonging to ceremonies.

**Cērēmōnious**, (A.) Full of ceremonies and compliments.

**Cērēmōny**, (S.) 1. Pomp or state. 2. A church ordinance relating to the externals of religion. 3. Formal compliments.

**Cērēs**, (S.) The goddess of corn fields.

**Cērtain**, (A.) 1. Sure, manifest. 2. Settle or fixed. *L.*

**Cērtainty**, (S.) Full assurance.

## C H

**Cērtificāte**, (S.) A writing to assure or ascertain the truth of any thing done. *F.*

**Cērtify**, (V.) To assure, attest, or give notice. *F.*

**Cēruise**, or **Cēruis**, (S.) Fine white lead, used formerly by women to whiten their skin. *L.*

**Cēs**, (S.) A tax or fine.

**Cēssation**, (S.) Intermission, leaving off. *L.*

**Cēsson**, (S.) Giving up, resigning. *L.*

**Cēssus**, (S.) A girdle. *L.*

**Chāce**, (S.) 1. A place for hunting. 2. The act of hunting itself. 3. The whole bore of a piece of ordnance. *F.*

**Chace Guns**, (S.) Those guns placed in the head or stern of a ship.

**Chāse**, (V.) 1. To make hot with rubbing. 2. To be galled by riding. 3. To vex, fret, or anger. *F.*

**Chāss**, (S.) The light husks of corn.

**Chāsser**, (V.) To bargain.

**Chāsing dish**, (S.) An utensil to put live coals in to keep victuals warm.

**Chagrīn** (*Sbagreen*) (S.) Vexation, trouble, grief. *F.*

**Chain**, (S.) 1. Links of gold, silver, iron, brass, &c. one within another. 2. In surveying, an instrument of hard wire, divided into an hundred equal parts or links. *F.*

**Chain shot**, (S.) Is two bullets, or rather half bullets, linked together by a chain.

**Chain**, (V.) To bind or fasten with a chain.

**Chair**, (S.) 1. A seat. 2. A sedan. 3. An open chaise.

**Chair man**, (S.) 1. The president of a committee, society, &c. 2. A person who helps to carry a sedan. *F.*

**Chaise** (*Shaise*) (S.) A small open chariot with two wheels. *F.*

**Chalcēdōny**, (S.) A precious stone, the most valuable of which is of a pale bluish cast.

**Chaldron**, (S.) A measure of coals, containing 36 bushels.

*Chā-*

C H

- Chalice**, (S.) The cup used in the sacrament. L.
- Chalk**, (S.) A white fossil.
- Challengē**, (S.) 1. An invitation to fight. 2. A claim or pretence. 3. In law, an exception against a person upon a jury. F.
- Challenge**, (V.) 1. To dare or provoke a person to fight. 2. To claim. 3. To accuse. F.
- Chalybeat**, (A.) Having the qualities of steel. L.
- Chām**, or **Chān**, (S.) The title of the sovereign prince of Tartary.
- Chamāde** (*Shamāde*), (S.) A signal for a parly given by the enemy either by a drum or trumpet. F.
- Chamber**, (S.) 1. A room in a house. 2. In gunnery, that in a piece of ordnance where the charge lies. F.
- Chamber of a mine**, The place where the powder is put.
- Chāmbērlāin**, (S.) One who takes care of the beds, &c. of chambers.
- Lord Chamberlain of England**, A great officer, to whom belongs the government of the king's palace, &c.
- Lord Chamberlain of the king's houshold**, An officer who looks to the king's chambers and wardrobe, and governs the under officers belonging thereto.
- Chamberlain of London**, The keeper of the public treasure of the city, who grants freedoms, and presides over the apprentices, &c.
- Chāmbrel of a horse**, &c. (S.) The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.
- Chāmfer**, or **Chāmfret**, (S.) A small gutter or furrow upon a pillar.
- Chāmp**, (V.) To chew or eat. F.
- Chāmpai'n**, or **Chāmpai'gn**, (S.) A large plain country. F.
- Chāmpion**, (S.) One that fights for, and defends another; also plain open ground without hedges or woods. F.
- Chānce**, (S.) Fortune, accident. F.

C H

- Chance medley**, (S.) The accidental killing a person without an evil intent, commonly called manslaughter.
- Chāncel**, (S.) That part of a church where the altar and communion-table stands.
- Chāncellōr**, (S.) An office of great dignity and authority. F.
- Lord high Chancellor of Great Britain**, A person next the sovereign in matters of justice, having an absolute power to moderate the rigour of the law, according to equity; his decrees can be reversed by no other court but the house of lords.
- Chancellor of the Exchequer**, An officer appointed to qualify extremities, and regulate the affairs of that court.
- Chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster**, an officer who presides in that court, determining all affairs relating to the dutchy lands.
- Chāncery**, (S.) A court of equity which corrects and moderates the severity of other courts, which are so tied up to the literal expressions of acts of parliament, as oftentimes to become very injurious to the subject.
- Chāndler**, (S.) A person who makes and sells candles, and other wares. L.
- Chānge**, (S.) 1. Alteration. 2. Variety or diversity. 3. Small money. F.
- Chāngeable**, (A.) Fickle, inconstant.
- Chāngeling**, (S.) 1. A child changed. 2. A fool or idiot.
- Chāngēr**, (S.) 1. A banker. 2. An officer in the mint who changes money for gold or silver bullion.
- Chānnēl**, (S.) 1. A gutter in the streets, &c. 2. A narrow sea: 3. The deepest part of a river, harbour, &c.
- Chānt**, (V.) To sing. F.
- Chānter**, (S.) The chief singer in a cathedral. F.
- Chāntry**, (S.) A chapel endowed for main

maintaining one or more priests to sing mass for the souls of the founders and others. *F.*

*Chāos*, (S.) 1. A confused heap or jumble of dead unactive matter. 2. Confusion, disorder. *G.*

*Chāp*, (S.) 1. A chink, rent, or crack. 2. A chapman or customer.

*Chāpe*, (S.) 1. A thin plate of silver, &c. at the point of a scabbard of a sword. 2. With huntimen, the tip of a fox's tail.

*Chāpel*, (S.) A small church adjoining to the house of a prince, &c. or belonging to a college or society, &c. *L.*

*Chapel of ease*, A place of worship in a large parish, for the ease of the parishioners who live at a distance from the church.

*Chāpiter*, (S.) The crown or upper part of a column. *F.*

*Chāplāin*, (S.) One who performs divine service in a chapel, or the domestic clergyman of a prince, &c.

*Chāplet*, (S.) 1. A string of beads used by papists. 2. In architecture, a fillet. 3. A garland of flowers. *F.*

*Chāpmān*, (S.) A buyer, or customer.

*Chāps*, (S.) All the lower part of the face.

*Chāpter*, (S.) 1. A division or part of a book. 2. An assembly of the clergy belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church. *F.*

*Chāre*, (V.) To do small jobs of household work.

*Chā'rācter*, (S.) 1. A letter or mark in print or writing. 2. A description. 3. Reputation. 4. Office or dignity. *G.*

*Chā'rācterīstic*, (A.) Belonging to, or what determines a character. *G.*

*Chā'rācterīze*, (V.) To describe the qualities, properties, &c. of persons or things.

*Chā'rcoal*, (S.) Coals made of burnt wood.

*Chā'rage*, (S.) 1. A burden or load. 2. An expence. 3. Trust, or custody.

4. Orders or commissions. 5. Office or employment. 6. An exhortation given to a jury, &c. 7. An attack. 8. An accusation. 9. A quantity of powder and shot, proportionable to the size of a gun. 10. In farriery, an external medicine, applied to a horse, &c. *F.*

*Charge*, (V.) 1. To accuse. 2. To make a person debtor. 3. To order or prohibit. 4. To attack an enemy.

*Chā'rger*, (S.) A large dish.

*Chā'riot*, (S.) A sort of light coach. *F.*

*Chā'rioteer*, (S.) The driver of a chariot.

*Chā'ritable*, (A.) Bountiful, liberal, kind. *L.*

*Chā'rity*, (S.) 1. Love, candour. 2. Alms. *L.*

*Charles's wain*, (S.) Seven stars in the constellation called the Ursa Major, sometimes named the Pleiades.

*Chā'rm*, (S.) 1. An enchantment or spell. 2. A pleasing allurement. *F.*

*Chā'rm*, (V.) 1. To enchant or bewitch. 2. To please or delight. *F.*

*Chā'rnēl-bouse*, (S.) A place where the bones of the dead are laid. *F.*

*Chā'rōn*, (S.) According to the poets, the ferryman of hell.

*Chā'rr of lead*, (S.) Thirty pigs, each weighing 70 lb.

*Chā'rter*, (S.) A royal patent granting privileges. *F.*

*Chā'rter party*, (S.) An indenture between merchants and masters of ships concerning their affairs.

*Chā'rts*, (S.) Sea maps for the use of mariners. *L.*

*Chā'se*, (V.) 1. To hunt or pursue. 2. To fright away. 3. To enchase or set in. 4. To emboss gold or silver, by raising it into several figures.

*Chā'sm*, (S.) A gap or empty space. *G.*

*Chā'ste*, (A.) Pure, modest, undefiled. *L.*

*Chā'stise*, (V.) To correct or punish. *L.*

*Chā'stity*, (S.) Abstinence from impure and indecent actions and words. *F.*

*Chāt*, (S.) Prattle, foolish talk,

*Chā'ttles*, or *Chā'ttels*, (S.) All goods moveable

- moveable and immoveable, except such as are of the nature of a freehold.
- Cbätter*, (V.) 1. To prattle. 2. To make a noise as birds do. 3. To shiver with the cold.
- Cheap*, (A.) Sold at a low price.
- Cheapen*, (V.) To ask the price of goods.
- Cbear*, or *Cbeer*, (S.) 1. Provision. 2. Courage, 3. Gladness, joy. F.
- Cbearful*, (A.) Brisk, lively.
- Cbeat*, (S.) 1. A fraud or imposition. 2. An imposture.
- Cbeck*, (S.) 1. A restraint. 2. Remorse of conscience. 3. Reproof. 4. A flourish in a bill, ticket, &c. to prevent counterfeits. F.
- Clerk of the Check*, An officer who has the check and controlment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ushers belonging to the royal family.
- Cbëcker*, (S.) A lattice, being squares of different colours.
- Cbeeks*, (S.) 1. The fleshy parts of the face. 2. Iron plates to lessen or widen a fire. 3. The side beams of a press. 4. Pieces of timber put on each side the masts of a ship.
- Cheefe*, (S.) A well known food.
- Cbequin*, or *Sequin*, (S.) A Venetian gold coin, worth 9s. 7d. sterling.
- Cbërißb*, (V.) 1. To make much of. 2. To maintain or provide for. 3. To keep warm. F.
- Cbërry*, (S.) A fruit well known.
- Cbërub*, or *Cbërubim*, (S.) An angel of the second rank of the first hierarchy.
- Cbëfnüt*, (S.) The fruit of a large tree.
- Cbëjs*, (S.) A game.
- Cbëßt*, (S.) A box or coffer, also the breast.
- Cbëvau'x de Frize* (*Shevö*) (S.) A large piece of timber, about a foot in diameter, and twelve in length, into which a great number of wooden pins are driven of about six foot long, crossing one another, having their ends armed with iron points, used to stop breaches, &c. F.
- Cbew*, (V.) To grind with the teeth.
- Cbicäne*, or *Cbicänerie*, (S.) Perplexing, an argument by quirks and cavils. F.
- Cbicken*, (S.) The young of a hen.
- Cbide*, (V.) To rebuke, to scold at.
- Cbief*, (A.) Head, principal.
- Cbiefstain*, (S.) A captain, general, or champion.
- Cbïblain*, (S.) A sort of swelling caused by cold.
- Cbïld*, (S.) An infant or babe.
- Cbïldermäs-day*, (S.) A festival kept upon the 28th of December, in commemoration of the massacre of the children of Bethlehem.
- Cbïldhood*, (S.) The state of a child.
- Cbïldijb*, (A.) Silly, like a child.
- Cbïll*, or *Cbilly*, (A.) shivering with cold.
- Cbïliad*, (S.) The number of a 1000. G.
- Cbïme*, (V.) 1. To ring or play upon bells musically. 2. To be of the same opinion with another.
- Cbïmë'ra* (S.) 1. A monster of the poets, like a lion in the fore parts, a dragon behind, and a goat in the middle. 2. A whimsy or idle conceit. G.
- Cbïmë'rical*, (A.) Without foundation, imaginary. G.
- Cbïmney*, (S.) A funnel for the conveyance of smoak. F.
- Cbïn*, (S.) The lowest part of the face.
- Cbïn-cough*, (S.) A violent cough to which children are subject.
- Cbïne*, (S.) The back bone. F.
- Cbïnk*, (S.) 1. A cleft or crevice. 2. Money.
- Cbïnts*, (S.) Fine Indian painted callicoe.
- Cbïp*, (S.) A piece cut from a block of wood with an ax.
- Cbïrðgräpber*, (S.) A clerk in the court of Common Pleas, who engrosses fines acknowledged in that court. G.

- Ch̄ir̄d̄gr̄āphy**, (S.) One's own hand writing. *G.*
- Ch̄ir̄d̄l̄ōgy**, (S.) The art of conversing with signs made with the fingers. *G.*
- Ch̄ir̄r̄ōmāncy**, (S.) The pretended art of foretelling events by the lines of the hand. *G.*
- Ch̄irp**, (V.) To make a noise like birds that do not sing.
- Ch̄ir̄ūr̄geon**, (S.) A surgeon, or one skilled in anatomy, and healing wounds. *G.*
- Ch̄ir̄ūr̄ḡēry**, (S.) Surgery. *G.*
- Ch̄issel**, (S.) A tool used by carpenters, joiners, &c.
- Ch̄it̄er̄l̄ings**, (S.) 1. Sausage, or hogs guts cleaned. 2. Borders of fine linen on the bosoms of shirts.
- Ch̄iv̄alry**, (S.) 1. Horsemanship. 2. Valour, magnanimity. 3. Knighthood. 4. A tenure of land by knights service.
- Chlorōsis**, (S.) The green sickness. *G.*
- Chōcōlate**, (S.) Paste made of the Indian cocoa nut. *F.*
- Choice**, (S.) 1. Rare, exquisite. 2. Variety. 3. Election, chusing. *F.*
- Choir**, (S.) 1. A company of singers. 2. That part of a cathedral, &c. where divine service is sung. *L.*
- Chōke**, (V.) 1. To stifle or strangle. 2. To stop up.
- Chōler**, (S.) 1. The bile contained in the gall-bladder. 2. Anger. *G.*
- Chōl̄er̄ic**, (A.) 1. Abounding with cholera. 2. Hasty, passionate. *G.*
- Chōlic**, or **Colic**, (S.) A violent pain or griping in the bowels. *G.*
- Choose**, (V.) See *Chuse*.
- Chōp**, (S.) 1. A cut or gash made with a knife, &c. 2. A thin slice of mutton.
- Chop**, (V.) 1. To cut or mince. 2. To exchange.
- Chōral**, (A.) Belonging to the choir of a church.
- Chord**, (S.) 1. The string of a musical instrument. 2. A right line drawn from one part of an arch of a circle to another.
- Chōrdet**, (S.) An inflammation and contraction of the frænum and under part of the penis.
- Chōir̄r̄ister**, (S.) One who performs a part in the service of the choir.
- Chōrōgr̄āphy**, (S.) A particular description of a country or province. *G.*
- Chōrus**, (S.) All the several parts of a piece of music performed together. *G.*
- Ch̄r̄ism**, (S.) A sort of hallowed ointment used by papists. *G.*
- Ch̄rist**, (S.) *i. e.* Anointed, the Saviour of the world. *G.*
- Ch̄risten**, (V.) To baptize.
- Ch̄ristendom**, (S.) All countries where the christian religion is professed.
- Ch̄ristian**, (S.) A professor of
- Ch̄ristiānity**, (S.) The religion taught by Christ.
- Ch̄ristmās**, (S.) A festival on the 25th of December, in commemoration of the birth of Christ. *L.*
- Ch̄rōnical diseases**, (S.) That come at certain times, by fits, and are of long continuance. *G.*
- Ch̄rōnicle**, (S.) The history of things done in a kingdom, &c. from time to time. *G.*
- Ch̄rōnōgr̄ām**, (S.) A sort of verse, the numeral letters of which make up the date of the action mentioned. *G.*
- Ch̄rōnōlōḡer**, (S.) One skilled in
- Ch̄rōnōlōgy**, (S.) The art of computing time, pointing out at what periods the most remarkable events happened. *G.*
- Ch̄rysolite**, (S.) A kind of transparent precious stone of a gold colour. *G.*
- Chūb**, (S.) A fish, also a clown.
- Chūck**, (V.) To stroke, or strike one under the chin. *F.*
- Chūckle**, (V.) To break out into frequent fits of laughter.
- Chūm**, (S.) A bed-fellow to a student at an university.
- Chūrch**, (S.) 1. An assembly of christians. 2. A place of divine worship.
- Chūrl**, (S.) An ill-natured covetous person.

- Chärrifh*, (A.) Inhuman, ill-natured, selfish.
- Chärrn*, (S.) A vessel used to make butter in.
- Chäufe*, (V.) To make choice of.
- Chyle* (*Kile*) (S.) A white juice coming from meat digested in the stomach. *G.*
- Chylifcä'tion*, (S.) The act whereby the food is changed into chyle.
- Chymical*, or *Chemical*, (A.) Belonging to
- Chymistry*, (S.) The art of reducing or separating mixed bodies into their component parts. *G.*
- Chymo'fis*, or *Chemo'fis*, (S.) An inflammation in the eye-lids, which causeth the inside to be turned outwards. *G.*
- Cicätrice*, (S.) A scar. *L.*
- Cicätrücäla*, (S.) The treddle or little white speck in an egg. *L.*
- Cicätrize*, (V.) To heal a wound so as to leave a scar or mark behind. *F.*
- Cider*, (S.) A pleasant cool liquor made of the juice of apples.
- Cidärkin*, (S.) Small cider.
- Cieling*, (S.) The top of a room.
- Cäma*, (S.) In architecture, is what is commonly called an ogee.
- Cimeter*, (S.) A heavy, broad, crooked sword, used by the Turks.
- Cimmërian*, (A.) Dismal, dark.
- Cinclüre*, (S.) 1. A girdle. 2. A concave ring in a column. *L.*
- Cinärs*, (S.) Burnt coals.
- Cinnäbar*, (S.) Vermilion. *G.*
- Cännämon*, (S.) An agreeable aromatic spice, the inward bark of an Indian tree.
- Cinque* (*Sink*) (A.) The number five. *F.*
- Cinque Foil*, (S.) Five leaved grass.
- Cinque Ports*, Five havens on the east coast of England, towards France, so called by way of eminence; they are Hastings, Dover, Hithe, Romney, and Sandwich.
- Cfan*, (S.) A young sprig or shoot of a tree. *F.*
- Cäpber*, (S.) 1. A character in arithmetic. 2. Nothing. 3. The letters of a person's name interwoven. 4. A secret character. *L.*
- Cäpber*, (V.) To cast accounts.
- Cärcle*, (S.) A plain round figure, to which all the lines drawn from the center are equal. *L.*
- Cärcüät*, (S.) 1. A going round. 2. The journey of all the judges twice a year to administer justice. *L.*
- Cärcülar*, (A.) Round, belonging to a circle.
- Cärcülate*, (V.) To move round. *L.*
- Cärcülation*, (S.) The motion of that which moves round. *L.*
- Cärcümämbiënt*, (A.) Encompassing about. *L.*
- Cärcümciße*, (V.) To cut off the foreskin. *L.*
- Cärcümcißon*, (S.) The act of cutting off the foreskin, a ceremony used by the Jews and Turks. *L.*
- Cärcümferënce*, (S.) 1. A compass or circuit. 2. The outermost bounding line of any plain figure. *L.*
- Cärcümflex*, (S.) 1. Bowed or bended about. 2. In grammar, an accent placed over a vowel, to make it long, as (´) in Latin, (˘) in Greek. *L.*
- Cärcümfüënt*, (A.) A flowing round about. *L.*
- Cärcümfüßon*, (S.) The pouring liquor round about any thing. *L.*
- Cärcümjācënt*, (A.) Lying round about. *L.*
- Cärcümlöcütion*, (S.) Using many words where few would do. *L.*
- Cärcümfcäribë*, (V.) 1. To bound or limit. 2. To draw a circle, &c. round a figure. *L.*
- Cärcümfcäription*, (S.) The bound or limits of any natural body. *L.*
- Cärcümfcäpät*, (A.) Wary, cautious, considerate. *L.*
- Cärcümfcäpön*, (S.) Caution, serious consideration. *L.*
- Cärcümfcänce*, (S.) A particular that accompanies any action, as time, place, &c. *L.*

- Circumstances**, (S.) 1. Incidents that attend any action. 2. The state of a person's private fortune.
- Circumstantial**, (A.) Very particular, that which is related with all its circumstances.
- Circumstantialité**, (V.) To describe a thing by its relations or circumstances. *F.*
- Circumvallation**, (S.) A line or large trench made round a camp in the besieging of a town, about a cannon-shot from the place, twelve feet broad and seven deep, boarded with a parapet, and flanked with redoubts, to keep in deserters, and prevent the enemy's receiving any succour. *L.*
- Circumvent**, (V.) To deceive, impose upon, or over-reach. *L.*
- Circumvention**, (S.) Deceit, cozening, over-reaching. *L.*
- Circumvolution**, (S.) A rolling or turning about. *L.*
- Circus**, (S.) A round place, or list for public exercises. *L.*
- Cyâlphîne**, (S.) On this side the Alps. *L.*
- Cissoid**, (S.) In geometry, a curve of the second order.
- Cistercian monks**, (S.) An order founded in 1098, by Robert abbot of Cîteaux in France.
- Cistern**, (S.) 1. A large receiver either for rain or river-water. 2. A vessel to put bottles of wine &c. in at tables. 3. A vessel used by confectioners. *L.*
- Citadel**, (S.) A fort or castle of 4, 5, &c. bastions, built on an advantageous ground, to command or defend a city. *F.*
- Citation**, (S.) A summons to appear before an ecclesiastical court. *L.*
- Cite**, (V.) 1. To summon. 2. To quote an authority, or passage from an author. *L.*
- Citizen**, (S.) A freeman of a city.
- Citron**, (S.) A sort of fruit, somewhat like a lemon.
- Cittern**, or **Cithern**, (S.) A musical instrument. *L.*
- City**, (S.) 1. A town corporate, having a cathedral and bishop's see. 2. The society under the same government. *F.*
- Civet**, (S.) A perfume like musk. *F.*
- Civic crown**, (S.) A garland or crown of oak, which, among the Romans, was given to him who had saved a fellow citizen's life in battle.
- Civil**, (A.) Courteous, obliging. 2. Belonging to the government of city or kingdom. *L.*
- Civil day**, (S.) One of 24 hours.
- Civil law**, (S.) Properly the national law of every country. 2. A body of laws composed out of the best of the Roman and Grecian laws; now chiefly used in England in spiritual and maritime affairs.
- Civil year**, That space of time that every kingdom has appointed for a legal year.
- Civil war**, A war between the people under the same government.
- Civilian**, (S.) A professor or doctor of the civil law.
- Civility**, (S.) Courtesy, humanity. *L.*
- Civilize**, (V.) To make civil. *F.*
- Clack**, (V.) 1. To make a noise like the clack of a mill. 2. To snap, rattle or prattle.
- Clad**, (A.) Cloathed.
- Claim**, (V.) To challenge a thing.
- Claimant**, (S.) In law, one who lays claim to an estate he has not yet in possession.
- Clair-obscur**, (S.) In painting, 1. The art of distributing lights and shades to advantage. 2. A piece only done in two colours, which is now amber and white. *L.*
- Clamber**, (V.) To climb.
- Clammy**, (A.) Gluish, sticky.
- Clamour**, (S.) A noise, outcry. *L.*
- Clamorous**, (A.) Noisy, brawling.
- Clan**, (S.) A tribe or family.
- Clandestine**, (A.) Secret, by stealth, contrary to law. *L.*

Clang,

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- Cläng**, (V.) To sound as a trumpet.  
**Clänk**, (S.) The noise of fetters and irons.  
**Cläp**, (S.) 1. A blow or stroke. 2. A noise. 3. The first stage of the venereal disease.  
**Cläp-boards**, (S.) Boards or staves ready cut for making casks, vessels, &c.  
**Cläpper**, (S.) 1. The tongue of a bell. 2. A place under ground where rabbits breed.  
**Clärençieux**, (S.) The second king at arms, appointed by Edward IV. on the death of his brother the duke of Clarence, whose office is to marshal and dispose of the funerals of all knights and esquires south of the river Trent.  
**Cläret**, (S.) A general name for the red wines of France.  
**Clärrichord**, or **Manichord**, (S.) A musical instrument.  
**Clärriff**, (V.) To make clear. L.  
**Clärrion**, (S.) A shrill trumpet. L.  
**Clärry**, (S.) An herb.  
**Clässh**, (V.) 1. To beat or dash against. 2. To disagree or wrangle.  
**Clässp**, (S.) A sort of buckle or hold-fast.  
**Clässp**, (V.) To hold fast, embrace, or curl round.  
**Clässp**, (S.) 1. Order, rank, degree. 2. A form in a school. L.  
**Clässic**, or **Classical**, (A.) 1. Belonging to a class or degree. 2. An author of the first rank in the schools. L.  
**Clätter**, (V.) To make a noise with the feet, &c. to prattle.  
**Clause**, (S.) An article, paragraph, conclusion, &c. in a deed.  
**Claw**, (V.) To scratch or tear.  
**Claws**, (S.) The nails of beasts or birds.  
**Clay**, (S.) A fat clammy earth.  
**Clean**, (S.) Neat, pure.  
**Clean**, or **Cleanse**, (V.) To purify or make clean.  
**Clear**, (S.) 1. Bright. 2. Transpa-

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- rent. 3. Fair. 4. Free from blame. 5. Pure without mixture.  
**Clear-fighted**, Of a ready wit, or quick comprehension.  
**Cleave**, (V.) 1. To divide or split asunder. 2. To gape, or open wide. 3. To stick to.  
**Cleatvër**, (S.) 1. A butcher's chopping knife. 2. An instrument to cleave wood, &c.  
**Clëst**, (S.) A chink or opening.  
**Clëmency**, (S.) Mildness, benignity.  
**Clëment**, (A.) Humane, mild, gentle.  
**Clëncb**, (V.) 1. To gripe hard with the fist. 2. To bend the point of a nail.  
**Clëpfdra**, (S.) An instrument of the ancients, to measure time by the running of water. L.  
**Clërgy**, (S.) Churchmen. F.  
**Clërical**, (A.) Belonging to a clergyman. L.  
**Clërk**, (S.) 1. A clergyman. 2. An assistant to a minister. 3. A book-keeper or writer. L.  
**Clërk of the crown**, In chancery, an officer that attends the lord chancellor, or keeper, for special matters of state.  
**Clërkship**, (S.) The office of a clerk.  
**Clëromancy**, (S.) The telling fortunes by casting lots or throwing dice. G.  
**Clëvër**, (A.) 1. Skilful, active, ingenious. 2. Well-shaped.  
**Clew**, (S.) A bottom of thread, yarn, &c.  
**Clëcket**, (S.) A mill clack.  
**Clënt**, (S.) 1. One who has put himself under the protection of his patron. 2. One who retains a lawyer to plead his cause. L.  
**Clëff**, (S.) 1. A rock or precipice. 2. A mark in music.  
**Clëmää'rë'rical**, (A.) 1. Ascending like a ladder. 2. Fatal, dangerous. 3. Every seventh year of a man's life, particularly the 63d, which has been observed to be very dangerous. G.  
**Clëmate**, or **Clëme**, (S.) 1. A part of the superficies of the earth, bounded



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- by two circles parallel to the equator. 2. The general temperature of the air in any country. *G.*
- Climb*, (V.) To ascend by degrees.
- Cling*, (V.) 1. To stick to. 2. To hang together.
- Clink*, (V.) To ring or sound as metal does.
- Clio*' (S.) One of the nine muses.
- Clip*, (V.) 1. To cut with scissors. 2. To pronounce badly. 3. To surround or encircle.
- Clippings*, (S.) Bits cut off from money, &c.
- Cloak*, or *Cloke*, (S.) A loose upper garment.
- Cloaths*, (S.) Garments.
- Clöck*, (S.) 1. A well known instrument for measuring time. 2. A beetle. 3. An ornament in the leg of a stocking.
- Clöä*, (S.) A lump of dry earth.
- Clög*, (S.) 1. A log of wood fastened to the foot of a horse, &c. 2. Hindrance. 3. A kind of pattins to preserve a woman's shoes from the dirt.
- Clöster*, (S.) 1. A place in a monastery with piazzas round it. 2. A monastery or convent. *L.*
- Clöfe*, (A.) 1. Shut, inclosed. 2. Secret, private. 3. Fast, firm. 4. Thrifty, covetous. 5. Adjoining to. 6. Compact or concise.
- Clöfe*, (V.) 1. To conclude or end. 2. To shut. 3. To agree or end a difference. 4. To join battle with.
- Clöset*, (S.) A private apartment.
- Clöseting*, (A.) Private meeting, or the intrigues of the cabinet council.
- Clöt*, (S.) A lump of blood or other congealed matter.
- Clot*, (V.) To congeal like blood.
- Cloth*, (S.) The matter whereof garments are made.
- Clöthé*, (S.) One of the sisters of destiny, who spun the thread of mens lives.
- Clöud*, (S.) Congeries of waters drawn

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- up into vapours in the air, which fall down again in rain.
- Clöud*, (V.) To shade and mix colours, so as to imitate the clouds.
- Clöudly*, (A.) 1. Full of clouds. 2. Sad, melancholy.
- Clöve*, (S.) 1. An Indian spice. 2: One of the parts of a head of garlic. 3. A weight being 8lb. of cheese, and 7lb. of wool.
- Clö'ven*, (A.) Cut, parted, or divided.
- Clö'ver*, (S.) An excellent sort of grass.
- Clöüts*, (S.) 1. Rags, or linen cloths that are used about infants. 2. Patches on shoes. 3. Iron plates to keep the axle-tice of a cart, &c. from wearing.
- Clö'wn*, (S.) A rustic, unmannerly fellow.
- Clö'wüsh*, (A.) Ill-bred.
- Clöy*, (V.) To glut or satiate.
- Clöyed*, (A.) When a horse is pricked in shoeing with a nail.
- Clüb*, (S.) 1. A cudgel or thick stick. 2. The name of one quarter of a pack of cards. 3. A society or meeting. 4. A share of a reckoning.
- Clück*, (V.) To cry as a hen does to her chickens.
- Clümps*, (S.) An ignorant fellow.
- Clü'mfy*, (A.) 1. Thick and short. 2. Awkward, clownish.
- Clü'ster*, (S.) 1. A bunch, as of grapes. 2. A heap.
- Clütches*, (S.) 1. The hands fastened. 2. Possession.
- Clütter*, (S.) A confused noise or uproar.
- Clö'ster*, (S.) A liquid medicine of different qualities, injected into the body by the fundament. *G.*
- Coach*, (S.) A well known carriage. *F.*
- Coädjütör*, (S.) A fellow helper. *L.*
- Coä'gü'äte*, (V.) To thicken, curdle, or conjeal. *L.*
- Coal*, (S.) A mineral fuel.
- Coäl'sce*, (V.) To grow together. *L.*
- Coäl'tion*, or *Coäl'scence*, (S.) The reunion of what was separated.

*Coast*,

**Coast**, (S.) 1. A region or country.  
2. The land that lies next the sea. *F.*

**Coat**, (S.) 1. A man's outward garment. 2. A fold for sheep. 3. In anatomy, a membranous cover of any part of the body.

**Cobble**, (V.) 1. To mend shoes. 2. To botch or bungle.

**Cobbler**, (S.) 1. One who mends shoes. 2. A botcher.

**Cöbwëb**, (S.) A spider's web.

**Cöbineal**, (S.) An Indian insect used to dye scarlet. *L.*

**Cock**, (S.) 1. The male among fowls. 2. The gnomon or style of a dial. 3. That part of a gun-lock that holds the flint. 4. The needle of a balance. 5. A conical pile of hay. 6. The piece of wrought plate that covers the balance of a watch. 7. A tap to let out liquors.

**Cöckatrice** (S.) See *Basilisk*.

**Cöcker**, (V.) To humour, pamper, or indulge.

**Cöcket**, (S.) 1. Seal belonging to the custom house. 2. An acquittance delivered to merchants at the custom-house, as a warrant that their goods are customed.

**Cöckle**, (S.) 1. A shell fish. 2. A weed. 3. Winding stairs.

**Cockle**, (V.) To shrink or wrinkle.

**Cöckney**, (S.) A nickname for a Londoner.

**Cöckrel**, (S.) A young cock.

**Cöcks-comb**, (S.) 1. The red tufted part of a cock's head. 2. A vain empty fellow.

**Cöd**, (S.) 1. A sea fish. 2. A husk or shell. 3. The bag that contains the testicles of a male. 4. The bottom of a bay.

**Cöddle**, (V.) To stew or boil imperfectly.

**Cöde**, (S.) A volume of the civil law.

**Cödicül**, (S.) An addition annexed to a will or other writing. *L.*

**Cödlin**, (S.) A summer apple.

**Cöjücient**, (S.) Any thing that works together with another. *L.*

**Cöqual**, (A.) Equal to one another.

**Cörcible**, (A.) That may be limited or restrained. *L.*

**Cörcion**, (S.) Restraining or keeping back. *L.*

**Cöercive**, (A.) Serving to keep in or restrain. *L.*

**Cöessential**, (A.) Of the same essence or substance. *L.*

**Cöeternal**, (A.) Of the same eternity with another. *L.*

**Cöeval**, (A.) Of the same age.

**Cöexistent**, (A.) Having an existence at the same time.

**Cöffee**, (S.) 1. A berry of the Indian tree. 2. A liquor made of those berries.

**Cöffer**, (S.) A chest or trunk.

**Cöfferer**, (S.) The second officer in the king's household, who has the oversight of the other officers, and pays them their wages.

**Cöffin**, (S.) 1. A case or box for a dead body. 2. The hollow part of a horse's hoof.

**Cög**, (V.) 1. To flatter. 2. To cheat at dice.

**Cögent**, (A.) Pressing, enforcing, constraining.

**Cögitate**, (V.) To muse or think upon. *L.*

**Cögitation**, (S.) The act of thinking or considering. *L.*

**Cögnation**, (S.) Kindred chiefly by blood. *L.*

**Cögnijance**, (S.) 1. Knowledge, judgment. 2. Notice, observation. *L.*

**Cognition**, (S.) Knowing or judging.

**Cögs**, (S.) The teeth of a mill-wheel.

**Cöhabit**, (V.) To dwell together, especially as man and wife do. *L.*

**Cöheir**, (S.) A joint heir with another.

**Cöheirefs**, (S.) A woman who is joint heir with another.

**Cöbëre**, (V.) 1. To stick or hang close together. 2. To agree with. *L.*

**Cöbërence**, (S.) 1. The agreement between the parts of a discourse. 2. The sticking or cleaving together of any natural body. *L.*

- Coheſion**, (S.) That principle which cauſes the parts of a body to cohere or ſtick together. *L.*
- Cohibit**, (V.) To withhold, refrain, keep back. *L.*
- Cohort**, (S.) A body of 5 or 600 infantry.
- Coif**, (S.) A ſort of cap worn by ſergeants at law.
- Coil**, (S.) 1. A bundle of rope rolled up in circles. 2. The breach of a gun. 3. A clutter or noiſe.
- Coin**, (S.) Money ſtamped.
- Coine**, (V.) 1. To ſtamp money. 2. To invent or forge.
- Coincident**, (A.) Any thing that exactly agrees or falls in with another in all reſpects. *L.*
- Coins, or Quines**, (S.) 1. Square ſtones, &c. put in the corners of houſes both for ſtrength and ornament. 2. The pieces of wood uſed in mounting or lowering a piece of ordnance. 3. Ruſtic coins, are ſtones that ſtick out of a wall for new buildings to be added to it. *F.*
- Coiſion**, (S.) 1. The mutual tendency or gravitation of bodies towards each other, as iron to the magnet. 2. Carnal copulation.
- Coits, or Quoits**, (S.) Broad iron rings to play with.
- Coke**, (S.) Coal charred or burnt.
- Gold**, (S.) 1. The contrary to heat. 2. Indifferent, careleſs.
- Colet**, (S.) That part of a ring where the ſtone is ſet.
- Collar**, (S.) 1. The narrow cape of a coat. 2. A ring of braſs round the neck of a dog. 3. Harneſs for a cart horſe. 4. Collar of SS, an ornament for the neck worn by knights of the garter. *L.*
- Collate**, (V.) 1. To beſtow or confer. 2. To examine or compare. *L.*
- Collateral**, (A.) Sideways, not directly. *L.*
- Collation**, (S.) 1. A pleaſant repaſt. 2. Beſtowing a benefice. 3. Comparing or examining.
- Colleague**, (S.) 1. A companion or co-partner in an office. 2. One of the ſame college.
- Collee**, (S.) A ſhort prayer. *L.*
- Collee**, (V.) To gather together. *L.*
- Colleeſt**, (A.) Many things gathered together, or included in one. *L.*
- Colleſtion**, (S.) 1. A gathering together. 2. The things collected. *L.*
- College**, (S.) 1. A ſociety of the ſame profeſſion. 2. A place where they live or meet. *L.*
- Collegian**, (S.) A ſtudent or member of a college.
- Collegiate church**, (S.) One that has a dean, canons, prebendaries, &c.
- Collier**, (S.) 1. One who works in collieries, or deals in coals. 2. A ſhip that carries coals.
- Colliery**, (S.) 1. A coalpit. 2. The coal trade.
- Collision**, (S.) A daſhing or ſtriking of one body againſt another. *L.*
- Collogue**, (V.) To flatter, coax.
- Collop**, (S.) A cut or ſlice of fleſh.
- Colloquy**, (S.) A talking together, a dialogue.
- Colluſion**, (S.) 1. Deceit, cozenage. 2. A knaviſh or villainous contrivance, to prejudice the right of another. *L.*
- Colly**, (S.) Black ſooty matter that ſticks to the bottoms of pots, pans, &c.
- Colly**, (V.) To ſmear with colly.
- Collyrium**, (S.) A liquid medicine to cure diſeaſes in the eyes. *G.*
- Collon**, (S.) 1. The great gut, riſing from the left ſide to the right. 2. A point in grammar, marked thus (:) which ſhews that the ſenſe is complete, but the ſentence not ended. *G.*
- Colonnade**, (S.) A range of pillars in a circular form.
- Colonel**, (S.) A commander of a regiment of horſe or foot. *F.*
- Colony**, (S.) A number of people ſent from one nation or country to another, to inhabit, people, and cultivate

tivate it; who are still subject to this mother country. *L.*

**Cōlōssus**, (S.) A brass statue of Apollo 70 cubits high, erected at Rhodes, and esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world. *G.*

**Cōlōssian**, (A.) Huge, large, massy.

**Cōlōr**, (S.) 1. Such as blue, red, green, &c. 2. A cloak, excuse, or pretence. *L.*

**Cōlour**, (V.) 1. To dye, or give a colour to. 2. To palliate or excuse. 3. To blush.

**Cōlours**, (S.) 1. The ensign or banner of a company of soldiers. 2. Flags which ships wear.

**Cōlt**, (S.) A young horse, mare or ass.

**Cōlter**, (S.) A piece of sharp iron in a plough, which cuts up the ground.

**Cōlūmn**, (S.) 1. A round pillar to bear up a building. 2. A part of a page divided by a line. 3. A long row or file of troops, or of the baggage of an army on its march.

**Cōlūres**, (S.) Two great circles imagined to pass through the poles of the world. *G.*

**Cōma**, (S.) A disease that causes the patient to sleep with the mouth open, and under jaw fallen. *L.*

**Cōmb**, (S.) 1. An utensil to dress or disentangle the hair. 2. An instrument to trim locks of wool. 3. The crest of a cock. 4. A valley between two hills.

**Cōmbāt**, (S.) A fight or battle. *F.*

**Cōmbat**, (V.) 1. To fight. 2. To oppose an argument. 3. To resist or struggle against. *F.*

**Cōmbātānt**, (S.) A champion, one that fights, disputes, or contends for himself or others. *F.*

**Cōmbīnātion**, (S.) 1. A joining together. 2. A conspiracy. *L.*

**Cōmbūstible**, (S.) That matter which is proper to feed, and easy to take fire. *L.*

**Cōmbūstion**, (S.) 1. A burning. 2. A tumult or hurly-burly.

**Cōmē**, (V.) To approach or draw near.

**Cōmēdian**, (S.) An actor of plays. *L.*

**Cōmēdy**, (S.) A sort of dramatic poetry, representing something diverting and comical, but not cruel. *G.*

**Cōmēssīf**, (S.) 1. Gracefulness, or good mien. 2. Decency.

**Cōmēly**, (A.) 1. Agreeable, beautiful. 2. Decent, becoming.

**Cōmēt**, (S.) A blazing star. *G.*

**Cōmēts**, (S.) A sort of dry sweetmeats.

**Cōmfort**, (S.) Consolation. *F.*

**Cōmfort**, (V.) 1. To cheer up. 2. To make glad.

**Cōmīcal**, (A.) Merry, pleasant, facetious, humorous. *G.*

**Cōmmā**, (S.) A point marked thus (,) distinguishes the conjunct members of a sentence, and requires a pause while a person can tell one.

**Cōmmānd**, (V.) 1. To order or direct. 2. To have the conduct of. *F.*

**Cōmmānder**, (S.) The chief officer in an army, company, or ship.

**Cōmmāndmēt**, (S.) A law, rule, or precept. *F.*

**Cōmmēmorāte**, (V.) To do something in remembrance of a person or thing. *L.*

**Cōmmēmorātion**, (S.) A solemn remembrance of some person, action, &c. *L.*

**Cōmmēnce**, (V.) To begin. *F.*

**Cōmmēncement**, (S.) 1. A beginning. 2. The time when students take their degrees in the university of Cambridge.

**Cōmmēnd**, (V.) 1. To commit or recommend to one's care. 2. To praise. *L.*

**Cōmmēndable**, (A.) Praise-worthy.

**Cōmmēndām**, (S.) The holding a benefice till it is otherwise disposed of.

**Cōmmēndātion**, (S.) Praise. *L.*

**Cōmmēndātōry**, (A.) 1. Serving to recommend. 2. One that has a church living in commendam. *L.*

**Cōmmēnsurāble**, (A.) Equal in proportion, measure, or tale.

- Cōmment**, or **Cōmmentāry**, (S.) An exposition, gloss, or interpretation of an author. *L.*
- Commēntātor**, (S.) A writer of comments or commentaries.
- Cōmmērcē**, (S.) 1. Traffic, or buying and selling. 2. Intercourse, correspondence, &c. *L.*
- Cōmmīnātion**, (S.) Threatning, denouncing severe punishments. *L.*
- Commīnūtion**, (S.) A bruising or crumbling in small parts. *L.*
- Cōmmiserāte**, (V.) To take pity of, to condole. *L.*
- Cōmmiserātion**, (S.) Compassion, pity. *L.*
- Cōmmīssāry**, (S.) 1. An ecclesiastical officer, who officiates in the bishop's stead in a remote part of his diocese. 2. A muster-master in an army. *F.*
- Cōmmīssion**, (S.) 1. A warrant to enjoy a place, or to act for another. 2. A delegation for determining any cause, &c. 3. The order by which any person acts for another. *F.*
- Commīssion**, (V.) To appoint or empower one person to act for another.
- Commīssionēr**, (S.) A person appointed to act for another, or under the crown, in the management and direction of public offices and employments; and in Scotland, that nobleman who represents the person of the king of Great Britain, is called the king's high commissioner.
- Cōmmīssure**, (S.) A joining of things together. *L.*
- Cōmmīt**, (V.) 1. To act or do. 2. To deliver up. 3. To leave or refer a business, &c. to another. *L.*
- Commīttee**, (S.) A select number of men to whom a business is referred. *F.*
- Cōmmīx**, (V.) To mix together.
- Cōmmōde**, (S.) A woman's head-dress. *F.*
- Cōmmōdious**, (A.) Fit, convenient, *L.*
- Cōmmōdity**, (S.) Wares, merchandise. *F.*
- Cōmmōdōre**, (S.) A deputy admiral, who commands a squadron at sea.
- Cōmmōn**, (S.) A pasture common to all the lordship, town, &c.
- Cōmmon**, (A.) 1. Public. 2. Frequent. 3. The property of all alike. *L.*
- Common pleas**, (S.) A court for the trial of all civil causes real and personal.
- Common-wealth**, (S.) 1. Any state in general. 2. A republic.
- Cōmmōnalty**, (S.) The common people.
- Cōmmōner**, (S.) 1. A member of the lower house in parliament. 2. A member of a college.
- Cōmmons**, (S.) 1. The whole members of the house of commons. 2. The regular diet of a school or college.
- Cōmmōtion**, (S.) Tumult, uproar. *L.*
- Cōmmūne**, (V.) To converse or talk together. *L.*
- Cōmmū'nicable**, (A.) That may be communicated.
- Commū'nīcānt**, (S.) One who receives the sacrament of the Lord's supper.
- Commū'nīcāte**, (V.) 1. To impart or reveal. 2. To receive the sacrament. *L.*
- Commū'nīcātion**, (S.) 1. Imparting or discovering. 2. Intercourse or commerce. 3. A conference. *L.*
- Lines of Commū'nīcātion**, Trenches made to preserve a safe correspondence between two forts, or at a siege betwixt two approaches.
- Commū'nīcātive**, (A.) Free, open, generous, ready to teach, &c. or impart.
- Commū'nīon**, (S.) 1. Fellowship, union. 2. The Lord's supper. *L.*
- Commū'nīty**, (S.) A society of men, under the same government. *L.*
- Cōmmūtātion**, (S.) Changing or bartering. *L.*
- Commūte**, (V.) To change the punishment,

- Compact**, (S.) A mutual agreement. L.  
**Compāse**, (A.) Close, strong, firm.  
**Compānion**, (S.) A partner or comrade. F.  
**Compāny**, (S.) 1. An assembly of people met together. 2. A society or corporation. 3. A small body of foot soldiers. F.  
**Compārabable**, (A.) That may be compared with another. L.  
**Compāratīve**, (A.) Capable of, or implying comparison. L.  
**Compāre**, (V.) 1. To liken. 2. To examine one thing by another. L.  
**Compārtment**, (S.) 1. A place for an inscription on the front of a building. 2. A regular disposition of figures round a map or picture. 3. A garden bed, or border. F.  
**Compāss**, (S.) 1. The extent of a thing on all sides. 2. An instrument for measuring and drawing circles, and taking distances in charts. 3. A most useful instrument for guiding the course of a ship. F.  
**Compāss**, (V.) 1. To encircle. 2. To attain or bring about.  
**Compāssion**, (S.) Pity, mercy. L.  
**Compāssionāte**, (A.) Tender hearted, merciful.  
**Compātible**, (A.) Agreeable to. F.  
**Compātriot**, (S.) A fellow countryman, or fellow subject. F.  
**Compēer**, (S.) An equal. F.  
**Compēl**, (V.) To force. L.  
**Compēllātion**, (S.) A calling by name. L.  
**Compēndious**, (A.) Short, brief. L.  
**Compēndium**, (S.) An epitome, abridgment, or extract. L.  
**Compēnsāte**, (V.) To recompense or reward. L.  
**Compēnsātion**, (S.) Rewarding, or making amends. L.  
**Compētēncy**, or **Competence**, (S.) A sufficiency. L.  
**Compētēt**, (A.) Sufficient, meet.  
**Compētītīon**, (S.) The striving of two or more persons for the same post, &c. L.
- Compētītōr**, (S.) One who strives with another for the same post, &c. L.  
**Compētle**, (V.) To collect from several authors. L.  
**Compēlācēncy**, (S.) Delight in a thing, good humour. L.  
**Compēlān**, (V.) 1. To bewail. 2. To accuse or find fault with. F.  
**Compēlānānt**, (S.) A plaintiff, or he that complains against another. F.  
**Compēlāint**, (S.) 1. An accusation or impeachment. 2. Lamentation. F.  
**Compēlāiānce**, (S.) An obliging, civil carriage. F.  
**Compēlāiānt**, (A.) Courteous, civil.  
**Compēlēt**. See **Complete**.  
**Compēlēmēt**, (S.) 1. The whole number of men, &c. designed for a ship of war. 2. So much as is necessary to complete a sum. L.  
**Compēlētē**, (A.) Perfect, without any defect. L.  
**Compēlētīon**, (S.) 1. Fulfilling. 2. Finishing.  
**Compēlēt**, (A.) Compounded. L.  
**Compēlētīon**, (S.) 1. The colour of the face. 2. The temper or constitution of the body.  
**Compēlāncē**, (S.) Yielding or condescending to a thing. F.  
**Compēlānt**, (A.) Yielding, flexible.  
**Compēlācātēd**, (A.) Folded, or knit up together. L.  
**Compēlācātīon**, (S.) A collection or mass of things joined together. L.  
**Compēlīmēt**, (S.) A kind, court-like expression. F.  
**Compēlīmēs**, (S.) In the Roman church, the last prayer, or those used in the evening. F.  
**Compēlōt**, (V.) To plot together. F.  
**Compēlōy**, (V.) To yield or submit.  
**Compēnēt**, (A.) A constituent, or small portion of a thing, without which it cannot exist. L.  
**Compēōrt**, (V.) 1. To demean or behave one's self. 2. To agree or suit. L.  
**Compēōrtmēt**, (S.) Carriage, or behaviour.

- Compōse**, (V.) 1. To make or write a book. 2. To make up a difference. 3. To quiet the passion. 4. To set, as compositors do, in a printing-house. *L.*
- Compōsed**, (A.) Quiet, easy in mind.
- Compōsite**, (A.) Compounded, the fifth order in architecture, so called as being compounded or made up of all the other four. *L.*
- Compōsition**, (S.) 1. A mixture. 2. A piece or invention. 3. Agreement or accommodation. 4. A debtor's paying a part instead of the whole. *L.*
- Compōsitor**, (S.) One that sets the letters or types in a printing-house.
- Compōsure**, (S.) 1. Composition. 2. Tranquillity or calmness of mind.
- Compōund**, (S.) Any thing made up of different parts. *L.*
- Compōund**, (V.) 1. To mix several ingredients together. 2. To adjust a difference. 3. To come to a composition with a debtor. *L.*
- Comprēnd**, (V.) 1. To contain. 2. To understand. 3. To discover. *L.*
- Comprēhēnsible**, (A.) That may be conceived or understood.
- Comprēhēnsion**, (S.) 1. Apprehension, conception. 2. The uniting of two or more sects.
- Comprēhēnsive**, (A.) Capacious, full, very significant.
- Comprēss**, (S.) A bolster of folded linen laid on a wound. *L.*
- Comprēss**, (V.) To squeeze together. *L.*
- Comprēssible**, (A.) Whatever may be squeezed into a narrower compass.
- Comprēssion**, (S.) pressing close.
- Comprisse**, (V.) To contain or include. *F.*
- Comprōmisse**, (V.) To refer a difference to the decision of arbitrators. *L.*
- Comptroller** (*Controller*) (S.) An intendant or overseer. *F.*
- Compūlsion**, (S.) Constraint, force. *L.*
- Compūnsion**, (S.) 1. A pricking pain. 2. Remorse of conscience for a fault committed. *L.*
- Compūngation**, (S.) The steering of one person by the oath of another. *L.*
- Compūtation**, (S.) An account, reckoning, or casting up. *L.*
- Compūte**, (V.) To cast up, value, or reckon. *L.*
- Cōmrāde**, (S.) A companion.
- Concātēnātion**, (S.) A linking or chaining together. *L.*
- Cōncāve**, (A.) Hollow, vaulted. *L.*
- Concave Glass**, or *Lens*, One that is flat on one side, and ground hollow on the other.
- Concāvity**, (S.) The hollow space in the middle of any round body. *L.*
- Conced**, (V.) To hide or keep secret. *L.*
- Concedē**, (V.) To yield or grant. *L.*
- Conceit**, (S.) 1. Fancy. 2. Opinion.
- Conceited**, (A.) 1. Proud. 2. Affect-ed, fantastical.
- Conceive** (*Conseve*) (V.) 1. To apprehend or have an idea of. 2. To breed a child in the womb. *L.*
- Concēter**, (V.) To meet in the same center. *L.*
- Concētric**, (A.) Having the same centre.
- Conception**, (S.) 1. Notion or comprehension. 2. Conceiving in the womb. 3. A feast celebrated in the Roman church on the 8th of December, in honour of the Virgin Mary's being conceived without original sin.
- Concērn**, (S.) 1. An affair or business. 2. Trouble. 3. Care. 4. Importance or moment. *F.*
- Concērn**, (V.) 1. To belong to or interest. 2. To affect or trouble.
- Concērt**, (V.) To contrive together.
- Concēssion**, (S.) 1. A granting or yielding. 2. A grant or privilege. *L.*
- Concōid**, (S.) In geometry, a curve line, which always approaches nearer a straight line, to which it is inclined, but never meets it.
- Conciliate**, (V.) 1. To reconcile or unite. 2. To gain favour. *L.*
- Concise**, (A.) Short, brief. *L.*

**Conclave**, (S.) 1. The place where the cardinals meet to chuse a pope. 2. The whole assembly of cardinals. *L.*

**Conclude**, (V.) 1. To terminate or make an end. 2. To fix or decide. 3. To draw a consequence, or come to a resolution. *L.*

**Conclusion**, (S.) 1. The end or close. 2. An inference. 1. In logic, the last proposition in a syllogism. *L.*

**Concoction**, (S.) Digestion. *L.*

**Concomitant**, (S.) Accompanying, agreeing. *L.*

**Concord**, (S.) Agreement, unanimity, peace. *L.*

**Concordance**, (S.) An index or alphabetical catalogue of all the words in the Bible.

**Concordant**, (A.) Agreeing together in tune.

**Concourse**, (S.) A great multitude of people meeting in any place.

**Concrete**, (A.) A body composed of several substances, or different principles.

**Concretion**, (S.) 1. A joining or growing together. 2. A waxing hard. 3. In physic, the thickening of any boiled juice, &c.

**Concubinage**, (S.) The keeping a

**Concubine**, (S.) A whore. *L.*

**Concupiscence**, (S.) 1. An eager desire or over-sord longing for any thing. 2. Lust. *L.*

**Concur**, (V.) 1. To meet or join together. 2. To agree or be of the same opinion. *L.*

**Concurrence**, (S.) 1. An agreement in opinion. 2. Acting together.

**Concussion**, (S.) A striking, shaking, or jumbling together. *L.*

**Condemn**, (V.) 1. To sentence to death or any other punishment. 2. To blame or censure. 3. To mistake or disapprove. *L.*

**Condemnation**, (S.) Sentence of death.

**Condensation**, (S.) 1. The contracting of a body so as to take up less room. 2. In chemistry, the collecting of

vapours by the head of an alembick.

**Condense**, (V.) To make, or grow thick. *L.*

**Condensity**, (S.) Thickness, closeness, hardness.

**Condors**, (S.) Persons who make signs to the fishers, from an high place on the coast, which way the shoal of herrings passes. *F.*

**Condescend**, (V.) 1. To yield or submit to. 2. To vouchsafe. *F.*

**Condescension**, (S.) Compliance, submission.

**Condesign**, (A.) Deserved, suitable. *L.*

**Condition**, (S.) 1. State or case. 2. Covenant, or articles of agreement. 3. Nature or disposition. 4. Rank or quality. *L.*

**Conditional**, (A.) Implying terms or conditions.

**Condolance**, (S.) Expressing one's sorrow for another's misfortunes. *L.*

**Condole**, (V.) To sympathize with a person in affliction. *L.*

**Conduce**, (V.) To help, avail, or contribute to. *L.*

**Conduct**, (S.) 1. Management. 2. Behaviour. *L.*

**Conduct**, (V.) 1. To guide or lead along. 2. To manage or direct. *L.*

**Conduit**, (S.) A water course, or pipe for conveying water. *F.*

**Cone**, (S.) A solid body in the form of a sugar-loaf.

**Coney**, (S.) A rabbit. *L.*

**Conjuncture**, (V.) To talk together. *L.*

**Conjunction**, (S.) 1. A medicinal composition. 2. A sort of sweet meats. *L.*

**Confectioner**, (S.) A maker of sweetmeats.

**Confect**, (S.) A thing crusted over with dry sugar. *F.*

**Conjuration**, (S.) 1. An alliance or league. 2. In law, a combination. *L.*

**Confer**, (V.) 1. To bestow or give. 2. To discourse or advise with. *L.*

**Conference**, (S.) A discourse between two or more persons on a particular subject,

*Con-*



**Confess**, (V.) To own, acknowledge, or declare. F.

**Confessionary**, (S.) The place where a priest sits to hear confessions.

**Confessor**, (S.) 1. A priest who hears the confession of penitents, and gives them absolution. 2. In the primitive times, a martyr.

**Confide**, (V.) To trust, rely, or put confidence in. L.

**Confidence**, (S.) 1. Trust. 2. Boldness or presumption.

**Confidant**, (S.) A trusty friend privy to one's secrets.

**Confident**, (A.) 1. Sure, certain. 2. Bold, resolute, unpertinent.

**Confirmation**, (S.) 1. The external form of any body. 2. The making of a like figure. L.

**Confine**, (V.) 1. To keep in or restrain. 2. To imprison. L.

**Confines**, (S.) The boundaries or limits of a kingdom, country, &c. F.

**Confirm**, (V.) 1. To strengthen or establish. 2. To give a fresh assurance of the truth of any thing. 3. To administer the ceremony of confirmation. L.

**Confirmation**, (S.) 1. Ratification or assurance. 2. A rite in the church, whereby a person is confirmed in his religion. L.

**Confiscate**, (V.) To seize or forfeit to the king's treasury. L.

**Conflagration**, (S.) A general burning or desolation by fire. L.

**Conflict**, (S.) 1. A fight. 2. A dispute or debate.

**Confluence**, (S.) 1. The meeting of rivers or streams. 2. A concourse or resort of people. L.

**Confluent**, (A.) Flowing together.

**Conflux**, (S.) A flowing or running together. L.

**Conform**, (V.) 1. To be agreeable to. 2. To comply. L.

**Conformist**, (S.) One who complies with any religious establishment.

**Conformity**, (S.) Agreeableness, likeness. L.

**Confound**, (V.) 1. To destroy or waste. 2. To put out of order. 3 To mix. 4. To baffle. 5. To put out of countenance. L.

**Confront**, (V.) 1. To bring face to face. 2. To compare or oppose. L.

**Confusion**, (S.) 1. Disturbance. 2. Shame or disgrace. 3. Destruction. L.

**Confutation**, (S.) The overthrowing an argument, or baffling a piece of slander. L.

**Congeal**, (V.) 1. To freeze. 2. To thicken by growing cold. F.

**Congee**, (S.) 1. Licence or leave. 2. A bow. F.

**Congential**, (A.) Of the same sort, stock, family, or kind. L.

**Conger**, (S.) A very large sort of eel.

**Congeries**, (S.) 1. A heap, a mass. 2. Many things collected into one pile or hoard. L.

**Conglomerate**, (V.) 1. To wind upon a bottom. 2. To heap upon a person. L.

**Conglūmate**, (V.) To stick, fasten, or join together. L.

**Congratulate**, (V.) To rejoice with one for his good fortune. L.

**Congratulation**, (S.) Rejoicing with, or wishing one joy of his good fortune. L.

**Congregate**, (V.) To assemble together. L.

**Congregation**, (S.) An assembly met together for divine service. L.

**Congress**, (S.) 1. A meeting of princes or their ambassadors, to settle public differences. 2. A fight or combat. L.

**Congruity**, (S.) Likeness, agreeableness, conformity. L.

**Conic**, or **Conical**, (A.) Belonging to the figure of a cone.

**Conic Sections**, (S.) In geometry, curves made by cutting a cone made by a plane, and leaving out the circle and triangle; they are three in number, viz. the ellipsis, hyperbola, and parabola.

- Conjēctūral**, (A.) Imaginary, probable.
- Conjēcture**, (V.) To imagine, guess, or gather from circumstances. *L.*
- Conjoin**, (V.) To join together. *L.*
- Conjōint**, (A.) Mutual, joined together. *L.*
- Conjūgal**, (A.) Of or belonging to the married state. *L.*
- Conjūctate**, (V.) In grammar, to vary a verb according to its moods, tenses, and persons. *L.*
- Conjūnction**, (S.) 1. Union, or joining together. 2. In grammar, a part of speech which serves to join words and sentences together, and shews the manner of their dependence one upon another. *L.*
- Conjūncture**, (S.) 1. A joining together. 2. State of affairs. *L.*
- Conjūrātion**, (S.) 1. A plot or conspiracy. 2. The pretended art of dealing with the devil. *L.*
- Conjūre**, (V.) 1. To adjure or charge upon oath. 2. To intreat earnestly. 3. To pretend to raise or lay spirits. *L.*
- Connāte**, (A.) Born together. *L.*
- Connēct**, (V.) To fasten or join together. *L.*
- Connēxion**, (S.) Hanging together. *L.*
- Connivānce**, (S.) A winking at a fault.
- Connive**, (V.) To wink at, or to seem not to take notice of. *L.*
- Connūbial**, (A.) Conjugal, belonging to marriage. *L.*
- Conquer**, (V.) To subdue, vanquish, or overcome. *F.*
- Conquēror**, (S.) A victor, one who has vanquished. *F.*
- Conquest**, (S.) Victory. *F.*
- Conjūngūnity**, (S.) Kindred by blood or birth. *F.*
- Confēssence**, (S.) The testimony of one's own mind. *L.*
- Confēssionous**, (A.) Just, upright, equitable in principle.
- Conscionous**, (A.) Self-convicted, inwardly persuaded,
- Conscionousness**, (S.) Guiltiness, inward conviction.
- Consecrate**, (V.) To dedicate to a sacred use. *L.*
- Conscūtive**, (A.) Following or proceeding from some other thing. *F.*
- Consent**, (V.) To agree, to be of the same opinion. *L.*
- Consequence**, (S.) 1. An inference or result. 2. Importance. *L.*
- Consequently**, (P.) Following of necessity or undeniably.
- Conservation**, (S.) Guard, protection, or defence. *L.*
- Conservātor**, (S.) An officer appointed to preserve inviolably the privileges of any body politic. *L.*
- Conservātory**, (S.) 1. A green-house in a garden, to preserve foreign plants. 2. A store-house.
- Conserve**, (V.) 1. To protect or maintain. 2. To preserve with sugar, &c. *L.*
- Consider**, (V.) 1. To think upon. 2. To recollect. 3. To have a respect for. 4. To recompense. *L.*
- Considerable**, (A.) 1. Remarkable; great. 2. Worth looking after.
- Considerate**, (A.) 1. Wise, discreet. 2. Compassionate. *L.*
- Consideration**, (S.) 1. Thought. 2. Motive, reason. 3. Regard, respect. 4. Recompense. *L.*
- Consign**, (V.) 1. To make over to another. 2. In trade, to send goods to a factor to sell. *L.*
- Conspire**, (V.) To be made up, or composed of. *L.*
- Consistence**, (S.) 1. The mode of being. 2. The thickness of liquids. 3. Relation, agreement.
- Consistent**, (A.) 1. Agreeable or conformable. 2. Coherent.
- Consistorial**, (A.) Belonging to a consistory.
- Consistory**, (S.) 1. The tribunal in a spiritual court, especially that at Rome, where the pope and cardinals meet. 2. A meeting of the ministers and elders of the French protestants. *L.*

**Consolation**, (S.) Comfort either by words or reflexion. *L.*

**Comfort**, (V.) To comfort, or cheer up. *L.*

**Consolidate**, (V.) 1. To close or make whole. 2. To join in one. *L.*

**Consonance**, (S.) Agreeableness, conformity. *L.*

**Consonant**, (A.) Agreeable, conformable. *L.*

**Consonant**, (S.) A letter which cannot make a perfect sound, without a single or double vowel either before or after it. *L.*

**Consort**, (S.) 1. A companion or associate. 2. The wife of a king or prince. 3. A piece of music in three or more parts. *F.*

**Conspicuous**, (A.) 1. Easy to be seen. 2. Manifest, plain. *L.*

**Conspiracy**, (S.) A combination, or secret plot.

**Conspirator**, (S.) A plotter of mischief against the state.

**Conspire**, (S.) 1. To plot together. 2. To concert together. *L.*

**Constable**, (S.) An officer of different employments, as the lord high constable, constable of the Tower of London, &c. but is now chiefly understood to be those officers appointed to keep the peace in every hundred, parish, &c. *F.*

**Constancy**, (S.) 1. Perseverance, steadiness. 2. Fidelity. *L.*

**Constant**, (A.) 1. Firm, steadfast. 2. Lasting, permanent. 3. Faithful. *L.*

**Constellation**, (S.) A number of fixed stars, that form the imaginary figure of some creature or thing; of these there are 48, 23 being northern, and 25 southern ones. *L.*

**Constitution**, (S.) Terror, astonishment. *L.*

**Constrict**, (V.) 1. To cram close. 2. To bind the belly. *L.*

**Constitute**, (S.) He that appoints another to act for him. *L.*

**Constituent**, (A.) An essential part that composes any thing. *L.*

**Constitute**, (V.) To appoint or assign. *L.*

**Constitution**, (S.) 1. Policy or form of government. 2. Temper or state of the body. 3. Disposition. *L.*

**Constrain**, (V.) To force or compel. *L.*

**Constriction**, (S.) The crowding the parts of any body together, in order to condensation. *L.*

**Construction**, (S.) 1. Building or framing. 2. Interpretation or explication. 3. In grammar, syntax, or the right joining of words together in sentences. *L.*

**Construe**, (V.) 1. To translate. 2. To expound. *L.*

**Consubstantial**, (A.) Of the same substance. *L.*

**Consubstantiation**, (S.) The substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Lord's supper, together with the bread and wine. *L.*

**Consul**, (S.) 1. A chief magistrate among the antient Romans. 2. A resident in foreign parts for affairs relating to commerce. *L.*

**Consult**, (V.) 1. To ask advice. 2. To deliberate with one's self. *L.*

**Consumme**, (V.) 1. To squander away. 2. To decay. 3. To devour or eat up. 4. To burn. *L.*

**Consummate**, (V.) 1. To complete. 2. To render perfect. *L.*

**Consummate**, (A.) Perfect, complete.

**Consummation**, (S.) A perfecting, fulfilling or finishing. *L.*

**Consumption**, (S.) A consuming or wasting.

**Consumptive**, (A.) In a wasting or declining condition.

**Contact**, (S.) A touch; in mathematics, the points and angles of contact are those, where one line, plane, or body touches another. *L.*

**Contagion**, (S.) An infection. *L.*

**Contagious**, (A.) Infectious.

**Contain**, (V.) 1. To hold or comprehend. 2. To keep chaste. *L.*

**Contaminate**, (V.) To pollute or defile. *L.*

Con.

- Contemn**, (V.) To undervalue, despite, or set at nought. *L.*
- Contemplate**, (V.) 1. To behold or look upon. 2. To muse or meditate upon. *L.*
- Contemplation**, (S.) Meditation. *L.*
- Contemplative**, (A.) Studious, thoughtful. *L.*
- Contemporary**, or **Cotemporary**, (S.) One living at, or in the same time with another. *L.*
- Contempt**, (S.) Scorn, disdain. *L.*
- Contemptible**, (A.) Vile, mean, base, of no value. *L.*
- Contemptuous**, (A.) Disdainful. *L.*
- Contend**, (V.) 1. To strive. 2. To quarrel. 3. To dispute. *L.*
- Content**, (S.) 1. Satisfaction. 2. The compass or measure of a thing. *F.*
- Content**, (V.) 1. To please or delight. 2. To satisfy, or make amends for. 3. To pacify or reconcile.
- Contention**, (S.) Strife, debate, dispute. *L.*
- Contentious**, (A.) Quarrelsome, litigious.
- Contents**, (S.) A summary of what is contained in a book, chapter, bale, cask, letter, &c.
- Contest**, (S.) A dispute, strife. *F.*
- Context**, (S.) The connexion before and after a particular passage in scripture, &c. *L.*
- Contexture**, (S.) The interweaving or joining together of a discourse or other thing. *L.*
- Contiguous**, (A.) Near, adjoining to. *L.*
- Continence**, or **Continency**, (S.) Chastity, temperance. *L.*
- Continement**, (A.) Chaste, temperate.
- Continent**, (S.) In geography, a main land not interrupted by the sea. *L.*
- Contingent**, (A.) Casual, what may or may not happen. *L.*
- Continual**, (A.) without intermission. *L.*
- Continue**, (V.) 1. To last or endure. 2. To persist. 3. To abide or dwell. 4. To prolong. *L.*
- Continuity**, (S.) 1. The joining together of the several parts of a thing. 2. In surgery, whole, undivided. *L.*
- Contrition**, (S.) A twisting or pulling awry. *L.*
- Contriv**, (S.) In painting or graving, the outlines of a figure. *F.*
- Contraband**, (A.) Prohibited. *F.*
- Contract**, (S.) An agreement or bargain made either by word or deed. *L.*
- Contract**, (V.) 1. To bargain or covenant. 2. To abridge. 3. To draw together. 4. To shrink or grow less. 5. To get a disease. 6. To get an ill habit. *F.*
- Contract Marriage**, To espouse.
- Contract Debts**, To run in debt.
- Contracted**, (S.) 1. A shrinking or growing less. 2. Shortning a word, as Bp for Bishop, &c.
- Contradict**, (V.) To gainsay or oppose what is said by another. *L.*
- Contradiction**, (S.) Contrariety of words and sentiments. *L.*
- Contradictory**, (A.) Which implies a contradiction, or is inconsistent with itself.
- Contradistinction**, (S.) A distinguishing on the other side. *L.*
- Contrasture**, (S.) In surgery, is when the side of the skull is fractured, that is opposite to that side which received the blow. *L.*
- Contrary**, (A.) Opposite, repugnant, against. *L.*
- Contrast**, (S.) An opposition, or different disposition. *L.*
- Contravallation**, (S.) A trench guarded with a parapet.
- Contravention**, (S.) The acting contrary to the articles of an agreement. *L.*
- Contribute**, (V.) 1. To give. 2. To help. *L.*
- Contribution**, (S.) A joint raising of money. *L.*
- Contrite**, (A.) Penitent. *F.*
- Contrition**, (S.) That noble, true, and sincere sorrow for sin, that springs from love to God, and not fear of punishment.

Con-

**Contrivance**, (S.) 1. An invention. 2. Ingenuity in contriving. F.  
**Contrive**, (V.) 1. To invent. 2. To plot. 3. To manage or conduct. F.  
**Control**, (V.) 1. To disapprove, censure, or find fault with. 2. To examine an account. F.  
**Controller**. See *Comptroller*.  
**Contröversial**, (A.) Belonging to a  
**Contröversy**, (S.) Dispute, debate, variance. L.  
**Contrövert**, (V.) To dispute upon.  
**Contumacious**, (A.) Stubborn, rebellious, obstinate. L.  
**Contumacy**, (S.) Stubbornness, insolence, obstinacy. L.  
**Contumelious**, (A.) Reproachful, abusive, insolent. L.  
**Contumely**, (S.) Reproach, affront. L.  
**Contusion**, (S.) A bruise. L.  
**Convēne**, (V.) 1. To meet together. 2. To call together. L.  
**Convēnience**, or **Convēniency** (S.) 1. Suitableness. 2. Advantage or benefit. 3. Opportunity. L.  
**Convēnient**, (A.) 1. Fit, commodious. 2. Seasonable. L.  
**Convēt**, (S.) A monastery. F.  
**Convēnticle**, (S.) A little or private assembly for religious worship. L.  
**Convēntian**, (S.) 1. A public assembly. 2. A covenant or contract. L.  
**Convērgent**, or **Convērging**, (A.) Inclining towards one another till they meet in a point. L.  
**Convērsant**, (A.) 1. Well acquainted with a person. 2. Well skilled or experienced in. L.  
**Convērsation**, (S.) 1. Familiar discourse. 2. Intercourse or society. 3. Behaviour. L.  
**Convērsē**, (V.) To talk freely or familiarly with. L.  
**Convērsē**, (A.) In mathematics, the contrary or opposite to some other thing or proposition. L.  
**Convērsion**, (S.) 1. The turning a thing to a different purpose or use. 2. The turning from vice to virtue, or from a false faith to a true one. L.

**Convērt**, (S.) A profelyte.  
**Convērt**, (V.) 1. To change or transform one thing into another. 2. To turn a person from vice to virtue. 3. To appropriate to one's own use. L.  
**Convēx**, (A.) Bending down on every side, like the outside of a globe. L.  
**Convex Glass**, (S.) A glass that has one of its sides plain, and the other spherically convex.  
**Convēxity**, (S.) The superficies of any globe or spherical body. L.  
**Convēy**, (V.) 1. To transport or carry. 2. To send. 3. To make over.  
**Convēyance**, (S.) 1. Carriage. 2. A deed or instrument, by which the property of one person is transferred to another.  
**Convēyancer**, (S.) One skilled in making deeds of conveyance.  
**Convēyā**, (S.) One that is found guilty of an offence. L.  
**Convēctōn**, (S.) Full proof. L.  
**Convēnce**, (V.) To satisfy by plain proofs. L.  
**Convēndrum**, (S.) A quaint expression or witticism, a whim.  
**Convēcātion**, (S.) A synod or general assembly of the clergy. L.  
**Convōke**, (V.) To call together. L.  
**Convoy**, (S.) 1. A guard. 2. A guide.  
**Convulsion**, (S.) An involuntary motion or contraction of the nerves, muscles, and members. L.  
**Coo**, (V.) To make a noise like pigeons.  
**Cook**, (S.) A person employed in dressing meat.  
**Cookery**, (S.) The art of dressing victuals.  
**Cool**, (V.) 1. To moderate a degree of heat. 2. To appease rage or anger. 3. To become indifferent about.  
**Cooler**, (S.) A vessel used by brewers.  
**Coomb**, (S.) A measure for corn containing four bushels.  
**Coop**, (S.) A pen to fatten fowls in.  
**Cooper**, (S.) A person that makes tubs, &c.

*Cö-öperāte*, (V.) To work with. L.  
*Cö-ördināte*, (A.) Of equal degree or rank. L.  
*Coot*, (S.) 1. A moor-hen. 2. A fool.  
*Copārtner*, (S.) One in partnership with another.  
*Cöpe*, (S.) 1. A priest's garment. 2. An arch or vault.  
*Cöpe*, (V.) To strive with or against.  
*Cöpe'rnicān System*, (S.) Which is now embraced by the most skilful astronomers, is that in which the sun is supposed to be in the center, while the earth and planets revolve round it.  
*Cöpious*, (A.) Plenteous, large, abundant. L.  
*Cöpiēst*, (S.) 1. A transcriber. 2. An imitator.  
*Cöppel*, (S.) A pot in which goldsmiths fine their metal.  
*Cöpper*, (S.) 1. A metal. 2. A great vessel or boiler made of it.  
*Cöppēras*, (S.) A mineral found in copper mines.  
*Cöppice*, or *Cöppe*, (S.) A wood of small trees.  
*Cöpulation*, (S.) 1. A joining together. 2. The act of generation between male and female. L.  
*Cöpy*, (S.) 1. Any writing transcribed. 2. A pattern to write after. 3. The original of a book. 4. A printed book. F.  
*Cöpy hold*, (S.) A tenure for which the tenant has nothing to shew but the copy of the rolls made by the steward to the lord's court.  
*Cöquet*, (S.) A wanton amorous girl, who practises every art to gain admirers.  
*Cöräcle*, (S.) A small boat used by fishermen in the river Severn.  
*Cöral*, (S.) 1. A marine plant, which taken out of the sea, waxeth as hard as a stone. 2. A toy made of it, which they hang about an infant's neck. F.  
*Cörd*, (S.) 1. A rope or line. 2. A

pile of fire wood 4 foot broad, 4 foot long, and 4 foot high. F.  
*Cördage*, (S.) All sorts of ropes.  
*Cördeliērs*, (S.) Grey nuns of the order of St. Francis. F.  
*Cördial*, (S.) A medicine to cheer the heart, &c. F.  
*Cördial*, (A.) 1. Comforting, strengthening. 2. Hearty or sincere. F.  
*Cöre*, (S.) The heart or inmost part of all fruits, that contains the seed. L.  
*Cörüānder*, (S.) The seed of a plant of the same name.  
*Cörüntbiān*, (A.) Belonging to the people of the city of Corinth, from whence is named that order in architecture, which is the most noble, rich, and beautiful of all the five: its capital is adorned with rows of leaves, and of eight volutas which support the abacus.  
*Cork*, (S.) 1. The name of a tree. 2. its bark. 3. A stopple made with it for a bottle, &c.  
*Cörmörānt*, (S.) 1. A ravenous sea fowl. 2. A glutton. F.  
*Cörn*, (S.) 1. Grain, as wheat, peas, &c. 2. A painful excrescence growing on the toes.  
*Cörn*, (V.) To powder with salt.  
*Cörnēlian*, or *Sardin*, (S.) A precious stone.  
*Cörner*, (S.) An angle or nook.  
*Cörnēt*, (S.) 1. A horn, or musical instrument. 2. The standard bearer in a troop of horie. 3. A woman's head dress. 4. An instrument to bleed a horse. 5. The name of a shell-fish. 6. A coffin of paper. F.  
*Cörnēce*, (S.) The third or uppermost part of the entablature, and ornament that runs along the top of the wainscotting.  
*Cörnigērous*, (A.) Horned. L.  
*Cörnüte*, (A.) Having horns.  
*Cörnüte*, (S.) 1. A cuckold. 2. A full with a crooked neck. L.  
*Cörollāry*, (S.) A consequence drawn from

- from something that has been already demonstrated. *L.*
- Cörönä**, (S.) A crown; in architecture, the flat and most advanced part of the cornice, called also the drip, because it defends the rest from wind and water. *L.*
- Cörönation**, (S.) The crowning of a king or queen. *L.*
- Cöröner**, (S.) An officer who being assisted by a jury of twelve men, enquires in behalf of the crown into all violent or untimely deaths.
- Cörönet**, (S.) A small crown. *L.*
- Cörörval**, (S.) 1. An officer in the army below a sergeant. 2. One on board a ship who takes care of the lights, fires, &c. 3. A communion cloth in the church of Rome. *F.*
- Cöröral**, (A.) Bodily.
- Cörörätion**, (S.) A political body established by a royal charter, &c.
- Cöröréél**, (A.) Belonging to the body, and perceptible by the senses.
- Corps**, (S.) 1. A dead body. 2. A body of soldiers. *L.*
- Cörpülency**, (S.) Bigness of body. *L.*
- Cörpülent**, (A.) Big bodied, fat.
- Cörpüseles**, (S.) 1. The smallest parts of a body. 2. Atoms. *L.*
- Cörreél**, (V.) 1. To amend. 2. To reprove. 3. To chastize or punish. 4. To temper or allay. *L.*
- Cörreél**, (A.) Perfect, exact, curious. *L.*
- Cörreétion**, (S.) 1. Punishment. 2. Reproof. 3. Amendment. *L.*
- Cörreétor**, (S.) A person that amends, corrects, &c.
- Cörreépond**, (V.) 1. To suit or agree. 2. To converse by letter. *F.*
- Cörreépondence**, (S.) 1. Agreement. 2. An intercourse by letter or otherwise. *F.*
- Correspondent**, (S.) One who holds correspondence with another. *F.*
- Correspondent**, (A.) Suitable, agreeable, conformable.
- Cörtör** (S.) In fortification, the covert way between the outside of the moat and the pallisadoes. *F.*
- Cörrißble**, (A.) That may be corrected or amended. *L.*
- Corröböräte**, (V.) 1. To confirm or make good. 2. To strengthen a weak part. *L.*
- Corröde**, (V.) To gnaw, or eat away. *L.*
- Corröfve**, (A.) Of a gnawing dissolving quality.
- Corrügäte**, (V.) To wrinkle, or make up in wrinkles. *L.*
- Corräpt**, (V.) 1. To spoil or mar. 2. To petrify or rot. 3. To debase or vitiate. 4. To debauch. 5. To bribe. *L.*
- Corräption**, (S.) 1. Rotteness. 2. The putrified matter of a fore. 3. Debauching the mind. 4. Bribery. 5. The disgrace a man brings upon his family by treason. *L.*
- Cörfätr**, (S.) A pirate. *F.*
- Cörse**, (S.) A dead body. *F.*
- Cörset**, or **Cörsetot**, (S.) 1. An armour for a pike-man. 2. A broad girdle. *F.*
- Cörscäktion**, (S.) A flashing. *L.*
- Cösmötics**, (S.) Washes that tend to whiten and soften the skin. *G.*
- Cösnögräphy**, (S.) A science which teaches the structure, form, disposition, and relation of the parts of the world, and the manner of representing it on a plane. *G.*
- Cöffet**, (S.) A lamb, calf, &c. brought up by hand.
- Cöft**, (S.) Charge, expence, price.
- Cöftärd-mönger**, (S.) A dealer in apples.
- Cöftveness**, (S.) An unusual detention of the excrements.
- Cöftliness**, (S.) Great charge or expence, splendidness.
- Cöftempöräry**, (S.) See *Contemporary*.
- Cöttage**, (S.) A small country house.
- Cötton**, (S.) 1. A sort of wool that grows upon a tree of the same name. 2. A stuff made of it. *F.*
- Cöüch**, (S.) A long seat or bed. *F.*
- Cöüth**, (V.) 1. To comprize or comprehend. 2. To take off the web from

- from the eye. 3. To set a lance on the rest. 4. To lie down.
- Cove*, (S.) A little harbour for boats.
- Cōvēnānt*, (S.) 1. A contract or agreement. 2. A league or alliance. F.
- Cōver*, (S.) 1. A lid for a pot, dish, &c. 2. A cloak or pretence.
- Cōvērlet*, or *Coverlid*, (S.) A covering for a bed.
- Cōvert*, (S.) 1. A thicket. 2. A hiding place, refuge, or retreat. F.
- Covert way*, In fortification, a space of ground level with a field, on the edge of the ditch about 20 feet broad, reaching quite round the half moons, and other works towards the country.
- Cōvet*, (V.) To desire, wish, or long for.
- Cōvītous*, (A.) greedy, avaricious.
- Cōvīs*, (S.) In law, a deceitful agreement between two or more persons to the prejudice of another.
- Cough* (*Coff*) (S.) A noise made by persons troubled with an obstruction of the lungs.
- Cōūncil*, (S.) 1. A general assembly of the clergy. 2. Of the chief persons in a nation about affairs of state. 3. Of the society of Lincoln's Inn. F.
- Cōūncil*, *Cōūncsel*, or *Cōūncsellor*, (S.) A lawyer that pleads the cause of another, and is consulted in matters of importance.
- Cōūncsel*, (S.) Advice.
- Count*, (S.) A foreign earl. F.
- Cōūnt*, (V.) 1. To number. 2. To cast up. 3. To esteem or judge.
- Cōūntenānce*, (S.) 1. Looks, air, mien. 2. Face. 3. Protection. F.
- Cōūnter*, (S.) 1. A board in a shop, behind which a tradesman stands to sell his goods. 2. A piece of brass, silver, &c. to count withal.
- Cōūnter*, (A.) Opposite or contrary to. L.
- Counter Approaches*, Trenches carried on by the besieged to hinder the approach of the enemy.
- Counter Battery*, One raised to play against another.
- Counter Bond*, A bond to indemnify a person who has given security for another.
- Counter Charge*, A charge brought against the accuser.
- Counter Charm*, A charm to prevent another's having effect.
- Counter March*, A contrary march.
- Counter Mine*, One made to destroy or render useless that made by the enemy.
- Counter Part*, In music, 1. A part opposite to another. 2. A duplicate or copy of a writing.
- Counter Plot*, One contrived to overthrow another.
- Counter Poison*, An antidote to prevent the effects of poison.
- Counter Security*, A security given to a person, who has entered into obligations with another.
- Counter Tally*, A tally to confirm or confute another tally.
- Counter Tenor*, One of the middle parts of music, opposite to the tenor.
- Cōūntērscēt*, (V.) 1. To imitate. 2. To feign. F.
- Cōūntērscēt*, (S.) 1. A cheat or imposture. 2. A resemblance.
- Cōūntērmānd*, (V.) To give contrary orders to what had been before given. F.
- Cōūntērmūrre*, (S.) A wall set against another. F.
- Cōūntērpain*, (S.) A coverlet for a bed. F.
- Cōūntērpōise*, (V.) To put an equal weight in the opposite scale. F.
- Cōūntērscaūp*, (S.) That side of the ditch next to the country.
- Cōūntērvail*, (V.) To make equivalent, to be a sufficient recompense.
- Cōūntēss*, (S.) An earl's wife. F.
- Cōūntry*, (S.) 1. A kingdom or nation. 2. The fields, in opposition to the town. F.
- Cōūnty*, (S.) A shire.
- Cōūnties corporate*, Such cities or ancient



## C O

- cient boroughs, as have large privileges bestowed on them by the kings of England.
- Counties Palatine**, Are Chester, Durham, Lancashire, and Ely, whose power formerly was very great, but is now much abridged.
- Couple**, (S.) A pair, two things of the same kind. F.
- Couple**, (V.) 1. To join together. 2. To marry. 3. To copulate.
- Couplet**, (S.) Two lines which rhyme to each other at the end.
- Courage**, (S.) Boldness, valour. F.
- Courageous**, (A.) Intrepid, full of courage.
- Courier**, (S.) A messenger that brings expresses. F.
- Course**, (S.) 1. The ground where races are run. 2. A service of meat. 3. Measure or conduct. 4. A bed or lay of stones, &c. in a building. L.
- Course**, or **Coarse**, (S.) 1. The contrary to fine. 2. Rude, clownish.
- Course**, (V.) 1. To hunt or chase. 2. To dispute in the schools.
- Courser**, (S.) 1. A race horse. 2. A disputant.
- Courses**, (S.) 1. The main-sail and fore-sail of a ship. 2. In physic, the monthly terms of women.
- Court**, (S.) 1. The palace of a prince. 2. The prince and courtiers. 3. A place of justice. 4. The judge and jury. 5. An area before a house. 6. A narrow street. F.
- Court**, (V.) 1. To woo, or make love to. 2. To desire or solicit.
- Courteous**, (A.) Civil, affable, good humoured, generous. F.
- Courtesān**, or **Courtezān**, (S.) A lady of pleasure, a whore. F.
- Courtesy**, (S.) A favour, service, or kindness. F.
- Courtier**, (S.) One who has a place, or attends at court.
- Courtship**, (S.) Making love.
- Cousin**, (S.) A term of relation be-

## C R

- tween the children of brothers and sisters. F.
- Cray**, (S.) A flock or flight of partridges. F.
- Crow**, (S.) A beast well known.
- Coward**, (S.) A dastard, one that wants courage. F.
- Cowardice**, (S.) Fearfulness, want of resolution.
- Crowberd**, (S.) A keeper of cows.
- Crowl**, (S.) A sort of cap worn by friars.
- Crow**, (V.) To stoop down.
- Crowslip**, (S.) A flower.
- Crowcomb**, (S.) 1. The red tuft of flesh on a cock's head. 2. A fop, or ignorant fellow.
- Cry**, (A.) Shy, reserved, bashful.
- Crown**, (V.) To cheat, or deceive.
- Crab**, (S.) 1. A sort of wild apple. 2. A shell fish. 3. An instrument with three claws, used by shipwrights.
- Crabbed**, (A.) 1. Sour, like unripe fruit. 2. Cross, peevish. 3. Difficult.
- Crack**, (S.) 1. A chink or flaw. 2. The noise of a thing when it bursts. 3. A whore. 4. A boaster.
- Crackbrained**, (A.) Disordered in his senses.
- Cracker**, (S.) 1. A squib. 2. A boaster.
- Cracknels**, (S.) Hard cakes that crackle under the teeth.
- Cradle**, (S.) 1. A bed for rocking children in. 2. The place where a bullet lies in a cross-bow. 3. A wooden frame fixed to scythes. 4. A frame of wood for the more safely launching a ship. 5. A case of wood to lay a broken leg in after it is set and dressed.
- Craft**, (S.) 1. Trade or handicraft. 2. Cunning. 3. Merchant-ships. 4. Small vessels and boats, are called small craft.
- Crafty**, (A.) Sly, designing.
- Crag**, (S.) 1. The nape of the neck. 2. The jutting of a rock.

Crabby.

## C R

## C R

*Cräggy*, or *Cragged*, (A.) Rough; broken, steep, full of precipices.

*Cräm*, (V.) 1. To thrust close. 2. To overfeed or stuff the belly.

*Crämbo*, (S.) A rhiming play.

*Crämp*, (S.) A contraction of the nerves;

*Crämp-iron*; An iron that fastens stones together in buildings.

*Crämp*, (V.) 1. To streighten or restrain. 2. To fasten with a crämp-iron.

*Cräne*, (S.) 1. A bird. 2. An instrument to draw up heavy goods. 3. A pipe for drawing liquors out of a vessel.

*Cränium*, (S.) The skull.

*Cränny*, (S.) A crevice or chink. *L.*

*Cräpe*, (S.) A thin kind of stuff.

*Cräsis*, (S.) 1. A due temperament of the blood. 2. In grammar, the contraction of two syllables into one. *L.*

*Cräwal*, (S.) A neck-cloth. *F.*

*Cräve*, (V.) To desire or demand.

*Craw*, (S.) The crop of a bird.

*Cräyton*, (S.) A substance made up of any sort of colour, to draw pictures with upon paper. *F.*

*Cräzy*, (A.) 1. Inclined to or affected with madness. 2. Weak, sickly.

*Cream*, (S.) The thickest part of milk.

*Creäse*, (S.) A plait or fold.

*Creäte*, (V.) 1. To make out of nothing. 2. To cause or excite. *L.*

*Creätion*, (S.) 1. The making something out of nothing. 2. Nomination or election. *L.*

*Creätor*, (S.) That omnipotent being who alone has the power of creation. *L.*

*Creätüre*, (S.) 1. A created being. 2. One that owes his rise and fortune to some great man. *L.*

*Crédence*, (S.) Belief or credit. *L.*

*Crédentials*, (S.) Letters of credit and recommendation, especially such as are given to ambassadors. *L.*

*Crédible*, (A.) Worthy to be believed, probable. *L.*

*Crédit*, (S.) 1. Reputation. 2. Trust. 3. Credence or belief. *L.*

*Créditor*, (S.) One that gives credit, or trusts another with money or goods.

*Crédulity*, (S.) Aptness to believe. *L.*

*Crédulous*, (A.) Apt to believe. *L.*

*Creed*, (S.) A summary of the principal articles of the christian faith. *L.*

*Creek*, (S.) A small bay. *F.*

*Creek*, (V.) To make a noise like a door whose hinges want oiling.

*Creep*, (V.) 1. To crawl on all-fours. 2. To come softly or privately. 3. To loiter. 4. To fawn and crouch.

*Creep'er*, (S.) 1. Any creature that creeps. 2. A small bird. 3. A shrub. 4. A low addiron.

*Crépitation*, (S.) A rattling.

*Crépüscle*, (S.) The twilight. *L.*

*Créjcent*, (S.) A half moon.

*Créffe*, (S.) An herb.

*Créff*, (S.) 1. A plume on the head of a bird, or horse's hair on the top of an helmet. 2. The mane of a horse. 3. Any thing set over a coat of arms. *F.*

*Créfffallen*, (A.) Dispirited.

*Crévice*, (S.) 1. A cray-fish. 2. A small slit.

*Crew*, (S.) A gang or ship's company.

*Créwel*, (S.) Fine thrums of worsted.

*Créwet*, (S.) A glass vessel to put oil or vinegar in.

*Crüb*, (S.) 1. A manger for cattle. 2. The leathern pouch under a coachman's seat. 3. The name of a parcel of cards put out of those dealt, in the game called cribbage.

*Crück*, (S.) A pain in the neck.

*Crücket*, (S.) 1. A little insect. 2. A game with bats and balls. 3. A little stool.

*Crüer*, (S.) 1. An officer in the courts of justice, that makes proclamation of the business then and there to be done. 2. One who cries thro' the streets of a town what is lost or stole, &c.

## C R

- Crime**, (S.) A breach of the law. *L.*  
**Criminal**, (S.) A malefactor.  
**Criminal**, (A.) Sinful, offensive.  
**Crimp**, (S.) An agent for a coal-merchant.  
**Crimson**, (S.) A fine deep red.  
**Cringe**, (V.) To bow with a servile submission.  
**Cripple**, (S.) A person that has lost the use of his limbs.  
**Crisis**, (S.) The height or turn of a distemper. *G.*  
**Crisp**, (A.) Dried till it is apt to crumble.  
**Crite'ion**, (S.) A mark whereby to judge of the truth or falshood of a thing. *G.*  
**Critical**, (A.) 1. Censorious. 2. Dangerous. *G.*  
**Critic'ism**, (S.) 1. The art of judging. 2. The pointing out the beauties or defects of a book or action. *G.*  
**Critic**, (S.) One skilled in criticism.  
**Criticise**, (V.) To examine curiously into any thing.  
**Croak**. See *Croke*.  
**Crock**, (S.) A sort of earthen pot.  
**Crōcōāle**, (S.) A voracious amphibious animal, like a lizard, that infests the river Nile, called also an alligator.  
**Crōcus**, (S.) 1. A term for saffron. 2. Several chemical preparations from their resemblance to saffron, are so called.  
**Crōisā de**, **Crūsā de**, or **Crūsā do**, (S.) The expedition of the christian princes for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Turks. *F.*  
**Croises**, (S.) 1. Pilgrims who wore the figure of a crois upon their garments. 2. Those concerned in the attempts for the recovery of the Holy Land. *F.*  
**Crōke**, (V.) To make a noise like a raven, frog, toad, &c.  
**Crōny**, (S.) An intimate companion.  
**Crook**, (S.) A shepherd's staff.  
**Crook**, (V.) To bend or make crooked.

## C R

- Crōp**, (S.) 1. The product of corn, hay, &c. 2. The crow of a bird.  
**Crop**, (V.) 1. To pluck or break off. 2. To cut short.  
**Cro'siēr**, (S.) A bishop's staff, in form of a shepherd's crook. *F.*  
**Crōslet**, (S.) 1. A forehead-cloth. 2. A small crois made at the extremity of a great one.  
**Crōs**, (S.) 1. A gibbet. 2. Affliction, misfortune, or disappointment.  
**Cro'si**, (A.) 1. Contrary or opposite. 2. Athwart. 3. Peevish.  
**Crōtchet**, (S.) 1. In music, a note equal to half a minim. 2. In printing, the same with parenthesis, marked thus, [ ]. 3. A fancy or whim. *F.*  
**Crōuch**, (V.) 1. To stoop down. 2. To cringe.  
**Crōūp**, (S.) The buttocks of a horse.  
**Crōupā de**, (S.) In horsemanship, a leap in which the four legs of the horse are trussed up under his belly, so as not to shew his shoes.  
**Crow**, (S.) 1. A bird. 2. An iron hand-spike.  
**Crow**, (V.) 1. To make a noise like a cock. 2. To brag or hector.  
**Crōwd**, (S.) 1. A great throng of people. 2. A fiddle.  
**Crō'wfoot**, (S.) An herb.  
**Crōwn**, (S.) 1. A diadem worn on the heads of sovereign princes. 2. A chaplet or garland. 3. The top of the head. 4. A silver coin value 5s. 5. A northern constellation consisting of twenty stars. *L.*  
**Crown Glass**, The finest sort of window glais.  
**Crown Imperial**, A flower.  
**Crown Wheel**, The upper wheel next the ballance of a watch.  
**Crown Works**, (S.) In fortification, bulwarks advanced towards the field, to gain some eminence, consisting of a large gorge and two wings, which fall on the counter-scarp near the faces of the bastion.  
**Crōwned Hornwork**, (S.) A hornwork with a crwnwork before it.

Crū-

Ç R

- Crüçible**, (S.) A pot made of strong earth, to melt metals, minerals, &c.
- Crüçifix**, (S.) A representation of Christ upon the cross. *L.*
- Crüçifixon**, (S.) A nailing or fixing to a cross.
- Crüçify**, (V.) To nail to a cross. 2. To kill or mortify.
- Crüde**, (A.) Raw, indigested. *L.*
- Crüdity**, (S.) Rawness, indigestion.
- Crüel**, (A.) Inhuman, brutish. *F.*
- Crüelty**, (S.) Inhumanity, barbarity.
- Crüise**, (V.) To sail backward and forward, in order to guard the seas.
- Crüm**, (S.) 1. The soft part of a loaf. 2. A small bit of any thing.
- Crümbly**, (V.) To break into small bits, by rubbing betwixt the hands, &c.
- Crümply**, (V.) To wrinkle.
- Crüör**, (S.) The thick globulous part of the blood when seperated from the serum. *L.*
- Crüpper**, (S.) 1. The rump or buttocks of a horse. 2. A strap fixed to the saddle, and put under his tail. *F.*
- Crüse**, (S.) A vial for oil, &c.
- Crüsb**, (V.) 1. To bruise or squeeze to pieces. 2. To ruin. *L.*
- Crüst**, (S.) 1. The outward part of bread. 2. The shelly part of any thing. *L.*
- Crüstaceous**, (A.) Crusty, shelly. *L.*
- Crüsty**, (A.) 1. Covered with crust. 2. A low word for snappish.
- Crütcb**, (S.) A support for a lame person.
- Crüzäte**, or **Crüzädo**, (S.) A Portuguese coin of 2s. 10d. value.
- Crj**, (V.) 1. To shed tears. 2. To lament. 3. To publish in the streets, &c. *F.*
- Crjstal**, (S.) A mineral stone resembling a diamond, but inferior to it both in hardness and lustre. *G.*
- Crjstaline Humour**, (S.) A thick humour in the middle of the eye, shaped like a convex lens, serving to refract the rays of light,

C U

- Cüb**, (S.) The young of a bear, fox, &c.
- Cübe**, (S.) A solid body in form of a die, having six equal sides, being all squares. *L.*
- Cübüt**, (S.) A measure of a foot and a half. *L.*
- Cücking-stool**, (S.) A machine for ducking scolding women.
- Cückold**, (S.) One whose wife defiles the marriage bed.
- Cückow**, or **Cuckoo**, (S.) A well known bird.
- Cücumber**, (S.) A well known fruit.
- Cüd**, (S.) 1. The inward part of the throat in beasts. 2. That food which a cow, &c. chews over again.
- Cüddle**, (V.) A vulgar word, signifying to hug to the bosom.
- Cügel**, (S.) A stick to fight with.
- Cügel**, (V.) To beat with a stick.
- Cüe**, (S.) 1. A token or sign when to speak. 2. A mood or humour. 3. A sort of periwig.
- Cüff**, (S.) 1. The sleeve of a coat. 2. A blow or box on the ear.
- Cülinäry**, (A.) Belonging of a kitchen. *L.*
- Cüll**, (V.) To pick or chuse a few out of a great many.
- Cülländer**, (S.) A sort of dish with holes in the bottom, to drain pease, &c.
- Cülmiferous**, (A.) Stalk-bearing. *L.*
- Cülmünäte**, (V.) To ascend to the top. *L.*
- Cülpable**, (A.) Guilty, blameable. *L.*
- Cülpit**, (S.) A criminal.
- Cülväte**, (V.) 1. To till or manure the ground. 2. To improve.
- Cültüre**, (S.) 1. Tillage. 2. Education.
- Cülver**, (S.) A sort of pigeon.
- Cülvärin**, (S.) A species of ordnance, of which there are three sorts. 1. The extraordinary one, which is 5 inches and a half in bore, 13 foot long, and carries a ball weighing 20 lb. 2. The ordinary is 12 foot long, and carries a ball of 17 lb. 5 ounces.

- ounces. 3. The smallest size is 11 foot long, and its ball 14 lb. 9 ounces. F.
- Cūmbērſome*, (A.) Troublesome.
- Cūmſry*, (S.) The name of an herb.
- Cūmin*, (S.) The name of an herb and its seed.
- Cūmūlate*, (V.) To heap up.
- Cūnētte*, (S.) A deep trench about 4 fathoms wide, sunk in the middle of a dry moat. F.
- Cū'ming*, (S.) 1. Art, ingenuity. 2. Craftiness.
- Cūp*, (S.) 1. A vessel to drink out of. 2. In botany, the husk wherein the flower grows.
- Cup*, (V.) To apply cupping-glasses.
- Cūpboard*, (S.) A place with shelves, doors, &c. to put dishes, &c. in.
- Cūpid*, (S.) The god of love.
- Cūpālā*, (S.) The same with dome.
- Cūpping-glaſs*, (S.) A sort of glaſs cup applied to the fleshy part of the body, to draw out wind, corrupt blood, &c.
- Cūr*, (S.) A mongrel dog.
- Cūrable*, (A.) That may be cured.
- Cūrācy*, (S.) The office of a
- Cūrāte*, (S.) 1. The minister of a parish. 2. One who officiates in the room of the incumbent.
- Cūrātor*, (S.) 1. In law, a person who manages the affairs of one who is emancipated or interdicted. 2. A governor to a minor. 3. One who has the direction of the affairs of an academy.
- Cūrb*, (S.) 1. A part of a horse's bridle. 2. A swelling beneath a horse's hoof. F.
- Curb*, (V.) 1. To bridle or rein in. 2. To check or restrain.
- Cūrdle*, (V.) To turn to curds.
- Cūre*, (V.) 1. To heal a wound, &c. 2. To salt or pickle meat, fish, &c.
- Cūrſew*, (S.) The 8 o'clock bell ordered to be rung by William the Conqueror, to give every body warning to cover their fires, and put out their lights,
- Cūrſōry*, (S.) 1. A desire, of seeing or knowing. 2. A rarity, or something to be admired. L.
- Cūrſious*, (A.) 1. Nice, delicate, uncommon. 2. Inquisitive, or desirous of seeing, knowing, &c. L.
- Cūr'l*, (S.) Hair, &c. turned up into a roll or ring.
- Cūr'low*, (S.) A water fowl.
- Cūrmūdgeon*, (S.) A covetous niggardly fellow.
- Cūr'noc*, (S.) A corn measure containing four bushels.
- Cūr'rānts*, or *Curran*s, (S.) A small fruit of the grape kind.
- Cūr'rent*, (S.) A stream. L.
- Cūr'rent*, (A.) What passes by authority.
- Cūrriēr*, (S.) One who dresses and colours leather.
- Cūrriſh*, (A.) Doggish, snarling.
- Cūr'ry*, (V.) 1. To dress leather. 2. To comb and rub a horse. 3. To insinuate one's self into favour.
- Cūrſe*, (V.) 1. To wish ill to. 2. To excommunicate.
- Cūrſūr*, (S.) A clerk in chancery who makes out original writs.
- Cūrſōry*, (A.) Slight, hasty. L.
- Cūr'tail*, (V.) To shorten, or cut off.
- Cūr'tain*, (S.) 1. A hanging about a bed, window, &c. 2. In fortification, the wall between the flanks of two bastions.
- Cūr'tānā*, (S.) King Edward the confessor's pointless sword, which is carried before the kings and queens of England at their coronation, as an emblem of their clemency and mercy.
- Cūr'vātūre*, (S.) A bending. L.
- Cūr've*, (S.) A crooked line. L.
- Cūr'vet*, (V.) To prance or move like a managed horse.
- Cūr'vion*, (S.) A sort of pillow to sit or lean upon. F.
- Cūrſp*, (S.) A point, in astronomy, the horns of the moon. L.
- Cūrſpāted*, (A.) In botany, when the leaves of a flower end in a point.

Gūſ-

*Cäffard*, (S.) A pleasant food made of milk, eggs, &c.

*Cäffody*, (S.) 1. In hold, or in the keeping of another. 2. Ward of a child in nonage. *L.*

*Cäffom*, (S.) 1. A habit or use. 2. Business at a tradesman's shop. 3. A tax on goods exported and imported. *F.*

*Cäffos*, (S.) A keeper. *L.*

*Cäffos Brevium*, A clerk of the court of Common pleas, who has the charge of writs and records of nisi prius; also one in the court of King's bench, who files such writs, &c. or makes out records of nisi prius.

*Cäffos Rotulorum*, One who has the custody of the rolls or records of sessions of the peace.

*Cäffos Spiritualium*, An ecclesiastical judge during the vacancy of a see.

*Cäffos Temporalium*, One appointed by the king to take care of the rents and profits of a vacant see.

*Cät*, (S.) 1. A cleft or notch. 2. A wound with a knife, sword, &c. 3. A slice of meat. 4. A picture in a book. 5. A lot, as to draw cuts.

*Cätäheous*, (A.) Belonging to the skin. *L.*

*Cätrecälä*, (S.) A thin membrane void of sense, serving as a covering to the cutis.

*Cätis*, (S.) The skin. *L.*

*Cätläfs*, or *Cutlace*, (S.) A hanger or short sword. *F.*

*Cätler*, (S.) A maker and seller of swords, knives, &c. *F.*

*Cätlets*, (S.) Thin slices of veal.

*Cätter of the Tallies*, (S.) In the Exchequer, an officer who provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sums upon them.

*Cycle*, (S.) A certain period or number of years, at the expiration of which, the sun or moon returns to the same point in the heavens: the cycle of the sun is 28 years, and

that of the moon 19 lunar years and 7 intercalary months, or 19 solar years. *G.*

*Cyclöid*, (S.) In geometry, a curve generated by an entire revolution of a circle upon a strait line.

*Cyclopädia*, (S.) The whole circle of the arts and sciences. *G.*

*Cyclops*, (S.) A fabulous people with one eye only, in the middle of their foreheads; the poets feign, that they assisted Vulcan in forming thunderbolts for Jupiter.

*Cygnät*, (S.) A young swan.

*Cygnus*, (S.) A swan, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

*Cylinder*, (S.) A solid contained under three surfaces. *G.*

*Cylindrical*, (A.) Belonging to, or in form of a cylinder. *G.*

*Cymbäl*, (S.) A musical instrument, made of brass, like a small kettle drum. *G.*

*Cyñäntropy*, (S.) A phrenzy or madness occasioned by the bite of a mad dog. *G.*

*Cynical*, (A.) Severe, churlish, ill-natured. *G.*

*Cynics*, (S.) A sect of philosophers, followers of Antisthenes and Diogenes, so called from their churlish behaviour. *G.*

*Cyon*, (S.) A graft or sucker taken from a flower or tree.

*Cypher*. See *Cipher*.

*Cypress*, (S.) A tree, whose wood has an agreeable smell; it seldom rots, or takes the worm.

*Czär*, (S.) The emperor of Russia.

*Czärënä*, (S.) The empress of Russia.

## D

**D**, A mute consonant, and the fourth letter in the English alphabet, is a numeral, and stands for 500, and when a dash is over it thus  $\overline{D}$ , for 5000. It is an abbreviation for Doctor and Divinitas;

- tas ; as M. D. Medicinæ Doctor, or doctor of physic ; D. D. Doctor in Divinity ; D. C. in music, signifies Da Capo, or play the whole, or som part, over again.
- Dåb.** (S.) 1. A light blow. 2. A flat fish. 3. One well skilled in any affair. 4. A lump of dirt, bit of grease, or fat meat, &c. 5. A wet dirty clout.
- Dåbble.** (V.) 1. To splash or paddle in water or mud. 2. To meddle in an affair in which one has but little skill.
- Dåce.** (S.) A river fish.
- Dåfjyl.** (S.) A foot in Latin and Greek verse, consisting of one long syllable and two short ones. G.
- Dåmån.** (S.) A good or bad spirit, but with christians applied to the latte. G.
- Dåffodil.** (S.) A flower.
- Dågger.** (S.) 1. A po'nard or short small sword. 2. A mark in printing thus (+), serving to refer to the margin.
- Dåggle.** (V.) To dawb or wet, by trailing in the dirt the bottom of a gown, &c.
- Dainij.** (A.) 1. Fine, delicate. 2. Nice, squeamish. 3. Rich food, or a tit bit.
- Dairj.** (S.) A room in which milk, &c. is kept.
- Dåfj.** (S.) A flower.
- Dåker.** (S.) Ten hides.
- Dåle.** (S.) A valley, or bottom between two hills.
- Dålljånce.** (S.) Wantonnefs, play.
- Dåilly.** (V.) 1. To toy or play with women. 2. To mispend time.
- Dåm.** (S.) 1. A mother. 2. A bank to stop a river, &c.
- Dåmæge.** (S.) Hurt, prejudice. F.
- Dåmåsk.** (S.) A kind of flowered silk, stuff, or linnen.
- Dåme.** (S.) Lady, mistress. F.
- Dåmn.** (V.) 1. To condemn. 2. To curse to eternal torments. 3. To explode or cry down. L.
- Dåmåtjion.** (S.) The weeful state of the wicked in hell. L.
- Dåmñijy.** (V.) To damage. L.
- Dåmp.** (S.) 1. Wetnefs. 2. A vapour arising in mines. 3. A shock or panic in the mind.
- Dåmp.** (V.) 1. To wet or moisten. 2. To disheaten.
- Dåmñel.** (S.) A young maiden. F.
- Dåmñin.** (S.) A sort of plum. F.
- Dånce.** (V.) To move the body regularly, according to the music sung or played. F.
- Dåndle.** (V.) To fondle, or play with a thing.
- Dåndriff.** (S.) A scurf sticking to the skin of the head.
- Dånger.** (S.) Hazard, peril. F.
- Dångerous.** (A.) Hazardous.
- Dångle.** (V.) To hang carelessly, so as to swing to and fro.
- Dångler.** (S.) One who follows the fair-sex without any warmth or design.
- Dåpper.** (A.) Brisk, neat, short.
- Dåpple.** (A.) Spotted with a deeper colour.
- Dåre.** (V.) 1. To venture or hazard. 2. To defy.
- Dåring.** (A.) Bold, adventurous.
- Dårk.** (A.) 1. Gloomy, without light. 2. Obscure, difficult.
- Dårling.** (S.) A favourite, a beloved.
- Dårn.** (V.) To mend by sowing a hole cross-ways.
- Dårnel.** (S.) The cockle-weed.
- Dårt.** (S.) 1. A short javelin. 2. An arrow.
- Dåsb.** (S.) 1. A blow or stroke. 2. A mixture. 3. A free stroke with a pen.
- Dåsb.** (V.) 1. To give a blow or stroke on the face. 2. To strike a brittle thing against a hard one. 3. To mix. 4. To frustrate one's hopes. 5. To put out of countenance. 6. To strike out with a pen.
- Dåstård.** (S.) A coward.
- Dåtå.** (S.) Such things as are known and granted in a proposition.

Dåte,

## D E

- Däte**, (S.) 1. The time when an action was done. 2. The fruit of the palm tree.
- Dätkue Cafe**, (S.) In grammar, so called, because it supposes something to be given. *L.*
- Dau'ghter**, (S.) A female child.
- Daunt**, (V.) To terrify or frighten.
- Dau'ntless**, (S.) Fearless, intrepid.
- Dau'pbin**, (S.) The eldest son of the king of France.
- Daw**, (S.) A chattering bird.
- Dawb**, (V.) 1. To be mear, or lay over with. 2. To foul. 3. To bribe.
- Dawn**, (S.) The break of day.
- Daw'ning**, (S.) 1. The beginning of light. 2. A ray of hope.
- Day**, (S.) 1. The light in opposition to night. 2. The space of time between the rising and setting of the sun, which is called the artificial day. 3. The time in which the earth makes one revolution upon its axis, which is 24 hours, called the natural day. 4. The different method of reckoning the beginning of every day in different nations, called the civil day.
- Day's Journey**, (In scripture) 1. 33 English miles, 172 paces, and 4 feet. 2. A Sabbath days journey, only 600 paces.
- Days of Grace**, A certain number of days allowed by merchants after bills become due: in England and Leipzig 3 days; in France and Dantzic 10; at Naples 8; at Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Venice 6; at Franckfort 4.
- Dä'zzle**, (V.) To dim the sight by too glaring a light.
- Deacon**, (S.) One in half orders, an assistant to a priest, &c. *G.*
- Dead**, (A.) 1. Without life. 2. Numb-ed as limbs are. 3. Flat, as liquor.
- Deadly**, (A.) 1. Mortal, fatal. 2. Violent, furious.
- Deaf**, (A.) Thick of hearing.
- Deal**, (S.) 1. A quantity. 2. A di-

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- tribution of cards. 3. A sort of wood.
- Deal**, (V.) 1. To trade or traffic. 2. To distribute the cards. 3. To manage.
- Dea'ling**, (S.) 1. Business or trade. 2. Distributing the cards. 3. Treatment. 4. Correspondence.
- Dean**, (S.) The head of a collegiate church, and chief of a chapter.
- Dear**, (A.) 1. Beloved. 2. Costly.
- Dearth**, (S.) Famine, scarcity.
- Deatb**, (S.) The separation of soul and body.
- Dea'thless**, (A.) Immortal.
- Debä'r**, (V.) To hinder, or exclude.
- Debä'rk**, (V.) To land. *F.*
- Debä'se**, (V.) 1. To cast down. 2. To make worse. 3. To disparage. *F.*
- Debä'te**, (V.) To dispute. *F.*
- Debau'ch**, (V.) 1. To revel or riot. 2. To seduce or corrupt. 3. To deflower a modest woman. *F.*
- Debauched** (*Debsché*) (S.) A libertine or lewd fellow. *F.*
- Debau'chery**, (S.) Riotous banqueting, revelling, lewdness, &c. *F.*
- Debentüre**, (S.) 1. An allowance of custom paid to a merchant for exporting particular commodities. 2. A bill drawn for the payment of a soldier's arrears, or the wages of the king's household servants.
- Debä'lü'ate**, (V.) To weaken.
- Debä'lity**, (S.) Weakness. *L.*
- Debä'nä'r**, (A.) Good natured, merry, brisk, affable. *F.*
- Däbt**, (S.) What is owing from one man to another.
- Debtor**, (S.) He that is indebted to another.
- Decä'de**, (S.) The number ten. *G.*
- Däcä'gön**, (S.) A figure in geometry of ten sides and ten angles. *G.*
- Däcä'lögue**, (S.) The ten commandments. *G.*
- Däcä'mp**, (V.) To remove the camp. *F.*
- Däcä'nt**, (V.) To pour off from the dregs.
- Däcä'nter**, (S.) A flint glass-bottle, to



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- to put wine, &c. into for the more easily pouring it into glasses.
- Dēcāy*, (V.) 1. To fall away. 2. To wither or fade. 3. To rot.
- Dēcāse*, (S.) A natural death. L.
- Deceit* (*Defect*) (S.) Fraud, craft, guile.
- Deceive* (*Deceive*) (V.) To delude, beguile, or cheat. L.
- December*, (S.) The last month in the year.
- Dēcēvirāte*, (S.) Ten men who were appointed by the ancient Romans, to write the twelve tables of the Roman law, and also to govern the commonwealth instead of consuls; but their government lasted but two years.
- Dēcēncy*, (S.) Modesty, comeliness. L.
- Dēcēt*, (A.) Seemly, modest. L.
- Dēcēptiōn*, (S.) Deceiving. L.
- Dēcīde*, (V.) 1. To determine. 2. To give sentence. L.
- Dēcīdious*, (A.) Ready to fall. L.
- Dēcīmal Arithmetic*, The art of managing decimal fractions; which are such as have 10, 100, 1000, &c. for their denominators.
- Dēcīmātion*, (S.) Among the Romans, a punishing soldiers by putting to death every tenth man. L.
- Dēcīpher*, (V.) 1. To find out the meaning of a letter wrote in obscure characters. 2. To unravel a mystery. F.
- Dēcīsiōn*, (S.) Resolution, determination. F.
- Dēcīsiue*, (A.) The last or finishing stroke to a battle, dispute, &c. F.
- Dēck*, (S.) The floor of a ship.
- Deck*, (V.) To set off or adorn.
- Declaim*, (V.) 1. To make a set speech. 2. To inveigh against.
- Dēclāmātion*, (S.) An oration made for a school exercise. L.
- Dēclārātion*, (S.) 1. A declaring or setting forth. 2. A proclamation. 3. A testimony. L.
- Dēclāre*, (V.) To publish or proclaim. L.

D E

- Declension*, (S.) 1. The varying nouns according to their divers cases. 2. Abating, decaying. L.
- Declination*, (S.) 1. A decaying. 2. A bowing down. 3. In astronomy, the distance of an object from the equator.
- Declination of the compass*, Its variation from the true meridian of any place. L.
- Decline*, (V.) 1. To bend downwards. 2. To avoid or refuse. 3. To vary in amount, &c. 4. To decay. L.
- Declivity*, (S.) Bending downwards. L.
- Decōct*, (V.) To boil or stew. L.
- Decōctiōn*, (S.) A diet-drink, &c. boiled. L.
- Dēcōllātion*, (S.) A beheading. L.
- Decomposition*, (S.) A resolution of a body into its first principles. L.
- Dēcōrāte*, (V.) To grace, adorn. L.
- Dēcōrātion*, (S.) An ornament, or embellishment. L.
- Decōrum*, (S.) Comeliness, good grace. L.
- Decoy*, (S.) 1. A lure, to wheedle or draw in. 2. A place for catching wild fowl.
- Decoy*, (V.) To allure, ensnare.
- Decrease*, (V.) To diminish. L.
- Decree*, (S.) 1. A statute or ordinance. 2. A determination. L.
- Decree*, (V.) 1. To order or appoint. 2. To determine.
- Decrēpit*, (A.) Decayed with age. L.
- Decrēpūātion*, (S.) In chemistry, the crackling noise of salt put over a gentle fire in a crucible. L.
- Decrētal*, (S.) 1. Belonging to a decree. 2. A pope's letter. L.
- Decry*, (V.) To speak ill of. F.
- Dēdicāte*, (V.) 1. To consecrate or devote. 2. To inscribe or address to.
- Dēdicātion*, (S.) 1. The consecration of a church. 2. The inscribing a book to a person.
- Dēdicātōry*, (A.) Belonging to a dedication.
- Dēduce*, (V.) To draw or infer from. De-

## D E

- Deduct*, (V.) To subtract from.
- Deduction*, (S.) 1. An abatement. 2. A conclusion or consequence. *L.*
- Deed*, (S.) 1. An action. 2. An instrument or contract.
- Deem*, (V.) To think or judge.
- Deep*, (A.) 1. Far to the bottom. 2. Profound, difficult, abstruse.
- Deep*, (S.) The sea.
- Deer*, (S.) A wild beast of the chase, whose flesh is called venison.
- Deface*, (V.) 1. To spoil. 2. To disfigure. 3. To render unintelligible. *F.*
- Defalcation*, (S.) 1. A pruning of trees or vines. 2. A deduction from an account. *L.*
- Defame*, (V.) To slander. *L.*
- Default*, (S.) 1. Defect or want. 2. A non-appearance in a court at a day assigned. *F.*
- Defiance*, or *Defiance*, (S.) A secret agreement, or deed that supercedes another more public. *F.*
- Defeat*, (S.) A rout or overthrow.
- Defeat*, (V.) 1. To vanquish or overthrow. 2. To disappoint. 3. To make void. *F.*
- Dēfécate*, (V.) 1. To draw from the drags. 2. To strain thro' a sieve, &c.
- Defect*, (S.) 1. A want. 2. A blemish. 3. A fault or error. *L.*
- Defection*, (S.) A revolt or falling off. *L.*
- Defective*, (A.) Imperfect, faulty. *L.*
- Defence*, (S.) 1. Protection. 2. Vindication. 3. Opposition. *L.*
- Defend*, (V.) 1. To protect. 2. To vindicate or maintain. *L.*
- Defendant*, (S.) In law, the person prosecuted.
- Defender*, (S.) A protector.
- Deferr*, (V.) To delay or put off. *L.*
- Dēfērēnce*, (S.) Respect, regard.
- Defiance*, (S.) 1. An out-braving. 2. A challenge. 3. Contempt. *F.*
- Deficiency*, (S.) 1. Want. 2. Inability. *L.*
- Deficient*, (A.) Imperfect, wanting.

## D E

- Defile*, (S.) A narrow passage.
- Defile*, (V.) 1. To march off as troops. 2. To pollute.
- Define*, (V.) To explain, to give a definition of. *L.*
- Dēfīnīte*, (A.) Certain, bounded.
- Definitions*, (S.) Clear, short descriptions of the nature and general properties of things. *L.*
- Definitive*, (A.) Decisive, positive.
- Deflexion*, (S.) A bending. *L.*
- Deflower*, or *Deflower*, (V.) To rob a maiden of her virginity. *F.*
- Defluxion*, (S.) A flowing downwards. *L.*
- Deform*, (V.) To disfigure, or make ugly. *L.*
- Deformity*, (S.) Ugliness. *L.*
- Defraud*, (V.) To cheat, deceive.
- Defray*, (V.) To pay expences.
- Defunct*, (A.) Dead, deceased. *L.*
- Dejy*, (V.) To challenge or out-brave. *F.*
- Degeneracy*, (S.) A growing worse.
- Degenerate*, (V.) To grow out of kind, to fall from a noble to a baser kind. *L.*
- Deglutinate*, (V.) To unglue. *F.*
- Degradation*, (S.) Lessening, placing lower. *F.*
- Degree*, (S.) 1. Order, rank, pedigree, estate. 2. The proportion of heat or cold, love or hatred. 3. Sixty geographical miles, or the 360th part of a circle.
- Dehort*, (V.) To dissuade from.
- Deject*, (V.) 1. To cast down. 2. To discourage or sink the spirits. *L.*
- Dejection*, (S.) 1. Casting down, or lowness of spirits. 2. In physic, an evacuation of the excrements. *L.*
- Deify*, (V.) To make a god of. *L.*
- Deign*, (V.) To vouchsafe or condescend. *F.*
- Deism*, (S.) The believing in one God, and denying all revealed religion. *F.*
- Deist*, (S.) One who adheres to deism.
- Deity*, (S.) 1. The true God. 2. A false god. *L.*

*Dēlā.*

## D E

- Dēlācērātion*, (S.) A violent tearing. L.
- Dēldy*, (S.) 1. A stop or hinderance. 2. A deferring or putting off. F.
- Dēlē'Etāble*, (A.) Pleasant, delightful. L.
- Dēlēzātion*, (S.) Delight, pleasure. L.
- Dēlēgāte*, (V.) To substitute or appoint a person to act in the room of another. L.
- Dēlegate*, (S.) A person appointed to act in the room of another.
- Dēlegates*, (S.) 1. Commissioners appointed under the great seal, to sit upon an appeal to the king in the court of Chancery. 2. The court of delegates is the highest court for civil affairs which concern the church, whither a person may appeal from a sentence given in an ecclesiastical court; and from which there lies no appeal but to the house of lords.
- Dēlētīon*, (S.) A blotting out. L.
- Dēlībērāte*, (V.) 1. To consider, weigh, or ponder upon. 2. To consult. L.
- Dēlīcācy*, (S.) A refinement in taste either corporeal or mental. F.
- Dēlīcīous*, (A.) Sweet, pleasant, exquisite. F.
- Dēlīght*, (S.) Pleasure, content, joy. F.
- Dēlīnēate*, (V.) To draw the out-lines or sketch of any thing. L.
- Dēlīnquēt*, (S.) A criminal. L.
- Dēlīrīous*, (A.) Light-headed, raving.
- Dēlīrīum*, (S.) Light-headedness. L.
- Dēlīver*, (V.) 1. To redeem from captivity, danger or trouble. 2. To give or yield up. 3. As a midwife does a woman with child. F.
- Dēlūde*, (V.) To cheat, deceive, or ensnare. L.
- Dēlūe*, (V.) To dig up the ground.
- Dēlūge*, (S.) An inundation or overflowing, a calamity. F.
- Dēlūfion*, (S.) 1. A false appearance. 2. A cheat or imposture. L.
- Dēlūfīve*, (A.) Deceiving, beguiling.

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- Dē'māgōgue*, (S.) 1. A ring-leader in a mob. 2. A factious orator. G.
- Dē'mā'n*, or *Dē'mesne*, (S.) A patrimony or inheritance. F.
- Dē'mānd*, (V.) To ask, claim, require, or insist on.
- Dē'māndānt*, (S.) The prosecutor in a real action, as the plaintiff is in a personal one.
- Dē'mēān*, (V.) To carry one's self, to behave well or ill.
- Dē'mēdnour*, (S.) Behaviour.
- Dē'mērit*, (S.) What makes one worthy of punishment. F.
- Dē'mī*, (S.) A word used in composition for half. F.
- Dē'mī-bāstion*, Is a fortification having only one fall and one flank.
- Dē'mī-chace Boots*, (S.) A sort of riding boots for summer.
- Dē'mī culverin*, (S.) A piece of ordnance.
- Dē'mī-gantlet*, (S.) A bandage used in setting disjointed fingers.
- Dē'mī-god*, (S.) Among the Heathens, was one who was not a god by birth, but was raised to that honour by his heroic actions.
- Dē'mī'se*, (S.) Death.
- Dē'mī'se*, (V.) 1. To leave by will. 2. To let land by lease.
- Dē'mōcracy*, (S.) A form of government, wherein the supreme authority is in the hands of the people. G.
- Dē'mōcrā'tīcal*, (A.) Belonging to democracy. G.
- Dē'mōlīsh*, (V.) To pull or throw down, to raze or destroy.
- Dē'mōn*. See *Dē'mōn*.
- Dē'mōniac*, (S.) A person possessed with a devil. G.
- Dē'mōn'strāble*, (A.) That may be demonstrated. L.
- Dē'mōn'strāte*, (V.) To prove unanswerably. L.
- Dē'mōn'strātion*, (S.) The highest degree of proof, drawn from such plain axioms, and other self-evident proofs,

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- proofs, as cannot be denied by any one who considers them. *L.*
- Demür*, (V.) 1. To put in objections. 2. To stop proceedings till some difficulty can be determined. *F.*
- Demüre*, (A.) Precise, bashful, reserved.
- Demürrage*, (S.) An allowance made for a ship's staying longer in a port for the convenience of loading, &c. than had been before agreed on.
- Dën*, (S.) A cave or cavern, where lions and other wild beasts lodge themselves.
- Denäl*, (S.) A refusal. *F.*
- Denie'r*, (S.) A copper coin, the 12th part of a French sol. *F.*
- Dëniñon*, or *Denixon*, (S.) An alien enfranchised by the king's charter.
- Dëñminäte*, (V.) To give a name to. *L.*
- Dëñminätion*, (S.) 1. The giving a name to. 2. The name itself. *L.*
- Denöte*, (V.) 1. To set a mark upon. 2. To signify or point out. *L.*
- Denöünce*, (V.) To declare, proclaim, or publicly threaten. *L.*
- Dëñse*, (A.) Thick. *L.*
- Dëñsüty*, (S.) The closeness or compactness of the parts of a body.
- Dënt*, (S.) 1. A notch, or piece cut out of the edge of a thing. 2. A hollow made by a blow, &c.
- Dënted Verge*, In botany, leaves jagged or notched about the edges.
- Dëñticles*, (S.) In architecture, ornaments in a cornice cut after the manner of teeth.
- Dëñtífice*, (S.) A medicine to cleanse the teeth. *L.*
- Dëñüniciätion*, (S.) A proclaiming, threatening, or declaring. *L.*
- Deny'*, (V.) 1. To refuse. 2. To disown or renounce. *F.*
- Dëöbstrüent Medicines*, (S.) Such as open obstructions.
- Depain't*, (V.) 1. To paint or draw in picture. 2. To describe.
- Depärt*, (V.) 1. To go away. 2. To forsake. 3. To die. *F.*

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- Depärtüre*, (S.) A going from, a dying. *F.*
- Depäupëräte*, (V.) To impoverish a person by violently taking away his goods.
- Depëculäte*, (V.) To rob the public treasury of a prince or commonwealth. *L.*
- Depënd*, (V.) To rely on. *L.*
- Depëndänce*, (S.) 1. Reliance. 2. Subjection.
- Depëndänt*, (S.) A person supported by another.
- Depëcted*, (A.) Painted, or represented. *L.*
- Dëplörable*, (A.) Lamentable.
- Deplö're*, (V.) To lament or bewail. *L.*
- Depöñent*, (S.) One who gives evidence upon oath. *L.*
- Depöpuläte*, (V.) To unpeople, or lay waste a place. *L.*
- Depörtment*, (S.) Carriage, or behaviour. *F.*
- Depöse*, (V.) 1. To give information or evidence upon oath. 2. To turn out of an office. 3. To dethrone a sovereign prince.
- Depösitäry*, (S.) The place or person into whose custody any pledge, &c. is committed. *F.*
- Depösite*, (V.) To pledge or pawn, or put as security into the hands of another. *F.*
- Depöñtion*, (S.) 1. An evidence given upon oath. 2. A dethroning.
- Depräüätion*, (S.) A corrupting, spoiling, or making worse. *L.*
- Depräüe*, (V.) To spoil or corrupt. *L.*
- Depräüüty*, (S.) A being corrupted.
- Dëpräcäte*, (V.) To pray against a distress or calamity.
- Depräciäte*, (V.) To undervalue.
- Depräüätion*, (S.) Robbing, plundering. *F.*
- Depräñsi*, (V.) To abate or press down. *L.*
- Depräüätion*, (S.) A bearing, or taking away one's office, &c.
- Depräüer*, (V.) 1. To rob or bereave one of a thing. 2. To disinherit. *L.*

*Depth,*

**Depth**, (S.) 1. Deepness from the surface to the bottom. 2. In the military art, the number of men in a file.

**Deputātion**, (S.) A deputation. F.

**Depūte**, (V.) To appoint or send as a delegate or deputy. F.

**Deputy**, (S.) A delegate; or one appointed to act in the place of another.

**Dērēñtion**, (S.) A leaving or forsaking. L.

**Derīde**, (V.) To mock or scorn at.

**Derīſion**, (S.) Mocking, or laughing to scorn.

**Dērīvātion**, (S.) 1. Taking a word from its primitive or original. 2. In physic, drawing a humour from one part of the body to another. L.

**Derīvātive**, (A.) That is derived from another.

**Derīve**, (V.) 1. To deduce or draw from. 2. To proceed originally from. L.

**Dērōgāte**, (V.) 1. To lessen or undervalue. 2. To swerve from. L.

**Derōgātory**, (A.) That lessens the value or dignity of a person or thing. L.

**Dērōññ**, (S.) A kind of monks among the Turks.

**Dērjārt**, (S.) A loneſome, uninhabited part of a country.

**Deſcānt**, (V.) To enlarge, explain, or paraphraſe on a ſubject.

**Deſcēnd**, (V.) 1. To go down. 2. To ſtoop below a perſon's dignity. 3. To trace one's original from. L.

**Deſcēndānts**, (S.) Off-ſpring, poſterity.

**Deſcēnt**, (S.) 1. A going down. 2. The declivity of a hill. 3. Birth or extraction. 4. An invaſion or irruption.

**Deſcībē**, (V.) To repreſent an action or thing either in diſcourſe, writing, or by figures. L.

**Deſcībēnt**, (S.) A line or ſuperficies, that by means of the motion of it, a ſolid is deſcribed.

**Deſcīption**, (S.) Deſcribing the nature and properties of things by figures, words, &c. L.

**Deſcīp**, (V.) To ſpy out or diſcover.

**Deſērt**, (V.) To forſake. L.

**Deſērt**, (S.) Worth or merit.

**Deſērtē**, (S.) A ſoldier who runs away from his colours.

**Deſērvē**, (V.) To be worthy of rewards or puniſhments.

**Deſbābille**, (S.) An undreſs. F.

**Deſiccāte**, (V.) To dry up. L.

**Deſīgn**, (S.) 1. A purpoſe or intention. 2. The firſt draught of a thing. F.

**Deſīgn**, (V.) 1. To intend. 2. To project. 3. To ſketch out a draught.

**Deſīgnīng**, (A.) 1. Cunning, crafty. 2. Intending. 3. Projecting. 4. Sketching out a draught, &c.

**Deſīre**, (V.) 1. To wiſh or long for. 2. To requeſt or petition. 3. To bid or order. F.

**Deſīſt**, (V.) To leave off. L.

**Deſk**, (S.) A place to write on, &c.

**Deſōlāte**, (A.) 1. Ravaged or laid waſte. 2. Solitary, abandoned. 3. Uninhabited. 4. Afflicted.

**Deſōlātion**, (S.) 1. Ruin or deſtruction. 2. Grief, trouble. L.

**Deſpāir**, (V.) To be paſt all hopes. L.

**Deſpērādo**, (S.) A deſperate man.

**Deſpērāte**, (A.) 1. Mad, furious. 2. Dangerous. 3. One in deſpair. 4. One deſpaired of.

**Deſpērātion**, (S.) Deſpairing. L.

**Deſpīcable**, (A.) Contemptible. L.

**Deſpīſe**, (V.) To ſlight, to look upon with diſdain. L.

**Deſpīte**, (S.) 1. Diſdain. 2. Envy, ſpite. F.

**Deſpōil**, (V.) To plunder, ſtrip, rob, or pillage. L.

**Deſpōnd**, (V.) To deſpair, to loſe all courage or expectation.

**Deſpōndēnce**, or **Deſpōndēncy**, (S.) A gloomy melancholy ariſing from the loſs of hope.

**Deſpōte**, (S.) A prince or governor in the Ottoman empire.

DE

- Despotic*, or *Despotal*, (A.) Absolute, arbitrary. G.
- Despumation*, (S.) 1. A foaming or frothing. 2. The refining of liquor by taking off the scum. L.
- Dessert*, (S.) A service of fruit, sweetmeats, &c. served up at the conclusion of a feast. F.
- Dessine*, (V.) To appoint or design. L.
- Destruction*, (S.) Fate, fortune, the order or chain of second causes which carry with them a necessity of event.
- Destitute*, (A.) Forlorn, in want. F.
- Destroy*, (V.) 1. To consume, or squander away. 2. To raze or overthrow. 3. To kill. 4. To spoil or corrupt. L.
- Devastation*, (S.) 1. Ruin, desolation, &c. 2. Slaughter. L.
- Devastative*, (A.) Ruinous, hurtful, deadly, fatal.
- Destitute*, (A.) Mutable, inconstant. L.
- Detach*, (V.) To send a party of soldiers on some expedition. F.
- Detached*, (A.) 1. Drawn off, or separated from. 2. Disengaged.
- Detachment*, (S.) A party of soldiers drawn from an army for some particular enterprize. F.
- Detail*, (S.) A relation of the particulars of an affair, or the circumstances of a story, &c. F.
- Detain*, (V.) To keep, confine, hinder, or with hold. L.
- Discover*, (V.) To discover. L.
- Discovery*, (S.) A discovery. L.
- Detention*, (S.) 1. A keeping or detaining. 2. Confinement. L.
- Defer*, (V.) To fright a person from doing a thing. L.
- Defergent*, (A.) Wiping off, rubbing bright. L.
- Determinable*, (A.) That may be decided or ended.
- Determinate*, (A.) Limited, bounded, finished.
- Determination*, (S.) Decision, or conclusion. L.

DE

- Determine*, (V.) 1. To decide, to conclude. 2. To purpose or design.
- Detersive*, (A.) Clearing or cleansing.
- Detest*, (V.) To loath or abhor. L.
- Detestable*, (A.) That deserves to be abhorred.
- Detestation*, (S.) A loathing or abhorrence. L.
- Detronne*, (V.) To depose a king. F.
- Detract*, (V.) 1. To slander or speak ill of. 2. To take off or diminish. L.
- Detraction*, (S.) Backbiting, defamation. L.
- Detriment*, (S.) Hurt, damage, prejudice.
- Detritude*, (V.) To thrust down. L.
- Devastation*, (S.) Desolation, or laying waste. F.
- Devest*, (V.) To strip, deprive of, or dispossess. L.
- Deviate*, (V.) To go out of the way, vary or swerve from. L.
- Deviation*, (S.) A varying from. L.
- Devise*, (S.) 1. An invention or contrivance. 2. A trick or artifice. 3. A motto. F.
- Devil*, (S.) An evil spirit. F.
- Devise*, (V.) 1. To invent or find out. 2. To imagine. 3. To consult or deliberate. 4. To give by will. F.
- Devisee*, (S.) The person to whom any thing is left or devised by the last will of another. F.
- Devisee*, (S.) He that has bequeathed his lands, &c. to another.
- Devoid*, (A.) Empty, wanting.
- Devoir*, (S.) Duty, respect. F.
- Devolve*, (V.) 1. To fall from one to another. 2. To confer a trust upon one. L.
- Devote*, (V.) To consecrate to religious uses. L.
- Devoted*, (A.) Accursed, destined.
- Devotee*, (S.) A bigot, hypocrite. F.
- Devotion*, (S.) 1. Religious zeal. 2. Service or disposal. L.
- Devour*, (V.) 1. To eat greedily. 2. To consume. 3. To oppress. F.
- Devout*, (A.) Religious, pious. F.

Devo,

- Dew**, (S.) A thin cold vapour exhaled by the sun from the earth.
- Dévoláp**, (S.) The loose skin that hangs under the throat of a bull, &c.
- Dextérity**, (S.) Skill, aptness, nimbleness. L.
- Dexterous**, (A.) Skillful, handy. F.
- Dey**, (S.) The supreme governor at Tunis in Barbary.
- Diabētis**, (S.) A disease in which the patient is afflicted with an involuntary and immoderate flux of urine, attended with excessive thirst. G.
- Diabōlical**, (A.) Devilish, wicked. G.
- Diācūm**, (S.) A syrup made of the tops of poppies.
- Diādēm**, (S.) An imperial or royal crown.
- Diāresis**, (S.) A poetical figure where one syllable is divided into two. G.
- Diāgnōstic**, (S.) In physic, an apparent sign. G.
- Diāgonal**, (S.) A cross line drawn from one angle of a figure to another. G.
- Diāgram**, (S.) 1. A scheme for the designation or demonstration of any figure. 2. In music, a proportion of measures distinguished by certain notes. G.
- Diāgrīdium**, (S.) A preparation of scammony. L.
- Diāl**, (S.) An instrument to know the hour of the day by the sun.
- Diālēz**, (S.) A manner of speech in any language, different from another. G.
- Diāling**, (S.) The art of making dials.
- Diālōgue**, (S.) A discourse between two or more. G.
- Diāmēter**, (S.) A right line passed from one side of the circumference of a circle, through the center, to the other, and thereby dividing it into two equal parts. G.
- Diāmētrical**, (A.) Belonging to a diameter. G.
- Diāmētrically opposite**, Is when two things are the most opposite to one another that they can be.
- Dīamōnd**, (S.) The hardest and most valuable amongst precious stones.
- Dīānā**, (S.) The goddess of hunting.
- Dīāpāson**, (S.) That interval in music called an octave. G.
- Dīāpēniā** (S.) In music, a perfect fifth, is the second of the concords, making an octave with the diatesseron.
- Dīāper**, (S.) A kind of flowered table linen.
- Dīāphānous**, (A.) Transparent like glass, &c. G.
- Dīāphōrēsis**, (S.) A breathing sweat or ill humours through the pores of the body. G.
- Dīāphōrētics**, (S.) Medicines that cause sweat. G.
- Dīāphrāgm**, (S.) The midriff. G.
- Diārrhēā**, (S.) A looseness in the belly.
- Dīāry**, (S.) A day book or journal. L.
- Dīāstōle**, (S.) In grammar, a figure whereby a syllable that is short by nature is made long.
- Dīāstyle**, (S.) A building whose columns stand at the distance of three diameters.
- Dīātēssaron**, (S.) In music, a concord composed of a greater and a lesser tone. G.
- Dīchōtōmy**, (S.) A dividing into two parts. G.
- Dicker of Leather**, (S.) Ten hides.
- Dīctāte**, (V.) To indite, or tell one what to write. L.
- Dīctātes**, (S.) Precepts, constructions.
- Dīctātor**, (S.) 1. A chief magistrate among the ancient Romans, vested with absolute power, and from whose sentence there lay no appeal; never chosen but when the commonwealth was in great danger, and his office was not to exceed six months, unless rechosen. 2. One who dictates to another.

Dic-

D I

- Dictatorial*, (A.) Belonging to a dictator.
- Dictatorship*, (S.) The office or dignity of a dictator.
- Dictionary*, (S.) A collection of the words of a language, with their explanations, &c. in an alphabetical order.
- Didactic*, (A.) Instructive, doctrinal. G.
- Die*, (S.) 1. A cubical piece of ivory to play with. 2. A tint or colour.
- Die*, (V.) 1. To give up the ghost. 2. To grow flat, as liquors. 3. To colour cloth, silk, &c.
- Dier*, (S.) One whose trade is to colour cloth, silk, &c.
- Diet*, (S.) 1. Food or nourishment. 2. A strict way of living according to physical prescription. 3. The general meeting of the states of Germany, Poland, &c. F.
- Differ*, (V.) 1. To be unlike. 2. To quarrel or disagree. L.
- Difference*, (S.) 1. Unlikeness or diversity. 2. Disagreement. L.
- Difficult*, (A.) Hard to be done, understood, or pleased. L.
- Difficuity*, (S.) An obstacle, what is hard to be done, or understood. L.
- Diffidence*, (S.) 1. Suspicion, distrust. 2. Fearfulness. L.
- Diffident*, (A.) Jealous, fearful.
- Diffuse*, (V.) To spread abroad. L.
- Diffusion*, (S.) Spreading, extending. L.
- Diffusive*, (A.) Spreading wide.
- Dig*, (V.) To open the ground with a spade, &c.
- Digest*, (V.) 1. To concoct or dissolve meat in the stomach. 2. To put in order. 3. To brook or bear an affront. 4. To ripen ulcers. L.
- Digest*, (S.) A volume of the civil laws.
- Digit*, (S.) 1. The 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon. 2. In arithmetic, any number under 10.
- Dignify*, (V.) To advance or promote to a degree of honour. L.

D I

- Dignitary*, (S.) One promoted to an ecclesiastical dignity, as a dean, &c.
- Dignity*, (S.) 1. Grandeur. 2. Rank. 3. Honour, titles. L.
- Digress*, (V.) To go from the subject in hand. L.
- Digression*, (S.) A departing from the subject in hand. L.
- Dike*, (S.) 1. A ditch. 2. A bank.
- Dilapidation*, (S.) A wasteful destroying, or letting a building run to decay for want of repairs. L.
- Dilate*, (V.) 1. To widen or extend. 2. To enlarge upon a subject. L.
- Dilatatory*, (A.) Full of delays. L.
- Dilemma*, (S.) 1. An argument in logic, consisting of two or four propositions, so circumstanced, that take which side you will, your adversary has the advantage. 2. A difficulty or intricacy. G.
- Diligence*, (S.) 1. Care, assiduity. 2. Expedition. L.
- Dilucidate*, (V.) To make plain or clear. L.
- Dilute*, (V.) 1. To thin or dissolve, to temper or allay. 2. To mingle with water.
- Dim*, (A.) Dark, obscure, not clear.
- Dimension*, (S.) The measure or exact compass of a thing. L.
- Diminish*, (V.) 1. To lessen. 2. To decrease. L.
- Diminution*, (S.) A growing less in quantity or value.
- Diminutive*, (A.) 1. Small, pitiful, mean. 2. In grammar, A word that lessens the signification of its primitive; as duck, duckling, &c.
- Dimissory Letters*, (S.) Such as are sent from one bishop to another, in order to confer holy orders on the bearer. L.
- Dimity*, (S.) A fine sort of stuff.
- Dimple*, (S.) A small dint or hole in the cheeks or chin, &c.
- Din*, (S.) Noise, clamour.
- Dine*, (V.) To eat about the middle of the day. F.



- Ding*, (V.) 1. To throw or dash against. 2. To make a continual noise in one's ear.
- Dinner*, (S.) A meal at noon.
- Dint*, (S.) Force, power, violence.
- Diocesan*, (S.) A bishop who has the charge of a diocese.
- Diocesis*, (S.) The extent of a bishop's spiritual jurisdiction. G.
- Dioptrics*, (S.) That part of optics which treats of the different refractions of light in its passage through different mediums, as air, water, glass, &c. G.
- Dip*, (V.) 1. To put a thing into any liquid. 2. To mortgage an estate. 3. To look casually into a book.
- Diphthong*, (S.) The meeting of two vowels in one syllable. G.
- Diploma*, (S.) 1. A charter or prince's letters patent. 2. An edict or mandamus. G.
- Dire*, or *Direful*, (A.) Fierce, terrible, horrible, cursed.
- Dirēct*, (A.) Strait, in a right line. L.
- Dirēct*, (V.) 1. To rule or command. 2. To teach or instruct. 3. To inscribe or send to. 4. To level or aim at. L.
- Dirēction*, (S.) 1. Management or conduct. 2. Instruction. L.
- Dirgè*, (S.) 1. A mournful song, sung at the funeral of some eminent person. 2. The office for the dead.
- Dirt*, (S.) 1. Mud, mire. 2. Filth, nastiness.
- Dirty*, (A.) 1. Smear'd with dirt. 2. Base, sordid.
- Disāble*, (V.) To render incapable.
- Disability*, (S.) Weakness, incapacity.
- Disābuse*, (V.) To undeceive. F.
- Disād-vāntage*, (S.) Loss, damage. F.
- Disāffēcted*, (S.) Discontented, bearing no good will to.
- Disāgree*, (V.) 1. To quarrel. 2. Not to suit. F.
- Disāgreeable*, (A.) 1. Contrary. 2. Offensive, unpleasant.
- Disāllōw*, (V.) Not to approve of.
- Disānnull*, (V.) To make void.
- Disāppeār*, (V.) 1. To go out of sight. 2. To vanish.
- Disāppoi'nt*, (V.) 1. To break one's word. 2. To frustrate the hopes or design of another. L.
- Disāpprōve*, (V.) To dislike.
- Disārm*, (V.) To take from a person offensive weapons. F.
- Disāster*, (S.) A great calamity.
- Disāstrous*, (A.) Unlucky, fatal.
- Disāvōw*, (V.) To deny, or disown. F.
- Disbā'nd*, (V.) To discharge, to dismiss out of service. F.
- Disbēlief*, (S.) A not believing.
- Disbēlieve*, (V.) Not to believe.
- Disbūrse*, (V.) To lay out or expend money. F.
- Disbūrthen*, or *Disburden*, (V.) To unload or lighten.
- Discārd*, (V.) To discharge or turn off.
- Discērn*, (V.) To distinguish, perceive, discover. L.
- Discērnible*, (A.) That may be seen, visible.
- Discērnment*, (S.) The discerning faculty.
- Discērp*, (V.) To break, separate, or disjoin. L.
- Dischārgē*, (S.) 1. An acquittance for money paid. 2. A dismissal, release, or deliverance. 3. Absolution or pardon. 4. Driving out humours. 5. A volley of fire arms. F.
- Dischārgē*, (V.) 1. To acquit or clear. 2. To dismiss a servant. 3. To set at liberty. 4. To exempt from duty. 5. To finish an affair. 6. To pay a debt. 7. To fire a gun. 8. To vomit. 9. To empty as a river into the sea. 10. To unload or disburthen. F.
- Disciple*, (S.) A scholar, a follower. L.
- Discipline*, (S.) 1. Education or instruction. 2. Correction. 3. Order or management. L.
- Disclāim*, (V.) To renounce or disown.
- Disclōse*, (V.) To discover or reveal.
- Disclōur*, (V.) To deface a colour. L.
- Discomfū*, (V.) To vanquish or overthrow. F.

- Difcōmfort*, (V.) To difhearten, afflict.
- Difcōmmēnd*, (V.) To blame or difpraise.
- Difcōmmōde*, (V.) To trouble, to be offensive.
- Difcōmpōfe*, (V.) To difturb or diforder.
- Difcōmpōfure*, (S.) Trouble, anxiety, diforder.
- Difcōncērt*, (V.) To difappoint, fruftrate or confound. F.
- Difcōnfolāte* (A.) Comfortlefs, defolate, dejected, afflicted.
- Difcōntēnt*, (S.) Difguft, a not being content.
- Difcōntinūdnce*, (S.) An interruption, ceffation, or breaking off. F.
- Difcōntinūe*, (V.) To leave off or defift. F.
- Difcōrd*, (S.) 1. Strife, diffention. 2. In mufic, certain founds unpleafant to the ear, which, notwithstanding being mixed artfully with concord, make the beft mufic. F.
- Difcōrdānt*, (A.) Untuneable, jarring. F.
- Difcōver*, (V.) 1. To difclofe or reveal. 2. To efpy or difcern. 3. To find out. F.
- Difcōunt*, (S.) An allowance for paying money before it becomes due. F.
- Difcōuntēnānce*, (V.) To check, put a flop to, or not to countenance. F.
- Difcōūrage*, (V.) To difhearten, difpirit, or put out of conceit. F.
- Difcōūragēmēt*, (S.) A difheartening, a difficulty, rub.
- Difcōurfe*, (S.) 1. Talk or converfation. 2. A debate or fet fpeech. 3. A book or treatife. F.
- Difcōurtēous*, (A.) Uncivil, unkind. F.
- Difcrēdit*, (S.) 1. Difgrace, infamy. 2. Want of credit.
- Difcrēdit*, (V.) 1. To difgrace. 2. Not to believe.
- Difcrēt*, (A.) Prudent, circumfpect.
- Difcrētīon*, (S.) 1. Prudence, circumfpection. 2. Will or pleafure. F.
- Difcrēmināte*, (V.) To diftinguifh, or put a difference between. L.
- Difcūfs*, (V.) 1. To lift, examine, or explain. 2. To difolve or difperfe humours. L.
- Difcūffīon*, (S.) 1. An examination of a queftion. 2. The difolving the matter of any tumor. L.
- Difdā'n*, (S.) Contempt, icorn. F.
- Difdūāpāfon*, (S.) In mufic, a double eighth or fifteenth.
- Difdēafe*, (S.) A diftemper. F.
- Difdēbārck*, (V.) To land a perfon, or unlade goods from a fhip. F.
- Difdēbōgue*, (V.) 1. To difcharge itfelf as a river does into the fea. 2. To fail out of a ftreight into the main ocean. F.
- Difdēcūmber*, (V.) To unload, to fet free. F.
- Difdēngāge*, (V.) 1. To get quit or free of an engagement. 2. To difentangle or extricate. F.
- Difdēfrānchīfe* (V.) To deprive a citizen or burghs of his freedom. F.
- Difdētāngle*, (V.) To loofe, fet free, or extricate.
- Difdēftēem*, (V.) To have no value for, to difpife. F.
- Difdēfūour*, (S.) 1. The being in difgrace, or out of favour. 2. An ill turn. L.
- Difdēgūre*, (V.) To deform. F.
- Difdērefst*, (V.) To cut down or root out the trees of a foreft.
- Difdērdge*, (V.) 1. To vomit. 2. To difcharge itfelf, as a river does, into the fea. F.
- Difdēgrāce*, (V.) 1. To reproach or difhonour. 2. To brand with infamy. 3. To turn out of favour. F.
- Difdēguīfe*, (V.) 1. To put on a difguife. 2. To alter a thing. 3. To conceal one's intentions. 4. To make one's felf drunk. F.
- Difdēguīfe*, (S.) A cloak or pretence, a falfe habit.
- Difdēguīft*, (S.) Averfion or diflike. F.
- Difdēh*, (S.) An utenil of various kinds.

- Distnäbille*, (S.) An undress. F.
- Dishearten*, (V.) To discourage.
- Disthewelled*, (A.) The hair hanging disorderly down. F.
- Disthonest*, (A.) 1. Base, knavish. 2. Unchaste. L.
- Disthonesty*, (S.) 1. Knavery. 2. Lewdness or impurity. L.
- Disthonor*, (S.) Infamy, disgrace. F.
- Distinctorporate*, (V.) To separate or put alunder.
- Disingenuity*, (S.) Insincerity.
- Disingenuous*, (A.) Ungenerous, false-hearted. L.
- Distinberit*, (V.) To deprive one of his inheritance. F.
- Distinterested*, (A.) Void of self-interest. F.
- Distinterr*, (V.) To dig a corpse out of a grave. F.
- Disjoin*, (V.) To part or separate.
- Disjoint*, (V.) To put out of joint.
- Disjunction*, (S.) A division, separation, or disjoining.
- Disjunctive Propositions*, (S.) In logic, are such as consist of two parts joined by the disjunctive particles or, or neither.
- Disk of a Planet*, (S.) The circle or surface made by cutting it through the center by a plane, perpendicular to a line drawn from the earth or sun.
- Distike*, (V.) To find fault with.
- Dislocate*, (V.) To put out of joint. F.
- Dislodge*, (V.) To turn out of a lodging, house, &c. F.
- Disloyal*, (A.) Treacherous or unfaithful to one's prince, or a wife to her husband. F.
- Disloyalty*, (S.) Treachery, villany, false dealing.
- Distmal*, (A.) Terrible, frightful.
- Distmantle*, (V.) To destroy the fortifications or walls of a town. F.
- Distmaly*, (V.) To terrify or affright.
- Distmber*, (V.) To pull or cut off the limbs. F.
- Distmes*, (S.) Tithes. L.
- Distmit*, (V.) To send away. L.
- Distmount*, (V.) 1. To unhorse another. 2. To alight from a horse.
- Distjobedience*, (S.) Undutifulness, forwardness. F.
- Distobedienc*, (A.) Stubborn, undutiful.
- Distobey*, (V.) Not to obey. F.
- Distoblage*, (V.) To displease or offend. F.
- Distorder*, (V.) To put out of order.
- Distorder*, (S.) 1. Confusion, riot. 2. Trouble of mind. 3. Sickness. F.
- Distown*, (V.) To deny.
- Distparage*, (V.) To slight, to speak ill of. F.
- Distparagement*, (S.) Disgrace or dishonour.
- Distparity*, (S.) Inequality, disproportion. F.
- Distpark*, (V.) To take away the inclosures of a park.
- Distpatcb*, (S.) 1. Expedition or haste. 2. A letter of state sent by a courier express.
- Distpatcb*, (V.) 1. To accomplish or perform. 2. To send away in haste. 3. To kill one quickly. F.
- Distpel*, (V.) To disperse or drive away. L.
- Distpensary*, (S.) 1. A treatise of medicines. 2. The place where they are made. F.
- Distpensation*, (S.) 1. Freedom, immunity. 2. Distribution. 3. An indulgence from the pope.
- Distpensatory*. See *Distpensary*.
- Distpense*, (V.) 1. To distribute or dispose of. 2. To excuse or free from.
- Distpople*, (*Distpeople*) (V.) To destroy or take away the people of a country. F.
- Distpperse*, (V.) To scatter, to spread abroad.
- Distpersion*, (S.) A scattering or spreading abroad.
- Distprrit*, (V.) To dishearten.
- Distplāce*, (V.) To put out of place or office. F.
- Distplāns*, (V.) To take or root up a plant.

- Display*, (V.) 1. To spread wide. 2. To unfold or explain. 3. To make a shew of. F.
- Displeasē*, (V.) To vex or offend. F.
- Displeasure*, (S.) 1. Disgust. 2. Discontent, anger, ill turn.
- Disport*, (S.) Pastime, recreation.
- Disposjal*, or *Disposjure*, (S.) Management, the power of disposing.
- Disposē*, (V.) 1. To prepare, regulate or set in order. 2. To sell. 3. To lay out or appropriate to some use. 4. To incline a person to do a thing. F.
- Disposjtion*, (S.) 1. Order, situation. 2. Temper, inclination.
- Dispossejs*, (V.) To eject, or deprive of possession.
- Dispraisē*, (V.) To blame or discommend.
- Dispraisē*, (S.) Slander, censure.
- Dispropōrtion*, (S.) Inequality, unlikeness. F.
- Dispropōrtionāte*, or *Disproportionable*, (A.) Unequal, or which bears no proportion to.
- Disprove*, (*Disprovee*) (V.) To refute.
- Disputable*, (A.) Liable to be disputed.
- Disputant*, (S.) One who defends or opposes a proposition.
- Disputātion*, (S.) Disputing or debating. L.
- Disputē*, (V.) To argue or debate upon, to contend or quarrel.
- Disquālisj*, (V.) To render incapable.
- Disquēt*, (V.) To make uneasy.
- Disquēt*, (S.) Anxiety, uneasiness.
- Disquēstion*, (S.) A strict enquiry. L.
- Disregārd*, (V.) To slight, to have no esteem for. F.
- Disrēlib*, (V.) To dislike.
- Disrēpūte*, (S.) Odium, ill fame. L.
- Disrēpēt*, (S.) Incivility, want of regard.
- Disrōbe*, (V.) 1. To pull off a robe. 2. To take off one's cloaths. F.
- Disstātsfātion*, (S.) Discontent, displeasure.
- Disstātsfātorj*, (A.) That affords no content.
- Disstātsj* (V.) To displease, offend, or make uneasy.
- Dissect*, (V.) 1. To anatomize. 2. To cut in pieces. L.
- Dissection*, (S.) 1. Cutting asunder or in pieces. -2. The anatomizing a body.
- Disseisē*, (V.) To dispossess. F.
- Disseisēe*, (S.) He that is put out of his land.
- Disseisūn*, (S.) An unlawful dispossessing a person of his land, or that which is his right.
- Dissemble*, (V.) To feign, to pretend, conceal or cloak.
- Dissemīnāte*, (V.) To sow, scatter, or spread abroad. L.
- Dissonson*, (S.) 1. Disagreement. 2. Discord, strife. L.
- Disseñt*, (V.) To differ in opinion. L.
- Disseñter*, (S.) With us, is chiefly used to signify one who does not conform to the ceremonies of the church of England, such as a presbyterian, anabaptist, &c.
- Disstātion*, (S.) A discourse upon a subject. L.
- Disstōve*, (S.) Prejudice, hurt.
- Disstōver*, (V.) To part or disjoin.
- Disstōmilar*, (A.) Unlike. F.
- Disstōmilitūde*, (S.) Unlikeness.
- Disstōmulation*, (S.) Hypocrisy.
- Disstōpāte*, (V.) To scatter, disperse, drive away, dissolve.
- Disstōpātion*, (V.) Dispersing, &c. F.
- Disstōūble*, (A.) That may be melted or dissolved. L.
- Disstōlve*, (V.) 1. To reduce a solid body to a liquid. 2. To dissipate a swelling. 3. To break up an assembly. L.
- Disstōlvēt*, (S.) A liquor or mentruum proper for dissolving.
- Disstōlūte*, (A.) Loose, wicked, riotous debauched. L.
- Disstōlūtion*, (S.) 1. Dissolving, consuming. 2. Breaking off. 3. Death. L.

- Dissonance*, (S.) 1. Contrariety, opposition. 2. In music, a discord.
- Dissonant*, (A.) 1. Discordant, jarring, untuneable. 2. Contrary.
- Dissuade*, (V.) To advise to the contrary. *L.*
- Dissuasive*, (A.) Tending to dissuade.
- Distaff*, (S.) A stick to which flax, &c. is fastened to be spun.
- Distain*, (V.) To stain, blot, pollute.
- Distance*, (S.) The space between one thing and another, either with respect to time or place. *L.*
- Distanced*, (A.) Disqualified, in horseracing, that horse which has not reached the distance post, when the first gets in, is said to be distanced.
- Dislike*, (S.) Dislike.
- Dislike*, (V.) To have a dislike to, not to relish, to be disgusted at a person or thing.
- Disorder*, (V.) To disorder, trouble, or put out of temper.
- Disorder*, (S.) 1. A disease. 2. Trouble or disorder. 3. In painting, when colours are mixed with gluey substances instead of oil.
- Disordered*, (A.) 1. Sick, out of order. 2. Mad, besides himself.
- Distend*, (V.) To stretch out. *L.*
- Distention* (S.) A stretching, enlarging or stuffing out. *L.*
- Distich*, (S.) A subject treated of in two lines, wherein the sense is complete. *G.*
- Distil*, (V.) 1. To extract the juice of a plant, &c. by an alembic. 2. To fall down drop by drop. *L.*
- Distillation*, (S.) In chemistry, is the elevation of particles in form of a vapour, which afterwards descend in drops. *L.*
- Distinct*, (A.) 1. Plain, clear. 2. Different, unlike. 3. Separate one from another.
- Distinction*, (S.) 1. Difference or diversity. 2. Separation or division. 3. Note, quality, as a person of distinction,
- Distinctly*, (P.) Clearly, plainly, separately.
- Distinguish*, (V.) 1. To discern, perceive. 2. To put a difference between. 3. To make one's self known by some notable action. *F.*
- Distort*, (V.) To pull out of shape or awry. *L.*
- Distortion*, (S.) A pulling awry, grimace, deformity.
- Distraught*, (V.) 1. To confuse. 2. To make one mad.
- Distraction*, (S.) 1. Confusion, disorder. 2. Madness.
- Distrain*, (V.) To seize goods for rent, or the payment of a debt.
- Distrain*, (S.) 1. Depriving. 2. Misfortune, freight, calamity.
- Distribute*, (V.) To divide or share. *L.*
- Distribution*, (S.) 1. A sharing or dividing among. 2. In logic, resolving the whole into parts.
- District*, (S.) The extent of a jurisdiction. *L.*
- Distrust*, (S.) Suspicion, jealousy.
- Distrust*, (V.) To mistrust or have a suspicion of.
- Disturb*, (V.) 1. To trouble or vex. 2. To interrupt. 3. To disorder or confound. 4. To hinder a man from a peaceable possession of his right.
- Disturbance*, (S.) 1. Great trouble or perturbation. 2. Tumult, uproar.
- Distinction*, (S.) 1. Separation. 2. Discord. *L.*
- Disjunct*, (V.) 1. To disjoin or separate. 2. To set at variance. *F.*
- Disuse*, (V.) To leave or break off a fashion or custom.
- Disyllable*, (S.) A word of two syllables. *L.*
- Ditch*, (S.) A trench about a field, &c.
- Dithyrambic*, (A.) Belonging to a dithyrambus. *G.*
- Dithyrambus*, (S.) A kind of licentious verse in honour of Bacchus. *G.*
- Dittany*, (S.) The herb pepper wort.
- Ditto*, (A.) The aforesaid, or the same.
- Dirty*,

- Ditty*, (S.) A song.
- Divān*, (S.) The council of the grand signior.
- Divāricāte*, (V.) To straddle. L.
- Dive*, (V.) 1. To go under water. 2. To penetrate or search narrowly into a business, &c.
- Diver*, (S.) 1. One who dives. 2. A bird.
- Divergent*, or *Diverging*, (A.) Going farther and farther asunder. L.
- Divers*, (A.) Sundry, several. L.
- Diverse*, (A.) Unlike, different. L.
- Diversify*, (V.) To vary. F.
- Diversion*, (S.) 1. A turning aside. 2. Pastime, recreation. F.
- Diversity*, (S.) Difference, variety. L.
- Divert*, (V.) 1. To turn aside. 2. To please, recreate, or entertain. L.
- Diverting*, (A.) Merry, agreeable.
- Divertisement*, (S.) Pastime, recreation, pleasure.
- Divest*, (V.) 1. To strip or uncloath. 2. To dispossess.
- Divide*, (V.) 1. To separate or disunite. 2. To set at variance. 3. To share or distribute. L.
- Dividend*, (S.) 1. Share or portion. 2. In arithmetic, a number to be divided into equal parts by another number. L.
- Dividers*, (S.) A sort of compasses.
- Divination*, (S.) The art of foretelling things to come. L.
- Divine*, (V.) 1. To foretel. 2. To guess or conjecture. L.
- Divine*, (S.) A clergyman.
- Divine*, (A.) Heavenly, godlike.
- Divinity*, (S.) 1. The divine being. 2. Theology. L.
- Divisibility*, (S.) A quality in bodies whereby they become separable into parts both in thought and reality. F.
- Divisible*, (A.) Capable of being separated into parts.
- Division*, (S.) 1. A dividing or parting. 2. A share. 3. Discord. 4. A going into parties. 5. A brigade of soldiers. 6. In arithmetic, a rule to discover how often one number is contained in another.
- Divisor*, (S.) The number by which the dividend is to be divided. L.
- Divorce*, (S.) A dissolution of a marriage. L.
- Diuretic*, or *Diuretical*, (A.) That provokes urine. G.
- Diuretics*, (S.) Medicines that provoke urine. G.
- Diurnal*, (A.) 1. Daily. 2. Belonging to the day. L.
- Diurnalis*, (S.) In law, as much land as can be ploughed in a day.
- Divulge*, (V.) To discover, disclose, or make public. L.
- Dizzy*, (A.) Giddy.
- Docile*, or *Docible*, (A.) Apt to learn. L.
- Docility*, (S.) Aptness to learn. L.
- Dock*, (S.) 1. A place to build and repair ships. 2. The tail of a horse. 3. An herb. 4. In hunting, the fleshy part of a boar's chine.
- Dock*, (V.) 1. To cut off a horse's tail. 2. In law, to cut off the entail of an estate.
- Docket*, (S.) An abstract or abridgement of a large writing.
- Degree*, (S.) The highest degree in any art or science. L.
- Doctrinal*, (A.) Instructive, relating to a point of doctrine.
- Doctrinal*, (S.) 1. Learning. 2. A precept or maxim. L.
- Decument*, (S.) 1. A lesson or precept. 2. Admonition. L.
- Doeder*, (S.) A kind of weed.
- Dodecagon*, (S.) 1. A regular polygon consisting of twelve equal sides and angles. 2. A fortification of twelve bastions. G.
- Dodge*, (V.) To run from one place to another, to prevaricate, to be off and on.
- Do-do*, (S.) A bird whose head is covered with a skin resembling a monk's cowl.
- Doe*, (S.) A female deer.

## D O

- Dög**, (S.) 1. A well known animal. 2. A sea-fish. 3. An andiron. 4. A clamp of iron for walls.
- Dog Days**, (S.) The time when the dog-star appears, which is from July 24, to the 27th of August.
- Dog one**, (V.) To follow him slyly to know where he is going.
- Doge**, (S.) The chief magistrate in Venice and Genoa.
- Dogged**, (A.) 1. Followed, watched. 2. Surly, crabbed.
- Dögger**, (S.) A small light ship.
- Döggiß**, (A.) Brutal, currißh.
- Döggräl**, (S.) Mean poetry.
- Dögma**, (S.) A maxim or tenet. *G.*
- Dögmat'ical**, (A.) Positive, attached to an opinion.
- Dögmat'ize**, (V.) To speak in a positive manner, to instruct imperiously.
- Doit**, (S.) A Dutch coin, three of which is nearly equal to our half-penny.
- Dölce**, (A.) In music, soft and sweet.
- Döle**, (S.) 1. A share. 2. A gift. *L.*
- Döl'leful**, (A.) Woeful, lamentable.
- Döle-mead**, (S.) A field in which several persons have shares.
- Dö'llar**, (S.) A silver coin made in several parts of Germany and Holland; they are not all of the same fineness and weight; the Dutch dollars are most common, and are in value 4s. 4d.
- Dölör**, (S.) Grief, sorrow, pain. *L.*
- Dölöröus**, (A.) Sad, grievous, painful.
- Dölph'än**, (S.) 1. A sea-fish. 2. A northern constellation.
- Dölph'ins**, (S.) Small black insects that infest beans, &c.
- Dölt**, (S.) A blockhead, dunce.
- Dömai'n**, (S.) Lands held in fee to a person, and his heirs and successors.
- Döme**, (S.) An arched roof or cupola.
- Dömest'ic**, (A.) 1. Belonging to the house. 2. Home, opposite to foreign. 3. A menial servant.

## D O

- Dö'm'icil**, (S.) A mansion-house.
- Dö'min'ation**, (S.) Power, dominion.
- Dö'minee'r**, (V.) To hector, to lord it over others. *F.*
- Dö'm'nic'al Letter**, (S.) The first seven letters of the alphabet, with which the Sundays are marked in almanacks.
- Dö'm'nic'ans**, (S.) Friars of the order of St. Dominic.
- Dö'm'nt'on**, (S.) 1. Empire, government. 2. Extent of a state or kingdom.
- Dö'm'no**, (S.) A monk's cowl.
- Dön**, (S.) Lord, a Spanish title.
- Dön'ation**, or **Dön'at'ive**, (S.) A free gift or present, a grant.
- Dönée**, (S.) One to whom lands or tenements are given.
- Dön'or**, (S.) A giver of lands, &c. *L.*
- Doom**, (S.) Sentence or judgment.
- Dooms Day**, (S.) The day of judgment.
- Doom's-day Book**, (S.) A book in which all the lands and revenues in England were registered by William the Conqueror.
- Door**, (S.) The small gate or passage into a house.
- Dör**, (S.) The drone bee.
- Döree**, (S.) A sea-fish, called St. Peter's fish, the same with dorado.
- Dö'ric Order**, (S.) In architecture, the second and most simple order of the five, said to be invented by the Dorians, a people of Greece.
- Dö'rm'an**, or **Dö'rmer**, (S.) A skylight made in the roof of a house to light the stairs, &c.
- Dö'rm'ant**, (A.) 1. Sleeping, at rest. 2. Kept secret. 3. In architecture, A large beam that lies cross a house.
- Dö'rm'itory**, (S.) A sleeping room in a convent. *L.*
- Dö'rm'ouse**, (S.) A kind of field mouse that sleeps all the winter.
- Dö's'fer**, (S.) A pannier to carry goods on horseback.
- Dö's'iferous**, or **Dö's'iferous Plants**, (A.) Such as have no stalk, but bear

## D O

- bear their seed on the back-side of their leaves. *L.*
- Döse*, (S.) The quantity of physic given at a time. *G.*
- Dofe*, (V.) To sleep or slumber gently.
- Döfel*, or *Dorfel*, (S.) 1. A rich canopy. 2. The curtain of a chair of state.
- Döfßl*, (S.) A kind of tent for wounds.
- Döt*, (S.) A small point.
- Dötage*, (S.) That age in which reason and memory fail, and persons think and act childishly.
- Dö'tal*, (A.) Belonging to a dowry. *L.*
- Dö'tärd*, (S.) A doting fellow.
- Döte*, (V.) 1. To grow childish or silly. 2. To be childishly fond.
- Dö'tkin*. See *Doit*.
- Döttärel*, (S.) A bird which mimics the actions of the fowler.
- Döuble*, (V.) 1. To add as much to a thing as it contained before. 2. To sail round a cape. 3. To fold up.
- Double*, (S.) 1. A plait or fold. 2. In hunting, is when a hare goes a winding course.
- Döüblet*, (S.) 1. A garment for men much like a waistcoat. 2. A false jewel, being two pieces of stone joined together.
- Döüblöon*, (S.) A Spanish gold coin of the value of two pistoles.
- Döübt*, (S.) Scruple, uncertainty.
- Döücet*, (S.) 1. A kind of custard. 2. (in the plural number) the testicles of a deer.
- Döücine*, (S.) In architecture, a moulding at the top of the cornice, half convex and half concave.
- Döve*, (S.) A pigeon.
- Dövetail*, (S.) A joint that fastens boards together.
- Döugh*, (S.) Raw flour, water, salt, &c. made into a paste to make bread, cakes, &c.
- Döwäger*, (S.) A widow who enjoys her dower.
- Döwby*, (S.) A slatternly, swarthy, ill dressed woman.

## D R

- Dö'wer*, (S.) 1. A jointure. 2. A wife's goods or portion.
- Döwläßf*, (S.) A strong, coarse sort of linnen cloth.
- Döw'n*, (S.) 1. The finest and softest feathers. 2. Soft hair, or that substance on the tops of thistles.
- Döwry*. See *Dower*.
- Döw'ns*, (S.) 1. Hills of sand. 2. A famous road along the eastern coast of Kent. 3. Hilly open fields.
- Döw'ny*, (A.) Soft, of the nature of downs.
- Döw'se*, (S.) A blow on the chops.
- Döx'lögy*, (S.) A verse or sentence in a hymn or prayer ascribing glory to God. *G.*
- Döxy*, (S.) A trull or whore.
- Döze*. See *Dofe*.
- Dözen*, (S.) The number twelve.
- Dräb*, (S.) A nasty whore, a dirty slut.
- Drachm*, (S.) See *Dram*.
- Drä'chmä*, (S.) A grecian coin, of the value of seven-pence three farthings sterling. *G.*
- Dräff*, (S.) Hog-wash, grains, &c.
- Dräg*, (S.) 1. A hook or grapple. 2. A sweep net. 3. An instrument to catch oysters. 4. A fox's tail.
- Dräg*, (V.) To trail on the ground, to draw or pull by force.
- Drä'gant*, (S.) A gum so called.
- Drä'ggel*, (V.) To trail in the dirt.
- Drägs*, (S.) Pieces of timber fastened together to carry a burden down a river.
- Drä'gon*, (S.) 1. A serpent supposed to fly. 2. A constellation. *F.*
- Dragon Beams*, (S.) In architecture, two strong braces, which stand under a breast-summer.
- Dragon's Blood*, (S.) A kind of resin of a reddish colour, issuing out of a tree in Africa, called dragon.
- Dragon's Head and Tail*, (S.) The nodes of the moon.
- Drä'goon*, (S.) A soldier that fights both on horieback and on foot. *F.*

*Drain*,



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*Drain*, (S.) A sink or ditch to carry off water.

*Dräke*, (S.) 1. A male duck. 2. A kind of gun.

*Dräm*, (S.) 1. In averdupoise weight, the 16th part of an ounce. 2. In troy-weight, the 8th part. 3. A small glass of any spirituous liquors.

*Drä'mä*, (S.) The action of a play, either tragedy or comedy. G.

*Drämä'tic*, (A.) Belonging to the stage play. G.

*Dräp*, or *Dräb*, (S.) A kind of thick woolen cloth.

*Dräper*, (S.) A feller of cloth. F.

*Dräperry*, (S.) 1. The cloth trade. 2. The cloathing of a figure in painting and sculpture. F.

*Draught*, (S.) 1. As much liquor as a person can drink at one pull or breath. 2. The plan of a building, &c. 3. An abstract of a writing. 4. A detachment of soldiers. 5. The number of fishes caught at once. 6. The depth of water necessary to float a ship. 7. An allowance in weighing merchandize.

*Draughts*, (S.) 1. A game. 2. Harness for drawing-horses.

*Draul*, or *Drawl*, (V.) To speak dreamingly, or in a canting manner.

*Draw*, (V.) 1. To pull or trail along. 2. To allure or entice. 3. To delineate or describe with a pen or pencil. 4. To make a draught in writing. 5. To pull out the entrail of a fowl. 6. A ship is said to draw so many feet water, as she sinks beneath the surface of the water.

*Draw back*, (S.) In commerce, the repaying to a merchant the duties he has paid at the importing foreign goods, upon his exporting them again.

*Draw-Bridge*, (S.) A bridge before the gate of a town or castle, made to pull up or let down at pleasure.

*Draw-er*, (S.) 1. The person that

## D R

draws a bill of exchange. 2. A person that makes draughts or designs. 3. The servant that draws wine, &c. at a public house. 4. A sliding box in a chest.

*Draw-ing Room*, (S.) 1. An anti-chamber. 2. The assembly there.

*Drawk*, (S.) An herb.

*Dray*, (S.) 1. A brewer's cart. 2. A sledge without wheels. 3. A squirrel's nest.

*Dread*, (A.) Great, mighty, august.

*Dread*, (S.) Awe, terror, fright.

*Dread'ful*, (A.) 1. Terrible. 2. Horrible, ghastly.

*Dream*, (S.) 1. The working of the imagination in sleep. 2. An idle fancy.

*Dread'y*, (A.) Dark, sad, dismal.

*Dredge*, (V.) To strew flower upon meat when it is roasting.

*Dredgers*, or *Dru'dgers*, (S.) Fishermen employed in taking oysters.

*Dreßs*, (S.) 1. The lees of liquors. 2. The basest of the people.

*Drench*, (S.) A liquid dose for a horse.

*Dreßs*, (V.) 1. To put on one's cloaths.

2. To deck or adorn. 3. To cook

victuals. 4. To curry a horse. 5.

To put fresh plaisters, &c. on a

wound. 6. To card or comb flax,

wool, &c. 7. To prune a vine, &c.

*Dribble*, or *Dri'vel*, (S.) Spittle running out of the mouth.

*Driblet*, (S.) A small part of a large sum.

*Drift*, (S.) 1. Aim, design, purpose, or intention. 2. Any thing driving about on the water. 3. A passage cut in a mine to lead from one part to another.

*Drill*, (S.) 1. An instrument to bore holes in iron, steel, &c. 2. A baboon or overgrown ape.

*Drink*, (S.) Any sort of liquor that may be drank.

*Drip*, (V.) To drop down, to trickle as tears.

*Dripping*, (S.) The fat that drips from meat while roasting.

*Drive*,

## D R

- Drive*, (V.) 1. To force along. 2. To knock or force in as a nail, &c.
- Driver*, (S.) 1. One who drives. 2. A cooper's tool.
- Driveller*, (S.) An idiot who lets the spittle run out of his mouth.
- Drizzle*, (V.) To fall in small drope.
- Dröll*, (S.) 1. A wag. 2. A farce.
- Droll*, (A.) Comical, humorous.
- Dromedary*, (S.) A beast that resembles a camel. L.
- Drone*, (S.) 1. A bee, &c. without a sting. 2. A lazy sleepy fellow.
- Droop*, (V.) To fade, pine away, to be afflicted or grieved.
- Drop*, (S.) A small quantity of any liquid.
- Drop*, (V.) 1. To fall in drops. 2. To let fall. 3. To die.
- Droopy*, (S.) A disease caused by a watery humour. G.
- Dross*, (S.) 1. The scum of metals. 2. The sediment of sugar, &c.
- Droffy*, (A.) Full of dross.
- Dröve*, (S.) A herd or flock of cattle great or small.
- Dröver*, (S.) One who drives cattle to market.
- Drought*, (S.) 1. Excessive driness of the earth. 2. Thirst.
- Drown*, (V.) 1. To kill by keeping under water. 2. To overflow a country.
- Drowsy*, (A.) Sleepy, sluggish.
- Drüb*, (V.) To beat with a stick.
- Drudge*, (V.) 1. To do the most mean and laborious offices. 2. To fish for oysters.
- Drudgery*, (S.) The meanest and most slavish work.
- Drügget*, (S.) A woollen stuff. F.
- Drüggh*, (S.) A dealer in drugs.
- Drügs*, (S.) A general name for all simples used in physic. F.
- Druid*, (S.) A priest and philosopher amongst the ancient Britons and Gauls.
- Drum*, (S.) 1. A musical instrument

## D U

- for the army. 2. The tympanum of the ear.
- Drünk*, (A.) Intoxicated with liquor.
- Drünkärd*, (S.) A person who is often drunk.
- Dry*, (A.) 1. Without moisture. 2. Thirsty. 3. Poor, flat, unaffecting.
- Dry'ads*, (S.) The nymphs of the woods. G.
- Düäl*, (A.) Belonging to the number two. L.
- Düb a Knight*, (V.) To confer the honour of knighthood.
- Dübious*, (A.) Doubtful. L.
- Dücal*, (A.) Belonging to a duke. L.
- Dücäpe*, (S.) A sort of silk.
- Dü'cät*, (S.) A foreign gold and silver coin, of different value according to the place where current; but most of the gold coin are worth 9s. 3d. sterling.
- Dü'cäton*, (S.) A foreign coin worth about 5s. 5d.
- Düch*, (S.) A water fowl.
- Düch*, (V.) 1. To plunge or dive under water. 2. To bow or stoop.
- Dückling*, (S.) A young duck.
- Dü'fäle*, (A.) That can be easily drawn out or hammered into thin plates. F.
- Düets*, (S.) Passages or canals in the body, by which the blood and humours are conveyed. L.
- Dü'geon*, (S.) 1. A short dagger. 2. Remotement of an injury.
- Düe*, (A.) 1. Owing, unpaid. 2. Proper, requisite.
- Düel*, (S.) A fight between two persons. L.
- Dü'eliff*, (S.) One who fights a duel.
- Dü'et*, (S.) A song or air in two parts.
- Düg*, (S.) The teat of a cow, &c.
- Düke*, (S.) The highest title of honour in England next to the prince of Wales. F.
- Dükedom*, (S.) The dominion or territories of a duke.
- Dülcet*, (A.) Sweet.
- Dü'cliff*, (V.) 1. To sweeten. 2. To spa-

## D U

- separate any mixed body from its salts.
- Dälcamer**, (S.) A musical instrument.
- Dähl**, (A.) 1. Heavy, stupid. 2. Melancholy, sad. 3. Blunt or obtuse. 4. Dark or gloomy.
- Dämb**, (A.) That cannot speak.
- Dämpf**, (S.) Melancholy, fullness of temper.
- Dün**, (S.) A troublesome creditor.
- Dün**, (A.) A sort of brown colour.
- Dünce**, (S.) A stupid blockhead.
- Düng**, (S.) Ordure, soil, filth.
- Düngeon**, (S.) A dark prison. F.
- Duodécimo**, (S.) Twelve, a book in duodecimo has twelve leaves in a sheet.
- Düpe**, (S.) A cully, a fool, a ninny. F.
- Duplicāte**, (S.) The exact copy of a writing, deed, &c. L.
- Duplicātion**, (S.) The doubling of any thing. L.
- Duplicity**, (S.) A thing twice as much as another. L.
- Durable**, (A.) Lasting, permanent. L.
- Durā Māter**, (S.) A strong membrane which covers the inside of the skull. L.
- Dürānce**, (S.) Confinement, imprisonment.
- Dürātion**, (S.) Continuance. L.
- Dürērs**, (S.) Is when a person is detained in prison contrary to law.
- Düşky**, or **Düşkiş**, (A.) Somewhat dark.
- Düşf**, (S.) 1. The earth dried and reduced to a powder. 2. The filings of metal. 3. The powder produced by sawing.
- Düşf**, (V.) 1. To throw dust upon. 2. To clean from dust.
- Düşty**, (A.) Full of dust.
- Düşchēs**, (S.) The wife of a duke.
- Düştchy**, (S.) The territory of a duke.
- Dutchy Court**, (S.) A court where all affairs relating to the duchy or county palatine of Lancaster are decided by the chancellor of that court.
- Düşyial**, or **Düşyous**, (A.) Obedient, respectful to parents or superiors.

## E A

- Düşty**, (S.) 1. Whatever we are bound to perform by reason or nature. 2. Respect. 3. A tax or custom.
- Düşrf**, (S.) A person of a low stature, or a tree much below size.
- Düşwell**, (V.) To inhabit or live in.
- Düşwādle**, (V.) To decay or waste away.
- Düşe**, (V.) To stain cloth, silk, &c. of a different colour.
- Düşnästies**, (S.) The reigns of the first monarchs of Egypt. G.
- Düşntēry**, (S.) The bloody flux. G.
- Düşjury**, (S.) A difficulty of making water. G.

## E.

- E** Is the fifth letter in the alphabet, and the second vowel: it is used as an abbreviation, and stands for east; as N. E. North East; it also stands for *est*, as *i. e.* or that is; it is often used for *exempli*, as *e. g.* *exempli gratia*, or for example.
- Eāger**, (A.) 1. Earnest, vehement. 2. Acid or sour.
- Eāgle**, (S.) A strong, large bird of prey, called the king of birds. F.
- Eāglet**, (S.) A young eagle. F.
- Eār**, (S.) 1. The organ of hearing. 2. The handle of a cup. 3. A blade of corn.
- Eār**, (S.) A title of nobility between a marquis and a viscount.
- Eārldōm**, (S.) The dignity or jurisdiction of an earl.
- Eārly**, (P.) Betimes in the morning.
- Eār**, (V.) To get by labour.
- Eārnest**, (A.) Eager, diligent, strenuous.
- Eārnest**, (S.) Money given in hand to bind a bargain.
- Eārth**, (S.) 1. The body consisting of land and water on which we dwell. 2. The ground in general. 3. Mould opposed to rock, &c.
- Eārth**, (V.) To burrow in the ground, as foxes, rabbits, &c.

*Eārthen*

## E C

## E F

- Earth**, (A.) Made of earth.  
**Earthquake**, (S.) A short agitation or shaking of the earth.  
**Ear-wig**, (S.) A nimble insect.  
**Ease**, (S.) 1. Rest. 2. Freedom from pain. 3. Comfort or consolation.  
**Easel**, (S.) The frame that holds the picture while it is drawing.  
**Easily**, (P.) With ease.  
**East**, (S.) One of the principal points of the compass.  
**Easter**, (S.) A festival appointed in commemoration of Christ's resurrection.  
**Easily**, (A.) 1. Without difficulty. 2. free from pain. 3. Contented. 4. Natural, unaffected.  
**Eatable**, (A.) That may be eaten.  
**Edges**, (S.) The edges of the tiling of a house.  
**Edges dropper**, One who listens at the window or door of a house.  
**Ebb**, (S.) Low water or the going out of the tide.  
**Ebony**, (S.) A black hard wood. L.  
**Ebriety**, (S.) Drunkenness. L.  
**Ebullition**, (S.) A boiling. L.  
**Eccentricity**. See *Excentricity*.  
**Ecclesiastical**, or **Ecclesiastic**, (A.) Of or belonging to the church. G.  
**Ecclesiastic**, (S.) A clergyman.  
**Eccope**, (S.) In surgery, the cutting of any member of the body. G.  
**Echinus**, (S.) 1. The prickly head or cover of the seed on the top of a plant. 2. In architecture, a member at the bottom of the ionic, corinthian, and composite capitals. G.  
**Echo**, (S.) The reverberation of a sound from rocks, woods, &c. in music, it is the repeating part of a strain in a soft low manner.  
**Eclipse**, (S.) A deprivation of the light of the sun, moon, &c. by the interposition of some other heavenly body. G.  
**Eclipse**, (V.) 1. To darken, 2. To surpass.  
**Eclipse**, (S.) In grammar, is when a word is left out of a sentence, G.

- Ecliptic**, (S.) In astronomy, a great circle on the sphere of the world, described by the center of the sun in its annual progress. G.  
**Eclogue**, (S.) A pastoral composition. G.  
**Ectasy**. See *Extasy*.  
**Ecū**, (S.) A French crown worth 5s. sterling.  
**Eddy**, (S.) Greedy eating.  
**Eddy**, (S.) The running back of the water in some places contrary to the tide or stream.  
**Edge**, (S.) 1. The sharp part of any weapon. 2. The border or extremity of any thing.  
**Edging**, (S.) Narrow lace.  
**Edeble**, (A.) Fit to be eaten. L.  
**Edict**, (S.) A decree or proclamation. L.  
**Edification**, (S.) A building up or instruction, especially in faith. L.  
**Edeifice**, (S.) A house or building. L.  
**Edeify**, (V.) 1. To build. 2. To instruct. 3. To be instructed.  
**Edition**, (S.) An impression of a book. L.  
**Editor**, (S.) A publisher. L.  
**Edeucate**, (V.) To bring up or instruct, to nourish. L.  
**Edeucation**, (S.) The bringing up and instructing of children.  
**Edeulcoration**, (S.) 1. Sweetening with sugar. 2. In chemistry, freeing any matter from its salts by washing in cold water. L.  
**Eel**, (S.) A well known fish.  
**Efface**, (V.) To blot out, spoil or destroy. F.  
**Effect**, (S.) 1. Any thing produced or brought to pass. 2. Intent, purpose, or design. 3. End or issue.  
**Effect**, (V.) To perform, do, or bring to pass.  
**Effections**, (S.) In geometry, the geometrical constructions of problems.  
**Effective**, (A.) 1. Real, true. 2. That brings to effect. L.  
**Effects**, (S.) Goods, or moveables.  
**Effectual**, (A.) Powerful, efficacious, L.

## E I

- Effeminacy**, (S.) Softness, acting like a woman.
- Effeminate**, (A.) Soft, womanish.
- Effervescence**, (S.) 1. A violent boiling up or over. 2. A fermenting. 3. The violent agitations of a person enraged. *L.*
- Efficacious**, (A.) Powerful, that produces the desired effect. *F.*
- Efficacy**, (S.) Strength, ability, power to effect. *F.*
- Efficiency**, or **Efficiency**, (S.) The virtue or power to effect. *L.*
- Efficient**, (A.) Causing or producing an effect. *L.*
- Effigies**, (S.) The image, likeness, or representation of a person. *L.*
- Effluvia**, (S.) A belching or breaking of wind upwards.
- Efflorescence**, or **Efflorescency**, (S.) 1. A blossoming like a flower. 2. A rhetorical flourish. 3. In physic, the appearance of spots in a disease. *L.*
- Effluvia**, (S.) The very small particles emitted from bodies. *L.*
- Efflux**, (S.) A running or flowing out of. *L.*
- Effort**, (S.) A strong endeavour, or forcible attempt. *F.*
- Effrontery**, (S.) Boldness, impudence, audacity. *F.*
- Effulgence**, (S.) A shining forth. *L.*
- Effulgent**, (A.) Shining, bright. *L.*
- Effusion**, (S.) A pouring out. *L.*
- Ét**, (S.) A kind of lizard.
- Égg**, (S.) The production or semen of fowls and insects.
- Égg on**, (V.) To set on or incite.
- Églantine**, (S.) Sweet briar. *F.*
- Egrégious**, (A.) 1. In a good sense, rare, excellent. 2. In a bad sense, remarkable, notorious. *L.*
- Égrés**, (S.) A going forth. *L.*
- Éjaculation**, (S.) A short but fervent prayer. *F.*
- Éject**, (V.) To cast or thrust out. *L.*
- Éjectment**, (S.) In law, the turning out of possession by a regular process.
- Eight**, (S.) The number 8, or VIII.

## E L

- Eighteen**, (S.) The number 18, or XVIII.
- Eighty**, (S.) The number 80, LXXX. or fourscore.
- Either**, (P.) The one or the other.
- Éke**, (V.) To make bigger by the addition of another piece.
- Élā**, (S.) The highest note in the scale of music.
- Élābōrate**, (A.) Done with care, labour, and pains.
- Élāboratory**, (S.) A chemist's work-house.
- Éläpse**, (V.) To pass or slide away. *L.*
- Élästic**, (A.) Springy. *G.*
- Élästicity**, (S.) The springy property in bodies, which on being bent, they spring into their natural state and figure with the same force they lost it.
- Éläted**, (A.) Listed or puffed up, proud.
- Élätion**, (S.) A being transported or puffed up.
- Élbow**, (S.) 1. Part of the arm. 2. A corner or nook.
- Élder**, (S.) 1. A church officer. 2. The name of a tree.
- Élder**, (A.) Older, or of old.
- Éléämpāne**, (S.) An herb.
- ÉlēÉ**, (V.) To chuse or appoint. *L.*
- ÉlēÉtion**, (S.) A chusing. *L.*
- ÉlēÉtor**, (S.) A chuser.
- ÉlēÉtoral**, (A.) Of or belonging to a prince called an elector.
- ÉlēÉtorate**, (S.) The dignity or dominion of an elector of the empire.
- ÉlēÉtors**, (S.) Of the empire of Germany, the nine princes by whom the emperor is chosen.
- ÉlēÉtrical**, (A.) Endued with the power of electricity.
- ÉlēÉtricity**, (S.) That property of bodies, whereby, on being heated by rubbing, they attract or repel all kinds of light bodies, and produce many surprizing effects.
- ÉlēÉtüary**, (S.) A medicine of the confidence of a conserve. *L.*
- Éléémōsinary**, (A.) Belonging to alms, victuals,

- victuals, wines, &c. that a person eats or drinks at the charge of another. G.
- Ēlēgānce*, or *Elegancy*, (S.) 1. Politeness, or propriety of speech. 2. Fineness, delicacy. L.
- Ēlēgānt*, (A.) 1. Eloquent. 2. Curious, delicate.
- Ēlēgānc*, (A.) Of or belonging to an elegy. G.
- Ēlēgy*, (S.) A funeral poem. G.
- Ēlēment*, (S.) 1. A simple body, of which there are four, viz. earth, air, fire and water. 2. The first rudiment or ground of any thing. L.
- Ēlēmentāry*, (A.) Of or belonging to an element.
- Ēlēpānt*, (S.) The largest of all four footed beasts.
- Ēlēvāte*, (V.) To raise or exalt. L.
- Ēlēvātion*, (S.) A lifting up or exalting. L.
- Ēlēvātor*, (S.) The name of several muscles which lift up the part to which they are fixed.
- Ēlēven*, (S.) The number XI. or 11.
- Ēlf*, (S.) A fairy or spirit.
- Ēlēgible*, (A.) Fit or proper to be chosen. L.
- Ēlēfion*, (S.) The cutting off a vowel, as th' for the.
- Ēlēxir*, (S.) The quintessence of any thing, a medicine made by the infusion of several ingredients in a proper menstruum.
- Ēlk*, (S.) A wild beast resembling a fallow deer, but larger.
- Ēh*, (S.) A measure containing 3 feet and 9 inches.
- Ēllīphs*, (S.) 1. A defect or omission. 2. In geometry, an oblong or imperfect circle. G.
- Ēllīptical*, (A.) 1. Defective or wanting. 2. Of or belonging to an oblong figure. G.
- Ēlm*, (S.) A tree well known.
- Ēlōcūtion*, (S.) Proper utterance or graceful delivery.
- Ēlōgy*, or *E'logium*, (S.) A commendation or panegyric. G.
- Ēlōngāte*, (V.) To remove a great way off. L.
- Ēlōngātion*, (S.) 1. Lengthening, stretching, extending. 2. In astronomy, the difference between the sun's true place, and the apparent place of that planet.
- Ēlōpe*, (V.) To withdraw privately, as an adulteress, who leaves her husband to cohabit with an adulterer.
- Ēlōpement*, (S.) A wife's leaving her husband to cohabit with an adulterer.
- Ēlōquānce*, (S.) The art of persuading, a graceful manner of expression. L.
- Ēlūcīdāte*, (V.) To make clear & plain. L.
- Ēlūcīdātion*, (S.) The clearing up difficulties. L.
- Ēlūde*, (V.) To evade, ward off, or divert. L.
- Ēlves*, (S.) Imaginary spirits.
- Ēlūfion*, (S.) 1. An evasion. 2. A delusion.
- Ēlūfve*, (A.) Tending to elude or thift off.
- Ēlūfian Fields*, (S.) In the Heathen mythology, the habitation of the souls of good men after death. G.
- Ēmāciāte*, (V.) To decay, waste, or make lean. L.
- Ēmānātion*, (S.) A flowing, proceeding or issuing from. L.
- Ēmāncīpāte*, (V.) To free or set at liberty. L.
- Ēmāfcūlate*, (V.) 1. To geld or castrate. 2. To weaken or enfeeble. L.
- Ēmbāle*, (V.) To make into packs or bales.
- Ēmbālm* (*Embarwlm*) (V.) To preserve a dead body from corruption, by dressing it with spices, &c.
- Ēmbārgo*, (S.) See *Imbargo*.
- Ēmbark*. See *Imbark*.
- Ēmbārāfs*, (V.) To perplex. F.
- Ēmbārāfment*, (S.) Trouble, perplexity, incumbrance.
- Ēmbārfādōr*, (S.) One appointed to act for, and represent the person of a prince in a foreign country. F.

**Embassādrefs**, (S.) The wife of an ambassador.

**embässy**, (S.) The power, errand, or business of an ambassador.

**embättled**, (A.) Put in order of battle.

**Embällish**, (V.) To adorn, beautify, or set off. *F.*

**embers**, (S.) Small burning coals or cinders.

**Ember Weeks**, (S.) Four seasons in the year, viz. the first week in Lent, the next after Whitsuntide, the 14th of September, and the 13th of December, which are set apart for fasting and prayer.

**emböze**, (V.) 1. To waste, spoil, or destroy. 2. To steal privately.

**embölm**, (S.) A symbol or device, to represent some history or moral sentiment. *G.*

**Emblématique**, or **Emblematical**, (A.) Belonging to an emblem.

**Emblématiqueally**, (P.) By way of emblem.

**embölden**, (V.) To make bold.

**emböfs**, (V.) 1. To beautify with embroidery raised above the cloth, either in gold, silver, &c. 2. In hunting, to chase a deer into a thicket.

**emböfving**, (A.) The art of making figures in relieve, whether by embroidery, casting, or carving.

**emböwel**, (V.) To take out the bowels.

**Embrace**. See *Imbrace*.

**Embräsüre**, (S.) In architecture, is the enlargement made in the walls, to give more light and greater convenience to the windows and doors of a building; in fortification, it is a hole or aperture thro' which a cannon is pointed.

**Embröcation**, (S.) A kind of fomentation.

**embroider**, (V.) To adorn silk or cloth with figures, or devices wrought with a needle in gold, silver, &c.

**Embroidery**, (S.) The work of an embroiderer.

**embroid**, (V.) 1. To confuse or disturb. 2. To set at variance. *F.*

**embryö**, (S.) A child in the womb, before it has perfect shape.

**Emendation**, (S.) Correction, reformation or amendment. *L.*

**emerald**, (S.) A precious stone of a green colour. *F.*

**Emörge**, (V.) To rise from under the water, after being forcibly plunged into it. *L.*

**Emörgency**, (S.) Occasion, a situation that makes some assistance necessary.

**Emörson**, (S.) 1. The rising of a body from under the water. 2. In astronomy, when the sun or moon begins to appear after an eclipse.

**emery**, (S.) 1. A metaline stone used in polishing. 2. A glazier's diamond to cut glass. *F.*

**Emetics**, (S.) Medicines that provoke vomiting. *G.*

**Emigration**, (S.) A removing from one place to live in another. *L.*

**Eminence**, or **Eminency**, (S.) 1. A high place or rising ground. 2. Dignity or quality. 3. A title peculiar to cardinals. *L.*

**Emöent**, (A.) Great, famous. *L.*

**emir**, (S.) Among the Turks, a title given to the descendants of Mahomet.

**emissary**, (S.) 1. One sent abroad to give intelligence. 2. A spy. *L.*

**Emission**, (S.) A sending or casting forth.

**Emitt**, (V.) To send or cast forth. *L.*

**emmet**, (S.) An ant or pismire.

**Emöllänt**, (A.) Softening or mollifying. *L.*

**Emölument**, (S.) Benefit or advantage.

**Emotion**, (S.) A being moved, a violent struggle in the mind. *L.*

**Empale**. See *Impale*.

**Empannel**. See *Impannel*.

**Empar lance**. See *Impar lance*.

**Empedch**. See *Impeach*.

- Ēmpĕror*, (S.) The sovereign of an empire. *F.*
- Ēmpĕrĭs*, (S.) A stress laid upon a word in reading or speaking. *G.*
- Ēmpĕrĭcal*, (A.) Strong, significant.
- Ēmpĕrĭe*, (S.) 1. The dominion of an emperor. 2. Power, authority.
- Ēmpĕrĭc*, (S.) A quack, a physician without proper education. *G.*
- Ēmplead*, (V.) To plead at the bar.
- Ēmpĕloy*, or *Ēmpĕloyment*, (S.) Work, business, or trade.
- Ēmpĕrĭum*, (S.) 1. A market town. 2. The chief city of a kingdom. *G.*
- Ēmpĕrĭs*, (S.) An emperor's wife.
- Ēmpĕy*, (A.) 1. Hollow, void. 2. Vain, foolish, ignorant.
- Ēmpĕyrĕal*, or *Ēmpĕyrĕan*, (A.) Of or belonging to the highest heavens. *G.*
- Ēmpĕyrĕum*, (S.) The highest heaven, or imaginary residence of the blessed. *G.*
- Ēmŭlate*, (V.) To endeavour or strive to excel. *L.*
- Ēmŭlĕtion*, (S.) A noble desire to excel.
- Ēmŭlous*, (A.) Endeavouring to excel.
- Ēmŭlfĭon*, (S.) Seeds or kernels bruised and steeped in water, and then strained to the consistence of almond milk. *L.*
- Ēmŭnĕctory*, (S.) A cleanser of the humours and excrements of the body; the kidneys, urinary bladder, and miliary glands of the skin are emunctories. *L.*
- Ēnĕable*, (V.) To make able.
- Ēnĕa*, (V.) To establish a law.
- Ēnĕmel*, (V.) To paint with mineral colours.
- Ēnĕmel*, (S.) A metalline composition for inlaying gold, silver, &c. *F.*
- Ēnĕmoured*, (A.) In love with.
- Ēncamp*. See *Ēncamp*.
- Ēncĕnĕbis*, (S.) A swelling in the corner of the eye. *G.*
- Ēncĕphĕli*, (S.) Worms generated in the head. *G.*
- Ēncĕant*, (V.) To bewitch or charm.
- Ēncĕantment*, (S.) Witchcraft, magic, sorcery.
- Ēncĕase*, (V.) To set precious stones in gold, silver, &c.
- Ēncĕrcle*, (V.) To encompass about.
- Ēncĕmĕast*, (S.) A maker of an
- Ēncĕmĕum*, (S.) A speech or copy of verses in praise of one. *G.*
- Ēncĕunter*, (V.) To fight or combat with, to meet with. *F.*
- Ēncĕourage*, (V.) To animate, to inspire with courage. *F.*
- Ēncĕourĕgement*, (S.) A reward or incitement.
- Ēncrĕase*. See to *Ēncrĕase*.
- Ēncrĕach*, (V.) To invade the property of another unjustly. *F.*
- Ēncŭmbrĕnce*, (S.) A clog, weight, or any thing troublesome.
- Ēncŭclopedĕdĕ*, (S.) A circle of the liberal sciences. *G.*
- Ēndĕmage*, (V.) To hurt or prejudice. *F.*
- Ēndĕar*, (V.) To make one's self beloved by another.
- Ēndĕavour*, (V.) To strive. *F.*
- Ēndĕive*, (S.) A salad herb. *F.*
- Ēndĕless*, (A.) That has no end.
- Ēndĕow*, (V.) To settle rents or revenues upon. *F.*
- Ēndĕowment*, (S.) 1. The rents and revenues assigned over for the support of an hospital, school, &c. 2. Natural or acquired accomplishments.
- Ēndĕue*, (V.) To qualify, to furnish with.
- Ēndĕure*, (V.) 1. To bear or suffer. 2. To last or continue. *F.*
- Ēnĕmĕ*, (S.) In pharmacy, a clyster.
- Ēnĕmy*, (S.) An adversary, a foe.
- Ēnergĕtical*, (A.) Strong, forcible.
- Ēnĕrgy*, (S.) Force, efficacy. *G.*
- Ēnĕrvĕte*, (V.) To weaken, to take away the vigour. *F.*
- Ēnĕseeble*, (V.) To render weak.
- Ēnĕfrĕncĕise*, (V.) 1. To make free. 2. To incorporate into a body politic.
- Ēngĕge*, (V.) 1. To persuade. 2. To promise. 3. To employ. 4. To fight.



## E N

- Engēnder*, (V.) To beget or breed.  
*ēngine*, (S.) A machine or mechanical instrument. F.  
*ēngineer*, (S.) One well skilled in making and using engines, particularly in war.  
*ēngliſh*, (A.) Belonging to, born, or produced in England.  
*ēngrāft*, (V.) To fix a slip of one tree into the stock of another. F.  
*Engrāve*, (V.) To cut any figure upon the surface of silver, copper, &c. F.  
*Engrōfs*, (V.) 1. To transcribe a fair copy. 2. To confine the whole to one's self, as trade, talk, &c. F.  
*ēnbānce*, (V.) To advance or raise the value of a thing.  
*Enīgmā*, (S.) A riddle or dark sentence. G.  
*Enīgmātic*, or *Enīgmātical*, (A.) Belonging to a riddle or dark speech.  
*ēnjoīn*, (V.) To order or command.  
*Enjoīy*, (V.) 1. To possess. 2. To take delight in. F.  
*Enlārgē*, (V.) To extend or increase. F.  
*Enlīghtēn*, (V.) To give light to.  
*Enlīven*, (V.) 1. To animate. 2. To make lively.  
*ēnmīty*, (S.) Envy, malice, hatred. F.  
*Ennōble*, (V.) 1. To make famous. 2. To make a commoner a nobleman. F.  
*Enōrmīty*, (S.) The heinousness of a crime or misdemeanor. L.  
*Enōrmous*, (A.) 1. Great, excessive. 2. Heinous, wicked. L.  
*Enougb* (*Enūff*) (P.) Sufficient, or as much as will do.  
*Enōuv* (*Enew*) (P.) As many as are sufficient.  
*ēnquīre*, (V.) 1. To ask. 2. To search into. L.  
*Enrāge*, (V.) To put in a rage. F.  
*Enrīch*, (V.) 1. To make rich. 2. To adorn. F.  
*Enrōl*, (V.) To record or register. F.  
*Enſāmpel*, (S.) A pattern or copy.  
*ēnsbrīne* (V.) To preserve in a coffer, &c. as a holy reliq̄.

## E N

- Enſīgn*, (S.) 1. An officer in a company of foot who carries the colours. 2. The colours themselves. F.  
*ēnſtāl*, (V.) To create a person a knight of the order of the garter, &c.  
*ēnſū'e*, (V.) To follow as a consequence of what is done or gone before.  
*Entāblātūrē*, or *Entāblement*, (S.) In architecture, signifies the architrave, the freeze, and the cornice together, and is different in the different orders.  
*Entai'l*. See *Intail*.  
*ēnter*, (V.) 1. To go into. 2. To write down in a book. 3. To lift as a soldier. F.  
*ēntērprīze*, (S.) An undertaking, attempt or design. F.  
*ēntērtāīn*, (V.) 1. To receive, admit, or believe. 2. To divert or please. 3. To treat or regale. F.  
*Entērtāīnment*, (S.) 1. Reception. 2. A feast. 3. Any thing designed to give pleasure.  
*ēntērtāīning*, (A.) Pleasing, diverting.  
*ēntbrāl*, (V.) To bring into slavery or bondage.  
*Entbrōne*, (V.) To set upon a throne. F.  
*Entbūſiāsm*, (S.) A fancied inspiration, or fanaticism. G.  
*Entbūſiāst*, (S.) One who fancies himself to be inspired. G.  
*Entbūſiāstīc*, or *Entbūſiāstīcal*, (A.) Belonging to enthusiastin. F.  
*Entīce*. See *Inticement*.  
*Entīre*, (A.) Complete, whole. F.  
*ēnītīty*, (S.) A being or substance.  
*ēntrails*, (S.) The bowels. F.  
*ēntrānce*, (S.) 1. An entry or passage into. 2. A going in. 3. Admission. 4. Commencement or beginning.  
*ēntry*, (S.) 1. A passage into a house, &c. 2. A coming in. 3. Taking possession. 4. A setting down in writing. 5. A beginning.  
*Entrīcs*, (S.) Places or thickets thro' which deer have lately passed.  
*ēntwīne*, (V.) To twist or wind about.  
*ēnviōus*, (A.) Full of malice.

Envi-

## E P

## E P

*Enuōron*, (V.) To encompass. F.  
*Enūmērāte*, (V.) To number. L.  
*Enūmērātion*, (S.) A reckoning, casting up, or rehearsing. L.  
*Ēnoy*, (S.) A minister of a lower degree than an ambassador, such as are commonly sent to petty princes and states. F.  
*Ēnoy*, (S.) Uneasiness at another's prosperity. F.  
*Ēpāz*, (S.) The eleven days that the common solar year exceeds the lunar one.  
*Ēpēmēriāds*, (S.) Astronomical tables to shew the diurnal motion of the planets, their places, aspects, &c. G.  
*Ēpēmēris*, or *Ēpbemerides*, (S.) An almanac, journal, or day-book. G.  
*Ēpiallīs*, (S.) A disease commonly called the night mare. G.  
*Ēpōd*, (S.) A kind of girdle worn by the Jewish priests.  
*Ēpic*, (A.) Heroic. G.  
*Ēpicēne*, (A.) Common to both sexes.  
*Ēpicūre*, (S.) One that gives himself wholly up to pleasure.  
*Ēpicūrean*, (S.) One that adheres to the opinion of Epicurus, who taught that the chief happiness of men consisted in the pure pleasures of the mind, and not in the gratification of the sensual appetite, as some of his disciples falsely taught, who corrupted his doctrines. G.  
*Ēpicūriim*, (S.) The doctrine or philosophy taught by Epicurus. G.  
*Ēpilēmīc*, or *Ēpidēmīcal*, (A.) A disorder generated and become universal, by an infectious corruption of the air. G.  
*Ēpldērmīs*, (S.) The cuticula or scarf-skin. G.  
*Ēpigāstrion*, (S.) The fore part of the abdomen or lower belly.  
*Ēpigēum*, (S.) That part of the orbit of a planet that is nearest the earth. G.  
*Ēpigrām*, (S.) A short and witty poem. G.

*Ēpigrāmātist*, (S.) A writer of epigrams. G.  
*Ēpīlēpsy*, (S.) The falling sickness. G.  
*Ēpīlēptic*, or *Ēpīlēptical*, (A.) Troubled with the epilepsy. G.  
*Ēpīlōgue*, (S.) A conclusion; a speech at the end of a play. G.  
*Ēpīphāny*, (S.) Twelfth-day, a feast celebrated in remembrance of the star which appeared to the wise men. G.  
*Ēpīphōnēmā*, (S.) A figure in rhetoric, a smart close at the end of a narration. G.  
*Ēpīphōrā*, (S.) A defluxion of rheum in the eyes. G.  
*Ēpīscōpācy*, (S.) That form of church discipline in which bishops are the heads and governors, as in the church of England, &c. G.  
*Ēpīscōpal*, (A.) Of or belonging to a bishop. G.  
*Ēpīscōpālīans*, (S.) Those of the episcopal party.  
*Ēpījōde*, (S.) A separate story or action, which the poet connects to the main plot of his poem, in order to embellish it with more variety. G.  
*Ēpīstle*, (S.) A letter. G.  
*Ēpīstōlāry*, (A.) Belonging to, or in the form of a letter. L.  
*Ēpītāpb*, (S.) An inscription set upon a tomb. G.  
*Ēpītālāmīum*, (S.) A nuptial song. G.  
*Ēpīthet*, (S.) An adjective added to a noun, to express some quality or property belonging to it. G.  
*Ēpītōmē*, (S.) An abstract or abridgement.  
*Ēpītōmīze*, (V.) To abridge. G.  
*Ēpītrōjē*, (S.) A figure in rhetoric, when we seem to permit one to do what he will, and yet think nothing less. G.  
*Ēpōch*, or *Ēpōcha*, (S.) An æra or point of time, or some remarkable occurrence, from whence several nations date and measure their computation of time. G.

## EQ

- Épôde*, (S.) A kind of lyric verse. *G.*  
*Equābilit̄y*, (S.) Evenness, steadiness, proportion. *L.*  
*Equable*, (A.) 1. Alike. 2. Consistent.  
*Equal*, (A.) 1. Alike. 2. Just, equitable. 3. Indifferent, or all one to me. *L.*  
*Equālit̄y*, (S.) 1. Sameness. 2. Of equal value. 3. Agreeable or alike. *L.*  
*Equānimit̄y*, (S.) Evenness of temper. *L.*  
*Equātion*, (S.) 1. An equality, or making one thing equal to another. 2. In algebra, the ratio of equality between two quantities differently denominated, as four crowns are equal to one pound sterling. *L.*  
*Equātor*, (S.) A great immoveable circle of the sphere, equally distant from the two poles of the earth. *L.*  
*Équēres*, (S.) Officers who have the care and management of the king's horses. *L.*  
*Equēstrian*, (A.) Belonging to a knight or horseman. *L.*  
*Equēstrian Statue*, (S.) A statue of a man on horseback. *L.*  
*Equicrūral*, (A.) Having equal sides or legs. *L.*  
*Equidistant*, (A.) Of an equal distance. *L.*  
*Equifōrmity*, (S.) A likeness in form. *L.*  
*Equilāteral*, (A.) Whose sides are all equal. *L.*  
*Equilibr̄ium*, (S.) An equality of weight, or an equal poise. *L.*  
*Equinōctial*, (S.) The same in the heavens as the equator is upon earth; it is so called, because whenever the sun is in this circle, the days and nights are of an equal length all over the earth. *L.*  
*Equinōx̄s*, (S.) The precise times when the sun enters the first points of Aries and Libra, when the days and nights are of equal length. The vernal equinox is about the

## ER

- 21st of March, and the autumnal equinox about the 22d of September. *L.*  
*Equip*, (V.) To furnish or fit out. *F.*  
*Équipāge*, (S.) 1. Furniture, attendance. 2. Ornaments for a lady. *F.*  
*Équipoise*, (S.) Of equal weight.  
*Equipōllent*, (A.) Of the same power, force, or import. *L.*  
*Equipōnd̄erous*, (A.) Equal weight.  
*Équitable*, (A.) Just, reasonable, fair. *L.*  
*Équity*, (S.) Is that virtue by which we render to every one his just due, according to the several circumstances a person may be under in relation to the laws of society. *L.*  
*Equivālent*, (A.) Of equal value.  
*Equivōcal*, (A.) Of an ambiguous, doubtful meaning. *L.*  
*Equivōcate*, (V.) To speak dubiously, to say one thing and mean another. *L.*  
*Equivōcātion*, (S.) A delusive way of speaking. *L.*  
*Erādicāte*, (V.) To root out. *L.*  
*Erādicātion*, (S.) A plucking up by the roots, an absolute destruction.  
*Erādicātives*, (S.) Such medicines as work powerfully, and search into the inmost recesses of a disease.  
*Erāse*, (V.) 1. To scrape out. 2. To blot out.  
*Erāto*, (S.) One of the nine muses, said to preside over love poems.  
*Ère*, (P.) Before that, rather than.  
*Erēct*, (V.) To build or set up. *L.*  
*Erēct*, (A.) Standing upright.  
*Erēct̄ion*, (S.) The act of lifting up, building or raising.  
*Èrēmit̄e*, (S.) The same with hermit. *L.*  
*Erēngo*, (S.) An herb, otherwise called sea-holly.  
*Èrm̄ine*, (S.) 1. A beast so called. 2. A rich fur worn by princes, magistrates, &c.  
*Erōde*, (V.) To gnaw off, or eat out.  
*Erōding Medicines*, (S.) Such as from the acuteness of their particles eat into the flesh.

err,

*ërr*, (V.) To wander out of the right way, to mistake.

*ërränd*, (S.) A message.

*ërränt*, (A.) Wandering. L.

*Knicht Erräntry*, (S.) The feats of those fabulous knights, who in old romances are represented riding up and down to relieve distressed ladies, encountering giants, and other mad feats of arms.

*ërrätä*, (S.) Faults in a book that have been overlooked while printing. L.

*ërrätic*, (A.) Wandering or straying out of the way. L.

*Errönöous*, (A.) Subject to, or full of errors. L.

*ërror*, (S.) A mistake, oversight, or false opinion. L.

*Erüät*, (V.) To belch. L.

*Erüdätion*, (S.) Learning, science.

*Erüätion*, (S.) A violent issuing or breaking forth. L.

*Eryät pëlas*, (S.) The disease called St. Anthony's fire. G.

*Eskaläde*, or *Scaläde*, (S.) A furious attack upon a wall or rampart, carried on with ladders, without breaking ground in form, or any works to secure the men. F.

*Escäpe*, (V.) The getting away from an enemy, &c.

*Escär*, or *Ešchar*, (S.) 1. A mark remaining after a wound is healed. 2. A sore made by caustics. G.

*ëšcheät*, (S.) Any thing that falls to a lord of the manner by way of forfeiture, or by the death of a tenant who has left no heir. F.

*ëšcheätör*, (S.) An officer in every county who takes care of the escheats of the crown.

*ëšchéaw* (*Ešheu*) (V.) To shun or avoid. F.

*Ešcört*, (V.) To guard or convoy. F.

*Ešcört*, (S.) A detachment of armed men, or ships of war.

*ëšcülents*, (S.) Such plants and roots as are eatable. L.

*ëšcütcheon*, (S.) A shield, the coat or field on which arms are borne.

*Ešpäliër* (S.) a hedge-row of fruit trees, set close together against a wall, &c. F.

*ëšpäcial*, (A.) Particular, singular.

*ëšpäcially*, (P.) Chiefly, particularly.

*ëšplänäde*, (S.) The empty space between the glacis of the citadel and the first houses of the town. F.

*ëšpöüfääl*, (S.) 1. Marriage. 2. The marriage ceremony. F.

*ëšpöüfe*, (V.) 1. To wed or take in marriage. 2. To embrace an opinion, or adhere to a party. F.

*Ešpöü*, (V.) To see, perceive, observe or discover.

*Ešquäre*, (S.) A title of honour next below a knight. F.

*Eššärt*, (V.) To grub up trees, &c.

*Eššay*, (S.) 1. An attempt or trial. 2. A short discourse. 3. The breast of a deer. F.

*Eššence*, (S.) 1. The nature, substance, or being of any thing. 2. In chemistry, the chief properties or virtues of any simple separated from its grosser parts. L.

*Eššences*, (S.) Perfumes. L.

*Eššential*, (A.) 1. Belonging to the essence of a thing. 2. Necessary,

*ëššörn*, or *Eššoine*, (S.) An excuse or discharge for absence upon a lawful cause alledged; and is the same with the civilians *excusatio*.

*Eššäbläsb*, (V.) To settle or confirm. F.

*Eššäbläsbment*, (S.) 1. Settlement or foundation. 2. Maintenance or support. F.

*Eššäte*, (S.) 1. The condition or posture of affairs. 2. The wealth a man has in lands, money, &c. 3. The three orders or estates of Great Britain, *viz.* The king, lords, and commons. F.

*Eššetm*, (S.) 1. Respect or value. 2. Account, reputation. F.

*Eššetm*, (V.) 1. To value, 2. To judge or reckon.

- Estimate**, or *Estimation*, (S.) 1. A valuing or appraising. 2. A set price. *L.*
- Estimate**, (V.) To rate, value, or set a price upon. *L.*
- Estrange**, (V.) To alienate or withdraw the affection, *F.*
- Estreat**, (S.) The true copy of an original writing, particularly of the fines set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied for offences committed.
- Estrépeinent**, (S.) Spoil or waste made by the tenant for life, upon any lands or woods to the prejudice of the reversioner.
- Etch** (V.) To make copper-plates fit for printing, by eating in the figures with aqua fortis.
- Eternal**, (A.) without end. *F.*
- Eternity**, (S.) Infinite duration, as well past as to come. *F.*
- Eternize**, (V.) To make eternal or immortal.
- Ethereal**, (A.) 1. Belonging to the æther or pure air. 2. Heavenly, divine. *L.*
- Ethereal Oil**, In chemistry, a very fine spirit that easily takes fire.
- Éthics**, (S.) Moral philosophy. *G.*
- Éthnic**, (A.) Heathenish. *G.*
- Étymological**, (A.) Of or belonging to etymology. *G.*
- Étymologist**, (S.) One skilled in etymology.
- Étymology**, (S.) The original, derivation, or analogy of words. *G.*
- Evacuate**, (V.) To empty or void. *L.*
- Evacuation**, (S.) In physic, any diminution of the animal fluids, as bleeding, purging, &c.
- Evade**, (V.) To retire, elude, or shift off. *L.*
- Evangelical**, (A.) Of or belonging to the gospel. *G.*
- Evangelist**, (S.) 1. A bringer of good tidings. 2. One of the writers of the four gospels. *L.*
- Evaporate**, (V.) 1. To be resolved into vapour. 2. To breathe or steam out. *L.*
- Evaporation**, (S.) In physic, the discharging of humours thro' the pores of the skin.
- Evāsson**, (S.) 1. An escape or flight, 2. A shift or excuse. *L.*
- Evāssive**, (A.) Shifting, deceitful.
- Eucharist**, (S.) Thanksgiving, the sacrament of the Lord's supper. *G.*
- Eucharistical**, (A.) Of or belonging to the eucharist.
- Ève**, (S.) A contraction of evening, is the day before a festival.
- Èvection**, (S.) A carrying forth.
- Èvening**, or **Even**, (S.) The close of the day.
- Èvenness**, (S.) 1. Uniformity. 2. plainness, smoothness, straightness.
- Èvent**, (S.) 1. Accident. 2. The issue or success of a thing. *L.*
- Èventilate**, (V.) 1. To winnow or fan. 2. To sift or examine. *L.*
- Èventual**, (A.) 1. By chance, sudden, casual. 2. Depending upon some other event.
- Èver**, (P.) Always, without end.
- Èvergreen**, (S.) A tree always green.
- Èverlasting**, (S.) A strong woollen stuff.
- Èverlasting**, (A.) Eternal.
- Èves**. See *Èaves*.
- Èvat**, (S.) A kind of lizard.
- Èvidence**, (S.) 1. A clearness, or a being manifest. 2. A proof or deposition. 3. A witness.
- Èvident**, (A.) Clear, manifest.
- Èvil**, (S.) 1. Sin, hurt, misery. 2. The name of a disease otherwise called the king's evil.
- Èvil**, (A.) Bad, wicked, hurtful, mischievous.
- Èvince**, (V.) 1. To prove or make plain. 2. In law, to convict and recover legally. *L.*
- Èvitable**, (A.) That may be avoided or shunned.
- Èulogy**, or **Èulogium**, (S.) Praise or commendation. *G.*
- Èunuch**, (S.) A man deprived of his genitals. *G.*
- Èvolution**, (S.) 1. Unfolding or unrolling

- rolling of wares. 2. In algebra, the extractions of the roots in any given powers. 3. In military affairs, part of the exercise, as doubling the ranks and files, wheeling, &c. *L.*
- Europe*, (S.) One of the four grand divisions of the earth, being about 3000 miles in length from north to south, and about 2500 broad from east to west. *G.*
- Eurōpéan*, (A.) Of or belonging to Europe.
- Eutērfē*, (S.) One of the nine muses, the inventress of the mathematics, and playing on the flute. *G.*
- Ewēlson*, (S.) A plucking, pulling, or drawing out. *L.*
- Ewe*, (S.) A female sheep.
- Ewer*, (S.) A vessel to hold water.
- Ewry*, (S.) The place where the king's plate is kept.
- Exāā*, (A.) 1. Punctual. 2. Accurate or perfect. 3. Strict, severe.
- Exāctiōn*, (S.) An unjust, rigorous demand.
- Exāctness*, (S.) Carefulness, punctuality, accuracy.
- Exāctōr*, (S.) One who makes unjust and rigid demands.
- Exāggērate*, (V.) To heighten, aggravate, or amplify. *L.*
- Exāgūtate*, (V.) To vex, disturb, or disquiet. *L.*
- Exālt* (*Exarolt*) (V.) 1. To lift or raise up. 2. To praise or extol. *L.*
- Exāmen*, or *Exāminātion*, (S.) 1. An enquiry, searching into, or questioning. 2. A trial or proof. *L.*
- Exāmine*, (V.) 1. To interrogate or ask a question. 2. To weigh or consider. *L.*
- Exāminers*, (S.) Two officers in chancery who examine witnesses upon oath: there is also an office in the excise called the examiner's office, whose business it is to re-examine the accounts brought in, &c.
- Exāmple*, (S.) 1. A pattern or model. 2. An instance given to prove any thing. *L.*

- Exāmināte*, (V.) 1. To discourage, surprize, or frighten. 2. To kill. *L.*
- Exārch*, (S.) 1. A viceroy or officer formerly under the Roman emperors of Constantinople, who managed the affairs of Italy, and whose residence was at Ravenna. 2. In the Greek church, a visitor, deputed by the patriarch, into provinces to see that the bishops do their duty, &c.
- Exāspērāte*, (V.) To vex, provoke. *L.*
- Exceēd*, (V.) To surmount, out-do, or surpass. *L.*
- Exceēding*, (A.) 1. Surpassing, excelling. 2. Excessive, redundant.
- Excō*, (V.) To surpass or out-do. *L.*
- Excēllēnce*, or *Excēllency*, (S.) 1. Greatness, pre-eminence. 2. A title given to ambassadors. *L.*
- Excēllēt*, (A.) Admirable, rare, choice, exquisite. *L.*
- Excēntrīc*, or *Excēntrīcal*, (A.) That has a different center. *L.*
- Excēpt* (P.) Unless, save that, &c.
- Excēpt*, (V.) 1. To object against. 2. To leave or put out of the number.
- Excēption*, (S.) 1. A restriction or limitation. 2. An objection. 3. Varying from the general rule. *L.*
- Excēptionable*, (A.) That may be objected to, or found fault with.
- Take Exception*, To be offended at a thing.
- Excēss*, (S.) 1. Superfluity. 2. Luxury, intemperance. *L.*
- Excēssive*, (A.) Exceeding, going beyond due bounds.
- Excēānge*, (S.) 1. Bartering. 2. A place where merchants meet. 3. A premium paid by merchants to one another, for bills drawn in one country to be paid in another.
- Excēbquer* (*Excēbkr*) (S.) 1. The place where the king's cash is received and paid, and all receipts belonging to the crown are kept. 2. The exchequer court, where all cases relating to the crown revenues are determined. *F.*
- Excēseable*, (A.) That may be excused.

**Excise**, (S.) A duty laid by act of parliament on beer, ale, cyder, soap, &c.

**Excision**, (S.) A breaking down, waisting, or destroying. *L.*

**Excite**, (V.) To stir up, encourage, to cause.

**Exclaim**, (V.) To cry out, to rail against, or find fault with. *L.*

**Exclamation**, (S.) A crying out.

**Exclamatory**, (A.) Those sort of speeches or orations that are filled with exclamations, railings, or accusations.

**Exclude**, (V.) 1. To shut out. 2. To hinder or debar from. *L.*

**Exclusion**, (S.) A shutting out or debarring. *L.*

**Exclusivè**, (A.) 1. Capable of debarring. 2. Without the assistance of another. *L.*

**Excogitate**, (V.) 1. To find out or devise. 2. To think or consider closely. *L.*

**Excommunicate**, (V.) To shut out from the communion of the church. *L.*

**Excommunication**, (S.) A casting out of the church, and delivering over to satan. *L.*

**Excortiate**, (V.) To pull off the skin or hide.

**Excortiation**, (S.) 1. Fleaing or pulling off the skin or hide. 2. In surgery, the skin's being rubbed, torn, or fretted off from the flesh.

**Excrement**, (S.) Spittle, sweat, snot, urine, but chiefly ordure. *L.*

**Excrementitious**, (A.) Belonging to, or of the nature of excrements.

**Excrescence**, (S.) A wart, wen, or fleshy tumour growing upon any part of the body. *L.*

**Excretion**, (S.) A voiding of excrements or excrementitious humours.

**Excruçiate**, (V.) To torment, grieve, or put to pain. *L.*

**Excruçiating**, (A.) Violent, tormenting, wracking.

**Exculpate**, (V.) To justify or clear from the imputation of a crime.

**Excursion**, (S.) 1. A digression, or going from a subject. 2. The making an inroad into an enemy's country.

**Excusable**, (A.) That may be excused.

**Excuse**, (V.) 1. To justify either one's self or another. 2. To exempt from, or dispense with.

**Execrable**, (A.) Horrible, abominable, detestable. *L.*

**Execrate**, (V.) 1. To curse. 2. To detest or abhor. *L.*

**Execration**, (S.) A dreadful curse.

**Execute**, (V.) 1. To accomplish or perform any thing. 2. To put a criminal to death.

**Execute a Will**, (V.) 1. To make and deliver it in due form before witnesses. 2. To perform the intention of the testator.

**Execution**, (S.) 1. Accomplishing or performing. 2. The putting a malefactor to death. 3. The seizing of one's person and goods.

**Executioner**, (S.) A hangman.

**Executor**, (S.) A person appointed to perform the intention of a will.

**Exectrix**, (S.) A female executor.

**Exegetical**, (A.) Explanatory. *G.*

**Exemplar**, (S.) A copy, pattern, or example. *L.*

**Exemplary**, (A.) Worthy of imitation, or that serves for an example.

**Exemplification**, (S.) 1. A demonstration of a thing by example. 2. In law, the duplicate or copy of a record, letters patent, &c.

**Exemplify**, (V.) 1. To prove by example. 2. To copy or transcribe. *L.*

**Exempt**, (V.) To free from, to discharge from any duty, tax, &c.

**Exempt**, (A.) 1. Free or spared from. 2. An officer in the life-guards. *F.*

**Exequies**, (S.) Obsequies or funeral rites, performed at the burial of the dead, according to the custom of a country. *L.*

**Exercise**, (V.) 1. To inure or train up. 2. To use or practise. *F.*

**Exercise**, (S.) 1. A keeping the body or

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or mind in action. 2. The performance of an office. 3. A task for a scholar. *F.*

*Exercitiation*, (S.) 1. Use or practice. 2. A critical comment. *L.*

*Exert*, (V.) To do one's utmost, to use one's whole skill or power.

*Exfoliate*, (V.) To rise up, or part like scales, leaves, or splinters of a broken board, bone, &c.

*Exhalation*, (S.) A fume, or steam issuing or rising from a body. *L.*

*Exhale*, (V.) To fume, steam, breathe, or send out vapours. *L.*

*Exhaust*, (V.) To drain or empty. *L.*

*Exhibit*, (V.) To shew, produce, offer, or present. *L.*

*Exhibition*, (S.) 1. A shewing or exhibiting. 2. A pension or allowance. *L.*

*Exhilarate*, (V.) To enliven, cheer, up, make merry. *L.*

*Exhort*, (V.) To persuade, caution, encourage, or stir up. *L.*

*Exhortation*, (S.) A persuading, cautioning, encouraging, &c.

*Exhortative*, or *Exhortatory*, (A.) Serving to exhort.

*Exigence*, or *Exigency*, (S.) Necessity, occasion. *L.*

*Exigent*, (S.) 1. A pinch or strait. 2. In law, a writ that lies where the defendant in a personal action cannot be found, nor any thing belonging to him within the county, that may be attached or distrained. *L.*

*Exigenters*, (S.) Four officers of the Common pleas, who make all exigents and proclamations, in all actions where the process of the out-lawry lies.

*Exiguous*, (A.) Small, slender. *L.*

*Exile*, (S.) 1. Banishment. 2. A banished person. *L.*

*Eximious*, (A.) Rare, choice, excellent, distinguished. *L.*

*Exist*, (V.) To be, or have a being. *L.*

*Existence*, (S.) A being. *L.*

*Exit*, (S.) 1. A going out. 2. Death. *L.*

*Exonerate*, (V.) To disburden, to discharge from a debt or incumbrance.

*Exorable*, (A.) Easy to be intreated, ready to forgive. *L.*

*Exorbitant*, (A.) Extravagant, unreasonable. *L.*

*Exorcisms*, (S.) Words or prayers used for the casting out devils. *G.*

*Exorcist*, (S.) One who casts out devils. *G.*

*Exorcize*, (V.) To cast out, or lay devils. *G.*

*Exordium*, (S.) A beginning a short preface or preamble to an oration, or book.

*Exotic*, (A.) Foreign, as plants, &c. *G.*

*Expand*, (V.) To display or spread abroad, to unfold. *L.*

*Expense*, (S.) Extent. *L.*

*Expansion*, (S.) In philosophy, the increase of the bulk of fluids when agitated by heat. *L.*

*Expatriate*, (V.) 1. To wander abroad. 2. To dwell or enlarge upon a subject. *L.*

*Expect*, (V.) To wait or look for.

*Expectation*, or *Expectance*, (S.) Dependence, looking or waiting for. *L.*

*Expectorate*, (V.) To discharge from the breast by spitting. *L.*

*Expectoration*, (S.) The raising and spitting out phlegm. *L.*

*Expedit*, (A.) Proper, needful.

*Expedit*, (S.) Way, means, device.

*Expeditive*, (V.) 1. To rid or free. 2. To hasten or speed. *L.*

*Expeditious*, (S.) 1. Dispatch. 2. A military voyage, or exploit.

*Expeditious*, (A.) Nimble, quick.

*Expell*, (V.) 1. To drive away. 2. To reject or cast off. *L.*

*Expense*, (S.) Cost, charge. *L.*

*Expense*, (V.) To lay out or disburse. *L.*

*Expensive*, (A.) 1. Chargeable. 2. Extravagant.

*Experience*, (S.) Knowledge acquired by use or practice. *L.*

*Experienced*, (A.) 1. Taught by experience. 2. Skilful or expert. *L.*

Ex-



*Experiment*, (S.) Trial, proof, essay. *L.*  
*Experimental*, (A.) Founded, or grounded upon experience.  
*Expert*, (A.) Skilful, dextrous. *L.*  
*Expiable*, (A.) That may be attoned for. *L.*  
*Expiate*, (V.) To atone or make satisfaction for.  
*Expiation*, (S.) Satisfaction, attonement. *L.*  
*Expiatory*, (A.) Serving to expiate.  
*Expiration*, (S.) The ending of a determinate time. *L.*  
*Expire*, (V.) 1. To die. 2. To end. *L.*  
*Exploit*, (V.) To make clear or manifest.  
*Explanation*, (S.) Interpretation, or making plain.  
*Explanatory*, (A.) Serving to explain.  
*Explicative*, (A.) What is not necessary to the sense, tho' it may serve to fill up, and ornament a sentence. *L.*  
*Explicable*, (A.) That may be explained. *L.*  
*Explication*, (S.) An unfolding or explaining.  
*Explicite*, (A.) Express, clear, plain, manifest. *L.*  
*Explicite*, (V.) To condemn, decry, or cry down. *L.*  
*Exploit*, (S.) A brave, warlike action. *F.*  
*Explore*, (V.) 1. To view, or search diligently. 2. To found, or endeavour to find out.  
*Explosion*, (S.) 1. A forcing or driving out of, or from. 2. The noise of thunder, or of a gun, &c. discharged. *L.*  
*Export*, (V.) To carry out, or transport commodities beyond sea. *L.*  
*Exportation*, (S.) The sending or carrying beyond sea. *L.*  
*Expose*, (V.) 1. To lay open. 2. To leave to the wide world. 3. To hazard or venture. 4. To bring one to shame by exposing his follies.  
*Expōsition*, (S.) Interpretation. *L.*

*Expōsitor*, (S.) An expounder or interpreter.  
*Expōsulate*, (V.) To argue or reason the case by way of complaint. *L.*  
*Expōsulation*, (S.) An argument on an injury received, or apprehended. *L.*  
*Expōund*, (V.) To explain. *L.*  
*Expōs*, (S.) 1. A courier sent to carry an account of an action, &c. 2. The writing which gives the account.  
*Expōs*, (A.) Plain, intelligible.  
*Expōs*, (V.) 1. To declare by word or writing. 2. To represent in picture. 3. To wring or squeeze out. *L.*  
*Expōsion*, (S.) 1. A particular word or sentence. 2. The manner of pronouncing. 3. The passions, postures, &c. of the persons in a picture. 4. Pressing or squeezing out.  
*Expōsive*, (A.) Such words as carry a very strong and full meaning in them.  
*Expōbation*, or *Expōbration*, (S.) Upbraiding, reproaching. *L.*  
*Expōsion*, (S.) A forcing or driving out. *L.*  
*Expōsive*, (A.) That has power to expel or drive out. *L.*  
*Expōnge*, (V.) To blot or wipe out.  
*Expōrgatory*, (A.) That has the virtue to purge or cleanse. *L.*  
*Exquisite*, (A.) Choice, fine, rare, prodigious, extraordinary. *L.*  
*Exsiccate*, (V.) To dry up. *L.*  
*Extant*, (A.) Now in being. *L.*  
*Extasy*, or *Ecstasy*, (S.) 1. A rapture or transport. 2. A trance. *G.*  
*Extatic*, or *Extatical*, (A.) Belonging to an extasy. *G.*  
*Extēmpōrè*, (S.) Out of hand, without premeditation.  
*Extēnd*, (V.) To enlarge or stretch out. *L.*  
*Extēnsion*, (S.) 1. A stretching out. 2. In philosophy, the distance between the extremities of any body.  
*Extēnsive*, (A.) Great, large.

Ex-

**Extēnt**, (S.) 1. The compass of any thing. 2. A writ of commission of the sheriff for valuing lands or tenements. 3. The sheriff's act upon that writ.

**Extēnūāte**, (V.) To lessen. *L.*

**Extēnūātion**, (S.) A lessening.

**Extērior**, (A.) External or outward. *L.*

**Extērmīnāte**, (V.) To root out or totally destroy. *L.*

**Extērmīnātion**, (S.) A driving out or destroying.

**Extērnāl**, (A.) Outward, on the outside. *L.*

**Extēnūc**, (A.) 1. Quenched or put out. 2. Dead. 3. Abolished. *L.*

**Extēnctiō**, (S.) Extinguishing, abolishing. *L.*

**Extēnguīsh**, (V.) 1. To quench or put out. 2. To abolish. *L.*

**Extērpāte**, (V.) To root out or utterly destroy. *L.*

**Extērpātion**, (S.) A rooting out or destroying. *L.*

**Extōl**, (V.) To prize highly. *L.*

**Extōrt**, (V.) To wrest, or get out of one by force, threats, &c. *L.*

**Extōrtiō**, (S.) An unlawful exaction of money. *L.*

**Extōrtioner**, (S.) One who practises extortion.

**Extrāct**, (S.) 1. A copy of a writing, &c. 2. An abstract or compendium. 3. Extraction or descent. 4. A medicine of the consistence of honey. *L.*

**Extrāct**, (V.) 1. To draw out. 2. To make an abstract. 3. In chemistry, to draw out or separate the pure parts of matter from the impure.

**Extrājūdicāl**, (A.) Done out of the ordinary course of law. *L.*

**Extrāmūndāne Space**, (S.) That void space that extends infinitely beyond the limits of the creation, in which there can be nothing at all. *L.*

**Extrānēous**, (A.) 1. Foreign, strange. 2. Outward, external. *L.*

**Extrārdināry**, (A.) More than common. *L.*

**Extrāpārōchīal**, (A.) One out of the bounds of a parish.

**Extrāvāgānce**, (S.) 1. Lavishness, prodigality. 2. Impetinance. *F.*

**Extrāvāgānt**, (A.) 1. Prodigal or expensive. 2. Wild, foolish, ridiculous. *L.*

**Extrāvājāte**, (V.) To go out of its proper vessels. *F.*

**Extrēme** (A.) 1. Outermost. 2. Very much, exceeding. *L.*

**Extreme Unctiō**, (S.) One of the seven sacraments of the Romish church.

**Extrēmūty**, (S.) 1. The outmost part or edge of a thing. 2. Distress, poverty. *L.*

**Extrēcātē**, (V.) To deliver, disentangle, or disengage. *L.*

**Extrēnsīcal**, (A.) Outward, on the outside. *L.*

**Extrūde**, (V.) To thrust or drive out. *L.*

**Extrūsiō**, (S.) Expulsion. *L.*

**Exūbērānce**, (S.) A swelling or bunching out in knobs. *L.*

**Exūmāscence**, (S.) A tumour or swelling. *L.*

**Exūbērānce**, (S.) Overflowing, abundance. *L.*

**Exūbērānt**, (A.) Plentiful, abundant. *L.*

**Exūlēcāte**, (V.) 1. To make sore, gall, fret, or eat the skin. 2. To vex and fret one. *L.*

**Exūlt**, (V.) To be in a transport of joy. *L.*

**Exūltātion**, (S.) Joy, gladness. *L.*

**Eye**, (S.) 1. The organ of sight. 2. A loop or small hole. 3. In botany, the middle part of a flower. 4. In architecture, the middle of the scroll of the ionic chapter, cut in form of a little rose.

**Eye-bright**, (S.) An herb.

**Eyre**, or **Eire**, (S.) The court of justices itinerant, or going the circuit.

**Justices in Eyre**, Those who take care of the king's forests.

*Eyre*

F A

F A

*Eyre of a Forest*, The forest court.  
*Eyrie*, (S.) The nest where birds of prey sit and hatch their young.

F.

**F** The sixth letter in the English , alphabet, is a mute consonant ; and as a numeral expresses 40, and when it has a dash over it  $\bar{F}$ , 40,000. The bass cliff in music, is called the F cliff ; and in physical prescriptions, F signifies *fiat*, or let it be done. When F is placed after a person's name, it signifies Fellow, as F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

*Fable*, (S.) 1. An amusing story invented for the sake of conveying instruction. 2. A mere falsehood, a lie.

*Fabrĭc*, (S.) A building or edifice.

*Fabric Lands*, Lands given for the repairing of churches, &c.

*Fabrĭcate*, (V.) 1. To build. 2. To manufacture.

*Făbulous*, (A.) Forged, invented.

*Face*, (S.) 1. The countenance or visage. 2. The front or outside of any thing. F.

*Făcĭtious*, (A.) Merry, pleasant, jocular. F.

*Făcĭle*, (A.) Easy. L.

*Făcĭlităte*, (V.) To make easy. L.

*Făcĭlity*, (S.) Easiness, readiness. L.

*Făct*, (S.) An action already done. L.

*Făctĭon*, (S.) A seditious party.

*Făctitious*, (A.) Artificial, or made by art, not natural.

*Făctor*, (S.) An agent for a merchant. L.

*Făctorage*, (S.) A reward or fee paid to a factor for his trouble in buying or selling.

*Făctors*, (S.) In multiplication, the multiplicand and multiplier.

*Făctory*, (S.) 1. A place abroad where several factors reside, to transact

business for a trading company. 2. A manufactory.

*Făculty*, (S.) 1. Power, force, efficacy. 2. Talents, capacity. 3. Privilege, licence. 4. Profession or calling. L.

*Court of Faculties*, A court of the archbishop of Canterbury for granting dispensations to do what by common law cannot be done.

*Făde*, (V.) To decay, lose its colour.

*Făces*, (S.) 1. Dregs, grounds. 2. Excrements. 3. Drofs of metals. L.

*Făg*, (S.) The waste or worst part of a piece of cloth.

*Făggot*, (S.) A bundle of sticks, or wood for fuel. F.

*Fail*, (V.) 1. To fall short or be deficient in. 2. To break or become insolvent, as a merchant or tradesman.

*Făiling*, or *Făilure*, (S.) 1. Not performing one's promise. 2. A becoming insolvent.

*Făin*, (A.) 1. Forced, obliged, constrained. 2. Desirous.

*Făint*, (V.) 1. To languish or grow low spirited. 2. To swoon. 3. In optics, imperfect, obscure.

*Făir*, (A.) 1. White, clear, beautiful. 2. Specious, plausible. 3. Honest, sincere. 4. Reasonable.

*Făir*, (S.) 1. A public market. 2. The female sex.

*Făiry*, (S.) An imaginary little being or hobgoblin.

*Făith*, (S.) Belief, or assent.

*Făitĭful*, (A.) Trusty, constant.

*Făitĭless*, (S.) 1. Incredulous, unbelieving. 2. False, perfidious, treacherous.

*Fălcăted*, (A.) In astronomy, is when any of the planets appear crooked like a sickle. L.

*Fălchon* (*Fălsĭn*) (S.) A short broad sword, turning up at the end somewhat like a hook. F.

*Fălcŏn*, (S.) A large sort of hawk. F.  
*Făl-*

F A

- Fa'ldage**, (S.) The privilege of setting up folds for sheep in any field.
- Faldstool**, (S.) A stool placed at the south side of the altar, by which the kings and queens of England kneel at their coronation.
- Fall** (*Fawl*) (S.) 1. A tumble or the action of falling. 2. Ruin, sin, offence, disgrace.
- Fall**, (V.) 1. To tumble down, or descend downwards. 2. To lower, sink, decrease or diminish.
- Fällä'cious**, (A.) False, deceitful, vain, uncertain. *L.*
- Fälläcy**, (S.) A cheat, a fraud. *L.*
- Fallow**, (A.) 1. Land left for some time untilld. 2. A pale reddish colour like that of deer.
- False** (*Fawlse*) (A.) 1. Not true. 2. Counterfeit, spurious. *L.*
- False Bray**, In fortification, a space about two or three fathoms broad round the foot of a rampart on the outside.
- False Conception**, A lump of shapeless flesh bred in the womb, instead of a true foetus.
- False Imprisonment**, The putting a person in prison without a legal cause.
- False Muster**, When such men pass in a review as are not actually enlisted.
- False Quarter**, Among farriers, a crack in a horse's hoof, seemingly like a piece put in.
- Fallhood**, (S.) Baseness, treachery, cheating, lying.
- Fallsöfy**, (V.) 1. To break one's word, 2. To forge, counterfeit. *F.*
- Falsification**, (S.) 1. A breaking one's promise. 2. Forging, counterfeit-ing. *F.*
- Falsity**, (S.) 1. A lie. 2. A cheat or imposition. *L.*
- Falter** (*Fawltr*) (V.) To hesitate or speak imperfectly.
- Fame**, (S.) 1. Reputation, glory, renown. 2. Rumour, report.
- Fämäs Cäninä**, (S.) A disease that causes a voracious, doggish appetite.

F A

- Fämliör**, (A.) 1. Free, intimate. 2. Common. 3. plain, easy. *L.*
- Familiar**, or **Dæmon**, (S.) A spirit supposed to attend witches, &c.
- Familiä'ry**, (S.) A free and intimate correspondence.
- Fä'mily**, (S.) 1. A father, mother, children and servants. 2. Stock or lineage.
- Family of Love**, A sect of heretics who sprung up about the year 1550, they maintained that all were damned that were not of their society, and that Christ was already come to judgment, &c.
- Fä'mine**, (S.) A general want of provisions or the necessaries of life. *F.*
- Fä'mish**, (V.) To die with hunger.
- Fä'mous**, (A.) Renowned, celebrated.
- Fän**, (S.) 1. An instrument to winnow corn with. 2. An utensil used by the fair sex.
- Fänätic**, or **Fana'tical**, (A.) 1. Possessed, inspired. 2. Mad, frantic.
- Fänäticism**, (S.) An extravagant enthusiasm.
- Fä'ncy**, (S.) 1. That faculty of the soul called imagination. 2. Notion, opinion. 3. Inclination. 4. Caprice or whim.
- Fancy**, (V.) 1. To like. 2. To imagine.
- Fä'ne**, (S.) 1. A temple or church. 2. A weathercock. *L.*
- Fängöt**, (S.) A pack of goods from the Levant, from 1 to 300 lb. weight.
- Fängs**, (S.) 1. Claws. 2. Large teeth.
- Fän'nel**, (S.) A maniple, or scarf worn about the left arm of a sacrificing priest.
- Fän'täm**, or **Pha'ntom**, (S.) 1. A shadow or delusion. 2. An apparition, spectre, or other imaginary being. *G.*
- Fän'tä'stic**, or **Fanta'stical**, (A.) Conceited, whimsical, unsettled. *F.*
- Fän'tä'sy**. See *Fancy*. *G.*
- Far**, (P.) 1. A great way off. 2. A great deal.
- Färce**, (S.) A mock comedy or droll. *Färcy*,

F A

- Färry**, (S.) A disease that affects horses, &c. F.
- Färrel**, (S.) 1. A bundle or pack. 2. The fourth part of a yard-land.
- Färångale**, (S.) A diminutive hoop petticoat.
- Färe**, (S.) 1. Cheer or commons. 2. The wages or hire of hackney coaches, boats, &c. appointed by authority.
- Färm**, (S.) A portion of land, either a person's own, or occupied by a farmer.
- Färmer**, (S.) One who tills the ground, or occupies a farm.
- Färriär**, (S.) One who acts both as smith and horse-doctor.
- Färröw**, (V.) To bring forth pigs.
- Färsäng**, (S.) A Persian league, or three English miles.
- Färt**, (S.) An eruption of wind backwards.
- Färther**, (P.) At a greater distance.
- Färthing** (*Farding*) (S.) The fourth part of a penny.
- Fäsär**, (S.) Bundles of rods, with an ax bound up in the middle (the cutting part of which stuck out at the top) carried by the listers before the Roman magistrates as the ensigns of authority.
- Fäscinate**, (V.) To bewitch or enchant. L.
- Fäscines**, (S.) In fortification, fagots, or branches of trees bound up in bundles, and used to fill up ditches.
- Fäsion**, (S.) Mode, vogue. F.
- Fäsion**, (V.) To form or shape.
- Fäsioned**, (A.) Made, formed, contrived, figured, performed.
- Fästen**, (V.) To make fast.
- Fästficus**, (A.) 1. Dissainful. 2. Squeamish. 3. Curious, nice.
- Fästness**, (S.) 1. Stedfastness, firmness. 2. A strong hold.
- Fät**, (S.) 1. An oily greasy substance. 2. A vat, or brewing vessel.
- Fat**, (A.) Corpulent, gross, or full of fat.

F E

- Fätal**, (A.) Destructive. L.
- Fäte**, (S.) 1. Destiny, or what must inevitably come to pass. 2. Death. L.
- Fätber**, (S.) He that begets a child.
- Fätbers**, (S.) 1. The bishops of the primitive church. 2. The heads of monasteries, convents, &c.
- Fätberläs**, (A.) One whose father is dead.
- Fätthom** (*Fadom*) (S.) 1. A measure of six feet. 2. Amongst the Hebrews, seven feet three inches.
- Fätthom**, (V.) 1. To sound the depth of water. 2. To try to discover one's intentions.
- Fätögge**, (S.) Toil, weariness. F.
- Fätten**, (V.) 1. To grow fat. 2. To make fat.
- Fäucet**, (S.) A kind of cock for drawing liquor.
- Fault**, (S.) 1. A crime. 2. An error. 3. A defect or blemish.
- Faultier**. See *Falter*.
- Faultless**, (S.) Without fault.
- Fävöur**, (S.) 1. An act of kindness. 2. A knot of ribbons. L.
- Fävöur**, (V.) 1. To be favourable to. 2. To resemble or be like one.
- Fävöurable**, (A.) 1. Gentle, mild, good natured. 2. A fit or proper time to do any thing in.
- Fävöurite**, (S.) One who is the darling of another.
- Fävör**, (S.) A favourer, furtherer, or maintainer. L.
- Fawn**, (S.) 1. A buck or doe of the first year. 2. In the Heathen mythology, certain demi-gods that frequented the woods were called fawns.
- Fawn**, (V.) 1. To bring forth a fawn. 2. To soothe, flatter, or cajole.
- Falty**, (S.) Loyalty, fidelity.
- Fear**, (S.) 1. Terror, dread. 2. Reverence, awe, veneration.
- Fearn**, (S.) A wild sort of plant.
- Feastible**, (A.) 1. Probable. 2. Practicable. F.
- Feast**, (S.) 1. A banquet. 2. A time of public rejoicing. F.

*Feat*,

F E

- Feat**, (S.) A great action.
- Fēather**, (S.) The plume of a bird.
- Featūre**, (S.) A lineament of the face. *F.*
- Fēbrifūge**, (S.) Any medicine that cures a fever. *L.*
- Fēbrūāry**, (S.) The second month in the year, so called from the antient Romans offering sacrifices in this month for the purifying of the people. *L.*
- Fecūā'les**, (S.) Roman heralds, whose office it was to denounce peace or war. *L.*
- Fēcūlā**, (S.) A white substance which settles at the bottom of the juices or liquors of several roots. *L.*
- Fēcūlēncy**, (S.) The muddiness or dregginess of any liquor.
- Fēcūlent**, (A.) 1. Full of dregs. 2. Loathsome, vile.
- Fecūndūty**, (S.) Fruitfulness. *L.*
- Fēdēral**, (A.) Belonging to a covenant, contract, or agreement. *L.*
- Fee**, (S.) 1. A reward, or recompence. 2. In law, lands held by perpetual right.
- Fee Simple**, An absolute estate given to a man and his heirs for ever.
- Fee Tail**, A conditional estate to a man and his heirs with limitation.
- Fee Farm**, Land held of another in fee, that is, for ever to himself and his heirs, on paying a certain yearly rent.
- Feeble**, (A.) Weak, languid. *F.*
- Feed**, (V.) 1. To eat. 2. To nourish or supply with food.
- Feel**, (V.) 1. To touch or handle. 2. To perceive or be sensible of.
- Feeling**, (S.) The sense of feeling or touching.
- Feelingly**, (P.) In a very sensible and affecting manner.
- Feign**, (V.) To pretend, to make a shew of, to lie. *F.*
- Feint**, (S.) 1. A false shew. 2. In fencing, an offer made at one part, and a real pass at another. *F.*
- Fēlfāre**, (S.) A bird.

F E

- Fēlīcitate**, (V.) 1. To make happy. 2. To congratulate. *L.*
- Fēlīcity**, (S.) Happiness. *L.*
- Fēll**, (A.) Fierce, cruel, barbarous.
- Fell**, (V.) To cut, or strike down.
- Fēllable**, (A.) Timber fit to be cut down.
- Fēllmōnger**, (S.) One who dresses and deals in sheep skins.
- Fēllōn**, (S.) A painful swelling on the fingers.
- Fēllow**, (S.) 1. A comrade or companion. 2. An equal. 3. One who has a fellowship in a college.
- Fēllowship**, (S.) 1. Company, society. 2. Partnership. 3. The place of a member of a college. 4. In arithmetic, a rule that teaches how, by having given the several stocks of persons who are partners in trade, to proportion to every one of them his due share of loss and gain.
- Fēlo de se**, (S.) Self murder.
- Fēlōn**, (S.) A person guilty of felony.
- Fēlōny**, (S.) A capital crime, punishable with death.
- Fēlōnious**, (A.) Thievish, murderous, &c.
- Fēlt**, (S.) 1. Wool used in making hats. 2. A coarse hat made of such wool.
- Fēlūccā**, (S.) A small open vessel with six oars, much used in the Mediterranean.
- Fēmale**, (S.) One of the sex kind. *L.*
- Fēme Covert**, (S.) A married woman.
- Fēminine**, (A.) Of the female kind.
- Fēn**, (S.) A moor or marsh.
- Fēnce**, (V.) 1. To inclose. 2. To fight with swords, &c.
- Fēnder**, (S.) A utensil set before a fire grate.
- Fēnnīgreek**, (S.) An herb.
- Fēnnū**, (S.) A sort of herb.
- Fēral**, (A.) Fierce, terrible, deadly, diabolical.
- Fērmēt**, (V.) To puff up as leaven, to work as ale, beer, &c. *L.*
- Fērmētātion**, (S.) A fermenting or working. *L.*

Fērn,

**Fern**, (S.) A plant that grows in barren heathy places.

**Ferocity**, (S.) Savageness, fierceness, cruelty. *L.*

**Ferril**, (S.) A piece of iron, brass, &c. to go round the end of a cane, &c.

**Ferret**, (S.) 1. A small creature with a long snout and thick tail, that drives rabbits out of their burrows. 2. A sort of ribbon.

**Ferry**, (S.) A place where persons, horses, &c. are carried over a river by a boat.

**Fertile**, (A.) Fruitful. *L.*

**Fertility**, (S.) Fruitfulness.

**Fervent**, (A.) Earnest, vehement.

**Fervid**, (A.) Hot, fervent, earnest.

**Fervour**, or **Fervency**, (S.) Earnestness, warmth, vigour, passion.

**Ferula**, (S.) A flat piece of wood with which boys are corrected at school.

**Fescue**, (S.) A pointer with which children are taught to spell.

**Fester**, (V.) To putrify, rot, or wrinkle.

**Festival**, (S.) 1. A feast. 2. A holiday.

**Festivity**, (S.) Mirth, jollity, good humour.

**Festoon**, (S.) A garland, or border of fruits and flowers, especially in engraven or embossed works.

**Fetch**, (S.) A trick or artifice.

**Fetch**, (V.) To go and bring a thing.

**Fetid**, (A.) Rank, stinking. *L.*

**Fetlock**, (S.) The hair that grows behind a horse's hoof.

**Fetters**, (S.) 1. Irons put on the legs of malefactors, &c. 2. Slavery, bondage.

**Fetter**, (V.) To put in irons.

**Feud**, (S.) A mortal grudge, or deadly hatred.

**Fief**, (S.) An estate in land granted by a lord to his vassals, in stead of wages, on condition of assisting him in his wars, or doing him other service.

**Fiefdatory**, (S.) A vassal who holds of

a superior in fee, or upon condition of homage or other service.

**Fever**, (S.) A distemper accompanied with great heat and thirst. *L.*

**Few**, (A.) A small number, not many.

**Fewel**. See **Feuel**.

**Fib**, (S.) A lie, an untruth.

**Fibres**, (S.) Small threads of muscles, veins, plants, &c. *L.*

**Fibrous**, (A.) Full of fibres.

**Fickle**, (A.) Inconstant, apt to change.

**Fiction**, (S.) An invention or feigned story. *L.*

**Fictitious**, (A.) contrived, imaginary, fabulous. *L.*

**Fiddle**, (S.) A musical stringed instrument, generally called a violin.

**Fidelity**, (S.) Faithfulness, honesty, integrity. *L.*

**Fiduciary**, (S.) One entrusted by another. *L.*

**Fief**, (S.) 1. Lands or tenements which a vassal holds of his lord by fealty and homage: 2. A manor or noble inheritance.

**Field**, (S.) A piece of ground for tillage or meadow.

**Field Pieces**, Small cannon, from 3 to 12 pounds, carried along with an army into the field.

**Field Staff**, A staff carried by gunners, about the bigness of an halbert, on which, when on duty, they screw lighted matches.

**Fiend**, (S.) 1. A devil or evil spirit. 2. A foe or enemy.

**Fierce** (**Fërce**) (A.) Cruel, furious, impetuous. *L.*

**Fery**, (A.) 1. Belonging to fire. 2. Passionate, furious.

**Fife**, (S.) A wind instrument. *F.*

**Fifteen**, (S.) The number 15, or XV.

**Fifty**, (S.) The number 50, or L.

**Fig**, (S.) 1. A sort of fruit. 2. A disease in horses. *F.*

**Fight**, (S.) A combat or battle.

**Fgment**, (S.) A fiction or story. *L.*

**Figürative**, (A.) Spoke by way of figure. *L.*

*Figurative Numbers*, In geometry, are such as do, or may represent some geometrical figure.

*Figüre*, (S.) 1. Form, shape. 2. A statue, image, or other representation of a person or thing. 3. A rhetorical flourish. 4. In geometry, a space circumscribed by lines. 5. In philosophy or physics, the surface or terminating extremes of any body. 6. In arithmetic, one of the nine digits, as 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. 7. In dancing, the proper manner of moving and stopping in a dance. L.

*Filaments*, (S.) Small threads or fibres; and in physic, these little threads or rags appearing in the urine.

*Fpläfer*, or *Fpläzer*, (S.) An officer in the court of Common-pleas, who files those writs on which he makes process.

*Filbörd*, (S.) A sort of small nut.

*Füch*, (V.) To steal slyly.

*File*, (V.) 1. A tool to cut iron &c. with. 2. A row of soldiers standing behind one another. 3. A wire, &c. to put loose papers on. 4. A kind of small sword with a button on the point.

*Fillet*, (S.) In architecture, any little square moulding which accompanies or crowns a larger.

*Filial* (A.) Of or belonging to a son or child. L.

*Fill*, (V.) To make full.

*Füllmot*, (S.) The colour of a dead leaf. F.

*Fillet*, (S.) 1. A binder for the head or arm. 2. The thick fleshy part of a leg of veal. 3. A bookbinder's ornament on a book.

*Fillets*, In a horse, the fore parts of the shoulders.

*Fällgräne*, (S.) An embellishment on gold and silver in the manner of threads or grains.

*Fällsp*, (S.) A blow given by the spring of one's finger.

*Fälly*, (S.) A young mare.

*Fältn*, (S.) A thin skin.

*Fälter*, or *Filträte*, (V.) To strain liquor through a cloth, paper, &c. F.

*Fäll*, (S.) Ordure, dirt, nastiness.

*Fällby*, (A.) 1. Foul, nasty. 2. Obscene, bawdy.

*Fimbriated leaves*, In botany, such as are jagged round the edges. L.

*Fin*, (S.) The wings of a fish.

*Finäble*, (A.) Liable to be fined.

*Finäal*, (A.) Concluding, that makes an end. L.

*Fänäncer*, (S.) An officer belonging to the finances. F.

*Fänäncets*, (S.) The French king's treasury.

*Finäry*, or *Finery*, (S.) The second forge at an iron mill, which fits the iron for use.

*Find*, (V.) 1. To discover what was lost. To perceive or know. 3. To give or allow.

*Fine*, (S.) 1. A mulct. 2. What a man pays on taking a lease. 3. A form of conveyance of land.

*Fine*, (A.) 1. Handsome, beautiful, neat. 2. The contrary of coarse. 3. Pure, clear, refined.

*Fine*, (V.) 1. To purge from dregs, dross, &c. 2. To amerce or mulct one.

*Finery*, (S.) Richness of dress.

*Finger*, (S.) Part of the hand.

*Fänical*, (A.) Nice, conceited, affected.

*Fänis*, (S.) The end, or conclusion. L.

*Fänisb*, (V.) To end, to complete.

*Fänite*, (A.) That which has fixed or determinate bounds set to its power, extent, or duration. L.

*Fire*, (S.) That which has heat, light, or the power of burning.

*Fire*, (V.) 1. To set on fire. 2. To discharge fire arms.

*Färkin*, (S.) 1. The fourth part of a barrel, containing 9 gallons of beer, and 8 of ale. 2. A vessel containing about 56 pound weight of butter, soap, &c.

*Firm*, (A.) 1. Solid. 2. Fixed, steady.

*Färnäment*, (S.) That expands in the



F I

heavens which to appearance forms an arched covering over our heads. *L.*

*Firmān*, (S.) A permission granted by some princes in the East-Indies to foreign ships to trade in their territories.

*Firſt* (*Fürſt*) (A.) Prime, original, chief.

*Firſt Fruits*, One year's profit of a church living given to the king.

*Fiſcal*, (S.) Of or belonging to the Exchequer or the king's treasury. *F.*

*Fiſh*, (S.) A water animal.

*Fiſh-garth*, (S.) A dam or wear in a river for taking fiſh.

*Fiſhmonger*, (S.) A ſeller of fiſh.

*Fiſhery*, (S.) A place where great quantities of fiſh are caught with certainty.

*Fiſſure*, (S.) A cleft, ſlit, or crack.

*Fiſt*, (S.) The hand ſhut or clenched.

*Fiſſula*, (S.) A hollow oozing ulcer. *L.*

*Fiſſular Flowers*, (S.) Such as are compoſed of a great many hollow pipes, jagged at the ends, and ſet together in round heads.

*Fit*, (A.) 1. Proper, convenient, decent, becoming. 2. Ready, prepared.

*Fit*, (S.) 1. A diſorder of the animal ſpirits. 2. A ſreak or whim.

*Fitch*, or *Vetch*, (S.) 1. A kind of pulſe. 2. A polecat.

*Fitz*, (S.) A ſeaſon. *F.*

*Five*, (S.) The number 5, or V.

*Flx*, (V.) 1. To faſten. 2. To ſettle in a buſineſs, &c. 3. To appoint or pitch upon. 4. To determine, or reſolve. *F.*

*Fixation*, (S.) The rendering a volatile body fixed or permanent. *F.*

*Fixed Bodies*, ſuch as will bear the outmoſt force of fire without diſſipating or ſpending themſelves in ſmoke.

*Fixed Stars*, ſuch as conſtantly keep at the ſame diſtance with reſpect to each other.

*Fizgig*, (S.) 1. A ſort of dart to

F L

ſtrike fiſh with as they ſwim. 2. A ſort of top for boys.

*Fizzele*, (S.) A ſilent fart.

*Fläbby*, (A.) Soft, moiſt, limber.

*Fläccid*, (A.) Flagging, weak, drooping, withering. *L.*

*Fläg*, (S.) 1. A colour, an enſign or banner. 2. A ſort of ruſh.

*Flag Officers*, Are the admiral, the vice admiral, and rear admiral of the white, red, and blue.

*Flag Ship*, One commanded by a general or flag officer.

*Flag Staves*, Staves ſet on the heads of the top-gallant maſts, and uſed to let fly or unfurl the flags.

*Flag*, (V.) 1. To ſink or grow faint. 2. To wither, or hang down.

*Flägglet*, (S.) A ſmall muſical pipe. *F.*

*Fläggtious*, (A.) Baſe, villainous, wicked, notorious.

*Flägon* (*Flaggin*) (S.) A veſſel to hold wine, &c. in.

*Flägränt*, (A.) 1. Hot, burning, flaming. 2. Notorious, infamous. *L.*

*Flail*, (S.) An inſtrument to thresh corn with. *L.*

*Fläke*, (S.) 1. A flock of ſnow. 2. A thin plate or ſcale. *L.*

*Fläke*, (V.) To come off in thin pieces, as eod, &c. when boiled.

*Fläm*, (S.) A ſham, or idle tale.

*Flämbeau* (*Flambo*) (S.) A torch made of tow, covered with bees-wax, brimſtone, &c. *F.*

*Fläme*, (S.) 1. A blaze, flaſh, &c. 2. A ſupernatural heat of the body.

*Flämmins*, (S.) Certain prieſts among the old Romans. *L.*

*Flämmyerous*, (A.) Subject to, or ready to take fire. *L.*

*Flämönäde*, (S.) A paſs in fencing. *F.*

*Flank*, (S.) 1. That part of the ſide where the ribs are wanting. 2. In Military affairs, the ſide of a battalion, in contradinction to front and rear. 3. In fortification, a line drawn from the face to the extremity of the work.

Flänk-

F L

- Flänkerds*, (S.) The knobs or lumps on the side of a deer.
- Flänks*, (S.) A hurt, strain, or other disorder in a horse's back.
- Flännel*, (S.) A kind of thin woollen cloth.
- Fläp*, (S.) 1. A stroke or blow. 2. The rim or border of any thing. 3. Whatever is pulled up or let down.
- Fläre*, (V.) 1. To move to and fro, as a candle does in the wind. 2. To dazzle one's eyes.
- Fläsb*, (S.) 1. A sudden blaze or light. 2. A fall of wit.
- Fläshy*, (A.) 1. Waterish, unfavoury. 2. Shewy, without solidity.
- Fläsk*, (S.) 1. A bottle covered with wicker to preserve it from crushing. 2. A powder horn. 3. A bed in the carriage of a piece of ordnance. F.
- Fläsket*, (S.) A large wicker basket.
- Flät*, (S.) 1. A shallow or shelf at sea. 2. A mark in music, importing that what follows is to be played in a tone lower than it naturally would be.
- Flat*, (A.) 1. Even, level. 2. Insipid, without spirit.
- Flat*, (V.) 1. To squeeze or press even. 2. To make broad or thin.
- Flätter*, (V.) 1. To bestow unjust praise. 2. To amuse with the hopes of a thing. F.
- Flätulency*, (S.) Windiness.
- Flätulent*, (A.) Windy. L.
- Flätüs*, (S.) A disorder caused by wind. L.
- Flaunt*, (V.) To give one's self airs, to behave haughtily.
- Fläavour*, (S.) 1. Taste or relish. 2. Scent or smell.
- Flaw*, (S.) A crack or defect in any thing.
- Fläx*, (S.) An herb, of the stalks of which linnen cloth is made.
- Fläxen*, (A.) 1. Made of flax. 2. Fair, or of the colour of flax when dressed.
- Flea*, (S.) A small insect.

F L

- Flea*, (V.) To pull off the skin.
- Fleam*, (S.) 1. A surgeon's instrument. 2. One used by farriers in bleeding horses.
- Flädge*, (V.) To cover with feathers.
- Fleece*, (S.) So much wool as comes off one sheep.
- Fleece*, (V.) To strip or rob a person of his substance.
- Fleer*, (V.) To look in one's face with a disdainful saucy laugh.
- Fleet*, (S.) 1. A number of ships in company. 2. A prison in London.
- Fleet*, (A.) Swift, speedy, quick.
- Fleeting*, (A.) Passing quickly.
- Fläsb*, (S.) Part of an animal body.
- Fläshly*, (A.) Carnal, given to gross pleasures.
- Flätcher*, (S.) A maker of bows and arrows.
- Fläxible*, (A.) Pliable, supple. L.
- Fläxion*, (S.) Bending, bowing.
- Fläight*, (S.) 1. Flying, soaring, escaping. 2. A company of birds. 3. The steps in a pair of stairs from one landing place to another.
- Flämsy*, (A.) Thin, limber, slight.
- Fläsch*, (V.) To give way, start back from.
- Fläng*, (V.) 1. To throw. 2. To kick as horses do. 3. To cheat or bubble.
- Flänt*, (S.) A hard stone, whose property is to strike fire upon a piece of steel.
- Fläp*, (S.) A sort of liquor much used by sailors, made of small-beer, brandy, and sugar.
- Fläppant*, (A.) 1. Talkative. 2. Brisk, airy, gay.
- Fläirt*, (S.) 1. A blow or flap. 2. A light whorish woman.
- Fläitch*, (S.) A side of bacon.
- Fläitter*, (S.) A rag or tatter.
- Floaf*, (S.) 1. A cork, &c. fastened to a fishing line. 2. Large pieces of timber fastened at the ends to carry burdens with the tide or stream.
- Floaf*, (V.) To swim on the surface of the water, just as the wind or tide drives.

F L

F L

*Floating Bridge*, A bridge consisting of two boats covered with planks.

*Flöck*, (S.) A large company of sheep, goats, fowl, &c. L.

*Flöcks*, (S.) The shearings of woollen cloth.

*Flood* (*Flüß*) 1. An inundation or overflowing of water. 2. The coming in of the tide.

*Floor*, (S.) The bottom of a room.

*Flörä*, (S.) The imaginary goddess of flowers.

*Flörälä*, (S.) Sports instituted among the Romans, in honour of Flora, and observed the four last days of April, and the 1st of May.

*Flöräd*, (A.) 1. Beautiful, blooming. 2. Full of rhetorical flourishes. L.

*Flörin*, (S.) A coin first struck by the Florentines, and is now of different size and value, according to the place where, and metal whereof it is made; the silver florins of Holland are worth 1s. 9d.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . those of Geneva 3s. 3d. the florins of Switzerland and most cities in Germany 3s. and the florin of Prussia 1s. 6d. a florin of gold is worth 5s. sterl.

*Flöréntine*, (S.) 1. A native of Florence in Italy. 2. A kind of tart. 3. A peculiar sort of marble.

*Flörift*, (S.) One who has skill and delights in flowers.

*Flörtä*, or *Flotillä*, (S.) The Spanish plate fleet sent annually to the West Indies.

*Flöunce*, (V.) 1. To plunge into the water. 2. To toss about with anger. 3. To make a noise with a fall.

*Flöunder*, (S.) A flat fish.

*Flörüß*, (V.) 1. To blossom as flowers. 2. To thrive or prosper. 3. To give ornamental strokes to a piece of writing. 4. To use rhetorical ornaments. 5. To brandish a sword, or a graceful displaying of colours, ensigns. 6. To give a little wild sort of overture on a musical

instrument. 7. To brag, vaunt, or boast.

*Flöüt*, (V.) To mock, jeer, or make game at a person.

*Flow*, (V.) To pour in as water. L.

*Flöwer*, (S.) 1. The blossom of a plant. 2. The finest part of meal. 3. In the plural number, womens monthly courses. F.

*Flöwäte*, (V.) 1. To be tossed upon the surface of the water. 2. To waver in opinion. L.

*Flöwätion*, (S.) 1. A floating backwards and forwards, &c. 2. A wavering, or being undetermined. L.

*Flüe*, (S.) 1. The down, soft hair of a rabbit, fowl, &c. 2. A kind of chimney.

*Flüency*, (S.) A ready and eloquent manner of speaking or writing.

*Flüent*, (A.) Flowing, eloquent. L.

*Flüid*, (S.) That which runs or flows easily, as water, &c. L.

*Flümmery*, (S.) A jelly made of oatmeal.

*Flüke*, (S.) The bearded part of an anchor, fish hook, &c.

*Flüß*, (S.) 1. A flux or stream. 2. The state of any body reduced to a fluid. L.

*Flüßry*, (S.) 1. A sudden gust of wind. 2. A flutter of the spirits.

*Flürt*, (V.) To sprinkle water about with one's fingers, a brush, &c.

*Flüß*, (S.) 1. A red colour in the face. 2. When the cards are all of a sort. 3. Abounding with.

*Flüßered*, (A.) 1. Frightened, put in a flutter. 2. Somewhat intoxicated with liquor.

*Flüte*, (S.) A wind-musical instrument.

*Flüttings*, (S.) The channels cut in a column.

*Flütter*, (V.) 1. To fly hastily and imperfectly. 2. To give a confused hurry of spirits.

*Flüx*, (S.) 1. The regular flowing of the tide. 2. A looseness. L.

*Flüxion*, (S.) In physic, a flowing of humours

- humours or rheum. 2. In chemistry, melting.
- Fluxions*, (S.) In mathematics, the velocities of the motion by which lines, superficies, and solids are generated and increased, or decrease and vanish. *L.*
- Fly*, (S.) 1. An insect. 2. The upper part of the mariner's compass, on which the 32 points are described. The upper and regulating part of a jack.
- Fly Boat*, A large vessel with a broad bow, used in the coasting trade.
- Fly*, (V.) 1. To move thro' the air as a bird. 2. To run away or escape by flight.
- Flyers*, (S.) In architecture, such stairs as do not wind round.
- Flying Bridges*, (S.) In fortification, two small bridges laid one upon the other.
- Flying Camp*, A strong body of horse and foot that continually keep the field, making divers motions to prevent the inroads of the enemy.
- Flying Fish*, A fish whose fins serve to fly with for a small way.
- Flying Pinion*, That part of a clock that has a fly or fan to gather air, and so to bridle the rapidity of its motion, when the weight descends to its striking part.
- Flying Worm*, In a horse, a tetter or ringworm.
- Foam*, or *Föme*, (S.) White froth.
- Föb*, (S.) A small pocket in the waistband of mens breeches.
- Föcüs*, (S.) In geometry and conic sections, is the point in the circle, parabola, ellipsis, and hyperbola, wherein the rays reflected from all the parts of these curves concur and meet.
- Focus of a Glass*, &c. In optics, the point in which all the rays of light meet. *L.*
- Födder*, (S.) Any sort of provision for cattle either to eat or lie on.
- Fodder of Lead*, (S.) At London 19 C.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

- at Newcastle 21 C. and in Derbyshire 24 C. sometimes more and sometimes less, according to the custom of the several liberties where it is melted.
- Föe*, (S.) An enemy.
- Föederal*, (A.) Something belonging to a covenant or agreement.
- Föetus*, (S.) The young of any creature, especially the child in the womb, after all its parts are perfectly formed. *L.*
- Fög*, (S.) 1. A thick mist. 2. After-grass.
- Föible*, (S.) A natural weakness, one's blind side. *F.*
- Föil*, (S.) 1. An instrument to learn to fence with. 2. What ornaments or makes a thing look better. 3. What is put on the backside of looking glasses to make them reflect.
- Föil*, (V.) To defeat or overthrow.
- Föin*, (S.) A pass in fencing.
- Föist*, (V.) To insert a sentence, word &c. in a book or writing with an evil intent, to make it pass as genuine.
- Föist*, (S.) A pinnace or small boat.
- Föld*, (S.) 1. A place to put sheep in. 2. A plait in a garment.
- Föle*, or *Föal*, (S.) The male colt of a mare, ass, &c.
- Fölliäge*, (S.) 1. Leaves, flowers, &c. 2. In painting, carving, &c. ornamental work representing them. *L.*
- Fölliäte*, (V.) To lay on the foil, as on looking-glasses.
- Fölio*, (S.) A book in which every sheet makes only two leaves.
- Fölk*, (S.) The same with people.
- Föllow*, (V.) 1. To go after. 2. To imitate. 3. To assist one's self to. 4. To prosecute a business.
- Föolly*, (S.) Any sort of weakness, foolishness, or imperfection. *F.*
- Föment*, (V.) 1. To cherish by bathing with a warm liquid. 2. To excite or stir up, as a quarrel.
- Fömentätion*, (S.) In physic, the bathing

F O

ing any part of the body with pieces of flannel dipt in a hot decoction of herbs, &c.

**Fönd**, (A.) Passionately in love with.

**Föndie**, (V.) To make much of.

**Fönt**, (S.) A large basin in a church wherein water is kept for the baptizing of infants. *L.*

**Food**, (S.) Victuals of any kind.

**Fool**, (S.) 1. An idiot. 2. One who is passionate, irregular, or acts contrary to that sense and reason he is endowed with. *F.*

**Foot** (**Füt**) (S.) 1. That member of the body we walk upon. 2. The bottom of a ladder, hill, tree, &c. 3. The points of a pair of compasses. 4. The measure of 12 inches. 5. In poetry, sometimes two, three, or more syllables, called a spondee, dactyl, &c. 6. In war, infantry or foot soldiers. 7. Condition or terms.

**Footlöcks**, or **Füttöcs**. (S.) The compassing timbers which give the breadth and bearing to a ship.

**Footing**, (S.) 1. The action of walking. 2. The ground, &c. we tread upon. 3. Possession, situation, terms.

**Footman**, (S.) A man servant, a lacquey.

**Footpace**, (S.) 1. The pace of one who walks. 2. A carpet, mat, &c. spread about a chair of state, bed, &c.

**Footpad**, (S.) A highway-man that robs on foot.

**Footstep**, (S.) 1. The mark or impression of the foot in clay, &c. 2. Any traces or remains by which we may discover what a thing was.

**Föp**, (S.) A silly coxcomb, one that distinguishes himself by his effeminateness, and affected niceness of dress.

**Förage**, (S.) Provisions for horses in war.

**Förbär**, (V.) 1. To let alone. 2. To leave off.

**Förbäd**, (V.) To prohibit.

**Force**, (S.) Strength, violence, power. *F.*

F O

**Force**, (V.) 1. To violate, or compass. 2. To ravish.

**Förceps**, (S.) A surgeon's tongs or pincers.

**Förce's**, (S.) The troops of any nation.

**Förd**, (S.) A shallow place in a river.

**Fördable**, (A.) Which may be waded over.

**Förärmed**, (A.) Armed before hand.

**Förböde**, (V.) 1. To presage or apprehend. 2. To betoken or predict.

**Förrecäst**, (S.) Foresight or contrivance.

**Förrecäst**, (V.) To make provision for, to provide against.

**Förrecästle**, (S.) That part of a ship where the foremast stands.

**Förreböfen**, (A.) Elected, or chosen before hand.

**Föreclöse**, (V.) To bar and exclude for ever.

**Förrecourse**, (S.) The foresail of a ship.

**Förredoor** (**Fördore**) (S.) The door in the front of a building.

**Förrefathers**, (S.) Ancestors, predecessors.

**Förrego**, (V.) 1. To yield up. 2. To leave off or desist.

**Förrehänd of a Horse**, (S.) The head, neck, and forequarters.

**Förrehead**, (S.) The forepart of the head.

**Föreign**, (A.) 1. Outlandish. 2. Not agreeable to the matter in hand. *F.*

**Foreign Attachment**, (S.) An attachment of a foreigner's goods found within the liberty of a city.

**Foreign Matter**, (S.) A matter triable in another county.

**Foreign Plea**, (S.) A refusing the judge as incompetent, because the matter in hand is not in his precinct.

**Förknow**, (V.) To know beforehand.

**Förknowlège**, (S.) Prefcience or foresight.

**Förreländ**, (S.) A cape or promontory.

**Förrelöcks**, (S.) 1. The locks of hair growing before. 2. Little iron waxes to keep bolts from flying out of the holes. *Före-*

*Föremål*, (A.) First, or before the rest.

*Förenam*, (S.) That part of the day before 12 o'clock.

*Föreordain*, (V.) To predestinate, or ordain before hand.

*Förerünnar*, (S.) 1. One that comes before the rest. 2. A prelude, preface, or token.

*Föresee*, (V.) To foreknow, or see before hand.

*Föresbedw*, (V.) To shew or discover before hand.

*Föresigt*, (S.) 1. The seeing or knowing of a thing before it comes to pass. 2. Sagacity, penetration.

*Föreskin*, (S.) The skin that covers the head of the penis.

*Förest*, (S.) A large wood privileged to hold the king's game.

*Föreställ*, (V.) To buy up goods before they come to the market, in order to sell them at a higher price. 2. To prevent or anticipate.

*Förestär*, (S.) 1. One that lives in a forest. 2. A keeper of a forest.

*Företäste*, (S.) A taste before hand.

*Företäll*, (V.) To predict, or tell before hand.

*Företbought*, (S.) A serious consideration of the consequences that will follow particular things or actions.

*Företop*, (S.) The front of a periwig, &c. false hair on the forehead.

*Förewärn*, (V.) To warn before hand.

*Förfeit*, (S.) 1. A fine or mulct. 2. A penalty. F.

*Förge* (V.) 1. To work at a forge as smiths do when heating their irons. 2. To frame or invent. 3. To counterfeit. F.

*Förgöt*, (V.) 1. To lose the remembrance of a thing. 2. To neglect or slight.

*Förgäve*, (V.) 1. To pardon. 2. To give up a debt.

*Förgäveness*, (S.) Pardon, remission.

*Förk*, (S.) A well known instrument.

*Förked*, (A.) Made, or growing like the prongs of a fork.

*Förlörn*, (A.) Desperate, left comfortless.

*Förlörn Hope*, (S.) In war, a body of soldiers put upon the most desperate service.

*Förm*, (S.) 1. Figure, shape, fashion. 2. Manner method. 3. A bench or long seat. 4. The place where a hare sits.

*Förmal*, (A.) 1. Made in due form. 2. Precise, stiff. L.

*Förmälities*, (S.) Robes worn by magistrates, &c. on solemn occasions. L.

*Förmälity*, (S.) 1. Ceremony. 2. Affestation, preciseness.

*Förmätion*, (S.) A forming or fashioning. L.

*Förmer*, (A.) 1. Ancient. 2. The person or thing mentioned first.

*Förmärlig*, (P.) In days past.

*Förmädelig*, (A.) Terrible, to be feared. L.

*Förmless*, (A.) Rude, indigested, without form or fashion.

*Förmülä*, (S.) A rule or pattern. L.

*Förmäläry*, (S.) A pattern or set form. L.

*Fornication*, (S.) The act of uncleanness betwixt single persons. L.

*Fornicator*, (S.) A whoremonger.

*Forrage*. See *Forage*.

*Förfäke*, (V.) To leave or abandon.

*Förfootb*, (P.) An expression of banter, also a title of respect used by a servant to a mistress.

*Förswedr*, (V.) 1. To swear falsely. 2. To abjure or renounce.

*Fört*, (S.) A small place of defence, fortified either by nature or art.

*Fort Royal*, (S.) That which has 26 fathoms for the line of defence.

*Förtid*, (A.) In music, signifies loud and strong.

*Forté Forte*, or *F. F.* In music, signifies very loud and strong.

*Förtwibb*, (P.) Immediately.

*Fortification*, (S.) The art of fortifying a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, &c. so that a small number of men within can defend them-

F O

- themselves against the attacks of a great number without. *L.*
- Förtify*, (V.) 1. To strengthen or confirm. 2. To inclose with a fortification. *L.*
- Förtiude*, (S.) Constancy, patience, greatness of soul, courage, intrepidity. *L.*
- Förtress*, (S.) A strong hold, any place fortified either by nature or art. *F.*
- Förtiuous*, (A.) Casual, accidental, that comes by chance. *L.*
- Förtünate*, (A.) happy, successful. *L.*
- Förtüne*, (S.) 1. Chance, fate, destiny. 2. Riches, goods, or estate. 3. A rich match. *L.*
- Förtward*, (A.) 1. Ready to do a thing. 2. straight, before. 3. Advance.
- Föfs*, (S.) A moat, ditch, or trench. *L.*
- Föfils*, (S.) Any kind of minerals, petrified shells, &c. dug out of the earth.
- Föfser*, (V.) To nourish or bring up.
- Föfster Child*, (S.) A child suckled or brought up by a woman or man who are not its natural parents.
- Föther*. See *Fodder*.
- Föül*, (A.) 1. Filthy, dirty. 2. Ugly, ill favoured. 3. Impure, obscene.
- Föünd*, (V.) 1. To cast metals. 2. To settle or endow. 3. To ground an argument upon. *L.*
- Föündation*, (S.) The basis or ground-work of a building, &c. *L.*
- Föünder*, (S.) 1. One who founds or endows a college, &c. 2. One who casts metals. *L.*
- Föünder*, (V.) 1. To spoil a horse by hard riding. 2. A ship is said to founder, when she becomes so full of water as to sink.
- Föündling*, (S.) An infant taken up accidentally, after being exposed or deserted.
- Föünt*, (S.) A word used by the poets for fountain.
- Föüntain*, (S.) 1. A spring or source. 2. An artificial water-work. *F.*

F R

- Föür*, (S.) The number 4, or IV.
- Föürteen*, (S.) The number 14, or XIV.
- Föüwl*, (S.) Any sort of bird.
- Föüwler*, (S.) 1. One who hunts or catches birds. 2. A patereroe or small piece of artillery.
- Föx*, (S.) A beast of chase.
- Föy*, (S.) A treat given to one's friends on departing to a new habitation, or going a journey.
- Fräktion*, (S.) 1. A breaking. 2. Strife, dissention. 3. In arithmetic, a broken number. *L.*
- Fraktion proper*, When the number is less than the denominator, as  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{7}$ , &c.
- Fraktion improper*, When the numerator is greater, or at least equal to the denominator, as  $\frac{4}{3}$ , or  $\frac{4}{4}$ .
- Fräktious*, (A.) Quarrelsome.
- Fräktüre*, (S.) A breaking or cracking. *L.*
- Frägil*, (A.) 1. Frail, weak. 2. Brittle, or easily broken. *L.*
- Frägment*, (S.) A piece of any thing broken, a shred or scrap.
- Frägräncy*, (S.) Sweetness of smell.
- Frägränt*, (A.) Sweet, odoriferous.
- Fräight*, or *Fräight*, (S.) The lading of a ship. *F.*
- Frail*, (A.) Weak, perishable. *L.*
- Frail*, (S.) A basket of rafins of about 80 pounds weight.
- Fräilty*, (S.) Weakness.
- Främe*, (S.) 1. Form, figure. 2. Any thing made to support or surround another. 3. Disposition or order.
- Främe*, (V.) 1. To fashion or make. 2. To invent. 3. To put in a frame.
- Fränc*, (S.) A french livre, worth about one shilling.
- Fräncbife*, (S.) A privilege or exemption. *F.*
- Fräncifcan*, (S.) A friar of the order of St. Francis.
- Frängible*, (A.) Brittle. *L.*
- Frängipäne*, (S.) An exquisite perfume.

*Fränk*,

FR

- Fränk**, (A.) Free, plain, open-hearted, generous.
- Frank**, (V.) To make free.
- Fränkencēje**, (S.) An odoriferous gum.
- Frānīc**, (A.) Mad, distracted. G.
- Frātērnal**, (A.) Brotherly. L.
- Frātērnīty**, (S.) 1. Brotherhood. 2. A society or company. L.
- Fratrīcīde**, (S.) A killer of his brother. L.
- Fraud**, (S.) Deceit, cosenage, knavery. F.
- Fraudūlent**, (A.) Crafty, knavish.
- Fray**, (S.) A skirmish, fight, quarrel. F.
- Fray**, (V.) To rub or fret as cloth does. F.
- Freak**, (S.) A whim or maggot, a wanton action.
- Frēckles**, (S.) Yellowish spots on the face, neck, &c.
- Free**, (A.) 1. At liberty, not constrained. 2. Easy, or not affected. 3. Open, unreserved. 4. Generous. 5. privileged, public, common.
- Free-Boater**, (S.) 1. A robber, pyrate, or sea rover. 2. A soldier who makes roads into an enemy's country.
- Free-Thinker**, (S.) One that thinks and judges for himself in matters of religion.
- Frēedom**, (S.) 1. Liberty. 2. A natural ease in doing a thing. 3. Immunity or exemption. 4. The privileges of a citizen.
- Frēebōld**, (S.) That land or tenement which a man holds in fee, feetail, or at least for term of life.
- Freeze**, (V.) To congeal as ice.
- Frēnchīfīd**, (A.) One that admires the customs, manners, interests, and government of the French nation.
- French Marigold**, (S.) A flower.
- Frēnsy**, or **Frēnsy**, (S.) Madness, a disorder in the brain. G.
- Frēquency**, (S.) The doing a thing often. L.
- Frēquēt**, (A.) Often, common. L.
- Frēquēt**, (V.) To go often, to resort much to. L.

FR

- Frēscāde**, (S.) A pleasant, cool, shady walk.
- Frēsko**, (S.) In the the fresh and cool air.
- To paint in Fresco**, To paint upon new walls, cieling, &c. that are newly plattered, whereby the colours may sink in and become more durable.
- Fresb**, (A.) 1. Cool. 2. New, recent, lately done. 3. Not salted. 4. Ruddy. 5. Lively, vigorous, not tired.
- Frēt**, (S.) 1. A mark for a proper stop on a musical instrument. 2. A peevish humour.
- Frēt**, (V.) 1. To wear by rubbing. 2. To vex or grieve. 3. To eat away or corrode. 4. To grow tart or sour.
- Frētful**, (A.) Peevish, uneasy.
- Frētable**, (A.) That may be crumbled or reduced into dust.
- Frīar**, (S.) A common name for the monks of all orders. F.
- Frīcāsēe**, (S.) Meat cut into small pieces and fried. F.
- Frīdion**, (S.) Rubbing or chafing. L.
- Frīday**, (S.) The sixth day of the week.
- Frīend**, (S.) A dear acquaintance, one who does all in his power to promote the interest of another.
- Frīendless**, (A.) Destitute of friends.
- Frīendship**, (S.) A sympathy of soul.
- Frīendly**, (A.) Kind, tender.
- Frier**. See **Friar**.
- Frīgate**, (S.) A small man of war, chiefly employed in privateering.
- Frīght**, (V.) To terrify.
- Frīghtful**, (A.) Terrible, dreadful.
- Frīgid**, (A.) 1. Cold. 2. Barren, impotent. L.
- Frīgīdity**, (S.) 1. Coldness. 2. Impotency. L.
- Fringe**, (S.) An ornament made of gold, silver, silk, worsted, &c. hanging down in loose threads.
- Frīppery**, (S.) Old cloaths. F.
- Frīsk**, (V.) To skip about.
- Frīth**, (S.) An arm of the sea.
- Frītter**, (S.) A kind of small pankake. F.

Frī-



- Frivolous**, (A.) Trifling, of no value or esteem.
- Frize**, or **Freeze**, (S.) 1. A sort of woollen cloth knotted on the surface. 2. In architecture, a large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice. F.
- Frizzele**, (V.) To curl the hair into rings.
- Frock**, (S.) An outward garment. F.
- Frög**, (S.) An amphibious creature.
- Froise**, (S.) A bacon pancake.
- Frölic**, (S.) A jocose merry prank.
- Frölicsome**, (A.) Merry, waggish.
- Frönt**, (S.) 1. The forehead. 2. The forepart of any thing. 3. The van of an army. F.
- Frönters**, (S.) Borders, limits. F.
- Fröntinäc**, (S.) A luscious rich French wine. F.
- Fröntspiece**, (S.) 1. The fore-front of a building. 2. A picture fronting the title page of a book. L.
- Fröntlet**, (S.) A forehead cloth.
- Fröntön**, (S.) In architecture, an ornament, commonly called a pediment, placed over doors, windows, &c.
- Fröst**, (S.) A congelation of liquids by extreme cold.
- Fröth**, (S.) The spume of fermented liquids.
- Fröward**, (A.) Peevish, fretful.
- Fröwn**, (V.) To knit the brows.
- Fröwfy**, (A.) A nasty disagreeable smell.
- Frözen**, (A.) Congealed by cold.
- Fröälfy**, (V.) 1. To make fruitful. 2. To bear fruit. L.
- Frügal**, (A.) Thrifty, sparing. L.
- Frügality**, (S.) Thriftiness, good husbandry. L.
- Früt**, (S.) 1. The produce of the earth, such as trees, plants, corn, &c. 2. The profit of goods, rents, revenues, &c. L.
- Frütärer**, (S.) A seller of oranges, apples, pears, &c.
- Frütärer**, (S.) A place to keep fruit in.
- Frütleß**, (A.) 1. Barren. 2. Vain, unprofitable.
- Früktion**, (S.) Enjoyment.
- Früß**, (S.) The tender part of a horse's heel next the hoof.
- Früßräte**, (V.) To hinder, disappoint, deceive, or make void. L.
- Früßüm**, (S.) A fragment or piece broken or cut off. L.
- Fry**, (S.) 1. Small fish. 2. A number or multitude of any creatures whatever. F.
- Fry**, (V.) To dress victuals in a frying pan. F.
- Füb**, (S.) A nickname for a fat child or person.
- Fü'cus**, (S.) A false paint or varnish, used by women to hide the blemishes in the skin. L.
- Fü'ddle**, (V.) 1. To tittle. 2. To make a person almost drunk.
- Fü'el**, (S.) Matter to feed a fire with, such as wood and coals. F.
- Fü'gü've**, (S.) A deserter, a runaway. L.
- Fü'gue**, (S.) In music, when the different parts follow each other, each repeating what the other had performed. F.
- Füß'l**, (V.) To perform, finish, or accomplish.
- Fü'lgency**, (S.) Brightness. L.
- Fü'gid**, or **Fü'lgent**, (A.) Shining. L.
- Fü'gur'ation**, (S.) The flashing of lightning. L.
- Fü'lginous**, (A.) Sooty, or full of soot. L.
- Füll**, (A.) Filled with.
- Füller**, (S.) One who mills and scows cloth.
- Füllers Earth**, (S.) A sort of scouring earth used by fullers.
- Fü'lmünäte**, (V.) 1. To thunder. 2. To blast, to strike with a thunderbolt. L.
- Fü'lsöme**, (A.) 1. Unpleasant, luscious, disagreeable. 2. Filthy, nasty, loathsome.
- Fü'lvüd**, (A.) Of a deep or dark yellow colour, inclining to red. L.

Fü'bble,

F U

- Fumble*, (V.) To handle a thing clumsily or awkwardly.
- Fume*, (S.) A steam or smoke. L.
- Fumigāte*, (V.) To perfume a place by raising a great fume or smoke. L.
- Fumigation*, (S.) 1. In chemistry, an erosion, or eating away metals by smook or vapour. 2. In surgery, the raising a salivation by the smook or fume of mercury, &c. F.
- Fumous*, or *Fummy*, (A.) Apt to smook or send up fume.
- Functiōn*, (S.) An office, employment or calling. L.
- Fund*, (S.) A bank, or repository of money. F.
- Fundāment*, (S.) 1. The breech or backside. 2. The passage for the excrements. F.
- Fundāmentāl*, (A.) Chief, principal, or belonging to a foundation. L.
- Funeral*, (S.) A burial. L.
- Funeral*, or *Funery*, (A.) Of or belonging to a funeral.
- Fungosity*, (S.) Spunginess.
- Fungous*, (A.) Spungy, or full of holes like a mushroom.
- Funk*, (S.) An ill smell, or a suffocating smook or vapour.
- Funnel*, (S.) 1. An utensil for putting liquors into a bottle, &c. 2. The hollow or upper part of a chimney.
- Furbeloe*, (S.) An ornament of ruffled or plain silk, stuff, &c. over womens garments.
- Furbish*, (V.) To brighten, cleanse, or polish.
- Furies*, (S.) According to poetical fiction, the three daughters of Night and Acheron, called Alecto, Megera, and Tisiphone, who live in Pluto's dominions, and carry burning torches in their hands, and rods with which they whip the souls of the damned. L.
- Furious*, (A.) Outragious, mad, fierce.
- Furl*, (V.) To wrap up, or bind a sail close to the yard. F.
- Furlong*, (S.) 220 yards, or the eighth part of an English mile.

F Y

- Furlough*, (S.) Leave given to be absent from duty in the army for a stated time.
- Furmetry*. See *Frumenty*.
- Furnace*, (S.) A place so built and contrived as to contain a vehement strong fire. F.
- Furnish*, (V.) To stock or supply. F.
- Furniture*, (S.) Goods or necessaries in a house.
- Furr*, (S.) 1. The soft hairy skins of several beasts. 2. A sediment or substance sticking to the sides of vessels, &c.
- Furrier*, (S.) One who deals in furs.
- Furrow*, (S.) 1. A trench or drain for water. 2. The little vallies cast up by the plough between the ridges.
- Further*, or *Färther*, (P.) 1. At a greater distance, beyond. 2. Besides or moreover.
- Further*, (V.) To aid or assist, to promote.
- Furthest*, or *Fürtbärmoß*, (P.) At the greatest distance.
- Fury*, (S.) 1. Rage, madness, frenzy. 2. An infernal spirit. F.
- Furz*, (S.) A sort of prickly heath or broom, used for firing to heat ovens.
- Fusee*, (S.) 1. A hand gun. 2. That part of a watch round which the chain is wound. 3. Wild-fire put into the touch-hole of a bomb or granado shell.
- Fusible*, (A.) That may be melted. L.
- Fusilier*, (S.) A foot-soldier armed with a fusee.
- Fusion*, (S.) The melting of metals. L.
- Fust*, (S.) The shaft of a column. F.
- Fustian* (*Fustyan*) (S.) 1. A strong cotton cloth for frocks. 2. Bombast, or an affected style.
- Fustic*, (S.) A wood used by dyers.
- Fusty*, (A.) A rank musty smell.
- Future*, (A.) That is yet to come. L.
- Futurity*, (S.) The time to come. L.
- Fuzz*, (V.) To ravel out.
- Fy*, (P.) An interjection of abhorrence or disdain.

G.

**G**, The seventh letter in the English alphabet, is a mute consonant, and cannot make a perfect sound without a vowel. It is used as an abbreviation of *gratia*, as *e. g. exempli gratia*, as for example; or *D. G. Dei Gratia*, by the Grace of God.

*Gäbārā*, (S.) A preserved or embalmed body, which the Egyptians frequently kept in their houses.

*Gäbble*, (V.) To chatter or talk loud and fast.

*Gäbel*, (S.) Any custom, tax, or impost upon goods, but chiefly applied to an excise on salt in France.

*Gäbionāde*, (S.) A defence made with gabions. *F.*

*Gäbions*, (S.) In war, are baskets about 4 foot in diameter, and from 5 to 6 high, filled with earth, and placed upon the bastions, or as a parapet for the lines of approach.

*Gäble End*, (S.) The upright triangular end of a house from the eaves to the top of its roof.

*Gäblöcks*. See *Gaffs*.

*Gäbrüel*, (S.) One of the principle Angels or messengers, whose name signifies strength; now a proper name for men.

*Gäd*, (S.) 1. A bar of steel. 2. A geometrical perch.

*Gäd*, (V.) To ramble wantonly abroad.

*Gäd-Fly*, (S.) A large, troublesome shining fly, called by some a gad-bee.

*Gäffs*, (S.) False spurs of silver, steel, &c. for fighting cocks.

*Gäge*, (S.) A pawn or pledge.

*Gäge*, (V.) See *Gauge*.

*Gägg*, (S.) An instrument put into the mouth to keep it from shutting.

*Gäggle*, (V.) To make a noise like a goose.

*Gaiety* (V.) 1. Mirth, cheerfulness. 2. fineness in cloaths. *F.*

*Gain*, (S.) Benefit, profit, advantage.

*Gain*, (V.) To get, win, or obtain.

*Gai'nsay*, (V.) To contradict or oppose.

*Gälängäl*, (S.) A medicinal root brought from the East-Indies.

*Gäläxy*, (S.) A white circle in the heavens, known, since the invention of telescopes, to be composed of an infinite number of stars, called also the milky way. *G.*

*Gälbanum*, (S.) A gum of a very strong scent. *L.*

*Gäle*, (S.) A blast of wind.

*Gälässe*, (S.) A Venetian vessel that goes chiefly with oars, and mounts twenty large guns. *F.*

*Gäléons*, (S.) Spanish ships sent to fetch treasures from America. *F.*

*Gall*, (S.) That yellow bitter humour of the body called bile.

*Gall*, (V.) 1. To fret, or rub off the skin. 2. To vex or tease. *F.*

*Gallänt*, (S.) 1. A lover. 2. A spark or beau. 3. One that criminally converses with another man's wife. *F.*

*Gällänt*, (A.) 1. Brisk, gay, fine, genteel. 2. Brave, valiant. *F.*

*Gälläntry*, (S.) 1. Civility. 2. Intrigue or amour. 3. Valour, bravery. *F.*

*Gällery*, (S.) In fortification, a covered walk made of timber across the mote. 2. Gallery of a mine, is any branch of it carried on towards any place. 3. In architecture, a long narrow passage in a house, leading to several apartments. 4. A kind of balcony that surrounds a building. 5. A convenient place for hearing and seeing, raised over the heads of those who sit below. 6. In a ship, a balcony made on the outside of the stern, facing the great cabin.

*Gälley*, (S.) A low built vessel that goes with oars.

*Gal-*

## G A

- Galliard*, (S.) A brisk lively dance, much like a jig. F.
- Gallicism*, (S.) After the idiom or manner of the French language.
- Galligaskines*, (S.) A sort of wide breeches or trowlers.
- Gallimäsfry*, (S.) A confused mixture.
- Gallions*. See *Galeons*.
- Galliot*, (S.) A small galley. F.
- Galloches* (*Gallosbes*) (S.) Leather clogs that cover a good part of the shoes. F.
- Gallon* (*Gallin*) (S.) A measure containing four quarts. F.
- Galloon*, (S.) A sort of narrow ribbon.
- Gallop*, (S.) The swiftest pace or motion of a horse. F.
- Galloway*, (S.) A saddle horse of the smaller size.
- Gallows*, (S.) 1. A frame erected to hang malefactors on. 2. Part of a printing press.
- Galls* (*Gawls*) (S.) Excrecences like nuts that grow upon the hardest oaks, used in dying, making ink, &c.
- Gambälloes*, (S.) A kind of strong leather boots fixed to a saddle instead of stirrups.
- Gambler*, (S.) A sharper, who endeavours to draw people into gaming.
- Gambols*, (S.) Sportive tumbling tricks.
- Game*, (S.) 1. Sport or pastime. 2. Play, as at cards, dice, &c. 3. Beasts for hunting, or fowls to shoot at.
- Gamesome*, (A.) Brisk, wanton, frolicksome.
- Gamester*, (S.) One who makes a practice or trade of playing for money.
- Gammon*, (S.) 1. The thigh or ham of a hog made bacon. 2. A term at back-gammon.
- Gämit*, (S.) 1. The name of the first note in the ordinary scale of music. 2. The scale itself.
- Gänder*, (S.) A he or male goose.
- Gäng*, (S.) A crew or company.
- Gang way*, (S.) A sea term for all

## G A

- the passages from one part of a ship to another.
- Gängrene*, (S.) The beginning of a mortification. G.
- Gäntlet*, or *Gau'ntlet*, (S.) 1. A strong glove made of thin plaited iron. 2. A false spur for a game cock. F.
- Gäntlop*, or *Gäntlope*, (S.) A punishment among soldiers, in which the criminal runs through a lane formed by his company, or sometimes the whole regiment, and being naked to the waste, receives a stroke from every soldier with a rod.
- Gänymede*, (S.) A person kept for sodomitical practices, so called from a beautiful boy who was snatcht up by Jupiter in the form of an eagle, and made his cupbearer in the room of Hebe.
- Goal* (*Fail*) (S.) A prison.
- Gäp*, (S.) 1. A breach in a wall, hedge, edge of a knife, &c. 2. A blank space or lines left out.
- Gäpe*, (V.) 1. To yawn or open the mouth wide. 2. To bawl or speak loud.
- Gärb*, (S.) The dress of a person.
- Gärbage*, (S.) The entrails or refuse of a beast.
- Gärble*, (V.) To cleanse, or pick out the dirt from sugars, spices, tobacco, &c.
- Gärbler*, (S.) An officer of great antiquity in London, who may enter any shop, warehouse, &c. to view and search drugs, spices, &c. and garble or cleanse them.
- Gärboil*, (S.) Disorder, riot, uproar. F.
- Gärden* (*Gardin*) Any place stocked with flowers, plants, fine walks, &c.
- Gärdener*, (S.) One employed in dressing and improving a garden.
- Gäre*, (S.) A coarse sort of wool.
- Gärgärisim*, (S.) A liquid to cleanse or wash the mouth and throat. G.
- Gärgöt*, (S.) A mortal disease in cattle.
- Gärgil*, (S.) A disease in geese.
- Gärgle*, (S.) The gullet of the throat.
- Gärgle*,

## G A

- Gargle**, (V.) To wash the mouth or throat with any liquid.
- Gärland**, (S.) A crown or wreath of flowers. *F.*
- Gärlic**, (S.) A well known plant.
- Gärment**, (S.) Any cloathing or covering of the body.
- Gärner**, (S.) A store-house or granary for corn, &c.
- Gärnet**, (S.) 1. The tackle with which goods are hoisted into and out of a ship. 2. A precious stone of the carbuncle kind.
- Gärnib**, (S.) A treat given by a prisoner at his first coming to a jail, to make his fellow prisoners drink.
- Gärnib**, (V.) To adorn or set off, to furnish.
- Gärnibee**, (S.) In law, the party in whose hands money is attached or arrested.
- Gärret**, (S.) The uppermost floor in a house.
- Gärretér**, (S.) One who lives in a garret, spoken commonly of poor poets and other authors.
- Gärrijsón**, (S.) 1. A strong place of defence, into which soldiers are put. 2. The soldiers themselves. *F.*
- Gärriility**, (S.) Talkativeness. *L.*
- Gärriulous**, (A.) Prating, chattering, babbling. *L.*
- Gärter**, (S.) 1. A band to tie up the stockings with. 2. A noble order of knighthood called by this name, of which the king is always the head; it was founded by king Edward III. in the 23d year of his reign, Anno 1330, on account of a remarkable victory in which that king's garter was used for a signal. 3. The chief of the three kings at arms. *F.*
- Gäscönäde**, (S.) A boasting or bragging of something improbable. *F.*
- Gästeyns**, (S.) The inner parts of the thighs of an horse.
- Gäsh**, (S.) A deep cut.
- Gäsp**, (V.) To gape for breath.
- Gäte**, (S.) A great outward door.
- Gäther**, (V.) 1. To pluck or crop.

## G E

2. To collect or assemble. 3. To plait. 4. To fester, as a sore.
- Gaudies**, (S.) Double commons such as students in colleges have on gaudy days.
- Gaudy**, (A.) Showy, gay.
- Gaudy Days**, (S.) Grand festival days observed in colleges.
- Gauge**, (V.) To measure the contents of a cask, &c.
- Gauging**, (S.) The art of finding the capacities or contents of all sorts of vessels which hold liquids, meal, corn, &c.
- Gauntlet**. See *Gantlet*.
- Gävot**, (S.) A short, brisk, lively, musical air. *F.*
- Gause**, or **Gawz**, (S.) A thin sort of stuff made of silk or hair.
- Gay**, (A.) 1. Brisk or lively. 2. Fine, spruce, ornamented. *F.*
- Gäze**, (V.) To stare or look earnestly upon.
- Gazette**, (S.) A news-paper. *F.*
- Gäzöns**, (S.) In fortification, green sods cut square like large bricks, used in facing the outside works made of earth.
- Geer**, or **Geer**, (S.) 1. A stuff or commodity. 2. Toy or bawble. 3. Womens attire. 4. The trappings of horses. 5. Tackle to lift up heavy weights, particularly among miners.
- Geld**, (V.) To castrate or cut out the stones of a male animal.
- Gelding**, (S.) 1. A horse that is geld. 2. The action of castrating or cutting out the stones.
- Gelly** (*Jelly*) (S.) The liquor of meat, &c. boiled to a thick consistence. *F.*
- Gem** (*Jem*) (S.) A jewel or precious stone. *L.*
- Gëminî**, (S.) 1. The twins, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, marked thus [II]. 2. A constellation called Castor and Pollux. *L.*
- Gëmmä**, or **Sal Gem**, (S.) rock salt.
- Gëmmäry**, (S.) A cabinet or place to keep jewels in. *L.*

Gën-

## G E

- Gēnder*, (S.) A kind or sort. F.  
*Gēnēalōgical*, (A.) Belonging to genealogy. G.  
*Gēnēalōgy*, (S.) An account of the lineage, stock, or pedigree of any family, or person. G.  
*Gēnēalōgist*, (S.) A writer of genealogies.  
*Gēnēarch*, (S.) The origin, principal, or head of a family. G.  
*Gēnēral*, (A.) 1. Universal. 2. Common, frequent. L.  
*Gēnēral*, (S.) The commander in chief of an army.  
*Gēnēralissimo*, (S.) A commander in chief of all the forces of one or more kingdoms or states that are in confederacy. F.  
*Gēnērālity*, (S.) The greatest part.  
*Gēnērāte*, (V.) 1. To beget or ingender. 2. To bear or bring forth. L.  
*Gēnērāting Line or Figure*, (S.) In mathematics, that which by its motion or revolution, produces any other solid or plain figure.  
*Gēnērātion*, (S.) 1. A begetting or ingendering. 2. Lineage or pedigree. 3. All the people living at one time.  
*Gēnērātīve*, (A.) That has the natural power of begetting or bringing forth something.  
*Gēnērōsity*, (S.) Magnanimity, or a noble greatness of soul which prompts a person to acts of kindness and liberality. L.  
*Gēnērōus*, (A.) Magnanimous, ready to relieve the distressed, and nobly reward the deserving. L.  
*Gēnēsīs*, (S.) 1. In geometry, the formation of any plane or solid figure by the motion of some line or surface. 2. The first book of Moses, so called because it contains the history of the creation or general formation of all things. G.  
*Gēnēt*, (S.) 1. A Spanish horse. 2. A sort of Spanish cat. 3. The fur or skin of that animal. F.  
*Gēnēvā*, or *Gin*, (S.) A liquor too

## G E

- well known by the poorer sort of people. F.  
*Gēnial*, (A.) 1. Joyful, merry. 2. Belonging to marriage. L.  
*Gēnii*. See *Genius*.  
*Gēnital*, (A.) Serving to generation or propagation. L.  
*Gēnitals*, (S.) The generative parts of any male. L.  
*Gēnetive*, (S.) One of the six cases in grammar, by which property or possession is generally implied. L.  
*Gēniting*, (S.) A sort of apple.  
*Gēnius*, (S.) 1. A good or evil demon or spirit supposed to attend upon every person from their birth to their death. 2. Inclination, ability, talent or capacity. L.  
*Gēntēl*, (A.) 1. Neat, elegant. 2. An easy shape and carriage. F.  
*Gēntian* (*Genjban*) (S.) The name of an herb, otherwise called bitterwort. L.  
*Gēntil*, (S.) A small worm or maggot.  
*Gēntile*, (S.) A pagan or heathen. L.  
*Gēntility*, (S.) The quality or degree of a gentleman. L.  
*Gēntilism*, (S.) Paganism.  
*Gēntle*, (A.) 1. Mild, civil, good natured. 2. Tame. 3. That flows softly. F.  
*Gēntlemān*, (S.) 1. One of honourable descent. 2. One that lives on his estate. 3. Those that follow no mean or mechanical employment are called gentlemen, such as physicians, lawyers, &c.  
*Gēntly*, (P.) Softly, easily.  
*Gēntry*, (S.) Those who are below the nobility, and above the commonalty.  
*Gēnūflēxion*, (S.) A kneeling, or bending of the knee. L.  
*Gēnūine*, (A.) Proper, true, natural. L.  
*Gēnūs*, (S.) 1. Kind, sort, manner. 2. Stock, lineage.  
*Gēocēntrīc*, (A.) In astronomy, is the considering a planet or orb to have the same centre with the earth. G.

Geo-

- Öölē fīā**, (S.) The art of measuring land. *G.*
- Gēgrāpber**, (S.) A student, or proficient in geography.
- Gēgrāp̄hic**, or **Gēgrāp̄hical**, (A.) According to the rules or laws of geography. *G.*
- Gēdgrāp̄hy**, (S.) A science which teaches the knowledge of the whole globe of the earth, the situation of countries, distances, climates, &c. it is esteemed the most useful and principal part of mixed mathematics. *G.*
- Gēomāncy**, (S.) A sort of divination made by means of a number of small dots or points made on paper at random. *G.*
- Gēomētric**, or **Geometrical**, (A.) Of or belonging to geometry. *G.*
- Gēomētrīcian**, (S.) A person skilled in geometry.
- Gēomētry**, (S.) Strictly means measuring the earth, but it is now appropriated to the most noble of the mathematical sciences, *viz.* the consideration of continued quantity or sensible magnitudes, whose parts, tho' never to vast and remote, by its demonstrations are exactly measured or understood. *G.*
- George** (*Förge*) (S.) 1. A proper name for men. 2. An ornament worn by the knights of the garter, on which St. George, who is the patron saint for England, is represented killing a dragon.
- Georgics** (*Förjics*) (S.) Books treating of husbandry, as Virgil's *Georgics*, &c. *G.*
- Gērfaulcōn**, (S.) A sort of hawk.
- Cousin German** (*Ferman*) (S.) A first cousin.
- Gērmāuder**, (S.) An herb.
- Gērmīnāte**, (V.) To bud, blossom, or sprout out. *L.*
- Gērvīnd**, (S.) 1) grammar, a part of the infinitive mood of a Latin verb.
- Gēffes**, (S.) The furniture belonging to a hawk.
- Gēffchllāte**, (V.) To be full of action. *L.*
- Gēfficūlātion**, (S.) Too much motion or action in speaking, &c. *L.*
- Gēffūre**, (S.) Motion, carriage, behaviour. *L.*
- Gēt**, (V.) 1. To acquire, compass, or obtain. 2. To beget as children.
- Gēwagars**, (S.) Childrens play things.
- Ghāffly**, (A.) Pale, frightful.
- Ghittar**. See *Guittar*.
- Ghizzārd**, or **Gizzard**, (S.) The bag or craw of a fowl, which receives the corn, and fits it for digestion.
- Ghöft**, (S.) A spirit.
- Ghöffly**, (A.) Spiritual.
- Ghānt**, (S.) A person of uncommon size and stature. *L.*
- Gibberish**, (S.) An unintelligible jargon.
- Gībβēt**, (S.) A gallows with only one post, to hang malefactors on. *F.*
- Gībβōse**, or **Gibbous**, (A.) Bunching out, convex. *L.*
- Gībβōsity**, (S.) A protuberance or bunching out. *L.*
- Gibe** (*Fibe*) (V.) To jeer or mock.
- Gīblets**, (*Fiblets*) (S.) The offals of a goole, &c.
- Gīddīness**, (S.) 1. A swimming or dizziness in the head. 2. Foolishness, want of thought.
- Gīddy**, (A.) 1. Dizzy. 2. Inconsiderate.
- Gift**, (S.) 1. A donation or present. 2. A natural talent.
- Gīgānīc**, (A.) Of or belonging to a giant. *L.*
- Gigggle**, (V.) To laugh out foolishly or wantonly.
- Gigs**, (S.) Lumps or swellings on the inside of horses lips.
- Gild**. See *Guild*.
- Gild**, (V.) To cover with gold, &c.
- Gill** (*Fill*) (S.) 1. A measure containing a quarter of a pint. 2. An herb, otherwise called groundivy.
- Gills**, (S.) The openings on each side of a fishes head, whereby they hear, respire, &c.

G?mlit,

## G L

## G L

**G̃mlēt**, (S.) A small piercer to make holes with.

**G̃mp**, (S.) A sort of mohair or silk twist.

**G̃n** (*Jin*) (S.) 1. A snare or trap. 2. An engine to lift up any thing with. 3. A pernicious liquor otherwise called geneva.

**G̃nger** (*Jinjir*) A hot root brought from the East Indies.

**G̃ngle** (*Jingle*) (V.) To make a tinkling noise.

**G̃p̃sies** (*Jip̃sies*) (S.) A sort of vagabonds who pretend to tell fortunes.

**G̃rd**, (V.) 1. To bind about. 2. To jeer or taunt at.

**G̃r̃ders**, (S.) The main or principal beams going across the floors of a house.

**G̃rdle**, (S.) A band or ribbon to bind about the waist.

**Girl**, (S.) A maid under 16 years old.

**G̃irtb**, or **Girt**, (S.) A broad belt to keep a horse's saddle on.

**G̃ive**, (V.) 1. To bestow, to grant. 2. To deliver a thing into another's possession. 3. To grow damp. 4. To declare.

**Gl̃ā'cial**, (A.) Frozen, icy. *L.*

**Gl̃ā'ciāte**, (V.) 1. To freeze or congeal. 2. To make smooth like glass. *L.*

**Gl̃ā'cis**, (S.) In fortification, an easy sloping bank, but is more especially taken for that which ranges from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side of the field. *F.*

**Gl̃ād**, (A.) Joyful, merry, pleased.

**Gl̃āde**, (S.) An open place in a wood.

**Gl̃ād̃iā'tor**, (S.) A fencing-master, or prize fighter. *L.*

**Gl̃air**, (S.) The white of an egg. *F.*

**Gl̃ānce**, (S.) 1. A transient view. 2. An illusion. 3. A glittering like a sword, &c.

**Gl̃ānce**, (V.) 1. To graze or rub upon. 2. To cast the eye upon. 3. To alude to, or hint at.

**Gl̃ānd**, (S.) In anatomy, a soft, spungy, lax kind of body, serving to se-

parate some particular humour from the maſs of blood. *L.*

**Gl̃ā'ndage**, (S.) 1. The season for turning hogs into the woods. 2. The feeding hogs any where with maſt.

**Gl̃ā'nders**, (S.) A loathſome diſeaſe in horſes, conſiſting of a running at the noſe, the corrupt matter being of various colours.

**Gl̃ā'ndij̃erous**, (A.) Bearing maſt or acorns.

**Gl̃ā'ndulous**, or **Glandular**, (A.) 1. Something compounded of or abounding with glands, ſuch as the fleſh of the almonds of the ears, ſweet-bread, &c. 2. Such roots as grow kernelwiſe, and are held together by ſmall fibres or threads. *L.*

**Gl̃āns**, (S.) 1. The nut of a man's yard. 2. A kernel in the fleſh. 3. In natural hiſtory, an acorn.

**Gl̃āre**, (V.) To blaze, dazzle, or ſhine very bright.

**Gl̃ā'ſs**, (S.) A tranſparent brittle ſubſtance, well known.

**Gl̃āze**, (V.) 1. To put in glaſs. 2. To poliſh or ſet a glaſs upon.

**Gl̃ā'xĩer**, (S.) One who fits pains of glaſs for windows, pictures, &c.

**Gleam**, (S.) A ray of the ſun or faint beam of light.

**Glean**, (V.) To gather up the ſcattered ears of corn after the reapers. *F.*

**Gl̃ēbe**, (S.) 1. A clod of earth. 2. The land belonging to a perſonage beſides the tiſhes. *L.*

**Gl̃ēde**, (S.) 1. A kite. 2. A hot ember or live coal.

**Glee**, (S.) Joy, mirth, triumph.

**Gleek**, (S.) A game at cards.

**Gleet**, (S.) 1. A thin matter iſſuing out of ulcers. 2. An involuntary emission of the ſeed.

**Glib**, (S.) 1. Smooth, ſlippery. 2. Very talkative.

**Gl̃īde**, (V.) To ſlide, or flow ſmoothly.

**Gl̃īmmer**, (V.) To dawn, or begin to appear, or to give a faint and wavering light.



- Glimpse*, (S.) 1. A sudden flash of light. 2. An imperfect sight of a thing.
- Gliften*, or *Glifter*, (V.) To shine or sparkle.
- Glifter*. See *Clyster*.
- Glitter*. See *Gliften*.
- Gloar*, (V.) To stare in an impudent manner.
- Globe*, (S.) A round solid body, every part of whose surface is equally distant from a point within it called its center. L.
- Globe Cæstial*, Is that which hath drawn on its superficies the general lines or circles that astronomers have imagined in the heavens, and then in the proper places of those lines or circles, the several constellations, &c.
- Globe Terrestrial*, Is that which hath all the parts of the earth and sea drawn or delineated on its surface.
- Globöse*, *Glöbous*, or *Glöbular*, (A.) After the manner of, or round like a globe. L.
- Glöbule*, (S.) A little globe. L.
- Glömerate*, (V.) To wind round into a ball or bottom, as thread, worsted, &c. L.
- Glöminess*, (S.) Darkness, obscurity, cloudiness.
- Gloom*, (A.) Dark, cloudy, dusky, obscure.
- Glöria Patrî*, (S.) Glory to the Father. L.
- Glöryficātion*, (S.) 1. A magnifying or adoring. 2. An admission to the estate of eternal glory.
- Glöryfy*, (V.) 1. To give praise or glory to. 2. To be put among the blessed in heaven. L.
- Glörious*, (A.) 1. bright, shining. 2. Excellent, illustrious. L.
- Glöry*, (S.) 1. Honour, renown. 2. The beatific vision, or joys of heaven. 3. In painting, the rays of light round the head of a saint, &c.
- Glöfs*, (S.) 1. An exposition or interpretation of a text. 2. A brightness or lustre set upon cloth, silk, &c. G.
- Glöfs*, (V.) 1. To comment or explain. 2. To varnish over.
- Glöffäry*, (S.) 1. Short notes upon a thing. 2. A short dictionary or table of hard words. L.
- Glöffögräpber*, (S.) A writer of a glossery, or an interpreter of hard words. G.
- Glöffögräpby*, (S.) The art of making hard or difficult words or passages easily understood. G.
- Glöve*, (S.) A covering for the hand.
- Glöw*, (V.) To grow hot and red as the cheeks and ears do.
- Glow-worm*, (S.) An insect that shines in the dark.
- Glöpe*, (S.) A clammy, sticky substance used in fastening boards together. L.
- Glüt*, (V.) To overstock or surcharge.
- Glüt*, (S.) An abundance, great superfluity, or more than is wanted.
- Glütināts*, (V.) To glue or stick together. L.
- Glütinous*, (A.) Clammy or sticky like glue.
- Glütton*, (S.) 1. A greedy eater. 2. The name of a bird. F.
- Glüttony*, (S.) Immoderate eating.
- Gnäsb*, (V.) To set or grind the teeth together, as if to bite hard.
- Gnat*, (S.) A small stinging fly.
- Gnarw*, (V.) To bite off, to corrode or wear away.
- Gnömön*, (S.) The pin or cock of a dial, the shadow of which points out the hour. G.
- Gnömönnes*, (S.) The art of dialing. G.
- Gnöfäs*, (S.) A sect in the second century, who held the soul of man to be of the same substance with God, and that there were two gods, the one good, and the other evil, and denied a future judgment. G.
- Go*, (V.) 1. To walk. 2. To pass current, as money. 3. To continue with child.
- Goad*, (S.) A stick with a sharp point, to prick oxen forward.

**Goal** (*Jail*) (S.) 1. The end of a race.  
2. A jail or prison.

**Godler** (*Jailer*) The keeper of a prison.

**Goar.** See *Gore*.

**Goat**, (S.) A well known animal.

**Goat-herd**, (S.) A keeper of goats.

**Göbble**, (V.) 1. To eat hastily. 2. To make a noise like a turkey-cock.

**Göbblēt**, (S.) A large drinking cup. F.

**God**, (S.) The supreme being.

**Gödböte**, (S.) An ecclesiastical or church fine.

**Gödbild**, (S.) A boy or girl for whom one or more are become sureties at their baptism.

**Göddäfs**, (S.) A female deity.

**Gödfäther**, (S.) A man surety for a child in baptism.

**Gödliness**, (S.) A devout and religious disposition.

**Gödmöter**, (S.) A woman who is surety for a child at its baptism.

**Göggle**, (V.) To stare upon a person with the eyes full open.

**Goggle-eyed**, (A.) Having full rolling eyes.

**Gold**, (S.) The most pure, ponderous, and ductile metal that is in nature.

**Golden Number**, (S.) A number that begins with and increases annually 1, till it comes to 19, and then begins again; the use of which is to find the change, full, and quarters of the moon.

**Golden Rule.** See *Rule of three*.

**Goldfinch**, (S.) A small singing bird.

**Goldfoil**, (S.) Leaf gold.

**Goldsmith**, (S.) A worker or seller of gold and silver plate.

**Göme**, (S.) The black grease of a cart wheel, &c.

**Göndölä**, (S.) A Venetian pleasure-boat.

**Göndöleer**, (S.) A Venetian waterman who steers a gondola.

**Gönörrhoza**, (S.) A disease arising from impure copulation with fowl women, which causes an involun-

tary dripping or oozing of the seed without erection. G.

**Good**, (A.) 1. Wholesome to eat. 2. Agreeable. 3. Virtuous, kind, bountiful, &c. 4. Commodious, profitable.

**Good**, (S.) Whatever is fit in itself, or conducive to the ease and happiness of mankind in general; and is the direct opposition to evil.

**Goodly**, (A.) Fair, fine, beautiful, spruce.

**Goodness**, (S.) 1. Integrity, beneficence, mercy, piety. 2. The reason for which any thing is, or should be valued.

**Goods**, (S.) 1. Furniture. 2. Riches or possessions.

**Googe**, (S.) A tool used by carpenters, &c. to make channels or hollows with.

**Goose**, (S.) 1. A well known fowl. 2. A breach worked by the sea. 3. An iron used by taylors.

**Gooseberry**, (S.) A fruit well known.

**Goose bill**, (S.) 1. A particular sort of sail used when the ship goes before the wind. 2. A surgeon's instrument.

**Gördian Knot**, (S.) A knot made in the leathers or harnesses of the chariot or wain of Gordius king of Phrygia, so very intricate, that the oracle declared whoever should untie it, should obtain the empire of all Asia: Alexander attempted it, but finding it impossible to come at the ends of the thongs without using violence, he interpreted the oracle in the sense of a soldier, and cut the outermost foldings of the knot with his sword.

**Göre**, (S.) 1. A piece sowed into a garment to widen it. 2. Clotted blood.

**Göre**, (V.) To wound with the horns as a bull, &c. does.

**Görge**, (S.) 1. The crop of a fowl. 2. The throat. 3. In architecture,

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the narrowest part of the tuscan and doric capitals lying between the astrigal above the shaft of the pillar and the annulets. 4. In fortification, the entrance of the platform, and in all other outworks, the interval betwixt the wings, on the side of the great ditch. *F.*

*Görge*, (V.) To cram or glut. *F.*

*Görgeous*, (A.) Gay, rich, splendid, magnificent.

*Görget* (*Gorjet*) (S.) 1. A woman's stomacher. 2. A plate worn upon the breast by the officers of foot soldiers. *F.*

*Görgons*, (S.) Three sisters, Medusa, Euriale, and Sthenio, the reputed daughters of Phoreus, a marine deity; according to the poets they had their heads covered with snakes, their teeth resembled the tusks of boars, their talons were sharp and crooked, and all who looked in their faces were turned into stones.

*Görmändize*, (V.) To eat very greedily. *F.*

*Göfing*, or *Go'slin*, (S.) 1. A young goose. 2. A substance growing on nut trees.

*Göfpel*, (S.) Good news; a title given to the writings of the four evangelists.

*Göshawk*, (S.) A bird of prey.

*Göfifp*, (S.) 1. A godfather or godmother. 2. One that goes too often a visiting, and talks of other peoples, concerns.

*Göthic*, (A.) 1. Of or belonging to the Goths. 2. Rude, rustic, out of taste.

*Göths*, (S.) An ancient people of Germany.

*Gövern*, (V.) To rule over, direct, manage, or take care of. *F.*

*Gövernment*, (S.) 1. Dominion. 2. The place governed. 3. The manner of ruling, or administering justice. *F.*

*Gövernör*, (S.) 1. A ruler or commander. 2. A tutor or teacher. *F.*

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*Göurd*, (S.) A kind of plant of the nature of melons.

*Gouft*, *Gust*, or *Güfto*, (S.) A relish or taste for. *F.*

*Gout*, (S.) A painful disease. *F.*

*Gouty*, (A.) 1. Troubled with the gout. 2. Ill made.

*Göwn*, (S.) A well known garment.

*Gräbble*, (V.) To handle awkwardly, to feel for in muddy places.

*Gräce*, (S.) 1. Favour, mercy. 2. An agreeable air. 3. Privilege, licence. 4. A short prayer before and after meat. 5. A title given to dukes and archbishops. *L.*

*Gräce*, (V.) To adorn, or set off to advantage.

*Gräceful*, (A.) 1. Beautiful, ornamental. 2. Noble, attractive.

*Gräceless*, (S.) Hardened, void of all shame or remorse.

*Gräces*, (S.) Three supposed daughters of Jupiter, called Aglais, Thalia, and Euphrosyne.

*Gräcious*, (A.) Kind, favourable, merciful.

*Grädätion*, (S.) A going step by step. *L.*

*Grädual*, (A.) By degrees. *L.*

*Gradual*, (S.) That part of the mass that is sung or said between the epistle and gospel. *L.*

*Gräduate* (S.) One who has taken a degree in an university.

*Gräff*, or *Graft*, (V.) To insert or plant a cyon or shoot of one tree into the stock of another. *F.*

*Grain*, (S.) 1. All sorts of corn. 2. The 24th part of a pennyweight, or the 20th part of a scruple. 3. The vein of wood, &c. *L.*

*Grämär*, (S.) The art of speaking and writing a language rightly. *G.*

*Grämmärüan*, (S.) One skilled in the rules of grammar.

*Grämmätical*, (A.) Of or belonging to the rules of grammar. *G.*

*Grämpüs*, (S.) A young whale.

*Gränadier*, or *Grénadier*, (S.) A soldier who carries a pouch full of hand

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- hand granadoes to throw amongst the enemy. *F.*
- Gränādo*, or *Grenado*, (*S.*) A hollow globe of iron, &c. filled with fine powder, and fired by a fuzee at a touch hole. *F.*
- Gränāry*, (*S.*) A store house to lay up corn in. *L.*
- Gränāte*, (*S.*) A precious stone of a reddish colour.
- Gränd*, (*A.*) 1. Great, large. 2. Sumptuous. 3. Chief, principal. *L.*
- Grand Gusto*, In painting, in high taste; excellent, fine, masterly.
- Grand Seignior*, (*S.*) The title given to the emperor of the Turks.
- Gränmbild*, (*S.*) A son's or daughter's child.
- Grändel*, (*S.*) A nobleman of Spain, Portugal, &c.
- Grändeur*, (*S.*) 1. Excellence. 2. Pomp, magnificence. *F.*
- Grändfather*, (*S.*) The father's or mother's father.
- Grändmöther*, (*S.*) The father's or mother's mother.
- Gränrvorous*, (*A.*) That feeds on any sort of grain. *L.*
- Gränt*, (*V.*) 1. To give or allow. 2. To own, acknowledge, or confess.
- Gränt*, (*S.*) 1. A gift, privilege, concession. 2. In law, a gift in writing of something which cannot properly be passed or conveyed by word only, as rents, reversions, &c.
- Gräntee*, (*S.*) The person to whom the grant is made.
- Gräntor*, (*S.*) He or she who makes a grant.
- Gräpical*, (*A.*) Exact, perfect, fine, curious, done to the life. *G.*
- Gräpuels*, (*S.*) Large iron hooks to be thrown into an enemy's ship, to catch hold of her, and keep her close to board her, &c.
- Gräpple*, (*V.*) 1. To grasp or lay hold of. 2. To contend or strive with.
- Gräshöpper*, (*S.*) An insect well known.
- Grasfer*. See *Grazier*.

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- Gräpp*, (*V.*) To inclose in the hand, or seize violently upon.
- Gräfs*, (*S.*) Herbage for cattle.
- Gräte*, (*S.*) 1. An utensil to make a fire in. 2. A lattice, or window made of iron bars.
- Gräte*, (*V.*) 1. To reduce a substance into small particles by rubbing it against a grater. 2. To fret, gall, or vex. 3. To grind the teeth. *F.*
- Gräteful*, (*A.*) 1. Thankful, or filled with gratitude. 2. Pleasant, agreeable, delightful.
- Grätification*, (*S.*) 1. A gift or present in return for some favour received. 2. A pleasing. *L.*
- Grätify*, (*V.*) 1. To reward or recompense. 2. To please or indulge.
- Grätling*, (*A.*) Harsh, rough, disagreeable.
- Grätings*, (*S.*) In a ship, frames of lattice work between the main-mast and fore-mast.
- Grätis*, (*P.*) Freely, without reward.
- Grätitüde*, (*S.*) That noble and generous disposition of the mind that takes all opportunities of making thankful acknowledgment and remembrance of a favour received. *L.*
- Grätüty*, (*S.*) A present, gift, or reward.
- Gräve*, (*S.*) A hole dug in the earth to bury a dead corpse in.
- Gräve*, (*A.*) 1. Sober, serious. 2. Modest, not gaudy. *L.*
- Grävel*, (*S.*) 1. Small stones. 2. Sand, &c. in the kidneys and bladder. *F.*
- Grävel*, (*V.*) 1. To strew or cover a walk, &c. with gravel. 2. To nonplus or perplex. *F.*
- Gräver*, (*S.*) A tool to engrave with.
- Grävüte*, (*V.*) To press, or strive to fall downwards.
- Grävütation*, (*S.*) A pressure or action of an upper body upon another that is beneath it, by the natural power of gravity. *L.*
- Grävüty*, (*S.*) 1. Soberness, seriousness. 2. That force by which bodies are carried or tend towards the center

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of the earth or sun. Gravity is divided into absolute, specific or relative, accelerate or apparent; but for a clear and distinct idea of each, the reader ought to consult the writers on these subjects.

*Gray*, (A.) A colour part black part white, or partaking of both.

*Grāze*, (V.) 1. To feed on grafs. 2. To rub or glance upon.

*Grāzūr*, (S.) One who deals in, or fattens cattle.

*Greafe*, (S.) 1. Fat. 2. The swelling of the legs of a horfe.

*Great*, (A.) 1. Big, large. 2. Noble, mighty, powerful. 3. Valiant, famous, extraordinary.

*Greaves*, (S.) Armour for the legs. F.

*Grēcian*, (S.) 1. One born in Greece. 2. One skilled in the Greek language.

*Grēcian*, (S.) Any thing spoke or wrote in the idiom of the Greek language.

*Greedy*, (A.) Gluttonous, ravenous, voracious, covetous of, or eager after.

*Green*, (A.) 1. A colour like grafs. 2. Not ripe. 3. Not dry. 4. Raw, unexperienced, imperfect.

*Greenfinch*, (S.) A finging bird.

*Green-houfe*, (S.) A garden houfe for the prefervation of fuch plants as will not bear the cold.

*Green-wax*, (S.) A law term, ufed for the eftreats, iffues, and fines in the Exchequer, delivered to the fheriffs under the feal of that court, made in green wax.

*Greet*, (V.) To falute, or wifh one fucces or happinefs.

*Gręgōrian Calendar*, (S.) A reformation of the calendar, or a regulation of the reckoning of time, made by pope Gregory XIII. A. C. 1582, called the new ftyle.

*Gręnāde*, (S.) In cookery, veal collops larded, pigeons and a ragoo baked in a ftew-pan, being covered

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and bottomed with thin flices of bacon.

*Gręven*, (S.) A Mufcovite coin in value 1 s. ftirling.

*Gręybōund*, (S.) A tall, thin, but long bodied dog.

*Gręce*, (S.) A young wild boar.

*Grędelin*, (S.) A changeable colour of white and red.

*Grędiron*, (S.) An iron utenfil like a grate for broiling meat.

*Grief*, (S.) Sorrow, trouble, affliction.

*Grięvānce*, (S.) Wrong, injury.

*Grięve*, (V.) 1. To mourn for. 2. To afflict, vex, or hurt.

*Grięvous*, (A.) That brings grief or trouble, heinous, enormous.

*Gręffin*, (S.) A fabulous creature with the head and wings of an eagle, and the body, legs, and tail of a lion. F.

*Gręg*, (S.) A small eel.

*Gręll*, (V.) To ftew or fcollop oifters.

*Gręllāde*, (S.) Meat broiled on a grid-iron.

*Gręllūs*, (S.) Salt of vitriol.

*Gręm*, (A.) 1. Frightful, horrible, ghafly. 2. Fierce and aulfere in countenance.

*Gręnāce*, (S.) 1. Making mouths, or a wry face. 2. Hypocryfy, diflimulation. F.

*Gręme*, (S.) The foot on the outfide of kettles, &c.

*Gręn*, (V.) To fnail at, to fhew the teeth angrily, by feparating the lips.

*Gręnd*, (V.) 1. To make fmall by breaking with a millftone, &c. 2. To fharpen. 3. To gnafh the teeth together. 4. To make fmooth. 5. To opprefs the poor.

*Gręnders*, (S.) The great teeth that break the meat in chewing.

*Gręndftone*, (S.) A round ftone upon which edge tools are fharpened.

*Grępe*, (V.) 1. To clinfh faft, or fqueeze hard with the hand. 2. To caufe pains in the guts. 3. To opprefs.

*Grępe*,

- Grīpe,** (S.) 1. A sudden hard squeeze. 2. The compass of a ship's stern under water.
- Grīslad,** (A.) Gray, like the hair of ancient people.
- Grīshy,** (A.) 1. Hideous, frightful. 2. gray.
- Grīst,** (S.) 1. Corn ground, or fit for grinding. 2. Profit, advantage.
- Grīstle,** (S.) In anatomy, a strong cartilaginous substance, tough and hard.
- Grīt,** (S.) 1. Sand, or the dust of sandy stones. 2. The grain of grindstones. 3. The name of a fish, otherwise called a grample.
- Grōan,** (S.) 1. A sighing mournful noise. 2. In hunting, the noise made by a buck in rutting time.
- Groat,** (S.) 1. Four pence. 2. In the plural number, large oat-meal.
- Grōce,** (S.) Twelve dozen. F.
- Grōcer,** (S.) One who deals in foreign dried fruits, spices, &c.
- Grōgrām,** (S.) A stuff made of silk and hair.
- Groin,** (S.) That part between the belly and the thighs, about the privates.
- Groom,** (S.) A person who looks after horses.
- Groom Porter,** (S.) An officer of the king's household, who has the direction of games.
- Groom of the Stole,** An officer who takes care of the king's wardrobe.
- Groove,** (S.) 1. A hollow or channel cut in wood, stone, &c. 2. A passage for air into a mine.
- Grōpe,** (V.) To feel for in the dark.
- Grōsi,** (A.) 1. Fat or corpulent. 2. Thick, coarse. 3. Foul, or full of humours. 4. Palpable, notorious. 5. In trade, the whole or total. 6. In law, absolute, independent.
- Grōsi,** (S.) Twelve dozen. See *Grōce*.
- Grōt,** or **Grōtto,** (S.) A cave, or den.
- Grōtisk,** or **Grottesque,** (A.) Comical, pleasant, ridiculous. F.
- Grottesk Work,** (S.) In painting and sculpture, either antic figures of creatures that exist only in the designer's imagination, or amazing distortion of realities.
- Grōve,** (S.) A little wood.
- Grōvel,** (V.) 1. To creep or crawl on the ground. 2. To write in a mean style.
- Grōul,** (V.) To grumble or make an angry noise like a dog, &c.
- Grōund,** (S.) 1. The earth. 2. In painting, &c. such parts of the piece as retain the colour first laid on, and in which no figures are painted. 3. In etching, the gum or composition spread over the plate in order to draw the design on, &c. 4. Reason, basis or foundation.
- Grōund Ivy,** (S.) The herb gill or alehoof.
- Grōundless,** (A.) Without any foundation or reason.
- Grōunds,** (S.) 1. The principles of any art, science, language, &c. 2. The dregs of any fermented liquor.
- Grōundsel,** (S.) 1. The threshold of a door. 2. An herb.
- Grōup,** (S.) In painting, a collection or assemblage of figures.
- Grōut,** (S.) 1. The sediment of broth, or any thing that has oatmeal in it. 2. Wort or new ale.
- Grow,** (V.) To take root, flourish, thrive, or wax bigger.
- Grüb,** (S.) A sort of maggot.
- Grüb,** (V.) To root up trees, bushes, &c.
- Grūdige,** (S.) Hatred, ill-will.
- Grudge,** (V.) To envy, or repine at.
- Grūel,** (S.) A kind of thin pottage, made of oatmeal, &c. F.
- Grūff,** (A.) Surly, churlish.
- Grūmble,** (V.) 1. To murmur and find fault with. 2. To rumble.
- Grünt,** (V.) To make a noise like a hog.
- Guārantēd,** (S.) A prince or other person appointed to see treaties, &c. performed.
- Guārd,** (S.) 1. Defence. 2. Those appointed

- pointed to watch over the security of persons or things. 3. The hilt of a sword. *F.*
- Guärdian*, (S.) One who has the care and tuition of a ward. *F.*
- Güdgeon* (*Güdjän*) (S.) A small fish.
- Guërdön*, (S.) A recompence or reward. *F.*
- Guëst*, (S.) A conjecture.
- Guëß*, (S.) A person invited or admitted to a feast, who is not a member of the family.
- Guëgaww*, or *Guëwgarw*, (S.) Trifles or bawbles.
- Güggel*, (V.) To make a noise like water poured out of a narrow necked bottle.
- Guëdänce*, (S.) Leading, directing, conducting. *F.*
- Guëde*, (V.) To lead or conduct.
- Guëden*, (S.) 1. A standard belonging to the king's life guard. 2. The standard bearer. *F.*
- Güld*, (S.) 1. A tribute or tax. 2. A fine. 3. A fraternity or company.
- Gülder*, (S.) 1. A gold coin of different value in different places, that of the emperor Matthias worth 7s. 2d. that of Portheno 6s. 10d. and that of Nuremberg 7s. 1d. 2. A silver coin, the guilder of Magdeburg 2s. 4d. the new guilder of Brandenburg 2s. 3d. the guilder piece of Holland 5s. 2d. and the guilder florin 1s. 8d. sterling.
- Guële*, (S.) Fraud or deceit.
- Guëlt*, (S.) The being conscipus of having committed a crime that calls for punishment.
- Guëtleß*, (A.) Innocent, free from blame.
- Guëthly*, (A.) Blamable, that hath committed a crime.
- Guënea*, (S.) A gold coin, in value 1l. 1s.
- Guëje*, (S.) A mode, manner, fashion, or way. *F.*
- Guëtar*, (S.) A musical instrument.
- Gülden*, (S.) 1. A silver coin current in Germany, that of Hanover, Magdeburg, and Saxony worth 2s. 4d. and the doublin gulden of Hanover 4s. 8d. sterling. 2. The gulden of Brandenburg, and that of Hildesheim 2s. 6d. and the gulden of Zell 2s. 3d. sterling.
- Güles*, (S.) In heraldry, is a red colour.
- Gülf*, or *Gulph*, (S.) 1. Such a part of the sea as runs up into the land through narrow passages or streights. 2. An abyss or unmeasurable depth. *F.*
- Güll*, (S.) 1. A sea fowl. 2. An easy credulous person.
- Güll*, (V.) To cheat, impose upon, or wheedle a person out of his money.
- Güllär*, (S.) The windpipe. *F.*
- Gütily köle*, (S.) A place or entrance through which the water in the streets is conveyed to the common shore.
- Gülp*, (V.) To swallow down liquor with a noise.
- Güm*, (S.) 1. A congealed juice that issues out of several trees. 2. A part of the jaw wherein the teeth are set. *L.*
- Gün*, (S.) A general name for all sorts of fire arms.
- Günnel*, or *Günwale*, (S.) 1. The upper part of a ship's side from the half deck to the forecastle. 2. The lower part of a port where a piece of ordnance lies.
- Günner*, (S.) 1. A person skilled in gunnery. 2. One who fires the great guns of a ship, castle, or army.
- Günnery*, (S.) The art of charging, mounting, levelling, &c. great guns, mortars, &c.
- Günpöwder*, (S.) A composition of sulphur, nitre, and charcoal.
- Güß*, (V.) To run out suddenly, and with force.
- Güßet*, (S.) A triangular piece of cloth put into shirts, shifts, &c. *F.*
- Güß*, (S.) 1. A relish or taste for. 2. A sudden and violent blast of wind.
- Güt*, (V.) To take out the guts.

Güts,

## H A

*Güts*, (S.) The bowels or entrails of any living creature.

*Gü'tta serēna*, (S.) An entire privation of sight without any visible disorder. L.

*Gütter*, (S.) A channel, spout, or trough to carry off rain water. F.

*Gü'ttural*, (A.) Belonging to, or through the throat. L.

*Gü'xzle*, (V.) To tipple or drink much.

*Gybe*. See *Gibe*.

*Gymnäs'färch*, (S.) The chief master of a school, or head of a college, particularly where bodily exercises are taught. G.

*Gymnäs'tic*, (A.) Something belonging to bodily exercise, as wrestling, fencing, dancing, &c. G.

*Gymnō'sophists*, (S.) A sect of Indian philosophers who went naked, and lived in woods and deserts. G.

*Gypsy*. See *Gipsy*.

## H.

**H**äak, or Häke, (S.) A sort of dried fish.

*Hä'beas Cōrpūs*, (S.) The name of a writ which a man imprisoned may have out of the King's bench, to remove himself thither at his own cost, to answer the cause at that bar. L.

*Hä'bërdä'sber*, (S.) 1. A seller of small wares. 2. A seller of hats.

*Hä'bërdä'ne*, (S.) A sort of salted cod.

*Hä'bërgëön*, (S.) A short coat of mail. F.

*Hä'b'ilimēt*, (S.) All sorts of apparel or clothing. F.

*Hä'büt*, (S.) 1. Garb, dress, or attire. 2. Use, custom. 3. Constitution or disposition of the body or mind. L.

*Hä'bütä'ble*, (A.) Fit to dwell, live, or reside in.

*Hä'bütä'tion*, (S.) A dwelling. L.

*Hä'bütēd*, (A.) Cloathed or dressed.

*Hä'bütä'äl*, (A.) Customary, grown to a habit by long use.

*Hä'bütä'te*, (V.) To accustom or in-

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nure one's self to the practice of any thing.

*Häck*, (V.) To cut or hew.

*Hack*, (S.) Any thing used in common.

*Häck'ney*, (S.) A horse or coach let out to hire.

*Hä'ddöck*, (S.) A fish.

*Hä'mörrhäge*, (S.) An excessive flux of blood from the nostrils, mouth, &c. G.

*Hämörrhoides*, (S.) The piles. G.

*Härä'sfärch*, (S.) An arch heretic. G.

*Häft*, (S.) The handle of a knife, &c.

*Häg*, (S.) An ill-looking, withered, cross old woman.

*Hägärd Hawk*, (S.) One that has preyed for herself some time before she was taken.

*Häg'gë'si*, (S.) A sort of pudding made of suet, liver, lights, &c.

*Häggle*, (V.) 1. To beat down the price of a commodity in buying. 2. To cut meat unhandsofely.

*Hail*, (S.) 1. A well known meteor.

2. An old manner of salutation, which signifies all health to you.

*Hä'nous*. See *Heinous*.

*Hair*, (S.) The small fine threads that grow out of the skin.

*Hälbërd*, or *Hälbärd*, (S.) An offensive weapon. F.

*Hälbërdë'r*, (S.) A soldier, commonly a sergeant, who carries a halberd. F.

*Häl'cyön*, (S.) The king's fisher, a bird, who while she buildeth her nest and breedeth her young, the sea is still and calm.

*Halcyon Days*, (S.) Days of peace, plenty, and tranquility.

*Häle*, (V.) To drag or pull along.

*Half*, (S.) A moiety, or one part of any thing divided into two equal parts.

*Half Moon*, (S.) In fortification, is an outwork having only two faces, forming together a saliant angle, flanked by some part of the place, and the other bastions.

*Half Seal*, (S.) Used in chancery for sealing



sealing commissions to delegates appointed on any appeal in ecclesiastical or marine causes.

**Half Tongue**, (S.) A party jury, consisting of half natives and half foreigners, impanelled on any cause wherein a foreigner is a party.

**Hällspenny**, (S.) A copper coin the 24th part of a shilling.

**Hällbüt**, (S.) A fine large flat fish.

**Hall**, (S.) 1. A large country house. 2. A public building belonging to a company. 3. A place for pleading or court of justice. 4. A room at the entrance of a house.

**Hälltūjäh**, (S.) Signifies Praise ye the Lord.

**Hällhärds**, (S.) A sea term for those ropes which serve for hoisting up all the yards except the cross-jack and sprit sail yards.

**Hällier**, (S.) A net to catch birds with.

**Hallow**, (V.) 1. To consecrate or render sacred. 2. To whoop or halloo in order to make dogs run or fight. 2. To shout or make a noise.

**Hälls**, (S.) 1. A meteor in form of a circle of various colours, encompassing the sun, moon, or a star. 2. In physic, the red circles round the nipples of the breasts of a woman. G.

**Halt** (*Hawlt*) (S.) 1. To limp or go lame. 2. To stop or stand still.

**Hälter** (S.) A rope to tie about the neck of a horse in the staple, or the neck of a malefactor.

**Häm**, (S.) 1. That part of an animal body behind the knee. 2. The thigh or leg of a hog salted and dried in a particular manner.

**Hämmlet**, (S.) 1. A little village. 2. The division of a town, manor, &c.

**Hämmmer**, (S.) An instrument to drive nails, &c. with, used by almost all artificers.

**Hämmöck**, (S.) A hanging sea bed.

**Hämper**, or **Hännäper**, (S.) A kind of large strong basket.

**Clèrk of the Hamper**, An officer in Chancery, who receives all the money due to the king for the seals of charters, patents, &c.

**Hämper**, (V.) To intangle, teaze, or perplex.

**Hämsträng**, (V.) To cut those leaders or strings that fasten the ham or thigh to the leg.

**Hänch**, (S.) The hip or broad fleshy part of the thigh.

**Händ**, (S.) 1. A member of the body, very useful. 2. The index of a clock, watch, &c. 3. The manner of writing. 4. In horsemanship, a measure of four inches.

**Händsül**, (S.) As much as can be grasped in the hand.

**Händcräft**, (S.) Any working trade.

**Händkerchief** (*Handkercher*) (S.) A piece of silk, linnen, &c. for wiping the nose, face, &c. or wearing about the neck.

**Händle**, (S.) That part of an instrument which is to be held in the hand.

**Handle**, (V.) 1. To hold or feel with the hand. 2. To examine, reason upon, or treat of.

**Händmaid**, (S.) A maid-servant.

**Händsöme**, (A.) 1. Beautiful, comely, 2. Fine, genteel.

**Händspike**, (S.) A small wooden lever to move heavy bodies with.

**Händy**, (A.) 1. Ingenious, ready at doing any thing. 2. Convenient, near at hand.

**Hännly-work**, (S.) Work performed by the hand.

**Häng**, (V.) 1. To suspend upon something by the hands, feet, or neck, 2. To line a room with tapestry, &c.

**Hängger**, (S.) A broad, short, crooked sword.

**Hänk**, (S.) 1. A skain of thread, silk, &c. 2. A propensity to, or great inclination for.

**Hänker**, (V.) To desire, long for, or covet any thing.

Hänse,

## H A

- Hänse**, (S.) A company of merchants united together, for mutual advantage and promotion of trade.
- Hanse Towns**, (S.) Certain free towns in Germany, 27 in number, joined in a league offensive and defensive against all enemies whatsoever.
- Hänseatic**, (A.) Belonging to the Hanse towns.
- Hänsel**, (S.) 1. The first money taken for any sort or parcel of goods. 2. The first sold in the morning.
- Häp**, (S.) Chance, fortune, accident.
- Häpless**, (A.) Unfortunate.
- Häppen**, (V.) To befall, or come to pass.
- Häppy**, (A.) 1. Blessed, or enjoying felicity. 2. Lucky, fortunate.
- Härängue**, (S.) A formal speech or oration.
- Häräfs**, (V.) See *Harräfs*.
- Häräbinger**, (S.) A forerunner, or an officer of a prince's court, who goes before and provides lodgings for him and his retinue.
- Härböur**, (S.) 1. A place for ships to ride safely in. 2. A sanctuary or place of refuge.
- Härd**, (A.) 1. Firm, solid. 2. Rigorous cruel. 3. Acid or sour. 4. Difficult, troublesome. 5. Thick or dull, as of hearing. 6. In painting, stiff, the contrary to soft and mellow.
- Härds**, (S.) The coarsest part of flax and hemp, separated from the fine.
- Härdships**, (S.) Trouble, fatigue. 2. Severity, injury.
- Härddy**, (A.) Inured to, or capable of suffering hardships.
- Häre**, (S.) A wild creature well known.
- Häre-brained**, (A.) Thoughtless, heedless, careless.
- Häre-foot**, (S.) An herb.
- Häriot**, or **Hériot**, (S.) The best beast a tenant has at the hour of his death, due by custom to the lord of the manor.

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- Härlequin**, (S.) The hero of all the modern pantomime entertainments.
- Härlob**, (S.) A prostitute or whore.
- Härm**, (S.) Mischief, hurt, prejudice, disaster.
- Härmönic**, or **Härmönic**, (A.) Of or belonging to harmony. G.
- Härmönic**, or **musical Proportion**, Is when of three quantities or numbers the first has the same ratio to the third, as the difference between the first and second hath to the difference between the second and third.
- Härmönious**, (A.) Charming, agreeable, melodious.
- Härmöny**, (S.) 1. Melody. 2. A due proportion in sounds, &c. 3. Concord, or mutual agreement. G.
- Härnäsi**, (S.) 1. Armour for men. 2. The furniture of horses for any sort of carriage. F.
- Härp**, (S.) A musical instrument.
- Härpies**, (S.) Fabulous monsters, daughters of Neptune and the Earth.
- Härping iron**, (S.) A kind of dart fastened to the end of a rope to catch whales with.
- Härpöniér**, (S.) A man that darts the harping-iron at whales.
- Härpsicörd**, (S.) A musical instrument. F.
- Härquebüß**, (S.) A short hand-gun with a large bore. F.
- Härräfs**, (V.) 1. To weary, tire, or fatigue. 2. To ruin or lay waste a country by making continual inroads. F.
- Härrüer**, (S.) An hound of an excellent scent. F.
- Härrow**, (S.) A drag with iron teeth, used to break the clods of earth after plowing and sowing.
- Härß**, (A.) 1. Rough, sharp, unpleasant. 2. Rigid, severe, austere. 3. Rude, uncouth.
- Härßlet**, (S.) The liver, heart, &c. of a hog.
- Härt**, (S.) A stag of five years old.
- Hart-royal**, (S.) One that has been hunted

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- hunted by the king or queen, and has escaped with life.
- Härvest*, (S.) The time of reaping and taking in corn, &c.
- Häsh*, (S.) Meat cut in pieces and stewed.
- Häste*, (S.) The wood of the small nut-tree.
- Häsp*, (S.) A small iron or brass fastening to a door.
- Häffock*, (S.) A cushion made of rushes to kneel on at church.
- Häste*, (S.) Speed, hurry, expedition, dispatch.
- Häfen*, (V.) To hurry, quicken, or push on.
- Hästy*, (A.) 1. Sudden, quick. 2. Impatient. 3. Passionate, soon angry.
- Hät*, (S.) A covering for the head.
- Hätch*, (S.) 1. A half door. 2. A place to lay grain in. 3. A trap to catch weefels.
- Hätch*, (V.) 1. To bring forth young. 2. To invent. 3. In drawing, to shade with small strokes of the pen.
- Hätchel*, or *Hütchel*, (S.) An instrument to dress hemp, flax, &c.
- Hätches*, (S.) 1. Flood gates to stop the current of a river. 2. In a ship, a kind of trap doors through which goods are let down into the hold.
- Hätchét*, (S.) A small ax. F.
- Häte*, (V.) To detest or abhor.
- Häteful*, (A.) Odious, abominable.
- Häve*, (V.) To possess, enjoy, hold, keep or detain.
- Häven*, (S.) A port or harbour for ships.
- Häuhty*, (A.) Proud, lofty, arrogant, disdainful, &c.
- Haunt*, (S.) 1. A place frequently resorted to. 2. A habit or custom.
- Haunt*, (V.) To frequent.
- Häwöck*, (S.) 1. A slaughter, 2. Waste.
- Häu'tboy*, or *Höboy*, (S.) A musical wind instrument.
- Hawk*, (S.) A bird of prey.
- Hawk*, (V.) 1. To go a sporting or

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- fowling with a hawk. 2. To make a noise by striving to spit up phlegm, &c. 3. To cry or sell things publicly about the streets, &c.
- Häwker*, (S.) 1. One who carries news-papers about the streets. 2. A pedler, who goes about the country selling wares.
- Häwker*, (S.) A three-strond rope, or small ship's cable.
- Häwjes*, (S.) Two round holes in the head of a ship, thro' which the cables pass when she is at anchor.
- Hay*, (S.) 1. Grass cut and dried. 2. A net or trap for rabbits.
- Häzard*, (S.) 1. Chance. 2. Peril, danger. 3. A particular game at tennis, billiards, cards and dice. F.
- Häzard*, (V.) To venture.
- Häze*, (S.) A thick wet fog. F.
- Häzy*, (A.) Rimy, foggy.
- Häd*, (S.) 1. That part of the body that contains the brains. 2. The top of a tree, &c. 3. The source of a river. 4. The front of an army, &c. 5. The chief or principal.
- Head-böröugh*, (S.) A petty or subordinate constable.
- Head-länd*, (S.) 1. A point of land running out into the sea. 2. A part of a field plowed across at the ends of other lands.
- Head-mould-shot*, (S.) A disorder in which the sutures of the skull have their edges shot over one another.
- Heady*, (A.) 1. Headstrong or obstinate. 2. That flies up quickly into the head.
- Héal*, (V.) 1. To cure a wound or sore. 2. To make up, or compose a difference.
- Héalth*, (S.) A good constitution of body.
- Héap*, (S.) A pile of things laid one upon another.
- Héar*, (V.) 1. To receive a sound by the ear. 2. To examine a cause as a judge does.
- Héarse*, (S.) 1. A vehicle to carry a dead

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a dead corpse into the place of interment. 2. In hunting, a term for a hind in the second year of his age.

**Heärt**, (S.) 1. The most noble part of the body. 2. The middle or center of a thing or place.

**Heärtten**, (V.) 1. To animate or encourage. 2. To fortify or strengthen.

**Hëarth**, (S.) The pavement before the chimney.

**Heärtless**, (A.) Hopeless, cowardly, cast down.

**Heärtty**, (A.) 1. In good health. 2. Cheerful, gay. 3. Sincere, firm, frank, generous.

**Hëat**, (S.) 1. An accidental quality in bodies, and is the opposite to cold. 2. Passion or transport. 3. One course at a horse race, &c.

**Heat**, (V.) 1. To make hot. 2. To excite or inflame the passions.

**Hëatb**, (S.) 1. A wild shrub. 2. A plain covered with heath.

**Hëatben**, (S.) A pagon, idolater, or worshiper of false gods.

**Hëatbenism**, (S.) The religious principles of the heathens.

**Hëave**, (V.) 1. To lift up. 2. To swell or rise up as dough, &c. 3. To throw. 4. To strain or vomit.

**Heave Offerings**, (S.) The first fruits given to the priests of the Jews.

**Hëaven**, (S.) 1. The sky or firmament. 2. The abode of the blessed.

**Hëaviness**, (S.) 1. Weight. 2. Drowsiness or sleepiness. 3. Sadness. 4. Dulness or stupidity.

**Hëavy**, (A.) 1. Weighty. 2. Drowsy, 3. Sad, melancholy. 4. Stupid. 5. Painful, or requiring much labour.

**Hëbè**, (S.) The goddess of health, and cup-bearer to Jupiter. G.

**Hëbräism**, (S.) An idiom of the Hebrew language.

**Hëcätomb**, (S.) A sacrifice of an hundred oxen at one time. G.

**Hëckle**, (S.) An instrument used in dressing flax or hemp.

**Hëtic Fever**, (S.) A continual fever. G.

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**Hëälör**, (S.) A bully, or braggadocio.

**Hëdge**, (S.) A fence made with bushes, &c.

**Hëdge-bog**, (S.) 1. An animal covered all over with sharp bristles. 2. A fish, otherwise called the globe-fish.

**Heed**, (S.) Care, caution.

**Heed**, (V.) To mind, observe, or remark.

**Hëedjül**, (A.) 1. Attentive, mindful. 2. Prudent, cautious, circumspect.

**Hëedless**, (A.) Negligent, careless, &c.

**Heel**, (S.) The back or hinder part of the foot.

**Hëgürä**, (S.) The epocha of the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that Mahomet was forced to make his escape from the city of Mecca, which was on Friday July 16, A. D. 622.

**Hëgler**. See **Higler**.

**Heifer**, (S.) A young cow.

**Height**, (S.) 1. Extension or distance upwards. 2. Greatness, sublimity, excellency.

**Heinous**, (A.) Odious, abominable, detestable, enormous.

**Hëinüse**, (S.) A roe-buck of the fourth year.

**Heir**, (S.) One who succeeds to lands or estates.

**Hëirress**, (S.) A female heir.

**Hëitälcal**, (A.) Of or belonging to the sun; so in astronomy, heliacal rising, is when a star, having been under the sun-beams, gets out so as to be seen again; and a star sets heliacally, when the sun's light hinders it to be seen. G.

**Hëikönian**, (A.) Of or belonging to Helicon, a hill in Phocis in Greece, sacred to Apollo and the muses.

**Hëiocëntric**, (A.) In astronomy, a term by which things are represented as they would appear, if the eye was placed in the center of the sun. G.

**Hëliosköpe**, (S.) A telescope to view the body of the sun with, without prejudicing the eye. G. Hëit

## H E

- Heliſpherical Line**, (S.) In navigation, the rhumb-line, which winds or turns round the globe ſpirally, and approaches continually nearer and nearer the pole, without entering in it. G.
- Hell**, (S.) 1. The grave. 2. The reſidence of the damned.
- Hällbörs**, (S.) A physical plant.
- Hällſenjim**, (S.) An idiom of the Greek language, a grecium.
- Helm**, (S.) 1. A piece of timber put into the rudder of a ſhip, &c. to ſteer or guide it. 2. In chemistry, the head of an alembic.
- Helmēt**, (S.) A piece of armour for the head.
- Hēlp**, (S.) Aid, aſſiſtance, remedy.
- Hēlpſeſ**, (A.) 1. That cannot help himſelf. 2. Abandoned, or left without help.
- Hēlve**, (S.) The handle of an ax, hammer, &c.
- Hēm**, (S.) 1. The border of a garment. 2. The edge of cloth turned down and ſowed.
- Hēm**, (V.) 1. To make a hem or border. 2. To call after a perſon, without naming him. 3. To encompass or ſurround.
- Hēmicycle**, (S.) An half cycle. G.
- Hēmſphēre**, (S.) Half a ſphere or globe; the equator divides the terreſtrial globe into two equal hemiſpheres, viz. the northern and ſouthern hemiſphere, and in the ſame manner the equinoctial divides the heavens. G.
- Hēmlock**, (S.) A poiſonous plant.
- Hemorrhage**. See *Hæmorrhage*.
- Hemorrhoides**. See *Hæmorrhoides*.
- Hēmp**, (S.) The name of a well known plant.
- Hēmüſe**, (S.) Among hunters, a roe in the third year.
- Hēn**, (S.) A female fowl.
- Hen bāne**, (S.) A poiſonous herb.
- Hēnce**, (P.) 1. From this place. 2. To come, or hereafter.

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- Hēnceforth**, or **Hēnceforeward**, (P.) From this time forward.
- Hēndēcāgon**, (S.) 1. A figure in geometry, that has eleven ſides. 2. In fortification, a place defended by eleven baſtions. G.
- Hēpātīc**, or **Hepātīcal**, (A.) Of, or belonging to the liver. G.
- Hēptāgon**, (S.) 1. A figure in geometry, conſiſting of ſeven ſides and angles. 2. In fortification, a place that has ſeven baſtions. G.
- Hēptārchy**, (S.) A government of ſeven kings, and is more immediately applied to the ſtate of that part of Britain called England, when reduced to ſeven petty kingdoms by the Saxons. G.
- Hērald**, (S.) An officer at arms, whoſe buſineſs it is to declare war, and proclaim peace, to ſummon places to ſurrender, to judge of and examine coats of arms, to aſſiſt at the ceremonies of coronations, chriſtenings, weddings, funerals, &c. F.
- Hērāldry**, (S.) The art of blazoning coats of arms. F.
- Hērb**, (S.) A common name for all plants that are uſed either in food or medicine. L.
- Hērbage**, (S.) 1. Paſture for cattle. 2. What is uſually paid in lieu of tithe for paſture ground.
- Hērbal**, (S.) A book treating of herbs.
- Hērbāliſt**, (S.) One ſkilled in herbs.
- Hērcūlēan**, (A.) Of or belonging to Hercules, a famous hero.
- Hercūlean Labour**, A work extremely difficult, and almoſt inſurmountable.
- Hērd**, (S.) A number of cattle, as oxen, cows, ſheep, ſwine, &c. or of wild beaſts feeding together.
- Hērdſmān**, (S.) A keeper or feeder of cattle.
- Hērcēſter**, (P.) After this time.
- Hēredīāry**, (A.) Any thing that comes by right of ſucceſſion, or from our anceſtors, whether lands, or diſtempers, &c.

*Here-*

H E

*Herefarch.* See *Herefarch*.

*Hērēfy*, (S.) Now, and for some ages past, means some fundamental error against religion, followed with obstinacy, and a resolute refusal of conviction. G.

*Hērētīcal*, (A.) Belonging to a heresy. G.

*Hērētīc*, (S.) One who maintains or propagates heretical opinions in the christian religion. G.

*Hērīsson*, (S.) In fortification, a beam armed with a great many small iron spikes, supported by a pivot, upon which it turns, and serves as a barrier to block up a passage.

*Hērītage*, (S.) An inheritance.

*Hēr mā phrodīte*, (S.) One who has the genital parts of both sexes. G.

*Hēr mās*, (S.) Mercury, the god of eloquence. G.

*Hēr mētīc Art*, (S.) Chemistry, so called from Hermes Trifinegistus, a famous Egyptian philosopher.

*Hēr mētīcāl Seal*, (S.) Is the closing the mouth of a glass vessel, by heating it to such a degree that it is ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers, closing it together.

*Hēr mūt*, (S.) A person that lives in a desert, and feeds upon the roots, &c. which nature freely bestows without culture. G.

*Hēr mūtīge*, (S.) A hermit's cell.

*Hēr mūtōry*, (S.) A chapel belonging to an hermitage.

*Hēr n*, (S.) A large fowl with a long neck. F.

*Hēr nery*, or *Hēr nshaw*, (S.) A place where hērn breed.

*Hēr nīā*, (S.) A rupture, a disease in the scrotum. L.

*Hēr ō*, or *Hēr ōe*, (S.) 1. A man who from his singular virtues and great exploits was esteemed a demī god. 2. The principal and most shining character in an heroic poem. G.

*Hēr ōīcāl*, or *Hēr ōīc*, (A.) 1. Of or belonging to an hero. 2. Grand, sublime, illustrious.

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*Hēr ōīn*, or *Hēr ōīne*, (S.) A woman who has performed some noble and grand exploits.

*Hēr ōīsm*, (S.) The actions and principles of an hero or heroin.

*Hēr ōn*, (S.) A large water fowl. F.

*Hēr ōs*, (S.) A spreading inflammation, commonly called the shingles. G.

*Hēr rīng*, (S.) A fish well known.

*Hēr rīng būs*, (S.) A vessel used in the herring fishery.

*Hēr rīng Cob*, (S.) A young herring.

*Hēr sē*, (S.) In fortification, a lattice or portcullis made in form of an harrow, full of sharp iron spikes. F.

*Hēr sīllon*, (S.) In fortification, is a plank stuck with iron spikes. F.

*Hēr sūārlīon*, (S.) 1. Irresolution. 2. A stammering or faltering in speech. L.

*Hēr sūāte*, (V.) 1. To doubt, stagger, or be in suspence. 2. To stammer or falter in speech. L.

*Hēr spēr*, or *Hēr sperus*, (S.) In astronomy, the star called also vesper, phosphor, lucifer, the morning and sometimes the evening star. G.

*Hēr tēr ōclūes*, (S.) In grammar, all nouns which vary in their gender, or are irregular in declension. G.

*Hēr tēr ōdox*, (A.) Of a different opinion from the established church. G.

*Hēr tēr ōgenīcāl*, or *Hēr tēr ōgenīcōus*, (A.) Of a different kind or nature.

*Hēr tēr ōscīl*, (S.) In geography, such inhabitants of the earth whose shadow at noon is always projected the same way. G.

*Hēr w*, (V.) To cut timber or stone.

*Hēr xāchord*, (S.) In music, a sixth. G.

*Hēr xāgon*, (S.) 1. In geometry, a figure of six sides. 2. In fortification, a fortress with six bastions. G.

*Hēr xāgonāl*, (A.) Of or belonging to a hexagon. G.

*Hēr xāmeter*, (S.) A verse consisting of six feet. G.

*Hēr bērnīan*, (A.) Of or belonging to Ireland.

Hēr kūp,

**Häcküp**, (S.) A convulsive motion of the stomach.

**Hick**, (S.) A silly ignorant fellow that may easily be imposed on.

**Hide**, (S.) The skin of an animal.

**Hide of Land**, (S.) As much as one plough can cultivate in a year; or about 100 acres.

**Hide-bound**, (S.) 1. A distemper in cattle, when their skin sticks too close to their sides. 2. The bark sticking too close to a tree.

**Hide**, (V.) To cover or conceal.

**Hidsous**, (A.) Terrible, frightful, disagreeable to the eye or ear. F.

**Hierärcbical**, (A.) Of or belonging to a holy order. G.

**Hierärchy**, (S.) 1. The holy orders of angels. 2. Church government. G.

**Hieroglypbics**, (S.) Mystical characters, or symbols used by the ancient Egyptians. G.

**Hieroglyphic**, or **Hieroglyphical**, (A.) Representing any thing by symbolical figures or characters. G.

**Hierögraber**, (S.) A composer or writer of divine things. G.

**Hierögraphy**, (S.) Sacred writing. G.

**High**, (A.) 1. Tall, lofty. 2. Noble, grand. 3. Chief, principal.

**Hightness**, (S.) 1. The distance from the ground to the top of any thing. 2. A title given to princes.

**Högler**, (S.) One who buys fowls, butter, &c. in the country, and brings them to town to sell.

**Hilärthy**, (S.) Mirth, gaiety, cheerfulness. L.

**Hill**, (S.) A little mountain or rising ground.

**Hillöc**, (S.) A little hill.

**Hilt**, (S.) The handle of a sword, &c.

**Hin**, (S.) A Hebrew measure, containing one wine gallon and two pints.

**Hind**, (S.) 1. A doe of the third year. 2. A servant or husbandman.

**Hind-calf**, (S.) A heifer of the first year.

**Hinder**, (V.) 1. To prevent, or oppose. 2. To make a person loose his time.

**Händrånce**, (S.) Stop, delay or impediment.

**Hinge**, (S.) A device for the more ready opening and shutting of doors, &c.

**Hint**, (S.) An imperfect imitation of a thing.

**Hips**, (S.) 1. The uppermost parts of the thigh. 2. The fruit of the wild rose.

**Hip Roofs**, In architecture, such as have neither gable-heads, thread-heads, nor jerkin heads.

**Hip**, or **Hippo**. See *Hypochondriac Disease*.

**Hippocräs**, (S.) A rich spiced wine.

**Hippocrates's Sleeve**, (S.) In physic, a woollen bag of a conical figure to clarify liquors through.

**Hippödröme**, (S.) Among the ancients, a list or place where they performed their horse-races and other exercises.

**Hippüs**, (S.) A disorder of the eyes which occasions them continually to shake and tremble.

**Hire**, (S.) 1. Wages or salary. 2. Money paid for the use of a thing.

**Hireling**, (S.) One who works for wages.

**Hjäs**, (V.) To make a noise like a serpent.

**Histörían**, (S.) 1. One versed in history. 2. A writer of history. G.

**Histörical**, (A.) Belonging to history. G.

**Histörögraber**, (S.) An historian or writer of histories. G.

**Histöry**, (S.) A relation or account of actions and things past. G.

**Hüt**, (V.) 1. To strike. 2. To agree. 3. To succeed or happen.

**Hücb**, (V.) 1. To wriggle or move by degrees. 2. To catch hold of any thing with a hook or rope.

**Hüther**, (P.) To this place.

**Hive**, (S.) A convenient lodging for bees

- bees to swarm in, and make their wax, honey, &c.
- Höan**, (S.) A sort of stone to set razors, penknives, &c. upon.
- Höard**, (S.) A stock of goods, money, &c. laid up against a time of need.
- Höarse**, (A.) Harsh, unpleasant, like a rough voice.
- Höary**, (A.) Covered with a white or hoary frost.
- Höb**, (S.) A plain country fellow, or clown.
- Höbble**, (V.) To walk in a lame wabbling manner.
- Höbby**, (S.) 1. A little horse. 2. A kind of hawk that preys upon doves, &c.
- Höbgöblin**, (S.) An imaginary, frightful spectre, or phantom, invented by fools to frighten children.
- Höbit**, (S.) In gunnery, a kind of small mortar from six to eight inches diameter.
- Hoboy**. See *Hautboy*.
- Höck**, (S.) 1. A sort of German wine. 2. The small or bony end of a gammon of bacon.
- Hock tide**, or *Hock-tuesday*, (S.) A festival formerly celebrated by the English on the second Tuesday after Easter-week, in memory of the expulsion of the Danes out of England, A. D. 1042.
- Höcüs föcus**, (S.) 1. A juggler, or one who shews tricks by slight of hand. 2. The art of juggling or legerdemain.
- Höd**, (S.) A thing to carry mortar in.
- Hod-man**, (S.) 1. A labourer who carries a hod. 2. A young scholar admitted from Westminster school, to be a student in Christ-church college in Oxford.
- Hödge-pödge**, (S.) A confused mixture of things.
- Höe**, (S.) An instrument to cut down weeds with, used by husbandmen.
- Hög**, (S.) A male swine, or boar.
- Högöo**, (S.) A strong smell.
- Högstöd**, (S.) A vessel containing 63 gallons.
- Höggyb**, (A.) 1. Swinish, clownish, nasty. 2. Niggardly, covetous.
- Hörlän**, (S.) A clownish romping girl.
- Höist**, (V.) To pull or lift up.
- Höld**, (V.) 1. To keep in one's hands. 2. To stick fast. 3. To contain. 4. To maintain or stand out. 5. To lay, or bet. 6. To cast or continue. 7. To believe, or be of opinion. 8. To rent or hire of.
- Hold**, (S.) 1. A strong place or fortress. 2. A shelter for deer, &c. 3. That part of the ship which contains the lading.
- Höle**, (S.) 1. A hollow place or cavity. 2. A rent or torn place in a garment.
- Höllow**, (A.) 1. Empty, not solid. 2. False, deceitful.
- Höly**, (S.) A tree that continues its verdure all the winter.
- Höllöcaust**, (S.) A sacrifice in which the victim was laid whole upon the altar and consumed. *G.*
- Höllögraph**, (S.) A will written wholly by the testator's own hand.
- Höllsters**, (S.) Leatheren cases for pistols.
- Höly**, (A.) Sacred, pure, divine.
- Höly-Thursdäy**, (S.) The Thursday before Whitsunday, kept in commemoration of our Saviour's ascension into heaven.
- Hömage**, (S.) Duty, respect. *F.*
- Höme**, (S.) 1. The house or place where a person ordinarily resides. 2. One's own country.
- Hömely**, (A.) Disagreeable, coarse, plain, flat, insipid.
- Hömesjönn**, (A.) 1. Spun at home. 2. plain, uncultivated.
- Hömerwards**, (P) Towards home.
- Hömicide**, (S.) 1. A manslayer. 2. Manslaughter. 3. Murder. *L.*
- Hö'mily**, (S.) A plain discourse or sermon.



H O

- Hömöcēntric**, (A.) That is concentric, or has the same center. *G.*
- Homogēnēal**, or **Homogēneous**, (A.) Of the same kind, or that differs not in nature. *G.*
- Hömölogous**, (A.) Having the same reason or proportion, agreeable, or like to one another. *G.*
- Hönc**. See *Hoan*.
- Hönēst**, (A.) 1. Just, upright, faithful. 2. Chaste, virtuous. 3. Frank, open. *L.*
- Hönēy**, (S.) A thick, sweet liquid substance, made by bees.
- Honey Comb**, (S.) 1. The waxen structure full of little cells, in which the honey is contained. 2. A flaw or cell in the metal of a piece of ordnance when cast, or made by lying long in the weather.
- Honey Dew**, (S.) A kind of mildew on plants, &c.
- Honey Moon**, (S.) The first month after marriage.
- Honey-suckle**, (S.) A woodbine.
- Hönöur**, (S.) 1. Reverence, respect. 2. Glory, reputation. 3. Honesty, integrity. 4. Dignity, preferment. *L.*
- Hönöur**, (V.) 1. To reverence or respect. 2. To promote or advance. 3. To honour a bill of exchange, is to accept and pay it in due time. *L.*
- Hönöurable**, (A.) Worthy of honour, praise or credit.
- Hönöräry**, (A.) Belonging to honours.
- Hönöurs**, (S.) 1. Dignities, or reputable marks of distinction. 2. In law, the most noble sort of feignories, on which other inferior lordships and manors depend. 3. Bows, courtesies.
- Hood**, (S.) A covering for the head, now generally used by women.
- Hoö'dwink**, (V.) 1. To blindfold, by putting a cover over a person's eyes. 2. To keep one in ignorance of the true state of a matter.
- Hoof**, (S.) 1. The horny part of a

H O

- horse's, cow's, &c. foot. 2. A measure of a peck.
- Hook**, (S.) A crooked instrument commonly made of iron, whereon to hang things.
- Hoop**, (S.) 1. A wooden or iron circle to bind casks, &c. with. 2. A hoop petticoat.
- Hoö'pēr**, (S.) A wild swan.
- Hoöt**, (V.) To make a noise like an owl.
- Höp**, (V.) 1. To leap on one leg. 2. To put hops into ale, &c.
- Höpe**, (S.) Trust, affiance, a pleasing expectation.
- Hö'peless**, (A.) 1. Without any hope. 2. That affords no hope.
- Höp'per**, (S.) 1. One who hops. 2. A mean dancing-master. 3. A wooden trough to a corn mill.
- Höp'ple**, (V.) To tie the legs of a horse with a rope.
- Höräry**, (A.) Belonging to hours, hourly.
- Hörd**, or **Höard**, (S.) Money, goods, &c. laid up.
- Hörēbünd**, (S.) An herb.
- Hörizon**, (S.) That great imaginary circle which divides the heavens and the earth into two parts or hemispheres. *G.*
- Horizon rational or true**, (S.) That circle which encompasses the earth exactly in the middle, and whose poles are the zenith and nadir.
- Horizon, sensible or apparent**, (S.) Is that great circle of the sky which limits our sight by seeming to touch the ground.
- Hörizöntal**, (A.) Of or belonging to the horizon.
- Horizöntal Line**, A line parallel to the earth, &c.
- Hörn**, (S.) The defensive weapon of an ox, ram, &c.
- Hörnbeam**, (S.) A tree.
- Hörn work**, (S.) In fortification, an outwork advancing towards the field, carrying in its head two demi-bastions in form of horns.

Hörnēt,

**Hörnēt**, (S.) A kind of wasp, large and troublesome.

**Horn-geld**, (S.) A tax paid for all horned beasts in a forest.

**Hörölöge**, (S.) Any instrument for measuring time, such as a clock, watch, &c. G.

**Horolögical**, (A.) Of or belonging to a clock, watch, dial, &c. G.

**Hörölögögrapper**, (S.) A maker of clocks, watches, &c. G.

**Horöpter**, (S.) In optics, a right line drawn through the point of concurrence, parallel to that which joins the center of the eye.

**Hörrible**, or **Hörriid**, (A.) 1. Frightful, terrible, dreadful, hideous. 2. Excessive, enormous. L.

**Hörörör**, or **Hörrouur**, (S.) An extreme terror. L.

**Hörse**, (S.) 1. A beast well known. 2. Horsemen or cavalry. 3. An utensil used by women to hang and dry linnen on.

**Hörse Leech**, (S.) A water insect.

**Hörse Shoe**, (S.) 1. A plate of iron nailed on a horse's hoof to preserve it from stones, &c. 2. In fortification, a work sometimes of a round and sometimes of an oval figure, raised in the ditch of a marshy place, and bordered with a parapet, either to secure a gate, or lodge soldiers in to prevent a surprize.

**Hörsemänshöp**, (S.) The art of riding and managing horses.

**Höfännä**, (S.) A solemn acclamation of the Jews in the feast of tabernacles, and signifies, Save, I beseech thee.

**Höse**, (S.) Stockings.

**Höfier**, (S.) A seller of stockings.

**Höspitable**, (A.) Charitable, friendly, using hospitality. L.

**Höspital**, (S.) A house erected for the relief of the poor, sick, and impotent. L.

**Höspitalers**, (S.) An order of knights who built an hospital at Jerusalem for the entertainment of pilgrims,

whom they protected in their travels.

**Höspitality**, (S.) Receiving and entertaining strangers and others in a friendly and courteous manner. L.

**Höf**, (S.) 1. The master of an inn, 2. The consecrated bread at the communion. 3. An army.

**Höstage**, (S.) A person left as a pledge or surety for the performance of a treaty. F.

**Höstess**, (S.) A landlady, or mistress of an inn.

**Höstile**, (A.) Of or belonging to, or like an enemy. L.

**Höfility**, (S.) The state or practice of enemies. L.

**Höfler**, (S.) A person that looks to the stables of an inn. F.

**Höt**, (A.) 1. The contrary of cold. 2. Fiery, passionate.

**Hot Bed**, (S.) In gardening, a bed of horse-dung covered with sifted mould.

**Hövel**, (S.) A place of shelter for cattle in the fields.

**Höver**, (V.) To fly, or hang over like a bird before he alights.

**Hough** (*Hoff*) (V.) 1. To hamstring, or cut the leaders that fasten the hoof to the leg. 2. To break clods of earth.

**Höünd**, (S.) A hunting dog.

**Höür**, (S.) The 24th part of a natural day.

**Höuse**, (S.) 1. A mansion or place of abode. 2. A family, kindred, or race.

**Höuse bote**, (S.) An allowance of timber out of the lord's wood to repair a tenant's house.

**Höuse-leek**, (S.) An herb that grows on the tops and sides of houses, walls, &c.

**Höusewife**, (S.) A neat, clean woman, thrifty and prudent in the management of the affairs of her house.

**Höusehold**, (S.) A family.

**Höuseing**, (S.) 1. A horse-cloth worn behind

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- behind the saddle. 2. The action of putting into a house.
- Hu'wker*, or *Hougre*, (S.) A Dutch vessel, carrying from 50 to 200 tons.
- Hu'wl*, (V.) To cry like a dog or wolf.
- Huj*, (S.) A small bark.
- Hu'bbub*, (S.) A tumult or uproar.
- Hu'ckaback*, (S.) A sort of table linen.
- Hu'ckle backed*, (A.) Having a hump or bunch on the back.
- Huckle bone*, (S.) The hip bone.
- Hu'ckster*, (S.) A person who sells provisions by retail.
- Hu'ddle*, (S.) A bustle, confusion, or disorder.
- Hu'ddle*, (V.) To put things up after a confused and disorderly manner.
- Hue*, (S.) Colour.
- Hue and Cry*, (S.) The raising the country in pursuit of a highwayman, &c.
- Huff*, (V.) 1. To scold. 2. To Hector, to swagger, or speak big.
- Hug*, (S.) 1. A holding fast in one's arms. 2. An embrace, or a pressing to one's bosom.
- Huge*, (A.) Very large, enormous.
- Hu'ggermugger*, (A.) In a mean, private, or clandestine manner.
- Hu'genot*, (S.) A nickname given by the papists in France to the protestants there.
- Hulk*, (S.) 1. A broad open ship. 2. A lazy, drowsy fellow.
- Hull*, (S.) 1. The body of a ship without rigging. 2. A shell, or husk.
- Hu'lling*, (S.) A ship's taking in all her sails.
- Hu'llac*, (S.) A piece of the missen sail cut and let loose to keep the ship's head to the sea in a storm.
- Ham*, (V.) To sing a tune over with the lips closed.
- Hu'man*, (A.) Of or belonging to mankind.
- Hu'mane*, (A.) Kind, gentle, mild, compassionate. L.
- Hu'manity*, (S.) 1. Human nature. 2.

## H U

- Generosity, benevolence, compassion. 3. Liberal, learning. L.
- Hu'manize*, (V.) To polish, civilize, and render humane.
- Hu'mble*, (A.) 1. Low, mean. 2. Lowly minded. F.
- Hu'mble*, (V.) To abase or bring down.
- Hu'mbles*, (S.) Part of the entrails of a deer. F.
- Hu'mbug*, or *Ham*, (S.) A lie told with a design to make a person appear ridiculous that believes it.
- Hu'mefaction*, (S.) A moistening or making wet. L.
- Hu'mid*, (A.) Moist, wet. L.
- Hu'midity*, (S.) Moistness, dampness. L.
- Hu'milita'tion*, (S.) An humbling or abasing. L.
- Hu'mility*, (S.) Humbleness, lowliness or abasement. L.
- Hu'mmum*, (S.) A bagnio, or sweating house.
- Hu'mour*, (S.) 1. Moisture or juice. 2. Temper, disposition. 3. An inflammation. 4. A whimsical kind of wit. L.
- Hu'mour*, (V.) To suit one's self to the temper and disposition of another.
- Hu'mourist*, (S.) A whimsical person, or one full of fancies and conceits.
- Hu'mourfome*, (A.) Peevish, fretful, difficult to please.
- Hunch*, (V.) To push or thrust with the elbow.
- Hu'ndred*, (S.) 1. The number 100, or C. 2. A part of a shire or county.
- Hunger*, (S.) A craving of the appetite after food.
- Hungry*, (A.) Craving after food.
- Hunks*, (A.) A sordid miser.
- Hunt*, (V.) 1. To chase wild beasts. 2. To seek for or look after.
- Hurdles*, (S.) 1. In husbandry, frames of hazel rods wattled together to make sheepfolds, stop gaps, &c. 2. In fortification, willow or osier twigs wattled.

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wattled together, being 5 or 6 foot high, and from 3 to 4 foot broad, and laden with earth to render batteries firm, &c.

**Hürk**, (V.) To fly or cast with a whirling motion.

**Hurl Bone**, (S.) A bone near the middle of a horse's buttock, very apt to slip out of its socket.

**Hürly bürly**, (S.) A confused, tumultuous noise.

**Hürricāne**, (S.) A violent storm of wind.

**Hürry**, (S.) 1. Haste. 2. Bustle, flutter.

**Hürt**, (S.) 1. Prejudice, loss, injury. 2. A wound.

**Hüsbänd**, (S.) A married man.

**Hüsbänd**, (V.) To manage well, to be careful in expending.

**Hüsbändry**, (S.) Agriculture, or the art of tilling and improving land.

**Hüse**, (S.) A fish of which iling-glass is made.

**Hüsb**, (V.) To pacify, calm, or make silent.

**Husb Money**, (S.) A bribe given to engage a person to silence or concealment.

**Hüsk**, (S.) The chaff of corn, grain, feed.

**Hüßars**, (S.) Hungarian horsemen; so called from their giving a huzza at the first onset.

**Hüßly**, (S.) 1. A contemptuous name for a woman. 2. A case to put needles, thread, &c. in.

**Hüt**, (S.) A small cottage.

**Hütch**, (S.) 1. A vessel, or place to lay corn in. 2. A trap for weasels and other vermin. 3. A coop or wooden cage to keep rabbits in.

**Hüzzā'**, (S.) A loud acclamation, or shout for joy.

**Hüädts**, (S.) The pleiades, or seven stars. G.

**Hü'änä**, (S.) A very ravenous wild beast.

**Hü'drā**, (S.) 1. A monstrous serpent feigned to be killed by Hercules.

## H Y

2. A southern constellation, consisting of 26 stars. G.

**Hydraulics**, (S.) The science which treats of the motion of fluids, and the art of making engines for raising water, and for all kinds of water works. G.

**Hydrographer**, (S.) One skilled in hydrography. G.

**Hydrographical**, (A.) Belonging to hydrography. G.

**Hydrography**, (S.) The art which teaches how to describe and measure the sea, and to make sea charts for the use of mariners. G.

**Hydrōmāncy**, (S.) A kind of divination by water. G.

**Hydrōmel**, (S.) Mead, or a decoction of water and honey. G.

**Hydrophōbia**, (S.) The fear or dread of water, which proceeds from the bite of a mad dog. G.

**Hydrōscope**, (S.) An instrument to discover the watery steams of the air. G.

**Hydrostatics**, (S.) The science of the gravitation of fluids. G.

**Hü'ēmal**, (A.) Of or belonging to winter.

**Hygrōmēter**, or **Hygroscope**, (S.) An instrument shewing the dryness or moisture of the air. G.

**Hü'men**, (S.) 1. The god of marriage. 2. Marriage. 3. A thin skin in the natural parts of women, which is the mark of virginity. 4. Among botanists, a fine skin in which flowers are inclosed while in the bud. G.

**Hü'menäl**, (A.) Of or belonging to Hymen. G.

**Hü'mn**, (S.) A spiritual song. G.

**Hypērbolā**, (S.) In geometry, the section of a cone made by a plane.

**Hypērbolē**, (S.) A rhetorical figure, which consists in speaking a great deal more or less than is precisely truth. G.

**Hyperbōlical**, (A.) Belonging to a hyperbole.

**Hü'p'bēn**, (S.) A short line thus (-),

## H Y

- put between the parts of compound-  
ed words, or the syllables of words  
when divided, to denote that they  
are to be joined or pronounced to-  
gether. *G.*
- Hypnōtics*, (S.) Sleepy medicines. *G.*
- Hypochondria*, (S.) That part of the  
belly and sides under the short ribs. *G.*
- Hypochondriac Disease*, (S.) The spleen  
or vapours.
- Hypocrisy*, (S.) Dissimulation, wick-  
edness and knavery cloaked under  
a shew of religion.
- Hypocrite*, (S.) A downright cheat,  
or a tallie pretender to honesty and  
religion. *G.*
- Hypocritical*, (A.) Of or belonging  
to an hypocrite.
- Hypostasis*, (S.) 1. The substance of  
the persons in the trinity. 2. In  
physic, the sediment of urine. *G.*
- Hypostatical Principles*, (S.) In chem-  
istry, are salt, sulphur, and mer-  
cury. *G.*
- Hypostatical Union*, (S.) In divinity,  
is the union of the divine and hu-  
man nature in the person of Jesus  
Christ.
- Hypothēnūse*, (S.) In a right angled  
triangle, is that side which subtends  
the right angle. *G.*
- Hypōthesis*, (S.) A supposition. *G.*
- Hypōthetical*, (A.) Of or belonging  
to an hypothesis. *G.*
- Hyssop*, (S.) An herb well known. *G.*
- Hystēriā*, or *Hysteric*, (A.) Of or be-  
longing to the womb.
- Hysteric Affection or Passion*, (S.) A  
disease in women generally called  
the fits of the mother. *G.*
- Hystēriā*, (S.) A rupture or falling  
down of the womb. *G.*
- Hyth*, or *Hythe*. See *Hithe*.

## I.

**I** A vowel, and the ninth letter in  
the English alphabet, is used as a  
numeral, and stands for one; and

## J A

- as many times as it is repeated, so  
many ones are signified. It, as an  
abbreviation, stands for *id*, as *i. e.*  
*id est*, or that is; it is also an ab-  
breviation of Jesus, as I. H. S. *Jefus*  
*hominum salvator*, that is, Jesus the  
saviour of men.
- Jäbber*, (V.) To speak fast, or talk  
indistinctly. *F.*
- Jäcintb*, (S.) See *Hyacinth*.
- Jäck*, (S.) 1. An instrument to turn  
a spit with. 2. One used to pull off  
boots with. 3. Another to saw wood  
upon. 4. Another to strike the string  
of an harpsichord, &c. 5. A dimi-  
nutive of John. 6. A leather can,  
7. The flag hung out upon the  
bowsprit of a ship. 8. A coat of  
mail. 9. A fish, generally called a  
pike. 10. The mark bowled at,  
11. The male of birds of sport. 12.  
The male of asses. 13. An engine  
to raise ponderous bodies, &c.
- Jack-ketch*, (S.) The hangman.
- Jack-pudding*, (S.) A buffoon, or  
merry andrew.
- Jäckäl*, (S.) A small beast said to  
hunt out prey for the lion.
- Jack a-lantborn*. See *Ignis fatuus*.
- Jäckänäper*, (S.) 1. An ape. 2. A  
little piping whiffing fellow.
- Jäcklaw*, (S.) A chattering bird.
- Jäckēt*, (S.) A short coat.
- Jäcobīnes*, (S.) Monks and nuns of  
the order of St. Dominick.
- Jäcobītes*, (S.) 1. A sect among the  
eastern christians set up by one Jacob  
Bardeus, a Syrian; they acknow-  
ledged but one will, nature, and ope-  
ration in Christ, used circumcision  
in both sexes, signed their children  
with the sign of the cross imprinted  
with a burning iron, and affirmed,  
that angels consisted of two natures,  
fire and light. 2. The partisans of  
king James II. and his family.
- Jäcōbus*, (S.) A gold coin struck by  
king James I.
- Jäcūlä'tion*, (S.) A darting, casting  
or throwing. *L.*

*Jäde*,

- Jāde*, (S.) 1. A sorry horse or mare. 2. A sluttish good-for-nothing woman. 3. The name of a greenish stone much esteemed by the Turks and Poles.
- Jāde*, (V.) To fatigue or tire.
- Jāg*, (V.) To notch, or make rugged like a saw.
- Jail*. See *Goal*.
- Jākes*, (S.) A privy, or house of office.
- Jā'lap*, (S.) A strong purgative, being the root of a plant that grows in Peru and New Spain.
- Jām*, or *Jamb*, (S.) 1. A thick bed of stone which hinders the miners in pursuing a vein of ore. 2. Among carpenters, the side-posts of doors, chimney-pieces, &c.
- Jāmbic Feet*, (S.) In verse, consists of two syllables, one short and the other long, as *āmās*. G.
- Jā'ngle*, (V.) 1. To tinkle or make an irregular untunable noise with bells, &c. 2. To quarrel or wrangle. F.
- Jā'nizāries*, or *Janizaries*, (S.) 1. Turkish foot soldiers. 2. Certain officers at the court of Rome who revise the pope's bulls.
- Jā'nse'nism*, (S.) The doctrine of Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, concerning grace and free will.
- Jā'nse'nist*, (S.) A follower of the opinion of Jansenius.
- Jā'nty*, (A.) Wanton, airy.
- Jā'nūary*, (S.) The first month of the year.
- Jāpān*, (V.) To varnish, like Japan work, or after the manner of the Japanese.
- Jār*, (S.) 1. A dispute or slight quarrel. 2. An earthen vessel.
- Jar*, or *Jarr*, (V.) 1. To make a rough grating sound. 2. To quarrel or fall out.
- Jārgōn*, (S.) Gibberish, an unintelligible jumble of words.
- Jā'smīn*, or *Jā'ssemīn*, (S.) A shrub that bears very fragrant flowers. F.
- Jā'sper*, (S.) A precious stone of a green colour.
- Jā'st-baruk*, (S.) A young hawk newly taken out of the nest.
- Jā'vāris*, (S.) An American hog whose navel is on its back.
- Jā'velīn*, (S.) A dart, or half pike used by the ancients in war.
- Jā'ndice*, (S.) A disease caused by the overflowing of the gall.
- Jāunt*, (S.) 1. An airing, an excursion. 2. A tiresome fatiguing walk. 3. The spoke of a wheel. F.
- Jāws*, (S.) The bones in which the teeth of any creature are set. F.
- Jay*, (S.) The name of a bird.
- Jā'zēl*, (S.) A precious stone of a blue colour.
- Jēbex*, (S.) A wild goat that lives upon rocks, whose horns bend backwards as far as his buttocks.
- Jēbī*, (S.) A large Egyptian bird of the stork kind, which lives on serpents.
- īce*, (S.) 1. Any liquid congealed by frost. 2. The white of an egg beat up with sugar and spread over a cake.
- īch-dien*, (V.) I serve, the motto to the prince of Wales's arms.
- īchneumon*, (S.) A kind of rat in Egypt, a great enemy to the crocodile. G.
- īchnōgraphy*, (S.) 1. In perspective, the view of any thing cut off by a plain parallel to the horizon, just at the bottom of the base of it. 2. In architecture and fortification, the ground plain, or platform upon which the building is erected, wherein are contained all the outlines of the separate parts or divisions of the rooms, offices, &c. upon the paper. G.
- īcicle*, (S.) A long round piece of ice formed by falling drops of water, and hanging on the eaves of houses, &c.
- īcy*, (A.) Belonging to, or of the nature of ice.

- idèa*, (P.) A conception of the mind. *G.*
- idéal*, (A.) Of or belonging to an idea, imaginary. *G.*
- idèntical*, or *idèntic*, (A.) The same, real, or individual person or thing spoken of. *F.*
- idèntity*, (S.) The sameness of a thing. *F.*
- Idiom*, (S.) The peculiar phrase or manner of expression in any language. *G.*
- Idiot*, (S.) 1. An illiterate person. 2. In law, a natural fool, a changeling. *G.*
- Idle*, (A.) 1. Lazy, slothful. 2. The being at leisure. 3. Impertinent, trifling. 4. Looie, not virtuous. 5. Full of play.
- Idol*, (S.) A representation of some false deity. *G.*
- Idolater*, (S.) A worshiper of idols.
- Idolatrèss*, (S.) A female idolater.
- Idolâtrous*, (A.) Given to idolatry.
- Idolâtry*, (S.) Idol worship, or the giving divine worship to that which is not God.
- Idolâtrise*, (V.) To doat upon, or make an idol of.
- Idyll*, or *Idyllion*, (S.) A little pastoral poem. *G.*
- Idéalous*, (A.) 1. Tender of, careful. 2. Suspicious, afraid of a rival. *F.*
- Idéalously*, (S.) Suspicion; mistrust, the fear of a rival. *F.*
- Idèer*, (V.) To mock, banter, or ridicule.
- Idèô-wâb*, (S.) A Hebrew word, signifying the Eternal, the most sacred name of God.
- Idèuine*, (A.) 1. empty, or insipid. 2. Barren, dry, sterile. *L.*
- Idèlly*, (S.) The juice of fruit or meat congealed.
- Idèmet*, (S.) A small Spanish or Barbary mare.
- Idèopardy*, (S.) Danger, peril, hazard.
- Idèrguer*, (S.) An officer of the Custom house, who inspects into the actions and accounts of the waiters, gaugers, &c.
- Idèrk*, (S.) 1. A stroke with a rod or whip. 2. A sudden pull or twitch. 3. A jolt, or start.
- Idèrkîn*, (S.) 1. A short coat. 2. A male hawk.
- Idèromâncy*, (S.) A divination first by the external motions of a victim, then from its entrails, &c.
- Idèsses*, (A.) 1. Ribbons hanging down from garlands. 2. The leather straps fixed to a hawk's legs.
- Idèst*, (S.) A joke, a witty conceit.
- Idèsuitical*, (A.) Of or belonging to the jesuits; cunning, equivocal.
- Idèsuites*, (S.) Monks of the society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish soldier, Anno 1574.
- Idèsuit Bark*, (S.) The bark of a tree in the West Indies found out by some Romish missionaries to be an effectual remedy for agues, &c.
- Idèsus*, (S.) Signifying saviour, a name given by an angel to the son of God.
- Idèt*, (S.) A hard brittle stone, that when polished, is of a most curious black colour. *F.*
- Idèt d'eau* (*Zsbetdô*) (S.) The pipe of a fountain which throws up the water into the air to a considerable height. *F.*
- Idèwèl*, (S.) A precious stone.
- Idèwèllèr*, (S.) A worker upon, or dealer in jewels.
- Idèwish*, (A.) Of or belonging to the Jews.
- Idèws*, (S.) The people of Judea, and their posterity.
- Idèws Bars*, (S.) A spongy substance growing on the elder tree.
- Idèws Harp* or *Trump*, (S.) A musical instrument for children to play with.
- Idègneous*, (A.) Fiery. *L.*
- Idègnis Fâitûus*, (S.) A fiery meteor, that chiefly frequents churchyards, meadows, and bogs.
- Idègnition*, (S.) A chemical term for heating metal red hot. *L.*

I L

- ignoble*, (A.) 1. Base, mean, vile. 2. Not noble. *L.*
- ignominious*, (A.) Infamous, disgraceful, shameful. *L.*
- ignominy*, (S.) Disgrace, infamy. *L.*
- ignoramus*, (S.) 1. *i. e.* we know not; written on a bill by the grand jury when they dislike the evidence, or find it defective or too weak to make good a presentment. 2. An idiot or fool.
- ignorance*, (S.) Want of knowledge. *L.*
- ignorant*, (A.) 1. Unlearned, illiterate. 2. Unacquainted with. *L.*
- Fig*, (S.) A brisk merry tune, and dance.
- J. H. S.* The three first letters of *Jesus hominum salvator*, *i. e.* Jesus the saviour of men.
- Fill*, (S.) A wine measure containing a quarter of a pint.
- Filt*, (S.) A woman who after giving one man expectations, leaves him for another; a whore.
- Filt*, (V.) To trick or disappoint.
- Fingle*, (V.) To make a tinkling noise.
- Flac Passion*, (S.) The cholick or twisting of the guts.
- Ill*, (S.) Mischief, harm, evil, woe or misery.
- Ill*, (A.) Bad, sick,
- Illaborate*, (A.) Done without labour or pains.
- Illapse*, (S.) A sliding, or gently falling in, or upon. *L.*
- Illaqueate*, (V.) To entangle or entangle. *L.*
- Illation*, (S.) An inference or conclusion. *L.*
- Illegal*, (A.) Unlawful, or contrary to law. *L.*
- Illegality*, (S.) Unlawfulness.
- Illegitimate*, (A.) Unlawfully begotten, base born. *L.*
- Illiberal*, (A.) 1. Sordid, base, unlike a gentleman. 2. Niggardly. *L.*
- Illiberality*, (S.) Avarice, meanness of spirit. *L.*

I M

- Illicit*, (A.) Contrary to law. *L.*
- Ilimitable*, (A.) That cannot be limited. *L.*
- Illiterate*, (A.) Unlearned, ignorant of letters. *L.*
- Illogical*, (A.) Contrary to the rules of logic. *L.*
- Ilude*, (V.) To play upon, to mock, jeer, or abuse. *L.*
- Illuminate*, (V.) 1. To enlighten. 2. To adorn or embellish. 3. To colour maps, &c.
- Illumination*, (S.) 1. The act of emitting light from any luminous body. 2. Colouring, &c. 3. Lights set forth as a mark of public rejoicing. *L.*
- Illumine*, (V.) A poetical word for to enlighten or illuminate.
- Illusion*, (S.) A cheat, deception, or false appearance. *L.*
- Illusive*, (A.) Deceitful, cheating.
- Illuminate*, (V.) 1. To brighten. 2. To make plain, clear, or evident. *L.*
- Illustration*, (S.) The act of making plain, clear, or evident.
- Illustrious*, (A.) Famous, noble, renowned. *L.*
- Image*, (S.) 1. A resemblance, or representation. 2. A picture. 3. A statue.
- Imagery*, (S.) Carved work, painting, or tapestry, representing men, beasts, birds, &c.
- Imaginable*, (A.) That may be imagined, conceived, or comprehended.
- Imaginary*, (A.) Fanciful, that has no real being.
- Imagination*, (S.) Fancy, thought or conception. *L.*
- Imagine*, (V.) 1. To fancy or conceive. 2. To think or be persuaded of. *L.*
- Iman*, (S.) Among the Turks, a chief ruler or governor of a congregation or mosque.
- Imbalm*. See *Embalm*.
- Imbargo*, (S.) A stopping of ships in a harbour by public authority.

Im-



- Imbärk**, (V.) 1. To go, or put on ship-board. 2. To engage in any business. F.
- Imbäse**, (V.) To mix with baser metals.
- Imbättle**, (V.) To draw up an army in order of battle.
- Imbecility**, (S.) Weakness, impotency. L.
- Imbällisb**, (V.) To ornament, set off, or adorn. F.
- Imbëzle**. See *Embezle*.
- Imbibe**, (V.) 1. To suck, soak, or drink in. 2. To receive by education.
- Imbitter**, (V.) 1. To make or render bitter. 2. To exasperate or provoke.
- Imbödy**, (V.) 1. To incorporate or make into one body. 2. To thicken, as a colour.
- Imbolden**, (V.) To make bold.
- Imbofs**. See *Embofs*.
- Imböwel**, (V.) See *Embowel*.
- Imbräce**, (V.) 1. To kiss, hug, or make much of. 2. To surround or encompass. 3. To receive or lay hold of, as an opportunity. F.
- Imbräcery**, (S.) In law, the tampering with a jury.
- Imbroider**. See *Embroider*.
- Imbroil**. See *Embroid*.
- Imbrüe**, (V.) To moisten, wet, or soak in.
- Imbüe**, (V.) 1. To imbibe or soak in. 2. To instil, learn, or inspire. L.
- Imbüse**, (V.) To turn stock in trade into money.
- Imitable**, (A.) That may be imitated.
- Imitate**, (V.) To copy, to follow another's manner, way, or actions. L.
- Imitation**, (S.) The act of imitating, or doing a thing after another's manner.
- Immaculate**, (A.) Spotless, pure, undefiled. L.
- Immanent**, (A.) Inherent, or remaining in. L.
- Immanity**, (S.) 1. Cruelty, outrageousness, savageness. 2. Hugeness, enormity. L.

- Immänuel**, (S.) Signifies God, with us, a name given to our saviour.
- Immärcessible**, (A.) Never fading, that cannot wither or decay. L.
- Immatärial**, (A.) 1. Spiritual, or without matter, as God, the soul, &c. 2. Trifling, of little moment.
- Immätäre**, (A.) Unripe, sour, abortive, not come to perfection. L.
- Immediate** (*Immed-yet*) (A.) 1. Nearest, or next to. 2. Sudden. F.
- Immediatly** (*Immed-yetly*) (P.) Presently, directly, forthwith.
- Immedicable**, (A.) That cannot be cured. L.
- Immemorable**, (A.) Not worth remembering. L.
- Immemorial**, (A.) Out of mind, beyond the memory of man. L.
- Immensurable**, (A.) Great, vast, unmeasurable. L.
- Immensity**, (S.) Vastness, unmeasurableness, infinity, that cannot be conceived.
- Immensurable**, (A.) That cannot be measured.
- Immerge**, or **Immerse**, (V.) To dip or plunge under water. L.
- Immersion**, (S.) 1. A dipping or sinking any body under water, &c. 2. In astronomy, an heavenly body coming within the shadow of another, as in an eclipse. L.
- Immethodical**, (A.) Without method or order. L.
- Imminent**, (A.) Hanging over our heads, threatening, ready to fall upon us. L.
- Imminution**, (S.) A diminishing or lessening. L.
- Immission**, (S.) A throwing into. L.
- Immit**, (V.) To inject or throw into. L.
- Immobility**, (S.) Steadfastness or immovableness. F.
- Immoderate**, (A.) Excessive, without the bounds of moderation. L.
- Immodestly**, (A.) Without modesty or decency.
- Immolate**, (V.) To offer sacrifice. L.

## I M

- Immōral*, (A.) Debauched, profane, corrupted, &c. *L.*
- Immōrālity*, (S.) A corruption of manners, irreligion. *F.*
- Immōrtal*, (A.) 1. That never dies. 2. Eternal. *L.*
- Immōrtālity*, (S.) A state of endless existence. *F.*
- Immōrtālize*, (V.) To make immortal.
- Immōveable*, (A.) Stedfast, that cannot be altered or moved.
- Immūnity*, (S.) Freedom, exemption, privilege. *L.*
- Immūre*, (V.) To shut up or inclose within two walls.
- Immūtable*, (A.) Constant, unchangeable. *L.*
- Imp*, (S.) 1. A subordinate devil or demon supposed by the vulgar to wait upon witches. 2. A graft or scion.
- Impair*, (V.) To diminish or weaken.
- Impāle*, (V.) 1. To inclose or fence about with stakes or pales. 2. To drive a stake up the body of a malefactor. 3. To put a man and his wife's coat of arms in one escutcheon.
- Impāllpable*, (A.) Not to be distinguished by feeling.
- Impānnel*, (V.) To enrol the names of a jury.
- Impāradīsed*, (A.) Enjoying the delights of paradise.
- Impāriānce*, (S.) In law, a motion made by the defendant to the declaration of the plaintiff, by which he craves a respite, or another day to put in his answer, and is sometimes general and sometimes special. *F.*
- Impārt*, (V.) 1. To give relief. 2. To communicate a secret. *L.*
- Impārtial*, (A.) Just, unbiassed, void of partiality. *F.*
- Impārtiālity*, (S.) Without prejudice or partiality. *F.*
- Impāssable*, (A.) That cannot be passed through.

## I M

- Impāssible*, (A.) Incapable of suffering. *L.*
- Impāssience* (*Impāssence*) (S.) 1. Uneasiness under sufferings. 2. Hastiness or passion. *L.*
- Impatient* (*Impāssent*) (A.) 1. Without patience. 2. Hasty, fiery.
- Impātronize*, (V.) To put one into full possession of a benefice.
- Impēach*, (V.) To accuse and prosecute for a crime.
- Impēarl*, (V.) To form into glittering drops of dew.
- Impēccable*, (A.) That cannot do amiss. *L.*
- Impēde*, (V.) To hinder, stop, or retard.
- Impēdiment*, (S.) 1. An obstacle or hindrance. 2. A defect or default.
- Impēl*, (V.) To drive forward. *L.*
- Impēnd*, (V.) To hang over our heads, to threaten with immediate destruction. *L.*
- Impēnētrable*, (A.) That cannot be penetrated or entered. *L.*
- Impēnūence*, or *Impēnitency*, (S.) A hardness of heart, or a continuing in wicked and sinful courses. *L.*
- Impēnitent*, (A.) Obdurate, that does not repent. *L.*
- Impērātīve*, (A.) In grammar, a term for bidding or commanding. *L.*
- Impērcēptible*, (A.) That cannot be seen or perceived. *F.*
- Impērfēct*, (A.) Unfinished, defective. *L.*
- Impērfēctīon*, (S.) A defect.
- Impērfōrable*, (A.) Not to be pierced, bored, or passed through.
- Impēriāl*, (A.) Of or belonging to an emperor or empire. *L.*
- Impēriālīsts*, (S.) The subjects or troops of the emperor of Germany.
- Impēriōus*, (A.) 1. Lordly, proud, domineering. 2. Boisterous rugged. *L.*
- Impērfōnal*, (A.) In grammar, such verbs as are only conjugated by the third person singular. *L.*

*Im-*

- Impertinence*, (S.) Nonsense, trifling, silly discourse. *F.*
- Impertinent*, (A.) 1. Idle, absurd, rude. 2. Not to the purpose.
- Impetuous*, (A.) Impassable.
- Impetuosity*, (S.) Furioufness, violence, rapidity.
- Impetuous*, (A.) Boisterous, vehement, rapid.
- Impetus*, (S.) In mechanics, the force with which one body strikes against another. *L.*
- Impiety*, (S.) Profaneness, irreligion. *L.*
- Impious*, (A.) Wicked, irreligious. *L.*
- Implacable*, (A.) That cannot be pacified or appeased. *L.*
- Implant*, (V.) To instil, or fix in the mind. *L.*
- Implead*, (V.) To sue or prosecute at law.
- Implements*, (S.) Proper tools for any work or business whatever.
- Implication*, (S.) 1. A wrapping up, or folding one thing within another. 2. A necessary consequence.
- Implicit*, (A.) 1. Tacitly understood. 2. Entirely founded on the authority of others. *L.*
- Implore*, (V.) To intreat, to beseech, to beg earnestly, and in the most moving manner. *L.*
- Imply*, (V.) 1. To contain, or comprehend. 2. To gather or infer. *L.*
- Impolite*, (A.) Rude, unpolished. *L.*
- Impolitic*, (A.) Imprudent, contrary to the rules of policy. *L.*
- Import*, (S.) Sense or meaning. *L.*
- Import*, (V.) 1. To bring commodities from beyond seas. 2. To concern. 3. To denote or signify. *L.*
- Importance*, (S.) Weight, moment, consequence. *F.*
- Important*, (A.) Of great concern or moment.
- Importation*, (S.) The bringing commodities from foreign countries.
- Importunate*, (A.) Pressing, troublesome, very urgent. *L.*
- Importune*, (V.) To press or sue for with great earnestness, and often. *L.*
- Importunty*, (S.) An eager pressing or urging. *L.*
- Impose*, (V.) 1. To enjoin. 2. To lay a tax. 3. To deceive. 4. To cheat or defraud. *L.*
- Imposition*, (S.) 1. A cheat or fraud. 2. A tax or tribute. *L.*
- Impossibility*, (S.) A thing not possible to be done. *L.*
- Impossible*, (A.) That cannot be done. *F.*
- Impost*, (S.) Tax, custom, or duty.
- Impostor*, (S.) A deceiver, cheat, or false pretender. *L.*
- Impostume*, (S.) A swelling or gathering of corrupted matter in any part of the body. *G.*
- Imposture*, (S.) Fraud, deceit, knavery. *L.*
- Impotence*, or *Impotency*, (S.) 1. A want of power or strength. 2. A natural defect which hinders generation. *L.*
- Impotent*, (A.) Weak, infirm. *L.*
- Impoverish*, (V.) To make poor.
- Impower*, (V.) To authorize or vest one with full power to act.
- Impracticable*, (A.) Which cannot be effected or done. *F.*
- Imprecate*, (V.) To curse, or call down vengeance. *L.*
- Imprecation*, (S.) A curse, a calling down mischief upon another. *L.*
- Impregnable*, (A.) That cannot be forced or taken. *F.*
- Impregnate*, (V.) 1. To get with child. 2. To imbibe or incorporate. *L.*
- Impress*, (V.) 1. To mark, stamp, or make an impression upon. 2. In war, to compel men to enter into the land or sea service. *L.*
- Impression*, (S.) 1. The mark, stamp, or print of a seal, &c. 2. An edition of a book. *L.*
- Impriime*, (V.) In hunting, 1. To rouse or dislodge a wild beast. 2. To separate it from the herd.
- Impriimis*, (P.) First of all, in the first place.
- Imprint*, (V.) 1. To make a mark or im-

- impression on any matter. 2. To fix or impress upon the mind. *L.*
- Imprison*, (V.) To shut up, or confine in a prison.
- Improbable*, (A.) Not likely to be true, or come to pass. *L.*
- Improbability*, (S.) Unlikeliness.
- Improbity* (S.) Dishonesty, knavery, wickedness, lewdness. *L.*
- Improper*, (A.) Unfit, not proper. *L.*
- Impropriate*, (V.) To employ the revenues of a church living to one's own use.
- Impropriation*, (S.) An ecclesiastical living coming to a person by inheritance.
- Impropriator*, (S.) A layman that has a church benefice wholly at his own disposal.
- Impropriety*, (S.) An improper phrase or expression, contrary to the rules of grammar, or the genius of a language. *L.*
- Improve* (*Improv*) (V.) 1. To cultivate, refine, or make better. 2. To advance or increase.
- Imprudent*, (A.) Imprudent, thoughtless, or not forecasting, or foreseeing. *L.*
- Imprudent*, (A.) Unwise, inconsiderate. *L.*
- Impudent*, (A.) Shameless, graceless, saucy.
- Impugn*, (V.) To oppose, to endeavour to confute by argument. *L.*
- Impulse*, (S.) 1. A pushing or forcing forward. 2. An inward instigation or persuasion. *L.*
- Impunity*, (S.) An exemption or freedom from punishment. *L.*
- Impure*, (A.) 1. Unclean or filthy. 2. Lewd, given to unnatural lust. *L.*
- Impurpled*, (A.) In poetry, tinged with a purple colour.
- Imputation*, (S.) An accusation or charge. *L.*
- Impute*, (V.) 1. To ascribe or attribute merit. 2. To lay the blame on. *L.*
- Inability*, (S.) Incapacity, insufficiency. *F.*
- Inaccessible*, (A.) Unapproachable, not to be come at. *L.*
- Inaction*, (S.) A state of rest. *L.*
- Inaction*, (S.) Without action, indolent. *F.*
- Inadequate*, (A.) Imperfect, disproportionate. *L.*
- Inadvertence*, or *Inadvertency*, (S.) Heedlessness, a not sufficiently observing. *F.*
- Inalienable*, (A.) Which cannot be alienated, or made over to another by law. *F.*
- Inamorous*, (S.) A lover.
- Inamoured*, (A.) In love with.
- Inanimāte*, (A.) Lifeless, dead. *L.*
- Inanimity*, (S.) Absolute emptiness or vacuity. *L.*
- Inappetency*, (S.) Want of appetite. *L.*
- Inarticulate*, (A.) Indistinct, not a perfect sound. *L.*
- Inartificial*, (A.) Rude, not according to art. *L.*
- Inaugurate*, (V.) To install, to invest with an office or dignity. *L.*
- Inauspicious*, (A.) Ill-boding, unlucky. *L.*
- Inborn*, or *Inbred*, (A.) Innate or natural.
- Inca*. See *Yuca*.
- Incamp*, (V.) To pitch tents, or build huts on some spot of ground chosen for that purpose.
- Incantation*, (S.) A spell, charm, or enchantment. *L.*
- Incapable*, (A.) Unable, insufficient, not capable. *F.*
- Incapacitate*, (V.) To disqualify, to render incapable.
- Incapacity*, (S.) 1. Inability, or want of power. 2. Ignorance, unskillfulness. *F.*
- Incarnate*, (V.) To cover with, or bring new flesh upon. *L.*
- Incarnation*, (S.) In divinity, 1. An assuming or taking flesh. 2. In surgery, the causing flesh to grow. 3. In chemistry, a particular way of purifying gold. *L.*

*Incārnatives*, (S.) Medicines which make the flesh to grow.

*Incēndiary*, (S.) 1. A fetter of houses on fire. 2. A sower of strife and sedition. L.

*Incēnse*, (S.) A rich perfume used in the heathen and jewish sacrifices.

*Incēnse*, (V.) To provoke, or stir up to anger.

*Incēnsory*, (S.) A perfuming pan or center.

*Incēntive*, (S.) An incitement or motive. L.

*Incēptive*, (S.) Capable of producing. L.

*Inceptive Verbs*, In grammar, such as expresse a proceeding by degrees in an action.

*Inceptive Magnitudes*, (S.) In geometry, are such moments or first principles, as tho' of no magnitude themselves, yet are capable of producing such.

*Incēptor*, (S.) 1. A beginner. 2. In an university, one who has lately commenced master of arts.

*Incēra'ion*, (S.) In pharmacy, a moistening any dry substance, till it comes to the consistence of wax.

*Incērtitude*, (S.) Uncertainty.

*Incēssant*, (A.) Continual, without ceasing. L.

*Incēst*, (S.) Carnal copulation with one who is too near a kin. L.

*Incēstuous*, (A.) Belonging to, or guilty of incest. L.

*inch*, (S.) The 12th part of a foot.

*Sale by Inch of Candle*, Is when goods being divided into several lots or parcels, and about an inch of candle being lighted, the buyers bid during its burning, and the last bidder, when the candle goes out, has the lot or parcel so exposed to sale.

*Incāin*, (V.) To put in chains.

*Incānt*, (V.) To bewitch or charm. F.

*Incānter*, (S.) A magician, conjurer, or forcerer, &c.

*Incāntment*, (S.) A charm, or spell. F.

*Incāntress*, (S.) A witch, a forceress. F.

*Incāse*. See *Enchase*.

*Incāpūn*, (S.) The lowest gut of a deer.

*Incidence*, (S.) Falling into, or upon. L.

*Incident*, (S.) 1. A circumstance attending a matter. 2. An event or accident. L.

*Incident*, (A.) 1. Annexed to, or dependant on. 2. Liable, or exposed to. L.

*Incōnērate*, (V.) To reduce bodies to ashes. L.

*Incircle*, (V.) To incircle, or surround.

*Incision*, (S.) A cutting or lancing. L.

*Incisure*, (S.) A cut or gash. L.

*Incite*, (V.) To excite, stir up, or set on. L.

*Incivility*, (S.) Rudeness, clownishness. F.

*Incle*, (S.) A sort of coarse tape.

*Inclemency*, (S.) Severity, sharpness, rigour. L.

*Inclination*, (S.) 1. Proneness, desire. 2. A leaning or bending. L.

*Incline*, (V.) 1. To shew respect, or have a propension to. 2. To lean, bow, or bend. L.

*Inclose*, (V.) 1. To shut in. 2. To fence about with a wall, bank, &c.

*Incloseure*, (S.) 1. A fence, as a hedge, wall, &c. 2. A place inclosed or fenced in. L.

*Inclūde*, (V.) To take in, comprehend, or contain. L.

*Inclūfive*, (A.) That comprehends or takes in. L.

*Incōgnāncy*, (S.) Want of thought, heedlessness, inadvertency. L.

*Incōgnitō*, (S.) 1. Unknown, without attendance. 2. Disguised. F.

*Incōhērent*, (A.) Ill suited, that does not agree or hang together. L.

*Incōmbūstible*, (A.) That cannot be consumed by fire. L.

*Incōme*, (S.) Rent, profit, or revenue.

In-

- Incömmensurable*, (A.) That cannot be measured.
- Incömmöde*, (V.) To disturb, or cause inconvenience. L.
- Incömmödiöus*, (A.) Troublesome, inconvenient. L.
- Incömmünicable*, (A.) Not to be communicated or imparted. L.
- Incömpäct*, (A.) Not compact or close together.
- Incömpätable*, (A.) Matchless, that has no equal. L.
- Incömpäts*, (V.) To surround.
- Incömpässionate*, (A.) Void of pity or compassion. L.
- Incömpätible*, (A.) Disagreeable, that cannot subsist together without destroying one another. F.
- Incömpätent*, (A.) Incapable, unfit, insufficient.
- Incömplät*, (A.) Imperfect, not finished. L.
- Incömprehensible*, (A.) That cannot be comprehended or conceived in the mind. L.
- Incönceivable* (*Incönceivable*) (A.) Not to be conceived or imagined. F.
- Incöngrüity*, (S.) 1. Disagreeableness or unfitness. 2. In grammar, impropriety of speech. 3. Among naturalists, a property in a fluid body, whereby it is hindered from uniting with any other fluid or solid body, which is different from it. L.
- Incöngrüös*, (A.) Improper, disagreeable, unfit. L.
- Incönnexion* (*Incönnexibun*) (S.) Want of coherence. L.
- Incönsüderable*, (A.) Trifling, of small account, not worthy of regard.
- Incönsüderäte*, (A.) Rash, unadvised, thoughtless. L.
- Incönsüstence*, or *Incönsüstency*, (S.) Disagreement, unsuitableness.
- Incönsüstent*, (A.) Not consistent, unsuitable. L.
- Incönsütable*, (A.) Not to be comforted. L.
- Incönsüstancy*, (S.) Changeableness, uncertainty.
- Incönsüstant*, (A.) Fickle, not constant. L.
- Incönsütable*, (A.) Indisputable. F.
- Incönsüment*, or *Incönsümently*, (P.) Presently, immediately.
- Incönsümenty*, (S.) 1. A not abstaining from unlawful desires. 2. Among physicians, an involuntary discharge of urine, &c.
- Incönsüment*, (A.) Unchaste, loose, that has no government of his lust or passions. L.
- Incönsümentce*, or *Incönsümentcy*, (S.) Trouble, cross, accident, disturbance.
- Incönsüersable*, (A.) Unsuitable, unfit for conversation. F.
- Incönsüvertible*, (A.) That cannot be changed or altered. F.
- Incörsöräte*, (V.) 1. To mix together. 2. To embody, to admit into a society. L.
- Incörsöréal*, (A.) Without, or not having a body. L.
- Incörrēct*, (A.) Faulty, not correct. L.
- Incörrrigible*, (A.) Past correction, that cannot be reclaimed. L.
- Incörrrüpt*, (A.) Pure, undefiled, untainted. L.
- Incörrrüptible*, (A.) Not subject to corruption or decay.
- Incöüter*. See *Encöunter*.
- Incöürage*. See *Encöourage*.
- Incöüse*, (V.) 1. To augment or enlarge. 2. To grow or thrive. L.
- Incöüte*, (A.) Not created or made, as God alone. L.
- Incöüdible*, (A.) Not to be believed. L.
- Incöüdüly*, (S.) 1. Unbelief. 2. A backwardness to believe. L.
- Incöüdüous*, (A.) Hard of belief. L.
- Incöüment*, (S.) Increase, waxing bigger. L.
- Incöüch*. See *Encöüch*.
- Incöüstätion*, (S.) 1. A becoming hard on the outside like a crust. 2. A covering over with a matter that will naturally become hard, as the plaster called terrass, &c.
- Incöüsted*, (A.) Inclosed, or covered with a hard dry matter.

Incü-

**Incūbātion**, or **Incūbiture**, (S.) A brooding or sitting on eggs. *L.*

**Incūbus**, (S.) A disease called the night mare, lying like a load upon a person, so that he cannot stir or speak. *L.*

**Incūlcāte**, (V.) To instil, to repeat often, as it were to beat a thing into one's head. *L.*

**Incūlpable**, (A.) Blameless. *L.*

**Incūmbent**, (S.) One that is in the possession of a benefice. *L.*

**Incūmbent**, (A.) Lying, or leaning upon, belonging to a person to do as his duty. *L.*

**Incūmber**, (V.) To stop, clog, or hinder. *L.*

**Incūr**, (V.) 1. To run upon or into. 2. To fall under. 3. To be exposed to. *L.*

**Incūrable**, (A.) That cannot be cured. *F.*

**Incūrfion**, (S.) An inroad of soldiers into an enemy's country. *L.*

**Incūrvātion**, or **Incūrvature**, (S.) A bending or bowing. *L.*

**Indāmage**. See **Endamage**. *F.*

**Indānger**, (V.) To expose to danger. *L.*

**Indeār**, (V.) To make dear and beloved. *L.*

**Indēbted**, (A.) 1. In debt. 2. Obligated to. *F.*

**Indēcēncy**, (S.) Whatever is unseemly or unbecoming. *L.*

**Indēcent**, (A.) Unseemly, or unbecoming. *L.*

**Indēcīmable**, (A.) Not titheable. *L.*

**Indēcōrum**, (S.) Indecency, unseemliness. *L.*

**Indefātigable**, (A.) Unwearied, not tired. *L.*

**Indefeaſible**, or **Indefeſible**, (A.) That cannot be defeated or made void. *L.*

**Indēſūite**, (A.) Undetermined or unlimited. *L.*

**Indēſible**, (A.) Not to be blotted out. *L.*

**Indēmniſy**, (V.) To save harmless. *L.*

**Indēmniſy**, (S.) A being saved harmless. *F.*

**Indēmōſtrable**, (A.) That cannot be demonstrated or proved. *L.*

**Indēnt**, (V.) To jag or notch. *F.*

**Indēntūre**, (S.) A contract between two parties scolloped on the top, which scollops to prevent frauds, answers to a counter writing containing the same contract. *L.*

**Indepēndēt**, (A.) That does not depend upon any one. *F.*

**Indepēndents**, (S.) A sect who do not allow of any dependence on a national church, but manage all things relating to church discipline within their own congregation. *L.*

**Indetērmīnāte**, (A.) Not determined, unlimited. *L.*

**Indēx**, (S.) 1. A mark or hand thus (☞) to direct to something remarkable. 2. A table to direct to the passages of a book. *L.*

**Indēcate**, (V.) To hint, point out, shew, or discover. *L.*

**Indicātion**, (S.) A sign or symptom. *L.*

**Indīcāti-ve Mood**, (S.) In grammar, is that which affirms or denies. *L.*

**Indīco**, (S.) A blue stone brought from India, used in dying, painting, &c. *L.*

**Indīct**, (V.) To impeach or accuse, to prefer a bill against an offender in due course of law. *L.*

**Indīctīon**, (S.) In chronology, the space of 15 years appointed by Constantine the Great in the room of the olympiads. *L.*

**Indīfferēt**, (A.) 1. Not material, of little concern. 2. Careless, not anxious about. 3. Cool, without much love. 4. Pretty good, passable. 5. Impartial, unbiassed. *L.*

**Indīgēnce**, (S.) Want, poverty. *L.*

**Indīgēt**, (A.) Poor, needy. *L.*

**Indīgēſted**, (A.) Crude, confused, not digested. *L.*

**Indīgēſſible**, (A.) That cannot be digested. *L.*

**Indīgēſtion**, (S.) Want of digestion, or an imperfect concoction in the stomach. *L.*

- Indignant**, (A.) Angry, full of indignation. *L.*
- Indignation**, (S.) Anger, wrath, disdain. *L.*
- Indignity**, (S.) An affront, unworthy usage. *L.*
- Indigo**. See *Indico*.
- Indirect**, (A.) 1. Unhandsome, unfair. 2. Not direct or straight. *L.*
- Indiscernable**, (A.) That cannot be discerned, seen, or perceived. *L.*
- Indiscernible**, (A.) Inseparable, that cannot be parted. *L.*
- Indiscreet**, (A.) Imprudent, rash, unadvised. *F.*
- Indiscretion**, (S.) Rashness, imprudence, want of discretion. *F.*
- Indiscreminate**, (A.) Confused, jumbled, not separated or distinguished. *L.*
- Indispensable**, (A.) Not to be dispensed with, absolutely necessary, or that admits of no excuse. *F.*
- Indispose**, (V.) To make unfit or incapable. *F.*
- Indisposed**, (A.) 1. Not disposed or willing to do a thing. 2. Sick, out of order.
- Indisposition**, (S.) Sickness. *F.*
- Indisputable**, (A.) Not to be disputed. *L.*
- Indissoluble**, (A.) That cannot be dissolved or loosed. *L.*
- Indissoluble**, (A.) Not to be broken, loosed, or undone. *L.*
- Indistinct**, (A.) Confused, irregular, not distinct. *L.*
- Indistinguishable**, (A.) That cannot be distinguished or known from another. *L.*
- Indite**, (V.) To compose or dictate to one who writes.
- Indiv dual**, (A.) 1. Not to be divided, 2. The self-same, or one only. *L.*
- Indivisible**, (A.) That cannot be divided or separated. *L.*
- Indocible**, or **Indocile**, (A.) That cannot be taught. *L.*
- Indolence**, (S.) Laziness, carelessness, insensibility. *L.*
- Indolent**, (A.) Careless, supine, insensible. *L.*
- Indorse**, (V.) To write upon the back of a note, bill, &c. *F.*
- Indorw**. See *Endow*.
- Indubitable**, (A.) Not to be doubted. *L.*
- Induce**, (V.) To allure, entice, move, or persuade. *L.*
- Inducement**, (S.) A motive to a thing.
- Induction** (S.) 1. Putting a clergyman in possession of a benefice. 2. A consequence.
- Indue**. See *Endue*.
- Indulge**, (V.) To humour, to gratify, to allow or grant. *L.*
- Indulgence**, (S.) 1. Fondness, aptness to bear with, 2. Pardon or forgiveness. *L.*
- Indult**, (S.) A grant made by a prince or pope.
- Indurable**, (A.) Tolerable, or that may be suffered or endured. *F.*
- Indurate**, (V.) To harden. *L.*
- Indure**, (V.) 1. To bear or suffer. 2. To continue. *F.*
- Industrious**, (A.) Assiduous, diligent, laborious, pains taking. *L.*
- Industry**, (S.) Diligence, pains-taking. *L.*
- Intebriate**, (V.) To intoxicate, besot, or make drunk. *L.*
- Ineffable**, (A.) Unspeakable, not to be uttered or expressed. *L.*
- Inefficual**, **Inefficive**, or **Inefficacious**, (A.) Fruitless, vain, to no effect. *L.*
- Inelegant**, (A.) Without taste, beauty, or grace. *L.*
- Inept**, (A.) 1. Unfit, not proper. 2. Weak, silly, foolish. *L.*
- Inequality**, (S.) 1. Unevenness, 2. Disproportion. *L.*
- Inertial**, (A.) Sluggish, inactive. *L.*
- Inert**, (A.) Sluggish, dull, incapable of action. *L.*
- Inestimable**, (A.) Invaluable, or that cannot be valued. *L.*
- Inevitable**, (A.) That cannot be prevented or avoided. *L.*



- Inexcū'sable*, (A.) Not to be excused.
- Inexhaustible*, (A.) Not to be exhausted. *L.*
- Inēxorable*, (A.) Not to be intreated or prevailed with. *L.*
- Inexpēdient*, (A.) Unfit, improper, inconvenient. *L.*
- Inexpērience*, (S.) Want of experience. *L.*
- Inēxpiable*, (A.) Not to be expiated or attoned for. *L.*
- Inēxplicable*, (A.) Not to be explained. *L.*
- Inexpres'sible*, (A.) Not to be expressed. *F.*
- Inexpugnable*, (A.) Impregnable, not to be overcome or taken by force. *L.*
- Inextinguishable*, (A.) Not to be quenched or put out. *F.*
- Inextirpable*, (A.) Not to be extirpated or rooted out. *L.*
- Inēxtricable*, (A.) From which one cannot extricate one's self, or get out of. *L.*
- Inēxūpērable*, (A.) Insurmountable, not to be overcome. *L.*
- Infallible*, (A.) That cannot err or be deceived. *L.*
- Infamous*, (A.) Base, scandalous, shameful. *L.*
- Infamy*, (S.) Disgrace, reproach, shame. *L.*
- Infancy*, (S.) Childhood, or the state of human life from the first to the seventh year. *L.*
- Infant*, (S.) 1. A young child. 2. In law, any person under 21 years of age. *L.*
- Infantā*, (S.) Any of the daughters of the kings of Spain and Portugal, except the eldest, who is stiled princess.
- Infantū*, (S.) Any of the sons of the kings of Spain and Portugal, except the eldest, who is stiled prince.
- Infantry*, (S.) The foot soldiers of an army. *F.*
- Infatuate*, (V.) To make foolish, to bewitch. *L.*
- Infatuation*, (S.) A bewitching or besotting. *L.*
- Infest*, (V.) To communicate to another a disease, to taint, corrupt, or poison. *L.*
- Infestation*, (S.) A corrupt effluvia flying from distempered bodies, by which a disease is communicated. *L.*
- Infestious*, (A.) Noisome, tainting, catching.
- Infeeble*, (V.) To render weak or feeble.
- Infelicity*, (S.) Unhappiness. *L.*
- Infēr*, (V.) To gather, to conclude.
- Infērence*, (S.) A consequence or conclusion. *L.*
- Infērior*, (A.) As a lower degree. *L.*
- Infēriōrity*, (S.) A lower rank or degree. *F.*
- Infēriōrs*, (S.) Persons of a lower rank or quality. *L.*
- Infērnal*, (A.) Belonging to hell, hellish. *L.*
- Infērtilē*, (A.) Unfruitful, barren. *L.*
- Infest*, (V.) To annoy or trouble. *L.*
- Infidel*, (S.) An unbeliever.
- Infidēlity*, (S.) 1. Unbelief. 2. Treachery; perfidy. *L.*
- Infīnite*, (A.) Without end, bounds or limits. *L.*
- Infīnite'simals*, (S.) Such quantities as are supposed to be infinitely small.
- Infīnitive Mood*, (S.) In grammar, that which hath neither number, person, nor nominative case before it.
- Infirm*, (A.) Feeble, weak, sickly. *F.*
- Infirmāry*, (S.) An hospital for sick people. *F.*
- Infirmity*, (S.) Sickness, weakness. *L.*
- Infix*, (V.) To fasten in. *L.*
- Inflame*, (V.) 1. To set on fire. 2. To incense or irritate. 3. To increase or bring on. *L.*
- Inflāmmation*, (S.) A preternatural heat attended with redness and pain. *L.*

- Inflation*, (S.) A windy swelling. *L.*  
*Inflexion*, (S.) A bowing or bending. *L.*  
*Inflexible*, (A.) 1. Not to be bended. 2. Obstinate, resolute, not to be persuaded. *L.*  
*Inflit*, (V.) To lay upon. *L.*  
*Inflition*, (S.) A laying a punishment upon. *L.*  
*Influence*, (V.) To sway, or have a power over. *L.*  
*Influx*, (S.) A flowing in. *L.*  
*Infold*, (V.) To fold or inclose in.  
*Inforce*, (V.) 1. To force or oblige. 2. To strengthen by argument. 3. To give a sanction or confirmation to. *F.*  
*Inform*, (V.) To tell or make known.  
*Information*, (S.) 1. Advice, notice. 2. An accusation or complaint. *L.*  
*Infortuniate*, (A.) Unhappy, unlucky.  
*Infractiōn*, (S.) A breaking in. *L.*  
*Infranchise*. See *Emfranchise*.  
*Infrangible*, (A.) Not to be broken. *L.*  
*Infringe*, (V.) To violate, or break in upon. *L.*  
*Infulsa*, (V.) 1. To pour into. 2. To steep in. *L.*  
*Infulson*, (S.) 1. A pouring in. 2. A steeping in hot liquor. *L.*  
*Engage*. See *Engage*.  
*Ingeminate*, (V.) 1. To repeat often. 2. To increase. *L.*  
*Ingender*, (V.) To beget, breed, or produce. *L.*  
*Ingenious*, (A.) 1. Witty, sensible. 2. Skillful, cunning. 3. Exquisite or excellent. *L.*  
*Ingeniūity*, (S.) 1. The natural and improved disposition, skill, or parts of a person who produces fine pieces of art. 2. Frankness, ingeniousness. *L.*  
*Ingenūous*, (A.) Frank, honest, sincere. *L.*  
*Inglorious*, (A.) Of no fame or reputation, mean, base. *L.*  
*Ingot*, (S.) A wedge of gold or silver.  
*Ingraft*, (V.) To fix a slip of one tree into the stock of another. *F.*  
*Ingrate*, (V.) To notch about.  
*Ingrate*, (S.) An ungrateful person. *F.*  
*Ingratiate*, (V.) To strive to gain the favour or good will of another. *L.*  
*Ingratitude*, (S.) Unthankfulness for favours received. *L.*  
*Ingrédient*, (S.) A simple, or part of any compound. *L.*  
*Ingress*, (S.) An entrance. *L.*  
*Ingross*. See *Engross*.  
*Ingrulf*, (V.) To swallow down.  
*Ingrūation*, (S.) Gluttony, or basely feeding. *L.*  
*Inhabit*, (V.) To live or dwell in. *L.*  
*Inhabitable*, (A.) fit to dwell or live in. *L.*  
*Inhabitant*, (S.) One who lives in a place. *L.*  
*Inharmōnical*, (A.) Not harmonious.  
*Inherent*, (A.) Cleaving, abiding, or sticking fast in. *L.*  
*Inhērit*, (V.) To hold or enjoy. *L.*  
*Inheritance*, (S.) A perpetuity of rights in lands and tenements to a man and his heirs.  
*Inhērītōr*, (S.) A male heir.  
*Inhēretrix*, (S.) A female heir.  
*Inhēsion*, (S.) A cleaving or sticking to. *L.*  
*Inhibīt*, (V.) To prohibit or forbid. *L.*  
*Inhibition*, (S.) 1. A forbidding. 2. In law, a writ which forbids a judge to proceed farther in a cause before him.  
*Inbōspitāble*, (A.) Covetous, rude, uncivil to strangers.  
*Inbūmān*, (A.) Void of humanity, cruel, savage. *L.*  
*Inbūmātion*, (S.) A burying.  
*Injēct*, (V.) To cast or squirt in. *L.*  
*Injēctiōn*, (S.) 1. A casting or squirting in. 2. In physic, the casting any liquid medicines into the wounds or cavities of the body, by a syringe, clyster, &c. 3. In anatomy, the filling the vessels of a human or animal body with wax, or any other proper matter, to shew their ramifications. *L.*  
*Inimitable*, (A.) Not to be imitated. *F.*

*Injoin*, (V.) To require, command, or lay upon.

*Injoy*. See *Enjoy*.

*Iniquitous*, (A.) Unjust, contrary to equity.

*Iniquity*, (S.) Wickedness, injustice. *L.*

*Initial*, (A.) Beginning. *L.*

*Initiate*, (V.) 1. To instruct in the first principles of any art. 2. To admit into any order, &c.

*Injudicious*, (A.) Without judgment or discretion. *F.*

*Injunction*, (S.) 1. An order or command. 2. In law, a writ founded upon an order in Chancery, either to give the plaintiff possession, or stop rigorous proceedings. *F.*

*Injure*, (V.) To hurt, wrong, or abuse.

*Injurious*, (A.) Hurtful, wrongful, abusive. *L.*

*Injury*, (S.) Prejudice, wrong, abuse, or affront. *L.*

*Injustice*, (S.) An unjust act, unfair usage. *L.*

*Ink*, (S.) A black liquid for writing or printing.

*Inkstand*, (V.) To light or set on fire.

*Inkle*, (S.) A sort of tape.

*Inland*, (A.) In the heart of a country, far from sea.

*Inlarge*. See *Enlarge*.

*Inlay*, (V.) To work in wood or metal with several pieces of different colours, curiously set together.

*Inlet*, (S.) A passage into.

*Insighten*, (V.) To give light to.

*Inliven*, (V.) See *Enliven*.

*Inly*, (P.) A poetical word for inwardly.

*Inlist*, (V.) To enter into the list of soldiers.

*Inmate*, (S.) A lodger.

*Inmost*, (A.) 1. Most inward. 2. Secret, hidden.

*Inn*, (S.) 1. A public house for entertaining strangers or travellers. 2. Colleges for the entertainment of students of the law, called inns of

court; of these there are four principal ones in London, *viz.* the inner and middle Temple, Lincoln's inn, and Gray's-inn; which with the two Serjeants-inns, and eight inns of Chancery, make a kind of law university.

*Inmate*, (A.) Inbred, natural, born with one. *L.*

*Innavigable*, (A.) That cannot be sailed on.

*Innēr*, (A.) Inward.

*Innērmost*, (A.) The most inward.

*Innocence*, or *Innocency*, (S.) Harmlessness, guiltlessness, purity of soul. *L.*

*Innocent*, (A.) 1. Blameless, inoffensive. 2. Silly, simple. *L.*

*Innocent's Day*, (S.) Otherwise called Childermas day, the 28th of December, observed in commemoration of Herod's slaying the innocent children.

*Innovate*, (V.) To introduce new opinions, customs, &c. *L.*

*Innovation*, (S.) Change, alteration. *L.*

*Inuendo*, (S.) A word frequently used in writs, declarations, &c. its use being to declare and ascertain the person or thing which was doubtful before.

*Innumerable*, (A.) That cannot be numbered.

*Inoculation*, (S.) 1. An insertion or grafting in the bud. 2. In physic, a method of giving the small-pox.

*Inoffensive*, (A.) Harmless, that gives no offence. *F.*

*Inordinate*, (A.) Unruly, immoderate. *L.*

*Inorganic*, (A.) Without proper organs or instruments. *L.*

*Inquest*, (S.) 1. An inquiry or search made by a jury. 2. The jury itself. *F.*

*Inquietude*, (S.) Uneasiness, want of rest.

*Inquire*, (V.) See *Enquire*.

*Inquisition*, (S.) 1. A diligent search or inquiry. 2. A cruel, barbarous, and

- and diabolical court of judicature in Spain, Portugal, &c. for matters of religion. *L.*
- Inquisitive*, (A.) Curious, prying, desirous to know every thing. *L.*
- Inquisitor*, (S.) 1. A sheriff, coroner, &c. having power to enquire into certain cases. 2. A judge of the popish inquisition.
- Inrage*, (V.) To put into a great rage or passion. *F.*
- Inrich*, (V.) 1. To make rich. 2. To embellish or adorn. *F.*
- Inroad*, or *Inrode*, (S.) The invasion of a country by enemies.
- Inroll*, (V.) To record or register. *F.*
- Incurable*, (A.) Not to be cured. *L.*
- Incurse*, (A.) 1. Sick. 2. Distracted, mad. *L.*
- Incurable*, (A.) Not to be satisfied. *L.*
- Inscribe*, (V.) To write in or upon. *L.*
- Inscription*, (S.) A motto or title written or engraven over, or upon any thing. *L.*
- Inscrutable*, (A.) Unsearchable, that cannot be fathomed or traced out. *L.*
- Insect*, (S.) Any small living creature that creeps or flies. *L.*
- Insecure*, (A.) Unsafe, not secure. *L.*
- Invisible*, (A.) Void of sense, feeling, perception, or tenderness. *L.*
- Inseparable*, (A.) That cannot be parted or separated. *L.*
- Insert*, (V.) To put, place, or bring in.
- Insertion*, (S.) A putting, planting, or grafting in.
- Insidious*, (A.) Insinuating, treacherous, deceitful. *L.*
- Insight*, (S.) Inspection, skill, knowledge of a matter.
- Insignificant*, (A.) Useless, trifling, inconsiderable, of no value. *L.*
- Insinuate*, (V.) 1. To intimate or give a hint of. 2. To wind one's self into a person's favour. *L.*
- Insinuation*, (S.) 1. An intimation. 2. A winding one's self into favour by degrees.
- Inspid*, (A.) 1. Tasteless, or without relish. 2. Flat, without eloquence. *L.*
- Instigate*, (V.) To urge, to stand much upon. *L.*
- Instill*, (V.) To make a slave of.
- Instare*, (V.) To draw into a snare.
- Instable*, (A.) Not sociable, unfit for society or conversation. *L.*
- Insolent*, (A.) Proud, haughty, arrogant. *L.*
- Insolvency*, (S.) The condition of a person not able to pay his creditors. *F.*
- Insolvent*, (A.) Not able to pay. *L.*
- Inspect*, (V.) To oversee or look into. *L.*
- Inspection*, (S.) 1. Insight. 2. A looking over or into. *L.*
- Inspector*, (S.) An overseer. *L.*
- Inspiration*, (S.) 1. A breathing into. 2. Among divines, an heavenly impulse or suggestion. *L.*
- Inspire*, (V.) 1. To breath into. 2. To suggest. 3. To prompt. 4. To induce or fill with. *L.*
- Inspirited*, (V.) To enliven, to give life and spirits to one.
- Instillate*, (V.) To thicken. *L.*
- Instable*, (A.) Inconstant, uncertain, changeable. *L.*
- Instal*, (V.) To put into possession. *F.*
- Instance*, (S.) 1. Proof, example. 2. Suit, solicitation. *L.*
- Instance*, (V.) To produce an example. *L.*
- Instant*, (A.) 1. Eager, earnest, pressing. 2. Present, not future. 3. Nigh, at hand. *L.*
- Instant*, (S.) A small invisible part of time, a moment. *L.*
- Instantaneous*, (A.) Done in an instant, without any succession of time. *L.*
- Instauration*, (S.) A renewing, a restoring to the former state. *L.*
- Instead*, (P.) In place or lieu of.
- Instep*, (S.) The upper part of the foot.
- Instigate*, (V.) To encourage, set on, or provoke to. *L.*

- Inſigātion*, (S.) Persuasion, incitement. L.
- Inſil*, (V.) 1. To pour in by drops. 2. To inſufe principles or notions into. L.
- Inſinēt*, (S.) A natural impuſe,
- Inſtitute*, (V.) To appoint, ordain, or eſtabliſh. L.
- Inſtitution*, (S.) 1. Eſtabliſhment. 2. Appointment. 3. Inſtruction or education. 4. A biſhop's putting a clerk into the poſſeſſion of the ſpiritualities of a benefice. 5. (In the plural number) books or precepts that prepare the way to ſome art.
- Inſtrūē*, (V.) To teach, or bring up.
- Inſtrūctiō*, (S.) Teaching.
- Inſtrūmēt*, (S.) 1. A tool to do any thing with. 2. A public act, deed, or writing. 3. A perſon employed to do a thing. L.
- Inſtrūmētāl*, (A.) Serviceable, as a means. L.
- Inſuccātion*, (S.) In pharmacy, moiſtening drugs with the juice of violets, roſes, &c.
- Inſuffiēt*, (A.) Uncaſable, not ſufficient. L.
- Inſulār*, (A.) Of or belonging to an iſland. L.
- Inſult*, (S.) An abuſe, affront, outrage, aſſault. L.
- Inſurpēable*, (A.) Not to be overcome, unſurmountable. L.
- Inſupportable*, (A.) Intolerable, not to be born with or endured. F.
- Inſurance*, (S.) Security given to make good the loſs of ſhips, houſes, &c. in conſideration of a ſum of money in hand paid. F.
- Inſurmountable*, (A.) That cannot be overcome by labour or induſtry. F.
- Inſurrectiō*, (S.) A riſing up againſt, a popular tumult. L.
- Inſarē*, (V.) To make over an eſtate to a perſon and his heirs with limitations and conditions.
- Inſatgloſ*, (S.) Precious ſtones, on which are engraven the heads of
- great perſons, inſcriptions, &c. ſuch as are often ſet in rings, &c.
- Intāngle*, (V.) 1. To diſorder by twining or twiſting one within another. 2. To perplex or confound.
- Intēger*, (S.) A whole number, or thing. L.
- Intēgral*, (A.) Of or belonging to the whole, or an integer.
- Intēgrity*, (S.) Honesty, uprightness, ſincerity.
- Intēlect*, (S.) The underſtanding. L.
- Intēlectūal*, (A.) Belonging to the underſtanding. L.
- Intēlligence*, (S.) 1. Knowledge, underſtanding. 2. The correſpondence that ſtateſmen and merchants hold in foreign countries. 3. News, advice. 4. (In the plural number) celeftial ſpirits or angels.
- Intēlligent*, (A.) Underſtanding, perceiving, knowing well. L.
- Intēlligible*, (A.) Plain, eaſily underſtood. L.
- Intēmpērate*, (A.) 1. Immoderate, that has no command over his appetites and luſts. 2. Too hot or too cold. L.
- Intēmpēraūre*, (S.) A diſorder in the air, or humours of the body.
- Intēnd*, (V.) 1. To deſign or purpoſe. 2. To mean. L.
- Intēndāncy*, (S.) The office or dignity of an intendant.
- Intēndānt*, (S.) The chief governor of a French province. F.
- Intēndmēt*, (S.) Intention, deſign, meaning.
- Intēnſe*, (A.) Very great, exceſſive. L.
- Intēnſion*, (S.) In philoſophy, the increaſe of the power or energy of any quality, as heat and cold, &c.
- Intēnt*, or *Intention*, (S.) Meaning, purpoſe, deſign. L.
- Intēnt*, (A.) 1. Fixed, bent upon. 2. Earneſt, devout. L.
- Intēntiōnal*, (A.) Belonging to the intention,

- Intercalary*, (A.) Put, or set between. L.
- Intercalary Day*, (S.) The day added to the month of February every leap year.
- Intercède*, (V.) To intreat or use one's interest on the behalf of another. L.
- Intercèpt*, (V.) To stop, or take up by the way. L.
- Intercèsson*, (S.) An intreating in behalf of another. L.
- Intercèssör*, (S.) A mediator, or one who intercedes for another. L.
- Interchänge*, (V.) To exchange mutually, to give one for the other.
- Interchängeably*, (P.) Mutably, or by turns.
- Intercission*, (S.) A cutting off between, or in the midst.
- Intercourse*, (S.) Mutual correspondence, commerce.
- Intercurrent*, (A.) running between. L.
- Interdict*, (V.) To prohibit or forbid. L.
- Interdiction*, (S.) An ecclesiastical censure forbidding the exercise of the ministerial functions.
- Interést*, (V.) To espouse the cause of another, or make his concern our own. F.
- Interést*, (S.) 1. Advantage or concern. 2. Credit, influence. 3. Money paid for the use of money.
- Interfère*, (V.) 1. To interpose. 2. To clash or oppose.
- Interjacent*, (A.) lying between. L.
- Interjection*, (S.) In grammar, an indeclinable word or part of speech, used to express the passions or emotions of the soul, and is a compendious way of expressing a whole sentence by one word, or even by an imperfect voice. L.
- Interim*, (S.) In the mean time. L.
- Intérieur*, (A.) Farther in, on the inside. L.
- Interlâce*, (V.) 1. To twist one with another. 2. To insert between or among. F.
- Interlard*, (V.) To lard, or stuff lean meat with fat.
- Interleave*, (V.) To put blank paper between the leaves of a book.
- Interline*, (V.) To write between two lines. L.
- Interlocution*, (S.) In law, a determining some small matters in a trial, before the principal cause be fully decided. L.
- Interlope*, (V.) To intrude into, to disturb the commerce of others. F.
- Interlude*, (S.) 1. Any thing performed between the acts of a play. 2. A performance on one or more instruments to give singers time to recover their breath. L.
- Interlunium*, (S.) The time in which the moon has no appearance or phasis. L.
- Intermeddle*, (V.) To concern one's self with another's affairs.
- Intermediate*, (A.) Lying, or being between. L.
- Intermingle*, (V.) To mingle together. F.
- Intermission*, (S.) An interruption, ceasing, or breaking off.
- Intermit*, (V.) To cease or leave off for a while. L.
- Intermix*, (V.) To mix one with another. L.
- Intermundane*, (A.) Relating to the space between worlds. L.
- Intermural*, (A.) Between two walls. L.
- Internal*, (A.) Within, inward. L.
- Interpolate*, (V.) 1. To refine or purify. 2. To foist into, or falsify a writing.
- Interpose*, (V.) To step in between, to intermeddle in a business. L.
- Interpret*, (V.) 1. To expound or explain. 2. To translate or give the signification. L.
- Interpretation*, (S.) 1. An explanation. 2. A translation.

- Interpunction**, (S.) A pointing, or distinction by points.
- Intër**, (V.) To bury or lay in the ground. L.
- Interrëgnum**, or **Interreign**, (S.) The space of time between the death or deposition of one king and the succession of another. L.
- Intërrögäte**, (V.) To ask questions. L.
- Intërrögätion**, (S.) 1. A question. 2. A point marked thus (?), always put after a question.
- Interrögätories**, (S.) Questions put to witnesses brought to be examined.
- Interrüption**, (S.) 1. A troubling one in the midst of business. 2. An interposing in the midst of a discourse. 3. A discontinuance or breaking off. L.
- Intërsë**, (V.) To cut. L.
- Intërsëtion**, (S.) 1. A cutting off in the middle. 2. In geometry, the cutting one line or plain by another. L.
- Interspërse**, (V.) To scatter here and there.
- Intërsfice**, (S.) A space between. L.
- Interval**, (S.) A distance between, a pause, respite.
- Intërvëne**, (V.) To come between. L.
- Interview**, (S.) A meeting of great persons. F.
- Intërvëven**, (A.) Woven, or intermingled with.
- Intëstiate**, (A.) Dying without having made a will.
- Intëstine**, (A.) 1. Inward, within. 2. Intestine war, a civil war as it were within the bowels of a state or kingdom. L.
- Intëstines**, (S.) The bowels.
- Intbräl**. See **Entbräl**.
- Intbrö'ne**. See **Entbrone**.
- Intëcement**, (S.) 1. Solicitation. 2. A charm or allurement.
- Intimäcy**, (S.) Great familiarity, strict friendship.
- Intimäte**, (S.) A dear or familiar acquaintance. L.
- Intimäte**, (V.) To hint, signify, & shew.
- Intimälate**, (V.) To frighten or dishearten. L.
- Intire**, (A.) Complete, whole. F.
- Intitile**, (V.) 1. To give a title or name to. 2. To give a right or claim to.
- Intölerable**, (A.) Unbearable, not to be born. L.
- Intömb** (**Intoom**) (V.) To put into a tomb.
- Intöxicate**, (V.) To make giddy or drunk. L.
- Inträktable**, (A.) Unruly. L.
- Intränced**, (A.) Cast into a trance.
- Intränsitive**, (A.) In grammar, not passing from one to another. L.
- Inträp**, (V.) To catch in a trap, to ensnare.
- Intreat**, (V.) 1. To beg earnestly. 2. To entertain.
- Intreaty**, (S.) An earnest and submissive asking.
- Intrëuch**, (V.) 1. To fortify with an intrenchment. 2. To encroach or intrude upon.
- Intrënchmënt**, (S.) A trench or fence to defend a post against the attacks of an enemy.
- Intrëpid**, (A.) Fearless, undaunted, resolute. L.
- Intrëpidity**, (S.) Courage, undauntedness. F.
- Intrëcäcy**, (S.) Difficulty, perplexity.
- Intrëcate**, (A.) Difficult, perplexed, obscure. L.
- Intrëgue**, (S.) 1. A cunning plot or secret contrivance. 2. An amour, or piece of gallantry. F.
- Intrënsic**, or **Intrinsical**, (A.) 1. Interior or inward. 2. Real or genuine. L.
- Introdüce**, (V.) To lead or bring in. L.
- Introdütion**, (S.) 1. A bringing or leading in. 2. A kind of preface to a book, &c. L.
- Intrüde**, (V.) To thrust one's self rudely into

- into company, or be too officious  
in. *L.*
- Intrusion**, (S.) 1. A thrusting one's  
self into company, &c. 2. In law,  
a violent or unlawful entrance upon  
lands, tenements, &c. void by the  
death of a possessor. *L.*
- Intrust**, (V.) To put one in trust  
with.
- Intuition**, (S.) A looking upon, per-  
ception, knowledge. *L.*
- Intuitive**, (A.) That perceives, exa-  
mines, or considers.
- Intrude**, (V.) 1. To enter by force. 2.  
To seize or lay hold of. *L.*
- Invalid**, (A.) 1. Weak, infirm. 2.  
Of no force, not good in law. *L.*
- Invalidd**, (S.) A disabled soldier.
- Invariable**, (A.) Unchangeable. *L.*
- Invasion**, (S.) 1. An inroad, or de-  
scent upon a country, &c. 2. Usur-  
pation. *L.*
- Invective**, (S.) A railing or virulent  
speech. *L.*
- Invective**, (V.) To rail, or speak bit-  
terly against one. *L.*
- Invigle**, (V.) To allure or intice by  
fair words.
- Involute**, (V.) To infold, wrap up,  
or cover. *F.*
- Invulnerable**, (V.) To poison or infect. *F.*
- Invention**, (S.) 1. A finding out. 2.  
A contrivance. 3. In logic, that  
part which supplies argument for  
disputation. 4. In rhetoric, that  
part which consists in finding out  
proper means to persuade.
- Inventory**, (S.) A catalogue of a  
person's goods, &c. *F.*
- Inverse**, (A.) Backward, contrary. *L.*
- Inversion**, (S.) A turning the con-  
trary way.
- Invert**, (V.) To turn the contrary  
way, or upside down.
- Invest**, (V.) 1. To surround or be-  
siege. 2. To install, to put in pos-  
session of. *F.*
- Investigate**, (V.) To trace or search  
out. *L.*
- Investiture**, (S.) A putting in pos-  
session. *L.*
- Inveterate**, (A.) Confirmed by long  
use, grown into a custom. *L.*
- Invictious**, (A.) 1. Envious, mali-  
cious. 2. Hateful, odious. *L.*
- Invigorate**, (V.) To give strength,  
life and vigour. *L.*
- Invincible**, (A.) Not to be conquered  
or overcome. *L.*
- Inviolable**, (A.) Not to be violated or  
broken. *L.*
- Inviolate**, (A.) Not violated or cor-  
rupted. *L.*
- Inviron**, (V.) To surround. *F.*
- Invincible**, (A.) Not to be seen. *L.*
- Invitation**, (S.) A bidding or desir-  
ing to a feast or ceremony. *L.*
- Invite**, (V.) 1. To desire to come, 2.  
To encourage or excite. *L.*
- Inundation**, (S.) A flood, an over-  
flowing of water. *L.*
- Invocate**, or **Invoké**, (V.) To im-  
plore or call upon. *L.*
- Invocation**, (S.) A calling upon or  
crying for help. *L.*
- Invoice**, (S.) An account of goods  
sent by one merchant to another.
- Involve**, (V.) 1. To wrap or fold in.  
2. To entangle or engage. *L.*
- Involuntary**, (A.) Contrary to one's  
will. *L.*
- Involution**, (S.) In algebra, the rais-  
ing up any quantity from its root  
to any power assigned.
- Inure**, (V.) To use or accustom.
- Inutility**, (S.) Unprofitableness. *L.*
- Invulnerable**, (A.) Not to be wound-  
ed. *L.*
- Inward**, (A.) On the inside.
- Inwards**, (S.) The bowels or entrails.
- Jobb**, (S.) 1. A small piece of work.  
2. A blow with the end of a stick,  
&c.
- Jöbber**, (S.) One who undertakes  
small pieces of work.
- Jöbe**, (V.) To chide or reprimand.
- Jockey**, (S.) One who manages and  
deals in horses.

Jockey,



- Jockey*, (V.) 1. To jostle. 2. To impose upon.
- Jocose*, or *Jocular*, (A.) Merry, pleasant, sportive, full of jokes. L.
- Jocund*, (A.) Blithe, merry, joyful, pleasant. L.
- Jog*, (V.) 1. To shove or shake. 2. To jolt. 3. To walk a slow pace.
- Joggle*, (V.) To shake or tremble.
- Join*, (V.) 1. To add to. 2. To unite or couple together. F.
- Joint*, (S.) A place where one thing or member is added or fastened to another. F.
- Joiner*, (S.) A sort of plane to smooth boards with.
- Joinure*, (S.) A maintenance allotted or joined to the wife, and made over to her by deed, in consideration of the dowry she brought her husband. L.
- Joists*, (S.) Pieces of timber framed into the summers of an house.
- Joke*, (V.) To jest or droll.
- Jollity*, (S.) Mirth, good humour.
- Jolly*, (A.) 1. Fat, lusty. 2. Gay, merry.
- Ionie Order*, (S.) In architecture, the third order invented by the Ionians, its capital is adorned with rams horns.
- Jonquil*, (S.) A strong scented flower.
- Jostle*, (V.) To push with the elbows, &c.
- Jot*, (S.) A point or tittle, the least thing that is.
- Jovial*, (A.) Merry, pleasant, gay.
- Journal*, (S.) 1. A day book. 2. A printed account of daily transactions. 3. In navigation, a book wherein is kept an account of the ship's way, courses steered, winds, variation of the compass, &c.
- Journey*, (S.) 1. A voyage by land. 2. A day's march. 3. A day's work in ploughing, &c.
- Journey-man*, (S.) One who works under a master.
- Jowl*, or *Joll*, (S.) The head and neck of a salmon.
- Joy*, (S.) Mirth, gladness of heart. F.
- Joyless*, (A.) Sad, melancholy.
- Jrascible*, (A.) Apt to be angry. L.
- ire*, (S.) Anger, wrath, &c.
- iris*, (S.) 1. The rainbow. 2. The fibrous circle next the pupil of the eye. 3. A circle round the nipples of a woman's breasts. 4. The name of a flower.
- Irkome*, (A.) Tedious, troublesome, displeasing.
- iron*, (S.) A useful metal well known.
- Iron grey colour*, In hoises, black, with the tips of the hair whitish.
- Iron Moulds*, (S.) Small yellow spots in linen, paper, &c.
- Iron-monger*, (S.) A dealer in iron.
- iron*, (V.) 1. To smooth linen, &c. with a hot iron. 2. To put fetters on a malefactor.
- irony*, (S.) A figure in rhetoric, by which we speak the contrary of what we mean, by way of mockery.
- Irradiate*, (V.) To shine, enlighten, or cast forth beams. L.
- Irrational*, (A.) Void of reason. L.
- Irrationality*, (S.) The being void of reason.
- Irreconcilable*, (A.) Not to be reconciled, implacable. F.
- Irrecoverable*, (A.) Not to be recovered. F.
- Irrerargable*, (A.) Incontestable, undeniable, plain. L.
- Irrögular*, (A.) Out of order, without rule. L.
- Irrögularity*, (S.) A going out of rule or order. L.
- Irröligion*, (S.) Impiety, want of religion. L.
- Irröligious*, (A.) Ungodly, without religion.
- Irröme diable*, (A.) Helpless, desperate, that cannot be remedied. L.
- Irröparable*, (A.) Not to be repaired. L.
- Irröprehensible*, (A.) Not to be reprehended or blamed. L.
- Irröproachable*, (A.) Not to be reproached, blameless. F.

Irrö-

- Irrēfistible**, (A.) That cannot be resisted or withstood. *L.*
- Irrēfolute**, (A.) Wavering, unresolved. *L.*
- Irrēfolution**, (S.) Uncertainty, suspense, want of courage.
- Irrētrievable**, (A.) Not to be recovered or retrieved.
- Irrēverence**, (A.) Rudeness, want of respect. *L.*
- Irrēverent**, (A.) That shews no respect or reverence.
- Irrēverfible**, (A.) That cannot be reversed, repealed, or made void. *F.*
- Irrēvocable**, (A.) Not to be recalled. *L.*
- Irrēguōus**, (A.) Moist, wet, plashy. *L.*
- Irrūate**, (V.) To incense, provoke, or make angry. *L.*
- Irrūption**, (S.) A breaking into by force, a violent bursting forth. *L.*
- Iſcūry**, (S.) A stoppage or ſuppreſſion of the urine. *G.*
- Iſicle**. See *Ice*.
- Iſtaglāſs**, (S.) A kind of fiſh glue.
- Iſland**, (S.) A land ſurrounded by water. *F.*
- Iſle**, (S.) 1. An iſland. 2. The wing of a building. 3. A paſſage between the pews of a church. *F.*
- Iſſchronal**, (A.) Of equal portions of time. *G.*
- Iſſemēriā**, (S.) 1. A diſtribution into equal parts. 2. In algebra, the ſame with converſion of equations, or of clearing any equation from its fractions.
- Iſſocelū**, (S.) A triangle that has only two equal ſides. *G.*
- Iſſue**, (S.) 1. End or event. 2. Family or offspring. 3. Profits ariſing from fines, &c. 4. A matter depending on ſuit. 5. A ſmall artificial aperture made to let out bad humours. *F.*
- Iſſue**, (V.) 1. To ſlew or ſpring out of. 2. To publiſh or diſperſe abroad. *F.*
- Iſthmū**, (S.) A neck of land joining a peninſula to a continent. *G.*
- Iſtlian**, (A.) 1. Something belong-

- ing to Italy. 2. A kind of writing, different from text hand.
- Itālic**, (A.) 1. Of or belonging to Italy. 2. In printing, the letters which ſtand not upright, but leaning.
- Itch**, (S.) A loathſome and troubleſome diſeaſe in the ſkin.
- Item**, (S.) 1. An article in an account. 2. A caution or warning. *L.*
- Iterate**, (V.) To do or ſay the ſame thing over again. *L.*
- Itinērānt**, (A.) Travelling or journeying from place to place. *L.*
- Itinērāry**, (S.) 1. A journal of the occurrences in a journey or voyage. 2. A book of roads. *F.*
- Jūbīle**, or **Jūbīlee**, (S.) 1. A year of rejoicing, celebrated every 50th year among the Jews. 2. Among Chriſtians, a ſolemnity kept at firſt every 100th year, afterwards every 50th year; but now by order of pope Clément VI. every 25th year.
- Jūdāic**, or **Jūdāical**, (A.) Of or belonging to the Jews.
- Jūdaiſm**, (S.) The religion of the Jews.
- Jūdge**, (S.) An officer of eminent parts and probity, appointed to hear caues in civil or criminal caſes. *L.*
- Jūdge**, (V.) 1. To hear or determine caues. 2. To make judgment of, or determine in the mind.
- Jūdgment**, (S.) 1. That faculty of the mind by which we diſtinguiſh and ſeparate ideas. 2. Reason. 3. Prudence, diſcretion. 4. Sentence; deciſion. 5. A puniſhment from heaven.
- Jūdicatūre**, (S.) A place of judgment. *L.*
- Jūdicā**, or **Jūdicāry**, (A.) Belonging to a caue, trial or judgment. *L.*
- Jūdicious**, (A.) Endued with good judgment, rational, diſcreet. *F.*
- Jūg**, (S.) An earthen pitcher.
- Jūgg**, (V.) 1. To ſlew tricks by ſlight of hand. 2. To cheat, or play ſalt and loo'e.

# J U

- Jūgūlar**, (A.) Of or belonging to the throat. *L.*
- Jūce**, (S.) 1. Moisture. 2. Gravy.
- Jūlap**, or **Jūlep**, (S.) A liquid medicine.
- Jūlian Period**, (S.) A cycle of 7980 years successively following one another 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: it takes its name from Julius Scalliger, who fixed the beginning of this period 764 years before the creation.
- Jūlian Year**, (S.) The old account of time instituted by Julius Cæsar, called old style.
- Jūlio**, (S.) An Italian coin worth about 6d.
- Jūly**, (S.) The seventh month of the year, so called in honour of Julius Cæsar.
- Jūmbals**, (S.) A sugared paste made by confectioners.
- Jūmble**, (V.) 1. To jolt or shake. 2. To mingle or confound.
- Jūmp**, (V.) 1. To leap with both feet together. 2. To jolt, to start.
- Jūmps**, (S.) A kind of bodice.
- Jūnto**, or **Jūnto**, (S.) 1. A meeting of men to sit in council. 2. A cabal or private faction.
- Jūntūre**, (S.) 1. A joint. 2. Posture, circumstance. *L.*
- Jūne**, (S.) The sixth month of the year.
- Jūnior**, (S.) 1. The younger. 2. Of a later standing than another. *L.*
- Jūniper**, (S.) A shrub.
- Jūnk**, (S.) 1. An Indian ship. 2. pieces of old cable.
- Jūnketing**, (S.) Feasting or merry making.
- Jūwory**, (S.) The elephant's tooth.
- Jūpiter**, (S.) 1. Called by the Heathens the father of gods and men. 2. One of the planets. 3. In chemistry, tin.
- Jūrats**, (S.) A kind of aldermen.

# I V

- Jūrākal**, (A.) Of or belonging to the law. *L.*
- Jūrīdīctīon**, (S.) 1. Authority to administer and execute laws. 2. The verge and extent of a court of judicature.
- Jūrīsprūdencc**, (S.) A knowledge of the civil law. *L.*
- Jūrōr**, (S.) One of the jury sworn.
- Jūrū**, (S.) Persons sworn to deliver the truth upon such evidence as shall be given before them. *F.*
- Grand Jury**, (S.) Consists of 24 persons, either gentlemen, or the better sort of yeomen, who take cognizance of all bills of indictment preferred to the court, which they either approve by writing upon them *billa vera*, or disallow by indorsing *ignoramus*.
- Petty Jury**, (S.) Twelve men impaneled upon all criminal and civil causes, by whose verdict the defendant is acquitted or condemned.
- Jury Mast**, (S.) A yard set up instead of a mast which had been broken down by a storm or shot.
- Jūst**, (A.) 1. Exact, proportionate. 2. Equitable, true. 3. Honest, upright, righteous. *L.*
- Jūst**, (S.) The righteous, or faithful.
- Jūstice**, (S.) Equity, righteousness. *L.*
- Justice of the Peace**, A person commissioned by the king to maintain the peace in the county where he lives, and commit offenders to prison.
- Lords Justices** (of a kingdom) Persons deputed as regents or governors of the realm during the king's absence.
- Jūstīfīable**, (A.) That may be justified.
- Jūstīfīcātion**, (S.) A vindication, clearing or justifying.
- Jūstīfy**, (V.) 1. To maintain or vindicate. 2. To make one's innocence appear.
- Jūsts**. See **Fournament**.
- Jūt**, (V.) To stand out.
- Jūvenīle**, (A.) Youthful. *L.*
- Jūvy**, (S.) A plant which twines about trees, &c.

K.

K E

K.

**K**, The tenth letter of the English alphabet, is a mute consonant; the French never use it but in foreign names of places, and we have but little use for it, as its place could be generally supplied by (c); for (k) should never be wrote in an English word before a, o, u, l, r, t. As a numeral it stood for 250, and with a dash over it thus  $\bar{K}$ , for 150,000.

*Kāb*, (S.) An Hebrew measure hold-in about our pint.

*Källendar*, better spelt *Calendar*, (S.) A table shewing the days of the month throughout the year. *L.*

*Kälends*, rather *Calends*, (S.) The first day of every month.

*Kālī*, or *Cali*, (S.) A sea herb, the ashes of which are used in making glass.

*Kān*, (S.) A Persian governor.

*Kaw*, better *Carw*, (V.) To make a noise like a jack-daw.

*Key*, or *Quay*, (S.) A Wharf.

*Keyage*, (S.) Money paid for wharfage.

*Kēckle*, (V.) 1. To make a noise in the throat when something sticks in it. 2. To twist small ropes about a cable, &c.

*Kēcks*, (S.) The dry hollow stalks of some plants.

*Keel*, (S.) 1. The lowest piece of timber in a ship. 2. Vessels for liquors to stand and cool in.

*Keen*, (A.) Sharp, eager, satirical.

*Keep*, (S.) A strong tower in the middle of a castle.

*Keep*, (V.) 1. To retain. 2. To nourish or provide for. 3. To last or endure. 4. To stay or abide. 5. To observe.

*Kēll*, (S.) The caul or membrane, that covers the bowels.

*Kēn*, (S.) Knowledge, view.

*Kēnnēl*, (S.) 1. A place to keep dogs

K I

in. 2. A fox's earth or hole. 3. A vulgar name for channel, a water course in the streets.

*Kēnnēts*, (S.) A sort of coarse Welch cloth.

*Kērmēs*, (S.) The grain of the scarlet oak.

*Kērnēl*, (S.) 1. The eatable part of nuts, &c. 2. A fleshy porous substance under the skin. 3. The best part of any thing.

*Kērsēy*, (S.) A coarse sort of cloth.

*Kētch*, (S.) A sort of ship with only a mizen and main-mast.

*Kēttle*, (S.) A well known kitchen utensil.

*Key*, (S.) 1. An instrument to open a lock. 2. The middle stone of an arch. 3. A small piece of iron to go through the eye of a bolt, pin, &c. 4. An explication of persons or things contained in a book. 5. A wharf. 6. A tone in music.

*Keys*, (S.) Small pieces of wood or ivory, in an organ, harpsichord, &c.

*Kībes*, (S.) An inflammation in the heels occasioned by cold.

*Kīck*, (V.) To strike with the foot.

*Kīd*, (S.) A young goat.

*Kīdnāpper*, (S.) One who entices or steals away children, &c. to ship them for the Plantations.

*Kīdney Beans*, (S.) French beans.

*Kīdneys*, (S.) That part of an animal which separates the urine from the blood.

*Kīlderkin*, (S.) A liquid measure of 18 gallons.

*Kīll*, (V.) To deprive of life.

*Kīln*, (S.) 1. A place to burn lime, bricks, &c. in. 2. A place to dry hops, malt, &c.

*Kīnd*, (S.) Sex, sort, or species.

*Kīnd*, (A.) Good, obliging, benevolent.

*Kīndle*, (V.) 1. To set on fire. 2. To take fire. 3. To bring forth young, as hares or rabbits.

*Kīndness*, (S.) Love, affection.

*Kīn-*

## K N

- Kindred**, (S.) Relation.
- Kine**, (S.) Cows.
- King**, (S.) A sovereign prince or chief ruler.
- King at Arms**, (S.) A chief officer in the herald's office, of which there are three, *viz.* 1. Garter, who is the principal. 2. Norroy, and 3. Clarenceux.
- King's Bench**, (S.) A court in which the kings of England formerly used to sit in person, and in which is tried treasons, felonies, &c.
- Kingdom**, (S.) A country subject to a king.
- Kingdoms**, (S.) In chemistry, three orders of natural bodies, *viz.* mineral, vegetable, and animal.
- Kjnsfölk**, (S.) Kindred, relations.
- Kjnsman**, (S.) A male cousin.
- Kjnswoman**, (S.) A female cousin.
- Kirk**, (S.) A church.
- Kirtle**, (S.) 1. A bundle of flax or hemp, containing 22 heads of about 5 pounds each. 2. A sort of short jacket.
- Kiss**, (S.) A salute with the lips.
- Kit**, (S.) 1. A small tub with a cover. 2. A milk pail. 3. A pocket violin.
- Kit-keys**, (S.) The fruit of the ash-tree.
- Kitchën**, (S.) The room where meat is dressed.
- Kite**, (S.) 1. A large bird of prey. 2. A play-thing for boys.
- Kjrtlin**, or **Kjrtten**, (S.) A young cat.
- Knäck**, (S.) A peculiar skill or slight in doing any thing.
- Knapsack**, (S.) A leather bag in which soldiers carry their necessaries.
- Knäve**, (S.) 1. A rogue or cheat. 2. A card so called.
- Knävery**, (S.) Deceitful dealing, or the practice of knaves.
- Knead**, (V.) To work dough with the hands.
- Knee**, (S.) 1. The fore part of the joint between the leg and thigh. 2.

## K N

- Among ship-wrights, a crooked piece of timber.
- Knäll**, (S.) The sound of a passing bell.
- Knäck knäcks**, (S.) A child's toys.
- Knife**, (S.) A well known instrument.
- Knigh**, (S.) A title of honour next above an esquire: in England there are, 1. Knights batchelors, which is the lowest, but most ancient order. 2. Knights of the round table, or King Arthur's knights. 3. Knights of the bath, from their being created within the lits of the baths. 4. Knights of the carpet, from their kneeling on a carpet at their creation. 5. Knight of the chamber, from their being made in the king's or queen's chamber. 6. Knight of the garter, the most noble order, so called from their wearing a garter with this motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, i. e. Evil be to him that evil thinks. 7. Knights of the order of christian charity. 8. Knights of the holy sepulchre. 9. Knights of Nova Scotia in the West Indies. 10. Poor knights of Windsor, 26 old soldiers, &c. depending on the order of the garter. 11. Knights baronet, an hereditary order, founded by king James I. who are next in dignity to the barons.
- Scotch Knights**, 1. Knights of St. Andrew, or the thistle. 2. Knights of the Rue, or of St. Andrew.
- Knights of the Shire**, Two gentlemen chosen by the freeholders of each county of England, to serve in parliament.
- Knight errand**, A fabulous wandering knight.
- Knight of the Post**, A villain who for hire will swear any thing.
- Knit**, (V.) 1. To make a knot. 2. To make stockings, &c. 3. To draw up the brows. 4. To gather as a horse does. 5. To cling fast together as bees.

*Knöb,*

L A

L A

- Knöb**, (S.) A knot on a tree, &c.  
**Knöck**, (V.) To hit or strike upon.  
**Knöt**, (S.) 1. The part where any thing is tied. 2. A hard place in wood. 3. The joint of an herb. 4. A figure in a garden.  
**Know**, (V.) To understand.  
**Knowledge**, or **Knowlege**, (S.) Skill, understanding, learning.  
**Knöchles**, (S.) The joints of the fingers.

L.

**L** Is the eleventh letter in the English alphabet, and when used as a numeral stands for 50. *L. L.* or *l.* placed before or after any figures stands for pound or pounds; as 100*l.* a hundred pounds in money: and when (*b*) is added to it thus (*lb*), it signifies pounds with respect to weight; as 100*lb.* a hundred pound weight.

**Labārum**, (S.) The Imperial standard, that used to be carried before the Roman emperors in their wars. *L.*

**Lābel**, (S.) 1. A title or name affixed on a separate paper. 2. A slip of parchment hanging from a deed with the seal. 3. Ribbands hanging down each side a mitre, or garland. 4. A mathematical instrument for taking altitudes. *L.*

**Lābial**, (A.) Belonging to the lips. *L.*

**Lābarātory**, (S.) A chemist's work-house. *F.*

**Lābōrious**, (A.) 1. Pains taking. 2. Painful, toilsome. *L.*

**Lābour**, (S.) 1. Work, toil. 2. Travel in child bed. *L.*

**Lābourēr**, (S.) 1. One that does the most laborious work. 2. One that carries the hod for masons, bricklayers, &c.

**Lābyrintb**, (S.) A place made with so many windings and turnings, that one cannot get out without a

guide, or a clew of thread for direction. *F.*

**Lācca**, (S.) A red gum.

**Lāce**, (S.) 1. A curious open work made of fine thread. 2. An ornamental trimming of gold, silver, &c. 3. A line of silk or thread to lace stays withal.

**Lācērable**, (A.) That may be torn.

**Lācērate**, (V.) To tear in pieces.

**Lācērātion**, (S.) A tearing in pieces.

**Lāchēsis**, (S.) The youngest of the three destinies; she holds the distaff of life whilst her sister Clotho spins the thread, and Atropos cuts it off.

**Lāck**, (V.) To want.

**Lācker**, (S.) A liquid made of gum-lack.

**Lācker**, (V.) To varnish over tin or silvered wood with lacker, to make it resemble gold.

**Lāckey**, (S.) A footman or footboy.

**Lācōnic**, (S.) Short, concise. *G.*

**Lāctātion**, (S.) Suckling, or giving suck.

**Lāctēal**, or **Lāctēous**, (A.) Milky.

**Lāctēical**, (A.) That makes milk.

**Lād**, (S.) A boy.

**Lādder**, (S.) A machine for mounting upon high places. *L.*

**Lāde**, (V.) 1. To load. 2. To empty water, &c. with a bowl, ladle, &c.

**Lāding**, (S.) The goods with which a ship is filled.

**Lādle**, (S.) 1. A handle with a kind of bowl at the end. 2. A bucket belonging to the wheel of water mills.

**Lādy**, (S.) A person of quality's wife or daughter.

**Lady Bird**, (S.) The name of a pretty insect.

**Lāg**, (V.) To loiter, or stay behind.

**Lāgōn**, (S.) Goods thrown overboard with a buoy.

**Lāick**, or **Lāical**, (A.) Belonging to the laity. *F.*

**Lair**, (S.) The place where deer harbour by day. See *Layr*.

**Lāity**, (S.) The people, in opposition to the clergy.

*Lāke*,

- Läke**, (S.) 1. A large collection of water encompassed with dry land. 2. A fine crimson colour used in painting. *L.*
- Lä'mä**, (S.) An order of priests among the western Tartars.
- Lämb**, (S.) A sheep under a year old.
- Lämbent**, (A.) Licking up. *L.*
- Lämbent Flame**, (S.) A flame hovering and unsettled.
- Lämbkin**, (S.) A little lamb.
- Läme**, (A.) Maimed, crippled.
- Lämilla**, (S.) The thin plates of which the shells of fish are composed.
- Lä'meness**, (S.) A weakness or hurt in some limb.
- Lä'mént**, (V.) To bewail, weep or mourn for. *L.*
- Lä'méntable** (A.) 1. Doleful. 2. To be lamented. *L.*
- Lä'méntä'tion**, (S.) A mournful complaint.
- Lä'mina**, (S.) A thin plate of metal, &c. *L.*
- Lä'minated**, (A.) Plated over.
- Lä'minas Day**, (S.) The 1st of August, on which the priests used to get in their tithe lambs.
- Lämp**, (S.) 1. A piece of lighted cotton, rush, &c. fed with oil or spirits. 2. The vessel in which it is contained. *F.*
- Lämpä'dias**, (S.) 1. An officer in the eastern church, who had the charge of the lamps. 2. A comet resembling a burning lamp.
- Lämpers**, or **Lämpafs**, (S.) A disease in the roof of a horse's mouth.
- Lämpo'n**, (S.) A satire, or libel in verse.
- Lämprey**, (S.) A kind of eel.
- Lä'nce**, (S.) A kind of javelin. *L.*
- Lance**, (V.) 1. To throw a lance. 2. To cut with a lancet.
- Lä'ncet**, (S.) A surgeon's instrument used in letting blood, &c. *F.*
- Lä'nch**, (V.) To slide a ship, &c. out of a dock into the water. *L.*
- Lä'nch out**, (V.) To be extravagant in discourse or expences.
- Länd**, (S.) 1. Earth, in opposition to water. 2. Soil or ground. 3. Country or region.
- Land**, (V.) To set, or come on shore.
- Land Mark**, (S.) 1. A boundry set up between lands. 2. Any object at land that may be seen at sea, as a beacon, mount, &c.
- Ländgrave**, (S.) A count or earl who has the government of a province.
- Landgrä'viäte**, (S.) The territory of a landgrave.
- Ländlady**, (S.) 1. A woman who owns a house or land. 2. An hostess.
- Ländlöcked**, (A.) Shut in by the land, so that no storm or tide can drive a ship from her anchors.
- Ländlord**, (S.) 1. A man who owns lands or houses. 2. A host, or master of an inn.
- Länd'refs**, (S.) A washerwoman.
- Ländry**, (S.) A room set apart for the ironing of linen. *F.*
- Ländscäpe**, or **Landskip**, (S.) 1. A prospect of a country as far as the eye will reach. 2. The same in a picture.
- Läne**, (S.) 1. A narrow street. 2. A way hedged on each side. 3. The passage between two long ranks of soldiers.
- Längrel**, (S.) A sort of shot used at sea to cut the enemy's rigging.
- Länguage**, (S.) 1. Tongue or speech. 2. Diction, style. *F.*
- Länguid**, (A.) Faint, weak, listless. *L.*
- Länguisb**, (V.) To consume and pine away. *F.*
- Länguisbment**, (S.) Languishing.
- Längour**, (S.) Faintness, listlessness. *L.*
- Länk**, (A.) 1. Slender. 2. Straight.
- Länquinet**, (S.) A game at cards.
- Läntern**, or **Lantborn**, (S.) 1. An utensil for carrying a candle in. 2. A kind of turret on a building.
- Läp**, (S.) That part of a person sitting which reaches from the waist to the knees, generally understood of women, whose dress renders th

## L A

- the softest seat on which children can repose.
- Lap*, (V.) 1. To wrap or fold up. 2. To lick up with the tongue.
- Lapidary*, (S.) One who cuts and polishes precious stones. F.
- Lapidation*, (S.) A stoning to death.
- Lapis Lázuli*, (S.) A stone of a blue colour speckled with gold.
- Läppet*, (S.) Part of a cap, &c. that hangs loose.
- Läpse*, (S.) 1. A slip or fall. 2. In law, the forfeiture of the presentation to a benefice, when neglected by the patron for six months.
- Läpsided*, (A.) Bending more on the one side than the other.
- Läpwing*, (S.) A small bird.
- Lärbord*, (S.) The left hand side of a ship, when one stands facing the head.
- Lärčeny*, (S.) Theft. It is called grand larceny, when the things stolen exceed the value of 1s. and petit larceny, when under it. F.
- Larch Tree*, (S.) The tree that produces venice turpentine.
- Lärd*, (S.) The inward fat of a hog melted.
- Lard*, (V.) To stick bits of bacon into lean meat.
- Lärder*, (S.) A place to keep cold meat in. F.
- Lärds*, (S.) Among the Heathens, household gods.
- Lärge* (A.) Great, extensive. L.
- Lärgefs*, (S.) A free gift. F.
- Lärge*, (S.) In musick, a movement one degree quicker than grave.
- Lärk*, (S.) A well known singing bird.
- Lärnier*, (S.) In architecture, a flat square member placed on the cornice below the cymatium, to throw off the water.
- Lärnyx*, (S.) The upper part of the wind-pipe. G.
- Läsci vious*, (A.) Lustful. L.
- Läsci viousness*, (S.) Wantonness.

## L A

- Läyb*, (V.) 1. To whip or scourge. 2. To tie with ropes.
- Läyb*, (S.) 1. A blow with a rod, a whip, &c. 2. Whiplcord fastened to the thong of a whip.
- Läys*, (S.) A girl.
- Läyfitude*, (S.) Weariness, heaviness of the limbs. L.
- Läst*, (S.) 1. A block of wood cut in the shape of a foot to make shoes on. 2. A certain measure, as a last of pitch, tar, ashes, herrings and codfish is 10 barrels; of corn, 10 quarters; of hides, 12 dozen, &c. 3. A court held by 24 jurats in the marshes of Kent.
- Läst*, (V.) To continue.
- Läst*, (A.) 1. The hindermost. 2. The latest. 3. The greatest, as of the last importance.
- Lästfage*, (S.) 1. A duty paid for goods sold by the last. 2. The ballast of a ship.
- Lätch*, (S.) A fastening of a door.
- Lätcbët*, (S.) A part of a shoe by which it is fastened. F.
- Läte*, (A.) 1. Behind in time. 2. Done a small time ago.
- Lätent*, (A.) Lying hid. L.
- Lätéral*, (P.) Sideways. L.
- Lätéral Disease*, The pleurisy.
- Lätb*, (S.) A thin slip of wood.
- Lätbe*, (S.) A division of a county containing three or more hundreds.
- Lätber*, (S.) A froth made with soap and water. L.
- Lätin*, (S.) The language spoke by the ancient Romans.
- Lätinym*, (S.) A Roman idiom. F.
- Lätitude*, (S.) 1. Breadth, extent. 2. Liberty, licence. 3. The distance north and south from the equator. L.
- Lätten*, or *Lättin*, (S.) 1. Thin plates of iron tinned over. 2. Thin brass plates.
- Lätter*, (A.) The person or thing spoke of last.
- Lätter Math*, The grass that grows or is mown after the first mowing.

## P

Lättice,



## L A

- Lättice**, (S.) A window made of laths nailed checkerwise.
- Läwätion**, (S.) A washing or cleaning metals and minerals from filth.
- Läwätory**, (S.) A bath, a washing place.
- Laud**, (S.) Praise, glory, renown.
- Laudable**, (A.) Praise worthy.
- Laudänum**, (S.) An extract of opium.
- Läwe**, (V.) 1. To wash or bathe, 2. To throw out water, 3. To clean or touch up a picture. F.
- Läwänder**, (S.) A fragrant herb. F.
- Läwender Cotton**, (S.) An herb, also called French lavender.
- Läwver**, (S.) A basin to wash in. F.
- Lavërnä**, (S.) A goddess whom thieves were wont to supplicate.
- Lauhter**, or **Lauhting**, (S.) An action proceeding from the idea of something either agreeable or ridiculous.
- Läwvışb**, (V.) To squander away.
- Läwvışb**, (A.) Profuse, extravagant.
- Launcb**. See **Lancb**.
- Laurëät**, (S.) The king's poet.
- Laurëäted**, (A.) Wrapped up in laurel leaves, as were the letters which the Roman generals sent to the senate, when their contents were victory.
- Laurël**, (S.) A tree well known, but out differs from that of the ancients, theirs being what we call the bay tree.
- Laws**, (S.) A rule of action, as, 1. The dictates of reason, is called the law of nature. 2. The precepts of revelation, the revealed laws of God. 3. The law of nations, several rules agreed on by many nations to be mutually observed for the benefit of all. 4. The law of arms, the allowed precepts concerning war. 5. Civil law, the law of equity. 6. Statute law, the laws of England made by the king and parliament. 7. Law of merchants, customs peculiar to merchants, &c. F.

## L E

- Läwful**, (A.) Legal, just, honest.
- Läwless**, (A.) Without law.
- Läwn**, (S.) 1. A kind of fine linnen. 2. A large plain in a park or between two woods.
- Läwyer**, (S.) One who studies the law.
- Lax**, (A.) Loose. L.
- Läxätives**, (S.) Medicines of an opening quality.
- Läxity**, or **Laxätiveness**, (S.) Looseness, openness. L.
- Lay**, (S.) 1. A song or poem. 2. A bed of mortar.
- Lay**, (V.) 1. To put or place. 2. To deliver or bring to bed. 3. To bet, or lay a wager. 4. To abate or allay. 5. In gardening, to bend down a branch, and cover it with earth, in order to take root.
- Lay Brother**, (S.) One, who without being in orders, does the mean offices of a convent.
- Läyer**, (S.) 1. A young sprout bent down and stuck in the earth, in order to take root. 2. A bed where oysters breed.
- Läyman**, (S.) 1. One who follows a secular employment. 2. Among painters, a wooden statue, so jointed as to be set in any posture, for them to clothe and draw drapery by.
- Läzar**, (S.) A leprous person. L.
- Läzärëttö**, (S.) A pest house, an hospital for lepers. F.
- Läxiness**, (S.) Sloth, idleness.
- Lächer**, (S.) A whoremonger, a wench.
- Lächerous**, (A.) Libidinous, lustful.
- Lächery**, (S.) Lust.
- Lead**, (S.) A metal.
- Lead**, (V.) 1. To cover with lead. 2. To conduct, or go first. 3. To live, as to lead a good life.
- Lead'en**, (A.) Made of lead.
- Lead'er**, (S.) 1. A chief. 2. A conductor. 3. One who plays first at cards.
- Leaf**, (S.) 1. The product of trees and plants.

- plants. 2. A thin piece, as of gold, &c. 3. Two pages on the back of each other.
- League**, (S.) 1. Confederacy. 2. A space in length containing three miles.
- Leak**, (V.) To let water in or out through the seams or chinks of a vessel.
- Leakage**, (S.) An allowance for waste in liquid commodities.
- Leaky**, (A.) Letting water in or out.
- Lean**, (A.) Poor in flesh.
- Lean**, (V.) 1. To rest upon. 2. To incline.
- Leap**, (V.) 1. To jump. 2. To cover as a stone horse.
- Leap**, (S.) 1. A jump. 2. A wear to catch fish in.
- Leap Year**, (S.) Every fourth year, so called from its leaping that year a day more than a common year: the leap year consisting of 366 days, and the other of 365 days 6 hours, which hours at four years end make up a whole day.
- Learn**, (V.) To acquire knowledge.
- Learner**, (S.) One who studies or learns any trade, art, science, &c.
- Lease**, (S.) A letting lands or tenements for a certain term.
- Lease**, (V.) 1. To let lands, &c. for a time. 2. To pick up scattered corn. 3. To lie, or utter a falsehood.
- Leash**, (S.) 1. In hunting, three; as three hounds, three hares. 2. A thong by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a line to hold a dog, &c. F.
- Leash Laws**, (S.) Laws to be observed in hunting.
- Leasing**, (S.) 1. Gleaning. 2. Lying.
- Lessee**, or **Lessee**, (S.) He that takes a lease.
- Lessor**, or **Lessor**, (S.) He that lets a lease.
- Least**, (A.) Smallest.
- Leisure**, or **Leisure**, (S.) Spare time.
- Leather**, (S.) Hides of beasts tanned, dressed, &c.
- Leave**, (S.) Permissions.
- Leave**, (V.) 1. Not to take with one. 2. To quit, forsake or abandon. 3. To cease or not continue.
- Leaven**, (S.) A piece of dough fermented.
- Leaver**, (S.) A bar to lift up a heavy weight, supported upon a prop nearer to one end than the other. F.
- Lecture**, (S.) A sermon or discourse on any subject. L.
- Lecturer**, (S.) 1. An afternoon preacher. 2. A reader of lectures. L.
- Ledge**, (S.) A small moulding, &c. on the edge of a table, window, &c.
- Ledger**, or **Leidger**, (S.) A great book for accounts, in which merchants post the articles from the other books.
- Lee**, (S.) The part opposite to the wind.
- Leech**, (S.) 1. A kind of water snail. 2. A physician; 3. A horse doctor.
- Leek**, (S.) A well known pot-herb.
- Leer**, (S.) 1. A looking sideways upon. 2. The place where a deer lies to dry himself.
- Lees**, (S.) Dregs of wine, ale, &c. F.
- Leet**, (S.) A law day or court, from whence the courts held by the lords of manors are called court leets, which enquire into all offences under high treason.
- Leetch**, (S.) The outward edge of a sail, or the middle part of it.
- Leetch Lines**, (S.) Small ropes fastened to the leetch of a sail.
- Lee-ward Ship**, (S.) One that does not sail so near the wind as she ought to do.
- Lee-ward Tide**, (S.) When the wind and tide are both the same way.
- Lee-ward Way**, (S.) An allowance made for a ship's deviating from that point which she seems to go to.
- Left Hand**, (S.) The hand which is on the same side as the heart.
- Leg**, (S.) 1. A limb of the body, part of a chair, table, &c. 2. A side of a triangle.

L E

*Lēgacy*, (S.) A gift bequeathed by will.

*Lēgal*, (A.) Lawful. *L.*

*Lēgālity*, (S.) Lawfulness. *F.*

*Lēgate*, (S.) An ambassador sent by the pope to a foreign prince. *L.*

*Lēgatee*, (S.) One who has a legacy left him by will.

*Lēgation*, or *Lēgateship*, (S.) The office or function of a legate.

*Lēgātine*, (A.) Belonging to a legate.

*Lēgend*, (S.) 1. The writing round a piece of money. 2. A book containing an account of the romish saints. *F.*

*Lēgēndary*, (A.) Belonging to a legend, fabulous.

*Lēgērdēmain*, (S.) Slight of hand.

*Lēgible*, (A.) That may be read. *L.*

*Lēgion*, (S.) A body of the Roman army, consisting of ten cohorts or companies, from 3 to 6000 men.

*Lēgislātive*, (A.) Having the power of making laws. *L.*

*Lēgislātor*, (S.) A lawgiver. *F.*

*Lēgislāture*, (S.) The persons who have the power of making laws.

*Lēgītīmacy*, (S.) Legality. *L.*

*Lēgītīmale*, (A.) Lawful, or born in wedlock. *F.*

*Lēgītimate*, (V.) To make natural children capable of inheriting.

*Lēgūmīnous*, (A.) Belonging to pulse.

*Lēisure*. See *Leasure*.

*Lēidger*. See *Lodger*.

*Lēmma*, (S.) In mathematicks, a proposition, which serves to prepare the way for the demonstration of some theorem, or the construction of some problem. *G.*

*Lēmon*, (S.) A well known fruit.

*Lēmonāde*, (S.) Water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

*Lēnd*, (V.) To grant the use of to another.

*Lēngth*, (S.) Extent, from one end to another.

*Lēngthen*, (V.) To make longer.

*Lēniēt*, (A.) Softening, mollifying, assuaging.

L E

*Lēnitive*, (A.) Of a softening or mollifying nature. *F.*

*Lēnity*, (S.) Mildness, gentleness, and forbearance. *L.*

*Lēns*, (S.) 1. A concave glass. 2. A convex glass.

*Lēnt*, (S.) A time of fasting forty days before Easter.

*Lēntīcula*, (S.) A small lens.

*Lēntiginous*, (A.) Full of freckles.

*Lēntils*, (S.) A kind of pulse. *F.*

*Lēō*, (S.) The lion, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac which the sun enters in July, and is thus (♌) marked.

*Lēopard*, (S.) A wild beast. *L.*

*Lēper*, (S.) A person afflicted with the leprosy. *F.*

*Lēprosy*, (S.) A dry white scab spread over the skin.

*Lēprous*, (A.) Afflicted with the leprosy. *F.*

*Lēssēd*, (S.) He that takes a lease.

*Lēssen*, (V.) To make less.

*Lēsson*, (S.) 1. A task for one to learn. 2. A reading. *F.*

*Lethārgic*, (A.) Belonging to, afflicted with, or subject to a lethargy. *G.*

*Lētbārgy*, (S.) A disease that causes a heavy sleepiness. *G.*

*Lētlē*, (S.) The river of forgetfulness, which the poets have placed in hell.

*Lētt*, (V.) 1. To hire out. 2. To hinder.

*Lētter*, (S.) 1. One of the alphabetical characters. 2. An epistle sent to a person.

*Letter of Advice*, A letter in which one merchant informs another that he has drawn a bill upon him.

*Letter of Attorney*, A writing sent by one person to authorize another to transact business for him.

*Letter of Credit*, A letter to a correspondent, desiring him to credit the bearer with a certain sum of money.

*Letter of Licence*, An instrument signed by a man's creditors, in which they

they consent to allow him a longer time for the payment of his debt.

*Letter of Mark*, or *Mart*, A writing under the privy seal, authorising the king's subjects to make reprisals, &c. on the subjects of another prince.

*Letters Patent*, A writing sealed with the great seal of England, containing a grant of some particular privilege.

*Letter Founder*, (S.) One who casts letters for printers.

*Lettice*, (S.) A salad herb.

*Levānt*, (S.) The eastern part of the Mediterranean sea.

*Lē-vee*, (S.) 1. The time of a person's rising. 2. The company who attend a great man and wait his rising. F.

*Lē-vel*, (A.) Flat, plain, even.

*Lē-vel*, (S.) 1. An even ground. 2. Of equal rank. 3. An instrument used by builders. 4. An instrument used in surveying, to find out the true level for conveying water.

*Lē-ver*. See *Leaver*.

*Lē-vēret*, (S.) A young hare. F.

*Lē-vet*, (S.) A tune on the trumpet.

*Lē-vīathan*, (S.) The crocodile.

*Lē-vigātion*, (S.) 1. A making smooth. 2. In chemistry, grinding to a fine impalpable powder. L.

*Lē-vīte*, (S.) One of the tribe of Levi.

*Levitical*, (A.) Belonging to the Levites.

*Lē-vīty*, (S.) Lightness, fickleness. F.

*Lē-vy*, (V.) To raise or collect. F.

*Levūd*, (A.) Lascivious, debauched, wicked.

*Lē-xicon*, (S.) A dictionary. G.

*Lē-able*, (A.) Subject, or exposed to.

*Lē-ār*, (S.) One guilty of lying.

*Lē-bhard*, (S.) A leopard.

*Libātion*, (S.) The pouring out wine, or other liquors, in honour of some deity, after the priest had first tasted it.

*Lē-bel*, (S.) 1. An abusive writing. 2.

An original declaration of an action in the civil law.

*Libel one*, (V.) To expose him in libels.

*Līberal*, (A.) Free, generous, unconfined. L.

*Līberality*, (S.) Bounty, generosity.

*Lībertine*, (S.) A dissolute or lude liver. L.

*Lībertinism*, (S.) Licentiousness, debauchery.

*Līberty*, (S.) Freedom. In painting, represented by a woman dressed in white, with a scepter in her right hand, and a hat or cap in her left. F.

*Lībēdīmous*, (A.) Full of lust. L.

*Lībūūna*, (S.) The goddess of funeral rites.

*Lībrā*, (S.) The balance, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, marked thus [♎].

*Lībrārian*, (S.) One who has the charge of a library.

*Lībrāry*, (S.) A study, or place where books are kept. L.

*Lībrātion*, (S.) A weighing or poisoning.

*Līcence*, (S.) Liberty, permission. L.

*Līcēntiāte*, (S.) One who has a licence to practice any art or faculty, but chiefly in divinity. F.

*Līcēntious*, (A.) Unrestrained, disorderly. F.

*Līcēntiousness*, (S.) A setting no bounds to the appetites.

*Līck*, (V.) To go over, or take up with the tongue.

*Līckerish*, (A.) That loves, or is apt to lick up sweet things.

*Līcēōrs*, (S.) Roman officers, who carried axes and bundles of rods before the magistrates. L.

*Līl*, (S.) 1. The cover of a box, trunk, &c. 2. The covering of the eye.

*Līe*, (S.) An untruth uttered with a design to deceive.

*Līe*, (V.) 1. To tell a lie. 2. To lie along.

*Līege L rd*, (S.) A sovereign prince,

or chief lord of a fee to whom allegiance is due.

*Liege Man*, (S.) A subject or vassal who owes such allegiance.

*Liege People*, (S.) The subjects of a sovereign prince.

*Liētēry*, (S.) A kind of looseness, in which the food passes so suddenly through the stomach and guts, as to be thrown out by stool with little or no alteration. *L.*

*Lieu*, or *Lieu*, (P.) Instead of. *F.*

*Lieutēnāncy*, (S.) 1. The office of a lieutenant. 2. A select company of officers of the trained bands of the city and artillery company, who order matters relating to the militia. *F.*

*Lieutēnānt*, (S.) One who supplies another's place in his absence, and represents his person.

*Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*, The viceroy of that kingdom, who represents the person of the king.

*Lieutenant General of the Army or Artillery*, The next officer to the general.

*Lieutenant General of the Ordnance*, Is the next officer to the master of the ordnance.

*Lieutenant of the Tower of London*, An officer next to the constable, and acts with full power in his absence.

*Lieutenant Colonel of Horse, Foot, or Dragoons*, The second officer in a regiment, who is next to the colonel, and commands in his absence.

*Lieutenant of Horse, Foot, or Dragoons*, The second officer in a troop or company, who is next to the captain, and commands in his absence.

*Lieutenant of a Ship of War*, An officer next to the captain, and commands in his absence.

*Life*, (S.) 1. The union of soul and body. 2. The manner of living. 3. A history of what a man has done in his life. 4. Spirit, vigour, spirit-

liness. 5. The state of vegetables while their vessels perform their proper functions.

*Life Guards*, (S.) The body guards of a sovereign prince.

*Līfelesi*, (A.) 1. Without life. 2. Dull, heavy, stupid.

*Lift*, (V.) To raise, to take up.

*Lifting Pieces*, (S.) Parts of a clock which lift up the detents in order to let the hammer strike.

*Līgāment*, (S.) In anatomy, a string or band with which the bones are joined together. *L.*

*Līgātūre*, (S.) 1. A bandage. 2. The binding any part of the body with a bandage. *L.*

*Light*, (S.) 1. The transparency of the air caused by the rays of the sun, of a candle, &c. painting objects on the retina of the eye. 2. Any body that gives light. 3. A window. 4. Knowledge, &c.

*Light*, (A.) 1. Bright, clear. 2. Any colour inclining to white. 3. The contrary of heavy. 4. Small, trifling. 5. Gay, merry. 6. Inconstant, fickle.

*Light*, (V.) 1. To set on fire. 2. To enlighten. 3. To happen. See *Alight*.

*Lighen*, (V.) 1. To cast out lightening. 2. To make less heavy.

*Lighening*, (S.) 1. Fire bursting from a cloud. 2. The making less heavy.

*Lighter*, (S.) A large flat open boat.

*Lights*, (S.) 1. Lamps, candles, &c. 2. Windows, &c. to let in light. 3. In painting, the disposition of the shades that represent the falling in of light. 4. The lungs.

*Līgneous*, (A.) Woody, belonging to wood.

*Līgnunvītæ*, (S.) A fine, hard, and solid wood.

*Like*, (A.) Similar, or resembling.

*Like*, (V.) 1. To approve. 2. To love.

*Liken*, (V.) To compare to.

*Līkeness*, (S.) Resemblance.

*Līke-*

- Likelihood*, (S.) Probability.
- Likeliness*, (S.) 1. Handsomeness. 2. Probability.
- Lilach Tree*, (S.) A tree that bears blue, white or purple flowers.
- Lilly*, (S.) A flower, of which there are several sorts. *L.*
- Limb*, (S.) 1. A member of the body. 2. A large branch of a tree. 3. The utmost border of the sun or moon's disk, in an eclipse of either luminary. 4. The outermost edge or border of a mathematical instrument.
- Limb*, (V.) To cut or pull off the limbs.
- Limber*, (A.) Pliable, supple.
- Limber Holes*, (S.) In a ship, square holes cut in the ground, timbers, &c. to let the water pass to the well of the pump.
- Limbo*, (S.) 1. A place in which the roman catholics say the deceased patriarchs resided till the coming of our Saviour, and where the infants lie who die without baptism. 2. A prison. *L.*
- Lime*, (S.) 1. A small kind of lemon. 2. Chalk burnt for mortar.
- Lime Twig*, (S.) A twig lined with bird-lime.
- Limit*, (S.) A boundary. *F.*
- Limit*, (V.) To set bounds, to confine. *F.*
- Limitation*, (S.) Restriction.
- Limn*, (V.) To paint after the life.
- Limner*, (S.) One who paints things in their natural colours and proportions.
- Limp*, (A.) Limber.
- Limp*, (V.) To halt or go lame.
- Limpid*, (A.) Pure, transparent. *L.*
- Limpin*, (S.) A shell fish.
- Lincament*, (S.) A tent for a wound.
- Linch Pin*, (S.) The pin that keeps a wheel on the axle-tree.
- Linden Tree*, (S.) A tree which bears sweet flowers.
- Line*, (S.) 1. A small cord. 2. The equator or equinoctial. 3. A long stroke ruled. 4. Lineage or descent. 5. A row of words. 6. The 12th part of an inch. 7. In geometry, length without breadth, formed by the motion of a point. 8. A long rank of soldiers, &c. *L.*
- Line*, (V.) 1. To put a lining to. 2. To couple as dogs do.
- Line Work*, In fortification, 1. To trace it out. 2. To face it with stone or brick.
- Line Hedges*, To plant musketeers along them.
- Lineage*, (S.) Descent in the same line, pedigree. *F.*
- Lineal*, (A.) Proceeding in a right line.
- Lineament*, (S.) A line trace, or the turn of a feature in the countenance, on which the passions are sometimes painted, and from which we judge of the likeness between a picture and the original.
- Linear*, (A.) Of or belonging to a line. *L.*
- Linen*, or *Linnen*, (S.) Cloth made of line or flax. *L.*
- Ling*, (S.) A sort of salt fish.
- Linger*, (V.) 1. To loiter, or be long of doing. 2. To waste, or pine by slow degrees.
- Linguist*, (S.) One skilled in languages.
- Liniment*, (S.) A thin ointment. *L.*
- Link*, (S.) 1. The ring of a chain, &c. 2. A torch. 3. A thin plate of metal to solder with.
- Linnnet*, (S.) A fishing bird. *F.*
- Linsseed*, (S.) The seed of line or flax.
- Linssey woolsey*, (S.) A stuff made of linen and woollen yarn.
- Lint*, (S.) A sort of down scraped from old linen.
- Linstock*, (S.) A gunner's staff to which he fastens his match to discharge a piece of ordnance.
- Lintel*, (S.) The upper part of a door or window frame.
- Lion*, (S.) A fierce wild beast. *F.*
- Lioncel*, (S.) A young lion. *F.*
- Lioness*, (S.) A she lion.

- Lipōthymy*, (S.) A fainting, or swooning away. G.
- Lippitude*, (S.) A waterish running of the eyes. L.
- Lips*, (S.) The outer part of the mouth.
- Liquefaction*, (S.) A being melted or dissolved. L.
- Liquid*, (S.) A wet fluid. L.
- Liquidate*, (V.) 1. To make liquid. 2. To ballance an account. L.
- Liquidation*, (S.) Determining a matter in dispute. L.
- Liquids*, (S.) 1. Such bodies as with all the properties of fluids, have that of wetting. 2. In grammar, the consonants L, M, N, R, are so called. L.
- Liquify*, (V.) 1. To make liquid. 2. To become liquid.
- Liquorice*, (S.) A sweet medicinal root.
- Liquor*, (S.) Any liquid fit to be drank.
- Lisp*, (V.) To clip words, by putting the tongue to the teeth.
- List*, (S.) 1. A catalogue. 2. The outermost edge of woollen cloth. 3. Will, desire. 4. In architecture, a fillet.
- List*, or *Enlist*, (V.) 1. To enter a man into the list of soldiers. 2. To go for a soldier.
- Listen*, (V.) To hearken.
- Listless*, (A.) Unwilling to stir, and having no mind to do any thing.
- List*, (S.) Public places for jousting or tournaments, and seats of activity.
- Litany*, (S.) 1. Supplication, prayer. 2. A part of the Common Prayer so called. G.
- Literal*, (A.) According to the letter. L.
- Literati*, (S.) Learned men. L.
- Literature*, (S.) Learning, skill in languages. L.
- Litharge*, (S.) The spume or scum that arises in purifying silver with lead.
- Lithe*, (A.) Supple, limber.
- Lithotomy*, (S.) The operation of cutting for the stone. G.
- Litigate*, (V.) To contend for at law. L.
- Litigation*, (S.) 1. A contending. 2. A suit or pleading at law. L.
- Litigious*, (A.) Contentious, fond of going to law. L.
- Litmos*, (A.) A beautiful blue paint.
- Litter*, (S.) 1. A sedan, couch, &c. carried by two horses. 2. Straw for cattle to lie on. 3. The young brought forth at a time by a sow, bitch, &c. 4. Any thing lying in disorder about a room. F.
- Litterings*, (S.) Sticks that keep the web stretched on a weaver's loom.
- Little*, (A.) 1. Not much. 2. Not big.
- Liturgy*, (S.) The Common Prayer.
- Live*, (V.) 1. To be alive. 2. To support life. 3. To dwell, or continue. 4. At sea, to endure a storm, or keep above water.
- Livelihood*, (S.) Maintenance for life.
- Lively*, (A.) Vivacious, brisk, sprightly.
- Liver*, (S.) 1. One who leads a good or bad life. 2. One of the noblest parts of the body.
- Livery*, (S.) A suit of cloaths, with particular trimmings, given by a gentleman to his servants.
- Livery-men*, Those members of a company, who are advanced above the yeomanry, and upon solemn occasions wear a livery gown.
- Livery of Seisin*, A delivery of possession of lands, tenements, &c. to one who has a right to them.
- Livery Stables*, Public stables where horses are kept and let out to hire.
- Livid*, (A.) Black and blue. L.
- Living*, (S.) 1. Enjoying life. 2. Food, substance, or estate. 3. A church benefice.
- Livre*, (S.) Of France, an imaginary coin, like our pound, of about 1 s. value, being equal to 20 sous. Of these livres there are two sorts, the one called Parisés, and the other Tournois, the former being one fifth

- fifth in value more than the latter, so that four livres Parisés, are equal to five livres Tournois. F.
- Lixivial*, or *Lixivious*, (A.) Belonging to lye, or proceeding from it. L.
- Lixivium*, (S.) A lye made by boiling ashes in water. L.
- Lizard*, (S.) A creeping creature of a green colour. F.
- Loach*, (S.) A small fresh water fish.
- Load*, (S.) 1. A burden or weight. 2. A load of hay is about 2000 lb. and of timber 50 feet.
- Loadstar*, (S.) The north star, which guides mariners.
- Loadstone*. See *Magnet*.
- Loaf*, (S.) 1. A whole lump of bread of different sizes. 2. A conical lump of sugar.
- Loam*, (S.) 1. A clayey kind of earth. 2. Matter made of clay and straw. 3. A mixture used by chemists to lute their vessels. 4. A mixture of tar and grease for coach wheels, &c.
- Loan*, (S.) A thing lent.
- Loath*. See *Lothe*.
- Löbbe*, (S.) A large fish caught in the north sea.
- Löbby*, (S.) A kind of passage room or gallery.
- Löbe*, (S.) A body of a round shape, as the lobes or tips of the ears, the lobes of the liver and lungs, &c. L.
- Löbfpound*, (S.) A place of confinement.
- Löbster*, (S.) A shell fish.
- Löb-worm*, (S.) A worm used as a bait for trouts.
- Löcal*, (A.) Of or belonging to a place. L.
- Löcälly*, (S.) The existence of any particular being in any particular place.
- Loch*, or *Lo'och*, (S.) A medicine to be held in the mouth, and melted by degrees.
- Löck*, (S.) 1. An instrument to fasten a door, &c. 2. A part belonging to fire arms. 3. A place where wa-
- ter is stopt in a river. 4. An infirmary. 5. A curl or hair of wool.
- Lock*, (V.) 1. To fasten with a lock. 2. To fasten the wheels of a carriage so as to prevent their turning. 3. To embrace or grasp close.
- Löcker*, (S.) 1. A box, or cupboard. 2. A pigeon hole.
- Löckët*, (S.) 1. A small lock to a gold chain, pearl, or diamond necklace. 2. The place where the hook of a sword is fastened.
- Löckman*, (S.) A kind of sheriff in the Isle of Man.
- Löckrä'm*, (S.) A coarse sort of linen cloth.
- Lö'cüst*, (S.) 1. A kind of a large grasshopper. 2. An American fruit. L.
- Löcütion*, (S.) Phrase, or manner of speech. L.
- Lö'ütory*, (S.) A parlour in a monastery, where the friars meet for conversation.
- Lö'demädage*, (S.) The hire of a pilot.
- Lö'desman*, (S.) A pilot.
- Lödge*, (V.) 1. To give or take up a lodging. 2. To live with. 3. To put in a place of security. F.
- Lödgement*, (S.) 1. An encampment. 2. A place where the soldiers quarter among the townmen in huts and tents. 3. A retrenchment dug for shelter, after having taken the counterescarp or some other post.
- Lödgement, of an Attack*, A work raised with earth, woolpacks, &c. to cover the besiegers.
- Lödger*, (S.) One who hires or lives in an apartment in another person's house.
- Löft*, (S.) An upper room in a building.
- Löjimeß*, (S.) 1. Height. 2. Sublimity. 3. Pride, arrogance.
- Log*, (S.) 1. A short thick piece of timber. 2. A piece of wood, which with its line serves to measure a ship's course at sea. 3. An Hebrew measure, containing five sixths of a wine pint.



- Log Board,** A table containing an account of the ship's way, measured by the log.
- Log Line,** (S.) A long line fastened to a log, with knots or divisions at equal distances, to ascertain with what degree of swiftness the ship sails, &c.
- Lögärithms,** (S.) A series of numbers in an arithmetical progression fitted or adapted to a series of numbers in a geometrical progression. G.
- Löggerhead,** (S.) A dunce, a block-head.
- Lögical,** (A.) According to the rules of logic.
- Lögician,** (S.) One skilled in logic.
- Lögic,** (S.) The art of reasoning. G.
- Lögwood,** (S.) A wood used in dying dark colours.
- Lo'boob.** See *Loob*.
- Loins,** (S.) The lower part of the back near the hips.
- Loiter,** (V.) To tarry or stand trifling.
- Loll,** (V.) 1. To lean or lie upon. 2. To hang out the tongue.
- Lonely,** or **Lonesome,** (A.) Solitary, alone.
- Long,** (A.) Length of time, place, &c.
- Long,** (S.) A musical note containing two briefs.
- Long,** (V.) To desire earnestly.
- Long Boat,** (S.) The largest boat belonging to a ship.
- Longanimity,** (S.) Long suffering, great patience. L.
- Longevity,** (S.) Long life. L.
- Longmetry,** (S.) The art of measuring lengths and distances.
- Longitude,** (S.) 1. Length. 2. The distance of any place east or west from London. The French reckon their longitude from Paris. L.
- Longitudinal,** (A.) Extending lengthways.
- Looby,** (S.) An awkward dull fellow.
- Look,** (V.) 1. To see or regard. 2. To search for. 3. To have the aspect or appearance of. 4. To examine into.
- Looking glass,** (S.) A mirrour, or glass that reflects objects.
- Loom,** (S.) The frame a weaver works in.
- Loom Gale,** (S.) A brisk gale.
- Loop,** (S.) 1. A noose in a rope. 2. An ornament to answer the purpose of a button-hole. 3. A small iron ring in the barrel of a gun.
- Loop Hole,** (S.) 1. A hole to peep through. 2. A hole to shoot thro'.
- Loose,** (A.) 1. Slack, not tight. 2. Not fast. 3. At liberty. 4. Laxative. 5. Unsettled, lewd, debauched.
- Loosen,** (V.) To make loose.
- Looseness,** (S.) 1. Laxativeness of body, 2. Depravity of mind.
- Louacious,** (A.) Talkative. L.
- Louacity,** (S.) Talkativeness. L.
- Lord,** (S.) A title of honour given to all peers except dukes, who though they are sometimes addressed by the title of my lord duke, never have it added like the rest, to their christian names. It is also given by courtesy to all the sons of dukes and marquisses, and to the eldest sons of earls, and to such persons as are honourable by their employments.
- Lord,** in law, a proprietor of a manor.
- Lordliness,** (S.) Loftiness, pride.
- Lordship,** (S.) The title, jurisdiction, or manner of a lord.
- Loriners,** or **Loriners,** (S.) Those who make bridle bits, spurs, &c. F.
- Loriot,** (S.) A singing bird, otherwise called a witwall. F.
- Loss,** (V.) To suffer loss.
- Loss,** (S.) Damage, prejudice, &c.
- Lot,** (S.) Whatever falls to a person's share. F.
- Lot Tree,** (S.) A tree that bears a broad leaf.
- Löth,** (A.) Unwilling.
- Löthe,** (V.) To abhor or nauseate.
- Löthsome,** (A.) Nauseous, hateful.
- Lotion,** (S.) 1. A washing. 2. In chemistry, a washing a medicine from

from its salts. 3. A medicine between a fomentation and a bath. *L.*

*Lōttery*, (S.) 1. A sharing of lots by chance. 2. A game at cards.

*Lōwage*, (S.) An herb.

*Lōud*, (A.) Sounding that may be heard at a distance.

*Lōve*, (S.) 1. A tender friendship for a person of a different sex. 2. The dear object beloved. 3. Affection in general. 4. Liking where there is no affection. 5. The name of a flower.

*Lōvely*, (A.) Amiable.

*Lōver*, (S.) A sweetheart.

*Lōugh*, (S.) A lake. Irish.

*Lōuis d'Or*, (S.) A French gold coin, the old ones worth 16s. 9d. and the new ones, called French guineas, 11. sterling. *F.*

*Lōuse*, (S.) An insect of various kinds.

*Lōu'sines*, (S.) A being troubled with lice.

*Lōut*, or *Lōwt*, (S.) A clownish unmannerly fellow.

*Lōuvre*, (S.) A French dance.

*Lōw*, (V.) To bellow like an ox or cow.

*Lōw*, (A.) 1. Not high. 2. Humble. 3. Faint, weak.

*Lōw Bell*, (S.) A bell hung about a weather's neck.

*Lōwlines*, (S.) Meekness, humility.

*Lōwness*, (S.) 1. The being not high. 2. Meanness.

*Lōwr*, (V.) To be overcast with clouds.

*Lōwry*, (A.) Dull dark weather, threatening rain.

*Lōxodrōmics*, (S.) The art or way of oblique sailing by the rhumb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian. *G.*

*Lōyal*, (A.) Faithful, trusty. *F.*

*Lōyalty*, (S.) Fidelity. *F.*

*Lōzēnge*, (S.) 1. A little cake made of physical herbs, for a cough. 2. In heraldry, a figure of the same shape.

*Lūbber*, (S.) A heavy, dull, clumsy fellow.

*Lūbrīcīty*, (S.) 1. Slipperiness. 2. Inconstancy, wantonness. *L.*

*Lūbrīcīous*, or *Lūbrīcous*, (A.) 1. Slippery. 2. Fickle or inconstant. 3. Wanton. 4. Inconclusive. *L.*

*Lūcid*, (A.) Bright, shining, emitting light. *L.*

*Lūcid Interval*, Among physicians, an interval in which a patient, after having been light-headed, for a time enjoys the use of reason.

*Lūcifer*, (S.) 1. One of the infernal spirits. 2. The morning star.

*Lūciferous*, (A.) Bringing light. *L.*

*Lūcīna*, (S.) One of the names given to the goddess Juno.

*Lūck*, (S.) Chance, fortune.

*Lūcky*, (A.) Fortunate, successful.

*Lūcrative*, (A.) Gainful. *L.*

*Lūcre*, (S.) Gain. *L.*

*Lūcūbrāte*, (V.) To study by candlelight.

*Lūcūbrātion*, (S.) 1. Studying by candlelight. 2. The product of such study.

*Lūcūbent*, (A.) Clear, bright.

*Lūdībrīous*, (A.) 1. Ridiculous. 2. Reproachful. *L.*

*Lūddībūd*, (A.) Sportive.

*Lūddīcrous*, (A.) 1. Sportive, ridiculous, merry. 2. Vain, trifling. *L.*

*Lūg*, (S.) 1. The ear. 2. A measure of land generally called a pole or perch.

*Lug*, (V.) To pull.

*Lūggage*, (S.) Heavy goods.

*Lūgūbrīous*, or *Lūgūbrous*, (A.) Mournful, lamentable, grievous. *L.*

*Lū'kewarm*, (A.) Between hot and cold.

*Lull*, (V.) To allure, or entice to sleep, &c.

*Lūmber*, (S.) Old, heavy, useless furniture.

*Lūmīnary*, (S.) Any body that gives or emits light. *L.*

*Lūmīnous*, (A.) Bright, full of light.

*Lūmp*, (S.) 1. A whole piece. 2. A heap or parcel. 3. A fish.

*Lūmpty*,

L U

- Lumpy**, (A.) In lumps.  
**Lümpisch**, (A.) Heavy, dull.  
**Lünacy**, (S.) A madness or frenzy which returns or increases at every full moon.  
**Lünā**, (S.) 1. The goddess Diana, or the moon. 2. Among chemists, silver.  
**Lünar**, (A.) Of or belonging to the moon. L.  
**Lünatic**, (S.) A person afflicted with lunacy. L.  
**Lünatic**, (A.) Mad, distracted. L.  
**Lünation**, (S.) The space of time between one new moon and another.  
**Lündress**, (S.) A silver penny coined at London, which anciently weighed three times as much as ours does now.  
**Lüne**, or **Lünula**, (S.) In geometry, a figure in the form of a half moon, made by the arcs of two intersecting circles.  
**Lüneg**, (S.) In hawking, long lines to call in hawks.  
**Lünette**, (S.) 1. In fortification, a small work raised in the ditch before the curtain. 2. In optics, spectacles or reading glasses. F.  
**Lünge**, (S.) The instruments of respiration.  
**Lüpercälia**, (S.) Feasts held by the Romans in honour of Pan. L.  
**Lüngwort**, (S.) An herb.  
**Lünfines**, (S.) A sort of pulse. L.  
**Lürch**, (V.) To lie hid.  
**Lürcher**, (S.) 1. One who lies upon the lurch or catch. 2. A sort of hunting dog.  
**Lüre**, (S.) A device of leather stuck with feathers, and a piece of flesh, to call back a hawk. F.  
**Lüre**, (V.) 1. To bring back a hawk to the lure. 2. To allure or entice.  
**Lürk**, (V.) To lie hid. F.  
**Lürking**, (A.) Lying or creeping about in private places in a lazy manner.  
**Lürkeus**, (A.) Over sweet, cloying.

L U

- Lüfern**, or **Lücern**, (S.) A Russian beast about the bigness of a wolf.  
**Lüst**, (S.) 1. Concupiscence or inordinate desire. 2. A particular natural desire.  
**Lüster**, or **Lüstre**, (S.) 1. Brightness. 2. A branch for candles made of cut glass. F.  
**Lüstful**, (A.) Lecherous.  
**Lüstfial**, (A.) Purging, purifying, applied to a kind of holy water used by the priests among the ancient Romans.  
**Lüstfation**, (S.) A purging by sacrifices.  
**Lüstfing**, or **Lütfing**, (S.) A kind of thin glossy silk.  
**Lüstfium**, (S.) The purgation of the city of Rome by sacrifices every five years.  
**Lüstfy**, (A.) Fat, strong, vigorous.  
**Lütcnist**, (S.) A player on the lute.  
**Lütation**, (S.) A cementing up the mouths, &c. of chemical vessels.  
**Lüte**, (S.) 1. A stringed musical instrument. 2. A paste used by chemists to stop the juncture of their vessels, and to coat over glass retorts, &c. to keep them from melting.  
**Lütheranism**, (S.) The doctrine of Martin Luther, an Augustin friar, who began the reformation by writing against the errors of the church of Rome in 1515.  
**Lütherans**, (S.) They who follow the tenets of Luther. The principal point in which they differ from other protestants, is their believing on consubstantiation.  
**Lüthërs**, or **Dörmers**, (S.) Windows in the roof of a building.  
**Lüxation**, (S.) A putting out of joint. G.  
**Lüxüriance**, or **Lüxüriancy**, (S.) Abundance. L.  
**Lüxüriant**, (A.) Shooting out, growing to excess.  
**Lüxürious**, (A.) Fond of, and indulg-

dulging ourselves in all the superfluities of life. *L.*  
*Lüxury*, (S.) The rich and expensive superfluities of life. *L.*  
*Lÿlian Mood*, (S.) In music, a doleful manner of expression by instruments or voices.  
*Lÿe*, (S.) A composition of ashes, water, &c.  
*Lÿmpba*, (S.) A clear transparent liquid secreted from the blood. *G.*  
*Lÿmpbätic Vessels*, (S.) Vessels which receive the lymph from the conglobated glandules. *G.*  
*Lÿncérän*, (A.) Quick sighted, like the lynx.  
*Lÿnx*, (S.) A wild beast of the wolf kind, spotted, and remarkable for the quickness of its sight. *L.*  
*Lÿra*, (S.) The lyre, a northern constellation of 13 stars. *L.*  
*Lÿre*, (S.) A fringed musical instrument.  
*Lÿric*, (A.) Belonging to the lyre.  
*Lÿric Verses*, Such as were sung to that instrument.  
*Lÿrist*, (S.) One that plays on the lyre.

## M.

**M**, A liquid consonant, and the twelfth letter of the English alphabet, is, 1. A numeral, and signifies 1000, and anciently with a dash over it thus  $\bar{M}$ , it stood for a thousand thousand, or a million. 2. It is an abbreviation of magister or master, as M. A. Master of Arts. 3. MS. stands for manuscript, and MSS. for manuscripts. 4. In physical prescriptions M. stands for *manciple*, or a handful; and at the end of a receipt it stands for *misce*, mix or mingle, or *mixture*, a compound.

*Mäc*, (S.) A son.

*Mäcärömic*, (S.) A burlesque kind of poetry, composed of words of

different languages adapted to the vulgar tongue in which the poem is wrote. *F.*

*Mäcäroön*, (S.) A kind of cake made of almonds, sugar, &c.

*Mäce*, (S.) 1. A sort of spice. 2. A known ensign of honour carried before a magistrate. 3. A baton or staff.

*Mä'céräte*, (V.) 1. To steep or soak. 2. To make lean by acts of mortification. *L.*

*Mäcërätion*, (S.) 1. A making lean. 2. A steeping.

*Mä'cbinäte*, (V.) To contrive or plot.

*Mäcbinätion*, (S.) 1. A contriving or plotting. 2. A plot.

*Mäcbinätör*, (S.) A plotter.

*Mäcbinä*, (S.) An engine to raise or stop the motion of bodies. *L.*

*Mäcbinäry*, (S.) 1. The scenes and other decorations of the stage. 2. In an epic poem, the descent of gods, goddesses, and the other foreign ornaments with which the poet raises and embellishes his subject.

*Mä'ckärel*, (S.) A sea fish.

*Mä'crocosm*, (S.) The great world, or the universe. *G.*

*Macrölogy*, (S.) Using more words than are necessary. *G.*

*Mä'cülä*, (S.) A spot. *L.*

*Mä'cüläte*, (V.) To stain, or spot.

*Mäd*, (A.) 1. Deprived of reason. 2. Furious. 3. Angry. 4. Hair-brained.

*Mä'däm*, (S.) A title of honour given to women of all ranks.

*Mä'dder*, (S.) The root of a plant used in dying.

*Mädémöiselle*, (S.) A title given by the French to unmarried women. *F.*

*Mä'dnefs*, (S.) A being deprived of reason.

*Mä'drigal*, (S.) A love song, or little amorous poem. *F.*

*Mägazäne*, (S.) 1. A public storehouse. 2. The stores themselves. *F.*

*Mä'ggot*, (S.) 1. A kind of small worm which

- which changes to a fly. 2. A whim, a project.
- Māggōry*, (A.) Full of maggots. 2. whimsical, full of projects.
- Māgī*, (S.) Priests and philosophers among the Persians.
- Māgical*, (A.) Of or belonging to magic.
- Māgic*, (S.) 1. The study of the secret powers of nature. 2. Dealing with familiar spirits. G.
- Māgic Lanthorn*, (S.) An optical machine, by means of which many horrid phantoms are represented on a wall.
- Magician*, (S.) 1. A wise-man and a philosopher. 2. A wizard, forcerer, or conjurer.
- Māgisterial*, (A.) Imperious, commanding.
- Māgistry*, (S.) 1. Mastership. 2. In chemistry, a precipitated powder washed from its salts. L.
- Māgistracy*, (S.) The office of a magistrate.
- Māgistrate*, (S.) Any person to whom the executive power of the law is committed, either wholly or in part. L.
- Māgna Charta*, (S.) The great charter of the English liberties, granted by king Henry III.
- Māgnānīmīty*, (S.) Greatness of soul. L.
- Māgnānīmous*, (A.) Generous, brave.
- Māgnet*, or *Load Stone*, (S.) A stone endued with the property of attracting iron to itself, and also of giving the virtue to a needle touched by it, and duly poised, to point towards the poles of the world. L.
- Māgnētic*, or *Māgnētical*, (A.) Of or belonging to the magnet.
- Māgnētism*, (S.) That virtue or power by which the magnet attracts iron.
- Māgnīficence*, (S.) Grandeur, sumptuousness. L.
- Māgnīficent*, (A.) Sumptuous, splendid. L.
- Māgnīfīcī*, (S.) A title given to the governors of the universities in Germany.
- Māgnīfīco*, (S.) A nobleman in Venice.
- Māgnīfy*, (V.) 1. To enlarge or make great. 2. To praise and adore.
- Māgnītude*, (S.) Greatness. L.
- Māgpye*, (S.) A well known bird.
- Mābōmetan*, (S.) One who follows the doctrines of Mahomet.
- Mābōmetism*, (S.) The religion invented by Mahomet.
- Mābōne*, (S.) A Turkish ship.
- Maid*, (S.) 1. A virgin. 2. A female servant. 3. A fish.
- Māiden*, (S.) 1. A virgin. 2. An instrument with which persons of distinction are beheaded in Scotland.
- Māiden Rents*, (S.) A fine paid to the lords of some manors, for the licence of marrying daughters.
- Māiden Sessīon*, (S.) When no criminals are condemned to be hanged at an assize.
- Māidenbair*, (S.) An herb.
- Māidenbead*, (S.) Virginity.
- Mājēstic*, (A.) 1. Noble, stately, princely. 2. Lofty, sublime.
- Mājesty*, (S.) 1. A title given only to emperors and empresses, kings and queens. 2. Grandeur, sublimity. 3. An air and mien of authority. L.
- Mail*, (S.) 1. A small iron ring. 2. A bag of letters carried by the post. 3. A speck on the feathers of a bird. F.
- Coat of Mail*, (S.) Armour for the breast, back, &c.
- Māiled*, (S.) Speckled.
- Main*, (S.) A hurt or wound.
- Main*, (A.) Chief, principal.
- Main*, (S.) 1. The ocean, or main sea. 2. Might, power. 3. At hazard, any number from 5 to 9.
- Main Body of an Army*, That which marches between the advanced and rear guard: or that which is encamped between the right and left wing.

*Main Guard*, 1. A body of horse posted before the camp for the safety of the army. 2. In a garrison, that to which all the rest are subordinate.

*Main Land*, The continent.

*Main Mast*, The great or middle mast.

*Main Sail*, The sail belonging to the main mast.

*Mainprize*, (S.) A bail, pledge, or surety.

*Maintain*, (V.) 1. To keep or provide for. 2. To defend or support. F.

*Maintainable*, (A.) Justifiable.

*Maintenance*, (S.) 1. Food and all other necessaries for life. 2. Defence or upholding. 3. In law, an unjust upholding a person or cause. F.

*Major*, (A.) 1. Greater, bigger. 2. In logic, the first part of a syllogism. L.

*Major Domo*, The steward of a nobleman's house, or the master of the household.

*Major General*, Is the next officer to the lieutenant general.

*Major of a Town*, Next to the deputy governour.

*Major of a Regiment of Horse or Foot*, Is the next to the lieutenant colonel.

*Major of a Brigade*, An officer appointed by a brigadier, to assist him in the brigade.

*Main Major of a Regiment*, An officer who conveys all orders to it, and is the only officer of the foot permitted to ride.

*Majority*, (S.) 1. The greatest part. 2. A person's being of age. F.

*Maize*, (S.) West-Indian wheat.

*Make*, (V.) 1. To create. 2. To form or frame.

*Maker*, (S.) 1. The creator. 2. A former, fashioner, or inventor.

*Maladministration*, (S.) Behaving ill in a public employment.

*Mälady*, (S.) Disease, sickness. F.

*Mäläga*, (S.) Wine of Malaga in Spain.

*Mäländers*, (S.) Chops in the bends of a horse's knee.

*Mäläpert*, (A.) Saucy, impertinent.

*Mäläxätion*, (S.) 1. A moistening or softening. 2. A working ingredients into a mass for pills.

*Mäle*, (S.) A he of any creature. F.

*Mälécontents*, (S.) Discontented subjects. L.

*Mälédäed*, (A.) Anathematized, or excommunicated.

*Mälédäiction*, (S.) A curse or imprecation. L.

*Mäléfactör*, (S.) An offender, or evil doer. F.

*Mäléfic*, (A.) Mischievous.

*Mälévolence*, (G.) Ill-will. L.

*Mälévolent*, (A.) Bearing ill-will.

*Mällice*, (S.) A settled spite or hatred.

*Mälicious*, (A.) Envious, spiteful. L.

*Mälign*, (A.) Mischievous, envious.

*Mälign*, (V.) 1. To envy. 2. To defame.

*Mälignancy*, (S.) A being malignant.

*Mälignant*, (A.) Hurtful, mischievous.

*Mälignant Disease*, A term commonly applied to those that are epidemical, and attended with spots or eruptions.

*Mälignant*, (S.) A disaffected person.

*Mälignity*, (S.) A propensity to wish or do mischief.

*Mälkin*, (S.) A sort of mop for cleaning an oven.

*Mäl*, or *Päl mall*, (S.) 1. A large iron hammer. 2. The name of a play or exercise. 3. The place where they play at it. L.

*Mälärd*, (S.) A drake, or male duck.

*Mälleäble*, (A.) 1. That may be wrought by the hammer. 2. Flexible, supple, pliant.

*Mället*, (S.) A sort of wooden hammer. L.

*Mällovus*, (S.) An herb.

*Mälmsfey*, (S.) A luscious sort of wine.

*Mälit*, (S.) Barley soaked and dried, to make drink.

*Mälitlong*, or *Mälit-worm*, (S.) An insect;

- infect; also a cancerous sore about the hoof of a horse.
- Mältsfer*, (S.) One who makes or deals in malt.
- Malwā dā*, (S.) A small Spanish coin, 13 of which make a farthing English.
- Māmnā*, (S.) Mother. L.
- Māmmoc*, (S.) A fragment, piece, or scrap.
- Māmmon*, (S.) The god of wealth.
- Māmmooda*, (S.) A coin among the Indians, of equal value with our shilling.
- Mān*, (S.) A creature endowed with reason.
- Man*, (V.) 1. To fill or furnish with men. 2. To make a hawk tractable.
- Mānacles*, (S.) Hand-fetters or cuffs.
- Mānage*, (S.) A riding academy, or riding house.
- Mānage*, (V.) 1. To order. 2. To govern.
- Māncā*, (S.) A square piece of gold, in ancient times valued at 30 pence.
- Ma'nchet*, (S.) A fine sort of small bread. F.
- Māncipāte*, (V.) To deliver possession, to give the right to another, to sell for money.
- Mānciple*, (S.) A caterer, one who buys victuals and common provisions for a collage or monastery.
- Māndāmus*, (S.) A writ sent by the king to the heads of a college, &c. for the admittance of a fellow or member into the society; also several others by which any thing is commanded; as to the bishop, to admit an executor to prove a will, &c. L.
- Māndārin*, (S.) A rank of the Chinese nobility.
- Māndāte*, (S.) A judicial command of a king or his justices to have any thing done for a dispatch of justice.
- Māndil*, (S.) A kind of cap or turban worn by the Persians.
- Māndrāke*, (S.) A plant whose root sometimes resembles the parts of a man, having a quality of causing sleep. G.
- Mānducāte*, (V.) To chew or eat. L.
- Māne*, (S.) The long hair hanging down on a horse's neck.
- Mānēs*, (S.) The souls departed, ghosts; also hell. L.
- Mānesbeet*, (S.) A hood or head-cloth worn by horses.
- Mānjulness*, (S.) Stoutness, courageousness.
- Mānge*, (S.) A scab on dogs, &c. an infectious and filthy disease in horses.
- Mānger*, (S.) A sort of trough for horses to eat corn, &c. in. F.
- Māngle*, (V.) To cut, rend, or tear in pieces; to maim or wound.
- Māngo*, (S.) An East-India fruit.
- Māngy*, (A.) Troubled with the mange.
- Mānhood*, (S.) Bravery, courage.
- Mānīr*, (S.) A sort of madness, a delirium without a fever. G.
- Māniac*, (A.) Troubled with madness.
- Maniche's*, (S.) A sect who hold that there were two principles who governed the world, the one good and the other bad.
- Mānjest*, (A.) Plain, evident.
- Ma'wjest*, (V.) 1. To make clear. 2. To reveal or declare.
- Mānjesto*, (S.) A public declaration of a prince or state.
- Mānjold*, (A.) A great many.
- Maniglions*, (S.) In gunnery, two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance after the German way of casting.
- Māniple*, (S.) 1. A kind of ornament like a scarf, worn about the wrists by roman mass priests; 2. A handful. 3. A band of soldiers among the ancient Romans.
- Mānīpular*, (A.) Belonging to a maniple.
- Mānly*, (A.) 1. Masculine. 2. Brave, generous, noble.
- Mānnā*, (S.) A delicious food distilled from heaven for the support of the Israelites; also a sort of fat dew in

- in a morning from the leaves of mulberry-trees, &c. in Calabria, and other hot countries, used as a gentle purge.
- Manner*, (S.) In painting and carving, the peculiar habit, mode, or way that the artist has. *F.*
- Manner*, (S.) Fashion, way, custom, usage. *F.*
- Manners*, (S.) Behaviour, conditions good or bad; rules for behaviour, conversation, &c.
- Mānor*, or *Manour*, (S.) 1. A seat or house with land belonging to the lord of the fee. 2. The lord's jurisdiction, consisting of a court baron, &c. *F.*
- Mānſion*, (S.) 1. An abiding or dwelling place. 2. The seat of the blessed in heaven. 3. A mansion-house.
- Mānſlaughter*, (S.) In law, is the unlawful killing a man, without prepenſe malice.
- Māntle't*, (S.) An outer dress worn over a woman's shoulder, made in imitation of the mantles worn by the French bishops over their rockets. *F.*
- Māntle*, (S.) A kind of cloak or long robe.
- Māntle*, (V.) 1. To sparkle, as a liquid. 2. To stretch out the wings, as a hawk.
- Māntlet*, or *Māntelet*, (S.) A kind of moveable penthouse, to shelter the pioneers in a siege.
- Māntletree*, (S.) A piece of timber laid across the head of a chimney.
- Māntua*, or *Māntow*, (S.) A loose gown worn by women, instead of a ſtrait bodied coat. *F.*
- Mānūal*, (A.) Belonging to or performed by the hand. *L.*
- Mānūal*, or *Mānucl*, (S.) A pocket-book.
- Manūdū'ctiōn*, (S.) A guiding or leading by the hand. *L.*
- Mānūfā'ctūre*, (S.) 1. The working ſome natural production into a valuable artificial commodity. 2. The work itſelf.
- Manūfā'ctūre*, (V.) To work up ſuch commodity.
- Manūfā'ctūrer*, (S.) The maker of ſuch goods.
- Manūfā'ctūrery*, (S.) A place where many hands are employed in ſuch works.
- Mānūmiſſiōn*, (S.) The freeing a ſervant, or diſcharging a ſlave from bondage. *L.*
- Mānūmī't*, or *Manumīſe*, (V.) To make a bondman free. *L.*
- Manū're*, (V.) To fatten land by ſtrewing dung, marl, &c. over it. *F.*
- Mānūſcript*, (S.) A book or copy written with the hand.
- Mā'ny*, (A.) A multitude.
- Māp*, (S.) A representation of the earth, or ſome part of it, on a plain ſuperficies. *L.*
- Maple*, (S.) A ſort of tree.
- Matracoc*, (S.) The paſſion flower.
- Mārā'ſmus*, (S.) A fever which waſtes the body by degrees. *G.*
- Marauder*, (S.) A ſoldier who ſtraggles about for plunder.
- Maravē'dis*, (S.) A Spaniſh coin, of which 35 amounts to about 6d. our money.
- Mārble*, (S.) A ſort of fine ſtone, extremely hard and ſolid, dug out of quarries.
- Marble*, (V.) To paint or ſtain like marble.
- Mārcaſite*, (S.) A kind of mineral ſtone; a term of a mineral body, having ſome metalline parts, tho' the quantity of them be very ſmall. *F.*
- Mārch*, (S.) 1. The third month in the year. 2. The moving of a body of ſoldiers from one place to another.
- Mārchiōneſs*, (S.) A marquis's lady.
- Mārchipāne*, (S.) A confection made of Pittacho-nuts, almond, ſugar, &c.



- Märe*, (S.) A female horse.
- Märgin*, or *Märgent*, (S.) 1. The unprinted paper left round a page.  
2. The extremity or edge of any thing. L.
- Märiginal*, (A.) Written or printed in the margin. L.
- Märgräve*, (S.) A kind of dignity in Germany, answerable to our marquis.
- Märigold*, (S.) A flower.
- Marinåde*, (S.) Pickled meat, either fish or flesh.
- Marinäte*, (V.) To fry in oil, and then to pickle. F.
- Märvene*, (S.) The navy. F.
- Märväner*, (S.) A seaman or sailor.
- Märvänes*, (S.) Soldiers who serve on board ships.
- Marjöräm*, (S.) An herb.
- Märülime*, (A.) Belonging to or near the sea.
- Märk*, (S.) A silver coin anciently valued at 30s. now generally taken for the sum 13s. 4d. in some parts of Germany 16 stivers or 2s. sterling; in Denmark it is 16s. or 12s.  $\frac{4}{5}$ d. sterling; in Sweden the mark is 22s.  $\frac{2}{3}$ d. sterling.
- Mark*, (V.) A note, character, &c. set upon a thing, a sign or token; also a white or aim to shoot at.
- Letter of Mark*. See *Letter*.
- Märkēt*, (S.) A place where provisions, or any manner of goods are set to sale: the privilege whereby a town is enabled to keep a market.
- Clerk of the market*, An officer whose business it 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.
- Marketable*, (A.) That is fit to be sold or uttered in the market.
- Marl*, (S.) A kind of fat earth which is laid upon the land to fertilize it.
- Märline*, (S.) A small line of un-

- twisted hemp well tarred, to keep the ends of the ropes from ravelling.
- Märmeläde*, (S.) A confection made of quinces or other fruit. F.
- Märmörëän*, (A.) Of or belonging to marble.
- Märmöset*, (S.) A kind of black monkey, with a shaggy neck; also a kind of grotesque figure in building.
- Märmötta*, (S.) A creature like a rabbit, in the Alps in Italy.
- Maroöning*, (S.) Setting a person on an uninhabited island.
- Märque*, (S.) Reprisal; as letters of marque, or mart.
- Märquetry*, (S.) A sort of chequered inlaid wood. F.
- Märquis*, or *Marquess*, (S.) A nobleman, next in dignity to a duke. F.
- Märquifäte*, (S.) A marquiship, or the jurisdiction of a marquis. F.
- Märr*, (V.) To spoil, deface, or corrupt.
- Märriage*, (S.) A civil contract, by which a man and a woman are joined together. F.
- Märriageable*, (A.) That is of age fit to marry.
- Märrow*, (S.) A soft fat substance contained in the hollow of the bones.
- Märry*, (V.) To join or be joined in wedlock. F.
- Märs*, (S.) Among chymists, iron or steel.
- Märß*, (S.) A fen or boggy ground.
- Märßbal*, (S.) It was no other than master of the horse, but now several other officers bear this name; as, *Earl Marshal of England*, A great officer of the crown, who takes cognizance of all matters belonging to war and arms, &c.
- Marshal of the Exchequer*, Is he to whom the court commits the custody of the king's debtors during the term time, for securing the debts.
- Marshal of the King's House*, Whose special

special authority in the king's palace is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown, and to punish faults committed within the verge of the court.

*Marshal of the King's Hall*, Is an officer who has the care of placing the household servants and strangers at table, according to their quality.

*Marshal of the King's Bench*, Is he that has the custody of the King's Bench prison.

*Marshal at Sea*, Is he who punishes offences committed at sea.

*Marshal of a Regiment*, One who has the charge of prisoners, and executes the orders of a council of war.

*Marshal at Arms*, Pursuivants.

*Marshal of France*, Is the highest preferment in the fleet or army; it is the same with captain general. When two or more marshals are in an army, the eldest commands.

*Velt Marshal*, In Germany and Holland, and lately field-marshal in England, is likewise the same with captain-general.

*Märshalling*, (S.) 1. In heraldry, joining several coats of arms in one escutcheon. 2. Disposing of persons at public solemnities in their proper places.

*Mart*, (S.) A great fair.

*Märten*, or *Märtern*, (S.) A wild beast like a cat.

*Märtial*, (A.) Warlike, valiant, or belonging to war.

*Märтин*, (S.) A bird like a swallow.

*Märtingal*, (S.) Is a broad strap made fast to the girths under the horse's belly, and runs between the two legs, to fasten its other end under the nose band of the bridle. Its use is to prevent the horse from rising. F.

*Märtilēmas*, or *Märтинmas*, (S.) The festival of St. Martin, observed on the 12th of November.

*Märtyr*, (S.) One that suffers death for the truth.

*Märtyrdom*, (S.) 1. The death of a martyr. 2. The torment of love.

*Märtyrlogy*, (S.) A book of martyrs. G.

*Märvel*, (V.) To wonder at, or admire. F.

*Märvelous*, (A.) Wonderful.

*Märscüline*, (S.) Of the male kind, or manly.

*Mäsb*, (S.) Water, bran, &c. for a horse.

*Masb*, (V.) 1. To mingle or mix. 2. To grind, or crush to pieces. F.

*Mäsk*, (S.) 1. A vizor, or cover for the face. 2. Pretence, or cloak.

*Mä'jon*, (S.) A workman that builds with stone.

*Mä'jömry*, (S.) Mason's work.

*Mäsqe*, or *Mask*, (S.) 1. A covering to the face. 2. A kind of dramatic performance. F.

*Mäsqerä'de*, (S.) Raillery or buffoonery, a company having masks on, and dancing or discoursing together.

*Mäsi*, (S.) 1. Lump, or quantity of matter contained in any thing. 2. The greatest part of the people. 3. Stock or fund. 4. A billiard stick. 5. A stake at play. 6. The popish church services.

*Mäsjäcre*, (S.) A general slaughter of persons not in a condition to defend themselves.

*Mä'ssive*, or *Massy*, (A.) Solid, or weighty.

*Mäsf*, (S.) 1. A long piece of round timber, that bears up the sails, rigging, &c. of a ship. 2. The fruit of the oak, beech-tree, &c. 3. Two pounds and a half of amber.

*Mäster*, (S.) The head, or governor. 2. Teacher, or instructor. 3. A title belonging to some places. 4. One well skilled in a thing. 5. A title given to any gentleman.

*Mäster*, (V.) 1. To surmount, or get

the better of. 2. To make one's self master, or capable of. 3. To govern or rule. 4. To keep under. 5. To compass or attain.

*Master of the Armoury*, One who has the care and oversight of the king's armour.

*Master of Assay*, Is an officer who takes care that the gold, silver, &c. be according to the standard.

*Master of Arts*, The second degree taken by students in the universities.

*Master of the Ceremonies*, The king's interpreter, whose business it is to introduce to the king all ambassadors, envoys, &c. sent from foreign princes or states.

*Master of the Faculties*, An officer under the archbishop of Canterbury, who grants licences and dispensations.

*Master of the Horse*, Is one who has the rule and charge of the king's horse; there is also a master of horse to a nobleman.

*Master of the King's Household*, Is an officer under the lord steward of the household, whose business is to survey the household accounts.

*Master of the Jewel House*, Is an officer who has the care of all the gold and silver plate used at the king's table; as also of all the plate in the Tower of London, as loose jewels, chains, &c.

*Master of the Mint*, An officer who is now called warden of the mint, whose office is to receive and take care of the bullion brought to be coined.

*Master worker of the Mint*, Is an officer who receives the bullion from the warden, causes it to be melted, then delivers it to the moniers, and receives it from them again when it is coined.

*Master of the King's Musters*, or *Master Mosser General*, Is an officer who takes care that all the king's forces

be complete, well armed and trained. *Master of the Ordnance*, Is an officer of great power, who has the care of all the king's ordnance and artillery.

*Master of the Rolls*, An assistant to the lord chancellor, or keeper, who gives orders, and hears causes in his absence.

*Master of a Ship of War*, Is an officer next to a lieutenant, whose business is to take care that the log-book be truly kept, has the general conduction of the way, and sailing of the ship in his charge and care; he directs and shapes the course that she is to sail, &c.

*Mästerlefs*, (A.) 1. Without a master. 2. Unruly.

*Mästerly*, (A.) Complete, master-like.

*Mästerpiece*, (S.) Is a most exact or excellent piece of workmanship in any art.

*Mästership*, (S.) 1. The office or dignity of a master. 2. Power, or authority.

*Mäste*, (S.) Power, authority.

*Mästicate*, (V.) To chew.

*Mästication*, (S.) The act of chewing.

*Mästic*, (S.) The gum of the lentil tree. G.

*Mästicot*, (S.) A yellow colour used in painting.

*Mästiff*, (S.) A large dog so called.

*Mät*, (S.) A device for several uses, made of rushes.

*Mätch*, (S.) 1. A piece of cord, for the firing of guns, &c. 2. A piece of wood, card, &c. tipped with brimstone. 3. An agreement for several persons to meet, &c. 4. A marriage. 5. The party to be married. 6. Equal, or paralled. 7. Bargain, or contract.

*Match*, (V.) 1. To be like, or resemble. 2. To compare, or make equal. 3. To be suitable, or agreeable to. 4. To marry.

*Mätchlefs*, (A.) Incomparable, or that cannot be matched.

*Mäte*,

- Mate**, (S.) 1. Companion, or associate. 2. Partner, or sharer. 3. Wife or consort. 4. Check-mate, when at chess there is no way left for the king to escape, and the game is ended.
- Materia Medica**, (S.) Whatever is used in medicine for the prevention or cure of diseases.
- Matèrial**, (A.) 1. Consisting of matter. 2. Principal, main, or essential. 3. Important, or of consequence.
- Matèrialists** (S.) A sect who maintain the eternity of matter.
- Matèriality**, (S.) 1. The being composed of matter. 2. Importance.
- Matèrials**, (S.) Tools, or stuff proper for the making or doing any thing.
- Matèrnal**, (A.) Of or belonging to a mother, motherly.
- Matb**. See *Letter Matb*.
- Matbèmatìcal**, (A.) Of or belonging to the mathematics.
- Matbèmatìcian**, (S.) A person skilled in the mathematics.
- Matbèmatìcs**, (S.) A science which teaches whatever is capable of being numbered or measured. *L.*
- Mathematics pure, simple, or abstracted**, Is that which considers abstracted quantity, without any relation to matter or sensible objects.
- Mathematics mixed**, Is that which is interwoven every where with physical considerations.
- Mathematics speculative**, Is that which proposes only the simple knowledge of the thing proposed, and the bare contemplation of truth or falsehood.
- Mathematics practical**, Is that which teaches how to demonstrate something useful, or to perform something that shall be proposed for the benefit or advantage of mankind.
- Mattins**, (S.) 1. Morning prayers. 2. One of the canonical hours of prayer in the roman church. *F.*
- Mattràs**, (S.) In chemistry, is a long freight necked vessel of glass, used in digestions, &c.
- Mattrice**, or **Matrix**, (S.) The womb, or place wherein the child is conceived.
- Matricide**, (S.) 1. The crime of murdering one's mother. 2. The murderer himself. *L.*
- Matricious**, (A.) Of or belonging to the matrix.
- Matricular Book**, (S.) A book wherein are registered or set down the names of young scholars, after they have been sworn in the university. *L.*
- Matriculate**, (V.) To register or set down in the matricular book.
- Matriculation**, (S.) The act of matriculating.
- Matrimonial**, (A.) Of or belonging to matrimony. *L.*
- Matrimony**, (S.) Marriage or wedlock.
- Matron**, (S.) A grave and motherly woman.
- Matrosses**, (S.) Soldiers in the artillery, next below the gunners.
- Matted**, (A.) 1. Covered with mats. 2. Entangled or clung together. 3. In botany, the growing together of herbs, as if they were plaited together.
- Matter**, (S.) 1. The stuff any thing is made or consists of. 2. Substance or body. 3. Theme or subject. 4. Cause or occasion. 5. Thing or business. 6. Corruption. 7. About or to the value of. 8. Ground or subject matter.
- Mattoc**, (S.) A tool used in husbandry.
- Mattress**, (S.) 1. A kind of quilt filled with wool, cotton, &c. 2. A flock-bed.
- Maturation**, (S.) A ripening or growing to maturity.
- Mature**, (A.) 1. Ripe, or fit for any action or thing. 2. Careful or exact. 3. Ripe, mellow, as fruit.
- Maturity**, (S.) 1. Ripeness, as fruit, &c. 2. Of full age, or ripeness of years.

## M A

- years. 3. Ripeness for breaking out into action. *L.*
- Mau'dlin*, (A.) 1. Half drunk, tipsy, maudled. 2. The name of an herb.
- Mau'gre*, (P.) In spite of, or whether one will or no. *F.*
- Mā'wis*, (S.) A thrush, or singing bird. *F.*
- Maul*, (V.) To beat foundly.
- Mau'kin*, (S.) 1. An oven-mop. 2. A scarecrow to frighten birds.
- Mau'lfic*, (S.) The stick upon which a painter leans his hand while he paints.
- Mau'nd*, (S.) A great flasket, or open basket.
- Mau'nder*, (V.) To grumble, mutter, or murmur.
- Mau'ndy Thursday*, (S.) The last Thursday in Lent.
- Mausōlē ūm*, (S.) A famous marble sepulchre, built by Artemisia, in honour of her husband Mausolus king of Caria; it was 35 cubits high, 44 foot about, supported by 36 marble pillars. It was accounted one of the seven wonders of the world.
- Maw*, (S.) The ventricle of the stomach.
- Maw'kish*, (A.) 1. Squeamish, or sick at the stomach. 2. Nauseous or disagreeable.
- Maw'ks*, (S.) A hoidening nasty slut.
- Maw-worms*, (S.) Such as breed in the stomach, especially of a horse.
- Māxilla*, (S.) The jaw.
- Māxim*, (S.) A principal in any art or science founded on reason, and not to be denied. *L.*
- May*, (S.) The fifth month of the year.
- May Lilly*, (S.) The name of a flower, generally called the lily of the valley.
- Mayor*, (S.) The chief magistrate of a corporation.
- Mayoralty*, (S.) The office or dignity of a mayor.

## M E

- May'orefs*, (S.) The mayor's lady or wife.
- Māzārī'ne blue*, (S.) A deep blue.
- Mazarine Hood*, (S.) One made after the dutchefs of Mazarine's fashion.
- Mazarī'nes*, (S.) Little dishes set in a large one.
- Māze*, (S.) 1. A labyrinth, or place full of turnings and windings. 2. Astonishment or surprife. 3. Perplexity or inquietude.
- Mā'zer*, (S.) A broad drinking-cup.
- Mā'zzārōth*, (S.) The zodiac.
- Mead*, (S.) 1. A drink made of honey. 2. A meadow.
- Mea'dow*, (S.) Pasture ground.
- Mea'gernefs*, (S.) Leanness. *F.*
- Meagre*, (A.) Lean, thin, lank.
- Meal*, (S.) 1. Repaft. 2. Any corn ground.
- Mealy*, (A.) Dry and floury.
- Mean*, (S.) 1. Middle, between two extremes. 2. Poor, pitiful. 3. Indifferent. 4. Low, ignoble.
- Mean*, (V.) 1. To intend or resolve, to design or purpose. 2. To signify or denote. 3. To understand or conceive.
- Meā'nders*, (S.) The name of a river in Phrygia, having innumerable turnings and windings.
- Mea'ning*, (S.) Sense or fignification.
- Means*, (S.) 1. Way to do a thing. 2. Estate or riches.
- Mear*, (S.) 1. A marshy ground. 2. A bound or limit. 3. A pool or standing water.
- Mearl*, (S.) A black bird.
- Meafe*, (S.) 1. A measure containing 500 herrings. 2. A messuage or tenement.
- Meaf'es*, (S.) A cutaneous disease.
- Mea'furable*, (A.) 1. That may be measured. 2. Moderate or within bounds. *L.*
- Mea'fure*, (S.) 1. That which serves to determine the extent of any quantity. 2. A quantity proportional to the measure. 3. Dimension. 4. Ca-

**Cadence in verses.** 5. Time in music. 6. Way or design. 7. Mean or bound.

**Measures,** (S.) Ways, means. F.

**Meat,** (S.) 1. Food, or any thing we eat for nourishment. 2. Flesh of beasts, &c. 3. That wherewith any thing is fattened.

**Meawing,** (S.) The crying of cats.

**Mechanical, or Mechanic,** (A.) 1. Of or belonging to the mechanics. 2. Pitiful, mean, low.

**Mechanic,** (S.) A tradesman or artificer.

**Mechanics,** (S.) That science which shews the effect of powers, or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion.

**Mechanism,** (S.) The construction of a body or engine. F.

**Metal,** (S.) A piece of metal like money, struck on some extraordinary occasion.

**Medallion,** (S.) A large medal. F.

**Meddle,** (V.) 1. To touch or handle. 2. To treat, discourse, or write of. 3. To concern one's self with.

**Medial, or Mediante,** (A.) In or belonging to the middle. L.

**Mediate,** (V.) To intercede, or procure by one's means. L.

**Mediation,** (S.) An interceding, or intreating in another's behalf. L.

**Mediator,** (S.) An umpire or intercessor, one that endeavours to reconcile parties.

**Mediatorial,** (A.) Of or belonging to a mediator. L.

**Mediatrice,** (S.) A female intercessor.

**Medicament,** (S.) A remedy or physical composition. L.

**Medicaster,** (S.) A quack, or peddling physician. L.

**Medicinal,** (A.) Physical. L.

**Medicine,** (S.) 1. The art or science of physic. 2. A remedy, or physical composition. L.

**Mediocrity,** (S.) A mean, or moderation.

**Meditate,** (V.) To muse, think upon, forecast. 2. To devise before hand. L.

**Meditation,** (S.) Profound consideration. F.

**Meditative,** (A.) Thoughtful, or given to meditation.

**Medierranean Sea,** (S.) The sea or straights that parts Europe from Africa.

**Medium,** (S.) 1. The middle or mean, 2. Temper or expedient. L.

**Meldar,** (S.) A sort of fruit, not fit to be eaten till it is rotten.

**Meldar,** (S.) One who concerns himself with other peoples affairs.

**Meldley,** (S.) A mixture of odd things.

**Medullary,** (A.) Of or belonging to the marrow. L.

**Meek,** (A.) 1. Mild, gentle, quiet. 2. Humble or submissive.

**Meekness,** (S.) 1. Gentleness, easiness of temper. 2. Humility, lowliness.

**Meen, or Mien,** (S.) Presence or deportment. F.

**Meer,** (A.) Arrant, or downright.

**Meer,** (S.) 1. A bound or limit. 2. Low marshy ground. 3. A pool or standing water.

**Meet,** (A.) Fit or convenient.

**Meet,** (V.) 1. To measure. 2. To come to one by chance. 3. To happen or fall out. 4. To come together.

**Meetness,** (S.) Fitness.

**Megrim,** (S.) A head-ach coming by fits.

**Melā,** (S.) A surgeon's probe.

**Melancholic,** (A.) Troubled with melancholy. G.

**Melancholy,** (S.) 1. A kind of phrensy proceeding from the overflowing of black choler. 2. Pensive, sadness. G.

**Melancholy,** (A.) 1. Sad, pensive, cast down. 2. That causes melancholy.

**Melasses,** (S.) The dregs of sugar generally called treacle.

**Melilot,** (S.) The name of an herb. G.

*Mellōrate*, (V.) To improve or make better. L.

*Melōtis*, (S.) A precious stone of an orange colour.

*Melleous*, (A.) Of or like honey.

*Melliferous*, (A.) That bringeth, beareth, or maketh honey. L.

*Melliflūent*, or *Mellifluous*, (A.) 1. Flowing with honey. 2. Eloquent, sweet of speech. L.

*Mellow*, (S.) 1. Ripe, soft, tender. 2. Soft strokes in painting. 3. Pretty well in drink.

*Melōdious*, (A.) Harmonious, musical or full of melody. L.

*Melōdy*, (S.) Music or harmony.

*Melon*, (S.) The name of a fruit well known. F.

*Melpōmēnē*, (S.) One of the muses, said to be the inventress of tragedy, represented in a rich dress, holding crowns and scepters in one hand, and a poniard in the other.

*Melt*, (V.) 1. To liquify or make fluid. 2. To liquify or turn fluid. 3. To relent or be propitious to.

*Member*, (S.) 1. A limb, or part of a human body. 2. A person or part of a political body. 3. A branch of any art or science. 4. A colon, clause, or part of a period or sentence. F.

*Membrāne*, (S.) The uppermost thin skin of any part of the body. L.

*Membrāneous*, (A.) Full of membranes. L.

*Mēmbrette*, (S.) In architecture, a pilaster that supports an arch.

*Mēmōnto*, (S.) Remember thou. It is often used instantively for a hint, or something that awakens the mind. L.

*Mēmōirs*, (S.) A plain history of transactions during the writer's life.

*Mēmōrable*, (A.) Worthy to be remembered. L.

*Mēmōrāndum*, (S.) A short note or token, for the better remembering a thing. L.

*Mēmōrial*, (S.) 1. That which puts

one in mind. 2. A note of something to be remembered. L.

*Mēmory*, (S.) 1. The faculty of remembering. 2. Remembrance, or calling to mind. 3. Consciousness or reflection. 4. The time in which a thing is remembered. 5. Fame or reputation.

*Mēnāce*, (V.) To threaten or swagger. F.

*Mēnd*, (V.) 1. To correct or free from faults. 2. To vamp or patch. 3. To reform or make better. 4. To repair, as a structure. 5. To quicken, as to mend one's pace. 6. To grow better or reform. 7. To amend or grow better, as in sickness.

*Mēndicant*, (A.) Begging. L.

*Mēnial*, (A.) Domestic, or belonging to the household. L.

*Mēnngēs*, (S.) Two thin skins which inclose the substance of the brain. G.

*Mēnsēs*, (S.) The monthly purgations belonging to the female sex. L.

*Mēnstruous*, or *Menstrual*, (A.) Belonging to the menses. L.

*Mēnstruum*, (S.) Any dissolving or corroding liquid. L.

*Mēnsurable*, (A.) Capable of being measured. L.

*Mēnsurātion*, (S.) Is the art of finding the superficial area, or solid content of surfaces and bodies. L.

*Mēntal*, (A.) Of or belonging to the mind.

*Mēntion*, (V.) 1. To name or speak of. 2. To take notice of.

*Mērcantile*, (A.) Belonging to trade or merchandise. F.

*Mērcēnāry*, (A.) Greedy of gain.

*Mērcēnary*, (S.) An hireling. L.

*Mērcer*, (S.) One who deals in silks, &c.

*Mērcery*, (S.) Mercers goods or wares.

*Mērchāndise*, (S.) 1. Trade, traffic, or commerce. 2. Commodities to trade with. F.

*Mērchānt*, (S.) A trader or wholesale dealer. F.

*Mērc-*

## M E

**Mērchāntmān**, (S.) A trading ship.  
**Mērcifūl**, (A.) Ready to shew mercy.  
**Mērcūlefs**, (A.) That has no mercy.  
**Mērcūrial**, (A.) Brisk, lively, or full of mercury.  
**Mercūrials**, (S.) Medicines prepared with quicksilver.  
**Mērcūry**, (S.) 1. The name of a Heathen god. 2. The nearest planet to the sun in our solar system. 3. The title of a news-paper. 4. A purging plant. 5. Quicksilver.  
**Mērcy**, (S.) 1. Pity or compassion. 2. Pardon or forgiveness. *F.*  
**Mēritōriōus**, (A.) Whorish, belonging to a whore. *L.*  
**Mēriān**, (S.) A great circle passing through the poles of the world, and both zenith and nadir, crossing the equinoctial at right angles, and dividing the sphere into two equal parts, one east and the other west, having its poles in the east and west points of the horizon. It is called meridian, because when the sun comes to the south part of this circle, it is then mid day, or high noon, called in Latin *meridies*, from whence it is derived.  
**Mēriānāl**, (A.) Southern, or that lies towards the south. *F.*  
**Mērit**, (S.) 1. Desert, either in good or bad sense. 2. The worth, value, or excellency of a thing. 3. A kindness, favour or good turn. *L.*  
**Mērit**, (V.) To deserve, or be worthy of either good or bad.  
**Mēritōriōus**, (A.) Deserving, or full of merit. *L.*  
**Mērlōn**, (S.) In fortification, is that part of the parapet which is terminated by two embrasures of a battery, so that its height and thickness is the same with that of the parapet; but its breadth is ordinarily nine foot on the inside, and six on the out. It serves to cover those on the battery from the enemy. *F.*  
**Mērmaid**, (S.) A fabulous monster, having the upper parts like a wo-

## M E

man, and the lower parts like a fish.  
**Mērriment**, (S.) Mirth, jollity.  
**Mērry**, (A.) 1. Cheerful, jocund. 2. pleasant, diverting.  
**Mēfentēry**, (S.) The double skin fastening the bowels to the back, and to each other. *G.*  
**Mēflin**, or **Māflin**, (S.) Wheat and rye mingled together to make bread.  
**Mēfne**, (S.) A lord of a manor who holds of a superior lord.  
**Mēs**, (S.) A portion of food for one or more persons.  
**Mēffe**, (S.) A piece of money in India, equal to 1500 petties, or 1s 3d. sterling.  
**Mēffage**, (S.) An errand. *F.*  
**Mēffenger**, (S.) 1. An ambassador or envoy. 2. A pursuivant or serjeant. 3. One who goes of an errand. *F.*  
**Mēffengers of the Excbequer**, Officers of that court who attend the lord treasurer to carry his letters and orders.  
**King's Mēffengers**, Officers who carry dispatches from the secretaries of state, and take state prisoners into custody.  
**Mēffengers of the Press**, Persons who search printing-houies, booksellers shops, &c. and take the printers and publishers of seditious books, &c. into custody.  
**Mēffiah**, (S.) The anointed; a name given to Jesus Christ.  
**Mēffieurs**, (S.) A title of civility, used instead of Mr. when applied to two or more gentlemen. *F.*  
**Mēffuage**, (S.) A dwelling house with land and other conveniencies belonging to it.  
**Mēffizō's**, (S.) The breed of Spaniards with Americans.  
**Mētal**, (S.) A compact substance, capable of fusion, and being distended by the hammar.  
**Metalēpfi's**, (S.) In rhetoric, the continuation of a trope in one word thro' a succession of signification. *G.*

*Me-*



- Metāllic**, or **Mēttalline**, (A.) Partaking of the nature of metals.
- Mēttallist**, (S.) One skilled in metals.
- Mēttallūrgy**, (S.) The art of working on, or melting metals. G.
- Mēttāmōrphōse**, (V.) To change from one shape to another.
- Mēttāmōrphōsis**, (S.) Changing from one shape to another. G.
- Mēttāpbor**, (S.) A figure in rhetoric, when a word is changed from its natural signification to a figurative one, as, The golden harvest. G.
- Mēttāpborical**, (A.) Figurative, or belonging to a metaphor.
- Mēttāpbrāsīs**, (S.) A literal translation. G.
- Mēttāpbrast**, (S.) One who translates literally. G.
- Mēttāpbyſical**, (A.) Belonging to metaphysics.
- Mēttāpbyſics**, (S.) A science which treats of immaterial beings and of forms in general, abstracted from matter. G.
- Mēttē**, (V.) To measure. L.
- Mēttēmpſyōchōſis**, (S.) The passing of the soul from one body into another.
- Mēttēōrs**, (S.) Vapours drawn up into the air, appearing under different forms, as thunder, lightning, rain, hail, snow, &c. G.
- Mēttēglin**, (S.) A drink made of honey, spice, herbs, &c. L.
- Mēttēhod**, (S.) 1. Order, regularity. 2. way, manner. G.
- Mēttēhodical**, (A.) According to method.
- Mēttēhodize**, or **Mēttēhodize**, (V.) To reduce to order.
- Mēttēhodist**, (S.) 1. One who acts by rule. 2. A new sect divided into two parties, whose religious sentiments are very different.
- Mēttēnōmycal**, (A.) Belonging to metonymy.
- Mēttēnōmy**, (S.) A figure in rhetoric, by which the cause is put for the effect, the subject for the adjunct, or the contrary, as, Every body reads Milton.
- Mēttēōpe**, (S.) The square space between the tryglyphs of the doric freeze. G.
- Mēttētre**, (S.) 1. Cadence, or the measure of verses. 2. A Turkish measure containing five pints, one third of our wine measure. G.
- Mēttētrōpōlis**, (S.) The head, or mother city. G.
- Mēttētrōpōlitan**, (A.) Belonging to a metropolis.
- Mēttētrōpōlitan**, (S.) An archbishop.
- Mēttēttadel**, (S.) A measure of wine at Florence, containing half a flask.
- Mēttēttle**, (S.) Vigour, life, sprightliness.
- Mēttēttleſōme**, (A.) Full of fire, life, and vigour.
- Mēttēttzōitōto**, or **Mēttēttzōitōto**, (S.) A manner of drawing figures on copper for printing, by making it all over rough, and scraping out the figure, and all the shades that require any degree of light, the ground itself forming the strongest shadows.
- Mēttēttew**, (S.) 1. A sea bird. 2. A place where hawks are kept.
- Mēttēttew**, (V.) 1. To cast the feathers, or horns. 2. To cry like a cat. 3. To shut up.
- Mēttēttice**, (S.) The plural of mouse.
- Mēttēttēbaēlmas**, (S.) The feast of St. Michael the arch-angel, observed on the 29th of September.
- Mēttēttickle**, (A.) Much.
- Mēttēttēcroſōm**, (S.) A little world. G.
- Mēttēttēcroſōpe**, (S.) An instrument by which minute objects are very much augmented, and seen distinctly. G.
- Mēttēttēdday**, (S.) Noon, or the middle of the day.
- Mēttēttēddle**, (S.) The part contained between two extremes.
- Mēttēttēddling**, (A.) 1. Indifferent. 2. The mean between two extremes.
- Mēttēttēdriff**, (S.) A skin which separates the

- the heart and lungs from the lower belly.
- Middshipmen*, (S.) Inferior officers aboard a ship of war, who assist on all occasions, and give the word of command from the superior officers.
- Midsummer Day*, (S.) The 24th of June, being the festival of St. John the Baptist.
- Midwife*, (S.) One who delivers women in labour.
- Might*, (S.) Power, ability.
- Mighty*, (A.) Powerful.
- Mighty*, (P.) Very, extremely.
- Migration*, (S.) A removing the habitation. *L.*
- Milch*, (A.) Giving milk.
- Mild*, (A.) Soft, gentle.
- Mildew*, (S.) 1. A kind of pernicious dew which falls on plants. 2. Spots in silk, paper, &c.
- Mile*, (S.) The distance of 8 furlongs, or 1760 yards. *L.*
- Milfoil*, (S.) The herb yarrow. *L.*
- Miliary Fever*, (S.) A malignant fever, in which the skin is sprinkled with small spots resembling millet-feed.
- Miliary Glands*, (S.) The glands dispersed over the skin for the secretion of sweat.
- Militant*, (A.) Fighting, combating.
- Military*, (S.) Warlike. *L.*
- Military Execution*, Ravaging or destroying a country.
- Militia*, (S.) Troops of citizens and country people, disciplined for the defence of their country. *L.*
- Milk*, (S.) A food well known.
- Milky Way*, (S.) A broad white circle in the heavens, caused by the light of an infinite number of fixed stars, which by reason of their immense distance, cannot be distinctly perceived by the naked eye.
- Mill*, (S.) An engine for grinding corn, flattening metals, &c.
- Mill*, (V.) To thicken cloth, &c. in a mill.
- Mill-seat*, (S.) A trench to convey water to and from a mill.
- Millinarians*, or *Millinaries*, (S.) Seculars who hold that Christ is to return to the earth to reign 1000 years with his saints. *L.*
- Millener*, (S.) A person who makes head-dresses, &c. for women, and sells ribbands, gloves, &c.
- Millennium*, (S.) The space of 1000 years, which some imagine Christ will reign upon earth as a temporal prince.
- Millipedes*, (S.) Hog lice. *L.*
- Miller*, (S.) One who grinds corn.
- Millers Thumb*, (S.) A small fish.
- Millet*, (S.) A small grain, used in puddings, &c. *F.*
- Million*, (S.) The number ten thousand. *F.*
- Millrea*, or *Millree*, (S.) 1. A measure of wine or oil equal to 17 gallons wine measure. 2. A Portuguese gold coin, equal to 1000 reas, or 7s. 6d. sterling. 3. A Portuguese silver coin, worth 1s. 9d. sterling.
- Milt*, (S.) 1. The spleen. 2. The soft roe of fish.
- Mimic*, (S.) One who imitates another's voice or actions. *G.*
- Mince*, (V.) 1. To cut small. 2. To speak by halves. 3. To walk in a finical manner. *F.*
- Mincing*, (S.) 1. Cutting small. 2. A finical affected motion of the body in walking.
- Mind*, (S.) 1. Spirit opposed to body. 2. Soul or understanding. 3. Will, purpose, desire.
- Mind*, (V.) 1. To attend to. 2. To take care of.
- Mindful*, (A.) That minds or takes care of.
- Mine*, (S.) 1. A place in the earth, from whence minerals are dug. 2. In sieges, a hole dug under ground, in which are placed barrels of gunpowder, to blow up part of a fortification, &c. *F.*

M I

- Mĭnĕral*, (A.) Belonging to a mine.  
*Mĭnerals*, (S.) Both the six perfect metals, gold, silver, tin, copper, iron and lead, and those called imperfect metals, as antimony, sulphur, marcasite, quicksilver, &c. *L.*  
*Mĭners*, (S.) Men who work in mines.  
*Mĭnĕrva*, (S.) The goddess of wisdom arts and war, commonly represented in armour with an helmet on her head, on which sits an owl, and with a blue mantle embroidered with silver.  
*Mĭngle*, (V.) To mix or blend together.  
*Mĭniature*, (A.) In small. So painting in miniature, is drawing pictures with water colours in a very small compass.  
*Mĭnĭon*, (S.) 1. A darling or favourite. 2. A kind of great gun.  
*Mĭnĭb*, (V.) To take away, or make leis.  
*Mĭnĭſter*, (S.) 1. A parson or clergyman. 2. A counsellor of state, or one entrusted with the affairs of the government. 3. An ambassador, or resident at a prince's court. 4. A servant or agent.  
*Mĭnĭſter*, (V.) To officiate or serve.  
*Mĭnĭſterĭal*, (A.) Belonging to a minister.  
*Mĭnĭſtry*, (S.) 1. The ministers of state. 2. Preaching, or the office of a clergyman. *L.*  
*Mĭnĭſtration*, (S.) Serving, officiating.  
*Mĭnĭum*, (S.) Red lead. *L.*  
*Mĭnĭnĕins*, (S.) A sort of small pins.  
*Mĭnĕr*, (S.) 1. The younger. 2. The lesser. 3. In law, one under age. *L.*  
*Mĭnĕrĭtes*, or *Friars Minors*, (S.) Friars of the order of St. Francis, so called by the rules of their order.  
*Mĭnĕrĭty*, (S.) Non-age, or being under age.  
*Mĭnd'taur*, (S.) According to the poets, a monster part a man and part a bull, which was kept by king Minos in the labyrinth of Crete, and fed with human flesh.

M I

- Mĭnĕwĕry*, (S.) A certain trespass committed by a man's handy-work in the forest; as engine to catch deer, &c.  
*Mĭnĕſter*, (S.) A monastery, or conventual church.  
*Mĭnĕſtrĕl*, (S.) A player on a musical instrument.  
*Mĭnĕſtrĕlſy*, (S.) Music.  
*Mĭnt*, (S.) 1. The name of an herb. 2. The place where money is coined.  
*Mĭnĕt*, (S.) 1. A French dance. 2. The tune belonging to it.  
*Mĭnĕtte*, (A.) Small, little.  
*Mĭnĕte*, (S.) 1. The sixtieth part of an hour. 2. A moment or instant. 3. The sixtieth part of a degree.  
*Mĭnĕte*, (V.) To write down in a book of memorandums.  
*Mĭnĕtes*, (S.) 1. First draughts. 2. Short notes of a thing.  
*Mĭnx*, (S.) A precise or prim girl.  
*Mĭracle*, (S.) A wonder, or some extraordinary effect, which seems above the power of nature. *L.*  
*Mĭră cŭlous*, (A.) 1. Done by a miracle. 2. Wonderful, surprizing, admirable.  
*Mĭre*, (S.) 1. Dirt or mud. 2. A bog or quagmire.  
*Mĭrĭneſs*, (S.) Muddineſs.  
*Mĭrrŕŕŕ*, (S.) 1. A looking glaſs, or any polished surface that reflects the rays of light. 2. A pattern or example.  
*Mĭrth*, (S.) Joy, gaiety, good humour.  
*Mĭs*, An inseparable preposition, implying some defect or error.  
*Mĭſadviſe*, (V.) To give bad council, or perverse advice.  
*Mĭăntbrŕpĭſt*, (S.) A man-hater.  
*Mĭăntbrŕpĭy*, (S.) The hating of men. *G.*  
*Mĭăpprebĕnd*, (V.) To take a matter in a wrong sense. *F.*  
*Mĭăpply*, (V.) To make a wrong application.  
*Mĭſbecŕme*, (V.) Not to become.  
*Mĭſhcbă've*, (V.) To behave very ill.  
*Mĭſcal*, (V.) 1. To give one a wrong name.

M I

name. 2. To abuse by ill language.

*Miſcārry*, (V.) 1. To bring forth a child before the time. 2. Not to ſucceed. 3. To be loſt.

*Miſcellāneous*, (A.) Mixed together without order. *L.*

*Miſcellanies*, (S.) Collections upon ſeveral ſubjects. *L.*

*Miſchānce*, (S.) A diſaſter or croſs accident:

*Miſchief*, (S.) 1. Hurt or damage. 2. Miſfortune or accident. 3. A ſcurvy trick.

*Miſchievous*, (A.) 1. Hurtful or pernicious. 2. Unlucky, or full of malice.

*Miſconceiʹve*, (V.) To miſapprehend, or not rightly underſtand.

*Miſconſtrūctiōn*, (S.) A wrong interpretation. *L.*

*Miſcōnſtrūe*, (V.) To interpret amiſs, or put a wrong meaning on. *L.*

*Miſcōunt*, (V.) To miſtake or miſreckon.

*Miſcrēant*, (S.) An infidel, a profligate, an abandoned villain. *F.*

*Miſdeēds*, (S.) A fault, treſpaſs, or crime.

*Miſdemeanour*, (S.) A crime. *F.*

*Miſer*, (S.) A pariſonious wretch. *L.*

*Miſerable*, (A.) 1. Poor, wretched, unfortunatē. 2. Niggardly, ſordid.

*Miſery*, (S.) 1. Calamity, affliction. 2. Poverty, indigence. 3. Pain or torture. *L.*

*Miſfortune*, (S.) Miſchance, diſaſter, adverſity.

*Miſgōʹve*, (V.) To preſage, divine, or gueſs.

*Miſgōʹvern*, (V.) To govern or rule amiſs.

*Miſhap*, (S.) Miſchance, accident, or diſaſter.

*Miſimply*, (V.) To employ one's ſelf in an idle or fooliſh manner.

*Miſinform*, (V.) To give a wrong information, or ſpread a falſe report.

*Miſinterpret*, (V.) To explain amiſs, or give a wrong interpretation of. *L.*

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*Miſjudge*, (V.) To judge amiſs, or give a wrong judgment of.

*Miſle*, (V.) To rain in ſmall drops.

*Miſlead*, (V.) To ſeducē, deceivē, or beguile.

*Miſlike*, (V.) To diſlike, or not to approve of.

*Miſmānage*, (V.) To act imprudently.

*Miſmānagement*, (S.) Ill conduct.

*Miſmātch*, (V.) To match, or join improperly.

*Miſnāme*, (V.) To call by a wrong name.

*Miſnōmer*, (S.) A miſterming, or calling by a wrong name. *L.*

*Miſplace*, (V.) To put a thing out of, or in a wrong place.

*Miſprint*, (V.) To print wrong.

*Miſpriſon*, (S.) Overſight or neglect.

*Miſpriſion of Treason*, Is the not revealing treaſon when we know it to be committed.

*Miſquōte*, (V.) To make a wrong citation.

*Miſreckon*, (V.) To count or reckon wrong.

*Miſrepreſent*, (V.) To give a falſe character of, or not repreſent fairly.

*Miſrule*, (S.) Diſorder, or miſgovernment.

*Miſs*, (S.) 1. A young lady. 2. A kept miſtreſs, or lady at pleaſure.

*Miſs*, (V.) 1. Not to hit, as a mark. 2. To fail or miſcarry. 3. To want, and not to find.

*Miſſal*, (S.) A maſs-book, or one that contains the ceremonies of the popiſh maſs.

*Miſſeltoe*, or *Miſeltoe*, (S.) A plant which grows on the trunks of ſome trees, as oaks, apple-trees, &c.

*Miſſen*, (S.) The ſail of the miſſen-maſt.

*Miſſen-maſt*, (S.) The maſt in the ſtern of a ſhip.

*Miſſengrōʹs*, (S.) A German ſilver coin worth 2 ½ d.

*Miſſhapēn*, (A.) Ill made.

*Miſſion*, (S.) A ſending. *L.*

*Miſ-*

**Missionary**, (S.) One that is sent to preach the gospel.

**Missive**, (A.) That may be thrown, cast, hurled, or flung.

**Missive**, (S.) A letter or epistle.

**Misspend**, (V.) To lavish or squander away.

**Missera**, (S.) A name given to several superstitious ceremonies used by the roman catholics, to recommend and dismiss a dying person. *L.*

**Mist**, (S.) A fog or thick vapour.

**Mistake**, (V.) 1. To be out, or commit an error. 2. To take one thing for another. 3. Not to understand. 4. To lose, or go out of; as to mistake one's way.

**Mistake**, (V.) To do a thing out of season.

**Mistress**, (S.) 1. A manager of a family. 2. A sweet-heart, or kept mistress. 3. A title given to gentlewomen and others. 4. Possess of any quality. 5. An essay at tennis.

**Mistrust**, (S.) Suspicion.

**Mistrustful**, (A.) Suspicious.

**Misty**, (A.) Foggy, a dull, moist, thick air.

**Misunderstand**, (V.) To take a thing wrong.

**Misuse**, (V.) 1. To make an ill use of. 2. To abuse or treat ill.

**Mitre**, (S.) In building, Parbeck-stones for floor or pavements, from 15 inches, to two feet square.

**Mite**, (S.) 1. An ancient small coin about the third part of a farthing. 2. An insect bred in cheese, &c. 3. A weevil, or little worm that eats out the pith of corn. 4. A sort of vermin breeding about the heads and necks of hawks. *F.*

**Mithridate**, (S.) From its inventor Mithridates king of Pontus, a confection that is a preservative against poison.

**Mitigate**, (V.) 1. To assuage, soften or allay. 2. To pacify or reconcile.

**Mitre**, or **Miter**, (S.) A bonnet or turban, worn by the bishops. *G.*

**Mittens**, (S.) Gloves without fingers.

**Mittimus**, (S.) 1. A warrant from a justice of peace to send a person to prison. 2. A writ whereby records are sent from one court to another. *L.*

**Mix**, (V.) To mix or blend together.

**Mixt**, (A.) 1. Mingled or blended together. 2. Diversified with several colours.

**Mixt Angle**, Is an angle which is formed by one right line, and a curve one.

**Mixt Number**, Is one that is part an integer, or whole number, and part a fraction; as  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , or  $10\frac{1}{2}$ , &c.

**Mixt Tithes**, Tithes of butter, cheese, milk, &c. and of the young of cattle.

**Mixture**, (S.) A composition of several sorts of things. *L.*

**Mixxle**. See *Misle*.

**Moan**, (S.) A sad complaint.

**Moan**, (V.) To moan.

**Moat**, (S.) In fortification, 1. Is a hollow place or ditch dug round a town or fortress: moats in general are between sixteen and twenty-two fathom broad, and from fifteen to twenty-five foot deep. 2. A small indivisible body, such as play in the sun beams.

**Mob**, (S.) 1. The rabble, or giddy multitude. 2. A sort of cap worn by women. *F.*

**Mobbish**, (A.) Rude, riotous.

**Mobility**, (S.) 1. Moveableness, or aptness to move. 2. Changeableness or inconstancy. 3. A mob, rable, or giddy multitude. *F.*

**Mock**, (V.) 1. To make game or laugh at. 2. To deceive or abuse. 3. To play the wanton.

**Mock**, (S.) A laughing stock.

**Mock-play**, A play designed as a burlesque upon some others.

**Mockadees**, (S.) Weavers thrumbs.

**Mockery**, (S.) Diversion, mocking.

**Modd**, (A.) A manner of existing.

**Mode**, (S.) 1. Method, way, or manner; 2. Fashion of cloths. *L.*

*Model*,

- Módel**, (S.) A pattern or example. *L.*
- Módel**, (V.) 1. To delineate, or draw the outlines. 2. To dispose the parts of. *L.*
- Móderáte**, (A.) 1. Temperate, sober, within bounds. 2. Mild, not too severe. 3. Middling, ordinary, within bounds, not too great. *L.*
- Móderátion**, (S.) A keeping the passions and desires within bounds.
- Móderáte**, (V.) 1. To govern, rule, manage, or guide. 2. To temper, allay, or qualify. 3. To diminish, lessen, or abate. 4. To decide, or make up a difference. 5. To be temperate, or use moderation.
- Móderátor**, (S.) 1. A governor, ruler, or guide. 2. The president of an assembly. *L.*
- Módern**, (A.) New, or of this time.
- Móderus**, (S.) Those of the present age, in opposition to the ancients. *L.*
- Módest**, (A.) 1. Sober, temperate. 2. Honest, chaste. 3. Bashful, not impudent. 4. Reasonable, not too large.
- Módesty**, (S.) 1. Sobriety or moderation. 2. Chastity or honesty. 3. Bashfulness or shamedness. *L.*
- Módicum**, (S.) A small pittance, a mouthful, a little matter. *L.*
- Módificátion**, (S.) 1. Measuring, or bringing into measure. 2. Restriction or limitation. *L.*
- Mólify**, (V.) 1. To limit, qualify, or regulate. 2. In philosophy, to give the modality, or manner of existence. *L.*
- Módlions**, (S.) In architecture, are little brackets, which are often set under the corners, and serve to support the projecture of the drip. *F.*
- Módisb**, (A.) Agreeable to the mode.
- Módulátion**, (S.) Exact singing, an agreeable harmony.
- Módúle**, (S.) In architecture, a measure commonly half the diameter of the pillar at the lower end, in the Tuscan or Doric order; but in others the whole diameter. *F.*
- Mógú'l**, (S.) The emperor of India.
- Móhair**, (S.) The hair of an Indian goat, used in working button-holes, &c.
- Moidóre**, or double **Moida**, (S.) A Portugal coin, equal to 27 s. sterl.
- Moiety**, (S.) The half of any thing. *F.*
- Moil**, (V.) To toil or drudge.
- Moist**, (A.) 1. Damp, or a little wet. 2. Juicy or succulent.
- Moisten**, (V.) To make wet or damp.
- Moisture**, (S.) Wetness, dampness.
- Mólar**, (A.) Of or belonging to a mill.
- Mólar Teeth**, The grinders, the five outmost teeth on either side of the mouth.
- Mold**. See **Mould**.
- Móle**, (S.) 1. A pier, or fence against the sea. 2. A spot in the body. 3. An animal that lives under ground. *F.*
- Mólestiátion**, (S.) Vexing, disquieting, or putting to trouble. *L.*
- Mólinists**, (S.) The followers of Molina, a Spanish jesuit, in his opinion concerning grace and free will.
- Móllify**, (V.) 1. To soften, to make soft or supple. 2. To calm, appease, or pacify. 3. To move to compassion. 4. To ease, mitigate, or abate. *L.*
- Móloffes**, (S.) The dregs of sugar, generally called treacle.
- Molt**, (V.) To shed the feathers.
- Móltén**, (A.) Melted or cast.
- Móment**, (S.) 1. An instant of time. 2. Importance or consequence.
- Mómentary**, (S.) Of a short duration. *L.*
- Mómentous**, (A.) Of some weight or moment. *L.*
- Mómus**, (S.) The god of carping and finding fault with other peoples actions, without regard to their own.
- Mónáchal**, (A.) Monkish, or belonging to a monk. *L.*
- Mónachism**, (S.) 1. The state or condition of the monk. 2. The monks themselves.

## M O

- Mōnarch**, (S.) A sovereign, or prince ruling alone. G.
- Mōnārchical**, (A.) Of or belonging to a monarch, or monarchy. G.
- Mōnarchy**, (S.) The government of a prince alone. G.
- Mōnāstery**, (S.) A convent, a solitary place, a cloister of monks or nuns.
- Mōnāstical**, or **Mōnāstic**, (A.) Belonging to a monastery, or solitary life.
- Mōnday**, (S.) The second day of the week.
- Mōney**, (S.) A piece of metal stamped with the effigies of a prince or arms of a state, which makes it current at a certain rate.
- Mōneyed**, (A.) Stored or stocked with money.
- Mōneyers**, (S.) 1. Coiners or mintmen. 2. Bankers who deal in returns of money.
- Mōnger**, (S.) 1. A kind of fishing-boat. 2. An ancient name for a merchant or dealer.
- Mōngrel**, (S.) A creature produced by two different sorts of the same species.
- Mōnitor**, (S.) 1. An admonisher. 2. An overseer of manners in a school.
- Mōnitory**, (A.) Serving to admonish.
- Mōnk**, (S.) 1. One who lives in a monastery under a vow to observe the rules of the founder. 2. A fish.
- Mōnkey**, (S.) A kind of ape.
- Mōnkish**, (A.) Belonging to monks.
- Mōnōchord**, (S.) An instrument that musical instrument-makers regulate the tones of their instruments by. G.
- Mōnōdy**, (S.) A funeral ditty sung by one person. G.
- Mōnōmal**, (S.) An algebraic term for those quantities that have but one name, as a or b, &c.
- Mōnōpētalous**, (A.) In botany, having but one leaf.
- Mōnōpolize**, (V.) To engross all of a commodity into a person's own hands. G.
- Mōnōpoly**, (S.) 1. The engrossing the

## M O

- whole of a commodity to one's self.
2. A grant from the king to one or more persons for the sole buying and selling of one commodity. G.
- Mōnops**, (S.) A beast as big as a bull, who on being closely pursued, voids an ordure so sharp, as to kill those on whom it falls.
- Mōnōsyllable**, (S.) A word that is but one syllable. G.
- Mōnōtēism**, (S.) The doctrine of the Unitarians. G.
- Mōnsoons**, (S.) Trade winds which blow three or six months one way, and then shifting to the opposite point of the compass, continue to blow that way for the like time.
- Mōnster**, (S.) Any thing greatly differing from the species of which it is brought forth. L.
- Mōnstrous**, (A.) 1. Like a monster. 2. Prodigious. L.
- Mont**, (S.) A mount or hill. F.
- Monij jāscō**, (S.) A rich Italian wine.
- Mōntē**, or **Mōntiff**, (S.) A large basin to wash and cool wine glasses in.
- Mōnth**, (S.) The space of 28 days, in which the moon completes her course.
- Calendar Month**, A month as set down in the calendar, where all months are not of an equal length.
- Solar Month**, That space of time which the sun employs in running through any sign of the zodiac, which is 30 days 10 hours and a half.
- Mōntrōfs**, (S.) An assistant to an engineer or gunner.
- Mōnūment**, (S.) 1. A memorial for after ages, consisting of a tomb, a pillar, or statue, raised to the memory of some famous person or action. 2. An ancient memorial or chronicle, relating to a person or thing.
- Mōod**, (S.) 1. Humour, temper. 2. In grammar, the manner and circumstances of the affirmation. 3. In music, certain proportions of the time or measure of notes.
- Mōo'ny**, (A.) Angry, sullen.
- Mōon**, (S.) A well known planet.

Moon-

## M O

- Moon-calf*, (S.) A false conception.
- Moon-eyed*, (A.) One that sees best by moon-light.
- Moor*, (S.) 1. A marsh or fen. 2. A native of Morocco. 3. A black-moor, or a black born in any part of Africa.
- Moor Hen*, (S.) A fowl that lives in moors or fens.
- Moor*, (V.) A sea term, to lay out the anchors in the most convenient manner for the safe riding of the ship.
- Moors*, (S.) The bailiffs of a lord of the manor in the Isle of man.
- Moose*, (S.) A large American beast with a head like that of a buck, but very slow footed.
- Moot*, (S.) A pleading on cases performed by young students in law at appointed times, the better to enable them for practice.
- Moot Point*, (S.) A point on which it seems difficult to know on which side to determine.
- Mop*, (S.) An utensil for washing of houses.
- Mope*, (V.) 1. To become stupid. 2. To make fo.
- Möral*, (S.) The application of a fable to the lives and manners of men.
- Möral*, (A.) Belonging to manners.
- Moral Certainty*, A high degree of probability. L.
- Moral Philosophy*, Those rules of conduct that necessarily arise from the nature of man, his relation to God, and his fellow creatures.
- Moral Sense*. See *Sense*.
- Mörality*, (S.) Moral principles.
- Möralize*, (V.) 1. To give a moral turn to a passage. 2. To discourse on morality.
- Möral*, (S.) Moral philosophy.
- Möral*, (S.) A marsh or fen.
- Mörbid*, (A.) 1. Of an unsound constitution. 2. Infectious, apt to breed diseases, &c. L.
- Mörbific*, (A.) Causing diseases.
- Mörbilli*, (S.) The measles. L.

## M O

- Mörbus*, (S.) A disease. L.
- Mörel*, (S.) A plant.
- Mörösk*, or *Morisco Work*, (S.) In carving and painting, a kind of antique work after the manner of the Moors, consisting of several grotesque pieces promiscuously intermingled, containing a wild resemblance of birds, beasts, trees, &c.
- Mörning*, or *Mörn*, (S.) The beginning of the day.
- Möröse*, (A.) Peevish, testy, hard to please. L.
- Mörphew*, (S.) A white scurf on the body. F.
- Mörpheus*, (S.) The god of sleep.
- Mörris Dance*, (S.) An antic dance performed by men with bells on their legs.
- Mörse*, (S.) An amphibious creature, also called a sea ox.
- Mörfel*, (S.) A little bit. L.
- Mört*, (S.) A particular air or tone sounded to give notice that the game that was hunted is taken and killed, or killing. L.
- Mörtal*, (A.) 1. Subject to death. 2. deadly, or causing death. L.
- Mörtal*, (S.) A human creature.
- Mörtality*, (S.) 1. A state subject to death. 2. The havoc made by a pestilential disease.
- Mörtar*, (S.) 1. A vessel in which things are pounded. 2. Tempered lime and sand, &c. for building. 3. In gunnery, a short wide piece of artillery for throwing bombs, &c. F.
- Mörtgage*, (S.) A pawn of lands, tenements, &c. for money borrowed, &c. F.
- Mörtäge*, (S.) He or she to whom lands, &c. are mortgaged.
- Mörtgägar*, (S.) The party who has made the mortgage.
- Mörtiferous*, (A.) Deadly, bringing death.
- Mörtification*, (S.) 1. Self denial. 2. Whatever serves to disappoint or humble the mind. 3. In surgery, when the natural juices lose their

R

pro-



- proper motion, and falling into a fermentative one, corrupt and destroy the texture of the part. 4. In chemistry, the alteration of the outward form of metals, minerals.
- Mortise**, (S.) A hole cut in one piece of wood to let in another called the tenon. F.
- Mortmain**, (S.) The alienation by will of lands, tenements, &c. from a family to any corporation, or fraternity. F.
- Mortuary**, (S.) A gift left by a man at his death to the church. F.
- Mosaic**, or **Mosaical**, (A.) Of or belonging to Moses.
- Mosaic-work**, (S.) A most curious work wrought with stones, &c. of all colours, artificially set together, so as to represent any object.
- Möschëtto**, (S.) A stinging gnat, very troublesome in the West Indies.
- Mosque**, or **Mosk**, (S.) A church, or temple among the Turks.
- Moss**, (S.) 1. A kind of spongy and downy vegetable substance growing upon trees, stones, &c. 2. A fine sugar-work made by confectioners.
- Mossy**, (A.) 1. Soft, downy. 2. Covered with moss.
- Möte**, (S.) 1. An assembly or meeting. 2. A court of judicature. 3. A small and scarce visible body.
- Möth**, (S.) A vermin that eats cloaths.
- Möther**, (S.) 1. She that has brought forth a child. 2. The womb, or matrix. 3. A sort of mouldiness on beer, wine, &c.
- Möther of Pearl**, The shell of the pearl fish.
- Mötion**, (S.) 1. The act of moving. 2. An overture or proposal. 3. Inclination or disposition.
- Möüve**, (S.) 1. An incitement. 2. Any thing which causes motion.
- Möüty**, (S.) Mixed or spotted. F.
- Möüto**, (S.) The words of an emblem or device.
- Move** (**Moöve**) (V.) 1. To stir. 2. To remove. 3. To affect or work upon. L.
- Möüveable**, (A.) 1. That may be moved. 2. That varies in time.
- Möüveables**, (S.) In law, personal goods, particularly furniture, rings, plate, &c.
- Möüvement**, (S.) 1. Motion. 2. All those parts of a clock, watch, &c. as are in motion. F.
- Möüld**, or **Mold**, (S.) 1. A form wherein any thing is cast. 2. Earth mixed with dung. 3. Dent, or hollowness in the upper part of the head.
- Möülder**, (V.) 1. To cast in a mold. 2. To fashion or shape a thing. 3. To grow mouldy or musty.
- Möüldings**, (S.) In architecture, are all those jettings or projections beyond the naked wall, column, &c. which only serve for ornament, whether they be square, round, straight, or crooked. Of these there are seven kinds more considerable than the rest, *viz.* the doucine, the talon or heel, the ovolo, or quarter-round, the plinth, the astragal, the denticle, and the cavetto.
- Möüldy**, (A.) Covered with a hoary down.
- Möült**, (V.) To cast the feathers, as birds do.
- Möünd**, (S.) 1. A hedge or bank. 2. A fence or rampier.
- Möüñseur**, (S.) 1. Master. 2. Sir, a title in France frequently given to princes of the blood, as well as to an ordinary commoner. F.
- Möünt**, (S.) 1. A mountain or hill. 2. A walk raised on the side of a garden above the level of the rest of the plot.
- Mount**, (V.) 1. To ascend or get up. 2. To put it upon, as to mount a cannon. *i. e.* to put it upon a carriage.
- Möüntain**, (S.) An high hill.
- Möüntain'er**, (S.) One who dwells upon a mountain.

Möün-

- Mountainous*, (A.) Hilly, or full of mountains.
- Mou'ntebank*, (S.) A quack, a wandering pretender to physic.
- Mourn*, (V.) To lament, to bewail, to grieve.
- Mou'rnful*, (A.) Sorrowful.
- Mourning*, (S.) 1. Sorrow or affliction. 2. Black cloath, &c.
- Mou'se*, (S.) A kind of vermin, infesting houses, barns, &c.
- Mou'th*, (S.) 1. Part of an animal body well known. 2. The top of a bottle, &c. 3. The opening of an oven. 4. That part of a river which empties itself into the sea.
- Mow*, (S.) A stack of unthreshed corn.
- Mow*, (V.) To cut down corn, &c. with a sith.
- Mu'cid*, (A.) Musty, mouldy.
- Mucilage*, (S.) In pharmacy, a slimy extraction made of seeds, roots, &c. with water.
- Mucilā'ginous*, (A.) Slimy or snivelly.
- Muck*, (S.) 1. Dung or filth. 2. Pelf, which a miser scrapes up.
- Mu'ck-hill*, (S.) A dung hill.
- Mucous*, (A.) Slimy or mucilaginous.
- Mud*, (S.) Dirt, filth, mire.
- Muddy*, (A.) 1. Full of mud. 2. Troubled, thick, grouty. 3. Heavy, grum, furly. 4. Confused, as a muddy idea.
- Muff*, (S.) A case of fur to put the hands in.
- Muffin*, (S.) A light spongy cake, made of flour and milk.
- Muffle*, (V.) 1. To wrap up the mouth or face in cloaths. 2. To stutter, or speak unintelligibly.
- Muffler*, (S.) A piece of cloth to be tied about the mouth or chin.
- Mufti*, (S.) The chief priest among the Turks.
- Mug*, (S.) A pot, or drinking cup.
- Muggy*, or *Muggib*, (A.) Inclinable to be frowzy or musty.
- Mulā'tto*, (S.) One born of parents of whom one is black and the other white.
- Mul'berry*, (S.) A fruit well known.
- Mul'ciber*, (S.) Vulcan, the god of fire, &c. L.
- Mulct*, (S.) A fine, a penalty or a mercement.
- Mule*, (S.) A beast of burden, engendered between a horse and an ass.
- Mulete'r*, or *Muletier*, (S.) A mule driver.
- Mull Wine*, (V.) To heat with spices, sugar, &c. L.
- Müller*, (S.) The stone held in the hand in grinding colours.
- Mullet*, (S.) 1. A sea fish. 2. A surgeon's instrument, like a pair of pincers.
- Multā'ngular*, (A.) With many angles. L.
- Multilāt'eral*, (A.) With many sides.
- Multinō'mial*, (A.) Having many names. L.
- Multinomial Quantities*, In algebra, quantities composed of several denominations.
- Multiple*, (A.) Manifold; a term in arithmetic, which signifies that one number or quantity contains another more than once. L.
- Multiplicā'nd*, (S.) The number to be multiplied. L.
- Multiplicā'tion*, (S.) 1. Multiplying or increasing. 2. In arithmetic, the third rule which serves instead of a manifold addition.
- Multiplicā'tor*, or *Multiplier*, (S.) In arithmetic, is the number by which you multiply, or the number multiplying.
- Multiplicity*, (S.) A multitude, or great number.
- Multiply*, (V.) 1. To increase or augment. 2. To be multiplied or augmented. 3. In arithmetic, to multiply one number by another.
- Mul'tiū'de*, (S.) 1. A great many, a number or great store. 2. The vulgar or mobile. L.
- Mum*, (S.) A sort of thick beer.
- Mum'ble*, (V.) 1. To chew awkwardly.

M U

ly. 2. To speak in a muttering manner.

**Mummer**, (S.) A mute person in masquerade.

**Masquerade**, (S.) Masquerading or buffoonery.

**Mummy**, (S.) 1. A pitchy substance to preserve dead bodies. 2. An embalmed corps.

**Mumper**, (S.) A beggar.

**Munch**, (V.) To chew, or chew.

**Mundane**, (A.) Worldly, or belonging to the world. L.

**Mundatory**, (A.) Cleansing.

**Mundæ**, (S.) A hard stony substance found in tin ore.

**Mundificatives**, (S.) Medicines for cleansing ulcers.

**Mundify**, (V.) To cleanse or purify.

**Municipal**, (A.) Belonging to a city or corporation. L.

**Municipal Laws**, The established laws of a free city.

**Munificence**, (S.) Liberality or bounty. L.

**Munificent**, (A.) Liberal, bountiful.

**Muniment**, (S.) 1. A house for keeping records, seals, &c. 2. A fortress. L.

**Muniments**, (S.) In law, such authentic deeds as enable a man to defend his title to his estate. L.

**Murions**, (S.) In architecture, the several upright posts which divide the lights in a window frame.

**Munition**, (S.) 1. A fortification. 2. Ammunition.

**Mural**, (A.) Belonging to a wall.

**Mural Crown**, A crown indented at the top like the battlements of a wall, given by the ancient Romans to those who first scaled the walls of an enemy's city.

**Murder**, or **Murderer**, (S.) A wilful killing with premeditated malice.

**Murderer**, or **Murderer**, (S.) 1. One who has committed murder. 2. Small cannon used for clearing a ship's deck, when boarded by an enemy.

M U

**Murd'rous**, (A.) Bloody minded, inclined or ready to commit murder.

**Mure**, (V.) To wall up.

**Mürngers**, (S.) Two officers in the city of Chester annually chosen to see that the city walls be kept in repair.

**Mürky**, (A.) Obscure, dark.

**Mürmur**, (S.) A name expressive of the sound made by some running brooks, or the half whispering noise of a crowded audience. F.

**Mürmür**, (V.) To grumble, to complain.

**Mürvain**, (S.) The rot among the cattle.

**Mürry**, (S.) In heraldry, a reddish purple.

**Mürrión**, (S.) A steel head-piece.

**Mürther**. See **Murder**.

**Müsca'del**, or **Muscadine**, (S.) A sweet wine of a mucky taste.

**Müsca'dive**, (S.) 1. A kind of grape. 2. A sort of sugar plumb.

**Müsclé**, (S.) 1. A shell fish. 2. In anatomy, a bundle of thin fleshy threads or fibres inclosed by one membrane; this is the chief instrument of voluntary motion. L.

**Müsclular**, (A.) Belonging to the muscles.

**Müsclulous**, (A.) made of muscles.

**Müse**, (V.) To study or think upon.

**Müset**, (S.) The goddesses of music and poetry, and also of other liberal arts and sciences; their names are Calliope, Clío, Eráto, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Euterpe, Polyhymnia, and Urania. G.

**Müséum**, (S.) 1. A library. 2. A place for the resort of learned men.

**Müs'broom**, (S.) An imperfect plant of a spongy substance, which grows up very suddenly.

**Müs'fical**, (A.) Harmonious.

**Müs'ic**, (S.) The art of forming records, pleasing the ear, and moving the passions by agreeable sounds.

**Müs'k**, (S.) A very strong perfume. F.

**Müs'ket**, (S.) 1. The common fire-arms carried by soldiers. 2. A small sparrow hawk. F. Müs-

M U

- Muskétier*, or *Musquetéer*, (S.) 1. A soldier armed with a musket. 2. In France two companies, 250 men each, composed of gentlemen, who fight either on horseback or on foot: the first company have white hories, and the second black. F.
- Musk. tooz*, (S.) A blunderbuss. F.
- Müßlin*, (S.) A fine sort of cotton cloth. F.
- Müßliman*, (S.) A professor of the Mahometan religion.
- Müß*, (S.) New wine before it has fermented.
- Müßtaches*, or *Mustachios*, (S.) Whiskers. F.
- Müßlard*, (S.) A hot sauce made of a seed of the same name.
- Müßter*, (V.) 1. To review. 2. To assemble together.
- Müßter-master General*, An officer who takes an account of the number, hories, arms, &c. of every regiment.
- Müßter Roll*, A list of the soldiers in each company, troop and regiment.
- Müßty*, (S.) Of a mouldy smell. L.
- Mütäbilität*, (S.) Changeableness.
- Mütätable*, (A.) Subject to change.
- Mütätion*, (S.) A changing. L.
- Müte*, (S.) 1. A kennel of hounds. 2. A person who is obliged to be silent. 3. One of the dumb persons kept in the grand signior's seraglio to frangle offenders. L.
- Mute*, (A.) Dumb, silent. L.
- Mute*, (V.) To dung, as birds do.
- Mütäläte*, (V.) To maim, to mangle, to castrate.
- Mütälätion*, (S.) Maiming, castration.
- Mütäneer*, (S.) One engaged in a mutiny. F.
- Mütinös*, (A.) Seditious, ready to revolt.
- Mütinös*, (S.) Sedition, or revolt from lawful authority. F.
- Mütter*, (V.) To speak low and indistinctly between the teeth. L.
- Mütton*, (S.) The flesh of sheep. F.

N

- Mütüäl*, (S.) Reciprocal, equal on both sides.
- Mütüle*, (S.) In architecture, a kind of square modillion set under a cornice of the doric order.
- Müyd*, (S.) A measure of corn, equal to 25 minots, or 3 quarters and a half English.
- Müzzle*, (S.) 1. A piece of leather formed to fasten the mouth of a dog, bear, &c. 2. The mouth of a gun.
- Myögräphy*, (S.) A description of the muscles. G.
- Myöps*, (S.) A person who is purblind.
- Myöpy*, (S.) Near-sightedness.
- Müriäd*, (S.) Ten thousand. G.
- Müymidons*, (S.) Thessalian troops who went with Achilles to the Trojan war. 2. The attendants of an officer of justice.
- Myrdbalans*, (S.) An Indian fruit.
- Müyrh*, (S.) A fragrant Indian gum.
- Mürtle*, (S.) A fragrant shrub. L.
- Müßerions*, (A.) Obscure.
- Müßtery*, (S.) A secret, or thing concealed.
- Müßtical*, (A.) Belonging to a mystery.
- Müßbölögical*, (A.) Belonging to mythology.
- Müßbölögist*, (S.) One skilled in mythology.
- Müßbölög*, (S.) An explanation of the fables of the ancient pagan religion. G.
- Müyrus*, (S.) A pulse that insensibly grows weaker and fainter.

N.

**N** The thirteenth letter in the English alphabet, is a liquid consonant, and is used as an abbreviation, as 1. N<sup>o</sup> signifies number. 2. N. B. stands *Nota Bene*, take notice, or observe well. 3. N. stands for

- for North, as N. E. N. W. North East; North West. 4. N. S. stands for New Style. Among the ancients it was used as a numeral, signifying 900, and when a dash was over it thus  $\bar{N}$ , 9000.
- Nacre*, or *Naker*, (S.) Mother of pearl.
- Nādir*, (S.) A term in astronomy for that point in the heavens which is directly under our feet, and opposite to the zenith, which is the point over our heads.
- Nēnia*, (S.) Funeral dirges anciently sung in honour of the dead.
- Nēvī*, (S.) Among physicians, those marks which are made upon the foetus, by the imagination of the mother in longing for any thing. *L.*
- Nāg*, (S.) A small saddle horse.
- Nā'ādēs*, (S.) Nymphs, or goddesses of the rivers and fountains, &c. *L.*
- Naif*, (A.) Quick and natural, applied to jewels. *F.*
- Nail*, (S.) 1. An iron pin. 2. A hard substance on the tops of the fingers and toes. 3. The 16th part of a yard.
- Nail*, (V.) To fasten with nails.
- Nail up Cannon*, Is to render it un-serviceable, by driving a great iron spike, &c. into its touch hole.
- Nāked*, (A.) 1. That has no cloaths on. 2. Disarmed, or without arms. 3. Plain, not disguised.
- Nāmāz*, (S.) The Turks common prayer.
- Nāme*, (S.) 1. The title or appellation of any thing. 2. Pretence or colour. 3. Reputation or renown.
- Nāmesake*, (S.) One who has the same name with another.
- Nāp*, (S.) 1. The tufted or hairy superficies of cloth. 2. A short sleep.
- Nāpe*, (S.) The hinder part of the neck.
- Nāphtā*, (S.) A Median oil, a Babylonish bitumen, a kind of marl, which being fired, is more incensed by water. *G.*
- Nā'pkin*, (S.) A linen cloth used at table.
- Nā'ppy*, (A.) Wooly.
- Nappy Ale*, Strong and pleasant, such as will cause a person to take a nap.
- Narcissus*, (S.) A flower called the daffodil.
- Narcōtic*, (A.) Stupifying or making senseless.
- Narcotics*, (S.) Medicines that stupify, or take away the sense of pain. *G.*
- Narration*, (S.) 1. Report, relation, or account of a thing. 2. That part of an oration where an account is given of matter of fact.
- Narrative*, (S.) 1. Narration or recital. 2. Way or manner of relating. *G.*
- Nā'rrrow*, (A.) Streight, of small breadth.
- Nā'fī*, (S.) Among the Jews, the president of the great sanhedrim.
- Nā'sty*, (A.) 1. Filthy, slovenly, or sluttish. 2. Obscure, or not fit to be heard.
- Nā'tal*, (A.) Belonging to one's birth or nativity.
- Nā'tion*, (S.) A people or country.
- Nā'tional*, (A.) Of a whole nation, or that concerns a whole nation.
- Nā'tive*, (S.) 1. Born in a place. 2. An inhabitant in a place where he was born. *L.*
- Nā'tive*, (A.) 1. Belonging to nativity. 2. Natural, not artificial.
- Nā'tivity*, (S.) 1. Birth, or being born. 2. The disposition of the heavens at the time of one's birth. *L.*
- Nā'tūral*, (A.) 1. That flows or comes from nature. 2. Not counterfeit, such as nature made it. 3. Base-born or illegitimate. 4. Proper or genuine. 5. Free, easy, not forced. 6. Agreeable, or sufficient for our nature.
- Natural Day*, The space of 24 hours.
- Natural History*, A description of the works of nature.
- Natural Philosophy*, A science which con-

## N A

- contemplates the powers of nature, and the properties of natural bodies.
- Natural Son or Daughter*, One born out of wedlock.
- Natural Year*, One intire revolution of the sun.
- Natural*, (S.) An ideot or fool.
- Naturalist*, (S.) One who studies or is skilled in natural philofophy.
- Naturalisation*, (S.) A foreigner's being made a natural subject by act of parliament, or consent of the states. *L.*
- Naturalise*, or *Naturrlize*, (V.) To admit into the number of natural subjects.
- Nature*, (S.) 1. That mighty being from whom all others are derived. 2. The world, the universe. 3. The properties, the faculties, inclinations and affections, originally impressed on all beings.
- Naval*, (A.) Of or belonging to a navy. *L.*
- Naval Crown*, A crown in the form of the ancient ships beaks, presented by the Romans to those who first boarded an enemy.
- Nave*, (S.) 1. The middle of a wheel. 2. The main body of a church.
- Navel*, (S.) A part on the middle of the belly.
- Navel Gall*, In farriery, a bruise on a horse's back, or pinch of the saddle behind.
- Navel Timbers*, The ribs of a ship.
- Naught*, (A.) Bad, lewd, impudent.
- Navigable*, (A.) Where ships may sail or pass. *L.*
- Navigate*, (V.) 1. To sail upon. 2. To steer a ship.
- Navigation*, (S.) The art of sailing from one port to another.
- Navigator*, (S.) A sailor.
- Nausea*, (S.) In physic, a loathing of food, and inclination to vomit. *L.*
- Nauseate*, (V.) To loath.
- Nauseous*, (A.) Loathsome.
- Nautical*, or *Nautic*, (A.) Belonging to ships or mariners.

## N E

- Navy*, (S.) A fleet or company of ships. *L.*
- Navy Office*, The office where the affairs of the navy are transacted.
- Neap Tides*, (S.) The tides in the second and last quarters of the moon, which are neither so high nor so swift as the spring tides.
- Near*, (A.) 1. Saving or careful. 2. niggardly or miserly.
- Neat*, (S.) An ox or cow.
- Neat*, (A.) 1. Cleanly, handsome, spruce, trim, or fine. 2. Polite or polished. 3. Pure, unmixed.
- Neat Weight*, (S.) The real weight of any commodity, without the chest, bag, &c. it is contained in.
- Neatberd*, (S.) A servant who looks after cows, &c.
- Nebulous*, (A.) Cloudy, misty, foggy.
- Nebulous Stars*, In astronomy, are certain fixed stars of a dull, pale, and obscure light. These seen through a good telescope, appear to be clusters of small stars.
- Necessaries*, (S.) Things needful for human life.
- Necessary*, (A.) 1. Inevitable, or unavoidable. 2. Needful or wanting. 3. Convenient, as a necessary-house. *L.*
- Necessitate*, (V.) To force or compel.
- Necessitous*, (A.) Poor, needy, indigent.
- Necessity*, (S.) 1. Indispensibleness. 2. Constraint or force. 3. Poverty or indigence.
- Neck*, (S.) 1. The part of the body between the head and the shoulders. 2. An isthmus, or narrow piece of land. 3. A small joint of mutton, &c.
- Necromancer*, (S.) A conjurer, magician, or wizard.
- Necromancy*, (S.) The black art, a kind of divination, by calling up the spirits of the dead, as the ignorant were made to believe was done.
- Necromantic*, (A.) Belonging to necromancy.

- Nēctar*, (S.) A delicious drink, feigned to be the drink of the fabulous gods. *G.*
- Nēctārīan*, or *Nēctārīous*, (A.) Sweet as nēctar, divine.
- Nēctārīne*, (S.) A wall fruit, resembling a peach.
- Need*, (S.) 1. Necessity or occasion. 2. Want, poverty, or indigence.
- Needful*, (A.) Necessary, convenient.
- Needle*, (S.) 1. A small tool to sew withal. 2. An iron or steel wire touched with a loadstone.
- Nēfāndous*, (A.) Impious, base, horrible, heinous, abominable, not fit to be spoken or named. *L.*
- Nēfārīous*, (A.) Abominable, impious, base, villainous, unworthy to live. *L.*
- Negātion*, (S.) 1. A denying. 2. A negative form of speech. *L.*
- Nēgātiue*, (A.) A belonging to a negation.
- Negatiue*, (S.) A denying proposition.
- Neglēct*, (S.) Carelessness, omission or negligence.
- Nēglīgēce*, (S.) Carelessness, disregard. *L.*
- Nēglīgent*, (A.) Careless, neglectful.
- Negōtiāte*, (V.) To manage or transact. 2. To sell or traffic.
- Negōtiātion*, (S.) 1. Managing of business, 2. Trading or trafficking. 3. The business transacted.
- Negotiātor*, (S.) A transactor of affairs.
- Nēgroes*, (S.) Natives of Nigritia in Africa, who are the black slaves sent to our American colonies.
- Neice*, (S.) A brother's or sister's daughter. *F.*
- Neigh*, (V.) To bray, as horses do.
- Neighbour*, (S.) 1. One who lives near another. 2. A friend or benefactor.
- Neighbourhood*, (S.) 1. The place near that one lives in. 2. The inhabitants or neighbours, 3. Nearness, or being near.
- Neighbourly*, (A.) Sociable, friendly, as becomes a neighbour.
- Neither*, (P.) Not one nor the other.
- Nēmēan Games*, (S.) Exercises or games instituted in honour of Hercules.
- Nēmēis*, (S.) The goddess of revenge. *G.*
- Nēmīnd*, *contradictō*, A term frequently used in parliament, when any matter is carried with an universal consent. *L.*
- Nephew*, (S.) The son of a brother or sister.
- Nephrītic*, (A.) Troubled with a disease in the reins.
- Nephrītīcs*, (S.) In pharmacy, medicines good against diseases in the reins. *G.*
- Nēptūnālīa*, (S.) Festivals celebrated by the Romans in honour of Neptune.
- Nēptūne*, (S.) The god of the sea, represented by the painters as an old man clothed in a sea-green mantle trimmed with silver, holding a silver trident in his hand, and either drawn in a chariot by fishes, or riding on the back of a dolphin.
- Nereīdēs*, (S.) Sea nymphs or goddesses, the 50 daughters of Nereus.
- Nereūs*, (S.) One of the heathen deities of the sea. *L.*
- Nerve*, (S.) 1. A white porous substance, which conveys the animal spirits to all parts of the body. 2. In botany, the strings which run along the leaf of a plant. *L.*
- Neruous*, (A.) 1. Belonging to the nerves. 2. Having large nerves. 3. Strong.
- Nēst*, (S.) 1. A place where birds hatch their young. 2. The bird in a nest. 3. A receptacle or harbour, as for thieves, pirates, &c.
- Nest of Drawers*, A number of drawers in one frame.
- Nēstle*, (V.) 1. To make a nest. 2. To settle any where.
- Nēstling*, (S.) A young bird unfledged.
- Nēt*,

# N I

- Net**, (S.) A device for catching birds, fish, &c.
- Net Weight.** See *Neat Weight*.
- Nētibērlānds**, (S.) The low countries of Flanders, Holland, &c.
- Nēibermost**, (A.) Lowermost.
- Nettle**, (S.) A stinging weed.
- Nettle**, (V.) 1. To sting with nettles. 2. To vex or put the mind in a ferment.
- Nēver**, (P.) 1. At no time. 2. No, or none.
- Neurōtics**, (S.) Medicines against diseases in the nerves.
- Neither**, (S.) 1. Of neither party or side. 2. In grammar, neither masculine nor feminine.
- Neutral**, (A.) Of neither party.
- Neutral Salts**, In chemistry, such as partake both of an acid and alkaline.
- Neutrālity**, (S.) A not siding with either party.
- New**, (A.) 1. Never used, nor worn before. 2. Made lately fresh, of little standing. 3. Strange, wonderful. 4. Not common, or ordinary.
- Nēwel**, or **Nu'el**, (S.) In architecture, the upright post that a pair of winding stairs turn about.
- Nib**, (S.) 1. The bill or beak of a bird. 2. The point of a pen.
- Nibble**, (V.) 1. To bite a little and often. 2. To be nibbling or carping at a matter.
- Nice**, (A.) 1. Delicate. 2. Ticklish or touchy. 3. Difficult, hard to be pleased.
- Nicity**, (S.) 1. A delicacy. 2. Exactness.
- Nicēne**, (A.) Of or belonging to Nice, a city of Bithynia.
- Nicene Creed**, A creed made by the council of Nice, A. D. 324.
- Niche**, (S.) A hollow place in the wall for a statue. *F.*
- Nichils**, (S.) In law, debts that are worth nothing. *L.*
- Nicklātion**, (S.) A twinkling with the eyes.
- Niggard**, (S.) A covetous sordid man.

# N O

- Nigh**, (P.) Near to, hard by.
- Night**, (S.) The space of time during which the sun is under the horizon.
- Nīghtingāle**, (S.) A fine singing bird, so called from its singing in the night.
- Nīghmare**, (S.) A distemper caused by undigested humours stopping the passage of the animal spirits.
- Nīghtrail**, (S.) A kind of short cloak made of muslin or fine linen.
- Nīght Raven**, (S.) A screech owl.
- Nīghtbāde**, (S.) A kind of a poisonous plant.
- Nīll**, (S.) The sparkles that fly from brass tried in the furnace.
- Nim**, (V.) To filch or steal.
- Nimble**, (A.) Quick, swift.
- Nincompōp**, (S.) A dolt or block-head.
- Nine**, (S.) The number IX. or 9.
- Nīnety**, (S.) The number XC. or 90.
- Ninny**, (S.) A foolish half-witted fellow.
- Nip**, (V.) To pinch.
- Nippers**, (S.) 1. Small pincers. 2. In a ship, small ropes to hold the cable from the capstern.
- Nipple**, (S.) A part of a woman's breast.
- Nīsan**, (S.) A Jewish month, answerable to our March.
- Nīsey**, or **Nixey**, (S.) A silly ignorant fellow.
- Nīsus**, (S.) In physic, the inclination of one body towards another. *L.*
- Nit**, (S.) The egg of a louse, bug, &c.
- Nitre**, (S.) Salt-petre. *L.*
- Spirit of Nitre**, Aqua-fortis, a sharp corrosive liquid extracted from salt-petre.
- Nitrous**, (A.) Impregnated with, or of the nature of nitre.
- Nobility**, (S.) 1. The grandees of a kingdom. 2. The quality of a nobleman. *L.*
- Nōble**, (S.) 1. A nobleman. 2. A gold coin worth 6s. 8d.
- Noble**, (A.) 1. Generous, great, renowned.



N O

- nowned. 2. Stately, magnificent.  
 3. Raised either by birth or the king's grant above the gentry. *L.*  
*Noble Parts of the Body*, The heart, liver, and brain.  
*Nobleness*, (S.) The greatness of actions, descent or titles. 2. Grandeur.  
*Nöcent*, (A.) 1. Hurtful, mischievous, noxious, pernicious. 2. Guilty, culpable, criminal. *L.*  
*Nöcilitäca*, (S.) Such bodies as shine in the night. *L.*  
*Nöcurnal*, (A.) Nightly, or belonging to the night.  
*Nöd*, (S.) A beck, or sign with one's head.  
*Nöde*, (S.) 1. A knot. 2. A hard swelling. 3. In dialling, the axis or cock of a dial. 4. In astronomy, the points of the intersection of the orbit of any planet with the ecliptic.  
*Nödous*, (A.) 1. Knotty, full of knots, knobs or bumps. 2. Knotty, difficult, hard to be done.  
*Nödüle*, (S.) 1. A little knot. 2. In pharmacy, a little bag of physical ingredients. *L.*  
*Nödulus*, (S.) In pharmacy, a bag of physical ingredients put into beer or wine.  
*Nöggän*, (S.) A small measure, containing a quarter of a pint.  
*Noise*, (S.) 1. A sound. 2. Strife or squabble. 3. Report or rumour.  
*Noisöme*, (A.) 1. Loathsome, nasty, stinking. 2. Poisonous, deadly, infectious.  
*Nöli me Tängerè*, (S.) i. e. Touch me not, a kind of slow cancer in the face, especially above the chin, which the more it is touched, the worse it grows. *L.*  
*Noñäncy*, (S.) A pretended divination by the disposition of the letters that form a person's name.  
*Nömas*, (S.) In surgery, an eating ulcer, that by creeping on consumes any part of the body. *G.*

N O

- Nöme*, (S.) In algebra, any quantity with a sign set before it.  
*Nömencläture*, (S.) A vocabulary, or collection of names or words.  
*Nöminäl*, (A.) Of or belonging to a name. *L.*  
*Nöminäte*, (V.) 1. To name or mention. 2. To appoint or elect.  
*Nöminütian*, (S.) A nothing.  
*Non-ability*, (S.) 1. Impotence, weakness, want of power. 2. In law, it is an exception taken against the plaintiff or defendant.  
*Nönage*, (S.) Minority, or being under age.  
*Nönägesimal Degree*, (S.) In astronomy, the 90th degree, or highest point in the ecliptic. *L.*  
*Nönägon*, (S.) In geometry, a figure with nine sides and angles.  
*Non-appearance*, (S.) In law, a default in not appearing in a court of judicature.  
*Non Compos Mentis*, (S.) In law, 1. An idiot or natural. 2. One who by any accident has lost his memory or understanding. 3. A lunatic. *L.*  
*Nonconformists*, (S.) A dissenter; or one that does not conform to the church of England. *L.*  
*Nöne*, (S.) One of the seven canonical hours in the church of Rome. *L.*  
*Nöne*, (P.) Not any.  
*Non-entüty*, (S.) Nonexistence.  
*Nönes*, (S.) Among the Romans, the next days after the calends, or first days of every month; so called, because from the last of the said days to the ides, were always nine days.  
*Non-nätürals*, (S.) Things that enter not into diseases, tho' they are the cause of them, as air, meat, drink, &c.  
*Non performance*, (S.) A not performing.  
*Nöñplus*, (S.) An extremity beyond which a person cannot pass.  
*Nöñplus*, (V.) To puzzle, or to put to a stand.

*Non-*

*Non-residence*, (S.) A not residing in the place where one's charge is.

*Non-resident*, (S.) One who does not reside at the place where his business calls him.

*Non-resistance*, (S.) A passive submission without resistance.

*Non-suit*, (V.) To compel a person to drop his suit.

*Nook*, (S.) A corner. L.

*Noon*, (S.) The middle of the day.

*Noose*, (S.) A sliding knot.

*Nop*, (S.) A bullfinch.

*Normal*, (A.) Perpendicular. L.

*Norroy*, (S.) The northern or third king at arms, who has the disposing of the funerals of knights, &c. on the north side of the river Trent. F.

*North*, (S.) One of the four cardinal points, and that to which your face is turned when you look forward, standing with your right hand to the part of the heavens in which the sun rises.

*Northward*, or *Northberly*, (A.) Toward the north.

*Northbern*, (A.) Belonging to the north.

*Nose*, (S.) The organ of smelling.

*Nosegay*, (S.) Flowers and sweet herbs tied together.

*Nostrils*, (S.) The breathing holes in the nose.

*Nostrum*, (S.) A secret in an art, particularly applied to recipes in physic.

*Notable*, (A.) 1. Singular, remarkable. 2. Prudent management. L.

*Notary*, (S.) A scrivener, who draws contracts, protests bills, &c. L.

*Notation*, (S.) In algebra, the method of representing quantities by letters of the alphabet.

*Notch*, (S.) A nick in the edge of a knife, tally, &c.

*Note*, (S.) 1. A remark or explication set in the margin of a book. 2. A bill under one's hand. 3. Memorandum. 4. A short letter. 5. Fame, repute. L.

*Notes*, (S.) In music, are certain marks

invented to distinguish the degrees of sound, and the proportion of time belonging to it.

*Noted*, (A.) 1. Marked. 2. Famous; distinguished.

*Nothing*, (S.) Not any thing.

*Notice*, (S.) 1. Knowledge or remark. 2. Advice or information.

*Notify*, (V.) To signify or make known.

*Notion*, (S.) A conception or idea.

*Notional*, (A.) Ideal or imaginary.

*Notōri ēty*, or *Notōriousness*, (S.) Plainness, undeniableness.

*Notōrious*, (A.) 1. Manifest, evident, clear. 2. Arrant, egregious, remarkable.

*Notwithstanding*, (P.) Nevertheless.

*Novation*, (S.) In civil law, 1. The entering into a new obligation to take of a former. 2. Transferring an obligation from one person to another. L.

*Novel*, (S.) An ingenious history of a pleasant intrigue.

*Novel*, (A.) New, not of long standing.

*Novel Assignment*, In law, an assignment of time, place, &c. in a declaration more particularly than in the writ.

*Novel Desseisin*, A writ which the law allows to one who has ejected out of his land or tenement in time of peace.

*Novelty*, (S.) Newness, rarity.

*November*, (S.) One of the twelve months of the year.

*Nought*, (S.) Nothing, or of no value.

*Novice*, (S.) 1. A new beginner. 2. A raw unexperienced person. L.

*Noviciate*, (S.) The time of trial before a person enters into a religious order in the church of Rome.

*Noun*, (S.) The first part in speech, denoting the name of a thing.

*Nourish*, (V.) 1. To feed or maintain. 2. To refresh. 3. To cherish. F.

*Nourishment*, (S.) Food or sustenance.

Nōx-

# N U

- Nóxious**, (A.) Offensive, hurtful, destructive. *L.*
- Núbilous**, (A.) Cloudy, gloomy, overcast. *L.*
- Núdātion**, (S.) A making naked.
- Núdāls**, (S.) Tents or pledgets for sores in the womb.
- Núdities**, (S.) 1. The privities. 2. In painting, pictures of naked persons, or the parts of a naked figure not concealed under the ornaments of drapery. *L.*
- Núdity**, (S.) 1. Nakedness. 2. A picture representing a naked person.
- Núel**, (S.) In architecture, the spindle of a winding staircase.
- Núgatory**, (A.) Vain, trifling, silly, slight, impertinent.
- Núll**, (A.) Void, of no force.
- Núllity**, (S.) The being null, of no effect.
- Númber**, (S.) 1. A collection of units, or many units considered together. 2. A cadence of words.
- Númber**, (V.) To count or reckon.
- Númbles**, (S.) The intrails of a deer, *F.*
- Númérable**, (A.) That may be numbered.
- Núméral**, (A.) Of or belonging to number.
- Númeral Letters**, Those letters that are used to express numbers.
- Númerātion**, (S.) In arithmetic, is that which teaches to read any number, tho' never so great, and to have a distinct idea of each place or figure of it.
- Númerātor**, (S.) One who numbers or counts.
- Númerātor of a Fraction**, Is the number placed above the separating line, and expressing the number of the parts of unity in any fraction, as  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths.
- Núméricał**, (A.) 1. Belonging to number. 2. Particular, individual.
- Númericāł Algebra**, (S.) That which makes use of numbers instead of letters.

# N Y

- Númerous**, (A.) Manifold, abounding in number.
- Númness**, (S.) Stiffness, deadness.
- Nún**, (S.) One who has bound herself by a vow to lead a single and chaste life in a convent.
- Núnchion**, (S.) An afternoon's repast.
- Núnclature**, (S.) The office of a nun-cio.
- Núnclō**, (S.) The pope's ambassador.
- Núnclūpātion**, (S.) In law, a solemnly declaring and publishing in due form. *L.*
- Núnner**, (S.) A convent for nuns.
- Núnptial**, (A.) Belonging to marriage: *L.*
- Núnptials**, (S.) Marriage.
- Núnse**, (S.) One who takes care of sick persons, children, &c. *F.*
- Núnrsery**, (S.) 1. A room in which children are nursed. 2. A nurse child. 3. In gardening, a plot of ground for raising trees, plants, &c.
- Núntrare**, (S.) Education, learning. *F.*
- Nút**, (S.) 1. A sort of fruit. 2. The head that goes upon screws. 3. Part of a cross-bow. 4. Part of an anchor, &c.
- Nútmeq**, (S.) A spice well known.
- Nútriment**, (S.) Nourishment or food: *L.*
- Nútrition**, (S.) Nourishment. *L.*
- Nútritious**, or **Nútritive**, (A.) Nourishing.
- Núzzle**, (V.) To hide the head as a young child does in its mother's bosom.
- Nýmphā**, (S.) 1. The skin with which insects are inclosed before they commence flies. 2. Little pieces of flesh below the neck of the womb. *L.*
- Nýmpbi**, (S.) Goddesses of rivers, fountains, woods, &c.

## O.

**O** The fourteenth letter in the English alphabet, is a vowel, and is sometimes used as an abbreviation, as O. S. Old Style. It was formerly used as a numeral letter, for the number eleven, and when marked with a dash over it thus  $\bar{O}$ , it stood for eleven thousand. Among the Irish, this letter put before the name of a family, is a character of dignity, as the O Neals, O Carrols, &c. Among the ancients, it was the hieroglyphic or symbol of eternity.

*Oaf*, (S.) A silly awkward fellow.

*Oak*, (S.) A well known tree.

*Oakum*, or *Oakum*, (S.) Old ropes untwisted.

*Oaken*, (A.) Made of or belonging to oak.

*Oar*, (S.) An instrument for rowing boats, &c.

*Oath*, (S.) A solemn appeal to Almighty God, desiring his mercy and calling for his vengeance, as the matter affirmed is true or false.

*Oatmeal*, (S.) Meal or flour made of oats.

*Oats*, (S.) A sort of grain chiefly used for horses.

*Obduracy*, (S.) Stubbornness, obstinacy.

*Obdurate*, (A.) Stubborn, wilful, hardened.

*Obediēce*, (S.) Submission to, or a compliance with the commands of another. L.

*Obediēt*, (A.) Submissive, dutiful.

*Obediētial*, (A.) Belonging to obedience. F.

*Obeisance*, (S.) A low bow.

*Obelisk*, (S.) 1. A square tapering stone in the form of a pyramid. 2. In printing, the mark thus (†) frequently used as a reference to a note. G.

*Obey*, (V.) 1. To submit to. 2. To perform what another has commanded.

*Objeēt*, (S.) Any thing that either affects the outward senses, or the faculties of the soul.

*Objekt*, (V.) To make an objection.

*Objection*, (S.) A difficulty raised against the truth of a proposition or assertion, or against granting a request.

*Objektive*, (A.) 1. Relating to an object. 2. That may be objected.

*Objektor*, (S.) One who raises an objection. L.

*Obit*, (S.) 1. Funeral obsequies. 2. An office for the dead.

*Obituary*, (S.) A register of the names of deceased persons.

*Objurgātion*, (S.) A chiding or reproving.

*Oblation*, (S.) An offering. L.

*Oblivātion*, (S.) Pleasure, delight.

*Obligāte*, (V.) To oblige, to bind or tie.

*Obligātion*, (S.) 1. An engagement, tie or duty. 2. A favour. 3. A bond or obligatory writing. L.

*Obligatory*, (A.) Binding, of force to oblige.

*Oblige*, (V.) 1. To engage, to compel. 2. To do one a kindness. L.

*Obligee*, (S.) The person to whom a bond is made.

*Obligee'r*, (S.) One who enters into a bond.

*Obliging*, (A.) 1. Binding, compelling. 2. Engaging, friendly.

*Oblique*, (A.) Crooked, awry, slant.

*Obliquity*, (S.) Crookedness. L.

*Obliviate*, (V.) To blot or raze out. L.

*Oblivion*, (S.) Forgetfulness. L.

*Oblong*, (S.) A long square.

*Obloquy*, (S.) Detraction, slander.

*Obnoxius*, (A.) 1. Liable, or exposed to. 2. Hurtful, pernicious. L.

*Obnubilāte*, (V.) To overcloud, to obscure. L.

*Obreptitious*, (A.) Obtained in a clandestine manner.

## O B

- Obscure**, (A.) Filthy, unchaste, smutty  
**Obscūritas**, (S.) Unclean speeches or actions.  
**Camera Obscūra**, (S.) In optics, a room darkened all but one little hole, in which is placed a glass to transmit the rays of objects to a piece of paper or cloth. *L.*  
**Obscūre**, (A.) 1. Dark, gloomy. 2. Private, concealed. 3. Base, mean. 4. Hard to be understood. *L.*  
**Obscūre**, (V.) 1. To darken. 2. To perplex, or render hard to be understood.  
**Obscūritas**, (S.) 1. Darkness. 2. Want of perspicuity. 3. Meanness of birth, &c.  
**Obscraction**, (S.) Supplication, or earnest entreaty. *L.*  
**Obsèques**, (S.) Funeral solemnities. *L.*  
**Obséquious**, (A.) 1. Dutiful, or ready to obey. 2. Complaisant, or condescending. *L.*  
**Observable**, (A.) Remarkable, or fit to be observed.  
**Observance**, (S.) 1. Respect or regard. 2. Performance or accomplishment. 3. (In the plural number) the rules and customs of a monarchy. *F.*  
**Observant**, (A.) Docile, dutiful or obsequious.  
**Observantines**, (S.) A branch of the order of Franciscan friars.  
**Observation**, (S.) 1. A note or remark. 2. In navigation, taking the sun's or any star's meridian height, in order to find the latitude.  
**Observer**, (S.) 1. An observer, a register, or one that takes an account. 2. A monitor in a school.  
**Observatory**, (S.) A building erected to make natural and astronomical observations.  
**Observe**, (V.) 1. To remark, mind, or take notice of. 2. To study or contemplate. 3. To keep or perform. *L.*  
**Observer**, (S.) One who observes, or makes observations.

## O C

- Obsession**, (S.) A besieging, or compassing about.  
**Obsidential Crown**, (S.) A wreath with which the Romans honoured such of their generals as had delivered the Roman army, when besieged or surrounded by their enemies. It was made of grass found on the spot where the action was performed. *L.*  
**Obsolēte**, (A.) Antiquated, or grown out of use.  
**Obstacle**, (S.) Hinderance, or impediment. *L.*  
**Obstinacy**, (S.) Wilfulness, or stubbornness.  
**Obstināte**, (A.) Stubborn, wilful, resolute. *L.*  
**Obstrēperous**, (A.) Troublesome, making a great noise. *L.*  
**Obstrūct**, (V.) 1. To stop up. 2. To hinder or retard. *L.*  
**Obstrūctio**, (S.) 1. A stoppage. 2. Hinderance. 3. In physic, the stopping up the passage of a human body.  
**Obstrūctive**, (A.) Apt to stop up, or cause a stoppage.  
**Obtain**, (V.) 1. To get or acquire. 2. To effect or accomplish. 3. To get ground, as an opinion, &c. *L.*  
**Obtest**, (V.) To conjure or beseech.  
**Obtestation**, (S.) Earnest intreaty.  
**Obtrūde**, (V.) 1. To thrust or force one's self in. 2. To oblige one to accept. *L.*  
**Obtrūtion**, (S.) A forcing in or upon.  
**Obtusē**, (A.) Blunt pointed. *L.*  
**Obtusē Angle**, Any angle that consists of more than 90 degrees.  
**Obvāntions**, (S.) Church revenues.  
**Obviāte**, (V.) 1. To remove. 2. To prevent or hinder. *F.*  
**Obvious**, (A.) Plain, visible. *L.*  
**Obūmbrātion**, (S.) An overshadowing. *L.*  
**Occāson**, (S.) 1. Opportunity. 2. Cause, reason. 3. Necessity, want.  
**Occāsonal**, (A.) Casual, as opportunity requires.  
**Occāsons**, (S.) Affairs, concerns.

O c c

*Occident*, (S.) The west.  
*Occidental*, (A.) Western, or belonging to the west.  
*Occidental Planet*, In astronomy, one that sets after the sun.  
*Occiduous*, (A.) Declining, decaying.  
*Occult*, (A.) Secret, hidden. *L.*  
*Occultation*, (S.) In astronomy, the time a star or planet is hid from our sight by an eclipse.  
*Occupant*, (S.) A law term, for one who takes possession.  
*Occupation*, (S.) Business, employment.  
*Occupier*, (S.) One who occupies or possesses.  
*Occupy*, (V.) 1. To fill or take up a space. 2. To hold or be in possession. 3. To deal or trade.  
*Occupying*, (S.) Using, possessing, enjoying.  
*Occur*, (V.) To offer or present itself.  
*Occurrence*, (S.) 1. A casual adventure. 2. An event.  
*Ocean*, (S.) The vast collection of waters which encompasses or surrounds the whole earth.  
 This great and universal ocean is commonly divided into three parts, as,  
*The Atlantic Ocean*, Is that which lies between part of Europe, Africa, and America.  
*The Indian Ocean*, Is that which lies between Africa, the East Indian islands, and New Holland.  
*The Pacific Ocean, or Great South Sea*, Is that which lies between the Philippine islands, China, Japan, and New Holland on the west, and the coast of America on the east.  
*Ōckāmy*, (S.) A mixed metal so called.  
*Ōctāgon*, (S.) A figure with eight sides and angles. *G.*  
*Ōctābēdron*, (S.) A regular solid, consisting of eight equal and equilateral triangles. *G.*  
*Ōctāngūlar*, (A.) Having eight angles. *L.*

*Ōctāve*, (S.) In music, an eight, or an interval of eight sounds. *L.*  
*Ōctāvō*, (S.) A book in which each sheet is folded into eight leaves. *L.*  
*Ōctēnniāl*, (A.) Every eighth year.  
*Ōctōber*, (S.) The tenth month in the year, so called from its being the eighth month from March.  
*Ōcular*, (A.) Belonging to the eyes.  
*Ōculist*, (S.) A physician for the eyes.  
*Ōculus Christi*, (S.) The herb wild clary.  
*Ōdd*, (A.) 1. An uneven number. 2. Strange, uncommon.  
*Ōddness*, (S.) 1. Unevenness in number. 2. Unusualness.  
*Ōde*, (S.) A song, or lyric poem. *G.*  
*Ōdious*, (A.) Hateful. *L.*  
*Ōdium*, (S.) The hatred which a fault or an aspersion makes a man liable to.  
*Ōdour*, (S.) Savour, a sweet smell.  
*Ōdouriferous*, (A.) Sweet smelling.  
*Ōcōnōmical*, (A.) Belonging to economy.  
*Ōcōnōmist*, (S.) A prudent manager.  
*Ōcōnomy*, (S.) 1. The government of a family. 2. Thriftiness, good husbandry. 3. Structure, disposition. *G.*  
*Ōcūndūcal*, (A.) Universal, general.  
*Ōedēma*, (S.) A swelling, but more particularly a white, soft, insensible tumour. *G.*  
*Ōffals*, (S.) Fragments of meat.  
*Ōffēnce*, (S.) 1. A fault, trespass, or injury. 2. Disgust, displeasure. *L.*  
*Ōffēnd*, (V.) 1. To injure. 2. To displease. *L.*  
*Ōffēnsive*, (A.) 1. Hurtful, or proper to hurt. 2. Displeasing.  
*Ōffer*, (V.) 1. To present. 2. To tender. 3. To attempt. *L.*  
*Ōffering*, (S.) 1. A sacrifice. 2. Any thing presented.  
*Ōffertory*, (S.) 1. Part of the popish mass. 2. The place where the offerings are kept. *L.*

Ōffice,

## O K

*Office*, (S.) 1. Post or employment. 2. A room where the business of a place is transacted. 3. Part or duty. 4. A good or ill turn. 5. The devotion of a national church. L.

*Officer*, (S.) 1. One in office. 2. A commander.

*Commission Officers*, Those authorized by the king's commission.

*Field Officers*, Those that command a whole regiment.

*General Officers*, Such as command a body composed of several regiments.

*Staff Officers*, Such as have neither commissions nor warrants, as serjeants, corporals, &c.

*Official*, (S.) 1. The chancellor of an episcopal court. 2. An archdeacon's deputy.

*Officiate*, (V.) To do the duty of an office.

*Officious*, (A.) 1. Ready and forward in serving. 2. Forward in being concerned in other peoples affairs. L.

*Offing*, (S.) A sea term for the open sea.

*Offscouring*, (S.) The rust, filth, or refuse of any thing.

*Offsets*, (S.) In gardening, young shoots that grow from the root of a tree, at a distance from the trunk.

*Offspring*, (S.) That which is sprung from, or produced by another.

*oft*, *Osten*, or *Ostentimes*, (P.) Frequently.

*ogee*, or *Ogive*, (S.) Part of a moulding, consisting of a round and a hollow.

*ogle*, (V.) To look hard, and amorously at.

*Oil*, (S.) A fat, unctuous, and inflammable liquid.

*Outlet hole*, (S.) A little hole worked in a garment. F.

*Oily*, (A.) Mixed with oil.

*Oyster*, (S.) A shell fish well known.

*Ostergreen*, (S.) An herb.

*Oker*, (S.) A mineral used in painting.

## O M

*Old*, (A.) 1. Ancient, aged. 2. Stale. 3. Worn.

*Oleaginous*, (A.) Oily, or full of oil.

*Oleoflory*, (A.) Belonging to the sense of smelling.

*Olibanum*, (S.) A sweet scented gum or resin.

*Oligarchical*, (A.) Belonging to an oligarchy.

*Oligarchy*, (S.) A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a few principal persons. G.

*O'llo*, (S.) A Spanish dish, made up of many kinds of meat, fowl, &c.

*olive*, (S.) The fruit of the olive tree.

*Olympiad*, (S.) A period of four years, the common method of computing time among the Greeks, and which took its rise from the olympic games, celebrated every fourth year, in honour of Jupiter Olympus, in the plains of Elis, near the city of Olympa.

*ombre*, (S.) A game at cards.

*omlet*, (S.) A kind of pancake. F.

*omen*, (S.) A sign or token of good or bad fortune. L.

*Omentum*, (S.) In anatomy, the caul. L.

*omer*, (S.) A measure among the Hebrews, containing about three pints and a half.

*ominous*, (A.) Portending ill fortune.

*Omission*, (S.) Neglect, or letting a thing pass undone. L.

*Omit*, (V.) 1. To pass by or over. 2. To neglect or let alone.

*Omnific*, (A.) Producing all things.

*Omnipotence*, or *Omnipotency*, (S.) Almighty power. L.

*Omnipotent*, (S.) Almighty, all powerful.

*Omnipresence*, (S.) The being every where present. L.

*Omnipresent*, (A.) Who is present every where.

*Omniscience*, (S.) The knowledge of all things.

*Omniscient*, (A.) Knowing all things.

emras,

*Omras*, (S.) Great lords of the Mogul's court.  
*Once*, (P.) 1. A single time. 2. Formerly.  
*One*, (S.) The number I, or 1.  
*Onerary*, (A.) Serving for burthen or carriage. *L.*  
*Onerate*, (V.) To load or burthen.  
*Onerose*, (A.) Burthenome. *L.*  
*Onion*, (S.) A well known root. *F.*  
*Onset*, (S.) An attack.  
*Ontology*, (S.) The consideration of beings or ideas in the abstract.  
*Onward*, (P.) Forward.  
*Onyx*, (S.) A precious stone. *G.*  
*Oozy*, (A.) Slimy, muddy.  
*Opacious*, or *Opaque*, (A.) Dark, not transparent. *L.*  
*Opacity*, (S.) Not transmitting light.  
*Opal*, (S.) A precious stone, that according to its situation to receive and reflect the light, appears of various colours.  
*Open*, (V.) 1. To unfold or expand. 2. To sling back a door, lift up the lid of a box, &c. 3. To cut or lay open. 4. To begin, as to open a campaign, speech, &c. 5. To break ground, as to open trenches. 6. To bark as dogs. 7. To loosen, or make loose. 8. To disclose, explain, &c.  
*Open*, (A.) 1. Not shut or inclosed. 2. Exposed to public view. 3. Not covered. 4. Evident, manifest. 5. Main or open force. 6. Declared or open enemies. 7. Publick or common. 8. Free, generous, sincere. 9. Mild, temperate. 10. Clear or serene. 11. Not fortified.  
*Opera*, (S.) A dramatic performance set to music.  
*Operate*, (V.) 1. To work, make, or frame work. 2. In physic, to stir or purge the humours of the body.  
*Operation*, (S.) Performance.  
*Operator*, (S.) 1. A workman or mechanic. 2. A quack or mountebank.  
*Operose*, (A.) 1. Laborious, busy

at work. 2. Hard, difficult, painful. *L.*  
*Ophthalms*, (S.) Medicines good for diseases in the eyes. *G.*  
*Ophthalmia*, (S.) An inflammation in the outermost skin of the eye. *G.*  
*Opiate*, (S.) A medicine made of opium to procure sleep.  
*Opine*, (V.) 1. To hold, believe, or assent to without full evidence. 2. To fancy, imagine, or guess. 3. To give one's opinion. *L.*  
*Opiniative*, or *Opinionated*, (A.) Wedded to his own humour or opinion. *L.*  
*Opinion*, (S.) 1. Judgment, sentiment or thoughts. 2. Belief or sentiment. 3. Esteem or value.  
*Opium*, (S.) The inspissated juice of the Turkey poppies. *G.*  
*Opobalsamum*, (S.) The gum distilling from the balsam tree. *G.*  
*Oppidan*, (S.) A citizen or townsman. *L.*  
*Oppilation*, (S.) A stoppage or obstruction. *L.*  
*Oppilative*, (A.) Apt to obstruct.  
*Oppone*, (V.) To oppose. *L.*  
*Opponent*, (S.) An antagonist in a disputation.  
*Opportune*, (A.) Very seasonable or convenient.  
*Opportunity*, (S.) 1. Occasion or convenient time. 2. Leisure or spare time. *L.*  
*Oppose*, (V.) 1. To offer any thing to the contrary. 2. To resist or withstand.  
*Opposite*, (A.) 1. Contrary to. 2. Over against.  
*Opposites*, (S.) Things relatively opposed to each other, as light and darkness.  
*Opposition*, (S.) 1. The being contrary to. 2. The struggle of one party against another. 3. Obstacle or impediment.  
*Oppress*, (V.) 1. To lay heavy upon. 2. To crush by violence or authority.



*Opprēſſion*, (S.) Overburthening, cruſhing by authority. L.

*Oppreſſive*, (A.) Apt to oppreſs.

*Oppreſſor*, (S.) One that oppreſſes.

*Opprōbrious*, (A.) Reproachful, injurious. L.

*Opprōbrūm*, (S.) 1. A reproach or taunt. 2. A diſgrace or ſcandal. L.

*Oppūgn*, (V.) To oppoſe, or endeavour to overthrow. L.

*Optative Mood*, (S.) In grammar, is that mood of a verb which wiſheth or deſireth that a thing may happen.

*Optician*, (S.) 1. One ſkilled in optics. 2. A maker of optical inſtruments.

*Optic*, or *Optical*, (A.) Belonging to the ſight. G.

*Optic Glaſſes*, Thoſe contrived to aſſiſt the eyes by enlarging objects, as microſcopes, teleſcopes, &c.

*Optics*, (S.) Is that ſcience which teaches the properties of direct viſion; but in a large ſenſe, it may comprehend the whole doctrine of light and colours, and all the phænomena of viſible objects.

*Optian*, (S.) Choice.

*Opulence*, or *Opulency*, (S.) Wealth, riches.

*Opulent*, (A.) Wealthy.

*Or*, (S.) In heraldry, yellow or gold.

*Orācle*, (S.) Some heathen god, whom it was pretended returned answers to the queſtions that were aſked him. L.

*Divine Oracles*, The holy ſcriptures.

*Orācular*, or *Orāculous*, (A.) Belonging to an oracle.

*Oral*, (A.) Delivered by the mouth or voice.

*Orānge*, (S.) A fruit well known.

*Orāngery*, (S.) 1. A place where orange trees are kept. 2. A ſort of perfume uſed in ſnuff, &c.

*Oration*, (S.) A diſcourſe or ſpeech pronounced in public. L.

*Orator*, (S.) An eloquent ſpeaker.

*Oratory*, (S.) 1. The art of making

public ſpeeches. 2. A private chapel for prayer. L.

*orb*, (S.) A hollow ſphere. L.

*Orbicular*, (A.) Round like a ball.

*Orbit*, (S.) In aſtronomy, the courſe in which any planet moves. L.

*Orchard*, (S.) An enclosed piece of ground, planted with fruit-trees.

*Orcheſtre*, (S.) Among the Greeks, a place in a theatre where the chorus uſed to dance; but among us, a place built for the muſicians. G.

*Ordain*, (V.) 1. To appoint. 2. To command. 3. To confer holy orders.

*Ordāial*, (S.) A particular way of trial, by which perſons accuſed of crimes were to clear themſelves by coming off unhurt. As,

*Ordeal by Combat*, (S.) When the perſon accuſed for murder was obliged to fight the next relation, &c. of the perſon ſlain.

*Ordeal by Fire*, When the perſon was to walk blindfold and barefooted between nine red plow-ſhares, laid at unequal diſtances from each other.

*Ordeal by cold Water*, The being bound and thrown into a river or pond, like the trial of witches.

*Ordeal by hot Water*, The being obliged to put the hands or feet in ſcalding water.

*Order*, (S.) 1. Diſpoſition, or putting things in their places. 2. Regularity. 3. Rank or claſs. 4. A command from a ſuperior. 5. A rule or law. L.

*Order*, (V.) 1. To put in order. 2. To command.

*Ordēly*, (A.) Regular.

*Ordinal*, (S.) 1. A book of directions for biſhops in giving holy orders. 2. The orders and conſtitution of a religious houſe or college.

*Ordinal*, (A.) Belonging to order.

*Ordinal Numbers*, Such as expreſs the order of things, as firſt, ſecond, third.

*Ordā-*

## O R

- O'rdinance*, (S.) A law or statute. *L.*  
*O'rdinary*, (S.) 1. Any judge in the civil law, who hath power to take cognizance of causes in his own right. 2. He who hath immediate jurisdiction in ecclesiastical causes. 3. A stated chaplain. 4. Commons in a victualling house, where a certain price is paid for each meal.  
*O'rdinary*, (A.) 1. Common. 2. Not handsome.  
*O'rdination*, (S.) The conferring holy orders.  
*O'rdnance*, (S.) Artillery or great guns.  
*O'rdnance*, (S.) In architecture, the giving to all parts of a building the just quantity and dimensions which they ought to have according to the model.  
*O'rdure*, (S.) 1. Filth in general. 2. The dung of man or beast. *F.*  
*ore*, (S.) Any mineral production that yieldeth metal.  
*O'rgal*, (S.) The lees of wine dried, and used by dyers.  
*O'rgan*, (S.) 1. The noblest of all musical instruments. 2. In anatomy, the instrument of some faculty in an animal body. *F.*  
*O'rganical*, or *Organic*, (A.) 1. Belonging to the organs, or having organs. 2. Instrumental, or serving as a means.  
*O'rganist*, (S.) One who plays on the organ.  
*O'rganized*, (A.) Furnished with proper organs. *F.*  
*O'rgany*, (S.) The herb penny-royal.  
*O'rganism*, (S.) A disorder which causes a quick motion of the blood and animal spirits. *G.*  
*O'rgiā*, (S.) Revels instituted in honour of Bacchus. *G.*  
*O'rient*, (S.) The east. *L.*  
*O'riental*, (A.) Eastern, or belonging to the east.  
*O'rifice*, (S.) 1. The mouth of a wound. 2. The entrance of the stomach, womb, &c.

## O S

- O'rigēn*, (S.) 1. Stock or pedigree. 2. Source or fountain. *F.*  
*O'riginal*, (S.) 1. The first draught of a writing. 2. Model, or first pattern. 3. Beginning or origin.  
*O'ryllon*, (S.) In fortification, a small rounding of earth lined with a wall, which is raised on the shoulder of those bastions that have casements to cover the cannon in the retired flank, and to prevent their being dismounted by the enemy.  
*O'riam*, (S.) A southern constellation, consisting of 39 stars.  
*O'riſon*, (S.) A prayer.  
*O'rnament*, (S.) Decoration, embellishment.  
*O'rnāmental*, (A.) Whatever makes a person or thing appear more beautiful.  
*O'rbān*, (S.) A fatherless and motherless child.  
*O'rpiment*, (S.) A yellow kind of arsenic, used in painting.  
*O'rrery*, (S.) An astronomical machine explaining the solar system.  
*O'rris*, (S.) A kind of gold or silver lace.  
*O'rtbodox*, (A.) Sound, or agreeable to truth, in opposition to heresy. *G.*  
*O'rtbōdōxy*, (S.) The true belief.  
*O'rtbōgōnal*, (A.) Right-angled.  
*O'rtbōgrāphical*, (S.) Belonging to orthography. *G.*  
*O'rtbōgrāpher*, or *O'rtbogrāphist*, (S.) One skilled in orthography.  
*O'rtbōgrāphy*, (S.) 1. The true way of writing and spelling. 2. The true delineation of the fore-right plane of any object. 3. In architecture, the representation of the front of a building according to the rules of geometry.  
*O'rtolan*, (S.) A fat delicate bird. *F.*  
*Orts*, (S.) Fragments, leavings.  
*Os*, (S.) In anatomy, a bone. *L.*  
*Oscillation*, (S.) A vibration like the pendulum of a clock.  
*O'scitantcy*, (S.) Indolence, sluggishness. *L.*

- Oscitation*, (S.) Yawning. L.
- Oscoparia*, (S.) A feast celebrated by the Athenians on the 10th of August, in honour of Bacchus and Ariadne. G.
- Osier*. See *Ozier*.
- Ossifrey*, or *Ossifrage*, (S.) A kind of eagle that breaks the bones of his prey.
- Ossify*, (V.) To turn to bone.
- Ossuary*, (S.) A charnel house.
- Ostentation*, (S.) Making a vain glorious shew. L.
- Ostentatious*, (A.) Vain-glorious, set out for shew.
- Osteoidita*, (S.) A soft stone, said to be of great virtue in uniting broken bones.
- Osteology*, (S.) That part of anatomy that treats of bones. G.
- Ostler*, or *Hofler*, (S.) A servant in an inn, who takes care of travellers horses. F.
- Ostrich*, (S.) A large African fowl.
- Otālgia*, (S.) Among physicians, a pain in the ear. G.
- Otewise*, (P.) Else, besides, after a different manner.
- otter*, (S.) An amphibious creature that lives on fish.
- oval*, (S.) Of the shape of an egg. L.
- Ovation*, (S.) A petty triumph, which the Romans sometimes allowed their generals when the victory was not very considerable.
- Oven*, (S.) A plate for baking bread, &c. in.
- Over*, (A.) Above.
- Over-act*, (V.) To go beyond nature in acting.
- Over-awe*, (V.) To keep in great awe.
- Over-balance*, (V.) To outweigh.
- Over-bearing*, (A.) Insolent.
- Over-bid*, (V.) To bid too much.
- Over-board*, (P.) Over the side of the ship, or into the sea.
- Over-borne*, (A.) Overcome by numbers, carried away by a torrent.
- Over-burthen*, (V.) To over-load.
- Over-cast*, (V.) 1. To cover or cloud.  
2. To whip as taylor's do. 3. In bowling, to bowl beyond the jack.
- Over-cast*, (A.) 1. Dark and cloudy.  
2. Lined with freestone.
- Over-cautious*, (A.) Too cautious.
- Over-charge*, (V.) 1. To charge too much. 2. To put too much powder, &c. into a gun. 3. To over-load the stomach.
- Over-come*, (V.) To vanquish or surmount.
- Over-do*, (V.) 1. To do too much. 2. To make work too hard.
- Over-flow*, (V.) To flow over.
- Over-grown*, (A.) 1. Grown too big or too great. 2. Grown over or covered.
- Over-haul*, (V.) 1. To rummage in order to look for a thing. 2. To examine or look over. 3. To pull a rope the contrary way in order to stretch it.
- Over-hear*, (V.) To hear what was not intended to be heard.
- Over-beat*, (V.) To make too hot.
- Over-joyed*, (A.) To be transported with joy.
- Over-lay*, (V.) To suffocate by lying upon.
- Over-load*, (V.) To load too much.
- Over-look*, (V.) 1. To inspect. 2. To neglect or pass by. 3. To wink at. 4. To overtop, or be higher.
- Over-masted*, (A.) A ship is said to be so when her masts are too big for her bulk.
- Over-match*, (S.) An unequal match.
- Over-much*, (A.) More than sufficient.
- Over-plus*, (S.) An addition over and above.
- Over-possess*, (V.) To outweigh.
- Over-power*, (V.) To prevail over by force and power.
- Over-rake*, (V.) At sea, to have the water break in and wash the ship from one end to the other.
- Over-rate*, (V.) 1. To set too great a value upon. 2. To assess too high.

O'ver-

**Over-rate, (S.)** A rate or assessment more than usual to make good some deficiency.

**Over reach, (V.)** 1. To hurt one's self by reaching too far. 2. To cozen or cheat. 3. Among jockeys, to hit the fore feet with the hinder, as horses do.

**Over-reckon, (V.)** To reckon too much.

**Over-rule, (V.)** 1. To prevail or get the better of. 2. In law, to reject, not to allow.

**Over-run, (V.)** 1. To outrun. 2. To cover or grow over. 3. To invade every where.

**Over-see, (V.)** To have the inspection or conduct of.

**Over-seen, (A.)** 1. Mistaken. 2. Overtaken in drink.

**Over-seer, (S.)** An inspector.

**Over-set, (V.)** To overturn.

**Over-shadow, (V.)** To cover with its shadow.

**Over-shoot, (V.)** To shoot beyond the mark.

**Over-sight, (S.)** An error or mistake.

**Over-spread, (V.)** To spread or cover over.

**Over-strain, (V.)** To strain or hurt one's self.

**Overt, (A.)** Open, manifest. F.

**Over-take, (V.)** To come up with.

**Over-throw, (V.)** 1. To throw down. 2. To defeat.

**Over thwart, (A.)** Across.

**Over-top, (V.)** 1. To be higher or taller. 2. To surpass.

**Ōvertüre, (S.)** 1. A proposal or opening a matter. 2. A flourish of musical instruments, commonly played before the beginning of an opera. F.

**Overturn, (V.)** 1. To turn upside down. 2. To destroy.

**Overvalue, (V.)** To set too great a value upon.

**Over-weening, (A.)** Having too high an opinion of one's self.

**Overwhelm, (V.)** To cover over,

**ought, (S.)** Any thing,

**Ought, (V.)** Should, as he ought to do it.

**Ovitharous, (A.)** That breeds either by eggs or spawn.

**ounce, (S.)** 1. A beast in Persia mistaken for the lynx. 2. In avoirdupoise weight, the 16th part of a pound. 3. In troy weight, the 12th part of a pound. F.

**out, (A.)** 1. Without. 2. Extinguished. 3. Aloud, or not softly. 4. Put or taken from within. 5. Past. 6. Fulfilled. 7. Mistaken, or in an error.

**Out, (V.)** To turn out.

**Out-bid, (V.)** To bid more than another.

**Out-brave, (V.)** To dare, or bid defiance.

**Outcast, (S.)** Rejected, cast off.

**Outcry, (S.)** 1. A great noise or cry. 2. A public sale of goods.

**Outdo, (V.)** To surpass or excel.

**Outer, (A.)** Exterior, outward.

**Outermost, or Outmost, (A.)** Most outward.

**Out-face, (V.)** 1. To affirm or deny what is false to a person's face. 2. To put out of countenance.

**Outfal, (S.)** A drain to carry off water.

**Out-guard, (S.)** The foremost guard of an army.

**Out-go, (V.)** To go faster than another.

**Outlandish, (A.)** Foreign, or of another land.

**Out-law, (S.)** One deprived of the benefit of the laws, and the king's protection.

**Outlawry, (S.)** The loss of the benefit of a subject, and of the king's protection.

**Outleav, (V.)** To make a greater progress in learning.

**Outlet, (S.)** A passage out.

**Outline, (S.)** A bounding line.

**Oullive, (V.)** To live longer than another.

**Out-parish, (S.)** A parish without the city walls.

## O X

## P

*outrage*, (S.) 1. An injury or affront. 2. A violent assault.

*Outragious*, (A.) Violent, cruel, fierce.

*Outriders*, (S.) Travelling bailiffs employed by the sheriff, to summon persons to the county, or hundred courts.

*outright*, (P.) 1. Thoroughly. 2. Throughout. 3. Immediately.

*Outrun*, (V.) To run faster than another.

*Outshine*, (V.) To surpass in splendor.

*Outside*, (S.) The outward part, or the utmost.

*Outstanding*, (S.) A projecture, or leaning out in a building.

*Outstretched*, (A.) Extended or stretched out.

*Outstrip*, (V.) 1. To outrun. 2. To surpass.

*Outward*, (A.) 1. Exterior or superficial. 2. On or toward the outside.

*Outweigh*, (V.) To weigh heavier.

*Outwit*, (V.) To impose upon, or over-reach.

*Outworks*, (S.) All sorts of works raised without the inclosure of a place, and which serve for its better defence.

*ouze*, (S.) A kind of miry sedge.

*ouzel*, (S.) A blackbird.

*Ouzy*, (A.) Wet, plashy.

*owe*, (V.) To be indebted to.

*owl*, (S.) A well known night bird.

*Owler*, (S.) One who exports wool or other prohibited goods.

*own*, (V.) 1. To confess. 2. To claim as one's right. 3. To hold or possess.

*owner*, (S.) The person to whom any thing belongs.

*owse*, (S.) The powder of oak bark used by tanners.

*Owser*, (S.) The bark and water in a tanner's pit.

*Ox*, (S.) A bull after it is gelt, and grown up.

*Oxeye*, (S.) 1. A small bird. 2. An herb. 3. At sea, a small cloud which sometimes appears in the Atlantic

ocean between Brasil and Africa, and about the Cape of Good Hope, upon the sight of which the mariners furl their sails, and with the utmost expedition get from shore, to avoid the fury of a terrible whirlwind, which suddenly rises and destroys every thing within its reach.

*O'xgang of Land*, (S.) As much as may be plowed by one gang or team of oxen in a day.

*O'xgrate*, (S.) In surgery, a mixture of water and vinegar.

*O'xigon*, (S.) A triangle with three acute angles. G.

*O'xymel*, (S.) A syrup made of honey, vinegar, and water. G.

*O'yer*, (V.) To hear, a law word formerly used for what we now call affizes.

*O'yer and Terminer*, A special commission granted to certain judges to hear and determine criminal causes. F.

*O'yer of Record*, A petition made in court that the judge will be pleased to hear some record, that has a reference to the matter pleaded.

*O'yez*, (P.) Hear ye, a word repeated by public criers, before they make proclamation. F.

*O'zier*, or *O'sier*, (S.) The red or water willow. F.

## P.

**P**, The fifteenth letter in the English alphabet, is a mute consonant, and is used as an abbreviation; as, 1. P. in physical receipts signifies *pugil*, or the 8th part of a handful. 2. P. Æ. or p. æ. is equal parts. 3. P. P. is *pulvis patrum*, or jesuits powder. 4. P. M. among astronomers, is *post meridiem*, or afternoon. 5. P. in music books stands for *piano*, or soft. 6. P. P. for *piu piano*, or soft and slow; and 7. P. P. P. for *pianissimo*, or extremely soft and slow.

flow. Among the ancient Romans P was a numeral signifying one hundred, and with a dash over it thus P̄, it stood for four hundred thousand.

*Pace*, (S.) 1. A measure of two foot and a half; but a geometrical pace, by which miles are usually measured, is five foot. 2. A rate in going. 3. A herd of asses.

*Pace*, (V.) To amble, as a horse does.

*Pacific*, (A.) Bringing peace.

*Pacific*, (S.) 1. Peace-making. 2. Treating of peace. L.

*Pacificator*, (S.) A mediator, or peace-maker.

*Pacific*, (A.) Peaceful, tending to peace.

*Pacific*, (V.) To appease or quiet.

*Pack*, (S.) 1. A bundle or parcel. 2. A number of hounds.

*Pack of Wool*, A horse load of about 240 pound weight.

*Packer*, (S.) One whose trade is to pack up merchants goods.

*Packet*, (S.) A small bundle, especially of letters. F.

*Pact*, or *Paction*, (S.) A bargain or covenant.

*Pad*, (S.) 1. The stuffing of a woman's stays to make her shape appear even. 2. A little cushion for a horse to carry a portmanteau on. 3. A small easy horse.

*Foot Pad*, A foot highwayman.

*Paddle*, (S.) A short broad oar used by the Indians.

*Paddle*, (V.) 1. To move the water with the hands or feet. 2. To row with a paddle. F.

*Paddlestaff*, (S.) A long staff with an iron spike at the end, used by mole catchers.

*Paddock*, (S.) 1. A large toad. 2. A narrow place in a park paved in for hounds to run matches in.

*Paddock*, (S.) A small lock to hang on the outside of a door, &c.

*Psalms*, (S.) A hymn sung to the gods,

particularly a triumphal song to Apollo.

*Pagan*, (S.) A heathen. L.

*Paganism*, (S.) The religious opinions and practices of the pagans.

*Page*, (S.) 1. A youth who attends on great persons at ceremonious visits. 2. One side of the leaf of a book. F.

*Pagant*, (S.) A triumphal chariot, or other device carried about in public shews.

*Pagentry*, (S.) 1. Pomp, shew. 2. A vain appearance.

*Pagod*, (S.) 1. A little image worshipped by the pagans. 2. The temple wherein it is worshipped. 3. An Indian gold coin worth about 8s. sterling.

*Pail*, (S.) A vessel to carry water, &c. in.

*Pain*, (S.) 1. Torment either of body or mind. 2. Labour, toil. 3. In law, punishment. F.

*Painful*, (A.) 1. That causes pain. 2. That takes pains.

*Pains*, (S.) Among farriers, ulcerous scabs in a horse's pastern.

*Paint*, (S.) Colour for painting.

*Paint*, (V.) 1. To draw pictures in colours. 2. To cover with paint.

*Painter*, (S.) 1. One who practises the art of painting. 2. At sea, the rope that lies in the ship's longboat.

*Painter-stainers*, (S.) The painters company so called.

*Pair*, (S.) A couple. F.

*Pair*, (V.) 1. To match. 2. To couple or join together.

*Pallace*, (S.) The mansionhouse of a prince and of a bishop. L.

*Palfrey*, (S.) One of the knights of the round table. F.

*Palladium*, (S.) A chair of state in which great persons in India are carried on mens shoulders.

*Palatable*, (A.) Agreeable to the palate.

*Pallate*, (S.) 1. The roof of the mouth. 2. The taste. L.

**Palaestina**, (S.) 1. The jurisdiction of a count palatine. 2. A principality of Germany, the upper part of which belongs to the duke of Bavaria, and the lower to the count palatine of the Rhine, who formerly possessed the whole. F.

**Palaus**, (S.) 1. An officer of great dignity in Germany, and one of the electors. 2. A native of the Palatinate.

**Pale**, (S.) A stake or thin board stuck into the ground. L.

**Pale**, (A.) Whiffish, wan.

**Palfry**, (S.) A horse of state for a great lady. L.

**Paliade**, (V.) To fence with.

**Paliades**, (S.) In husbandry, a fence of pales.

**Palisades, Palisadoes, or Piles**, (S.) In fortification, strong sharp pointed stakes about six or seven foot long, with a cross piece of timber to bind them together. F.

**Pall**, (S.) 1. A covering laid over a coffin. 2. A blue robe worn by the knights of the garter. 3. A narrow ornament of lamb's wool sent by the pope to an archbishop. L.

**Pall**, (V.) 1. To grow flat. 2. To take off the appetite.

**Palladium**, (S.) A wooden statue of the goddess Pallas.

**Pallats**, (S.) Two nuts which play in the fangs of a crown-wheel of a watch.

**Pallet**, (S.) 1. A thin oval board, used by painters to hold their colours. 2. A little bed. F.

**Palliate**, (V.) 1. To disguise, 2. matter. 2. To excuse, as a fault. 3. To patch up, or cure imperfectly. L.

**Palliation**, (S.) 1. A cloaking, extenuating. 2. In physic, the assuaging or quieting a pain, and defending against the worst symptoms of a dangerous disease, when nothing can be directly levelled at the cause.

**Palliative**, (A.) Serving to palliate.

**Pallid**, (A.) Pale or wan. L.

**Pallier**, (S.) In architecture, a landing place on a stair-case; or a step broader than the others to rest upon.

**Pallification**, (S.) In architecture, is the piling the ground work, or strengthening it with piles, or timber driven into the ground, when they build upon a moist or marshy soil.

**Palm**, (S.) 1. The inner part of the hand. 2. A hand's breadth. 3. The palm-tree, or date-tree. 4. The broad part of the flook of an anchor.

**Palm Sunday**, (S.) The Sunday next before Easter, so called because the people went on that day to meet our Saviour with boughs of palm and olive branches, when he entered Jerusalem, riding on an ass.

**Palm**, (V.) 1. To handle or touch. 2. To juggle with the hand.

**Palmer**, (S.) 1. A pilgrim, or one that visited holy places. 2. The crown of a deer's head. 3. A caterpillar. 4. A ferula. 4. One who cheats at dice, &c.

**Palmistry**, (S.) The pretended art of telling fortunes, by inspecting the lines and marks on the palm of the hand.

**Palpable**, (A.) 1. That may be felt. 2. Manifest, plain, evident.

**Palsiation of the Heart**, (S.) Is an immoderate and irregular motion of the blood therein, which obstructs the proper systole and diastole.

**Pallgrave**, (S.) In Germany; a count or earl, who has the oversight of a palace.

**Palsical**, (A.) Inclined to the palsy.

**Palsy**, (S.) Is a deprivation of the motion, or the sense of feeling, in an organical part of the body; sometimes the former without the latter; sometimes the latter without the former, and sometimes both together; being always attended with a relaxation, flaccidity, and at length an atrophy of the part. G.

*Palling*,

P A

- Paving**, or **Peking**, (S.) Throwing stones, dirt, &c. at a person.
- Pa'try**, (A.) Sorry, pitiful, base, mean, bad.
- Pä'mper**, (V.) To feed high, indulge, or make much of.
- Pä'mpblät**, (S.) Any small stitched book.
- Pä'mpblät'er**, (S.) A writer of, or dealer in pamphlets.
- Pän**, (S.) The god of the shepherds, represented with horns on his head, and his lower parts resembling those of a goat; his shoulders covered with a leopard's skin, and holding in his hand a musical instrument of seven pipes.
- Pan**, (S.) Several kinds of vessels made of earth or metal.
- Pänäc'ä**, (S.) In physic, a pretended remedy for all diseases. *G.*
- Pänä'da**, (S.) A kind of food made of crumbs of bread, currants, milk and sugar. *F.*
- Pä'ncäke**, (S.) A cake fried in a pan.
- Pä'ncré'a**, (S.) The sweet-bread. *G.*
- Pä'ndä'ss**, (S.) 1. Books treating of all manner of matters and learning. 2. A volume of the civil laws, called also digests.
- Pä'nder**, (S.) A pimp, a procurer, one that brings whores and rogues together.
- Pändörä**, (S.) A woman made by Vulcan at the command of Jupiter, upon whom every god bestowed a gift, to make her more compleat; Jupiter sent her with a box to Prometheus, which when he had opened, all evils and mischiefs flew out, and filled the world with diseases and calamities. Hence Pandora's box is taken for misery and calamity, &c.
- Päne**, (S.) A square piece of wood, glass, &c.
- Pänëgy'ricäl**, (A.) Belonging to panegyric.
- Pänëgy'ric**, (S.) A poem, or speech made in praise of one. *G.*

P A

- Pänëgy'riff**, (S.) A maker of panegyrics.
- Pängs**, (S.) Assaults, or violent throws of pain.
- Pän'ic**, (S.) 1. A sudden fright without cause. 2. A sort of small grain like millet.
- Pännel**, (S.) 1. A pane or square of waincot, &c. 2. A saddle for carrying burdens on horseback. 3. A roll of parchment or paper, wherein are written the names of such persons as are returned by the sheriff to serve on the jury. 4. In falconry, the pipe next the fundament of an hawk.
- Pän'tiërs**, (S.) Large baskets to carry bread, &c. on horseback.
- Pän'öply**, (S.) Compleat armour. *G.*
- Pänt**, (V.) 1. To fetch one's breath short. 2. To palpitate or beat quick. 3. To quake or tremble.
- Päntäloo'ns**, (S.) An ancient garment, consisting of breeches and stockings fastened together, and both of the same stuff.
- Päntber**, (S.) A fierce wild beast.
- Päntler**, (S.) One that keeps the bread in a nobleman's house.
- Päntöfle**, (S.) A slipper.
- Päntömime**, (S.) An entertainment in which the thoughts and passions are only expressed by gestures. *G.*
- Pä'ntry**, (S.) A room or closet where bread and cold meat are kept. *F.*
- Päp**, (S.) 1. A nipple, teat or dug. 2. Water and bread boiled for infants. *L.*
- Päpä**, (S.) Father. *G.*
- Päpäcy**, (S.) The dignity of a pope, or the time of his government.
- Pä'pal**, (A.) Belonging to the pope.
- Pä'per**, (S.) A substance now made with rags.
- Päp'illä**, (S.) In anatomy, the nipple of the breast. *L.*
- Päp'illary**, (A.) Belonging to, or like a nipple. *L.*
- Pä'piff**, (S.) One who acknowledges the pope's supremacy. *L.*

Pär,



- Pär**, (A.) Equal, as to be at par, i. e. to be equal. *L.*
- Par of Exchange**, Among merchants, when one to whom a bill is payable, receives from the acceptor just so much money in value, as was paid to the drawer by the remitter.
- Pärable**, (S.) An allegory or fable.
- Päräbölä**, (S.) In geometry, a curve made by cutting a cone by a plane. *G.*
- Paräbölical**, (A.) 1. Belonging to a parable. 2. Belonging to a parabola.
- Päräcete**, (S.) The comforter, the holy ghost.
- Päräde**, (S.) 1. Outward pomp. 2. Ostentation. 3. A place where soldiers are usually drawn up.
- Pärädije**, (S.) 1. The garden of Eden. 2. The place of bliss in heaven.
- Pärädöx**, (S.) A seeming contradiction or absurdity, but yet true. *G.*
- Pärädöxical**, (A.) Belonging to a paradox.
- Pärägön**, (S.) 1. A perfect model. 2. Any thing incomparably excellent or beautiful. *F.*
- Pärägraph**, (S.) A complete sentence beginning with a new line, and ending where the line breaks off. *G.*
- Päräljpsi**, (S.) A figure in rhetoric, by which we pretend to omit a thing which yet we speak of. *G.*
- Pärällax**, (S.) 1. A change or variation. 2. In astronomy, the difference between the true and apparent place of a planet. *G.*
- Pärällel**, (S.) A comparison in which two persons or things are compared together.
- Parallel**, (A.) Equally, distant asunder.
- Parallel Lines**, (S.) In geometry, are those that run equidistant from each other; so that if they were infinitely produced, they would neither go farther from, nor come nearer to each other.
- Pärällölögram**, (S.) In geometry, is

- a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.
- Pärällels**, (S.) In geography, lines parallel to the equator, each of which are 10 degrees, or 600 miles distant.
- Päräljytical**, or **Paralytic**, (A.) Belonging to, or sick of the palsy. *G.*
- Pärämöint**, (A.) Above all; so a lord paramount, is the highest lord of a fee.
- Pärämour**, (S.) A he or she lover, or sweet-heart. *L.*
- Päräpet**, (S.) In fortification, is an elevation of earth and stone upon the rampart, behind which the soldiers stand secure from the enemy's great and small shot, and where the cannon is planted for the defence of the town or fortrefs. *F.*
- Päräpömfis**, (S.) Is a strong retraction of the præpuse behind the glans penis. *G.*
- Paraphörnälä**, (S.) In civil law, such goods as a wife brings over and above her dowry, and which after marriage remain at her own disposal exclusive of her husband. *G.*
- Päräpbräse**, (S.) An exposition of the same thing by other words.
- Päräpbräst**, (S.) One who paraphrases, or expresses the same thing by other words.
- Päräpbrästical**, (A.) Of or belonging to a paraphrase.
- Päräquet**, (S.) A kind of small parrot.
- Päräjäng**, (S.) A persian measure of about four English miles.
- Päräjüte**, (S.) A spunger, flatterer, or smell feast. *G.*
- Päräjvüical**, (A.) Belonging to a parasite.
- Parasitical Plants**, A term in botany for those that grow on trees, and receive their nourishment from them, as mistletoe, moss, &c.
- Pärboil**, (V.) To boil by halves.

**Pärbüncle**, (S.) In a ship, a rope used instead of a pair of slings, to hoist heavy goods in and out.

**Pärce**, (S.) The poetical fates or destinies, daughters of Erebus and Nox; they are three in number, viz. Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos; the first holdeth the distaff, the second draweth the thread of human life, and the last cutteth it off. L.

**Pärcel**, (S.) 1. A part or piece. 2. A number. 3. A bundle. F.

**Parcel Makers**, (S.) Two officers in the Exchequer, who make out the parcels of the escheators accounts.

**Parcel**, (V.) To divide into parcels.

**Pärceners**, (S.) In law, joint heirs or tenants.

**Pärb**, (V.) To scorch or dry up.

**Pärbment**, (S.) Sheep skins dressed for writing, &c. F.

**Pärdon**, (S.) Forgiveness. F.

**Pärdönable**, (A.) That may be forgiven.

**Päre**, (V.) To cut or chip off the surface in thin slices.

**Parëllum**, or **Parbëlium**, (S.) A mock sun, or a reflection of the true sun seen in a cloud.

**Pärent**, (S.) A father or mother. L.

**Pärentage**, (S.) Stock, family.

**Pärental**, (S.) Belonging to parents.

**Pärentbësis**, (S.) Something inserted in the middle of a sentence, by way of explanation or illustration, and included between these marks ( ). G.

**Pärget** (S.) A sort of plaister. L.

**Parbelion**. See **Parelium**.

**Pärian Marble**, (S.) An excellent sort of white marble, brought from the isle of Paros in the Archipelago.

**Päring**, (S.) That which is pared from any thing.

**Päriß**, (S.) A small district, under the charge of a particular priest. G.

**Pärißbioner**, (S.) One that belongs to a parish.

**Päriety**, (S.) Equality, evenness. L.

**Pärk**, (S.) An elegant piece of ground stored with beasts of chace. F.

**Park of Artillery**, In a camp, a place appointed for the artillery, &c. which is commonly in the rear of both lines in the army.

**Park of Artillery at a Siege**, A fortified post out of cannon-shot of the place besieged, where are kept all the arms and utensils necessary for a siege.

**Park of Provisions**, A place in the rear of every regiment, where the sutlers pitch their tents, and sell provisions.

**Pärley**, (S.) A conference or talking. F.

**Pärläment**, (S.) 1. The chief assembly of the nation, consisting of the king, lords, and representatives of the commons, assembled to make or alter laws, &c. 2. In the inns of court and Temple, an assembly met to consult of the common affairs of their respective houses. F.

**Pärlämëntary**, (A.) Belonging to, or agreeable to the method of parliaments.

**Pärlöur**, (S.) A lower room to receive company in. F.

**Pärmëßän**, (S.) A sort of cheese, brought from Parma in Italy.

**Pärvchial**, (A.) Belonging to a parish.

**Pärödy**, (S.) A serious piece of poetry turned into the burlesque.

**Päröle**, (S.) 1. A word. 2. A verbal promise. F.

**Pärvößsm**, (S.) The access, or fit of an ague, fever, &c.

**Pärricide**, (S.) 1. The murder of a father or mother. 2. The monster who has committed such murder. L.

**Pärrrot**, (S.) A well known bird.

**Pärrry**, (V.) In fencing, to put by a thrust. F.

**Pärse**, (V.) A school term, to expound a lesson according to the rules of grammar.

**Pärsimönious**, (A.) Thrifty, covetous. L.

*Pärsley*,

P A

- Pärsey**, (S.) An herb well known.  
**Pärsmep**, or **Pärsnip**, (S.) A well known root.  
**Pärson**, (S.) A clergyman, or one in holy orders.  
**Pärsonage**, (S.) 1. The maintenance set apart for the minister of a church. 2. The rector's dwelling house.  
**Pärt**, (S.) A piece, share, or portion.  
**Part**, (V.) 1. To divide or put asunder. 2. To quit or go from.  
**Pärtäke**, (V.) To partícipate, or take part of.  
**Pärtärre**, (S.) A flower garden: F.  
**Pärtial**, (S.) Biased by party or interest. L.  
**Pärtiälty**, (S.) An inclining to one party more than another.  
**Partícipäte**, (V.) To partake of or have a share in. L.  
**Partícipätion**, (S.) A taking part.  
**Partíciple**, (S.) In grammar, a part of speech so called from its partaking both of the noun and verb. L.  
**Pärticle**, (S.) In grammar, a small undeclined word.  
**Pärticles**, (S.) The small component parts of all natural bodies. L.  
**Partícular**, (A.) 1. Distinct, proper, peculiar. 2. Singular, uncommon.  
**Partícularity**, (S.) Singularity of humour.  
**Partícularize**, (V.) To mention particulars.  
**Pärtijän**, (S.) 1. A favourer or abetter of a party. 2. In war, a commander of a party. 3. A kind of halberd. F.  
**Partition**, (S.) 1. Division or parting. 2. Whatever divides a room, &c.  
**Pärtner**, (S.) One that is joined with another in some concern.  
**Partners**, (S.) In a ship, those timbers that are bolted to the beams, and encompass the masts at the deck, in order to keep them steady.  
**Pärtnership**, (S.) A joining with some other person in trade, or any other affair of consequence.

P A

- Pärtridge**, (S.) A wild fowl well known.  
**Pärty**, (S.) Natural endowments. L.  
**Pärty**, (S.) 1. A person. 2. One that is at law with another. 3. A side in faction or war. 4. A set company. 5. A body or detachment.  
**Party Jury**, A jury composed of half Englishmen and half foreigners.  
**Päschä**, (S.) 1. The passover, a feast of the Jews, kept in commemoration of the angel's passing over the Israelites when he smote the Egyptians. 2. The feast of Easter.  
**Päsquänäde**, (S.) A satyrical invective.  
**Päshal**, (A.) Belonging to the Jewish passover, or Easter.  
**Päsi**, (S.) 1. A condition or satisfaction. 2. A narrow passage. 3. A passport, or licence to travel. 4. A Thrust in fencing. F.  
**Päsi**, (V.) 1. To come, or go through by, or over. 2. To spend time. 3. To be current, as money.  
**Pässable**, (A.) 1. That may be passed through. 2. Current. 3. Tolerable, indifferent.  
**Pässäde**, (S.) 1. Money or alms given to passengers. 2. The manage of a horse backward and forward. 3. A pass in fencing.  
**Pässage**, (S.) 1. A going from one place to another. 2. The place thro' which one goes. 3. In law, the hire paid for being transported over the sea or a river. 4. A place in a discourse or book. 5. A game with three dice. F.  
**Pässant**, (A.) Passing or going by. F.  
**Pässenger**, (S.) 1. One who travels by land or water. 2. A kind of small trained hawk. F.  
**Pässibility**, (S.) An aptness or capacity to suffer. L.  
**Pässible**, (A.) Capable of suffering.  
**Pässion**, (S.) 1. Transport of mind. 2. Great desire, or strong inclination. 3. Love or affection. 4. Anger or choler. 5. Pain or suffering.  
*Passion*

*Passion Flower*, A flower which is thought to have several crosses, nails, &c.

*Passion Week*, The week before Easter, kept in commemoration of our Saviour's passion.

*Pässionäte*, (A.) 1. Choleric, or soon angry. 2. Done in passion. 3. Amorous, full of love. 4. That has a strong inclination for.

*Pässive*, (A.) Apt to bear or suffer.

*Pässöver*, (S.) 1. A festival among the Jews, kept in commemoration of the angel's passing over the houses of the Israelites, when he smote the first born of the Egyptians. 2. Easter, or a festival kept in memory of our Saviour's resurrection.

*Pässport*, (S.) A licence for the safe passage of a person from one place to another.

*Pässe*, (S.) 1. Dough kneaded for pies, &c. 2. A composition for sticking things together. 3. A composition to fatten poultry.

*Pässel*, (S.) The name of a plant, generally called woad.

*Pässern*, (S.) The hollow of a beast's heel. F.

*Pässül*, (S.) 1. A crayon for painting. 2. A composition of perfumes. 3. A sort of confectionary wares.

*Pässime*, (S.) Sport or recreation. F.

*Pässlor*, (S.) Properly a shepherd, and figuratively a church minister. L.

*Pässöral*, (A.) 1. Belonging to a shepherd. 2. Belonging to a minister of the church.

*Pässoral*, (S.) A poetical dialogue between shepherds and shepherdesses.

*Pässry*, (S.) 1. Work made on paste or dough. 2. The place where such work is made.

*Pässry Cook*, (S.) A raiser of paste, &c.

*Pässürage*, or *Pässure*, (S.) Grass land kept for feeding cattle on.

*Pässy*, (S.) A great pie.

*Pät*, (S.) 1. A tap or small stroke. 2. A small cake of butter.

*Pat*, (A.) Proper, convenient, pertinent.

*Pätäcoön*, (S.) A Spanish coin worth about 4 s. 8 d. sterling.

*Pätch*, (S.) A piece sewed or stuck on.

*Patch*, (V.) 1. To mend with patches. 2. To stick patches on the face.

*Päte*, (S.) 1. The head. 2. In fortification, a kind of platform like what they call a horse shoe, not always regular, but generally oval, encompassed only with a parapet, and having nothing to flank it, and is usually erected in marshy grounds, to cover a gate of a town.

*Patesäktion*, (S.) A laying open or discovering.

*Letters Pätent*. See *Letters Patent*.

*Pätentee*, (S.) The person to whom the king has granted his letters patent.

*Pätärnal*, (A.) Fatherly.

*Päter-nöser*, (S.) The Lord's prayer, so called from the two first words of it in Latin.

*Pätb*, (S.) A track or beaten road.

*Pätbetic*, (A.) Moving, or affecting the passions. G.

*Pätbölogy*, (S.) A part of physic that treats of the nature, causes, and symptoms of diseases. G.

*Pätbos*, (S.) Force, energy. G.

*Pätience*, (S.) A calmness of mind in the midst of afflictions, or the most distant hopes. L.

*Pätient*, (A.) Quiet and undisturbed in the midst of troubles.

*Patient*, (S.) 1. One under the care of a physician or surgeon. 2. In philosophy, the being that is acted upon by the agent. L.

*Pätins*, (S.) A sort of plate with which the chalice is covered at mass.

*Pättriarch*, (S.) The head of a family or church. G.

*Pättriärchal*, (A.) Belonging to a patriarch.

*Pättriärchäte*, (S.) The jurisdiction or dignity of a patriarch,

Pättri-

P A

- Pätřčian*, (S.) One descended from a Roman senator.
- Pätřmönial*, (A.) Belonging to a patrimony.
- Pätřimony*, (S.) An inheritance left by a father or mother.
- Pätřiot*, (S.) A father or public benefactor to his country. *L.*
- Pätřötisjm*, (S.) A love of one's country, and willingness to sacrifice every thing for its advantage.
- Patröl*, (S.) A night watch sent from the guard to walk through the streets.
- Patröl*, (V.) To go over the quarters of a town, to observe what is doing, and prevent disorders. *F.*
- Pätřron*, (S.) A protector or chief friend. 2. The person to whom a book, &c. is dedicated. 3. He that has made a bondsman free. 4. The titular saint of a kindom. 5. One who has the right of presentation to a benefice. 6. Among the Moors, one who has bought a christian slave. *L.*
- Pätřronage*, (S.) 1. The right of presentation to a benefice. 2. Defence or protection.
- Pätřronal*, (A.) Belonging to a patron.
- Pätřroness*, (S.) A female patron.
- Pätřronisze*, (V.) To protect or defend.
- Pätřtè*, or *Pätty*, (S.) A little pipe. *F.*
- Pättings*, or *Pättings*, (S.) A sort of wooden clogs, with iron supporters. *F.*
- Pätttörn*, (S.) 1. A model, example or plan. 2. A sample, as a little bit of cloth, &c. *F.*
- Pawcüy*, (S.) Fewness, scantiness. *L.*
- Päwe*, (V.) To lay a way with stones.
- Päwement*, (S.) A way paved with stones.
- Päwier*, (S.) One whose business it is to pave the streets.
- Pawillion*, (S.) 1. A tent or tabernacle of state. 2. In architecture, the main part of a building. *F.*

P E

- Paunch*, (S.) 1. The belly. 2. The intestines or guts.
- Pauper*, (S.) In law, a poor person who is not able to carry on his suit at his own expence. *L.*
- Pause*, (S.) 1. A stop, a rest, an intermission. 2. In music, a silence or artificial intermission of the voice or sound, proportioned to a certain measure of time, by the motion of the hand or foot.
- Paw*, (S.) The foot of a bear, lion, dog, &c.
- Pawls*, (S.) In Guiney, a small piece of money, worth 3 farthings English.
- Pawle*, (S.) In a ship, a small piece of iron, that keeps the capstern from recoiling.
- Pawn*, (S.) A pledge.
- Pawn-broker*, (S.) One who lends money on pledges.
- Pay*, (S.) Wages.
- Pay*, (V.) 1. To discharge a debt. 2. To return or make amends for. 3. To beat soundly. 4. Among shipwrights, to cover the seams with hot pitch, &c.
- Payable*, (A.) Due, or to be paid.
- Payment*, (S.) A sum of money, &c. paid at once.
- Pea*, (S.) A well known pulse.
- Peace*, (S.) 1. Quietness. 2. Rest. 3. Agreement.
- Clerk of the Peace*, Is an officer who draws up the processes, reads the indictments, and inrolls the acts in a session of the peace.
- Pea'ceable*, (A.) Still, quiet, calm.
- Pea'ceableness*, (S.) Quietness, inoffensiveness.
- Peach*, (S.) A wall fruit, well known.
- Pea'cock*, (S.) A tame bird, admired for the beauty of its plumage.
- Peak*, (S.) 1. The sharp point of any thing. 2. The top of a hill.
- Pea'king*, (A.) Of a puling, sickly constitution.
- Peal*, (S.) A great noise, as of bells, thunder, &c.

*Peär*,

P E

- Peār*, (S.) A well known fruit.
- Pearch*, (S.) 1. A fresh water fish. 2. A stick for fowl to rest upon.
- Pearl*, (S.) 1. The name of a precious stone that is bred in a shell fish, &c. 2. Among hunters, that part of a deer's horn which is above the burr. 3. Among oculists, a web on the eye. 4. Among printers, a very small printing letter.
- Peārmain*, (S.) An apple so called.
- Peafant*, (S.) A countryman, a rustic. F.
- Peafcod*, (S.) The shell in which peafe grow.
- Peat*, (S.) A kind of turf.
- Pebbles*, (S.) Stones used in paving the streets.
- Pēcādillo*, (S.) A small fault.
- Pēccānt*, (A.) Sinning, offending.
- Peccant Humours*, Among physicians, those of a malignant quality, or that abound too much. L.
- Pēck*, (S.) A dry measure, containing two gallons.
- Peck*, (V.) To strike with the bill, as birds do.
- Pēčtoral*, (A.) Stomachic, or belonging to the breast. L.
- Pēčtoral*, (S.) 1. A medicine for disorders in the breast. 2. A breast-plate. L.
- Pēcūl*, (S.) A weight at Java, Japan, &c. equal to 132 lb. averdupoise.
- Pēcūlate*, (V.) To rob or defraud the public. L.
- Pē-ūlā'tion*, (S.) The robbing or defrauding the public.
- Pēcūliar*, (A.) Singular or particular.
- Pēcūliar*, (S.) A parish church free from the bishops courts, with power within itself to prove wills, &c.
- Regal Peculiar*, The king's chapel.
- Pēcūliarly*, (A.) Particularly, singularly.
- Court of Pecūliars*, A court that takes cognizance of matters relating to parishes that are exempt from the bishop's jurisdiction.

P E

- Pēcūnūry*, (A.) Of or pertaining to money. L.
- Pēdāgōgue*, (S.) A teacher or instructor of youth. G.
- Pē'dal*, (S.) A low key of some organs, to be touched with the foot.
- Pē'dal*, (A.) Of or belonging to the foot.
- Pē'dant*, (S.) 1. An ordinary schoolmaster. 2. An affected or conceited scholar.
- Pē'dāntic*, (A.) After the manner of a pedant.
- Pē'dāntry*, (S.) The ridiculous humour of a pedant.
- Pē'ddē'ro*, or *Petterē'ro*, (S.) A fort of ship gun.
- Pē'dēstal*, (S.) In architecture, is a square body, with a base and cornice, serving as a foot for the column to stand upon. L.
- Pē'digree*, (S.) Genealogy, race, stock, or descent from ancestors.
- Pē'diment*, (S.) In architecture, is an ornament that crowns the ordonnance, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows, niches, &c. It is generally of a triangular form, but sometimes makes an arch of a circle.
- Pē'dlar*, or *Pedler*, (S.) One that sells small wares about the streets, &c.
- Pē'dōbā'ptism*, (S.) Infant baptism.
- Peel*, (S.) 1. An instrument to set bread, &c. into the oven. 2. A thin board for carrying pies, &c. on. 3. The rind or coat of fruit. 4. Among printers, an instrument of wood to hang up the printed sheets to dry. F.
- Peel*, (V.) 1. To take off the rind. 2. To scale off.
- Peep*, (V.) 1. To dawn or break, as the day. 2. To look through a hole or chink. 3. To cry, as chickens do.
- Peer*, or *Pier*, (S.) 1. A nobleman. 2. A solid wall between two doors or casements. 3. A kind of plaster or buttress. 4. A mole, or place for ships

ships to ride in safety. 5. In the plural number, equals or jurymen.

**Peer**, (V.) To leer or peep at it.

**Peerage**, (S.) 1. The dignity of a peer. 2. An imposition for the maintenance of a sea-peer, or noble.

**Peeress**, (S.) A peer's lady.

**Peerless**, (A.) Incomparable, that has no peer or equal.

**Peerwisp**, (A.) Cross, fretful, morose.

**Peg**, (S.) A small pointed piece of wood, &c. for several uses.

**Pegāsus**, (S.) 1. According to the poets, a winged horse, from a blow of whose hoof sprung the fountain Hippocrene. 2. A northern constellation.

**Pelagians**, (S.) The followers of Pelagius, or Morgan a Briton, who denied original sin, and held many other erroneous opinions.

**Pelf**, (S.) 1. Riches or wealth unjustly heaped up. 2. Paltry stuff.

**Pelican**, (S.) 1. The name of a bird. 2. A blind alembic, a chemical vessel.

**Pellage**, (S.) Custom or duty paid for skins of leather. *L.*

**Pellet**, (S.) A small ball of tough dough, &c.

**Pellitory of Spain**, (S.) The name of an herb brought from Spain.

**Pellitory of the Wall**, An herb so called from its growing on walls.

**Pell-me'll**, (A.) Confusedly, without order.

**Clerk of the Pells**, An officer of the Exchequer, who enters every bill in a parchment roll, called *pellis receptorum*.

**Pellucid**, (A.) Clear, bright, transparent. *L.*

**Pelt**, (S.) 1. The skin of a beast without the wool. 2. A skin of any thing. 3. A target of skins, like a half moon.

**Pelt**, (V.) To throw dirt, stones, &c. at a person.

**Pelt-monger**, (S.) One who deals in skins.

**Pēn**, (S.) 1. A quill cut to write with. 2. A coop for fowls. 3. An inclosure for sheep, &c.

**Pen**, (V.) 1. To write or set down. 2. To indite or couch in writing. 3. To put pieces of quills into a harpsichord, &c.

**Pēnal**, (A.) Belonging to, or appointed for pain and punishment. *L.*

**Pēnalty**, (S.) A fine imposed by way of punishment. *L.*

**Pēnance**, (S.) Mortification, or a punishment enjoined to expiate some crime. *L.*

**Pēnā'tēs**, (S.) Pagan household gods.

**Pencil**, (S.) 1. A small hair brush. 2. An instrument made of black-lead, &c.

**Pēndānt**, (S.) 1. A long streamer on the mast head of a ship. 2. A jewel hanging at the ear. *L.*

**Pēndānt**, (A.) Hanging down. *L.*

**Pēndulous**, (A.) Hanging down.

**Pēndulum**, (S.) 1. A weight hanging at the end of a wire, chain, or string. 2. A clock whose motions are regulated by such a device. *L.*

**Pēnētrāble**, (A.) That may be penetrated. *L.*

**Pēnētrāte**, (V.) 1. To pierce into. 2. To drive into. *L.*

**Pēnētrā'tion**, (S.) 1. Piercing through. 2. Distinguishment, apprehension. *L.*

**Pēnētrā'tive**, (A.) Which easily penetrates.

**Pēn'sulā**, (S.) A place that is almost an island, as being only joined to a continent by a narrow neck of land. *L.*

**Pēn'sulātēd**, (A.) Almost moated round.

**Pēnitēnce**, (S.) Repentance. *L.*

**Pēnitēt**, (S.) One who is penitent.

**Pēnitēt**, (A.) Sorrowful for what he has done.

**Pēnitēntial**, (A.) Belonging to repentance.

**Penitential**, (S.) A book that directs priests how to enjoin penance.

**Pēnitēntiary**, (S.) 1. The priest that imposes

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imposes penance. 2. A place for hearing confessions. *L.*  
*Penny*, (S.) The 12th part of a shilling.  
*Penny-weight*, (S.) A small troy weight containing 24 grains, from its being the 240th part of a pound weight, as a penny is the same part of a pound sterling.  
*Pennyworth*, (S.) 1. As much as a penny will purchase. 2. A good purchase or bargain.  
*Pension*, (S.) A settled allowance. *L.*  
*Pensionary*, (S.) In Holland, the chief minister in the government of every city.  
*Pensioner*, (S.) 1. One who receives a pension. 2. One maintained in an hospital or college at the king's expence. 3. A scholar in an university who pays for his commons.  
*Gentlemen Pensioners*, A band of gentlemen, armed with partizans, who attend in the palace as a guard upon the king's person.  
*Pensive*, (A.) 1. Thoughtful, studious. 2. Melancholy. *F.*  
*Pensiveness*, (S.) 1. Thoughtfulness. 2. Melancholy. *F.*  
*Pent*, (A.) Shut up.  
*Pentachord*, (S.) Any musical instrument with five strings. *G.*  
*Pentagon*, (S.) A figure with five sides and as many angles. *G.*  
*Pentagonal*, (A.) Having five sides.  
*Pentameters*, (S.) A sort of verse consisting of five feet.  
*Pentateuch*, (S.) A volume consisting of five books, as the five books of Moses. *G.*  
*Pentecost*, (S.) The feast of Whitsuntide, so called from its being 50 days after Easter.  
*Pent-house*, (S.) A shelter made with boards, &c. to keep off the rain.  
*Penultima*, (S.) The last syllable of a word save one. *L.*  
*Penumbra*, (S.) In astronomy, is a faint kind of shadow, or the utmost edge of the perfect shadow which

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happens at the eclipse of the moon; so it is very difficult to determine where the shadow begins, and where the light ends.  
*Penurious*, (A.) 1. Niggardly, miserly. 2. Indigent, very poor.  
*Pennury*, (S.) Want, extreme poverty.  
*People*, (S.) 1. Men and women collectively. 2. All the inhabitants of a country. *F.*  
*People*, (V.) To stock with people or inhabitants.  
*Pepper*, (S.) An Indian spice.  
*Pèr*, (P.) By. *L.*  
*Pèradventure*, (P.) Perhaps. *L.*  
*Pèràmbulation*, (S.) A walking through. *L.*  
*Perceivable*, or *Perceptible*, (A.) That may be perceived.  
*Perceive*, (V.) 1. To begin to see or discover. 2. To understand or apprehend. *L.*  
*Perception*, (S.) The perceiving, or having a clear apprehension of.  
*Pèrch*, (S.) A rod or pole sixteen feet and a half long, for measuring land. See *Pearch*.  
*Pèrrolàtion*, (S.) A straining thro' a cloth, &c. *L.*  
*Pèrcussion*, (S.) A striking. *L.*  
*Pèrdition*, (S.) Destruction or utter ruin. *L.*  
*To lie Perdùe*, (V.) To lie flat on one's belly.  
*Pèrgrinàtion*, (S.) A travelling into foreign countries. *L.*  
*Pèrèmpory*, (A.) 1. Final or determinate. 2. Magisterial or pragmatical. 3. Positive, absolute. *L.*  
*Pèrènnial*, (A.) 1. Lasting all the year. 2. Everlasting, perpetual.  
*Perennial Fevers*, Such as have no intermission.  
*Pèrfect*, (A.) 1. Intire, complete. 2. Accomplished. *L.*  
*Perfect Numbers*, Such whose even parts being added together, make up the number itself.  
*Perfect*, (V.) To finish or make perfect.

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- Përfëction*, (S.) 1. Fulness, completeness. 2. Excellence, great accomplishments.
- Përfïdïous*, (A.) False, treacherous, unfaithful. L.
- Përförâte*, (V.) To pierce a hole through. L.
- Përföräted*, (A.) Among botanists, when the leaves of any plant seem full of little holes.
- Përförätion*, (S.) 1. A boring thro' 2. A hole or passage.
- Përförce*, (P.) By force or compulsion. F.
- Përförm*, (V.) 1. To accomplish, execute or effect. 2. To keep, or be as good as.
- Përför'mance*, (S.) 1. Performing or accomplishing. 2. The work done.
- Përfüme*, (S.) 1. Any thing that sends forth a sweet scent. 2. The scent itself.
- Përfüme*, (V.) To give a good scent to.
- Përfümer*, (S.) One who makes and sells perfumes.
- Përfüñctory*, (A.) Done carelessly or slightly.
- Përbäps*, (P.) It may be fo.
- Përicärdium*, (S.) A membrane that surrounds the heart. G.
- Pëtränium*, (S.) A membrane that infolds the skull. G.
- Përitëlion*, (S.) That point of a planet's orbit or course, in which it is nearest the sun.
- Përril*, (S.) Danger, hazard. L.
- Përrilous*, (A.) Dangerous, full of peril.
- Përimeter*, (S.) In geometry, the bounds of any figure. G.
- Përiod*, (S.) 1. A full sentence. 2. A full stop at the end of any sentence. 3. In arithmetic, a distance made by a comma or point, after every sixth place or figure. 4. In astronomy, the entire revolution of a planet. 5. In chronology, an epocha, from which time is measured.
6. The interval between the fits of an intermitting disorder. G.
- Përiödicäl*, (A.) Returning in a certain space of time.
- Përipätëtic*, (A.) Belonging to the philosophy established by Aristotle. G.
- Përipätëtics*, (S.) A name given to the disciples of Aristotle, because they used to dispute walking.
- Përiöphëry*, (S.) The circumference of a circle, &c. G.
- Përipneümony*, (S.) An inflammation of the lungs. G.
- Përfcäi*, (S.) The inhabitants within the arctic and antarctic circles, whose shadows in summer go round them for several days together without setting.
- Përrisb*, (V.) 1. To rot or decay. 2. To die. L.
- Përrisbäble*, (A.) Liable to decay.
- Përrisällic*, (A.) Crawling or wriggling, applied to a motion of the guts, caused by a contraction of the spiral fibres, by which the excrements are pressed downwards. G.
- Përrisfile*, (S.) A term in architecture, for a place encompassed with rows of pillars on the inside. G.
- Pëürtöchium*, (S.) In mechanics, a wheel placed upon an axis, round which is wound a rope in order to raise a weight.
- Përrjüry*, (S.) Taking a false oath. L.
- Përrwig*, or *Përrüke*, (S.) A cap of hair worn by men. F.
- Përrwinkle*, (S.) A shell fish, called a sea snail.
- Përrötmä*, (S.) A truss. G.
- Përrmäñent*, (A.) Durable. L.
- Përrmäable*, (A.) That may be pierced or passed through. L.
- Përrmiffion*, (S.) Leave to do a thing.
- Përrmit*, (V.) To give leave.
- Përrmit*, (S.) A note given by the officers of excise, for conveying tea, coffee, &c. from one place to another.

*Përmütation*, (S.) 1. A changing or altering. 2. Exchanging or bartering.

*Përmüte*, (V.) To exchange.

*Përnicious*, (A.) Hurtful, destructive. L.

*Përoration*, (S.) In oratory, the conclusion of a speech. L.

*Përpëndicular*, (S.) A level or plumb line.

*Përpëndicular*, (A.) In a strait line downwards.

*Përpëträte*, (V.) To commit a crime. L.

*Përpëträtion*, (S.) The commission of a crime.

*Përpëtüal*, (A.) Continual, uninterrupted. L.

*Përpëtüate*, (V.) To render perpetual.

*Përpëtüüty*, (S.) Continuance without interruption.

*Përpłëx*, (V.) 1. To entangle or confound. 2. To disquiet. L.

*Përpłëxity*, (S.) Doubtfulness, irresolution and trouble of mind.

*Përpquäites*, (S.) 1. The profits arising from an office besides the salary. 2. In law, what a man gets by his industry, or purchases with his money. L.

*Përpquäition*, (S.) Diligent enquiry.

*Përuke*. See *Periwig*.

*Përry*, (S.) A drink made of pears.

*Përsëcute*, (V.) To oppress, vex or trouble.

*Përsëcütion*, (S.) Any violent unjustifiable proceedings against the innocent, especially upon account of religion.

*Përsëcütör*, (S.) One guilty of persecution. L.

*Përsëwërance*, (S.) A constant and steady continuance. L.

*Përsëwëre*, (V.) To hold on, or continue constant. L.

*Përsjan*, (S.) A native of Persia.

*Përsic Order*, In architecture, that where the pillars which support the

entablature, are made in the shape of men and women.

*Përsist*, (V.) To abide by, to hold on or continue. L.

*Përsön*, (S.) 1. A man or woman. 2. The outward form of the body. L.

*Përsönable*, (A.) Having an agreeable person. L.

*Përsönage*, (S.) A person of some distinction.

*Përsönal*, (A.) Belonging to a person.

*Personal Estate*, Goods, chattles, &c. alive or dead.

*Personal Titbes*, Such as arise from the profits of a man's personal labour.

*Personal Verb*, A verb conjugated in both numbers by all the three persons.

*Përsönälity*, (S.) 1. The property of being a distinct person. 2. In law, an action brought against the right person.

*Përsönäte*, (V.) 1. To represent the person of another. 2. To assume another person's voice, air, and manner.

*Përspëctive*, (S.) 1. An art which gives rules for representing objects on a plane, according to their dimensions and situations in the same manner as they would appear to our sight. 2. A small glass that brings distant objects to view.

*Përspicacious*, (A.) Of a ready and quick understanding. L.

*Përspicacity*, (S.) Quickness of apprehension.

*Përspicüity*, (S.) Clearness, plainness. L.

*Përspicuous*, (A.) Clear, plain, evident.

*Përspirätion*, (S.) Sweating. L.

*Përspire*, (V.) To sweat.

*Përsuäde*, (V.) 1. To solicit or advise. 2. To make one believe. L.

*Përsuäsion*, (S.) 1. Instigation or solicitation. 2. Belief or opinion.

*Përsuäsiöve*, or *Përsuasöry*, (A.) Proper to persuade.

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- Pert*, (A.) Malapert, saucy, impertinent.
- Pertain*, (V.) To appertain or belong to. *L.*
- Pertinacious*, (A.) Wilful, stubborn, obstinate. *L.*
- Pertinence*, (S.) Suitableness, fitness.
- Pertinent*, (A.) Proper, to the purpose. *L.*
- Perturbation*, (S.) Disturbance of mind, inward tumult. *L.*
- Pervade*, (V.) To pass through. *L.*
- Pervarse*, (A.) Froward, untoward, cross-grained. *L.*
- Pervarseness*, (S.) Frowardness.
- Perversion*, (S.) 1. A seducing or corrupting. 2. A turning to a wrong sense. *L.*
- Pervert*, (V.) 1. To corrupt or lead astray. 2. To turn to a wrong sense.
- Pervious*, (A.) Easy to be passed through. *L.*
- Pervuljal*, (S.) A reading over. *L.*
- Pervulje*, (V.) To read over. *L.*
- Pervuvian*, (A.) Of or belonging to Peru, a large country in south America.
- Pest*, (S.) A plague or pestilence. *L.*
- Pest House*, An hospital for persons sick of the plague. *L.*
- Pester*, (V.) To plague, annoy, or trouble. *F.*
- Pestiferous*, (A.) Destructive, deadly.
- Pestilence*, (S.) The plague. *L.*
- Pestilent*, (A.) Dangerous, mischievous.
- Pestilential*, (A.) Contagious, infectious, belonging to or of the nature of the pestilence. *F.*
- Pestle*, (S.) An instrument to pound within a mortar.
- Pet*, (S.) Anger, displeasure.
- Petard*, (S.) An hollow engine shaped like a cup, which being charged with fine powder, and fixed to a thick plank, serves to break down gates, &c. *F.*
- Petardeer*, (S.) One that manages or applies a petard. *F.*
- Peter Pence*, (S.) A tribute of a pen-

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- ny a house, formerly given to the pope.
- Petit*, (A.) Petty, small. *F.*
- Petit*, or *Petty Treason*. See *Treason*.
- Petition*, (S.) An humble request. *L.*
- Petitioner*, (S.) He or she that presents or puts up a petition.
- Petrify*, (V.) To turn to stone. *L.*
- Petronél*, (S.) A horseman's gun, hung at the breast. *F.*
- Petticoat*, (S.) A garment worn by women, well known.
- Pettifogger*, A silly lawyer or attorney, a trouble-town, without law or conscience.
- Pettish*, (A.) Peevish, froward, apt to take pet or be angry.
- Pettitodes*, (S.) Pigs feet, liver, &c.
- Pettio*, (A.) Close, concealed in one's own breast.
- Petty*, (A.) Little, small, inconsiderable.
- Petty-bag*, A certain office in Chancery.
- Clerks of the Petty-bag*, Three officers who record the return of all inquisitions out of every shire, make all patents of customers, gaugers, comptrollers, &c. each record being put into a little bag.
- Petty Larceny*, Small theft, when the thing stolen does not exceed the value of 12 d.
- Petulance*, (S.) Malapertness, sauciness, abusiveness. *L.*
- Petulant*, (A.) 1. Rude, saucy, malapert. 2. Lustful, wanton, obscene.
- Petwets*, (S.) The ends of a spindle in any wheel of a clock or watch.
- Pew*, (S.) A partitioned seat in a church.
- Pewter*, (S.) 1. A white mixed metal well known. 2. Dishes, plates, &c. of pewter.
- Phenomena*, (S.) Appearances of meteors, or any other signs, in the air or heavens. *G.*
- Phenomenon*, (S.) In natural philosophy, signifies any appearance, effect, or operation of a natural body, which

which offers itself to the consideration and solution of an enquirer into nature. *G.*

*Pbälänx*, (S.) A body of foot among the Macedonians, being a four-square army, consisting of 8000 footmen set in close array.

*Pbänätical*, (A.) Of or belonging to a phanatic.

*Pbänätic*, (S.) One that pretends to revelations and new lights. *G.*

*Pbänätism*, or *Pbänatom*, (S.) 1. An apparition. 2. An idle conceit. *G.*

*Pbänätistical*, or *Pbantastic*, (A.) Whimsical. *G.*

*Pbänätisy*, (S.) Fancy.

*Pbärisätical*, (A.) Hypocritical, belonging to the Pharisees.

*Pbärisees*, (S.) A sect of the Jews, who pretended to extraordinary holiness.

*Pbärmäcy*, (S.) The art of preparing medicines. *G.*

*Pbäses*, (S.) Appearances. *G.*

*Pbeasant*, (S.) A delicate fowl. *G.*

*Pbeasant Powt*, (S.) A young pheasant.

*Pbäl*, (S.) A kind of small glass bottle. *G.*

*Pbälänthropist*, (S.) A lover of mankind. *G.*

*Pbälänthropy*, (S.) A love of mankind. *G.*

*Pbäläpices*, (S.) Invectives, so called from Demosthenes's biting orations against Philip king of Macedon. *L.*

*Pbilölöger*, (S.) A man of letters.

*Pbilölögical*, (A.) Belonging to philology.

*Pbilölögy*, (S.) 1. The study of literature. 2. Skill in the liberal sciences.

*Pbilömatb*, (S.) A lover of the mathematics. *G.*

*Pbilöspber*, (S.) A lover of wisdom, one skilled in philology. *G.*

*Pbilöspbical*, (A.) Belonging to philology.

*Pbilöspbüze*, (V.) To dispute or reason like a philosopher. *G.*

*Pbilöspby*, (S.) The love of wisdom,

or knowledge in things rational, natural and moral. *G.*

*Pbälter*, (S.) A love potion. *G.*

*Pblebörrhägé*, (S.) The bursting of a vein.

*Pblebötömist*, (S.) One who practises phlebotomy.

*Pblebötömize*, (V.) To bleed, or open a vein.

*Pblebötömy*, (S.) The art of letting blood, or opening a vein.

*Pblög*, (S.) 1. A slimy excrement. 2. In chemistry, a waterish distilled liquor, opposite to a spirituous one. *G.*

*Pblögmatic*, (A.) 1. Belonging to or troubled with phlegm. 2. Heavy.

*Pblème*, (S.) An instrument used in bleeding cattle.

*Pboëbus*, (S.) Sol, or the sun.

*Pboënix*, (S.) A fine imaginary bird, of which there is but one of the kind. When she is come to her end, she is said to build her nest of hot spices, which being set on fire, she suffers herself to be consumed, and that a worm rises out of her ashes, which comes to be a new phoenix. *G.*

*Pböspbörus*, (S.) 1. Venus, or the morning star. 2. A chemical preparation, which being exposed to the air shines in the dark, and actually takes fire of itself. *G.*

*Pbräse*, (S.) Expression, or proper form of speech. *G.*

*Pbräseölögy*, (S.) 1. Diction or style. 2. A collection of phrases or elegant expressions. *G.*

*Pbränfy*. See *Frensy*.

*Phthätical*, (A.) Troubled with the phthisic.

*Phthätic*, (S.) A consumption of lungs.

*Phylätäries*, (S.) Scrolls of parchment whereon were written some passages of scripture, worn by the Pharisees on their foreheads, arms, and the borders of their garments. *G.*

- Phyſical**, (A.) 1. Belonging to natural philoſophy. 2. Belonging to the art of medicine.
- Phyſic**, (S.) 1. The ſcience of medicine, or art of curing diſeaſes. 2. A remedy in general. 3. A purge. G.
- Phyſics**, (S.) The ſcience of nature, or of all material beings, or whatever concerns the ſyſtem of this viſible world.
- Phyſiognomiſt**, (S.) One ſkilled in phyſiognomy.
- Phyſiognomy**, (S.) 1. The ſcience of diſcovering men's nature by their looks. 2. The looks or countenance. G.
- Phyſiologiſical**, (A.) Belonging to phyſiology.
- Phyſiology**, (S.) 1. Phyſics, or natural philoſophy, the ſcience of all natural bodies, and of their proper natures, various affections, motions and operations. 2. That part of phyſic which treats of the compoſition and ſtructure of man's body. G.
- Phyſiölögy**, (S.) A treatiſe or diſcourſe on plants.
- Phyzz**, (S.) The face or countenance.
- Piä Mäſter**, (S.) Among anatomiſts, the innermoſt ſkin incloſing the brain.
- Pianiſſimo**, (S.) In muſic, extremely ſoft and ſlow.
- Piä no**, (S.) In muſic, ſoft and ſlow.
- Piälſter**, or *Seville Piece of Eight*, (S.) A Spaniſh coin, value 4s. 6d. ſt. rl.
- Piäzza**, (S.) Walks under a building, ſupported on one ſide by pillars or arches.
- Pick**, (V.) 1. To chuſe out. 2. To gather up. 3. To pull off.
- Pickax**, (S.) An inſtrument uſed to break up and looſen the ground, &c.
- Pickäroo'n**, (S.) 1. A pirate. 2. A pirate's ſhip.
- Pickärel**, (S.) A young pike.

- Pickét**, or **Piquét**, (S.) 1. A game at cards. 2. A military term for a ſtake drove into the ground. 3. A military puniſhment, in which a herſeman ſtands with one foot on a pointed ſtake, with the oppoſite hand tied up as high as he can reach.
- Pickle**, (S.) A compoſition made of ſalt, vinegar, ſpices.
- Pickles**, (S.) Plants or fruit preſerved in pickle for ſauce.
- Pick thank**, (S.) A tale-barer, who finds out the faults of one perſon in order to pleaſe another.
- Picts**, (S.) A Scythian or German colony who ſetled in Scotland, ſo called from their painting their bodies.
- Pictüre**, (S.) 1. A representation of a thing in painting, drawing, &c. 2. A lively deſcription. L.
- Piddle**, (V.) 1. To ſtand trifling. 2. To eat here and there a bit.
- Pie**, (S.) 1. Meat or fruit enclosed and baked in a cruſt. 2. A magpie.
- Piece**, (S.) 1. A part. 2. Any undivided ſubſtance. 3. A guinea. 4. A muſket, &c. F.
- Piece of Eight**, (S.) A Spaniſh ſilver coin, that of Seville worth 4s. 6d. The new Seville piece of eight 3s. 7d. the Mexico piece of eight, and pillar piece of eight 4s. 5d. ſterling.
- Piece of Ordnance**, Any ſort of great gun, mortar, &c.
- Piece**, (V.) To join or mend with pieces.
- Pied**, (A.) Having large ſpots of a different colour. F.
- Pie'no**, (A.) In muſic, ſignifies full.
- Pie'powder Court**, (S.) A court held in ſairs to redreſs grievances, &c. F.
- Pier**, (S.) 1. A mole or rampart. 2. A ſolid wall between two doors or windows. See *Peer*.
- Pierce**, (V.) To bore through, to penetrate. F.

Piety,

- Přety**, (S.) That filial affection which is due to God, our country, and earthly parents. *L.*
- Přig**, (S.) 1. A young swine. 2. A piece of lead from 100 to 300 weight.
- Přigon**, (S.) A dove.
- Přiggin**, (S.) A wooden vessel with a handle for holding liquids.
- Přigment**, (S.) The paint with which women colour their faces. *L.*
- Přigmy**, (S.) A dwarf.
- Přike**, (S.) 1. A fresh water fish. 2. A long staff pointed with steel. *F.*
- Přiláster**, (S.) A kind of square pillar made to jut out of a wall.
- Přilch**, (S.) A piece of flannel to be wrapt about a young child; also a covering for a saddle; also a fur-gown.
- Přilchbárd**, (S.) A sea-fish somewhat like a herring, but less.
- Přile**, (S.) 1. A heap of things regularly laid one above another. 2. A mass or stack of buildings. 3. The flag of velvet. 4. A large stake drove into the ground.
- Přiles**, (S.) Among physicians, a disease in the fundament, the hæmorrhoids.
- Přilšer**, (V.) To steal things of small value.
- Přilgrím**, (S.) One who travels thro' foreign countries to visit holy places, and to pay his devotions to the relicts of dead saints.
- Přilgrimage**, (S.) A journey for that purpose.
- Přill**, (S.) A medicine of several ingredients made up like a little ball. *L.*
- Přillage**, (V.) To plunder, rifle, rob. *F.*
- Přillar**, (S.) In architecture, a sort of irregular column, one of the principal things in which the beauty of a building consists. *F.*
- Přillion**, (S.) A kind of soft saddle for women to ride on.
- Přillöry**, (S.) A wooden frame or engine, on which cheats and other offenders stand, to be examples of public shame.
- Přillow**, (S.) 1. A sort of small soft bolster. 2. In a ship, a piece of timber close to the stern, on which the boltsprit rests.
- Přillowbear**, (S.) A linnen cover for a pillow.
- Přilöfity**, (S.) Roughness, hairiness.
- Přilot**, (S.) 1. One employed to conduct ships into roads or harbours, or over bars and sands, &c. 2. The steersman who stands at the helm, and manages the rudder.
- Přilötage**, (S.) The duty or money paid to a pilot for steering a ship.
- Přimp**, (S.) A procurer of, or attendant upon whores, &c.
- Přimping**, (A.) 1. Little, mean, pitiful. 2. The act of procuring whores to satisfy the lust of others.
- Přimple**, (S.) A push, or little swelling.
- Přin**, (S.) 1. A small piece of wire pointed at one end and headed at the other. 2. A peg, &c. 3. The cock of a dial. 4. A web in the eye.
- Pin Wheel**, (S.) The striking wheel of a clock.
- Přincers**, (S.) An instrument to draw out nails, &c. *F.*
- Přinč**, (S.) 1. A nip with the finger and thumb. 2. As much as can be taken up by them. 3. A great freight, &c. *F.*
- Přindáric**, (A.) Verses written in Pindar's manner, with the lines of various measures.
- Přinder**, (S.) The keeper of a pound or pinfold.
- Přine**, (S.) The pine tree.
- Přine Apple**, (S.) A delicious fruit.
- Přine**, (V.) To languish, to consume and waste away with grief.
- Přinfold**, (S.) A place to pen up cattle in.
- Přinion**, (S.) 1. The wing of a fowl. 2. In a watch, the lesser wheel which plays in the teeth of another.

- Pīnōn**, (V.) To bind a person's arms fast. *F.*
- Pīnk**, (S.) 1. A sort of ship. 2. The name of a flower. 3. A sort of fish.
- Pīnk**, (V.) 1. To make a hole through. 2. To cut cloth, silk, &c. in holes in various figures. *F.*
- Pīnnace**, (S.) 1. A small sea vessel. 2. A small boat. *F.*
- Pīnnācle**, (S.) 1. The battlement or highest point of a building or spire. 2. The apex or height. *F.*
- Pīnnērs**, (S.) 1. A maker of pins. 2. A pounder of cattle. 3. A sort of drels for a woman's head.
- Pīnt**, (S.) An English measure for liquors, two of which make a quart.
- Pīncēr**, (S.) A digger in an army, or a labourer to level ways, cast up trenches, undermine forts, &c. *F.*
- Pīōny**, (S.) A plant that bears a large red flower. *L.*
- Pīōūs**, (A.) 1. Religious, godly, devout. 2. Dutiful, as to parents or superiors. 3. Bearing tender affection to one's country. *L.*
- Pīp**, (S.) 1. A white spot or scale under the tip of the tongue in poultry. 2. The green sickness. 3. A spot upon cards.
- Pīpe**, (S.) 1. An instrument to smook tobacco in. 2. A conduit or channel. 3. Voice. 4. A butt or half a tun. 5. A flute, a musical instrument. 6. The great roll in the Exchequer.
- Clerk of the Pipe**, An officer of the Exchequer, who charges down in a great roll, made up like a pipe, all accounts and debts due to the king, drawn out of the remembrancer's office.
- Pipe Office**, A court in the treasury, where the clerk of the pipe sits as president.
- Pīpe** (V.) To play on any musical pipe, as a flute, flagelet, &c.
- Pīper**, (S.) One that plays on a pipe.
- Pīplīn**, (S.) A kind of earthen saucapan.
- Pīppīn**, (S.) An excellent apple, of which there are various sorts.
- Pīquānt**, (A.) Sharp, biting, nipping. *F.*
- Pīque**, (S.) Peek, distate, spleen, grudge. *F.*
- Pīquēt**, or **Picket**, (S.) A certain game at cards. *F.*
- Pīrācy**, (S.) The trade or practice of a pirate.
- Pīrāte**, (S.) 1. One who lives by robbing at sea. 2. One who unjustly prints another person's copy. *F.*
- Pīrātīcal**, (A.) Belonging to a pirate.
- Pījēds**, (S.) Among astronomers, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, so called from its supposed likeness to two fishes. *L.*
- Pījūmīre**, (S.) An ant, a very small creature.
- Pīs**, (S.) Urine.
- Pīfōl**, (S.) A small sort of fire arms. *F.*
- Pīfōle**, (S.) 1. A Spanish gold coin, weighing 4 pennyweight 8 grains, worth 17s. 4d. 2. An Italian gold coin, worth 16s. 7d. sterling.
- Double Pīfōle**, A Spanish gold coin, weighing 8 pennyweights 16 grains, worth 1l. 14s. 8d.
- Pīfōn**, (S.) A member in several machines, as pumps, springs, &c.
- Pīt**, (S.) 1. A hole in the ground. 2. Seats near the stage in a play-house.
- Pītch**, (S.) 1. A bituminous substance chiefly drawn from pine and fir trees. 2. Stature, size. 3. In architecture, the angle which the gable end, and consequently the whole roof of a building, is set to.
- Pītch**, (V.) 1. To daub over with pitch. 2. To rest or throw down a burthen. 3. To alight or fall upon. 4. To fasten in the ground. 5. To chuse or fix upon.
- Pītchēr**, (S.) An earthen vessel with a handle, for containing liquors.
- Pītch fork**, (S.) An instrument used by husbandmen.
- Pītching Pence**, (S.) A duty for setting down

P L

- down every sack of corn or merchandizes in a fair or market.
- Pitchy*, (A.) Belonging to or of the nature of pitch.
- Pītēōūs*, (A.) 1. Worthy of pity. 2. Moving, affecting. F.
- Pīth*, (S.) 1. The soft substance in the inside of some trees, &c. 2. The light stuff within a quill. 3. A kind of marrow.
- Pīthy*, (A.) 1. Full of pith. 2. Abounding with good matter.
- Pītīful*, (A.) 1. Compassionate, or full of pity. 2. Mean, sorry, contemptible.
- Pītīless*, (A.) Not to be moved to pity, merciless.
- Pītiance*, (S.) A small portion, ; an allowance to monks, &c. for a meal.
- Pītūitous*, (A.) Full of phlegm.
- Pīty*, (S.) Compassion, concern of mind.
- Pīvot*, (S.) A piece of iron like a top, set into the sole or ring at the bottom of a gate, so as to bear it up and give it motion.
- Pīzzle*, (S.) The grisly part of the penis of man or beast.
- Plācābīlīty*, (S.) easiness of being pacified or appeased.
- Plācable*, (A.) Easy to be pacified or appeased. L.
- Plācārt*, (S.) 1. A proclamation stuck up in publick places. 2. A writing of safe conduct.
- Plāce*, (S.) 1. A room or space in which a person or thing is. 2. A post or office. 3. Part or duty. F.
- Place*, (V.) To put, lay or set.
- Plācīd*, (A.) 1. Gentle, mild. 2. Peaceful, serene. L.
- Plācket*, (S.) The opening part of a woman's petticoat.
- Plād*, (S.) A stuff striped and crossed with various colours.
- Plāgiarīsm*, (S.) The practice of a plagiarist.
- Plāgiary*, (S.) 1. A kidnapper. 2. One who steals other men's works and publishes them as his own. L.

P L

- Plāgue*, (S.) A disease commonly mortal ; also punishment, judgment, scourge.
- Plāgue*, (V.) To vex, to tease, to torment.
- Plāice*, (S.) A flat broad fish.
- Plain*, (S.) A flat country, a plain field.
- Plain*, (A.) 1. Flat, even smooth. 2. Simple without ornament. 3. Clear, evident.
- Plain Chart*, Among navigators, a plain or chart, having the degrees of longitude thereon made of equal length with those of latitude.
- Plain sailing*, The method of sailing by a plain chart.
- Plaint*, (S.) 1. Lamentation, complaint. 2. In law, exhibiting any action, either personal or real, in writing. F.
- Plāntiff*, (S.) One at whose suit a plaint is made, a complainant.
- Plāister*, (S.) A medicine spread on leather or linen, to be laid on a sore or pained place.
- Plait*, (V.) To lay in plaits or folds.
- Plān*, (S.) A draught, model or groundplot, a design or project of any place or work. L.
- Planching*, (S.) The laying the floor of a building. F.
- Plāne*, (S.) 1. A joiner's tool. 2. Any even surface. L.
- Plane Number*, That which may be produced by the multiplication of two numbers one by another ; thus 6 is a plane number, because it is produced of the multiplication of 3 by 2 ; for twice 3 is 6.
- Plānet*, (S.) An erratic or wandering star, of which there are six primary ones, as Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn ; and ten secondary ones, the Moon, the four satellites of Jupiter, and the five of Saturn.
- Plānetāry*, (A.) Belonging to the planets.

Plā-



P L

- Pläñmëtry**, (S.) The art of measuring all sorts of plain surfaces.
- Pläñsbing**, (S.) Making plates of metal flat and smooth.
- Pläñspähre**, (S.) A globe, or the circles of the sphere described on a plane surface. L.
- Pläñk**, (S.) A thick board.
- Plano convex**, (S.) One side convex, and the other flat and plane.
- Plänt**, (S.) 1. An herb. 2. A young tree to set. 3. The sole of the foot. L.
- Plant**, (V.) 1. To set trees, herbs, &c. 2. To people a country. 3. To fix cannon, &c. 4. To introduce or make known, as to plant the gospel. 5. To fix or settle.
- Pläntain**, (S.) The name of an herb.
- Pläntä'tion**, (S.) 1. A place planted with trees, herbs, &c. 2. A colony or settlement of people in a foreign country. L.
- Pläñter**, (S.) 1. One who plants or sets. 2. One who has a plantation.
- Pläñß**, (V.) 1. To dash with water, &c. 2. Among gardeners, to bend or spread the boughs of trees.
- Pläñßer**, (S.) 1. Parget, or mortar for plastering. 2. An outward remedy for sores.
- Pläñstic Virtue**, (S.) Among philosophers, that faculty which can form or fashion any thing; a term invented to express the faculty of generation or vegetation. G.
- Plät**, (S.) A small piece of ground laid out for a garden.
- Plat Band**, (S.) In architecture, a square moulding, having less projection than height; such are the faces of an architrave, and the plat band of the modillions of a cornice.
- Pläte**, (S.) 1. Gold or silver dishes. 2. A prize. 3. A flat piece of metal, china, &c. to eat on. 4. In the plural number, kickshaws or ragoos served at table between the courses and before the fruit.

P L

- Pläte**, (V.) 1. To cover with a thin plate of gold or silver. 2. To reduce any kind of metal into plates or thin pieces.
- Plätzförm**, (S.) 1. In architecture, a row of beams that support the timber-work of a roof, and lie on the top of the wall, where the entablature ought to be raised; also a kind of terras walk on the top of a building, from whence we may take a fair prospect of the adjacent gardens or fields: so an edifice is said to be covered with a platform, when it hath no arched roof. 2. In fortification, a place prepared on the ramparts to erect a battery of cannon upon. 3. In a ship, the place where the wounded men are taken care of.
- Plätö'nic**, (A.) Belonging to Plato or his tenets.
- Plätö'nic Love**, A love abstracted from gross sensual appetites, consisting in contemplation, and in refined and exalted ideas.
- Platonic Bodies**, In geometry, are the five regular bodies, viz. tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron. There can be no more regular bodies besides these.
- Platonic year**, Is every 36,000th year, at which time some philosophers imagined that all persons and things would return to the same state as they now are. In this space, nearly, the poles of the world revolve about the poles of the ecliptic.
- Plätö'nism**, (S.) The philosophical or moral opinions and doctrines of Plato.
- Plätö'nist**, (S.) A professor of the opinions of Plato.
- Plätö'o'n**, (S.) A small square body of musqueteers, such as are drawn out of a body of foot to strengthen the angles, when they form the hollow space. F.

Plät-

P L

- Plätter*, (S.) A broad dish.  
*Plausible*, (A.) Specious, seemingly fair.  
*Play*, (S.) 1. Diversion, recreation. 2. Gaming. 3. A tragedy or comedy.  
*Play House*, (S.) A theatre.  
*Plea*, (S.) 1. An excuse. 2. That which either party alleges for himself in court.  
*Foreign Plea*, Is that whereby matter is produced in any court which may be tried in another.  
*Common Pleas*, Are such as are held between common persons.  
*Pleas of the Crown*, All such suits in the king's name as are against his crown and dignity.  
*Clerk of the Pleas*, In the Exchequer, an officer, in whose office the officers of that court ought to sue or be sued upon any action.  
*Plead*, (V.) 1. To alledge. 2. To solicit or intreat. 3. To harangue in defence of a client.  
*Pleader*, (S.) A counsellor at law, a barrister.  
*Pleasant*, (S.) 1. Agreeable, pleasing. 2. Facetious, merry. F.  
*Pleasantry*, (S.) Mirth, agreeable rallery, humour.  
*Pleasure*, (V.) To give content or pleasure. F.  
*Pleasurable*, (A.) Pleasant, agreeable. F.  
*Pleasure*, (S.) 1. Content, delight, joy. 2. Will, desire. 3. Good turn.  
*Plebeian*, (S.) One of the commonalty, a mean person. L.  
*Pledge*, (V.) 1. To pawn. 2. To be surety that a person shall receive no harm while he is drinking. F.  
*Pléget*, or *Pléget*, (S.) A flat tent made not to enter into, but to be laid upon a wound, as after letting blood, &c.  
*Pléades*, (S.) The seven stars in the neck of the bull. G.  
*Plénary*, (A.) Full, intire.

P L

- Plénipotentary*, (S.) An ambassador or commissioner, who has full power and authority, from his prince or state, to treat with others about peace, or conclude upon all points contained in his commission.  
*Plénitude*, (S.) Fulness. L.  
*Plénteous*, or *Plentiful*, (A.) Abundant, having sufficient of.  
*Plénty*, (S.) Abundant, great store.  
*Pléthory*, (S.) In physick, is when the vessels contain more blood than is agreeable to a natural state of health.  
*Pleura*, (S.) A double membrane which covers all the inward cavity of the thorax. G.  
*Pleurisy*, (S.) An inflammation of the membrane pleura, and the intercostal muscles, accompanied with a continued fever, stiches in the side, and difficulty of breathing. G.  
*Pliable*, or *Pliant*, (A.) Flexible, easy to bend.  
*Plíčā*, (S.) A disease among the Polanders, which causes their hair to cling together like a cow's tail. L.  
*Plight*, (S.) State and condition of body.  
*Plight*, (V.) To engage or promise solemnly.  
*Plinth*, (S.) In architecture, a square member under the mouldings of the bases of columns and pedestals. G.  
*Plöd*, (V.) To labour earnestly in business.  
*Plot*, (S.) 1. A conspiracy. 2. Design or device. F.  
*Plötter*, (S.) A conspirator.  
*Plöwer*, (S.) A sort of wild fowl.  
*Plough*, (S.) 1. An instrument to open the ground. 2. A mathematical instrument to take the height of the sun or stars. 3. A book binder's tool to cut the leaves of books smooth. 4. A machine to teach children to go alone. 5. A carpenter's tool. 6. In law, a hide of land.  
*Plough Monday*, The next Monday after Twelfth day, when our northern

P L

- thern ploughmen draw a plough from door to door, and beg money to drink.
- Plück*, (V.) To pull away from by force, or with a twitch.
- Plück*, (S.) The entrails of a calf or sheep.
- Plüg*, (S.) A great wooden peg, to stop the bottom of a cistern, cask, pipe, &c.
- Plümb*, (S.) A fruit well known.
- Plumb Line*, or *Plumb Rule*, (S.) An instrument used by carpenters, &c. to find whether a pillar or wall stand upright.
- Plümage*, (S.) The feathers under the wing of an hawk. *L.*
- Plümber*, or *Plümner*, (S.) One who makes leaden pipes, cisterns, &c. *L.*
- Plüme*, (S.) A set of ostrich feathers prepared for ornament, or any bunch of feathers.
- Plüming*, (S.) 1. A hawk's stripping off the feathers of a bird which he has caught. 2. Priding one's self in any real or imaginary attainment.
- Plümmet*, (S.) 1. A plum line. 2. A piece of lead to sound the depth of the sea.
- Plümp*, (A.) Full and round in flesh.
- Plümp*, (V.) 1. To swell or increase. 2. To make a noise in falling into the water.
- Plünder*, (V.) To rob, spoil, or take away by violence.
- Plünge*, (S.) Trouble, incumbrance.
- Plünge*, (V.) To dip over head and ears. *F.*
- Plüral*, (A.) Belonging to many. *L.*
- Plürälif*, (S.) A clergyman who has several benefices.
- Plürälity*, (S.) 1. More than one. 2. majority. *L.*
- Plüß*, (S.) A manufacture in imitation of velvet. *F.*
- Plütto*, (S.) The god of hell.
- Plütus*, (S.) The god of riches.
- Plüvial*, (A.) 1. Rainy. 2. Causing rain. *L.*

P O

- Ply*, (V.) 1. To apply. 2. To bend or give way. 3. To attend at a certain place in order to get a fare.
- Plyers*, (S.) A sort of tongs or pincers.
- Pneumätical*, or *Pneumatic*, (A.) Belonging to the wind, air, or spirits.
- Pneumätics*, (S.) Is that part of natural philosophy which teaches the properties of the air. *G.*
- Poach*, (V.) 1. To destroy game in an illegal manner. 2. To boil eggs without the shell. *F.*
- Pöck*, (S.) A scab or dent of the small-pox.
- Pöckēt*, (S.) 1. A small bag worn in a garment. 2. Half a sack of wool.
- Pöcky*, (A.) Having the French pox.
- Pöcks*, (S.) A distemper among sheep.
- Pöco*, (A.) In music, a little less.
- Pöd*, (S.) The husk of any pulse.
- Pöem*, (S.) A composition in verse. *G.*
- Pöëfy*. See *Poetry*.
- Pöetäffer*, (S.) 1. A paltry poet, 2. A pitiful rhimer.
- Pöët*, (S.) One who writes or makes verses. *G.*
- Pöëtēß*, (S.) A female poet. *L.*
- Pöëtical*, or *Pöëtic*, (A.) Belonging to poetry.
- Pöëtry*, (S.) A kind of writing which to all the beauties of prose, adds the harmony of numbers, and admits of the boldest flights of fancy. *G.*
- Pöëgnänt*, (A.) Sharp, biting, satyrical.
- Point*, (S.) 1. The sharp end of any thing. 2. An head or chief matter. 3. Design or purpose. 4. A promontory or cape. 5. A sort of lace. 6. A mark for a stop or pause in writing, &c. 7. In navigation, the 32d part of the mariner's compass. 8. In geometry, a dot, supposed to have neither length, breadth, nor thickness. *F.*
- Point-blank*, (A.) 1. Directly, positively. 2. In gunnery, directly forward, and not in any oblique line. *F.*
- Point*, (V.) 1. To shew by holding out the finger, &c. 2. To level at.

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3. To

3. To make sharp at the end. 4. To mark with points or stops. *F.*
- Poise*, (V.) 1. To weigh by the hand. 2. To bring to an equal balance. *F.*
- Poison*, (S.) Whatever is able to destroy the orderly disposition of the body, or to hinder the natural course of the spirit.
- Poisonous*, (A.) Belonging to, or full of poison.
- Poke*, (S.) A bag.
- Poke*, (V.) To grumble or feel with the finger or any tool. *F.*
- Poker*, (S.) An utensil to stir up the fire.
- Pölar*, (A.) Belonging to the poles of the world. *L.*
- Polar Circles*, In astronomy, are two lesser circles of the sphere parallel to the equinoctial, one 23 degrees from the north pole, the other 23 degrees from the south pole.
- Pole*, (S.) 1. A long stick. 2. A measure for land, containing 16 feet and a half.
- Poles of the Earth*, In geography, the two ends of the imaginary axis on which the earth is supposed to move, the one called the arctic or north pole, and the other the antarctic or south pole.
- Pole Star*, A star in the tail of the little bear, very near the north pole.
- Pole-ax*, (S.) A sort of ax.
- Pölecät*, (S.) A wild cat.
- Pölemic*, or *Polemical*, (A.) Belonging to controversy and dispute. *G.*
- Pölemics*, (S.) Disputations, treatises or discourses about controversial points.
- Pölicy*, (S.) 1. Craft, subtilty. 2. A prudent managing of affairs. 3. The art of governing a kingdom or commonwealth. *G.*
- Pölicy of Insurance*, (S.) An instrument or writing given by insurers to make good the things insured.
- Pölsjö*, (V.) 1. To smooth, make clear or bright. 2. To burnish. 3. To civilize or refine one's manners. *L.*
- Pölte*, (A.) Well polished, accurate, neat, genteel, accomplished. *L.*
- Pöptical*, (A.) Belonging to politics, or policy.
- Pöüfčan*, (S.) A statesman.
- Pöptic*, (S.) Subtle, cunning.
- Pötics*, (S.) The art of government, or books which treat on those subjects.
- Pöty*, (S.) The art of government.
- Pöll*, (S.) 1. The head. 2. A setting down the names of those who vote for a member of parliament, &c.
- Poll*, (V.) To give one's vote.
- Pöllärd*, (S.) 1. Bran and meal mixed. 2. A chevin or chub fish. 3. An old tree that has been often lopped. 4. Among hunters, a stag that has lost his horns.
- Pölläte*, (V.) 1. To defile or make filthy. 2. To corrupt or stain.
- Pöllution*, (S.) Uncleaness, defilement.
- Pölt*, (S.) A blow on the head.
- Pölyäntbos*, (S.) A flower. *G.*
- Pölyrdron*, (S.) A solid body consisting of many sides. *G.*
- Pölygämy* (S.) The having more wives or husbands than one at the same time. *G.*
- Pölyärchy*, (S.) A government which is in the hands of many. *G.*
- Pölygon*, (S.) Any figure that has more than four angles. *G.*
- Pölygräm*, (S.) In geometry, a figure consisting of many lines.
- Pölyhymniä*, (S.) One of the nine muses, the president of hymns and songs played on the lute, &c.
- Pölypus*, (S.) 1. A distemper in the nose. 2. A new discovered animalcule. 3. A fish or animal with many feet. *G.*
- Pölysyllable*, (S.) A word containing many syllables. *G.*
- Pömäce*, (S.) The dross of cyder pressings. *L.*
- Pömätum*, (S.) An ointment made of hog's lard, rose water, &c.
- Pömgränate*, (S.) A kernelled apple, or

- or a round fruit full of grains and kernels. *L.*
- Pömmel**, (S.) 1. The highest part in a saddle. 2. The knob on the hilt of a sword, &c. *L.*
- Pömmel**, (V.) To beat or bang soundly.
- Pömönä**, (S.) The goddess of fruit and gardens.
- Pomp**, (S.) 1. State or grandeur, pageantry, such as is used in common shows. 2. The vanity of worldly things.
- Pömpous**, (A.) Stately, magnificent.
- Pönd**, (S.) A pool of standing water.
- Pönder**, (V.) To weigh in the mind or consider. *L.*
- Pönderous**, (A.) Weighty, substantial, massy.
- Pönärd**, (S.) A dagger.
- Pöntiff**, (S.) A high priest.
- Pontifical**, (A.) Belonging to a high priest, pope, or prelate.
- Pontificalia**, (S.) Pontifical ornaments wherein a bishop performs divine service.
- Pontifcate**, (S.) 1. The dominion of the pope. 2. The reign of a pope. *L.*
- Pöntön**, (S.) A sort of boat or lighter to make a bridge with.
- Pöny**, (S.) A little horse.
- Pool**, (S.) A current of water kept together, and fed by springs.
- Poop**, (S.) 1. The stern of a ship. 2. A small part.
- Poor**, (A.) 1. Needy, indigent. 2. Meager, lean. 3. Mean, servile. 4. A word used as an expression of pity.
- Pöp**, (V.) 1. To make a noise like the flying of a cork. 2. To enter or go away suddenly or unexpectedly.
- Pöpe**, (S.) A name anciently given to all bishops; but about the end of the eleventh century Gregory VII. ordered the name of pope should peculiarly belong to the bishop of Rome. *L.*
- 3 **Pöpedöm**, (S.) 1. The jurisdiction of the pope. 2. The office of a pope. 3. The time he is on the throne.
- Pöbery**, (S.) The popish religion.
- Pöpinjay**, (S.) A parrot of a greenish colour. *F.*
- Pöpisb**, (A.) Belonging to popery.
- Pöplar**, (S.) A tree that thrives on marshy grounds. *L.*
- Pöppy**, (S.) A plant of great efficacy to cause sleep.
- Pöpulace**, (S.) The common or meaner sort of people. *L.*
- Pöpular**, (A.) Belonging to, or in request among the common people.
- Pöpularity**, (S.) An endeavouring to please the people, or the affecting of popular applause.
- Pörcelain**, or **Purcelain**, (S.) 1. The chalky earth of which china ware is made. 2. The vessels of ware made of that earth. *F.*
- Pörch**, (S.) The entrance of an house. *F.*
- Pörcüpine**, (S.) A kind of hedgehog armed with sharp darts, which it can shoot forth at pleasure.
- Pöre**, (V.) To look close to.
- Pöres**, (S.) 1. Small imperceptible holes in the skin, through which hair grows, and sweat and vapour pass out insensibly. 2. Small cavities between the particles of matter that constitute all bodies.
- Pörker**, (S.) A young hog.
- Pöröfity**, (S.) A being porous, or full of holes.
- Pörous**, (A.) Full of pores, or small cavities. *L.*
- Pörpöry**, (S.) A kind of fine reddish marble spotted with white.
- Pörpoise**, or **Pörpus**, (S.) A sea hog.
- Pörriuger**, (S.) A small deep dish for liquid things.
- Pörridge**, (S.) A liquid food of herbs, flesh, &c.
- Pört**, (S.) 1. An haven. 2. The red wine of Oporto. 3. The court of the grand seignior at Constantinople. 4. The mien or air of a person. *L.*
- Port Holes**, Through which the great guns of a ship are thrust out.

- Port Men*, 1. The inhabitants of the cinque ports. 2. Twelve burghesses in Ipswich.
- Pörttable*, (A.) That may be born or carried.
- Pörttal*, (S.) 1. A lesser gate where there are two of a different bigness. 2. A kind of arch of joiner's work before a door. L.
- Pörtcüllis*, (S.) 1. An engine like a harrow, hung over the gate way of a fortified place, ready to be let down in case of a surprize. 2. One of the four marshals or pursuivant at arms. F.
- Pörtend*, (V.) To forebode or fore-shew. L.
- Pörtent*, (S.) An omen or prodigy.
- Pörtentous*, (A.) Betokening some future good, or ill luck.
- Pörter*, (S.) 1. A door-keeper. 2. One who carries burthens. L.
- Porter of the Verge*, An officer who carries a white rod before the judges.
- Pörterage*, (S.) Money paid for a porter's carrying goods, &c.
- Pörtico*, (S.) 1. A porch. 2. A covered walk.
- Pörtion*, (S.) 1. A lot or share of any thing. 2. A woman's dowry. L.
- Pörtly*, (A.) Stately, majestic.
- Pörtmäntle*, or *Portmanteau*, (S.) A cloak-bag to carry necessaries in a journey. F.
- Pörttrait*, (S.) A picture drawn after the life.
- Pörttraiture*, (S.) 1. The act of drawing such pictures. 2. A portrait.
- Pörttray*, (V.) 1. To draw or paint to the life. 2. To set out in a lively manner.
- Pörttreuve*, (S.) The chief magistrate in certain sea port towns.
- Pörttsäle*, (S.) 1. A sale of fish as soon as they are brought into a harbour. 2. An outcry, or public sale of any commodity.
- Pöse*, (V.) To puzzle, or put to a nonplus.
- Pöstion*, (S.) Putting, placing, &c. L.
- Pöstive*, (A.) Absolute, peremptory, certain, sure, true. F.
- Pöstz*, (S.) A large number of persons assembled together to execute some purpose.
- Pöffe Comitatus*, All the men in a county who are able to bear arms.
- Pöffes*, (V.) 1. To have, enjoy, or be master of. 2. To occupy or take up.
- Pöffeston*, (S.) 1. Having in our own keeping. 2. A personal or real estate.
- Pöffet*, (S.) Milk turned with ale, wine, &c.
- Pöffibility*, (S.) A being possible, likelihood. L.
- Pöffible*, (A.) That may be done, likely. L.
- Pöf*, (S.) 1. A stake driven into the ground. 2. A place or employment. 3. A messenger that carries letters. 4. In war, a station which soldiers are to defend. F.
- Pöf*, (V.) 1. To place. 2. To enter an account from one book to another.
- Pöfstage*, (S.) Money paid for the carriage of letters and packets by the post.
- Pöfströr*, (A.) That comes after, or latter. L.
- Pöfströrs*, (S.) The back parts, the breach. L.
- Pöfstrity*, (S.) 1. Offspring, issue, children. 2. Those that shall be born in future time, or after ages. L.
- Pöfstrn*, (S.) A small door in a fortification, chiefly designed for private sallies.
- Pöfströmous*, (A.) 1. Born after the father's death. 2. Works published after the author's death. L.
- Pöfteil*, (S.) A short note or explication upon any text.
- Pöfstrillon*, (S.) He that rides on one of the foremost coach horses.
- Pöfströdian*, (A.) Done in the afternoon. L.
- Pöfströne*, (V.) To defer till another time. L.

- Pöſſcript**, (S.) Something added after the end of a letter, or other writing.
- Pöſſulātā**, (S.) In mathematics, are ſuch eaſy and ſelf evident propoſitions as need no explanation or illuſtration to render them intelligible. *L.*
- Pöſtūre**, (S.) 1. The poſition or carriage of the body. 2. The ſtate of affairs. *F.*
- Pöſey**, (S.) 1. A noſegay. 2. A device or motto for a ring.
- Pöt**, (S.) A veſſel to put liquor, &c. in.
- Pot**, (V.) To ſeaſon beef, pigeons, &c. in a pot.
- Pöttable**, (A.) 1. Drinkable. 2. That may be drank.
- Pötāto**, (S.) A root well known.
- Pötēncy**, (S.) Power, might. *L.*
- Pötēt**, (A.) Powerful, mighty. *L.*
- Pötētātē**, (S.) A ſovereign prince, or one that has great power and authority.
- Pötēntial**, (A.) Having a power or poſſibility of acting or being. *L.*
- Pötential Cautey**, Among ſurgeons, is a cauſtic made of lime-ſtone and other ingredients.
- Pötential Coldneſs**, Among phyſicians, a relative quality, ſignifying that ſuch a thing is not cold to the touch, but in its effects and operations, if taken inwardly, which ſome drugs, ſimples, or medicines are ſuppoſed to be endued with.
- Pötential Mood**, In grammar, a mood ſignifying poſſibility, denoted by may, can, &c.
- Pötther**, (S.) A buſtle, ſtir or noiſe.
- Pötton**, (S.) A phyſical mixture to drink.
- Pötſbērd**, (S.) A piece of broken earthen veſſel.
- Pöttagē**, (S.) Any boiled liquid food made of milk, water, and oatmeal, herbs &c.
- Pötter**, (S.) A maker or ſeller of earthen veſſels.

- Pöttele**, (S.) An Engliſh meſure containing two quarts.
- Pötūch**, (S.) A bag or purſe.
- Pötvērty**, (S.) Indigence, or the being poor.
- Pötvērēr**, (S.) One that ſells poultry.
- Pötvētice**, or **Pötvētis**, (S.) A medicine frequently uſed to alluage a ſwelling, &c.
- Pötvēltry**, (S.) All ſorts of fowls, eſpecially tame ones.
- Pötvince**, (S.) 1. Powdered gum ſandrach, which being rubbed on paper makes it bear ink. 2. The talons of a bird of prey.
- Pötünd**, (S.) 1. A weight containing 16 ounces averdupoiſe, &c. 12 ounces troy. 2. A certain ſum uſed in accounting in England 20s. 3. An incloſure to keep beaſts, eſpecially a place where cattle deſtrained for treſpaſs are detained till they are redeemed.
- Pötünd**, (V.) 1. To put into a pound. 2. To beat in a mortar.
- Pötündage**, (S.) 1. An allowance of ſo much in the pound. 2. The fee paid to the keeper of a pound.
- Pötündēr**, (S.) An appellation given to a great gun according to the weight of the ball: thus a four pounder is a cannon that carries a ball of 4 pound weight, and a 36 pounder, one that carries a ball that weighs 36 pounds.
- Pötür**, (V.) To empty out of a veſſel, or cauſe to run or flow forth.
- Pötürſürvant**. See **Pürſürvant**.
- Pötüt**, (V.) To thruſt out the lips in a fit of ill humour.
- Pötüder**, (V.) 1. To beat ſmall. 2. To cover with powder. 3. To ſeaſon with ſalt.
- Pötüder**, (S.) Any thing that is ground or beat very ſmall, but more particularly applied to gunpowder, and powder for the hair. *F.*
- Pötüder Cheſts**, Boards joined in form of a triangle, filled with gunpowder, pebble ſtones, &c. ſet on fire when

when a ship is boarded by an enemy, which soon maketh all clear before them.

*Powder-Room*, In a ship, a room in the hold where the powder is stowed.

*Power*, (S.) 1. Ability. 2. Authority. 3. Influence. 4. A sovereign prince or state. F.

*Powers*, (S.) 1. Natural faculties. 2. In mechanics, the several degrees of force that machines may be encreased to. The six mechanical powers are the balance, lever, pully, wheel, screw and wedge. F.

*Pówt*, (S.) 1. A sea lumper. 2. A young turkey, &c.

*Pox*, (S.) 1. A name given to several disorders that break out upon the skin. 2. The venereal disease.

*Practicable*, (A.) That may be practised or done.

*Practical*, or *Practic*, (A.) Of or belonging to practice.

*Practise*, (S.) 1. The doing any thing often. 2. Exercise, employment, especially that of a physician, lawyer, &c. 3. The methods of proceeding in public courts. 4. In arithmetic, a concise and expeditious method of calculating the value of any commodity. L.

*Practise*, (V.) 1. To put in practice. 2. To exercise any profession.

*Practise upon*, 1. To tamper with a man, or endeavour to bring him over to one's own interest. 2. To try experiments upon.

*Practitioner*, (S.) One that practises law, physic, surgery, &c.

*Pragmatic Sanction*, 1. An ordonance made by the king of France in relation to church affairs. 2. The emperor's letter in answer to a request made by a collective body of men who desire to know the law relating to some affair belonging to their community. 3. A writing signed by the principal powers of Europe, in the reign of the late emperor, by which they engaged to secure the

succession of his hereditary dominions to his daughter, and her family after his decease.

*Pragmatical*, or *Pragmatic*, (A.) 1. Over-busy in other men's affairs, saucy, arrogant. 2. In philosophy, practical, mechanical. G.

*Praise*, (S.) Commendation. F.

*Praiser*. See *Appraiser*.

*Prance*, (V.) To throw up the fore legs as horses do.

*Prank*, (S.) A shrewd or unlucky trick.

*Prate*, (V.) To talk over much, idly or saucily.

*Prattle*, (S.) The idle, innocent talk of children.

*Pravity*, (S.) Corruption of manners, lewdness, naughtiness. L.

*Prawn*, (S.) A sort of shell fish.

*Pray*, (V.) To intreat or beseech.

*Preach*, (V.) 1. To deliver a sermon or discourse. 2. To insist upon a doctrine or tenet.

*Prædamites*, (S.) 1. People fancied by some to have lived before Adam. 2. Such as are of that notion.

*Præamble*, (S.) The introduction, or beginning of any discourse. F.

*Prebend*, (S.) A living in a cathedral or collegiate church.

*Simple Prebends*, Are those without jurisdiction.

*Prebends with Dignity*, Are such as have jurisdiction joined with them.

*Prebendary*, (S.) The person who enjoys such living.

*Præcarious*, (A.) 1. Enjoyed only upon courtesy. 2. Uncertain, doubtful.

*Precaution*, (S.) A caution used or given beforehand. L.

*Precède*, (V.) 1. To go before. 2. To excel or surpass. L.

*Precédence*, or *Precédency*, (S.) Taking place before another.

*Precédent*, (A.) Going before. L.

*Præcedent*, (S.) In law, an original writing or deed to draw others by.



**P R**

**P R**

*Præcantor*, (S.) The chanter, who begins the tune in a cathedral. *L.*  
*Præcept*, (S.) 1. A command, rule, or law. 2. A command in writing sent out by a judge, for bringing a person or record before him. *L.*  
*Præceptive*, (A.) Of or belonging to precept.  
*Præceptor*, (S.) A schoolmaster.  
*Præcincta*, (S.) 1. A piece of land surrounded by a hedge, river, &c. 2. Bounds or extent of jurisdiction. *L.*  
*Præcious*, (A.) Of great price or value.  
*Præcipice*, (S.) A steep place dangerous to go upon, a downright pitch or fall. *L.*  
*Præcipitant*, (A.) Dangerous, rash, unadvised. *L.*  
*Præcipitate*, (S.) In chemistry, any matter separated from the menstruum that dissolved it.  
*Præcipitate*, (A.) Rash, hasty.  
*Præcipitate*, (V.) 1. To cast down. 2. To hurry too much. 3. In chemistry, to cause the matter dissolved to sink to the bottom. *L.*  
*Præcise*, (A.) 1. Stiff, formal, finical, affected. 2. Exact, particular, scrupulous. *F.*  
*Præclude*, (V.) To exclude, debar, shut out, or keep from.  
*Præcognition*, (S.) Foreknowledge, or knowing beforehand. *L.*  
*Præconceive*, (V.) To take up an opinion or conception beforehand. *L.*  
*Præconception*, (S.) A prejudice or notion taken up beforehand.  
*Præconferre*, (V.) To make a report in the pope's consistory that a party presented to a benefice is duly qualified for the same.  
*Præconsign*, (V.) To make over beforehand. *L.*  
*Præcontract*, (S.) A bargain made before another, or a formal bargain. *L.*  
*Prædecessor*, (S.) A person that was in a place or office before another. *F.*

*Prædecessors*, (S.) Ancestors or forefathers. *F.*  
*Prædestinarian*, (S.) One that holds, or believes the doctrine of predestination.  
*Prædestinate*, (V.) To decree or ordain what shall come hereafter.  
*Prædestination*, (S.) A supposed decree of God, by which he fore-ordained whatever comes to pass.  
*Prædeterminātion*, (S.) A determining beforehand. *L.*  
*Prædial Tythes*, (S.) Are those which are paid for things arising and growing from the ground only.  
*Prædicable*, (A.) 1. That may be told abroad. 2. In logic, a general quality that may be applied to different subjects. *L.*  
*Prædicament*, (S.) A certain class, or determinate series or order in which simple terms or words are ranged. *F.*  
*Prædicant*, (A.) Preaching.  
*Predicant Friars*, Such as by their orders are allowed to preach.  
*Prædicāte*, (S.) In logic, that which is said or affirmed of a subject. *L.*  
*Predicate*, (V.) To publish or affirm any thing of a subject.  
*Prædict*, (V.) To foretell things to come.  
*Prædictiou*, (S.) A foretelling things to come.  
*Prædispāse*, (V.) To dispose beforehand. *L.*  
*Prædmināncy*, (S.) Superiority, prevalence.  
*Prædminant*, (A.) Bearing chief sway or over-ruling.  
*Prædmināte*, (V.) To bear rule, or overpower. *L.*  
*Præ-electad*, (A.) Chosen, or elected before. *L.*  
*Præ-eminence*, or *Preheminence*, (S.) An advantageous quality or degree above others. *L.*  
*Præ eminent*, (A.) Advanced above the rest.

*Præ-*

- Prē-emption*, (S.) A first buying, or buying beforehand. *L.*
- Prē-ēngāged*, (A.) Engaged beforehand. *F.*
- Prē-ēngāgement*, (S.) An engagement or promise made beforehand. *F.*
- Prē-exist*, (V.) To exist, or have a being beforehand.
- Prē-existence*, (S.) The state and condition of those souls that pre-exist.
- Prēface*, (S.) A speech preparatory to a discourse or treatise. *L.*
- Prēfatory*, (A.) That is in the form or by way of preface.
- Prēfēr*, (V.) 1. To like better, or have a greater esteem for. 2. To promote or advance. 3. To bring in an indictment. *L.*
- Prēfērable*, (A.) That is to be preferred, or made choice of before another.
- Prēfērence*, (S.) A choice made of, or a value put upon a person or thing before another.
- Prēfērment*, (S.) Advancement, promotion.
- Prēfīgūre*, (V.) To represent by a type or figure. *L.*
- Prēfīx*, (V.) 1. To fix or put before. 2. To appoint a time. *L.*
- Prēgnāncy*, (S.) 1. A being pregnant or great with child. 2. Quickness of apprehension, or ripeness of judgment.
- Prēgnānt*, (A.) 1. Being great with child. 2. Of a prompt and ready wit. *L.*
- Prējūdge*, (V.) To judge before.
- Prējūdice*, (S.) 1. A rash judgment before the matter be duly weighed, considered or heard. 2. Prepossession. 3. Damage or injury. *L.*
- Prējudice*, (V.) 1. To bias the judgment. 2. To injure or damage. *L.*
- Prējudicial*, (A.) Hurtful, disadvantageous.
- Prēlāy*, (S.) The office or dignity of a prelate.
- Prēlate*, (S.) An archbishop or bishop.
- Prēliminary*, (A.) Going before the principal matter.
- Prēlude*, (S.) 1. A flourish of music before the playing of a tune. 2. A preparative to an undertaking. *L.*
- Prēmātūre*, (A.) Ripe before due time and season, untimely, coming too soon. *L.*
- Prēmēditāte*, (V.) To think upon or contrive beforehand. *L.*
- Prēmīse*, (V.) To speak or treat of before by way of preface or introduction.
- Prēmises*, (S.) 1. Things spoken of or reheard before. In logic, the two first propositions of a syllogism. *F.*
- Prēmīum*, (S.) A reward or recompence particularly applied to the money paid to insure a ship, &c. *L.*
- Prēmūniſh*, (V.) To forwarn. *L.*
- Prēmūniſh*, (S.) 1. Imprisonment and loss of goods. 2. Trouble.
- Prēordain*, (V.) To ordain beforehand.
- Prēparātion*, (S.) 1. A preparation or making ready beforehand. 2. Provision made for some enterprise or design. *L.*
- Prēparātīve*, (A.) Serving to prepare.
- Prēparātory*, (A.) By way of preparation.
- Prēpā're*, (V.) 1. To provide or make ready. 2. To fit or make up. *L.*
- Prēpēnſe*, (A.) Forethought, premeditated. *L.*
- Prēpōndērāte*, (V.) 1. To outweigh. 2. To be of great importance.
- Prēpōſition*, (S.) In grammar, one of the eight parts of speech, so called from being placed before the noun, &c.
- Prēpōſſeſſ*, (V.) To bias, or fill the mind beforehand with prejudice.
- Prēpōſterous*, (A.) Absurd, unnatural. *L.*
- Prēpūce*, (S.) The fore skin of the penis. *L.*
- Prerōgātīvē*, (S.) A peculiar privilege. *L.*
- Prerogative Court*, A court belonging

- ing to the archbishop of Canterbury by his prerogative, wherein all wills are proved, and all administrations taken out.
- Preſage*, (S.) A ſign or token ſhewing what will happen. L.
- Preſbyter*, (S.) A prieſt or elder of the church. G.
- Preſbyterians*, (S.) A ſect of chriſtians, ſo called from their maintaining that the government of the church appointed in the New Teſtament, is by preſbyteries.
- Preſbytery*, (S.) 1. An aſſembly of miniſters and lay elders. 2. Prieſthood, elderſhip. G.
- Preſcience*, (S.) Foreknowledge. L.
- Preſcribe*, (V.) To order or appoint beforehand. L.
- Preſcript*, (S.) An ordinance or order. L.
- Preſcription*, (S.) 1. Ordering, appointing. 2. A note containing a medicinal receipt to be prepared for a particular perſon. 3. In law, a title to an eſtate, privilege, &c. founded on a continued poſſeſſion beyond the memory of man.
- Preſence*, (S.) 1. A being preſent. 2. Mien or looks. L.
- Preſent*, (A.) 1. Not abſent. 2. In the time that now is. L.
- Preſent*, (S.) A free gift.
- Preſent*, (V.) 1. To make a preſent. 2. To level at. L.
- Preſentation*, (S.) 1. The act of preſenting. 2. A patron's preſenting a clerk to the biſhop to be inſtituted into a benefice.
- Preſentor*, (S.) The clerk preſented by the patron.
- Preſently*, (P.) By and by.
- Preſentment*, (S.) A declaration or report made by the jurors or other officers, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is preſented.
- Preſervation*, (S.) A preſerving or keeping. L.
- Preſervative*, (S.) A remedy made uſe of to keep off a diſeaſe.
- Preſerve*, (V.) 1. To keep, defend, or guard. 2. To make fruit, &c. fit for keeping.
- Preſide*, (V.) 1. To have an authority or rule over. 2. To have the protection or management of perſons or things. 3. To be the chief in an aſſembly. L.
- Preſidency*, (S.) The place or office of a preſident.
- Preſident*, (S.) 1. A governor or chief manager. 2. An example or pattern.
- Lord Preſident of the King's Council*, An officer of the crown, who is to attend the ſovereign, to propoſe buſineſs at the council-table, and to report the ſeveral tranſactions there managed.
- Preſs*, (S.) 1. An inſtrument for preſſing. 2. A crowd. 3. A kind of large box reſembling a cup-board, to hang cloaths or conceal a bed in.
- Preſs*, (V.) 1. To ſqueeze cloſe together. 2. To urge, or earneſtly perſuade. 3. To force men to enter into the ſervice of the ſtate.
- Preſſure*, (S.) 1. A load or weight, particularly upon the ſpirits. 2. A preſſing calamity. F.
- Preſtation Money*, (S.) A ſum annually paid by archdeacons or other dignitaries to their biſhops.
- Preſto*, (S.) 1. In muſic, quick. 2. With jugglers, be gone.
- Preſume*, (V.) 1. To imagine, think, conjecture or ſuppoſe. 2. To take too much upon, to be proud, inſolent, bold or ſaucy.
- Preſumption*, (S.) 1. A conjecture, gueſs, or opinion. 2. Pride, arrogance. 3. Raſhneſs.
- Preſumptive*, (A.) That is preſumed or ſuppoſed.
- Preſumptive Heir*, The next relation or heir at law.
- Preſumptuous*, (A.) 1. Proud, haughty, ſelf-conceited. 2. Adventurous, daring.

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- Presuppōse*, (V.) To suppose beforehand, to take for granted. L.
- Pretēnce*, (S.) 1. Opinion, conceit. 2. Shew or colour.
- Pretēnded*, (A.) 1. Counterfitted. 2. Supposed, reputed. L.
- Pretēnsion*, (S.) A claim, or laying claim to.
- Pretēnder*, (S.) 1. One who lays claim to more than he has a right to. 2. A competitor or candidate.
- Pretēriūmpērfect Tense*, (S.) In grammar, a tense which expresses the time not perfectly past, as I loved or did love. L.
- Pretērnātūral*, (A.) Beside, or out of the course of nature. L.
- Pretēxt*, (S.) A colourable excuse, pretence, cloak, or shew.
- Prētor*, (S.) The chief ruler of a province in the Roman empire.
- Prētty*, (A.) Handsome, comely, agreeable, pleasing.
- Pretty*, (P.) Tolerable, passable.
- Prevail*, (V.) 1. To have the advantage over. 2. To succeed by intreaty.
- Prēvalence*, or *Prevalency*, (S.) A being prevalent.
- Prēvalēt*, (A.) Powerful, effectual, prevailing.
- Prēvāricāte*, (V.) To shuffle, to equivocate, to contradict one's self. L.
- Prēvēnt*, (V.) 1. To come before, to outstrip. 2. To be beforehand with, to get the start of. 3. To hinder, to keep off danger or mischief, &c. L.
- Prēvēntion*, (S.) 1. A hinderance. 2. A stepping in before.
- Prēvēntive*, (A.) Serving to prevent.
- Prēvious*, (A.) Leading the way, or going before. L.
- Prey*, (S.) 1. Spoil, plunder. 2. Whatever is caught by wild beasts or men by violence, craft, or injustice.
- Price*, (S.) The estimate, value, or rate of any thing. F.
- Prick*, (V.) 1. To make a hole with

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- the point of any thing. 2. To set down the notes of a tune. 3. In hunting, to trace the steps of a deer.
- Prickēt*, (S.) 1. A basket made of willow twigs. 2. A male deer of two years old.
- Prickly*, (A.) Full of small sharp points, as a briar, thistle, &c.
- Pride*, (S.) Haughtiness, loftiness, vanity.
- Pride*, (V.) To value one's self upon a favour, or advantage received.
- Priest*, (S.) 1. One set apart to offer sacrifices, &c. 2. A clergyman.
- Priestēss*, (S.) A female priest.
- Priesthood*, (S.) The office or dignity of a priest.
- Prig*, (S.) A smart, finical, young fellow.
- Prim*, (A.) Starched, stiff, formal.
- Prīmācy*, (S.) The office or dignity of a primate, the first place, or chief rule, especially in ecclesiastical affairs.
- Prīmāge*, (S.) A duty paid to mariners for loading a ship, at the setting forth from any haven or harbour.
- Prīmāry*, (A.) First in order, principal, chief.
- Primary Planets*, In astronomy, are those six that revolve about the sun as a center, *viz.* Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.
- Primate*, (S.) The first or chief archbishop.
- Prime*, (A.) 1. First, chief. 2. Singular, excellent. L.
- Prime*, (V.) 1. To put powder into the pan or touch hole of a gun. 2. In painting, to lay on the first colour.
- Prīmēro*, (S.) An ancient game at cards.
- Prīmēval*, (A.) Belonging to the most early ages.
- Prīmitive*, (S.) In grammar, a word from which others are derived.

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- Primitiue*, (A.) 1. Of or belonging to the first age. 2. First, not derived from others.
- Primogeniture*, (S.) The title and privilege of an elder brother in right of his birth.
- Primrose*, (S.) A yellow flower. *L.*
- Prince*, (S.) 1. One that governs a state in chief, or is descended from such a one. 2. First, chief, or most excellent. *L.*
- Princess*, (S.) 1. The consort, lady, or wife of a prince. 2. The daughter of a king or prince.
- Principal*, (S.) 1. The first sum put into a common stock, or out at interest. 2. A chief person.
- Principal*, (A.) Chief. *L.*
- Principality*, (S.) The dominion or jurisdiction of a prince. *L.*
- Principle*, (S.) 1. Origin or first cause. 2. A maxim or rule of action. *L.*
- Principles*, (S.) In arts and sciences, the first grounds and rules of them, called otherwise elements and rudiments.
- Print*, (S.) 1. An impression. 2. A printed picture.
- Print*, (V.) To practise the art of printing.
- Printing*, (S.) The making an impression by pressing paper, linen, &c. on particular marks covered over with a sort of paint, or a strong glutinous kind of ink; as 1. In the noble art of printing books, in which these marks are the letters of the alphabet cast on the ends of small pieces of metal, and formed into words, lines, and pages. 2. In printing linens, these marks are cut in wood, by clipping away the surface, and leaving nothing standing but the strokes which form the flowers, &c. 3. In maps, pictures, &c. the strokes are cut in copper, the plate is daubed over, and afterwards slightly rubbed bright, when paper well moistened being pressed upon it, every scratch appears.

P R

- Prætor*, (A.) The first in order of time.
- Prior*, (S.) The head or governor of a monastery or priory. *F.*
- Prioress*, (S.) A governess in a cloister of nuns. *F.*
- Priority*, (S.) A being first in order or rank.
- Priory*, (S.) A religious community under the direction of a prior or prioress.
- Prism*, (S.) A piece of glass with three plane and well polished sides, bounded by two triangular ends. *G.*
- Triangular Prism*, In geometry, a kind of prism, whose two opposite bases are triangles alike, parallel and equal.
- Prison*, (S.) A place to confine debtors or malefactors, a goal, or jail.
- Prisoner*, (S.) A person imprisoned.
- Pristine*, (A.) Ancient, former, accustomed, wonted. *L.*
- Privacy*, (S.) Familiarity, retirement, secrecy.
- Privately*, (A.) 1. Secret or retired. 2. Alone or by ourselves. 3. Not public.
- Privately*, (S.) A ship fitted out by one or more private persons, with a licence from the prince or state to make prizes of the ships and goods belonging to the subjects of an enemy.
- Privation*, (S.) 1. A depriving, bereaving, or taking away. 2. Lack, want, or being without. *L.*
- Privative*, (A.) That deprives or takes away.
- Privilege*, (S.) A special prerogative, advantage, or pre-eminence above others.
- Privities*, (S.) The private parts of the body.
- Privy*, (S.) Private knowledge, as a woman is said to do a thing without her husband's privy.
- Privy*, (S.) A house of office.
- Privy*, (A.) 1. Private, secret. 2. Knowing of, or being acquainted with.

Keeper

*Keeper of the Privy Purse*, An officer who defrays all the king's private expences.

*Privy Seal*, The king's seal which is first set to such grants as pass the great seal of England.

*Lord Privy Seal*, A great officer, who keeps the king's privy seal, and is by office next in dignity to the lord president of the council.

*Prize*, (S.) 1. A booty. 2. A reward proposed. 3. A benefit ticket in a lottery. 4. A trial of skill at sword-playing.

*Prize*, (V.) 1. To value, rate, or set a price upon. 2. To esteem or make account of.

*Pröbäbilitiy*, (S.) Likelihood, an appearance of truth. *L.*

*Pröbable*, (A.) Likely, or like to be. *F.*

*Pröbate of a Will*, (S.) Proving of wills of persons deceased, in the spiritual court, either in common form by the oath of the executor, or to avoid future debates by witnesses also.

*Pröbation*, (S.) Proof, trial, or essay.

*Pröbatum est*, (S.) i. e. It is approved, a term often set at the end of a demonstration or receipt, for the cure of some disease. *L.*

*Pröbe*, (S.) A surgeon's instrument, to search the depth, windings, &c. of a wound. *L.*

*Pröbity*, (S.) Uprightness, honesty, integrity, goodness.

*Pröblem*, (S.) A proposition relating to practice, or which proposes something to be done; as to bisect a line given, to draw a circle thro' any three points, &c. *G.*

*Pröblemätical*, (A.) Belonging to a problem.

*Pröbösceis*, (S.) The trunk of an elephant. *G.*

*Pröcedüre*, (S.) A course of pleading, a going on in an affair.

*Pröced*, (V.) 1. To go forward. 2. To spring, or have its rise from. *L.*

*Pröcessi*, (S.) 1. A series or order of

things. 2. In chemistry, the whole course of an experiment. 3. In law, the writ or citation that calls a person into court to answer complaints, &c. 4. All that has been done in a real or personal action.

*Pröcessiön*, (S.) 1. A solemn march of the clergy and people of the romish church, in their ornaments, habits, with music, &c. 2. The visitation of the bounds of the parish in Rogation-week, performed by the ministers, parish officers, and children.

*Pröcessional*, (A.) Of or pertaining to a procession.

*Pröchröñisim*, (S.) An error in chronology, by setting things down before the time when they really happened. *G.*

*Pröclai'm*, (V.) To publish with loud voice, to declare solemnly. *F.*

*Pröclämätion*, (S.) 1. A giving public notice with sound of trumpet, &c. 2. A declaration or order issued out by the king, and stuck up to give notice to his subjects of such matters as he thinks proper.

*Pröcöñsul*, (S.) A Roman magistrate, sent to govern a province with consular power, which government was to last but one year.

*Pröcöñsinate*, (V.) To put off from day to day, to delay or defer. *L.*

*Pröcreäte*, (V.) To beget. *L.*

*Pröcöror*, (S.) 1. One who undertakes to manage causes for others in any court of the civil law. 2. Deputies chosen by the clergy of every diocese to sit in the lower house of convocation. 3. In an university, two students chosen to see good order observed.

*Pröcüräcy*, (S.) 1. The deed whereby a person is appointed procurator. 2. The office itself.

*Pröcürätion*, (S.) A power by which one is intrusted to act for another.

*Pröcürätion Money*, 1. A composition paid by a parish priest to an ecclesiastical

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- astical judge, in lieu of the entertainment which was otherwise to have been procured for him at his visitation. 2. What is given to money scriveners, by such as take up sums at interest.
- Procurator*, (S.) 1. One who gathers in the fruits of a benefice for a parson. 2. A governor of a country under a prince.
- Procurator of St. Mark at Venice*, A magistrate who is next in dignity to the duke or doge.
- Procu're*, (V.) 1. To help or get for another. 2. To act as pimp or bawd. L.
- Procu'rers*, (S.) A bawd.
- Pro'digal*, (S.) 1. Lavish, profuse, riotous. 2. Vain glorious. L.
- Pro'digality*, (S.) 1. Profuseness, lavishness. 2. Pride.
- Pro'digious*, (A.) 1. Preternatural, contrary to the course of nature. 2. Monstrous, excessive, wonderful, extraordinary. L.
- Pro'digy*, (S.) An effect beyond nature, a monstrous or preternatural thing.
- Pro'duce*, (V.) 1. To yield or bring forth. 2. To propose, to offer. 3. To expose to view. L.
- Pro'duce*, or *Product*, (S.) 1. Effect, fruit, or production. 2. In arithmetic, the quantity arising from the multiplication of two or more numbers.
- Pro'duction*, (S.) Whatever is produced by nature or art. L.
- Pro'ductive*, (A.) Apt to produce or bring forth.
- Pro'em*, (S.) A preface or an entrance into a discourse. G.
- Pro'janation*, (S.) An unhallowing or polluting, or turning holy things to common use. L.
- Profane*, (A.) 1. Unholy, impious. 2. Secular, not sacred.
- Profaneness*, (S.) Disrespect paid to the name of God, or treating religious subjects with an unbecoming levity.
- Pro'fess*, (V.) 1. To protest or declare solemnly. 2. To make one's self known to be such a religion, sect, or party. 3. To exercise publicly a particular study or calling.
- Pro'fession*, (S.) 1. Trade, calling. 2. Declaring, protesting, acknowledging.
- Pro'fessor*, (S.) 1. One who professes any religion or persuasion. 2. A public reader in a college or university.
- Pro'ffer*, (V.) To make an offer, to give.
- Pro'fici'ence*, or *Proficiency*, (S.) The state of a proficient.
- Pro'fici'ent*, (S.) One who has made a good progress in learning. L.
- Pro'file*, (S.) Among painters, a term signifying a head or face set sideways, which as on coins and medals, is said to be in profile, or side view.
- Pro'fit*, (S.) Advantage, gain, interest.
- Pro'fitable*, (A.) Beneficial, useful, advantageous. L.
- Pro'fligate*, (A.) Wicked, lewd, debauched to the highest degree. L.
- Pro'fluent*, (A.) Flowing, plentiful.
- Pro'found*, (A.) 1. Deep. 2. Great or eminent. L.
- Pro'fundity*, (S.) Depth. L.
- Pro'fuse*, (A.) Lavish, wasteful, riotous.
- Pro'fuseness*, (S.) Lavishness or squandering away money.
- Pro'fusion*, (S.) 1. A pouring out. 2. abundance.
- Pro'genitors*, (S.) Ancestors, forefathers. L.
- Pro'geny*, (S.) An offspring or issue.
- Pro'gnosticate*, (V.) To foretel, conjecture, to guess.
- Pro'gnostic*, (S.) A boding sign, or token of something to come.
- Pro'gress*, (S.) 1. A proceeding or going forward in any undertaking.

2. A

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2. A journey taken by a prince or nobleman. *L.*
- Progression*, (S.) 1. In mathematics, a consequence or train of quantities which follow one another, and keep a certain reason or proportion among themselves. 2. An advancing, a going on.
- Progressional*, (A.) Pertaining to progression.
- Progressive*, (A.) Which proceeds or goes on.
- Prohibit*, (V.) To forbid, to bar, or keep from.
- Prohibition*, (S.) A forbidding.
- Project*, (S.) A design or contrivance.
- Project*, (V.) 1. To contrive. 2. To jut out.
- Projectile*, (S.) Any thing thrown or cast out with a force.
- Projection*, (S.) 1. In mechanics, the art of putting a projectile in motion. 2. The delineating mathematically any sort of figures, especially the lines and circles of a sphere.
- Projector*, (S.) One who projects or contrives any design.
- Projecture*, (S.) The jutting or leaning out of any part of a building, as the coping of a wall, &c.
- Prolepsis*, (S.) In rhetoric, a figure by which we prevent what might be objected by the adversary, by making the objection ourselves. *G.*
- Proleptic*, or *Proleptical*, (A.) 1. Belonging to a prolepsis. 2. In physic, those diseases whose paroxysm returns sooner each day, are called proleptical diseases.
- Prolific*, (A.) Generative, apt to breed or bring forth young. *F.*
- Prolix*, (A.) Long, tedious, or large in speech.
- Prolixity*, (S.) Tedious, length of discourse.
- Prolocutor*, (S.) A chairman or speaker of each house of convocation, or of a synod. *L.*
- Prologue*, (S.) A preface, properly a speech before a play. *F.*

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- Prolong*, (V.) To lengthen out, to make a thing last longer.
- Prolongation*, (S.) A lengthening out.
- Prominent*, (A.) Jutting out, or standing forward. *L.*
- Promiscuous*, (A.) 1. Mixed, confused. 2. Common, general. *L.*
- Promise*, (V.) To make a promise, to engage or give one's word.
- Promissory Note*, (S.) A note promising to pay a sum at an appointed time.
- Promontory*, (S.) A cape or head land, running out into the sea. *L.*
- Promote*, (V.) 1. To advance or prefer. 2. To further or assist in carrying on. *L.*
- Promotion*, (S.) Preferment, advancement.
- Prompt*, (V.) 1. To tell or whisper one. 2. To put one upon.
- Prompt*, (A.) 1. Quick, ready. 2. propense, inclined to.
- Prompter*, (S.) One who stands behind the scenes at a play-house, to dictate when the actors are at a loss.
- Promptitude*, or *Promptness*, (S.) Readiness, quickness.
- Promulgate*, or *Promulge*, (V.) To publish or proclaim.
- Prone*, (A.) 1. Bent or inclined to a thing. 2. Lying flat upon one's face, or lying with one's hands and face hanging downward.
- Prongs*, (S.) The iron points of a pitchfork.
- Prönoun*, (S.) In grammar, a word put for a noun, as I, thou, he, &c.
- Pronounce*, (V.) 1. To utter or speak distinctly. 2. To pass one's judgment.
- Pronunciation*, (S.) The manner of founding the words of a language.
- Proof*, (S.) 1. An experiment or trial. 2. A convincing reason, argument or testimony to prove a truth. *F.*
- Proof*, (A.) 1. Of a proper hardness. 2. In brandy, &c. of a proper standard.

*Pröp*,



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- Pröp**, (S.) A supporter or underfet.
- Pröpägäte**, (V.) 1. To multiply or increase. 2. To spread abroad. L.
- Pröpägätion**, (S.) 1. A spreading abroad or increasing. 2. The generation and multiplication of creatures.
- Pröpél**, (V.) To thrust forward. L.
- Pröpénse**, (A.) Prone, inclinable to.
- Pröpénfion**, or **Pröpénfity**, (S.) Inclination of mind, readines, proneness.
- Pröpér**, (A.) 1. Peculiar, particular. 2. Fit, convenient. 3. Tall and well shaped.
- Pröpérty**, (S.) 1. A natural quality or disposition. 2. Rightful possession of a thing.
- Profhane**. See *Profane*.
- Pröphecy**, (S.) A prediction or foretelling.
- Pröpbéfy**, (V.) 1. To foretel things to come. 2. To expound divine mysteries.
- Pröpphet**, (S.) One who foretels future events; a person inspired by God to reveal his will, warn off approaching judgments, &c.
- Pröpphetéfs**, (S.) A woman who prophesies.
- Pröpétic**, or **Pröpétical**, (A.) Belonging to a prophet or prophesy.
- Pröpénguity**, (S.) 1. Nearness. 2. Kindred by blood or alliance. L.
- Pröpitiätion**, (S.) An attonement.
- Pröpitiätory**, (A.) That serves or is of force to propitiate or attonce.
- Pröpörtious**, (A.) Favourable, kind, merciful. L.
- Pröpörtion**, (S.) 1. Part, portien. 2. Rule, measure. 3. The relation which parts have among themselves, and to the whole.
- Pröpörtionable**, or **Proportional**, (A.) Agreeable to the rules of propotion.
- Pröpöjal**, (S.) 1. An offer. 2. An advertisement containing the conditions on which a book will be printed.

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- Pröpöfe**, (V.) To speak or offer, to declare, move, or make a motion. F.
- Pröpöfer**, (S.) One who makes a motion.
- Pröpöfition**, (S.) A thing proposed to be proved, made out, or demonstrated, any thing produced of any subject.
- Pröpöünd**, (V.) To propose or fet on foot some discourse, or some question or doubt to be resolved.
- Pröpövētor**, (S.) An owner, one who has a property in any thing.
- Pröpövēty**, (S.) Fitness, suitability, a being highly proper. L.
- Pröpögue**, (V.) To put off till another time, to prolong. F.
- Pröpöalic**, (A.) Being in, or belonging to profc. F.
- Pröpöcribe**, (V.) To outlaw, to banish, to sequester and seize one's estate; to post up in writing, and publish any thing to be sold. L.
- Pröpöcript**, (S.) A banished man.
- Pröpöcription**, (S.) A banishment, outlawry, a confiscation of goods, and setting them to open sale.
- Pröpöfe**, (S.) The plain and usual way of expression, opposed to verse; a part of the popish mass in Latin verse. L.
- Pröpöcūte**, (V.) 1. To pursue or carry on. 2. To sue at law. L.
- Pröpöcūtion**, (S.) 1. A carrying on or pursuing. 2. A law-suit.
- Pröpöfelyte**, (S.) A stranger converted to any religion. G.
- Pröpöfödy**, (S.) That part of grammar which teaches to accent right, or rightly to distinguish syllables either long or short.
- Pröpöföfæä**, (S.) A rhetorical figure, wherein the speaker addresses himself to things inanimate, as if they were living, and makes them speak as if they had rational souls. L.
- Pröpöfökt**, (S.) A view or sight afar off; an aim or design.
- Pröpöföktive**, (A.) Belonging to a view or sight.

Pröpöfer,

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**Prössper**, (V.) 1. To make prosperous.

2. To meet with success. L.

**Prössperüt**, (S.) Flourishingness in the world, success, happiness.

**Prössüüt**, (S.) A common harlot or whore.

**Prössüüt**, (V.) To expose or set open to every one that comes; to yield up one's honour or body to lust, sensual pleasure, or mercenary interest. L.

**Prössüütion**, (S.) The act of prostituting or letting out one's body for hire.

**Prössrät**, (V.) To throw one's self down, or cast down on the ground. L.

**Prössrätion**, (S.) A lying flat along, a falling at one's feet.

**Prössstjle**, (S.) A building that has only pillars in the front. G.

**Protēā**, (V.) To defend, or screen from danger. L.

**Pr. tēāion**, (S.) 1. Defence, shelter, 2. A writing to secure a person from being impressed, &c. F.

**Protēātor**, (S.) 1. A defender, one who undertakes to defend the afflicted and miserable. 2. One made choice of to govern during the minority of a prince. F.

**Protēārix**, (S.) A female defender.

**Protēā**, (V.) 1. To vow, to affirm. 2. To make a solemn declaration against.

**Protēā**, (S.) 1. A declaration against a proceeding. 2. A declaration against a person charged with the payment of a bill of exchange, for refusing to pay the said bill.

**Protēānt**, (S.) One of the reformed religion, a name given to the first reformers, on account of the public protestation they made at Spire in Germany 1528. to appeal from the decrees of the emperor Charles V. to a general council.

**Protēāntion**, (S.) 1. A free and open declaration of one's mind. 2. A

protesting against. 3. A solemn vow or assurance.

**Prōtēūs**, (S.) A sea-deity, who, as the poets feign, could change himself into what shape he pleased; from whence crafty and deceitful persons, who can comply with all humours and dispositions, are called Proteus's. L.

**Protbñōtāry**, (S.) A principal or chief clerk of the King's-bench and Common-pleas; in the last there are three, who enter and enrol all declarations, pleadings, recognizances, &c. in that court, and make out all judicial writs; in the King's-bench there is one, who records all civil actions, &c.

**Prōtōmārtyr**, (S.) The first witness or martyr who suffered death in testimony of the truth, as Abel in the Old Testament, and St. Stephen in the New. G.

**Prōtōtjpe**, (S.) An original type, the first pattern or model of a thing. F.

**Protrāā**, (V.) To delay or prolong the time. L.

**Protrāde**, (V.) To thrust or push forward. L.

**Protūbērānce**, (S.) 1. A rising or swelling out. 2. The process or knob of a bone.

**Protūbērānt**, (A.) Bunching or standing out. L.

**Prōūd**, (A.) Haughty, arrogant thro' self conceit. 2. Elated, valuing one's self upon an honour conferred, 3. Grand, stately.

**Prove** (*Prooue*) (V.) 1. To demonstrate. 2. To become, or be found to be. F.

**Provēdītor**, (S.) A provider, a great military officer in Italy, an overseer joined to the general of the army.

**Prōvēnder**, (S.) Food for cattle.

**Prōverb**, (S.) A common or old pithy saying.

**Prōvērbīal**, (A.) Belonging to, or of the nature of a proverb.

Pro-

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- Provide*, (V.) 1. To get or procure. 2. To furnish with. 3. To take care of.
- Prōvīdēnce*, (S.) 1. The wise provision made by the Creator of all things for the government of the world. 2. Wariness, foresight. 3. Economy. *L.*
- Prōvīdēt*, (A.) 1. Wary, cautious. 2. Thrifty, saving.
- Prōvīdēntial*, (A.) Belonging to divine providence.
- Prōvīnce*, (S.) 1. A considerable part of a country or kingdom. 2. The extent of the jurisdiction of an archbishop. 3. Office or business.
- Prōvīncial*, (S.) A chief governor of all the religious houses of the same order in a province. *F.*
- Prōvīncial*, (A.) Of or belonging to a province.
- United Provinces*, (S.) The seven provinces, who in the 16th century united in order to throw off the Spanish yoke, *viz.* the provinces of Holland, Zealand, Lower Guelderland, the counties of Zutphen, Friesland, Overyssel, and the lordship of Utrecht and Groningen.
- Provision*, (S.) 1. A providing or taking care of. 2. Any thing provided. 3. In trade, the wages paid to a factor.
- Provisional*, (A.) Done by, or belonging to a province.
- Proviso*, (S.) A clause, caveat, or condition made in any deed or writing, without the performance of which the deed becomes void.
- Provoctation*, (S.) An urging, incensing, exciting, or stirring up.
- Provoctative*, (S.) A medicine which strengthens nature in order to venery.
- Provoctative*, (A.) Apt to provoke or stir up.
- Provoke*, (V.) 1. To urge, move, or stir up. 2. To anger. *L.*
- Prōvōst*, (S.) 1. A president of a col-

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- lege. 2. The chief magistrate of a city.
- Provost Marshal*, 1. An officer in the army, whose business it is to apprehend criminals, and set rates on provisions. 2. An officer of the royal navy, who has charge of all the prisoners taken at sea.
- Provost of the Mint*, An officer appointed to approve all the moneys, and oversee them.
- Prōvōstship*, (S.) The office and dignity of a provost.
- Prōv*, (S.) The fore part of a ship.
- Prōvōst*, (S.) 1. Valour. 2. A valiant action. *F.*
- Prōv*, (V.) 1. To go about filching or pilfering. 2. To gape after gain.
- Prōxies*, (S.) Annual payments made by the parochial clergy to the bishop, &c. at a visitation.
- Prōxīmity*, (S.) 1. Nearness, neighbourhood. 2. Kindred, alliance. *L.*
- Prōxy*, (S.) 1. One that does the part of another in his absence. 2. In the civil law, the commission of a client to his proctor to manage his cause.
- Prūde*, (S.) A very precise lady, who pretends to be without passions. *F.*
- Prūdēnce*, (S.) A wise management of affairs. *L.*
- Prūdent*, (A.) Discreet, wisely managing. *L.*
- Prūdential*, (A.) Wise, discreet, of or belonging to prudence.
- Prūne*, (V.) To trim trees, by cutting off the superfluous twigs and branches.
- Prūnēllo*, (S.) 1. The name of a place whence they are brought. 2. A sort of plumb. 3. A sort of fine poplin.
- Prūrītus*, (S.) The itch, a disease; any dryness or roughness of the skin, caused by sharp humours, which stagnate in, and corrode the milliary glands. *L.*
- Pry*, (V.) To search, inquire, or dive into.

*Pfalm,*

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*Pfalm*, (S.) A hymn upon a sacred subject.

*Pfälmödy*, (S.) The art of singing psalms. G.

*Pfältäry*, (S.) A kind of musical instrument, somewhat resembling a harp.

*Pfewdo*, (A.) False, counterfeit.

*Pfewdo Märtyr*, (S.) A counterfeit martyr, a false witness. G.

*Pfewdo Me'dicus*, (S.) One who pretends to be a physician, a quack.

*Ptölömä'ic System*, (S.) In astronomy, that which supposes the earth to stand still, and the sun, planets, and fixed stars to revolve round it.

*Püb'erty*, (S.) The age of fourteen in men, and twelve in women. L.

*Püb'lican*, (S.) 1. A farmer of public rents and revenues. 2. A keeper of an inn or alehouse.

*Pübli'cation*, (S.) A making public, a giving public notice of a thing.

*Püb'lic*, (A.) 1. Manifest, known by every body. 2. Common, belonging to every body. F.

*Public*, (S.) The generality of the people.

*Püb'lish*, (V.) To make public, to spread abroad.

*Püb'lisher*, (S.) 1. One who makes a thing public. 2. One who publishes books for others.

*Püb'celage*, (S.) A maiden-head, virginity. F.

*Pücker*, (V.) To shrink up, to lie uneven, as clothes are apt to do.

*Pü'dder*, (S.) Noise or bustle.

*Pü'dding*, (S.) 1. A well known food. 2. A roll worn by children on the head, to keep them from being hurt by a fall.

*Pü'ddle*, (S.) A small standing water.

*Pü'ddock*, (S.) A small inclosure.

*Pü'ddä*, (S.) 1. The privy parts. 2. An artery of the penis. L.

*Pü'd'city*, (S.) Modesty, chastity. L.

*Pü'érile*, (A.) Belonging to a child, childish.

*Pü'ér'ility*, (S.) Boyishness, childishness.

*Puff*, (S.) 1. A sudden blast of wind, 2. A kind of tart. 3. An utensil used in powdering hair, &c.

*Pü'ffin*, (S.) A sort of coot or sea-gull, a bird.

*Pü'gäl*, (S.) A small handful, or as much as may be taken up at once between the two fingers and thumb.

*Pü'is'nè*, (S.) A law term for younger.

*Pü'issance*, (A.) Power, force, might. F.

*Pü'issant*, (A.) Powerful, mighty.

*Pü'ke*, (S.) A vomit.

*Pü'lchritüde*, (S.) Fairness, beauty.

*Pü'ling*, (A.) Sickly, weakly, crazy.

*Püll*, (V.) To pull, draw, or hale, &c.

*Püllen*, (S.) Poultry. F.

*Pü'llet*, (S.) A young hen.

*Pü'lley*, (S.) One of the mechanic powers, being a wheel or block channelled round, which by means of a rope running in it, is used for lifting great weights. F.

*Pü'l'mönary*, (A.) Belonging to the lungs. L.

*Pü'l'mönic*, (S.) A consumptive person. F.

*Pülp*, (S.) That part of fruit that is good to eat.

*Pülpit*, (S.) A desk to preach or make an oration in.

*Pü'ss'ion*, (S.) A beating or striking.

*Pü'le*, (S.) 1. The beating of the arteries. 2. Beans, peale, &c.

*Pü'lvérize*, (V.) To reduce any body to powder.

*Pü'mice Stone*, (S.) A spongy crumbling stone, used in graving, polishing, &c. L.

*Pü'mmel*, (V.) A thump or beat with the fist.

*Pümp*, (S.) 1. An engine for drawing water. 2. A sort of light shoe.

*Pün*, (V.) 1. To pound or beat. 2. To quibble or play with words.

*Pü'nb*, (S.) 1. An instrument used to strike

strike marks with. 2. A compound liquor well known. 3. A short thick fellow. 4. A stage puppet.

**Punch**, (V.) 1. To make a hole or mark with a punch. 2. To thrust or strike one with the elbow, fist, &c.

**Punctiōn**, (S.) 1. A wine vessel containing 84 gallons. 2. A piece of steel, on one end of which is some figure or letter, of which an impression is made by striking the other end. F.

**Punctilio**, (S.) A little point or trifle.

**Punctilious**, (A.) Very nice and exact, standing upon punctilio's.

**Punctual**, (A.) That does a thing, as it were, to a point given. F.

**Punctuality**, (S.) Exactness. F.

**Punctuation**, (S.) The method of pointing or making stops in writing.

**Puncture**, (S.) A prick or pricking, any wound made by a pointed instrument. L.

**Pungency**, (S.) A pricking or sharpness. L.

**Pungent**, (A.) Pricking, sharp. L.

**Punic**, (A.) Of or belonging to Africa or Carthage.

**Punish**, (V.) To inflict a bodily pain upon one who has committed an offence, to correct or chastise.

**Punk**, (S.) An ill favoured strumpet.

**Punny**, (A.) Weakly, peaking.

**Pupū**, (S.) 1. The sight of the eye. 2. A disciple or scholar to a master. 3. In law, a boy till he is 21 years old, and a girl till she be 14.

**Pupilage**, (S.) 1. Minority. 2. Guardianship.

**Puppēt**, (S.) A little image made to represent a man or woman.

**Puppy**, (S.) A young dog or bitch.

**Purblind**, (A.) Short sighted.

**Purchase**, (V.) To buy. F.

**Pure**, (A.) 1. Clean, unspotted. 2. Uncompounded. 3. Mere, downright. L.

**Purgation**, (S.) 1. A scouring or

cleansing. 2. The clearing one's self of a crime.

**Purgative**, (A.) Of a purging quality, apt to purge. F.

**Purgatory**, (S.) A ~~imaginary~~ place of purgation for the souls of the faithful, according to the roman catholic creed, where they are to be purified by fire before they are admitted to the state of perfect bliss. L.

**Purge**, (S.) A cleansing medicine.

**Purge**, (V.) 1. To cleanse the body from ill humours. 2. To clear one's self of a crime.

**Purification**, (S.) 1. The act of purifying and cleansing. 2. In chemistry, separating a mineral, &c. from dross or any foreign matter.

**Purification of the Virgin Mary**, A festival called Candlemas day.

**Purify**, (V.) To make pure or clean.

**Purim**, (S.) A feast among the Jews appointed by Mordecai in commemoration of Haman's conspiracy.

**Puritānical**, (A.) Of or concerning the puritans.

**Puritans**, (S.) A nick name given formerly to the dissenters from the church of England.

**Purl**, (S.) 2. The edge of bone lace. 2. Ale or beer in which wormwood is infused.

**Purlieu**, (S.) All that space near any forest, which being anciently forest is afterwards separated from the same by perambulation.

**Purling Stream**, (S.) A stream that runs with a soft babbling noise.

**Purlins** (S.) In architecture, pieces of timber which lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length.

**Purlae, or Purlug**, (S.) With carpenters, a piece of wood to put into a scaffolding hole.

**Purloin**, (V.) To steal privately. F.

**Purple**, (S.) A mixed colour composed of red and blue.

Pūr.

P U

- Pürples*, (S.) The spotted fever.  
*Pürport*, (S.) 1. Sense or meaning. 2. The tenor or substance of a writing.  
*Pürpose*, (V.) To design, to intend.  
*Pürse*, (S.) 1. A small bag to put money in. 2. A gratification of 500 crowns given by the grand signior.  
*Pürser*, (S.) In a king's ship, is an officer who has the charge of the victuals, and is to see that they be good, well laid up, and stored. He keeps a list of the ship's company, and sets down exactly the days of each man's admittance into pay.  
*Pürsinefs*, (S.) A shortness of breath.  
*Pürslain*, (S.) An herb for fallads.  
*Pürfurance*, (S.) 1. In consequence of. 2. In pursuing.  
*Pürfüe*, (V.) 1. To run after. 2. To carry on or continue.  
*Pürfüit*, (S.) 1. Following in order to overtake. 2. Industry in carrying on.  
*Pürfüvant*, (S.) 1. A messenger attending upon the king in the army. 2. At the council table, in the Exchange, and elsewhere, to be sent upon any message. F.  
*Pürfüvant at Arms*, The marshal who attends the heralds.  
*Pürvey*, (V.) To provide.  
*Pürveyance*, (S.) The providing victuals, fuel, corn, &c. for the king's house.  
*Pürveyor*, (S.) An officer to whom is committed the purveyance.  
*Pürulent*, (A.) Full of corrupted matter, mattery. L.  
*Püs*, (S.) Corruption or thick matter which issues out of a wound or sore. L.  
*Püşb*, (V.) To thrust or shove.  
*Püşilänimity*, (S.) Faint-heartedness, want of courage or generosity.  
*Püşilänimous*, (A.) Timorous, cowardly. L.  
*Püşs*, (S.) A name given to a cat.  
*Püşfle*, (S.) A push, blister, or little wheal on the skin.

P Y

- Püşfulous*, (A.) Full of wheals or blisters. L.  
*Püt*, (V.) 1. To lay, set, or place. 2. To offer or purpose.  
*Pütrüätion*, (S.) Rottenness, corruption.  
*Pütrüfy*, (V.) To corrupt or rot, to grow rotten. F.  
*Pütrüd*, (A.) Rotten, corrupted. F.  
*Püttoc*, (S.) A bird also called a buzzard.  
*PüTTY*, (S.) 1. A powder made of calcined tin, used in polishing metals, &c. 2. A paste used by glaziers, &c.  
*Püzze*, (V.) To confound, to put to a nun plus.  
*Pÿe*, (S.) 1. A magpye. 2. Meat or fruit baked in a crust. F.  
*Pÿe-bald Horfe*, (S.) Spotted, of several colours.  
*Pÿgmy*, (S.) A dwarf. G.  
*Pÿramid*, (S.) A solid massy edifice which from a square, triangular or other base, rises diminishing to a point. F.  
*Pÿramidical*, or *Pyramidal*, (A.) Belonging to, or in the form of a pyramid.  
*Pyretics*, (S.) Medicines which cure fevers.  
*Pÿrrhönism*, (S.) The doctrine of Pyrrho, a Greek philosopher, and the founder of the sect of the sceptics, who taught that there was no certainty in any thing.  
*Pythagoréan*, (S.) A follower of Pythagoras.  
*Pythagoréan*, (A.) Belonging to Pythagoras the philosopher, or relating to the transmigration of the soul from one body to another.  
*Pÿx*, (S.) A vessel in which the host is kept in popish countries. G.

Q

**Q** The sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a mute consonant, and of little use in the English language, as C could supply its place: there are many contractions in arts and sciences which this letter makes a part of; as *q. d.* as if it were said; *Q. E. D.* with the mathematicians, for which was to be done, proved, or demonstrated; *Q. S.* with the physicians, for as much as is necessary, &c. In the old Roman numeration, Q stood for 500, and when it had a dash over it thus  $\bar{Q}$ , for 500,000.

*Quack*, (S.) An ignorant pretender to the art of physic.

*Quack-salver*, (S.) A mountebank.

*Quadragesimal Sunday*, (S.) The first Sunday in Lent, so called from its being 40 days before Easter. L.

*Quadrangle*, (S.) A figure in geometry, having four angles and as many sides.

*Quadrangular*, (A.) Belonging to, or in the form of a quadrangle.

*Quadrant*, (S.) In mathematics, an arch containing the fourth part of a circle, or 90 degrees. L.

*Quadrante*, (S.) A square or four cornered figure. L.

*Quadrate*, (V.) To agree with. L.

*Quadratic Equations*, (S.) In algebra, square equations, or such wherein the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

*Quadrature*, (S.) 1. A square. 2. The squaring of any figure. L.

*Quadrilateral*, (A.) Having four sides.

*Quadrinomial Root*, (S.) In algebra, a root which consists of four names or parts.

*Quadrupartite*, (A.) Divided into four parts. L.

*Quadrupede*, (S.) A four footed beast. L.

*Quadruple*, (A.) Four times as much, four fold.

*Quaff*, (V.) To swallow large draughts.

*Quagmire*, (S.) A marshy or boggy place.

*Quail*, (S.) A bird.

*Quaint*, (A.) 1. Neat, fine, accomplished. 2. Odd, strange.

*Quake*, (V.) To tremble, shake or shiver.

*Quakerism*, (S.) The doctrine or opinion of the quakers.

*Quakers*, (S.) A sect originally so called from their shaking and shivering when they held forth to the people. They deny the lawfulness of war, even for self defence, and reject all positive ordinances.

*Qualification*, (S.) A particular faculty or endowment. F.

*Qualify*, (V.) 1. To give one a qualification, to make him fit. 2. To temper, to appease or pacify.

*Quality*, (S.) 1. Condition, nature, inclination, habit. 2. Title, honour, noble birth, &c. 3. Among philosphers, the property and affection of a being. 4. In metaphysics, an accident which influences its subject after the same manner as an essential form.

*Qualm*, (S.) 1. A sickness at the stomach accompanied with faintness. 2. A rising of the conscience.

*Qualmish*, (A.) 1. Sickish. 2. Scrupulous.

*Quantity*, (S.) 1. Number, measure. 2. Bulk, extent.

*Quarantine*, or *Quarantain*, (S.) 1. The space of forty days, during which admittance is refused to ail who come from an infected place. 2. Among ecclesiastics, the time of Lent. 3. In law, the benefit allowed the widow of a landed man of continuing forty days after her husband's decease in his chief mansion-house. F.

*Quarrel*, (S.) 1. Strife, variance. 2. A pane of glass.

*Quar-*

*Quärrröföme*, (A.) Apt to quarrel.

*Quärrril*, (S.) A Spanish coin worth about three halfpence English. F.

*Quärry*, (S.) 1. A rock from whence stone is dug. 2. Among falconers, any fowl flown at and killed. 3. The reward given to hounds or hawks after the taking of a deer, fowl, &c. F.

*Quärt*, (S.) 1. A measure containing the fourth part of a gallon. 2. A sequence of four cards at piquet. F.

*Quärtän Ague*, (S.) An ague whose fit returns every fourth day. L.

*Quärter*, (S.) 1. The fourth part. 2. Eight bushels of corn. 3. A piece of timber four square and four inches thick. 4. Sparing the lives of a conquered enemy.

*Quarter Days*, (S.) Those that begin the four quarters of the year, viz. the 25th of March, called the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary; the 24th of June, called Midsummer-day, or the feast of St. John Baptist; the 29th of September, called Michaelmas-day, or the feast of St. Michael the arch-angel; the 25th of December, called Christmas-day, or the nativity of Christ.

*Quarter Deck*, (S.) All that part of a ship which ranges over the steerage to the master's cabin.

*Quarter Master*, (S.) One whose office is to see out for good quarters for the whole army, or any part thereof.

*Quarter Master General*, (S.) One who provides quarters for the whole army.

*Quarter Master at Sea*, An officer whose business it is to rumage, stow and trim a ship in the hold, to overlook the steward in his delivery of victuals to the cook, pumping and drawing out beer, &c. and to mind the ship's loading; these are more or fewer, according to the ship's burden.

*Quärtering*, (S.) Sea term, when a ship under sail goes at large, neither

by a wind nor before a wind, but, as it were, betwixt both, the seamen say, the ship goes quartering; also when a ship sails with a quartering wind.

*Quartering*, In gunnery, when a piece of ordnance may be so traversed as to shoot on the same line, at the same point of the compass as the ship's quarter bears.

*Quarter-Sessions*, (S.) A court held quarterly by the justices of the peace for every county, to determine civil and criminal causes.

*Quärtérage*, (S.) Money paid quarterly.

*Quärtérly*, (P.) Every three months.

*Quärtérn*, (S.) A gill, or quarter of a pint.

*Quärtérs*, (S.) 1. The place or places where troops are lodged. 2. In a clock, the small bells that sound the quarters of an hour.

*Quärtérs of the Heavens*, The four principal points, east, west, north, and south.

*Quärtérs of the Moon*, In astronomy, the moon is said to be in the first quarter, when she is a quarter of the zodiac, or three signs distant from the sun, turning to us just half her enlightened body; but when she comes to be diametrically opposite to the sun, she is said to be in the full; and when she proceeds towards her conjunction, and shews no more than half of her enlightened face, she is said to be in her third or last quarter.

*Quärtérs of a Siege*, The principal encampments serving to block up the avenues of a place.

*Quärtó*, (S.) A book of which every leaf is a quarter of a sheet. L.

*Quäsb*, (V.) 1. To overthrow, crush, defeat, or bring to nothing. 2. To disappoint.

*Quätér Cousins*, (S.) i. e. Fourth cousins, the last degree of kindred; whence when persons are at vari-



QU

ance, 'tis said, they are not quater or cater cousins.

*Quatèr'nion*, (S.) The number of four.

*Quà ver*, (S.) In music, 1. A note equal to half a crotchet. 2. A shake or trill in finging.

*Quean*, (S.) A slut, drab, or jade.

*Queen*, (S.) A sovereign princess.

*Queen Consort*, (S.) 1. The wife or consort of a king, or a sovereign princess that holds the crown by right of blood. 2. A term at cards, or cheis-play.

*Queen Dowager*, The widow of a king, who lives upon her dowry.

*Queen Gold*, (S.) A revenue belonging to every queen consort of Great Britain, arising from fines for divers grants of the king.

*Queer*, (A.) Odd, fantastical, sorry.

*Quèll*, (V.) To conquer, subdue.

*Quènb*, (V.) To put out or extinguish.

*Quèntin*, (S.) A sort of linen cloth.

*Quèr'rist*, (S.) One that asks questions.

*Quèrulous*, (A.) Full of complaints, L.

*Quèry*, (S.) A question.

*Quèst*, (S.) Inquest, inquiry or search.

*Quèst*, or *Quèst Men*, (S.) Persons chosen yearly in every ward, to enquire into abuses and misdemeanours, especially such as relate to weights and measures.

*Quèstion*, (S.) A demand to which an answer is required.

*Quèstion*, (V.) 1. To ask questions. 2. To doubt or call in question.

*Quèstionable*, (A.) That may be called in question.

*Quèstor*, (S.) A public treasurer among the ancient Romans. L.

*Quèbble*, (S.) 1. A punning or playing with words. 2. An equivocation.

*Quèck*, (A.) 1. Alive. 2. Agile, nimble, swift.

*Quèck-beam*, (S.) A kind of wild ash.

*Quèck-sands*, (S.) The sands which shake and tremble, and often swallow up what is passing over them.

QU

*Quèck-fliver*, (S.) A fluid mineral frequently called mercury.

*Quècken*, (V.) 1. To become alive, as the child in the womb. 2. To hasten.

*Quèddity*, (S.) 1. The essence or being of a thing. 2. A quaint, subtil question. L.

*Quèrèt*, (S.) Rest, peace, tranquility.

*Quèr'science*, or *Quèr'scency*, (S.) A state of rest.

*Quèr'scent*, (A.) At rest.

*Quèr'scents*, In grammar, letters that are not pronounced in reading.

*Quèr'lets*, (S.) Quibbles, evasions, subtilties.

*Quill*, (S.) A large feather with a round barrel, pulled from the wing of a fowl.

*Quilt*, (S.) A covering for a bed.

*Quèll*, (V.) To run two pieces of stuff together in squares or flowers, with wool between.

*Quince*, (S.) A sort of apple with a downy or cottony coat, of a sharp acrimonious taste.

*Quèncùn*, (S.) 1. Five ounces, inches, &c. 2. A rank of trees in this order (: : :).

*Quèndècàgon*, (S.) In geometry, a plain figure with fifteen sides and angles.

*Quèinquàgèsimà Sunday*, (S.) Shrove Sunday, so called from its being about 50 days before Easter. L.

*Quèinquàhà*, (S.) A drug called the jèluits bark. F.

*Quèrnsèy*, (S.) A disease in the throat.

*Quint*, (S.) A sequence of five cards of the same colour, at the game called piquet. F.

*Quèntal*, (S.) An hundred pound weight.

*Quèntèssence*, (S.) 1. The purest substance drawn out of any natural body. 2. A medicine made of the efficacious active particles of its ingredients, separated from all feces or dregs. 3. The spirit, chief force, or virtue of any thing.

*Quin-*

## R

*Quintessēntial*, (A.) Of or belonging to a quintessence.

*Quintuple*, (A.) Five-fold.

*Quip*, (S.) A gibe, jeer, or flout.

*Quire*, (S.) Twenty-four or twenty-five sheets of paper.

*Quirister*, or *Choirister*, (S.) One who sings anthems, &c. in the choir of a cathedral, &c.

*Quirk*, (S.) An artful shift or cavil.

*Quit*, (V.) 1. To leave off. 2. To forsake. 3. To give up. 4. To behave one's self well. F.

*Quit*, (A.) Discharged from.

*Quit Rent*, In law, a small rent of acknowledgment, payable by the tenants to the lord of the manor.

*Quiver*, (V.) To shiver or shake.

*Quōdlibets*, (S.) Questions debated among the students of an university, college, &c. to try their abilities.

*Quoil*. See *Coil*.

*Quoins*, (S.) 1. Wedges for fastening great guns to the sides of a ship. 2. Stones in the corner of a building. F.

*Quoit*, (S.) A piece of iron, like a horse shoe, made to throw at a mark.

*Justice of the Quo'rum*, (S.) One expressly named in the commission, without whom the rest, in important cases, cannot proceed to business. L.

*Quōtā*, (S.) A part or share.

*Quotation*, (S.) A citation of a passage in a book, speech, &c. F.

*Quote*, (V.) To cite or alledge. F.

*Quōtb*, (P.) Saith.

*Quōtīdīan*, (A.) Daily. L.

*Quōtient*, (S.) In arithmetic, the number that tells how often the divisor is contained in the dividend. L.

## R.

**R**, The seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, is a liquid consonant, and is called a half vowel,

## R A

as it makes an imperfect sound of itself without any letter added to it. It is frequently used as an abbreviation, and stands for *Rex* or *Regina*, the king or the queen; and in physic for *recipe*, or take. It was anciently a numeral, and stood for 80, and with a dash over it thus  $\bar{R}$ , 80,000.

*Rābbēt*, (S.) A small eatable creature, that breeds very fast.

*Rābbet*, (V.) In carpentry, to channel boards.

*Rābbī*, or *Rābbin*, (S.) A doctor or teacher of the Jewish law.

*Rābbīnīcal*, (A.) Of or belonging to the Rabbins.

*Rābble*, (S.) The mob, or the dregs of the people.

*Rābbīnet*, (S.) In gunnery, the smallest piece of ordnance but one, being an inch and a half diameter in the bore, and five foot six inches long, and carrying a shot eight ounces weight; its point blank range is 70 paces.

*Rāce*, (S.) 1. Family, stock, lineage; 2. A root of ginger. 3. A course or running-match either on foot or horseback.

*Rāck* (S.) 1. A torturing machine. 2. A sort of wooden lattice or frame in a stable, in which hay is put for horses to draw down. 3. A frame to put bottles in.

*Rāck*, (V.) 1. To torture upon a rack. 2. To grind or oppress. 3. To draw wines, &c. off the lees.

*Rāckēt*, (S.) 1. An instrument to strike a ball with at tennis. 2. A noise or disturbance. F.

*Rācoōn*, (S.) A creature like a badger, with a tail like a fox.

*Rācy*, (A.) Wine is said to be racy, when by its age it has lost its sweet luscious quality.

*Rāddlīngs*, (S.) In architecture, the coping or slanting part on the tops of walls.

*Rādiānce*, or *Radiāncy*, (S.) Brightness, splendor. L.

- Rādiant**, (A.) Shining, casting forth rays or bright beams.
- Rādīation**, (S.) A darting or casting forth bright beams. *L.*
- Rādīcal**, (A.) 1. Belonging to a root. 2. Inbred or innate. *L.*
- Radical Moisture**, With physicians, an imaginary juice of the body, said to nourish and and preserve the natural heat, as oil does a lamp.
- Radical Sign**, In algebra, the sign of the root of a quantity, marked thus (*L.*).
- Rādīcate**, (V.) To take root. *L.*
- Rādīcated**, (A.) 1. fixed, rooted. 2. Old, inveterate.
- Rādīsh**, (S.) A well known root.
- Rādīx**, (S.) The root, spring, source or original of any thing.
- Rādīsing**, (S.) A play with three dice, in which he that throws the greatest pair, or pair royal, wins.
- Rādīst**, (S.) A sort of boat or bridge made by joining several large timbers together by ropes, &c.
- Rādīster**, (S.) A scantling of timber used to make the frame in a building.
- Rāg**, (S.) 1. A tatter, an old piece of cloth. 2. A kind of stone.
- Rag-bolts**, (S.) Iron pins in a ship, that are jagged or barbed on the sides, to prevent their being drawn out.
- Rāgāmūssin**, (S.) A shabby, mean fellow, one that is ready to commit any villainy.
- Rāge**, (S.) Fury, madness, cruelty.
- Rāge**, (V.) 1. To be extremely passionate, mad, furious. 2. To roar, as the sea.
- Rāg'o'o**, (S.) A high seasoned dish of meat. *F.*
- Rag-wort**, (S.) An herb.
- Rail**, (S.) 1. A pole which serves for part of a fence. 2. A bird.
- Rail**, (V.) 1. To fence or encompass with rails. 2. To scold or speak bitterly against. *F.*
- Rails**, (S.) 1. A fence made of poles

- nailed to the tops of posts. 2. A balustrade.
- Raiment**, (S.) Cloathing.
- Rain**, (S.) A vapour drawn up by the sun, and falling down again in drops.
- Rainbow**, (S.) An arch composed of divers colours represented in a dewy cloud, consisting of innumerable drops of water, each drop being like a globe of glass filled with water.
- Lunar Rainbow**, (S.) The appearance of a bow made by the refraction of the moon's rays, in the drops of rain in the night.
- Marine Rainbow**, (S.) A phænomenon sometimes seen in an agitated sea, when the wind, by sweeping part of the tops of the waves, carries them aloft; so that the sun's rays, by falling on them, are refracted and paint the colours of the bow.
- Rain-Deer**, (S.) A kind of stag very common in Lapland, and other northern countries, both fit to eat and to draw their sledges over the snow, &c. which they will do with prodigious swiftness.
- Raise**, (V.) 1. To lift up or set higher. 2. To promote, prefer, or advance. 3. To level or gather. 4. To cause or excite. 5. To augment or increase. 6. To produce. 7. To exalt the voice.
- Raiser**, (S.) In carpentry, a board set on edge under the fore-side of a step or stair.
- Raisins**, (S.) Dried grapes.
- Rake**, (S.) 1. A tool in husbandry. 2. A wicked, debauched, extravagant fellow. 3. So much of a ship's hull as hangs over both ends of her keel.
- Rallery**, (S.) Joaking, jesting, playing upon words. *F.*
- Rally**, (V.) 1. To collect into order troops that are broken or put to flight. 2. To jeer, banter, or chide in a witty facetious manner.
- Ram**, (S.) A male sheep.

**Rām**, (V.) To drive or thrust in.  
**Rāmādām**, (S.) A sort of lent observ-  
 ed by the Mahometans, during  
 which they fast the whole day,  
 without daring to wash their mouths,  
 or even to swallow their spittle.  
**Rāmbles**, (V.) To wander up and down.  
**Rāmbler**, (S.) A wanderer, a rover.  
**Rāmbōoze**, (S.) A compound drink  
 used chiefly at Cambridge.  
**Ramification**, (S.) 1. In botany, a  
 collection of small branches issuing  
 out of larger ones. 2. In painting,  
 figures representing boughs and  
 branches.  
**Rāmmer**, (S.) 1. An instrument for  
 driving stones or piles into the  
 ground. 2. A gun stick.  
**Rāmp**, (S.) A brisk, hoidening, jump-  
 ing girl.  
**Rāmp**, (V.) To jump about and play  
 with men in a boisterous immodest  
 manner.  
**Rāmpant**, (S.) 1. Wanton, frisky.  
 2. In heraldry, when a beast of prey,  
 especially a lion, stands on his hinder  
 legs. F.  
**Rāmpart**, or **Rāmpier**, (S.) In forti-  
 fication, a large massy bank of earth  
 raised about the body of a place, to  
 resist the enemy's great shot and co-  
 ver the buildings. F.  
**Rāncōd**, (A.) Mouldy, musty. L.  
**Rāncōur**, (S.) A malicious, spiteful  
 and concealed grudge, gnawing, as  
 it were, the very heart. L.  
**Rānd**, (S.) The seam of a shoe.  
**Rāndōm**, (A.) Without aim or de-  
 sign, at a venture.  
**Rānge**, (S.) 1. A row or rank. 2.  
 A grate in a kitchen. 3. A jaunt  
 or ramble. 4. A coach beam. 5.  
 In gunnery, the path or line a bul-  
 let describes from the mouth of the  
 piece to the point where it falls. F.  
**Rānge**, (V.) 1. To set or put in order.  
 2. To ramble or rove about. F.  
**Rānger**, (S.) An officer of a forest,  
 whose business it is to go daily

through and see whether any of the  
 game have disparted themselves,  
 and to drive them back, and also to  
 prevent trespasses done in his bailli-  
 wic.  
**Rānk**, (S.) 1. Place or dignity. 2. A  
 row or regular line of persons or  
 things.  
**Rānk**, (A.) 1. Strong, stinking, noi-  
 some. 2. Fertile, shooting forth too  
 many branches or leaves.  
**Rānkle**, (V.) To fester or putrify.  
**Rānsäck**, (V.) 1. To put in disorder  
 by examining or looking over, as a  
 bundle, &c. 2. To pillage or plun-  
 der.  
**Rānsöm**, (S.) Money paid for the re-  
 demption of a captive, ship, &c.  
**Rānt**, (S.) An extravagant flight in  
 speaking or writing.  
**Rānt**, (V.) To rave, roar, or rage.  
**Rāncōus**, (S.) A flower. L.  
**Rāp**, (V.) To knock, strike or hit.  
**Rāpācōus**, (A.) Ravenous, greedy.  
**Rāpācity**, or **Rāpāciousness**, (S.) Gee-  
 diness.  
**Rāpe**, (S.) 1. The ravishing a woman.  
 2. The carrying her away for that  
 purpose. 3. The wood or stalks of  
 grapes when dried. 4. A plant,  
 called a wild radish. 5. The divi-  
 sion of a county, much the same as  
 an hundred. 6. A trespass com-  
 mitted in a forest by violence.  
**Rape Wine**, A sort of small wine.  
**Rāpid**, (A.) Quick, swift, flowing  
 with violence. L.  
**Rāpidity**, (S.) Swiftness. L.  
**Rāpier**, (S.) A long sword. F.  
**Rāpine**, (S.) Robbery, a taking away  
 by violence or open force. L.  
**Rāppārees**, (S.) Irish robbers.  
**Rapsody**. See **Rhapsody**.  
**Rāpt**, (A.) Transported, lost in ex-  
 tasy.  
**Rāpture**, (S.) Transport, extasy, sud-  
 den excess of joy.  
**Rāptūrous**, (A.) Transporting, ra-  
 vishing.

## R E

**Rēbel**, (S.) One who takes up arms against his sovereign, or is disobedient to his parents.

**Rebēllion**, (S.) A taking up arms against the supreme power.

**Rebēllious**, (A.) 1. Apt to rebel. 2. Undutiful, disobedient.

**Rebōund**, (V.) To leap back. *F.*

**Rebūff**, (S.) 1. A positive denial. 2. A snappish disdainful answer. 3. A stern forbidding look. *F.*

**Rebūild**, (V.) To build up again.

**Rebūke**, (V.) To check, reprove, or reprehend.

**Rēbus**, (S.) 1. A kind of riddle, consisting of an equivocal play upon syllables and letters taken from words of a different signification. 2. A symbolical device, or a picture designed to express names or things by a ridiculous jumble of pictures and letters.

**Recal**, (V.) To call home.

**Recant**, (V.) To retract or unsay. *L.*

**Rēcāntātion**, (S.) The act of disowning, revoking, or unsaying. *L.*

**Rēcāpitulāte**, (V.) To sum up briefly the heads of a trial, argument, or former discourse. *L.*

**Rēcāpitulātion**, (S.) The act of summing up briefly. *L.*

**Recēde**, (V.) To retreat, go back, to depart from what had been before promised.

**Receipt**, (S.) 1. The act of receiving any thing whatever. 2. An acquittance for money, &c. received. 3. Directions for the compounding a remedy for diseases, the making wines, &c. *L.*

**Receivable**, (A.) That may be received. *F.*

**Receive** (*Receve*) (V.) 1. To take what is paid or given. 2. To lodge or entertain. 3. To bear or suffer. 4. To embrace or lay hold of. *F.*

**Receivē**, (S.) 1. The person who receives. 2. A chemical vessel for receiving what is distilled. 3. The large glass fixed upon an air-pump,

## R E

within which animals, &c. are put to shew the several experiments. 4. A cloth a child is first put in when born. 5. One who receives stolen goods.

**Receiver General of the Dutchy of Lancaster**, One who gathers in all fines, forfeitures, &c. within that dutchy.

**Rēcēt**, (A.) New, fresh, lately done. *L.*

**Rēcēptacle**, (S.) 1. A place to receive or keep things in, a store house. 2. A place of refuge. 3. A lurking hole. *L.*

**Rēcēption**, (S.) 1. A receiving, harbouring. 2. Entertainment. *L.*

**Rēcēptive**, (A.) Apt or fit to receive.

**Recēs**, (S.) 1. A retreating or withdrawing. 2. A place of retirement. *L.*

**Rēcēsson of the Equinoxes**, In astronomy, is the receding or going back of the equinoctial points every year about fifty seconds.

**Rēcēurge**, (V.) To charge again.

**Rēcēut**, (S.) A lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counter scent.

**Rēcēpt**, (S.) A physical receipt. *L.*

**Rēcēpient**, (S.) A vessel that receives what runs over in distilling. *L.*

**Rēcēprōcal**, (A.) Mutual, interchangeable, which affects both parties alike. *L.*

**Rēcēprōcātion**, (S.) An interchanging or returning. *L.*

**Rēcētā**, or **Rēcētation**, (S.) 1. A relation or account. 2. A rehearsing, or saying by heart. *L.*

**Rēcētātive**, or **Rēcētātivo**, (S.) A sort of speaking in a musical manner, used in cathedrals, and in rehearsing dramatic performances in operas, &c.

**Rēcēte**, (V.) To relate, rehearse, or repeat. *L.*

**Rēcēton**, (V.) 1. To compute, cast up, or account. 2. To believe or think. *Rēc-*

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- Ræckoning**, (S.) 1. An account. 2. In navigation, the estimate of the distance sailed, the place the ship is in, &c.
- Reclaim**, (V.) 1. To demand back. 2. To bring to an amendment of life. 3. To leave offensive courses. L.
- Reclination**, (S.) A leaning backward.
- Recline**, (V.) To bend, to lean or lay upon. L.
- Recluse**, (A.) Shut up, retired from the world.
- Recluse**, (S.) A monk, friar, or nun shut up in a religious house. L.
- Reclusion**, (S.) A retiring from the world to live in a religious house.
- Reckonance**, (S.) A bond or obligation acknowledged in a court of record, or before some judge. F.
- Reckonance of Assize**, The verdict of twelve men impanelled upon a jury.
- Reckonise**, or **Reckonize**, (V.) To acknowledge. L.
- Reckonisee**, (S.) In law, the person to whom one is bound in a reckonance.
- Reckonisor**, (S.) One who enters into a bond or obligation.
- Reckonition**, (S.) Acknowledgement, examination or review.
- Recoil** (V.) To fly, or draw back, as a gun, &c.
- Recoin**, (V.) To coin over again.
- Recollèct**, (V.) 1. To call to mind or think of. 2. To reflect in one's mind. L.
- Recollèction**, (S.) A recalling back into the mind. L.
- Recollèctis**, (S.) A branch of the Franciscan friars. F.
- Recommence**, (V.) To begin again. F.
- Recommènd**, (V.) To give a person a good character, to commit him to one's favour, protection or care. F.
- Recommèndable**, (A.) Worthy of being recommended.
- Recommèndation**, (S.) The act of fet-

## R E

- ting forth, or recommending any person to another. F.
- Recommèndatory**, (A.) That serves to recommend.
- Recompence**, (S.) A reward for some service done.
- Recompense**, (V.) To requite, reward, or make amends. L.
- Recompōse**, (V.) To compose again, or make up anew. L.
- Reconcilable**, (A.) That may be reconciled.
- Reconcile**, (V.) 1. To make friends, or compose differences. 2. To explain seeming contradictions. L.
- Reconciliatìon**, or **Reconcilement**, (S.) The act of composing differences, or making those friends who were at variance. L.
- Rè-conlù'è**, (V.) To conduct or bring back again. L.
- Reconnoitre**, (V.) To examine, observe, or take a view of. F.
- Reconvèntion**, (S.) In the civil law, a contrary action brought by the defendant.
- Record**, (S.) 1. An act committed to writing in any of the king's courts. 2. A testimony, evidence, or witness.
- Record**, (V.) To register or enrol. L.
- Recorder**, (S.) 1. A person skilled in the law, an associate to a mayor, &c. of a corporation. 2. A flute. L.
- Recōvèr**, (V.) 1. To get again. 2. To restore to health. 3. To mend or grow better. F.
- Recōvery**, (S.) 1. A regaining or getting again. 2. An obtaining by trial at law. 3. The being restored to a state of health. 4. Remedy, help.
- Recōunt**, (V.) To tell or relate. F.
- Recōurse**, (S.) 1. Refuze, adress, or application to a person for help, &c. 2. Passage, return. F.
- Rècréant**, (S.) 1. A cowardly fellow. 2. An infidel.
- Rècréate**, (V.) To refresh, delight, amuse or divert. L.

Rè-

## R E

- Rēcrēation**, (S.) Diversion, refreshment or pastime after labour. *L.*
- Rēcrēative**, (A.) Pleasant, delightful. *L.*
- Rēcūminate**, (V.) To return an accusation or reproach. *L.*
- Rēcūmination**, (S.) A charging one's accuser with the same fault, or some other. *L.*
- Rēcūit**, (S.) 1. A fresh supply. 2. A soldier enlisted in a troop or company to fill up a vacancy. *F.*
- Rēcūit**, (V.) To supply, to reinforce. *F.*
- Rēctangle**, (S.) An angle equal to 90 degrees, made by one right line falling perpendicular upon another. *L.*
- Rēctangled Triangle**, A triangle that has one right angle.
- Rēctangular**, (A.) Having one or more right angles.
- Rēctifiable**, (A.) That is capable of being rectified or amended.
- Rēctification**, (S.) 1. A making right. 2. In chemistry, a distilling a spirit over again, in order to make it more pure. *F.*
- Rēctify**, (V.) 1. To redress, correct, or set to rights. 2. To distil a spirit over again, to make it more pure. *F.*
- Rēctilinear**, or **Rēctilinear**, (A.) Consisting of right lines. *L.*
- Rēctitude**, (S.) 1. Uprightness, justice. 2. Straightness, evenness. *F.*
- Rēctor**, (S.) 1. A governor, director or ruler. 2. The minister of a parish church. *L.*
- Rēctory**, (S.) A parsonage or church living. *L.*
- Rēcūmbence**, or **Rēcūmbency**, (S.) Re-lying or depending upon. *L.*
- Rēcūmbent**, (A.) Leaning, or in a lying posture. *L.*
- Rēcūr**, (V.) 1. To return, or come back again. 2. To have recourse to.
- Rēcūrcncy**, or **Recurrence**, (S.) A returning or running back again.

## R E

- Rēcūr-vātion**, (S.) A bending backward. *L.*
- Rēcūr-vāty**, (S.) A being bent backward. *L.*
- Rēcūjāncy**, (S.) Nonconformity. *L.*
- Rēcūjānt**, (S.) One who denies the king's supremacy, or differs from the established church. *L.*
- Red**, (S.) A lively, strong colour.
- Rēdden**, (V.) To make or grow red.
- Rēddition**, (S.) A giving again, or restoring. *L.*
- Redeem**, (V.) 1. To ransom. 2. To recover. *L.*
- Redeemable**, (A.) That may be redeemed.
- Redeemables**, (S.) Things sold conditionally, reserving the equity of redemption.
- Redeemer**, (S.) One who has paid a ransom for another, a saviour or deliverer.
- Rēdelivēver**, (V.) To restore, or give up again. *F.*
- Rē-dēmand**, (V.) To demand a thing again. *F.*
- Rēdēption**, (S.) A ransoming or delivering. *L.*
- Rēdgum**, (S.) A disorder to which new born infants are subject to, consisting of innumerable small red headed pimples that come out upon the skin.
- Rēdouble**, (V.) 1. To double again. 2. To increase or grow violent. *F.*
- Rēdoubt**, (S.) In fortification, a small fort which has no defence but in the front. *F.*
- Rēdound**, (V.) 1. To abound or be superfluous. 2. To turn to. 3. To accrue or result. *L.*
- Rēdrēst**, (V.) 1. To reform, or set to rights. 2. To do justice. *F.*
- Rēditte**, (V.) 1. To bring back or restore. 2. To subdue. 3. To bring or turn into. *L.*
- Rēducible**, (A.) That may be reduced.
- Rēdūctiōn**, (S.) 1. A reducing or bringing back. 2. In arithmetic, bringing

ing money, weights, measures, &c. into their least or greatest parts. 3. In algebra, the clearing an equation of fractions and other troublesome and superfluous quantities, and bringing down the quantities to their lowest terms, and separating the known quantities from the unknown, till at length only the unknown quantity is found on one side of the equation, and the known quantities on the other. 4. In surgery, restoring a dislocated or fractured bone to its proper place. *L.*

*Rēdūndānce*, or *Redūndancy*, (S.) An overflowing or abounding. *L.*

*Rēdūndānt*, (A.) Abundant; too copious. *L.*

*Reduplicātion*, (S.) A redoubling.

*Ree*, (S.) A Portugal coin, 40 of which are equal to 6d. sterling.

*Reed*, (S.) 1. A plant growing in tenny or watery places. 2. A jewish measure of 3 yards and 3 inches.

*Rē-ēdījy*, (V.) To build again.

*Reek*, (V.) To cast out a steam, or smook.

*Reel*, (V.) 1. To wind upon a reel. 2. To stagger in walking.

*Rē-ēnter*, (V.) 1. To enter again. 2. To resume the possession of. *F.*

*Rē-ēntry*, (S.) A resuming possession.

*Rē-ēstāblish*, (V.) To establish or settle again. *L.*

*Reeve*, (S.) 1. The overseer of a coal-pit. 2. The bailiff of a franchise or manor.

*Rē-ēxāminē*, (V.) To examine again. *L.*

*Rēfēctiōn*, (S.) A repast or meal. *L.*

*Rēfēctives*, (S.) Reviving and refreshing medicines.

*Rēfēctōry*, (S.) A room in a monastery where all the friars and nuns eat together. *F.*

*Rēfēr*, (V.) 1. To direct to a passage in an author. 2. To leave to the judgment or determination of another. *L.*

*Rēfēree*, (S.) An arbitrator, or one

to whom a law, business, or matter is referred.

*Rēfērēnce*, (S.) 1. A mark directing the reader to the margin or bottom of the page. 2. Arbitration or decision.

*In Reference*, In relation.

*Rēfīne*, (V.) To purify.

*Rēfīt*, (V.) To fit up again.

*Rēflēct*, (V.) 1. To beat or send back light or heat. 2. To think seriously upon. 3. To be sharp upon, to censure or speak ill of.

*Rēflēx*, (A.) Reflected.

*Rēflēxion*, (S.) 1. A beating back. 2. Serious consideration. 3. Censure, abuse. *L.*

*Rēflōw*, (V.) To flow back.

*Rēflūent*, (A.) Ebbing, or flowing back. *L.*

*Rēflūx*, (S.) A flowing back. *L.*

*Rēfōrm*, (V.) 1. To new form, or make better. 2. To leave off ill courses.

*Rēfōrmādo*, (S.) 1. A gentleman volunteer on board a ship of war. 2. A reformed officer, or one whose company is broken.

*Rēfōrmātion*, (S.) 1. A making or becoming better. 2. The time of the first establishment of the reformed or protestant religion.

*Rēfrāct*, (V.) To beat back again.

*Rēfrācted*, (A.) Broken, or beat back again.

*Rēfrāctive*, (A.) Of or belonging to refraction. *L.*

*Rēfrāctōry*, (A.) Stubborn, unruly.

*Rēfrain*, (V.) 1. To bridle, curb, or restrain. 2. To forbear or not meddle with.

*Rēfrāgāble*, (A.) That may be withstood or opposed.

*Rēfrāngībīlity*, (S.) The quality of what is refrangible.

*Rēfrāngible*, (A.) Capable of being broken or refracted. *L.*

*Rēfrēsh*, (V.) 1. To recruit one's self, to renew. 2. To revive. 3. To recreate or solace. *F.*



- Refrishment*, (S.) That which refreshes. *F.*
- Rēfrīgērent*, (A.) Cooling. *L.*
- Rēfrīgērāte*, (V.) To cool. *L.*
- Rēfrīgērātive*, (S.) A cooling medicine. *F.*
- Rēfrīgērātōry*, (A.) Of a cooling nature.
- Refrigeratory*, (S.) A vessel full of cold water, placed under an alembic, to condense the vapours that are raised thither by fire.
- Rēfūge*, (S.) A place of safety, a sanctuary. *L.*
- Rējūceē*, (S.) A French protestant, who has fled from the persecution in France. *F.*
- Rējūlgēncy*, (S.) Brightness, splendor. *L.*
- Rējūlgēt*, (A.) Bright, shining, glittering. *L.*
- Rējūnd*, (V.) To pay or give back. *L.*
- Rējūsal*, (S.) A denial.
- Rējūse*, (S.) The dross of metal, the out-cast or worst of any thing. *F.*
- Rējūse*, (V.) To deny, to reject a proposal, &c.
- Rējūtation*, (S.) A confuting an argument advanced by another.
- Rējūte*, (V.) To disprove, to convince by reason. *L.*
- Rēgāin*, (V.) To get again. *F.*
- Rēgal*, (A.) Royal, belonging to a king or queen. *L.*
- Rēgāle*, (V.) To treat or feast nobly. *F.*
- Rēgālīā*, (S.) 1. The ensigns of the royal dignity. 2. The prerogatives or rights of a king or queen. *L.*
- Rēgārd*, (V.) 1. To look upon, heed or consider. 2. To have respect to. *F.*
- Rēgārd*, (S.) 1. Respect. 2. Affection.
- Regard of a Forest*, 1. The overseeing it. 2. All the ground or compass of it.
- Rēgārdyr*, (S.) An officer of a forest, whose business is to overlook all the other officers.
- Rēgārdless*, (S.) Heedless, thoughtless, unconcerned.
- Rēgēncy*, (S.) The government of a kingdom by several lords, &c. during the minority or absence of a king or queen. *F.*
- Rēgēnērāte*, (V.) To beget again.
- Regenerate*, (A.) Born a second time.
- Rēgēt*, (S.) 1. A person who governs a kingdom during the minority or absence of a prince. 2. A professor or master in an university.
- Regēminātion*, (S.) A budding or springing out again. *L.*
- Rēgīcīde*, (S.) 1. The murdering of a king or queen. 2. The murderer. *L.*
- Rēgimēn*, (S.) Rule, government. *L.*
- Regiment*, (S.) A body composed of several companies of foot soldiers or troops of horse, and commanded by a colonel.
- Regimental*, (A.) Of or belonging to a regiment.
- Rēgion* (*Rējon*) (S.) 1. A country or coast. 2. In geography, a large extent of land inhabited by people of the same nation. *L.*
- Rēgīster*, (S.) 1. A book of records. 2. An officer who keeps registers. 3. With chemists, a contrivance to make the heat of a furnace greater or less, by letting in more or less air. *L.*
- Register Ships*, Such ships as have grants from the king of Spain, or the council of the Indies, to traffic in the ports of the Spanish West-Indies; so called, because they are registred before they sail from Cadiz.
- Rēgīstry*, (S.) 1. The office where records are kept. 2. The book and rolls there kept.
- Rēgīus Professor*, (S.) i. e. The king's professor, a title given to every reader of the five lectures in Oxford or Cambridge.
- Rēgōrge*, (V.) To cast up or vomit.
- Rēgrēss*, (S.) A going backward.

R E

R E

**Rāgr̥ēt**, (S.) 1. Reluctance or unwillingness. 2. Grief, sorrow. F.  
**Rāgūlar**, (A.) Orderly, exact, according to rule. L.  
**Regular Bodies**, With mathematicians, are solid bodies, whose surfaces are composed of regular and equal planes, and whose solid angles are all equal.  
**Rāgūlār̥ṇy**, (S.) 1. Agreeableness to rules. 2. Exactness. 3. Strict order. F.  
**Rāgūlār̥s**, (S.) Monks or religious persons, who live a retired rigid life, according to certain rules, &c.  
**Rāgūlāte**, (V.) 1. To set in order. 2. To govern, direct or guide. 3. To settle or fix. 4. To decide or determine.  
**Rāgūlātion**, (S.) 1. The act of regulating. 2. An order or rule for regulating.  
**Rāgūlātor**, (S.) 1. One who regulates. 2. A clock made on purpose to set others by. 3. A small spring belonging to the balance of a watch.  
**Rāgūlū**, (S.) In chemistry, the purest part of any metal or mineral. L.  
**Rābār̥sal**, (S.) 1. A relation or recital. 2. A private practising.  
**Rābār̥se**, (V.) 1. To tell or relate. 2. To repeat. 3. To practise in private, in order to perform the more perfectly in public.  
**Rāj̥ā**, (V.) 1. To cast off. 2. To slight or refuse. L.  
**Rāj̥ātion**, (S.) A refusing, a casting off. L.  
**Reign**, (V.) 1. To rule as a king or sovereign prince. 2. To have the sway, to be in vogue. L.  
**Rā-imbār̥k**, (V.) To take shipping again. F.  
**Re-imbāttled**, (A.) Put again in order of battle.  
**Rā-imbār̥se**, (V.) To pay back again.  
**Reṅnārd**, (S.) A fox.  
**Rē-īnfūrce**, (V.) To strengthen again, to add new force.

**Rē-īnfūrce**, (S.) A fresh supply.  
**Rē-īngāge**, (V.) To engage again.  
**Reigns**, (S.) 1. The leather thongs of a bridle, held in the hands to rule the horse. 2. The kidneys.  
**Rē-īnfālāte**, (V.) To restore to a former state.  
**Rē-īnwēṣṭ**, (V.) To put into possession again.  
**Rējōice**, (V.) To be filled with joy, to be glad.  
**Rējōin**, (V.) 1. To join again. 2. To make a rejoinder. 3. To reply, or make answer. F.  
**Rējōinder**, (S.) An answer or exception to a replication in the civil law. F.  
**Rējōinting**, (S.) In masonry, filling up the joints between the stones of old buildings with fresh mortar.  
**Rēṭēreūte**, (V.) To repeat, to do the same thing over again.  
**Rejuvenēscence**, or **Rejuvenēscency**, (S.) The growing young again. L.  
**Rēlāpse**, (V.) A falling or sliding back into a former sickness, or a former crime. L.  
**Rēlāte**, (V.) 1. To tell or recite. 2. To belong to a thing. L.  
**Rēlātion**, (S.) 1. Affinity. 2. A person to whom we are related. 3. An account of an adventure, battle, siege, &c. 4. In philosophy, the mutual respect of two things, or what one is in regard to the other. 5. In geometry, &c. the habitude or respect of two quantities to each other, with regard to quantity, and is the same as ratio. 6. In logic, one of the ten predicaments, or accidents belonging to substance. L.  
**Rēlātive**, (A.) Relating, or belonging to another.  
**Relative**, (S.) In grammar, a word which in concord answers to some word foregoing, called the antecedent. L.  
**Rēlātor**, (S.) The person who relates.  
**Rēlāx**, (V.) 1. To loosen or slacken. 2. To

2. To unbend or recreate the mind.  
 3. To be remiss in. *L.*
- Rēlaxation**, (S.) 1. A slackening or loosening. 2. Recreation, refreshment, unbending the mind. 3. In surgery, a preternatural dilatation, extension, or straining of the muscles, tendons, nerves, &c. either by violence or weakness.
- Rēlay**, (S.) 1. Fresh hounds or horses. 2. The stage or place where they are kept. *F.*
- Rēlease**, (S.) 1. A discharge or acquittance. 2. A setting at liberty. *F.*
- Rēlégation**, (S.) A banishment for a time only. *L.*
- Rēlent**, (V.) To repent, to grow compassionate, to be ready to forgive. *F.*
- Rēlentless**, (S.) Unrelenting, cruel, obstinate.
- Rēlics**, (S.) Remains of the bodies, cloaths, &c. of saints preserved by the roman catholics with great veneration. *F.*
- Rēlict**, (S.) A widow. *L.*
- Rēlief**, (S.) 1. Comfort, alleviation. 2. Help, supply, succour. 3. Redress at law.
- Rēlieve**, (V.) 1. To assist, help, or succor. 2. To comfort or alleviate. 3. To bring fresh men to mount guard, &c. that those may rest who have been on duty before. *L.*
- Rēlievo**. See *Bas Relief*.
- Rēligion**, (S.) Piety, godliness, the worship of God, and the practice of any duty in obedience to his commands. *L.*
- Rēligionist**, (S.) A strict observer or professor of religion.
- Rēligious**, (A.) Of or belonging to religion, pious, godly, devout. *L.*
- Rēligious**, (S.) A monk or nun.
- Rēlinquish**, (V.) To quit, give over, forsake or abandon. *L.*
- Rēliquary**, (S.) A shrine or place in which the relics of saints are kept. *F.*
- Rēlish**, (V.) 1. To give a relish or taste to. 2. To like the taste of a thing. 3. To approve of the discourse or performance of another.
- Rēlūctance**, (S.) Aversion, unwillingness, striving against.
- Rēly**, (V.) To depend upon.
- Rēmain**, (V.) 1. To stay or continue. 2. To be left over and above. *L.*
- Rēmainder**, (S.) 1. That which is left. 2. In architecture, that which is left after taking a lesser quantity or number out of a greater.
- Rēmainst**, (S.) All that is left of a person or thing.
- Rēmānd**, (V.) To order or command back again. *L.*
- Rēmārk**, (V.) To observe or take notice of. *F.*
- Rēmārkable**, (A.) Notable, worthy of observation. *F.*
- Rēmēdiable**, (A.) Capable of being remedied.
- Rēmēdiless**, (A.) Not to be remedied.
- Rēmēdy**, (S.) 1. Medicine. 2. Relief, help. *L.*
- Rēmedy**, (V.) 1. To cure, to help. 2. To prevent. *L.*
- Rēmēmbër**, (V.) 1. To call to mind. 2. To be mindful of. 3. To put in mind of.
- Rēmēmbërānce**, (S.) Memory.
- Rēmēmbërāncër**, (S.) One who puts in mind.
- Rēmēmbërāncër of the Exchequer**, The title of three clerks of that court, *viz.*
- Rēmēmbërāncër of the King**, One who enters into his office all recognizances taken between the barons for any of the king's debts.
- Rēmēmbërāncër of the First Fruits**, An officer who takes all compositions and bonds for first fruits and tenths, and makes process against such as do not pay them.
- Rēmēmbërāncër of the Lord Treasurer**, An officer who puts the lord treasurer, and the rest of the judges of that court, in mind of such matters as are for the king's benefit.
- Rēmīnd**, (V.) To put in mind.

*Rēmōniscence*, (S.) The faculty or power of remembering. *L.*  
*Rēmōs*, (A.) Slack, negligent. *L.*  
*Rēmōssion*, (S.) Pardon, forgiveness. *L.*  
*Remīt*, (V.) 1. To send back. 2. To pardon or forgive. 3. To give up or dispense with. 4. To abate or diminish. *L.*  
*Rēmōttānce*, (S.) A return of money, &c.  
*Rēmōnānt*, (S.) That which remains.  
*Rēmōnfrānce*, (S.) An expostulatory declaration.  
*Rēmōnfrānts*, (S.) A sect of the Armenians in Holland, so called from their remonstrating in the year 1610, against the synod of Dort, concerning predestination.  
*Rēmōnfrāte*, (V.) To shew or make appear. *L.*  
*Rēmōrā*, (S.) 1. A delay or hindrance. 2. A sea lamprey. 3. In surgery, an instrument for setting broken bones. *L.*  
*Rēmōrse*, (S.) Horror, shame, the stings of conscience. *L.*  
*Rēmōrselejs*, (A.) Hardened, stubborn, obstinate.  
*Rēmōte*, (A.) Far distant. *L.*  
*Remōve* (*Remoove*) (V.) 1. To put a person or thing out of the business or place it was in. 2. To change lodgings. *L.*  
*Remōve*, or *Remōval*, (S.) A change of business or place, &c.  
*Rēmōūnt*, (V.) To mount again. *F.*  
*Rēmūnētable*, (A.) That may be rewarded. *L.*  
*Rēmūnērate*, (V.) To reward or recompense. *L.*  
*Rēmūnērātion*, (S.) A reward or recompense. *L.*  
*Rēmūrmūr*, (V.) To murmur again.  
*Rēmōscēt*, (A.) Springing up again. *L.*  
*Rēmōūnter*, (S.) 1. An accidental meeting. 2. An unexpected adventure. 3. A skirmish. *F.*  
*Rēmō*, (V.) To tear atunder.  
*Rēmōder*, (V.) 1. To return, yield, or

give up. 2. To perform. 3. To translate. 4. To melt suet.  
*Rēmōxvous*, or *Rēmōxvous*, (S.) A place appointed to meet in. *F.*  
*Rēmōgāde*, or *Renega'do*, (S.) One who has renounced the christian religion and turned Turk.  
*Renēw*, (V.) 1. To begin again or anew. 2. To make new again. 3. To re establish.  
*Renēwal*, (S.) A renewing.  
*Rēmōtēncy*, (S.) 1. A resisting or striving against. 2. In philosophy, that resistance or force that is in solid bodies, whereby they resist the impulse of other bodies, or react as much as they are acted upon. *L.*  
*Rēmōtēt*, (S.) 1. A particular kind of apple. 2. The maw of a calf, used in turning milk into curds.  
*Renōūnce*, (V.) 1. To forsake or abandon. 2. To disown. 3. To revoke at cards. *L.*  
*Renōūwn*, (S.) Fame, great reputation.  
*Rēmō*, (S.) 1. Money paid for the use of a house, land, &c. 2. A slit or place torn in a garment, &c.  
*Rēmō Charge*, (S.) In law, where a person makes over his estate to another, yet reserves to himself a sum of money to be paid annually, with a clause of distress for non-payment.  
*Rēmō*, (A.) Torn in pieces.  
*Rēmōtable*, (A.) That may be rented.  
*Rēmōtal*, or *Rēmō Roll*, (S.) A list of the several rents payable by the tenants of an estate.  
*Rēmōtērīng*, (S.) Fine-drawing.  
*Rēmōter Warden*, (S.) An officer who receives the rents and profits belonging to a company.  
*Renūmērāte*, (V.) To repete the particulars of what had been said before. *L.*  
*Renūnciātion*, (S.) A renouncing or abandoning.  
*Rēmōbtāin*, (V.) To procure or get again. *L.*  
*Rēmōrdinātion*, (S.) A being ordained again.

**Répair** (V.) 1. To mend a building, &c. 2. To make up. 3. To go or retire. L.

**Répairable**, (A.) That may be repaired.

**Répairérs**, (S.) Artificers who chase figures, and beautify sword hilts, plate, &c.

**Réparātion**, (S.) 1. The mending of a thing. 2. Satisfaction. L.

**Répartee**, (S.) A quick, smart, and witty reply. F.

**Répartition**, (S.) Subdivision, or the dividing again. F.

**Répass**, (V.) To pass again. F.

**Répass**, (S.) A meal or refreshment taken after a journey, long abstinence, or hard labour. F.

**Répa'y**, (V.) To pay back again.

**Répe'al**, (V.) To revoke, abolish, or disannul. F.

**Repeat**. See *Repete*.

**Repél**, (V.) To drive back. L.

**Repellénts**, (S.) Medicines that repel or drive back the morbid humour into the mass of blood, from whence it was unduly secreted.

**Repén't**, (V.) To be sincerely sorry for having done amiss. L.

**Repén'tance**, (S.) In divinity, a sorrow for sin, accompanied with a hatred of vice, an ardent love of virtue, and an earnest desire to practise it.

**Répércússion**, (S.) 1. A beating back. 2. In music, a frequent repetition of the same sound. L.

**Répércússive**, (A.) Which strikes or rebounds back.

**Répéritious**, (A.) Found, or come by chance.

**Répéte**, (V.) To say or do over again. L.

**Répétition**, (S.) A saying or doing the same thing over again.

**Repíā'no**, or **Repíé'no**, (S.) In music, signifies full, and is used to distinguish those violins in concertos, which play only now and then to

fill up, from those which play throughout the whole concerto.

**Répé'ne**, (V.) 1. To grudge or grieve at another's happiness. 2. To be dissatisfied at the dispensations of providence.

**Replā'ce**, (V.) To put again in its place.

**Replā'nt**, (V.) To plant again. F.

**Replea'd**, (V.) To plead again the same cause that had been pleaded before.

**Replé'nish**, (V.) To fill again. L.

**Replé'te**, (A.) 1. Filled, replenished. 2. Abounding. L.

**Replé'tion**, (S.) 1. A being stuffed or filled. 2. A surfeit. L.

**Replé'vin**, or **Replé'vy**, (S.) The bringing a writ for releasing things dis-trained.

**Replé'vy**, (V.) 1. To recover by a replevin. 2. To redeem a pledge.

**Réplí'cā'tion**, (S.) The plaintiff's reply to the defendant's answer. L.

**Repó'rt**, (S.) 1. A rumour or talk. 2. The repetition of a case debated. 3. The noise of a gun, &c. F.

**Repó'rt**, (V.) To tell, relate, or give an account of. F.

**Répó'se**, (S.) 1. Rest, sleep. 2. Peace or quiet. F.

**Répó'se**, (V.) 1. To take one's rest. 2. To confide or put trust in. 3. To commit to a person's care.

**Répó'stion**, (S.) 1. A settling again. 2. In surgery, reducing or setting a dislocated member. L.

**Répó'story**, (S.) A store-house or place where things are laid up. L.

**Répó'ssés**, (V.) To be in possession again.

**Répré'hé'nd**, (V.) To reprove or rebuke. L.

**Répré'hé'n'sible**, (A.) Reprovable. F.

**Répré'hé'n'sion**, (S.) Reproof, reprimand.

**Répré'sé'nt**, (V.) 2. To shew, or make appear. 2. To describe or express. 3. To supply the place, or be in the

- the room of another. 4. To lay before, indite, or inform against. *L.*
- Rĕprĕsĕntĕtion*, (S.) 1. A shewing or declaring. 2. Portraiture, figure, &c. 3. Acting, or standing in the room of another.
- Rĕprĕsĕntĕtive*, (S.) 1. One who represents the person of another. 2. A member in parliament who represents the inhabitants of a county, city, or borough.
- Represĕntative*, (A.) Serving to represent.
- Represĕs*, (V.) To restrain, keep back, curb, or quell. *L.*
- Represĕsion*, (S.) A restraining, curbing, &c.
- Reprievĕ*, (S.) A warrant for suspending the execution of a malefactor.
- Rĕprimĕnd*, (S.) A check or reproof. *F.*
- Reprimĕnd*, (V.) To reprove sharply and with authority.
- Repriĕnt*, (V.) To print again.
- Repriĕsal*, (S.) A seizing or taking from an enemy an equivalent for a loss sustained. *F.*
- Reproach*, (S.) 1. Disgrace or infamy. 2. An upbraiding. *F.*
- Reproach*, (V.) To upbraid, to tax, to lay to one's charge.
- Reproachable*, (A.) Blameable. *F.*
- Reproachful*, (A.) Injurious.
- Rĕpĕrobĕte*, (S.) A wicked, profane person.
- Rĕpĕrobĕte*, (V.) To reject or utterly cast off. *L.*
- Rĕpĕrobĕte*, (A.) Wicked, profane.
- Reprobĕtion*, (S.) A rejecting or utterly casting off. *L.*
- Reproof*, (S.) Rebuke, check. *F.*
- Reprove* (*Reprove*) (V.) To chide or rebuke.
- Reproveable* (*Reprovable*) (A.) Deserving reproof. *F.*
- Rĕpĕtile*, (S.) Any creature that crawls upon its belly. *L.*
- Rĕpĕublican*, (S.) One who prefers the government of a republic to that of a monarchy, &c.
- Rĕpĕublic*, (S.) A commonwealth where many bear rule.
- Rĕpĕudiate*, (V.) To put away a wife; this in several circumstances differs from a divorce. *L.*
- Rĕpĕudiation*, (S.) A putting away. *L.*
- Rĕpĕugn*, (V.) 1. To be against, or stiffly oppose. 2. To clash with. *L.*
- Rĕpĕugnancy*, (S.) Aversion, opposition, contrariety.
- Rĕpĕulse*, (S.) 1. A denial or refusal. 2. A driving or beating back. *L.*
- Rĕpĕulse*, (V.) 1. To reject or deny. 2. To drive or beat back.
- Rĕpĕutable*, (A.) Of good repute.
- Rĕpĕutation*, (S.) Fame, credit, character or esteem. *L.*
- Rĕpĕute*, (S.) See *Reputation*.
- Rĕpĕute*, (V.) To count, think, or look upon. *L.*
- Requĕst*, (S.) 1. A petition. 2. Vogue, credit, reputation. 3. In hunting, putting the dogs afresh upon the same scent.
- Requĕst*, (V.) To intreat, or humbly desire.
- Rĕquĕiem*, (S.) A mass for the dead. *L.*
- Rĕquĕre*, (V.) To demand, or ask with authority.
- Rĕquĕsite*, (S.) A thing proper or necessary.
- Rĕquĕsite*, (A.) Proper, fit, convenient.
- Requĕtal*, (S.) Recompense or reward.
- Requĕte*, (V.) To reward or make amends for.
- Rere*. See *Rear*.
- Rĕre-moise*, (S.) A bat.
- Rĕsĕlute*, (V.) To salute again. *L.*
- Rĕsĕnd*, (V.) 1. To cut off. 2. To disannul or make void. *L.*
- Rĕsĕript*, (S.) An answer to a petition, or the return of a writ. *L.*
- Rĕsĕcĕ*, (V.) To save, deliver, or set free.
- Rĕsĕarch*, (S.) 1. A searching over again. 2. A strict or diligent enquiry. *F.*

- Rēsear'ching*, (S.) In sculpture, the repairing, or the finishing with exactness, a cast figure with proper tools.
- Rēsēblānce*, (S.) Likeness.
- Rēsēmble*, (V.) 1. To favour or be like. 2. To liken or compare.
- Rēsēnt*, (V.) To stomach or be angry at an affront, &c. F.
- Rēsēntment*, (S.) A revengeful remembrance of an injury.
- Rēsērvā'tion*, (S.) 1. A keeping in store. 2. A restriction or reserve.
- Rēsērvē*, (V.) To keep in store, to lay up, to secure. L.
- Rēsērvē*, (S.) 1. Things kept in store. 2. Restriction, exception, or limitation. 3. Discretion or wariness. 4. In military affairs, a body of troops drawn out of the army, and encamped by themselves, behind the two lines.
- Rēsērvēd*, (A.) 1. Laid up in store. 2. Close, wary, shy of speaking.
- Rēsērvōir*, (S.) A large basin, cistern, pond, or other receptacle of water. F.
- Rēsēt'tled*, (A.) Settled or fixed again.
- Rēsēde*, (V.) To abide or continue. L.
- Rēsidence*, (S.) 1. A dwelling place. 2. A staying or sojourning in a place. 3. The abode of a parson on his benefice.
- Rēsident*, (S.) A minister of state sent to continue for some time at the court of a foreign prince, but of less dignity than an ambassador or envoy.
- Rēsident*, (A.) That resides.
- Rēsident'iary*, (S.) A canon residing at a cathedral church.
- Rēsidual*, (S.) A residue or remainder. L.
- Rēsidue*, (S.) The rest, the remainder. L.
- Rēsīgn*, (V.) To yield, surrender, or give up.
- Rēsīgnā'tion*, (S.) 1. A voluntary surrendering or giving up. 2. An intire submission.
- Rēsīgnēd*, (S.) In law, the person to whom a thing is resigned.
- Rēsīgnēr*, (S.) The person who resigns.
- Rēsīliēnt*, (A.) Leaping back, rebounding or recoiling. L.
- Rēsīn*, or *Rōsīn*, (S.) A fat glutinous substance oozing partly spontaneously and partly by incision from several trees. L.
- Rēsīnōus*, (A.) 1. Full of resin. 2. Of the nature of resin.
- Rēsīst*, (V.) To oppose or withstand.
- Rēsīstānce*, (S.) 1. The act of opposing. 2. In philosophy, that property of solid bodies, which resist and oppose whatever comes against them.
- Rēsistance of the Medium*, In philosophy, the opposition against, or hinderance of the motion of any natural body moving in a fluid.
- Rēsōlvāble*, (A.) 1. That may be resolved. 2. That may be answered or explained.
- Rēsōlvē*, (S.) Purpose, resolution or intention.
- Rēsōlvē*, (V.) 1. To decide or explain a hard question. 2. To design or purpose. 3. To reduce, change, or turn into. 4. To dissolve or melt. L.
- Rēsōlvēnd*, (S.) In arithmetic, a term in the extraction of the square and cube roots, &c. signifying the number arising from increasing the remainder after subtraction.
- Rēsōlvēnts*, (S.) 1. Medicines which dissolve and disperse. 2. In chemistry, liquors for dissolving metals and minerals.
- Rēsōlūte*, (A.) 1. Stout, bold. 2. Fully resolved.
- Rēsōlū'tion*, (S.) 1. Resolve or determination. 2. Boldness, courage. 3. Dissolving. 4. Reducing matter to its first principle. 5. In chemistry, a violent separating the parts of mixed bodies, by means of a dissolving ingredient. L.

*Resolutive*, (A.) Of a dissolving quality.

*Resonance*, (S.) Resounding. *L.*

*Resort*, (V.) To repair to, to frequent.

*Resound*, (V.) To found or ring again with an echo. *L.*

*Resourcer*, (S.) Any person, place or thing to which one can apply to for succour. *F.*

*Respect*, (S.) 1. Esteem or regard. 2. Honour, reverence. 3. In relation to. *F.*

*Respectable*, (A.) Worthy of respect. *L.*

*Respective*, (A.) 1. Particular. 2. Relative.

*Respiration*, (S.) Breathing. *L.*

*Respire*, (V.) To breathe. *L.*

*Respite*, or *Respite*, (V.) To put off or delay. *F.*

*Resplendency*, (S.) Brightness or splendor.

*Resplendent*, (A.) Bright, shining. *L.*

*Respondent*, (S.) 1. A student in an university who answers an adversary in a disputation. 2. In canon law, he who makes answer to such questions as are demanded of him.

*Response*, (S.) The answer made by the clerk and people in divine service.

*Responsive*, (A.) 1. Answerable. 2. Able to pay.

*Responsory Song*, (S.) In cathedrals, an anthem in which the choristers sing by turns.

*Rest*, (S.) 1. The contrary of motion. 2. Sleep. 3. Quiet or peace. 4. Residue or remainder. 5. In music, a pause.

*Rest*, (V.) 1. To repose, to sleep. 2. To lean or stay upon. 3. To remain or continue.

*Rest Harrow*, (S.) An herb.

*Restauration*, (S.) A restoring or re-establishing.

*Restitution*, (S.) 1. A restoring or giving back again. 2. In philosophy, the returning of elastic bodies, forcibly bent, to their natural state. 3. In law, the settling one in pos-

session of lands, &c. who has been unlawfully dispossessed of them. *F.*

*Retrive*, or *Resty*, (A.) 1. Drawing backward instead of going forward, as horses sometimes do. 2. Stubborn, headstrong. *F.*

*Restless*, (A.) Turbulent, that can take no rest.

*Restoration*, (S.) A re-establishment, or restoring to a former state.

*Restorative*, (A.) Of a restoring or strengthening quality.

*Restore*, (V.) 1. To return or give up again. 2. To put again into a former state or condition.

*Restrain*, (V.) To curb, repress, keep in, to limit or confine. *L.*

*Restraint*, (S.) A curb, force, hindrance or stoppage contrary to the inclination or will of a person.

*Restriction*, (S.) Restraint, limitation, stint. *L.*

*Restrictive*, (A.) 1. Hindering, preventive. 2. Binding, making costly.

*Restringe*, (V.) To bind. *L.*

*Restricting*, (A.) In physic, binding, making costly. *L.*

*Result*, (S.) The issue or conclusion of a business. *L.*

*Result*, (V.) To follow, accrue, or arise from. *L.*

*Resume*, (V.) To take up again, as to resume a discourse, &c.

*Resumption*, (S.) A resuming or taking up again.

*Resurrection*, (S.) A rising again from the dead.

*Resuscitate*, (V.) 1. To rouse or awake. 2. To revive or renew. *L.*

*Resuscitation*, (S.) A raising up again. *L.*

*Retail*, (V.) To sell by parcels or in small quantities.

*Retain*, (V.) To keep or hold fast, to remember or keep in mind.

*Retainable*, (A.) That may be retained.

*Retainer*, (S.) A servant only on particular occasions.

*Retaining Fee*, (S.) The first fee given to a serjeant or counsellor at law,



to keep him from pleading for the adverse party.

*Rētā'ke*, (V.) To take again.

*Rētā'liāte*, (V.) To return good for good, or injury for injury. *L.*

*Rētā'liātion*, (S.) The act of returning like for like. *L.*

*Rētā'rd*, (V.) To stop or delay. *L.*

*Rēsch*, (V.) 1. To stretch and gape, as one that comes from sleep. 2. To strain or endeavour to vomit. 3. To stretch or lengthen by violently pulling, &c.

*Rētēntion*, (S.) 1. A retaining or keeping back. 2. A faculty of the human mind whereby it retains those simple ideas which it had received before, either by sensation or reflexion. *L.*

*Rētēntive*, (A.) Apt to retain.

*Rētēnūe*, (S.) Train or attendants. *F.*

*Rētī're*, (V.) To retreat or withdraw. *F.*

*Rētū'rd*, (A.) 1. Withdrawn, departed. 2. Solitary, lonely. *F.*

*Rētū'rement*, (S.) A retiring from company, solitude.

*Rētū'rt*, (V.) To throw back or return. *L.*

*Rētū'rt*, (S.) A chemical vessel made in the form of a glass drop.

*Retrā'ā*, (S.) In farriery, a prick with a nail in a horse's foot.

*Retrā'ā*, (V.) 1. To draw back. 2. To recant or unsay. *L.*

*Retrā'clātion*, (S.) Recantation, revoking or unlaying.

*Retrēāt*, (V.) To retire or go back. *F.*

*Retrēāt*, (S.) 1. A retiring or going away. 2. A retiring place. 3. A beat of a drum so called. *F.*

*Retrēnch*, (V.) 1. To cut off or diminish. 2. To cast up a retrenchment. *F.*

*Retrēnchment*, (S.) 1. A cutting off or diminishing. 2. In fortification, a ditch bordered by a parapet, and secured by gabions or bavons laden with earth. *F.*

*Retrenchment particular*, In fortification, that which is made in bastions after some part of them have been won.

*Rētrībū'tion*, (S.) A rewarding, requital or recompence.

*Retrievable*, (A.) That may be retrieved or recovered.

*Retriē've*, (V.) 1. To recover or get again. 2. To repair a thing that was damaged. *F.*

*Retrā'ātion*, (S.) A driving or forcing back. *L.*

*Retrōcē'ssion*, (S.) A going backwards.

*Retrocession of the Equinoxes*, In astronomy, the going backwards of the two equinoctial points Aries and Libra, about 50 seconds yearly.

*Retrōgrādā'tion*, (S.) 1. A going backward. 2. In astronomy, an apparent motion of the planets, whereby they seem to go backwards in the zodiac, or contrary to the order or succession of the signs. *L.*

*Retrōmū'ngents*, (S.) Animals that stare or piss backwards, as cows, mares, &c. *L.*

*Rētrōspē'ā*, (V.) To look or view backwards. *L.*

*Rētrōspē'ātion*, (S.) A looking backwards. *L.*

*Rētū'rn*, (S.) 1. A coming, or being come back. 2. An answer. 3. A requital or recompence. 4. A remittance. 5. In building, a part which falls away from the forefides of any strait work. 6. In law, a certificate of what is done in the execution of a writ.

*Retū'rn*, (V.) 1. To come back. 2. To send back. 3. To reply. 4. To requite or repay.

*Returns of a Mine*, (S.) The turning and winding of the gallery.

*Returns of a Trench*, (S.) In fortification, the several windings and crooked lines of a trench.

*Reveāl*, (V.) To lay open; disclose, or discover. *L.*

*Rē'zel*,

## R E

- Rēvel**, (V.) To make merry, especially in the night time.
- Rēvels**, (S.) Night sports, as dancing, masques, comedies, &c.
- Revel Rout**, (S.) A disorderly company of people, drinking, singing, and roaring.
- Rēvĕlātion**, (S.) A discovery of something that was before unknown. *L.*
- Rēvĕnge**, (V.) To punish for an injury done. *F.*
- Rēvĕngeful**, (A.) Given to revenge.
- Rēvĕnue**, (S.) Rent or income. *F.*
- Rēvĕrbĕrāte**, (V.) To strike or beat back again. *L.*
- Rēvĕrbĕrātion**, (S.) 1. A striking or beating back. 2. In chemistry, causing the flame to beat down again upon the metal in a furnace. *L.*
- Rēvĕrbĕrātory** (S.) In chemistry, a furnace built close all around, and covered at top, so as not to give vent to the flame, but beat it back again to the bottom of the furnace.
- Rēvĕre**, (V.) To reverence, honour or respect. *L.*
- Rēvĕrĕnce**, (S.) Awful respect.
- Rēvĕrĕnd**, (A.) Worthy of reverence or respect.
- Rēvĕrĕntial**, (A.) Respectful, awful.
- Rēvĕrĕe**, (S.) A being rapt in meditation.
- Rēvĕrse**, (A.) 1. The wrong side, in opposition to the right. 2. Opposite, contrary. *L.*
- Revĕrse**, (V.) 1. To turn backward, or upside down. 2. To repeal, abolish, or make void.
- Rēvĕrsable**, (A.) That may be reversed or turned backward.
- Rēvĕrson**, (S.) 1. A returning or coming back again. 2. In law, when the possession of an estate, which was parted with for a time, returns to the donor or his heirs. 3. The right which a person has to any inheritance or place of profit, after the decease of another.
- Rēvĕrt**, (V.) To return back. *L.*

## R E

- Rēvĕrtable**, (A.) Subject to reversion.
- Rēvĕrtual**, (V.) To furnish again with fresh victuals or provisions.
- Review**, (S.) 1. A looking over again, 2. In war, the appearance of a body of troops under arms in order of battle, to be viewed and perform their exercise. *F.*
- Revĕle**, (V.) To abuse or rail at. *L.*
- Revĕrsal**, (S.) A looking over a second time.
- Revĕse**, (V.) To examine or look over again. *L.*
- Revĕsit**, (V.) To visit again. *F.*
- Revĕve**, (S.) 1. To bring to life again. 2. To return to life. 3. To refresh. 4. To recreate or renew. 5. In chemistry, the restoring a mixed body that has been dissolved, &c. into its natural form. *L.*
- Rĕ ūnion**, (S.) 1. A re-uniting or joining again. 2. A reconciliation, or renewing of friendship.
- Rĕ ūnĭte**, (V.) To join together again.
- Rĕvōcable**, (A.) That may be revoked. *L.*
- Rĕvōcātion**, (S.) A revoking or recalling. *L.*
- Revōke**, (V.) 1. To recal, repeal, or make void. 2. To renounce at cards. *L.*
- Revōlt**, (V.) To rebel against a prince or state.
- Revōlt**, (S.) Insurrection or rebellion.
- Rĕvōlve**, (V.) 1. To roll or turn about. 2. To cast about in one's mind. *L.*
- Rĕvōlūtion**, (S.) 1. A rolling round or back. 2. A remarkable turn of affairs, or change in government. 3. In astronomy, the period of a heavenly body, or its course from any point in the heavens till it returns to it again. 4. In geometry, the motion of any figure round a fixed line, as an axis.
- Mean Revolution of a Planet**, In astronomy, the return of the line of the

mean motion of a planet, from any point in the zodiac to the same point again.

*True Revolution of a Planet*, Is the return of the line of the motion of that planet, from any one point of the zodiac, to the same point again.

*Revulsion*, (S.) 1. A pulling away. 2. In physic, the turning of a flux of humours from one part of the body to another.

*Reward*, (S.) A recompence,

*Rhædology*, (S.) The art of numbering or computing by Napier's rods or bones. G.

*Rhâpsody*, (S.) An incoherent speech, in which the speaker is carried away by the beauties of his subject, the fervour of his passions, and the warmth of imagination. G.

*Rhêa*, (S.) According to the old poets, the mother of the gods.

*Rhetoric*, (S.) The art of speaking elegantly. G.

*Rhetorical*, (A.) Of or belonging to rhetoric, eloquent. G.

*Rhetorician*, (S.) One skilled in the rules of rhetoric.

*Rheum*, (S.) A thin serous humour occasionally oozing out of the glands about the mouth and throat. G.

*Rheumatic*, (A.) Of or belonging to the rheumatism.

*Rheumatism*, (S.) An accute wandering pain in the body often accompanied with a small fever, inflammation, swellings, &c. G.

*Rhîno ceros*, (S.) A large Indian beast, having a horn on his nose, and his skin full of wrinkles like an elephant, and so hard, that it can scarce be pierced with a sword. G.

*Rhomboidal*, (A.) Of or belonging to the figure rhomboides.

*Rhomboides*, (S.) A diamond-like figure, whose opposite sides and opposite angles are equal, but is neither equilateral nor equiangular.

*Rhombus*, (S.) 1. A figure with four

equal sides, but not right angled. 2.

In surgery, a bandage. G.

*Rhûbârb*, (S.) A purging root. F.

*Rhymes*, (S.) The uniformity of sounds at the end of lines in poetry. G.

*Rhûmb*, (S.) A point of the mariner's compass. G.

*Rhumb Lines*, Lines drawn upon a chart from the points of the compass, to shew the bearing of any two places from one another.

*Rial*, (S.) 1. A piece of foreign gold worth 10s. sterling. 2. A Spanish silver coin worth 7d. sterling.

*Rib*, (S.) 1. A side bone of the body. 2. A side timber of a ship, commonly called a futtock.

*Ribaldry*, (S.) Debauchery, filthy, lewd and licentious talk.

*Rîbbôn*, or *Rîbband*, (S.) A narrow silk for ornaments on womens heads, &c.

*Rice*, (S.) An Indian corn.

*Rich*, (A.) 1. Wealthy, opulent. 2. Plentiful, abounding with. 3. fine, valuable. 4. Cloying, luxuriant.

*Riches*, (S.) Wealth, abundance.

*Rick*, (S.) A stack of hay or corn.

*Rîckets*, (S.) A disease affecting the joints of children.

*Rîcketty*, (A.) Troubled with the rickets.

*Rid*, (V.) 1. To free or disengage. 2. To gain ground in walking.

*Rîddance*, (S.) 1. Deliverance from. 2. Dispatch.

*Rîddle*, (S.) 1. A hard question wrapped up in obscure terms. 2. A coarse sieve.

*Rîde*, (V.) 1. To go on horseback or in a coach, &c. 2. To ly at anchor.

*Rîders*, (S.) 1. Persons who ride journies to obtain orders from country customers. 2. In a ship, great timbers bolted on other timbers, to strengthen them when the ship is but slightly built.

*Rîdge*, (S.) 1. The top or summit of

- a hill, house, &c. 2. That space of land between two furrows.
- Ridgel*, or *Ridgeling*, (S.) The male of any beast that has lost one stone.
- Ridicule*, (S.) The act of representing any thing in a ridiculous light, mockery, laughing-stock. *L.*
- Ridicule*, (V.) To make a jest of, to render ridiculous. *L.*
- Ridiculous*, (A.) Fit to be laughed at, impertinent.
- Ridōttā*, (S.) An entertainment of singing, music, &c.
- Rife*, (A.) Common.
- Rifle*, (V.) To pillage, plunder, or rob.
- Rift*, (S.) A chink, cleft or crack.
- Rig*, (V.) To fit out, or furnish with.
- Rigādōn*, (S.) A French dance performed in figures by a man and woman. *F.*
- Rigging*, (S.) All the ropes, sails, &c. belonging to a ship.
- Right*, (S.) 1. Claim or pretension. 2. Justice, equity. 3. Prerogative or privilege.
- Right*, (A.) 1. Straight, direct. 2. Honest, just, equitable. 3. Natural, true, not counterfeit.
- Right Angle*, In geometry, an angle of 90 degrees, whose legs stand perpendicular to each other.
- Right Angled Triangle*, Is a triangle that hath one right angle.
- Right Sailing*, When a voyage is performed by one of the cardinal points.
- Righteous*, (A.) Just, upright.
- Rüchtig*, (A.) Lawful.
- Rigid*, (A.) Rigorous, severe, strict. *L.*
- Rigour*, or *Rigor*, (S.) Severity, stiffness, strictness. *L.*
- Rigorous*, (A.) Full of rigour, severe, cruel.
- Rill*, (S.) A small brook or rivulet.
- Rim*, (S.) The edge, border, or extremity.
- Rime*, (S.) A thick mist which dissolves gradually.
- Rimy*, (A.) Hazy, foggy.
- Rind*, (S.) The bark of trees, or the skin of fruit.
- Ring*, (S.) 1. An ornament for the finger, of a circular form. 2. A circle of metal on a great gun.
- Ring*, (V.) To make a sound as bells, or any hollow vessel, &c.
- Ring-bone*, (S.) In a horse, a hard calculous substance growing in the hollow of the pastern, above the coronet.
- Ring-dove*, (S.) A wood pigeon.
- Ring of Saturn*, (S.) In astronomy, a solid circle, arch and plane, like the horizon of an artificial globe, encompassing the body of that planet, but does not touch it in any one point.
- Ring-head*, (S.) A device for stretching woollen cloth.
- Ring-leader*, (S.) One who is the head or leader of a party or faction.
- Ring-tail*, (S.) A kind of kite with a whitish tail.
- Ring-walk*, (S.) With hunters, a circular walk.
- Ringworm*, (S.) A tetter that grows in a circular form.
- Rinse*, (V.) To wash slightly, to drench linen, &c. in water to take out the soap or suds.
- Riot*, (S.) 1. Excess, debauchery. 2. A tumult. 3. In law, the forcible doing of an unlawful thing by three or more persons.
- Riotous*, (A.) 1. Lewd, luxurious, debauched. 2. Tumultuous, disorderly.
- Rip*, (V.) To cut up, to unsew.
- Ripe*, (A.) Come to maturity or perfection.
- Ripen*, (V.) 1. To grow to maturity. 2. To bring to ripeness.
- Ripple*, (V.) 1. To wash gently over, as the surface of the sea over the sands. 2. To rub off the seed-vessels of flax, &c.
- Rise*, (S.) 1. A spring or source. 2. Preferment or advancement. 3. Occasion, cause.

- Rise**, (V.) 1. To spring up. 2. To proceed or come from. 3. To ascend or go upwards. 4. To grow dearer. 5. To increase. 6. To make an infurrection.
- Risibility**, (S.) The faculty of laughing. *L.*
- Risible**, (A.) Capable of laughing. *L.*
- Risk**, (S.) Danger, hazard, venture. *F.*
- Rite**, (S.) A church ceremony.
- Ritual**, (S.) A book containing the rites and ceremonies of any church. *L.*
- Ritualist**, (S.) A stickler for ceremonies in religious worship.
- Rival**, (S.) A competitor, one that vie with another, especially in love affairs.
- Rive**, (V.) To split or cleave asunder.
- Riven**, (A.) Split, rent, torn.
- River**, (S.) A great stream of water, running from its source or head into the sea.
- Rivet**, (S.) An iron or brass pin, bolt, &c. with a head to fasten any thing together, by beating down the small end.
- Rivet**, (V.) To fasten with a rivet.
- Rivulet**, (S.) A small river. *L.*
- Rixdollar**, (S.) A German silver coin; those of Liege, Mentz, Nuremberg, Lubeck, of the Palatinate, and the old rix dollar of Hanover and Brandenburg worth 4s. 7d. Those of Frankfort, Lunenburg, of the late emperor Leopold, and the emperor Ferdinand III. 4s. 6d. Those of Ferdinand duke of Austria, 4s. 5d. and those of Cologne and Holland, 4s. sterling.
- Rixmark**, (S.) A silver coin current in Denmark, worth 11d. sterling.
- Roach**, (S.) A fresh water fish.
- Road**, (S.) 1. A highway to travel in. 2. A place near the land where ships ride at anchor.
- Roam**, (V.) To ramble or wander about.
- Roan**, (S.) A bay, black, or sorrel colour, intermixed with white hairs.
- Roar**, (V.) 1. To cry like a lion. 2. To make a noise like the sea, wind, &c. 3. To cry out vehemently.
- Roast**, (V.) 1. To dress meat by turning it continually round before a fire. 2. To rally, or expose a person's folly in public.
- Rob**, (V.) To plunder, or take away peoples goods, money, &c. by force.
- Röbbery**, (S.) The forcibly taking away peoples goods, money, &c.
- Röbbins**, (S.) Small ropes with which the sail is tied to the yards.
- Röbe**, (S.) A long vest or gown. *F.*
- Röbin-red-breast**, (S.) A small bird well known.
- Röbings**, (S.) The slips which turn back on the breast and sleeves of a woman's gown.
- Röbüß**, (A.) Hale, strong, lusty. *L.*
- Roch Allum**, A mineral salt of a very astringent nature.
- Rochet**, (S.) 1. A kind of lawn surplice worn by bishops. 2. A sort of mantle worn by peers when the king comes to the house of lords. *F.*
- Röck**, (S.) 1. A mass of hard stone, rooted in the ground. 2. A distaff.
- Röckēt**, (S.) 1. An herb. 2. A sort of fire work.
- Röcky**, (A.) Abounding in rocks.
- Rod**, (S.) 1. A wand or small stick. 2. A bundle of twigs to whip with. 3. A land measure of 16 feet and a half.
- Rödömöntāde**, (S.) A vain glorious boasting.
- Röe**, (S.) 1. A kind of deer. 2. The milt or spawn of a fish.
- Rögätian**, (S.) An asking or desiring. *L.*
- Rogation Week**, (S.) The week but one before Whitfuntide.
- Rogue**, (S.) 1. A villain, cheat, a thief. 2. A word of familiarity or kindness; as *Q* rogue, pretty little rogue.
- Röguery**, (S.) 1. Knavery, villainy. 2. Drollery, waggish tricks.
- Röguish**, (A.) 1. Knawish. 2. Waggish. *Roll,*

## R O

## R O

- Roll, (S.)** 1. A scroll or bundle of any thing rolled up. 2. Sixty skins of parchment rolled together. 3. An instrument used by bookbinders. 4. The volute of a pillar. 5. A round piece of wood to wind a rope about. 6. A list of names, &c. 7. A record or register.
- Muste Roll,** A list of the names of the soldiers in a regiment, troop, company, &c.
- Court Roll,** In a manor, a roll wherein the names, rents, services, &c. of each tenant are copied and enrolled.
- The Rolls,** The office where the records in chancery are kept.
- Rolls of Parliament,** Registers of their proceedings, wrote on parchment, and rolled up.
- Röllér, (S.)** 1. A long and round piece of wood, stone, or iron. 2. A swathing band for young children.
- Römän, (A.)** Of or belonging to Rome.
- Roman Catholic, (S.)** One who adheres to the doctrine of the church of Rome.
- Roman Letter,** An upright letter, the character that this line is printed with.
- Roman Order,** The composite order.
- Rö'mä'nce, (S.)** A feigned story, commonly upon the subject of love or arms.
- Roma'nce, (V.)** To tell lies.
- Römäns, (S.)** The ancient inhabitants of Rome.
- Römä'ntic, (A.)** Fantastical, belonging to a romance.
- Rö'mes'cot (Room'scot) (S.)** Peter pence, or an yearly acknowledgment of one penny paid out of every family to the pope.
- Rondeau.** See *Roundelay*.
- Rood, (S.)** A measure of land containing 40 perches, or 220 yards, being the fourth part of an acre; also an old word for cross,
- Roof, (S.)** 1. The top of a house. 2. The palate of the mouth.
- Rook, (S.)** 1. A sort of crow. 2. A cheat or sharper. 3. One of the men at chefs.
- Rook, (V.)** To cheat or bubble.
- Rookery, (S.)** A place filled with high trees where rooks haunt and build their nests.
- Room, (S.)** 1. An apartment in a house. 2. The space that a person or thing fills up. 3. Occasion, reason.
- Roomy, (A.)** Large, spacious.
- Roost, (S.)** A perch or resting place for fowls.
- Root, (S.)** 1. The lowest part of a plant, or that which grows downward. 2. The rise or beginning of a thing. 3. A primitive word. 4. In arithmetic, that number or quantity which being multiplied or involved into itself, produces another quantity called the second power, or square thereof.
- Cube Root,** A number which being multiplied twice by itself, produces a power called a cube.
- Röpe, (V.)** To draw out in threads or strings like warm wax, when pouring out, as some liquors do.
- Röpe, (S.)** A thick cord.
- Rope Yarn,** The yarn of a rope untwisted.
- Röpy, (A.)** Slimy, clammy, &c.
- Rö'säry, (S.)** 1. A particular form of devotion addressed to the Virgin Mary. 2. A string of beads with which the papists number their prayers.
- Röse, (S.)** A well known flower. *L.*
- Rö'säte, (A.)** Smelling of roses.
- Rö'semäry, (S.)** A fragrant ever-green plant, used at burials, and to burn in any place that has an ill scent.
- Rö'sc'rü'cians, (S.)** A sect of philosophers, called also the inlightened, the immortal and invisible, who appeared in Germany in the beginning of the 17th century; they pretended

tended to know all sciences, especially medicine, and to be masters of abundance of important secrets.

*Rofin.* See *Resin*.

*Roft.* See *Roast*.

*Röfträ,* or *Röftrum,* (S.) The place of common pleas at Rome, wherein was a pulpit set round with the beaks or stems of ships, from whence it was usual to harangue the people. *L.*

*Röftrum,* (S.) The beak or nose of an alembic. *L.*

*Röfjy,* (A.) Of or belonging to a rose.

*Röt,* (S.) A contagious and often mortal disease among sheep.

*Rot,* (V.) To putrify, perish, or consume away.

*Rötätion,* (S.) 1. A turning round like a wheel. 2. Revolution or succession. *L.*

*Röte,* (S.) Without book.

*Rötten,* (A.) Corrupted, unsound.

*Rötündä,* (S.) A round building. *L.*

*Rötündity,* (S.) Roundness. *L.*

*Röve,* (V.) To ramble about, to have wandering thoughts.

*Röwër,* (S.) 1. A rambler. 2. A pirate or sea-robber.

*Rough* (*Rüff*) 1. Hairy. 2. Uneven, rugged. 3. Tempestuous. 4. Harsh to the taste. 5. Blunt, clownish.

*Röünceval Peafe,* (S.) A kind of large peale first brought from Rounceval, at the foot of the Pyrenees.

*Röünd,* (A.) 1. In form of a circle or ball. 2. Large, as a round sum.

*Röünd,* (S.) 1. A ring or circle. 2. A turn or tour about.

*Round Heads,* (S.) A name given to the parliament party in the reign of king Charles I.

*Round Top,* (S.) A floor or frame of boards near the head of a ship's mast.

*Röündēlay,* *Rondeau'*, or *Roundo'*, (S.) A song that begins and ends with the same words.

*Röüfe,* (V.) 1. To awake from sleep. 2. To excite or stir up. 3. In hunt-

ing, to raise him from his harbour.

4. In falconry, when a hawk lifts up and shakes himself.

*Röüfflēt,* (S.) A delicious kind of pear.

*Röüt,* (S.) 1. A bustle, squabble, or noise. 2. A defeat. 3. The road which soldiers are to march. 4. A large company of people of fashion met for gaming, &c.

*Röüt,* (V.) 1. To put an army to flight. 2. To root up the ground, as swine do. 3. To snore, to bel- low.

*Row,* (S.) A rank of men, trees, &c.

*Röiv,* (V.) To tug at the oar.

*Röüvel,* (S.) 1. The sharp points or prickles of a spur. 2. In surgery, an issue made by drawing a skain or thread of silk through the nape of the neck.

*Röyäl,* (A.) 1. Of or belonging to a king or queen, kingly. 2. Noble, grand, magnificent. *F.*

*Royal Parapet,* In fortification, a breast work raised on a rampart.

*Royal Society,* A fellowship of noble, learned, and ingenious men, founded by king Charles II. for the improvement of natural knowledge.

*Röyälifst,* (S.) A loyal person, one who espouses the king or queen's interest.

*Röyälities,* (S.) The prerogatives of the king or queen.

*Röyälty,* (S.) Royal dignity. *F.*

*Rüb,* (S.) 1. A jeer, banter. 2. A hard wipe. 3. An obstacle or hindrance.

*Rub,* (V.) To scrub or wipe hard.

*Rüüber,* (S.) 1. A rubbing cloth. 2. A whetstone for a scythe.

*Rüüblers,* (S.) Two games out of three.

*Rüübbifst,* (S.) The refuse of building, as broken bricks, dirt, &c. or whatever else is of little value.

*Rüübric,* (S.) 1. Directions given how the book of Common Prayer is to be read and used, so called, because it was formerly written or printed

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- with red ink. 2. A special title or sentence of the civil or canon law. *L.*
- Rūby*, (S.) A precious stone of a blood-red colour. *L.*
- Rūctātion*, (S.) Belching. *L.*
- Rūdder*, (S.) The piece of timber that guides the ship.
- Rūddle*, (S.) A sort of red chalk.
- Rūddy*, (A.) Red, of a fresh colour.
- Rūde*, (A.) 1. Rough, unfinished. 2. Unlucky, roguish. 3. Uncivil, insolent.
- Rūdiments*, (S.) The grounds or first principles of any art or science.
- Rūe*, (S.) A bitter garden herb.
- Rūe*, (V.) To be sorry for.
- Rūeful*, (A.) 1. Sad, pitiful. 2. Dreadful, terrible.
- Rūelle*, (S.) An alcove, a genteel apartment where the ladies receive visits. *F.*
- Rūff*, (S.) 1. An ornament for women's necks. 2. A fish.
- Rūffian*, (S.) A wicked, desperate villain, an assassin.
- Rūffle*, (V.) 1. To sow ruffles on a shirt. 2. To lay in plaits or folds. 3. To rumple. 4. To discompose the mind..
- Rūg*, (S.) A rough woollen cover for a bed.
- Rūggēd*, (A.) 1. Rough, uneven. 2. Cross, ill-natured, severe.
- Rūin*, (S.) Destruction, downfall. *L.*
- Rūin*, (V.) 1. To undo, or bring to ruin. 2. To destroy or lay waste.
- Rūinous*, (A.) 1. Destructive, fatal. 2. Falling to decay.
- Rūle*, (S.) 1. Command, sway. 2. A maxim or received precept. 3. Guide or direction. 4. An instrument to draw lines with.
- Rūm*, (A.) A spirituous liquor distilled from sugar.
- Rumb*. See *Rhumb*.
- Rūmble*, (V.) To make a noise like the rolling of a large ball running upon a hollow floor.
- Rūmināte*, (V.) 1. To chew the cud

R U

- as cows, sheep, &c. 2. To meditate or think upon. *L.*
- Rūmmage*, (V.) 1. To remove goods. 2. To search a ship's hold.
- Rūmmer*, (S.) A large drinking glass.
- Rūmour*, (S.) A report.
- Rūmp*, (S.) The tail-piece of a bird, cow, sheep, &c.
- Rūmple*, (V.) To disorder, tumble or crease silk, stuff, &c.
- Rūn*, (V.) 1. To move swiftly. 2. To trickle down. 3. To flow along.
- Run down*, 1. To insult. 2. To undervalue. 3. To tire with running. 4. To drop or flow.
- Rūnāgāte*, or *Runaway*, (S.) A deserter, one that has run away from his master, &c.
- Rūndlet*, (S.) A cask of liquor from 3 to 20 gallons.
- Rūnner*, (S.) 1. One that moves or runs swiftly. 2. A person who carries intelligence, collects money, &c. 3. The upper stone of a mill. 4. A brewer's day-book. 5. A rope of a ship running in a block or pulley for hoisting goods.
- Rūnt*, (S.) 1. A Scotch or Welch cow of a small size. 2. A dwarf. 3. A canary bird of above three years old.
- Rūpee*, (S.) An East-India coin worth about 2 s. 3 d. sterling.
- Rūpture*, (S.) 1. Breach of friendship.
- Rūral*, (A.) Belonging to the country.
- Rural Dean*, A clergyman appointed by the bishop and archdeacon to have jurisdiction over other ministers and parishes adjoining to his own living.
- Rūsb*, (S.) A plant that grows in water.
- Rūsb*, (V.) 1. To enter hastily. 2. To issue out with violence.
- Rūffet*, (S.) A darkish brown.
- Rūst*, (S.) A canker or crust that grows upon iron, &c.
- Rūstical*, or *Rustic*, (A.) 1. Rude, clownish. 2. Violent, forcible. *L.*
- Rūst-*



**Rüfficity**, (S.) Clownishness, bashfulness, unpolished behaviour. *L.*

**Rüffie**, (S.) An husbandman, a country clown, a churl.

**Rustic Gods**, Those who preside over agriculture.

**Rustic Order**, In architecture, that which hath rustic work, and is built in imitation of nature.

**Rustic Work**, In architecture, is where the stones of a building seem to be taken rough from the quarry, or are picked in holes, as if worn by falling drops of water.

**Rüffle**, (V.) To make a noise like a horse among the boughs of trees, or like new silk, &c.

**Rüffy**, (A.) 1. Covered with rust. 2. Much worn, as cloaths. 3. Strong and musty, like bacon.

**Rüt**, (S.) 1. The deep track of a wheel in the road. 2. The copulation of deer, &c.

**Rüthful**, (A.) 1. Tender, compassionate. 2. Worthy of compassion.

**Rüthless**, (A.) Relentless, pitiless.

**Rützier**, (S.) 1. A directory for finding out of courses whether by land or sea. 2. An old beaten soldier.

**Ryal**. See *Rial*.

**Rye**, (S.) A kind of corn,

## S.

**S** A consonant, called by grammarians a half vowel, is the eighteenth letter in the English alphabet; it is used as an abbreviation, and stands for *Socius*, a companion, or *Societatis*, of a society; as *R. S. S.* signifies *Regiæ Societatis Socius*, a Fellow of the Royal Society. *S. S. S.* signifies *stratum super stratum*, i. e. layer upon layer, and is used for laying or packing up things in a vessel. *S.* in music books stands for *Solo*, and is put in pieces of music of several parts, to signify that in such places the voice or instrument

performs alone. With physicians *S.* is a characteristic note of weight and measure, and stands for *semis*, signifying half what went before. It also stands with them for *secundam naturam*, i. e. according to nature. *S. N.* sometimes stands for *Salvator Noster*, i. e. our Saviour.

**Säbä'ötb**, (S.) i. e. Hosts or armies, as the Lord God of Sabaoth, i. e. the Lord God of Hosts.

**Säbbät'arians**, (S.) A sect who kept the seventh day sabbath.

**Sä'bbath**, (S.) The seventh day of the week, observed as a day of rest in commemoration of God's resting after the creation, and kept by christians on the first day, in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ.

**Säbbät'ical**, (A.) Belonging to the sabbath.

**Säb'ellians**, (S.) A sect of heretics, so called from Sabellius their principal, who reduced the three persons in the Trinity to three relations, or rather reduced the whole to one person of the Father, as that they were as the body, soul and spirit, which constitute a man.

**Sä'ble**, (S.) 1. A beast not unlike a polecat. 2. The fur of that creature. 3. A black colour.

**Sä'bre**, (S.) A kind of scimitar, being thick at the back, and turning up towards the point.

**Säc'erdotal**, (A.) Belonging to a priest, or priesthood. *L.*

**Säck**, (S.) 1. A rich wine brought from the Canaries. 2. A gown worn by ladies. 3. A large bag.

**Sack of Coals**, Three bushels.

**Sack of Cotton**, From 100 and a half to 400 weight.

**Sack of Wheat**, Four bushels.

**Sack of Wooll**, 26 stone, each stone being 14 pounds.

**Sack**, (V.) To plunder or lay waste.

**Säc'king**, (S.) 1. Plundering or laying waste. 2. Stuff to make sacks of.

**Säc'kbüt**, (S.) A musical instrument.

*Säc'rä-*

- Säcräment**, (S.) This word in the original signifies an oath, and hence it is elegantly translated by christian writers to signify baptism and the eucharist, as being two solemn oaths or engagements into which they enter to Christ, the captain of their faith, by which they are distinguished from all other religions.
- Säcrämentäl**, (A.) Of or belonging to a sacrament.
- Säcrämentärians**, (S.) A name given by the papists to the protestants, but chiefly to the Calvinists.
- Säcred**, (A.) 1. Holy, divine. 2. Venerable, worthy of reverence. *L.*
- Säcrifice**, (S.) An offering made to God on an altar by a regular priest.
- Säcrifice**, (V.) 1. To offer up a sacrifice. 2. To devote or give up to. 3. To quit or abandon a thing upon some consideration.
- Säcrilège**, (S.) The stealing things out of a holy place.
- Säcrilégious**, (A.) Guilty of sacrilege.
- Säcrif**, (S.) He that keeps holy things, a vestry-keeper.
- Säd**, (A.) 1. Sorrowsful, melancholy. 2. Grievous, cruel. 3. Odd kind of. 4. Pitiful, sorry, bad. 5. Mischievous, full of mischief. 6. Dun or obscure, as a sad colour.
- Sädden**, (V.) 1. To make sad or melancholy. 2. To look sorrowful. 3. To make of a deep colour.
- Sädle**, (S.) A seat for a horseman.
- Sädducees**, (S.) A heretical sect among the ancient Jews, so called, according to some, from Sadok their first founder; they allowed no books of scripture but the five books of Moses; they denied the being of angels and spirits, the immortality of the soul, and the resurrection of the dead.
- Sädducifm**, (S.) The heresy of the Sadducees.
- Säje**, (A.) 1. Out of danger. 2. Innocent, not dangerous. 3. Trusty, sure. 4. Happy, joyful.
- Säfe**, (S.) A cupboard with air-holes to keep victuals in.
- Säseguard**, (S.) 1. Protection. 2. A kind of upper garment worn by women on journeys.
- Säsfely**, (P.) Without danger.
- Säsfety**, (S.) Security, free from danger.
- Säffron**, (S.) The flowers of a plant well known.
- Sägacious**, (A.) 1. Quick of apprehension. 2. That has a quick nose.
- Sägacity**, (S.) 1. Quickness of any sense, especially of scent or smelling. 2. Penetration, quickness of wit.
- Sägätbee**, (S.) A kind of slight woolen stuff.
- Säge**, (S.) 1. A wise man. 2. A sweet smelling plant well known.
- Säge**, (A.) Wise, prudent, discreet.
- Sägütary**, or **Sägütärius**, (S.) The archer, one of the signs of the zodiac, marked thus [♏]. *L.*
- Säic**, (S.) A Turkish trading vessel.
- Sail**, (V.) To move in a ship, boat, &c. by the help of sails.
- Sail**, (S.) 1. A large piece of canvas fastened to the yard of a ship. 2. Ships, as a fleet of twenty sail.
- Säilor**, (S.) A mariner.
- Säint**, (V.) To canonize.
- Säint**, (A.) Holy.
- Säint Anthony's Fire**, (S.) A disease like a tetter.
- Säke**, (S.) Account, consideration, regard.
- Säker**, (S.) 1. In falconry, a kind of hawk. 2. In gunnery, a great gun.
- Säker extraordinary**, A cannon ten feet long, and carrying a ball of seven pound five ounces.
- Säker ordinary**, A cannon nine feet long, and carrying a ball of six pounds.
- Säker of the least size**, Is eight feet long, and carries a ball of four pound three quarters.

*Sal*, (S.) Salt.

*Sal Alkali*, (S.) A salt extracted from the herb kali, and is used in making glass.

*Sal Armoniac*, or *Sal Ammoniac*, (S.)

A red salt found in several places; but what is used among us is factitious, it being a composition of urine, sea-salt, and woodfoot.

*Sal Gemme*, (S.) A transparent salt dug out of the earth in Poland.

*Sälacious*, (A.) Libidinous, lecherous. *L.*

*Sälacity*, (S.) Lust, wantonness.

*Säläd*, (S.) A dish of raw herbs. *F.*

*Sälämänder*, (S.) A sort of spotted lizard, which will for a short time live in the flames. *G.*

*Säläry*, (S.) A stipend or allowance of wages. *L.*

*Säle*, (S.) A felling.

*Säléable*, (A.) Fit to be sold.

*Sälésman*, (S.) One who sells all sorts of cloaths ready made.

*Sälüent Angle*, In fortification, an angle which carries its point outwards from the body of the work.

*Sälüne*, (A.) Salt, brinish.

*Sälüque Law*, (S.) A law by which females are excluded from the crown of France.

*Sälivä*, (S.) Spittle. *L.*

*Sälivärious*, (A.) Belonging to the spittle. *L.*

*Säliväte*, (V.) To flux, or cause a spitting.

*Sälivätion*, (S.) The exciting an uncommon quantity of spittle, to carry off some desperate disease.

*Sallet*. See *Salad*.

*Sälöw*, (S.) 1. The willow tree. 2. A yellowish paleness.

*Sälly*, (S.) 1. An issuing out of the beleagued upon the besiegers. 2. A particular way of ringing a bell. 3. A flight of wit.

*Sälly Port*, A door in a fortification through which a sally is made.

*Sälmängü'ndy*, (S.) A kind of hotch potch, an Italian dish.

*Sälmon*, (S.) A fine fresh-water fish.

*Salmon Trout*, Young salmon.

*Salmon Sewse*, In law, the young fry of salmon.

*Sälöön*, (S.) A state room.

*Salt*, (S.) A most useful seasoning made of sea-water, or particular springs, and also dug out of mines.

*Salt*, or *Saltfeller*, (S.) An utensil for holding salt.

*Salt*, (V.) To season with salt.

*Essential Salt*, A salt extracted from the juice of plants.

*Fixed Salt*, A salt extracted from the ashes of plants, by boiling them and evaporating the liquor.

*Salt-Petre*, A kind of mineral salt, the principal ingredient in gunpowder. *L.*

*Sälter*, (S.) A dealer in salt, salt fish, &c.

*Sältsib*, (A.) Somewhat salt.

*Sältvage*, (S.) A recompence allowed for saving goods out of a wreck. *L.*

*Sälvä'tion*, (S.) Preservation from danger or misery.

*Sälvä'tory*, (S.) A surgeon's box with partitions, for holding ointment, salve, &c.

*Sälübrüus*, (A.) Healthful. *L.*

*Sälübrüty*, (S.) Healthfulness. *L.*

*Salv*, (S.) A medicinal composition for plaisters.

*Salve*, (V.) 1. To heal differences. 2. To resolve a difficulty. 3. In law, to save.

*Salver*, (S.) 1. A plate of silver, glass, &c. used to set glasses of wine upon. 2. In law, one that saves a ship or her cargo.

*Salvo*, (S.) 1. An exception. 2. A come off.

*Sälütätion*, (S.) A saluting or accosting in a respectful manner.

*Sälütäry*, (A.) Wholesome, healthful. *L.*

*Sälüte*, (V.) 1. To accost with expressions of civility. 2. To kiss.

*Salute*, (S.) 1. A bow, &c. 2. A kiss. 3. A discharge of cannon or small

small arms by way of compliment.  
*Sāluit̄śerous*, (A.) Yielding health.  
*Sāmbūnto*, (S.) 1. A coat of sackcloth worn by penitents at their reconciliation to the church of Rome. 2. A canvas coat painted with devils, worn by persons condemned in the inquisition, when they go to the place of execution.  
*Sāmp̄bire*, (S.) A plant that grows on rocks near the sea.  
*Sāmplār*, (S.) 1. A pattern. 2. A piece of canvas, on which girls learn to mark letters, &c.  
*Sāmp̄le*, (S.) A small part, given or shewn, as a pattern of the rest.  
*Sānable*, (A.) Cureable. L.  
*Sānātive*, (A.) Of a healing quality.  
*Sānt̄īf̄icātion*, (S.) A making holy. L.  
*Sānt̄īf̄y*, (V.) To make holy.  
*Sānt̄īmōnial*, (A.) Belonging to holiness.  
*Sānt̄īmōnious*, (A.) Devout, religious.  
*Sānt̄ion*, (S.) 1. Licence, authority. 2. A decree.  
*Sānt̄ity*, (S.) Holiness. L.  
*Sānt̄uary*, (S.) 1. A holy place. 2. An asylum or place of refuge.  
*Sānt̄um Sanct̄orum*, (S.) The holy of holies, the innermost place of the Jewish temple, in which the ark was kept.  
*Sānd*, (S.) A fine, hard, gravelly earth.  
*Sāndal*, (S.) A kind of old fashioned flat shoe, the uppermost part whereof is open.  
*Sāndāric*, (S.) 1. The best red arsenic or orpine. 2. The gum of the juniper tree.  
*Sānders*, (S.) A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, viz. white, yellow, and red.  
*Sāndēver*, (S.) The dross of glass, or the scum that rises from the ashes of the herb kali.  
*Sāndy*, (A.) 1. Gritty. 2. Covered with sand. 3. Red haired.

*Sāne*, (A.) 1. Whole, healthful, in a good state of body. 2. Sound in memory, well in his wits, in his right mind. 3. Sober, temperate. 4. Wife, knowing. L.  
*Sāngiac*, (S.) A governor of a city or country in the Turkish dominions, next in dignity to a beglerbeg.  
*Sāngūf̄icātion*, (S.) The turning of the nourishment into blood. L.  
*Sāngūf̄uous*, (A.) Flowing with blood. L.  
*Sāngūnāry*, (A.) Cruel, blood-thirsty, delighted in shedding blood. L.  
*Sānguine*, (A.) 1. Blood red, or of a red colour. 2. Full of blood and spirits, with high raised hopes, and eager in the pursuit of an object.  
*Sānhēdrim*, (S.) The supreme court of justice among the Jews, which consisted of the high priest and seventy elders.  
*Sānies*, (S.) A thin serous matter issuing from a wound. L.  
*Sānt̄y*, (S.) 1. Health, soundness of body. 2. Soundness of mind and memory.  
*Sāp*, (S.) 1. The juice of trees, herbs, &c. 2. The white part between the bark and the wood. 3. In war, digging a deep trench, in order to come under cover to the passage of the moat.  
*Sāphire*, (S.) A precious stone of a beautiful azure colour, transparent and glittering with golden sparkles.  
*Sāpid*, (A.) 1. Savoury, well tasted. 2. Discreet, prudent.  
*Sāp̄ience*, (S.) 1. Wisdom. 2. A relish or gult. L.  
*Sāp̄less*, (A.) Without sap.  
*Sāpling*, (S.) A young tree.  
*Sāp̄ōrific Particles*, (S.) Such as by their action on the tongue occasion that sense we call taste.  
*Sāppiness*, (S.) Abounding in sap.  
*Sāpping*, (A.) Undermining.  
*Sārāband*, (S.) A kind of dance. F.  
*Sārcaism*, (S.) A bitter taunt, a biting or nipping jest. Sār-

- Sarcasical**, (A.) Scoffing, biting, satirical, done by way of sarcasm.
- Sarcenet**, (S.) A sort of thin silk for womens hoods, &c.
- Sarcotics**, (S.) Medicines proper to fill up wounds with new flesh. *G.*
- Sardā**, (S.) A precious stone of a flesh colour, half transparent. *G.*
- Sardonyx** (S.) A precious stone, partly of the colour of a man's nail, and partly of the colour of a cornelian stone.
- Sārplar of Wool**, (S.) Half a sack, or 40 tod.
- Sārṣāpārīlla**, (S.) A plant growing in America, much used in medicine.
- Sārse**, (S.) A sort of fine lawn sieve.
- Sāsb**, (S.) 1. A sort of girdle. 2. An ornament worn by military officers. 3. A window of wooden work with large squares.
- Sāṣṣāfrās**. See *Saxafras*.
- Sātān**, (S.) An adversary, the devil.
- Sātā'nical**, (A.) Of or pertaining to sātān, devilish, diabolical.
- Sāt'chel**, (S.) A small leathern bag.
- Sāt'ed**, (A.) Cloyed.
- Sātēllitēs**, (S.) 1. Life guards, or officers attending on a king or prince. 2. In astronomy, certain secondary planets moving round the other planets as the moon does round the earth, so called because they are always attending them, and performing their revolutions round the sun together.
- Sātīate**, (V.) To satisfy, to glut, to cloy. *L.*
- Sātīaty**, (S.) A being cloyed. *L.*
- Sātīṣā'Etion**, (S.) 1. Content. 2. Amends or reparation. 3. Revenge for an injury.
- Sātīṣā'Etory**, (A.) Sufficient to give satisfaction.
- Sātīṣy**, (V.) 1. To fill with meat. 2. To content or please. 3. To satiate or cloy. 4. To indulge or give way to. 5. To pay, or make full payment. 6. To convince or make appear.
- Sāt'tin**, (S.) A bright glossy silk.
- Tbread Sattin**, A stuff wove with a silk warp, and shot with linen yarn.
- Sāt'tinet**, (S.) A thin sort of fattin.
- Sāt'tūrāte**, (V.) 1. To satiate or cloy. 2. To suffice.
- Sāt'tūrday**, (S.) The seventh or last day of the week, so called from an idol worshipped on this day by the ancient Saxons, which they called Seator.
- Sāt'ūrn**, (S.) 1. He was, according to the poets, the son of Cœlus and Terra, or Vesta, whom some call his daughter; or as Plato, of Oceanus and Tethys. He married Ops, or Rhea, his own sister. His elder brother Titan was prevailed upon to assign over his right to him, which he did upon this condition, that Saturn should destroy all his male children, that so the kingdom might return to Titan's posterity; which Saturn performed, devouring the males as soon as born. But when Jupiter and Juno were born, Ops gave him a stone wrapped up like a child to devour, which he did, and by some device saved Neptune and Pluto also. 2. In astronomy, the highest of all the planets, but the slowest in motion, some reckon it 71, others 91 times bigger than the earth.
- Sāt'ūrnālīā**, (S.) Feasts celebrated by the Romans in honour of Saturn.
- Sāt'ūrnian**, or **Sāt'urnine**, (A.) Belonging to the planet Saturn.
- Sāt'ūrnine Complexion**, Of a dull, heavy, melancholy temper.
- Sāt'tyr**, or **Sāt'tire**, (S.) 1. A fabulous demi-god, the upper part like a man, save that he has horns on his head, in the nether part resembling a goat. They skulked up and down the woods, over which they were said to preside. 2. A poem, or discourse

course rebuking vice sharply, and not regarding persons. G.

*Sātyrical*, (A.) Sharp, severe, belonging to satyr.

*Sātyrize*, (V.) To lampoon, or rally in a satyrical manner.

*Sātyrist*, (S.) A writer of satyrs or lampoons.

*Sāvage*, (A.) Rude, uncivilized, unpolished, without the customs, fashions and vices of polite nations.

*Sāvageness*, (S.) Wildness, cruelty.

*Sāvages*, (S.) A wild people in the Indies.

*Sāvānnā*, (S.) Pasture ground in America.

*Sauce*, (S.) Whatever is designed to improve the taste of other provisions by being eaten with them. F.

*Sauce-box*, (S.) A name given to one who is impertinent, or too free with a superior.

*Saucer*, (S.) A small dish to hold sauce, &c.

*Saucisse*, (S.) In gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, of about two inches diameter, used to fire a bomb-chest. F.

*Sauzons*, (S.) In military affairs, faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together; they are commonly used to cover men, to make empaulments, traverses, or breast-works; in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages, &c. F.

*Saucy*, (A.) 1. Impertinent, malapert. 2. Insolent, rude.

*Sāvē*, (P.) Except, but.

*Save*, (V.) 1. To deliver or free from danger. 2. To lay up or reserve.

3. To spare. 4. To prevent or hinder. 5. To keep or preserve.

*Sāvine*, (S.) The name of an herb.

*Sāvīng*, (A.) 1. Sparing, not lavishing. 2. Salvation or happiness. 3. A salvo or exception.

*Sāvour*, (S.) One that saves or de-

livers; it is generally applied by way of pre-eminence to our Blessed Redeemer.

*Sau'nter*, (V.) To stroll about in an idle or loitering manner.

*Sāvōry*, (S.) A pot herb.

*Sāvour*, (S.) 1. Taste or relish. 2. Scent or smell.

*Sāvour*, (V.) 1. To taste or relish. 2. To taste, or have taste. 3. To be like, or have something of.

*Sāvoury*, (A.) 1. That has a good flavour. 2. Delicious, charming.

*Sāvoy*, (S.) A sort of cabbage first brought from Savoy.

*Sausage*, (S.) A kind of pudding made of pork, spices, &c. and put into hogs or sheeps guts. F.

*Saw*, (S.) An instrument with teeth, used by carpenters, &c. to cut boards, &c. with.

*Saws*, (S.) Proverbs or old sayings.

*Saw*, (V.) To cut with a saw.

*Saw Fish*, A sea fish, so called from its having a sharp toothed bone like a saw, of about three foot long, in its forehead.

*Saw-wort*, (S.) An herb whose leaves are jagged like a saw.

*Sāxifras*, (S.) An odoriferous wood brought from America.

*Say*, (V.) To speak, tell, or relate.

*Says*, (S.) A thin sort of stuff. F.

*Scāb*, (S.) 1. The dried scurf of a pimple, sore, wound, &c. 2. The itch.

*Scābbārd*, or *Scaleboard*, (S.) Thin sheets of wood of which sword scabbards, &c. are made.

*Scābbārd*, (S.) A sheath for a sword.

*Scābbed*, or *Scabby*, (A.) Having many scabs.

*Scābrous*, (A.) Rough, rugged. L.

*Scāffold*, (S.) A place raised higher than ordinary for the better prospect.

*Scāffolding*, (S.) 1. Poles, boards, &c. erected for the convenience of building. 2. Implements for building scaffolds.

- Scäläde**, (S.) A furious attack upon a wall or rampart with scaling ladders.
- Scald**, (V.) To burn with hot liquor.
- Scäle**, (S.) 1. Part of the covering of a fish, &c. 2. The gammut or scale of music. 3. A graduated line for the measuring the distances in a map. 4. In mathematics, the degrees of any arch of a circle, or of right lines drawn or engraven on a circle, as sines, tangents, &c.
- Scäle**, (V.) 1. To take the scales from a fish. 2. To mount upon a wall with ladders.
- Scälë num**, (S.) In geometry, a triangle whose three sides are all unequal.
- Scäles**, (S.) A pair of balances.
- Scälion**, (S.) A small sort of onion, supposed to be brought from Akalon; a city in Palestine, whence its name.
- Scälp**, (S.) The skin that covers all the skull.
- Scälper**, (S.) A surgeon's instrument for scraping corrupted flesh from the bones.
- Scälly**, (A.) Covered with scales.
- Scälwäny**, (S.) A purging resinous gum, brought from the coast of Barbary. G.
- Scälmp**, (V.) To run away in a hurry.
- Scän**, (V.) To canvass or examine thoroughly. L.
- Scän a Verßk**, To measure its feet.
- Scändal**, (S.) 1. Offence or crime. 2. Shame or ignominy. 3. A stumbling block. 4. Any thing that may draw persons aside, or sollicit them to sin. 5. A report that blights any one's character. G.
- Scändal**, (V.) To slander or defame.
- Scändälize**, (V.) 1. To give offence. 2. To scandal or defame.
- Scändälwood**, (A.) 1. Defamed. 2. Offended.
- Scändälous**, (A.) 1. Abusive, defamatory. 2. Disgraceful. 3. That gives offence.
- Scändälum Mägnätum**, (S.) 1. A wrong done to any high personage by a false report. 2. The writ that lies for recovering damages upon it. L.
- Scänt**, (A.) Less than is requisite. 2. Scarce, rare.
- Scänty**, (A.) Less than is requisite in a garment, too narrow, not enough in compass.
- Scäntling**, (S.) 1. Size or measure. 2. A little piece.
- Scäpülä**, (S.) The shoulder blade.
- Scäpular**, or **Scäpulary**, (S.) A narrow piece of kuff worn by monks and nuns, which hangs down from the shoulders to the feet. L.
- Scär**, or **Esçar**, (S.) The seam or mark of a wound.
- Scärämöuch**, (S.) An Italian posture-master, who in 1673 came to England, from whom buffoons dressed like him bear his name.
- Scärce**, (A.) 1. Rare, uncommon. 2. Not plentiful.
- Scarce**, or **Scärcey**, (P.) Hardly.
- Scärcity**, (S.) The opposite to plenty.
- Scäre**, (V.) To affright or surprize.
- Scärcrow**, (S.) A figure of clouts stuffed with straw, to frighten birds from fruit, seeds, &c.
- Scärf**, (S.) An ornament of silk worn by women, divines, military officers, &c.
- Scarf Skin**, (S.) In anatomy, the thin outward skin, which serves to defend the body.
- Scärytätion**, (S.) A cutting or lancing.
- Scäryt**, (V.) To cut, lance, or make an incision.
- Scäryt**, (S.) 1. A bright red colour. 2. Scarlet cloth.
- Scäryt**, (S.) In fortification, the slope on that side of a ditch which is next to the fortified place, and looks towards the field; also the foot of a ram-

- lampart wall, or the sloping of a wall from the bottom of a work to the cordon on the side of the moat.
- Scāte*, (S.) 1. A sea-fish. 2. An iron in the shape of a boat's keel, used for sliding on the ice.
- Scātbe*, (S.) Hurt or injury.
- Scātter*, (V.) To disperse, or spread abroad here and there.
- Scā'wenger*, (S.) A parish officer for cleaning the streets.
- Scēne*, (S.) 1. A bower or arbour, a shadowy place, a pavilion. 2. The painted canvas on the back of a stage, representing the place of action. 3. The continuance of the characters on the stage without interruption. 4. The various conditions, situations and appearances of people, places, &c.
- Scēnery*, (S.) The ordering of the scenes of a play.
- Scēnōgrāphic*, or *Scenographical*, (A.) Of or belonging to scenography. *G.*
- Scēnōgrāphy*, (S.) The representation of a building, or any other object, according to perspective, or as it appears to the eye. *G.*
- Scēnt*, (S.) Odour.
- Scēnt*, (V.) 1. To give a scent to. 2. To smell as a dog does.
- Scēpter*, (S.) The staff held by a king when he appears in ceremony.
- Scēptical*, or *Scēptic* (*Skeptical* (A.)) Of or belonging to scepticism. *G.*
- Scēpticism* (*Skepticism*, (S.)) The sceptic philology, or the doctrine and opinions of the sceptics. It consisted in doubting of every thing, and affirming nothing at all, but keeping the judgment in suspense.
- Schēlling*, (S.) A base coin current in Holland, at 6 d. value, tho' it is not really worth a penny.
- Schē'ülle*, (S.) A scroll of paper or parchment annexed to a will or other writing, containing some particulars omitted in the main writing.
- Schē'ic*, (S.) A mahometan preacher who expounds the Alcoran.

- Schēme*, (S.) 1. A project. 2. A draught, plan, or model.
- Schērij*, (S.) A title of honour among the Arabians and other mahometans, claimed by the descendants of Mahomet from Fatima his daughter; and Hali his son in-law; these by way of distinction wear a green turban, while all others wear a white one.
- Schērrhus*, (S.) A hard swelling that is without pain. *G.*
- Schēsm*, (S.) A rent or division in the church. *G.*
- Schēsmātic*, or *Schismatical*, (A.) Guilty of schism.
- Schōlār*, (S.) 1. One who learns any thing of one. 2. A learned person.
- Schōlārship*, (S.) 1. The being a scholar. 2. Learning or erudition.
- Schōlā'stical*, or *Schola'stic*, (A.) After the manner of scholars, or according to the method, rules or sentiments of the schools.
- Schō'läst*, (S.) A commentator, an expositor.
- Schō'lium*, (S.) A brief commentary or observation made upon some precedent discourse. *L.*
- School*, (S.) A place where any thing is taught. *L.*
- School-men*, (S.) Persons who are skilled in the school-divinity, or academical learning.
- School-Divinity*, Is that part of divinity which clears and discusses questions by reason and arguments.
- Scīāgrāphy*, or *Scīōgrāphy*, (S.) 1. A profile, platform, or the first rude draught of a thing. 2. The art of dialing, or that part of astronomy which teacheth to find out the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon or stars. 3. In architecture, the draught of an edifice or building, cut in its length or breadth, to shew the inside of it, as the conveniences of every room, with the thickness of the walls, timber, floors, &c. *G.*



- Scāñtā, (S.)* The gout in the hip.
- Scēnce, (S.)* Knowledge or erudition. *L.*  
The seven liberal sciences are grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music.
- Scientific, or Scientifical, (A.)* Causing or promoting knowledge.
- Scimitar.* See *Simiter.*
- Scōmāncy, (S.)* 1. A divination by shadows. 2. A calling up the spirits of the dead by magic. *G.*
- Scōn, (S.)* A graft or young shoot of a tree.
- Scōrrhous, (A.)* Belonging to a schirrhous. *G.*
- Scōjūrā, (S.)* A cut, a cleft, a rent. *I.*
- Scōat, or Scotch, (V.)* To stop a wheel by putting something under it.
- Scōff, (V.)* To deride, or make a mock of.
- Scōffer, (S.)* One who derides another.
- Scōul, (V.)* 1. To chide. 2. To brawl at.
- Scōld, (S.)* A quarrelsome, noisy, abusive person.
- Scōllōp, (S.)* 1. A shell fish. 2. A kind of indenting.
- Scōnce, (S.)* 1. A branched candlestick. 2. In fortification, a small fort built for the defence of some pass, river, &c.
- Scōnce, (V.)* At the university of Oxford, to charge a certain sum in the butter-book, as a fine for a person's being guilty of an offence, or neglecting his duty.
- Scoop, (S.)* 1. A deep wooden shovel to throw out water. 2. An utensil for scooping apples, &c.
- Scōpe, (S.)* 1. Purpose, end or design. 2. Room, latitude.
- Scōrbūtic, or Scorbūtical, (A.)* Belonging to, or afflicted with the scurvy.
- Scōrc, (V.)* To dry or parch with heat.
- Scōre, (S.)* 1. Twenty. 2. A tally. 3. A reckoning. 4. Account or consideration. 5. In music, the original draught of a composition.

- Score, (V.)* 1. To chalk up a reckoning. 2. To draw lines under writing.
- Scōriā, (S.)* The dross of metal. *L.*
- Scōrn, (V.)* To contemn or despise.
- Scōrnful, (A.)* Contemptuous, disdainful.
- Scōrpio, (S.)* A scorpion, the name of one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, marked thus (♏).
- Scōrpiōn, (S.)* 1. A venomous creature, having seven feet, and striketh with his tail. 2. A sea fish. 3. One of the twelve celestial signs, see *Scorpio*. 4. An engine, a kind of cross-bow to shoot envenomed arrows. 5. A whip or scourge, having plummets of lead at the ends of the cords.
- Scorpion Wort, or Scorpion Grass, (S.)* An herb like a scorpion's tail, good against the sting of that venomous creature.
- Scōt, (S.)* 1. A part or portion. 2. A Scotchman.
- Scot Free, (A.)* 1. That pays nothing. 2. That goes unpunished.
- Scotch Collops, or Scots Collops, Slices* of veal fried with forced meat.
- Scōts, (S.)* The people of Scotland.
- Scōtōmy, (S.)* A vertigo, or swimming of the head. *G.*
- Scōul, or Scowl, (V.)* To knit the brows and assume a surly look.
- Scōūndrēl, (S.)* A pitiful or base fellow.
- Scōūr, (V.)* 1. To cleanse or make clean. 2. To purge by stool. 3. To beat or correct. 4. To run or scamper.
- Scourge, (S.)* A whip made with lashes of small cords.
- Scōūt, (S.)* 1. One that is sent to bring tidings of the enemy's army. 2. A judge in Holland. 3. An advice boat. 4. In the plural number, scout-watches, centinels who keep guard in the advanced posts.
- Scrag of Mutton, (S.)* The bony part of the neck.

Scraggy,

- Scrā'ggy*, (A.) Very lean.
- Scrā'mble*, (V.) 1. To snatch or endeavour to get away from others. 2. To climb up a tree or steep place.
- Scrā'nb*, (V.) To make a crushing noise with the teeth in eating.
- Scrā'pe*, (V.) 1. To raze or rub off with the edge of a knife, scraper, &c. 2. To rake or amass.
- Scrā'per*, (S.) 1. An instrument to scrape with. 2. A sorry fiddler.
- Scrā'ps*, (S.) Small bits.
- Scrā'tch*, (V.) 1. To rub gently. 2. To take the skin off with the nails. 3. To blot or efface.
- Scrā'tches*, (S.) 1. Marks in the skin made with the nails, pins, &c. 2. In horses, chaps between the heel and joint of the pattern.
- Scrā'wl*, or *Scrā'wl*, (V.) To write in a careless manner.
- Scrē'k*, (V.) To make a shrill noise.
- Screām*, (V.) To cry out in an articulate manner, but in a hoarser key than a shriek.
- Screē'ch*, (V.) To make a noise as a screech-owl does.
- Screen*, (V.) 1. To sift through a screen. 2. To shelter or protect from.
- Screen*, (S.) 1. A device to keep off the wind. 2. A device to keep off the heat of the fire. 3. A wooden frame grated for the sifting of corn, gravel, &c.
- Screw*, (V.) 1. To press or force with a screw. 2. To oppress, or be hard upon.
- Screw*, (S.) 1. One of the five mechanic powers, used chiefly for pressing bodies close, and likewise for lifting weighty things. 2. An instrument for pulling a cork out of a bottle, &c.
- Scrē'bblēr*, (S.) A poultry author.
- Scrī'be*, (S.) 1. A writer, an amanuensis. 2. A secretary, a town clerk. 3. An expounder of the law among the Jews. L.
- Scrī'p*, (S.) 1. A budget or bag. 2. A little or small piece.
- Scrī'ptūral*, (A.) Of or belonging to the holy scriptures. L.
- Scrī'ptūre*, (S.) 1. The holy writ, or the writings of the Old and New Testament. 2. The writing or making a book. 3. The style or manner of writing of an author. 4. An inscription. L.
- Scrī'ptūrist*, (S.) One well versed in the scriptures.
- Scrī'vēr*, (S.) One that draws up and engrosses writings.
- Scrō'sulā*, (S.) The king's evil. L.
- Scrō'sulus*, (A.) Of or belonging to the king's evil.
- Scrō'll*, (S.) 1. A slip or roll of parchment. 2. In architecture, the horns in the ionic, corinthian, or composite capitals.
- Scrō'tum*, (S.) The bag that contains the testicles. L.
- Scrō'b*, (S.) 1. An old broom. 2. A sorry horse. 3. A shabby, pitiful fellow. 4. A little pitiful fellow. 5. A sorry, nasty servant.
- Scrub*, (V.) To rub hard.
- Scrū'bā'do*, (S.) 1. The itch. 2. Slovenliness.
- Scrū'ple*, (S.) 1. A doubt of conscience. 2. A weight, the third part of a dram. 3. A small part of time used by several eastern nations, being the 1063th part of an hour. L.
- Scrū'ple*, (V.) To be in doubt whether one shall do a thing or not, on a conscientious account.
- Scrū'pulous*, (A.) 1. Dubious. 2. Of a tender conscience.
- Scrū'pulo'sity*, (S.) A being scrupulous.
- Scrū'table*, (A.) That may be examined into. L.
- Scrū'tine'r*, (S.) He that examines and tells the votes after balloting.
- Scrū'tīnīze*, (V.) To examine, sift, or make a strict enquiry into. L.
- Scrū'tīny*, (S.) 1. A gathering of votes, and strictly examining them. 2. A research, or diligent enquiry.
- Scrū'tōir*, or *Scrū'tōre*, (S.) A sort of cabinet with drawers, and a door

## S C

- opening downwards, for the convenience of writing. *F.*
- Scüd*, or *Scüddle*, (V.) To scamper away all of a sudden.
- Scüffe*, (S.) A quarrel with, a struggle or slight fighting.
- Scuffle*, (V.) 1. To strive together in a fray. 2. To endeavour to conquer difficulties.
- Scülk*, (V.) 1. To hide one's self. 2. To lurk about.
- Sculk*, (S.) A word used by hunters for a company, as a sculk of foxes, i. e. a company of them.
- Scüll*, (S.) 1. The bone of the head, the brain pan. 2. A little oar.
- Scüller*, (S.) 1. A boat rowed with sculls. 2. A waterman that rows with sculls.
- Scüllery*, (S.) A place to wash or scour the dishes in.
- Scüllion*, (S.) A kitchen grudge.
- Scülpitor*, (S.) 1. An engraver. 2. A carver. *L.*
- Scülpüre*, (S.) 1. Graving or carving. 2. Sculpt or figure. *L.*
- Scüm*, (S.) 1. Froth. 2. Dregs or mob. 3. Dross.
- Scüpper-Holes*, Holes cut through a ship's sides to free the deck of water.
- Scupper-Leathers*, (S.) Leathers nailed over the scupper-holes.
- Scürf*, (S.) A white, scaly, dry matter peeling from the skin.
- Scürfy*, (A.) Having scurf.
- Scürri'ility*, (S.) A being scurrilous.
- Scürri'lous*, (A.) Using saucy, abusive expressions.
- Scürvy*, (S.) A disease in the blood, frequently attended with a stinking breath, weakness, livid spots on the hands and face, &c. *L.*
- Scurvy Grass*, (S.) An herb good against the scurvy.
- Scüt*, (S.) The short tail of a rabbit, hare, &c.
- Scütcheon*, (S.) 1. A small piece of brass or iron set upon a lock. 2. In architecture, the key or centre stone of a building. See *Escutcheon*.

## S E

- Scüttle*, (S.) 1. A wooden spout in a mill through which the flour runs. 2. A dust basket. 3. An utensil for throwing coals on the fire. 4. The bowl on the topmast of a ship.
- Scüttes*, (S.) 1. Square holes cut in the deck of a ship. 2. Little windows to let light into a cabin.
- Scythe*, (S.) An instrument for mowing grass.
- Sea*, (S.) A large contraction of waters running between two considerable tracts of land, and having a communication with the ocean.
- Seafaring*, (A.) Living, or having their employment on the sea.
- Seal*, (S.) 1. A sea calf. 2. The print of a coat of arms, &c. made on wax. 3. The instrument by which the impression was made.
- Sealer*, (S.) An officer in chancery, who seals the instruments drawn there.
- Sealings*, (S.) The froth of the sea.
- Seaport*, (S.) A port or town by the sea side.
- Seam*, (S.) 1. The place where two pieces of cloth are sewed together. 2. Hogs-lard. 3. A quarter or eight bushels of corn. 4. Of glass 120lb.
- Seams*, (S.) 1. In a ship, the places where the planks meet and are joined together. 2. The joints of stones in a building.
- Seamstress*, (S.) A woman employed in making up linen.
- Sean*, (S.) A long fishing-net.
- Sear*, (V.) To burn with a hot iron.
- Searcloth*, (S.) A plaister for pains, aches, &c.
- Search*, (S.) A seeking after.
- Search*, (V.) 1. To seek after. 2. To probe.
- Searchers*, (S.) One who searches, looks for, or examines.
- Searse*, or *Sarse*, (S.) A lawn sieve.
- Seas'on*, (S.) 1. One of the four parts of the year. 2. A time proper for the doing any thing.
- Seas'on*, (V.) 1. To give any thing a relish

relish with salt, pepper, &c. 2. To use or inure.

*Seasonable*, (A.) 1. Done in season. 2. Convenient, proper.

*Seasonings*, (S.) Aguish distempers to which strangers are subject on their arrival in the West-Indies.

*Seat*, (S.) 1. Any thing to sit upon. 2. A gentleman or nobleman's country house. 3. The place where any thing or action is situated or done.

*Sectant*, (S.) In geometry, a line that cuts another, or divides it into two parts.

*Secede*, (V.) To withdraw or retire.

*Secession*, (S.) A going aside, or retiring. L.

*Seclude*, (V.) To shut out, or exclude. L.

*Seclusion*, (S.) The act of secluding. L.

*Secund*, (S.) 1. The next after the first.

2. One that backs or defends another. 3. The 60th part of a minute.

4. The same part of a degree of any circle, marked thus [']. 5. In music, the distance between any two tones or sounds that lie next to one another in the scale.

*Secund*, (V.) 1. To back or aid. 2. To propagate or promote what another had begun.

*Secund sight*, (S.) A pretended kind of foresight or foreknowledge.

*Secundary*, (S.) An officer next to the chief.

*Secundary Circles*, In astronomy, all circles that intersect the six greater circles of the sphere at right angles.

*Secundary Planets*, In astronomy, those that accompany or move round other planets, as the centre of their motion, and with them round the sun's.

*Secundine*. See *Secundine*.

*Secrējy*, (S.) 1. Privacy. 2. The keeping secret.

*Secret*, (A.) 1. Hidden, not known. 2. Privy or private. 3. Underhand, not fair. 4. Close, that can keep a secret. 5. Solitary, remote, far off.

*Secret*, (S.) 1. A mystery. 2. Any means or way known to few people to do any thing. 3. A scrape or plunge.

*Secret*, (V.) To conceal or hide. L.

*Secrētary*, (S.) A person who writes letters, &c. for a prince, governor, or particular society.

*Secrēte*, (V.) To seperate.

*Secrētion*, (S.) In physic, the separation of one fluid from another by the glands.

*Sect*, (S.) 1. A particular party in religion. 2. A party professing the same opinion.

*Sectary*, or *Sectarist*, (A.) Of or belonging to a sect.

*Sectiōn*, (S.) 1. A cutting or dividing.

2. The part cut off or divided. 3. A certain division in the chapter of a book, frequently with this mark §. 4. In mathematics, the cutting of one plane by another, or of a solid by a plane. 5. In architecture, the profile of a fabric, or the draught of its heights and depths raised on the plane, as if the whole building were cut asunder to discover the inside. L.

*Conic Sectiōn*, Is a figure made by the solid body of a cone's being supposed to be cut by a plane; and these sections are usually accounted four, *viz.* the circle, ellipsis, parabola, and hyperbola.

*Sectōr*, (S.) 1. A part of a circle, or a mixed triangle, comprehended between two radii or semi-diameters, making one angle at the centre, and an arch or part of the circumference. 2. A mathematical instrument.

*Sectōr of a Sphere*, Is a conical solid, whose vertex or top ends in the centre of the sphere, and its base or bottom is a segment of the same sphere.

*Sectular*, (A.) 1. Temporal, or belonging to this life. 2. Of or belonging to an hundred years. 3.

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Not regular, or not engaged in a monastic life, or engaged to observe the rules of any religious order. *L.*

*Secular Priest*, One who takes upon him the cure of souls, and is not engaged in a monastic life.

*Sēcūlārīze*, (V.) To make secular.

*Sēcūndīne*, (S.) In midwifry, the skin wherein the child, or other young animal, is wrapped in the womb, the after-birth or burden. *L.*

*Sēcūre*, (V.) 1. To shelter or save. 2. To keep or guarantee.

*Secure*, (A.) 1. Safe, free from danger. 2. Careless, fearless, unconcerned.

*Sēcūrīty*, (S.) 1. Safety. 2. Surety for the payment of money, appearance, &c. 3. Unconcern, carelessness.

*Sēdān*, (S.) A close chair.

*Sēdāte*, (A.) Grave, composed and undisturbed. *L.*

*Sēdāteneſs*, (S.) Composure of mind.

*Sēdējēndēndo*, (S.) In law, self defence.

*Sēdētāry*, (A.) Sitting much, without bodily action. *L.*

*Sēdge*, (S.) A weed that grows in marshy places.

*Sēdzy*, (A.) Abounding with sedge.

*Sēdiment*, (S.) That which sinks to the bottom. *L.*

*Sēdītīon*, (S.) Mutiny, popular tumult. *L.*

*Sēdītīous*, (A.) Factious, mutinous.

*Sēdūce*, (V.) To draw aside or mislead.

*Sēdūcer*, (S.) One who misleads another.

*Sēdūctīon*, (S.) The act of misleading.

*Sēdūlīty*, (S.) Diligence, continual care.

*Sēdūlous*, (A.) Diligent, assiduous.

*See*, (S.) 1. The seat or residence of an archbishop or bishop. 2. An episcopal jurisdiction.

*See*, (V.) 1. To discern objects with

## S E

the eyes. 2. To conceive, apprehend, &c.

*Seed*, (S.) 1. Those small bodies which in all plants and fruits is disposed by nature for the propagation of the kind. 2. The sperm of animals.

*Seedlings*, (S.) 1. In botany, the roots of gilliflowers which come from seed sown. 2. The tender shoots of plants newly sown.

*Seedy*, (A.) Running to seed.

*Seeing*, (S.) Perceiving external objects with the eyes.

*Seeing*, (P.) Since, forasmuch as.

*Seek*, (V.) 1. To search or look for. 2. To endeavour after.

*Seem*, (V.) To appear. *F.*

*Seemly*, (A.) Decent, becoming.

*Seer*, (S.) A prophet.

*Seeth*, (V.) To boil.

*Segment*, (S.) A piece cut from something. *L.*

*Segment of a Circle*, In geometry, a figure comprehended under one right line called a chord, and part of the circumference of a circle.

*Sēgrēgāte*, (V.) To separate or put apart.

*Seignior*, or *S'gnior*, (S.) 1. A lord or master. 2. In law, the lord of a manor.

*Grand Seignior*. See *Grand*.

*Seignior*, (S.) A lordship.

*Seisable*, (A.) Liable to be seized.

*Seise*, or *Seize*, (V.) 1. To lay hold of suddenly, or by violence. 2. To twist rope yarn round a rope. *F.*

*Seisūre*, or *Seizure*, (S.) 1. Taking into custody. 2. Attachment, distress.

*Seisin*, (S.) In law, possession of, or a right to lands and tenements.

*Seisin in fact*, (S.) An actual taking possession in person. *F.*

*Selānder*, (S.) A disease in horses, like that of the mange in dogs.

*Sēldom*, (P.) Not often.

*Sētē et*, (A.) Chosen from amongst others. *L.*

## S E

- Sēlē*, (V.) To chuse out.  
*Self*, (S.) One's own person.  
*Self-Applausē*, (S.) The delight that springs up in the mind from the consciousness of having done a good action, or one which we ourselves approve.  
*Self-conceit*, (S.) An overweening opinion of one's perfections.  
*Self-denial*, (S.) Denying ourselves what it is in our power to enjoy.  
*Self-evident*, (A.) So clear and plain as to need no proof.  
*Selfish*, (A.) Centring all our views in ourselves.  
*Self heal*, (S.) An herb, otherwise called fanicle.  
*Self-murder*, (S.) A man's murdering himself.  
*Sell*, (S.) A word used by builders for the lowest piece of timber in a timber building. L.  
*Sell*, (V.) 1. To exchange goods for money. 2. To go off, or be bought up.  
*Sellery*, (S.) A fallad herb.  
*Sēlvage*, (S.) The outward edge of cloth, silk, &c.  
*Sēmblānce*, (S.) Resemblance. F.  
*Sēmēn*, (S.) The seed either of animals or vegetables. L.  
*Sēmēnifērous*, (A.) Bearing seed.  
*Sēmibrief*, (S.) A musical note of half the quantity of time with the brief.  
*Sēmīcircle*, (S.) Half a circle.  
*Sēmīrcūlar*, (A.) In the form of a semicircle.  
*Sēmīcōlon*, (S.) Half a colon, or a point used in writing marked thus (;); it denotes a longer pause than a comma.  
*Sēmīdiāmēter*, (S.) In geometry, half the diameter of a circle.  
*Sēmīnal*, (A.) Of or belonging to seed.  
*Sēmīnary*, (S.) 1. A seed-plot or nursery for raising young trees or plants. 2. A school or college for the instruction of youth. L.  
*Sēmīquāver*, (S.) In music, a note of half the length of a quaver.

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- Sēmītōne*, (S.) In music, a half tone.  
*Sēmptērnal*, (A.) Everlasting.  
*Sēna*, (S.) The leaves of a shrub brought from Alexandria. L.  
*Sēnate*, (S.) 1. The supreme council among the ancient Romans. 2. The parliament.  
*Sēnātor*, (S.) A member of the senate.  
*Sēnd*, (V.) To cause a person to go, or a thing to be carried.  
*Sēndal*, (S.) A sort of thin silk.  
*Sēnschal*, (S.) 1. A steward. 2. The head bailiff of a barony. F.  
*Sēngrecn*, (S.) The herb houseleek.  
*Sēnior*, (S.) The elder.  
*Sēniority*, (S.) Eldership.  
*Sēnsation*, (S.) The impresson any object makes upon the senses.  
*Sēnsē*, (S.) 1. The feeling pleasure or pain from impressons made on the outward senses. 2. An internal capacity of distinguishing ideas, and clearly discerning the propriety or absurdity of sentiments and actions. 3. Meaning, signification.  
*Common Sense*, That perception of truth or falshood which is common to all persons of sense when a proper degree of evidence is laid before them.  
*Fine Sense*, A delicate perception proceeding from a refined imagination, and a clear, lively, and quick perception of the soul.  
*Moral Sense*, An inward taste or feeling, by which we distinguish between virtue and vice, beauty and deformity, harmony and discord; by which we start back from scenes of violence and horror, and by a kind of mechanical impulse, endeavour to snatch from destruction a person in whose happiness we have no concern.  
*Sēnselēs*, (A.) 1. Without the sense of feeling. 2. Stupid, foolish.  
*Sēnses*, (S.) 1. The five external organs by which ideas are conveyed to the mind. 2. The reasoning faculty.

Sēn-

*Sensibility*, (S.) A strong internal feeling, either of what concerns ourselves or others.

*Sensible*, (A.) 1. Possessed with senses. 2. Arising from the senses. 3. Perceivable by the senses. 4. Judicious, of good sense. 5. Made to understand.

*Sensitive*, (A.) Having sense.

*Sensory*, or *Sensorium*, (S.) That part of the brain in which we receive the idea of all impressions made by sensible objects.

*Sensual*, (A.) 1. Addicted to sensual pleasures. 2. Carnal, fleshly.

*Sensuality*, (S.) The gratification of the senses. L.

*Sensualize*, (V.) To render sensual.

*Sentence*, (S.) 1. As many words as are necessary to express one single sentiment. 2. Judgment or condemnation.

*Sentence*, (V.) To pass sentence upon.

*Sententious*, (A.) Full of short unconnected sentences.

*Sentiment*, (S.) 1. A thought or expression. 2. Opinion, judgment. F.

*Sentinel*, (S.) A soldier upon guard.

*Sentinel Perdue*, A sentinel placed in a dangerous post.

*Senny*, (S.) The mustard plant.

*Separable*, (A.) Capable of being separated.

*Separate*, (V.) To part or divide.

*Separate*, (A.) Distinct. L.

*Separation*, (S.) The act of separating.

*Separatist*, (S.) One who separates himself from the established church.

*Septāngūlar*, (A.) Having seven angles.

*September*, (S.) The ninth month in the year, so called from its being the seventh month from March. L.

*Septennial*, (A.) Returning every seven years. L.

*Septentrional*, (A.) Of or belonging to the north. L.

*Septuagēsimā*, (S.) The third Sunday

before Lent, so called from its being about seventy days before Easter. L.

*Septuagint*, (S.) A Greek translation of the Old Testament out of the Hebrew, performed by order of Ptolemy king of Egypt, by 72 Jewish interpreters.

*Sepulchral*, (A.) Of or belonging to a sepulchre.

*Sepulchre*, (S.) A tomb or grave.

*Sepulture*, (S.) 1. The act of burying. 2. Interment, burial.

*Serquel*, (S.) 1. A series or succession. 2. A conclusion or consequence. L.

*Serquence*, (S.) A following in order.

*Serquester*, (V.) 1. To sever or divide. 2. To withdraw or retire from. 3.

In civil law, a widow is said to sequester, when she disclaims all right to the effects of her deceased husband. 4. In common law, to separate a thing in dispute from the possession of the contending parties. L.

*Serquestration*, (S.) 1. In the time of the civil wars, a seizing upon the estates of delinquents for the use of the commonwealth. 2. In civil law, the disposing of the goods and chattels of a deceased person, whose estate no man will meddle with. 3. In common law, separating a thing in dispute from the possession of both parties. 4. Collecting the fruits of a vacant benefice, for the use of the next incumbent.

*Seraglio*, (S.) The palace in which the grand seignior and other eastern princes keep their concubines. L.

*Serāph*, (S.) A Turkish gold coin, worth 5 s. sterling.

*Seraph*, or *Serāphim*, (S.) A spirit of the highest order of angels.

*Serāphic*, (A.) Fiery, ardent, like the transports of a seraph.

*Serāstier*, or *Serāstier*, (S.) A general among the Turks.

*Serēnādo*, (S.) Night music under a lady's window.

## S E

- Sérène*, (A.) 1. Clear, calm. 2. Composed, tranquil.
- Most Serene*, A title of honour given to several princes, and to some republics.
- Sérénité*, (S.) 1. Clearness, calmness. 2. Tranquility. 3. A title of honour given to the chief magistrates of commonwealths.
- Sérge*, (S.) A thick woollen stuff.
- Sérgeant*, (S.) 1. A lawyer of the highest degré below a judge. 2. An inferior officer of foot or dragoons.
- Sergeant at Arms*, An officer who attends the person of the king, and arrests traitors and persons of quality.
- Sergeant of the Mace*, Officers who attend the business of corporations, and arrest for debt.
- Sériés*, (S.) An order or train.
- Sérïous*, (A.) 1. Sober, grave. 2. Of weight or importance. 3. In earnest. L.
- Sérmon*, (S.) A discourse delivered from the pulpit. L.
- Sérous*, (A.) Watery, or belonging to serum. L.
- Sérepent*, (S.) 1. Any creeping vermin. 2. An adder, a venomous creature. 3. A sort of squid. L.
- Sérpentine*, (A.) Winding about like a serpent.
- Sérvant*, (S.) 1. A menial servant, a domestic in general. 2. A word used by way of compliment. 3. A lover or admirer.
- Sérve*, (V.) 1. To be a servant to one. 2. To do service or kindness. 3. To bear arms. 4. To worship or fear. 5. To be instead, or in the room. 6. To be of some use, to be useful. 7. To present or offer. 8. To suffice, or be sufficient for. 9. To permit or suffer. 10. To execute or perform.
- Sérvïce*, (S.) 1. The condition of a servant. 2. A friendly action or whatever is of advantage to ano-

## S E

- ther. 3. A course of dishes served up at a table. 4. The employ of one that serves the king. 5. Divine service, or the worship of God. 6. The fruit of the service tree. L.
- Sérvïceable*, (A.) Useful, profitable, beneficial. F.
- Sérvïle*, (A.) 1. Slavish, or pertaining to a servant or bondage. 2. Mean, base, pitiful, sorry.
- Sérvïlity*, (S.) 1. Slavery. 2. Meanness. 3. Of an abject temper or behaviour. L.
- Sérvïtor*, or *Sérvïtour*, (S.) 1. Poor university scholars who attend others. 2. A footman, a laquey.
- Sérvïtude*, (S.) 1. Bondage, slavery. 2. The condition of a servant or slave.
- Sérum*, (S.) 1. Whey. 2. In physic, a thin, transparent, watery liquor, somewhat saltish, which makes a considerable part in the mass of blood.
- Sesquialtèral Proportion*, (S.) In geometry, so much and half as much more.
- Séssïon*, (S.) 1. A sitting or meeting in council. 2. In law, the sitting of justices in court upon commissions.
- Séssïon of Parliament*, The time from their first sitting till they are either prorogued or dissolved.
- General Séssïons*, or *Quarter Séssïons*, The assizes that are held four times a year in all the counties of England, to determine causes either civil or criminal.
- Sét*, (V.) 1. To put or place. 2. To enchase or fix. 3. To plant. 4. To replace a bone. 5. To rub a razor on a hone. 6. To make, as to set a price. 7. To go down as the sun. 8. To put bread, &c. into an oven. 9. To hold up an end, or topsyturvy, as to set a bell. 10. To lie in wait. 11. To go, as to set forward. 12. To fit or equip, as to set out a fleet, &c.

Set,



- Set**, (S.) 1. Game, as at cards. 2. A compleat suit of any thing. 3. A concert. 4. A row or rank. 5. A company of men, &c. 6. A plant of a tree. 7. A slip of an herb.
- Setfoil**, (S.) The herb tormentil, or ash-weed, so called from its having seven leaves.
- Sētān**, (S.) A kind of issue or rowel in the neck, made by running a needle through the skin, and keeping the wound open with a skein of silk.
- Sēter**, (S.) 1. A spy. 2. A pimp. 3. An associate of sharpers to get them bubbles. 4. A bailiff's follower. 5. A setting dog.
- Sētterwort**, (S.) The name of an herb.
- Sēting**, (S.) 1. Putting bread, pie, &c. into an oven. 2. Watching a person, &c. to know when and where he goes in and out. 3. In gardening, planting. 4. At dice, laying a certain sum upon the main. 5. In astronomy, the occultation of a star, &c. or its sinking below the horizon.
- Acronical Sēting**, Is when a star sets when the sun rises.
- Cosmical Sēting**, Is when the star sets with the sun.
- Heliacal Sēting**, Is when a star is immersed, and hid in the sun's rays.
- Sēting Dog**, (S.) A dog trained up for setting partridges, pheasants, &c.
- Sēttle**, (V.) 1. To fix, regulate, or establish. 2. To calm or pacify. 3. To fall to the bottom. 4. To fix one's abode, &c.
- Sēttle**, (S.) A wooden bench with a back to it.
- Sēttle-Bed**, (S.) One that turns up and forms a seat.
- Sēttlement**, (S.) 1. A fixed place of abode. 2. A settled revenue. 3. A rent or estate settled upon a person. 4. An agreement or bargain.
- Sēvēn**, (S.) The number VII, or 7.
- Sēvenfold**, (A.) Seven times as much.
- Sēventee'n**, (S.) The number XVII. or 17.
- Sēvēnty**, (S.) The number LXX. or 70.
- Sēvēr**, (V.) To separate. *L.*
- Sēvēral**, (A.) 1. Divers, sundry. 2. Particular, as our several interests.
- Sēvērally**, (P.) Separately.
- Sēvēre**, (A.) 1. Stern, austere. 2. Hard, rigorous, exact.
- Sēvērity**, (S.) 1. Sternness, austerity. 2. Rigour.
- Sēw**, (V.) To work with a needle.
- Sēwer**, (S.) 1. An officer who places the meat upon the table of a king or nobleman. 2. A passage to carry off water or filth.
- Commissioners of Sewers**, Persons appointed by act of parliament to see that canals, drains, and common sewers are kept in good order.
- Sēwet**, (S.) The kidney-fat of beasts.
- Sēx**, (S.) The distinction of male and female.
- Sēxāgēnāry**, (A.) Belonging to the number 60. *L.*
- Sēxāgēsīmā**, (S.) The second Sunday before Lent, so called from its being about sixty days before Easter.
- Sēxāngled**, (A.) Having six angles.
- Sēxēnnial**, (A.) 1. Of six years continuance. 2. Done every sixth year. *L.*
- Sēxtain**, (S.) A stanza of six verses.
- Sēxtānt**, (S.) 1. The sixth part of a circle. 2. An instrument used as a quadrant.
- Sēxtōn**, (S.) A church officer.
- Sēxtuple**, (A.) Sixfold. *L.*
- Sbā'bby**, (A.) Meanly dressed.
- Sbā'ckles**, (S.) 1. Fetters. 2. Handcuffs.
- Sbād**, (S.) A sea fish.
- Sbāde**, (S.) 1. A shadow or shelter. 2. The different shadows in painting. 3. A thin capuchin, worn by ladies in summer.
- Sbādes of Silk**, &c. Several parcels, each of which grows regularly darker than the other.

Sbāde,

- Shāde*, (V.) 1. To shelter from the sun-beam. 2. To make shades in painting, embroidery, &c.
- Shādow*, (S.) A degree of darkness caused by a body's intercepting the light.
- Shādow*, (A.) Producing a shadow.
- Shād'y*, (A.) Affording shelter from the heat of the sun.
- Shāst*, (S.) 1. An arrow. 2. The body of a pillar. 3. Among miners, a hole like a well, to let air into a mine.
- Shāg*, (S.) 1. A stuff in imitation of velvet. 2. A sea-fowl.
- Shāgged*, or *Shāggy*, (A.) Having long rough hair.
- Shāgreen*, (S.) 1. A kind of rough grained leather. 2. Silk with small knots on the surface.
- Shāke*, (V.) 1. To cause to move. 2. To agitate, or give a hasty and violent motion to. 3. To quake or shiver. 4. In music, to trill.
- Shāllop*, (S.) A small light vessel.
- Shāllow*, (A.) Not deep.
- Shā'llow*, (S.) A flat or bank covered with but little water.
- Shāloo'n*, (S.) A thin woollen stuff, chiefly used for lining mens cloaths.
- Shālūt*, (S.) A kind of onion used in fauces, &c.
- Shām*, (S.) 1. A clam or imposition. 2. A false sleeve.
- Sham*, (A.) Pretended, false.
- Shāmāde*. See *Charnade*.
- Shāmbles*, (S.) A place filled with butchers shops.
- Shāme*, (S.) 1. An uneasiness of mind for having done some bad action. 2. Disgrace or dishonour. 3. Bashfulness, shamefacedness.
- Shā'mefaced*, (A.) Modest, bashful.
- Shā'meful*, (A.) Base, ugly, dishonest.
- Shā'melefs*, (A.) Impudent, brazenfaced.
- Shā moy*, (S.) 1. A wild goat. 2. Its skin dressed, F.
- Shānk*, (S.) 1. The leg, as of a man. 2. The stem, as of a tobacco-pipe,

- &c. 3. The stalk, as of a plant. 4. The funnel, as of a chimney. 5. The beam or longest part of an anchor.
- Shānker*, (S.) A pocky sore or ulcer.
- Shāpe*, (V.) 1. To form or proportion. 2. To steer or direct.
- Shape*, (S.) 1. Figure, or form. 2. Stature or proportion.
- Shā'pelefs*, (A.) Without shape, deformed.
- Shard*, (S.) A broken piece of a tile, or other earthen vessel.
- Shāre*, (S.) 1. Part or proportion. 2. A plough-iron. 3. A man's yard. 4. The groin.
- Share*, (V.) 1. To divide into shares. 2. To take part of.
- Shā'rewort*, (S.) The name of an herb.
- Shārk*, (S.) 1. A greedy sort of sea-fish. 2. A sharking fellow, or one that lives upon the catch.
- Shārp*, (A.) 1. Keen, that cuts well. 2. Shrill or high, as a voice. 3. Quick or piercing, as the sight. 4. Quick or subtle. 5. Cunning or ingenious. 6. Smart or acrimonious. 7. Sour, as in taste. 8. Acute or violent, as a disease or pain. 9. Keen or hungry. 10. Bloody or cruel. 11. Severe or rigorous. 12. Biting, as in words.
- Sharp*, (S.) In music, a mark importing that the note before which it is placed must be half a note shriller than it otherwise would be.
- Sharp*, (V.) To cheat or trick.
- To be Sharp*, (V.) 1. To eat with a good stomach. 2. To be severe upon one.
- Shā'rpen*, (V.) 1. To make more sharp. 2. To whet, as the stomach.
- Shā'rper*, (S.) 1. A cunning man. 2. A rook, a cheat.
- Shā'tter*, (V.) To shake or break to pieces, to damnify or impair.
- Shā've*, (V.) 1. To shear or pair. 2. To trim or barb. 3. To cut the hair off with a razor.
- Shā'vings*, (S.) 1. Thin pieces pared from

from boards, horn, &c. 1. The rough edges cut off from books.

*Sheaf*, (S.) 1. A bundle of corn upon the haulm. 2. A bundle of arrows.

*Shear*, (V.) To cut off with shears.

*Shearer*, (S.) One who shears sheep.

*Shear-man*, (S.) One who shears cloth.

*Shears*, (S.) 1. A sort of large scissors. 2. Two poles set up, and seized across each other near the top, used to hoist up any great weight.

*Sheat Anchor*, (S.) The largest anchor in a ship.

*Sheat Cable*, The largest cable.

*Sheath*, (S.) 1. A case for a knife. 2. A scabbard for a sword.

*Sheathe*, (V.) To put up a sword into the scabbard.

*Sheathe a Ship*, To caulk the bottom of it with thin boards, &c. to keep out the southern worms.

*Shed*, (S.) A little house adjoining to a great one.

*Shed*, (V.) To spill or pour out.

*Sheep*, (S.) An animal well known.

*Sheepish*, (A.) Silly, simple, faint-hearted.

*Sheep-cote*, or *Sheep fold*, (S.) A moveable inclosure to put sheep in, to prevent their going astray in the night.

*Sheer*, (A.) 1. Thin, clear, open, as sheer mullins, &c. 2. Gone quite off, or away.

*Sheer*, (V.) A ship is said to sheer, when she is not steered steadily.

*Sheet*, (S.) 1. A large piece of linen to lay on a bed. 2. A piece of paper uncut, and as large as it was made.

*Sheet of Water*, In a garden, a spread fall of water, which by passing over a level, represents something like a sheet.

*Shewel*, (S.) A Jewish coin, worth about 2s. 6d. sterling.

*Shelf*, (S.) 1. A board fastened against a wall, &c. to lay things upon. 2. The till of a printing press. 3. A

shallow, or heap of sand in the sea.

4. With miners, that hard surface or coat of the earth which lies under the mould, usually about a foot deep.

*Shell*, (S.) 1. The crustaceous coverings of oysters, lobsters, &c. 2. The woody covering of nuts, kernels, &c. 3. The hulls of all kinds of pulse. 4. A bomb.

*Shelter*, (S.) 1. A place of security against the weather. 2. Refuge, sanctuary, protection.

*Shelter*, (V.) To cover or protect from storms, thieves, &c.

*Shelving*, (A.) Slaping, slanting.

*Shēpherd*, (S.) A keeper of sheep.

*Shēpherdess*, (S.) A female keeper of sheep.

*Shērbet*, (S.) Water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

*Shēriff*, (S.) The chief officer in a county.

*Shēriffalty*, (S.) The time during which the office of a sheriff is held.

*Shēriffwic*, (S.) The jurisdiction of a sheriff.

*Shērry*, (S.) White wine brought from Andalusia in Spain.

*Shew*, (S.) 1. Figure, appearance. 2. A public sight. 3. Colour or pretence.

*Shew*, (V.) 1. To expose to sight. 2. To point out. 3. To prove or make appear. 4. To instruct. 5. To publish or make known.

*Shēbōleth*, (S.) A word by which the Gileadites distinguished the Ephraimites, by their pronouncing *l* for *sh*.

*Shield*, (S.) 1. A buckler. 2. A defence or protection.

*Shield*, (V.) To protect.

*Shift*, (S.) 1. A linen garment worn by women next the skin. 2. A remedy or expedient. 3. A subterfuge or evasion.

*Shift*, (V.) 1. To change or alter. 2. To use evasions.

*Shilling*, (S.) A silver coin worth 12 d.

*Shilling Scots*, (S.) A penny.  
*Sh'loh*, (S.) A name given in scripture to our Lord and Saviour.  
*Sbin*, (S.) The fore part of the leg.  
*Shine*, (V.) To cast a lustre, or look bright.  
*Shingles*, (S.) 1. Laths to cover houses. 2. A spreading inflammation, generally about the waist.  
*Ship*, (S.) A general name for all large sailing vessels.  
*Shipping*, (S.) 1. A number of ships. 2. Putting persons or things aboard.  
*Ship-wreck*, (S.) The perishing of a ship at sea.  
*Ship-wright*, (S.) A ship-builder.  
*Shire*, (S.) A county or province, of which there are 40 in England, 33 in Scotland, and 12 in Wales.  
*Shirt*, (S.) A linen garment worn next the skin.  
*Shuttlecock*, (S.) A feathered cork to play with.  
*Shiver*, (V.) 1. To break into shivers. 2. To shake with cold.  
*Shiver*, (S.) 1. A long thin piece of wood. 2. A small wheel, in which the ropes of a block or pulley run.  
*Shoad*, (S.) Such fragments of ore as are torn from the veins of ore, by rains, currents of water, &c.  
*Shock*, (S.) 1. A shake occasioned by a violent and sudden blow, &c. 2. The terror and amazement of mind produced by a sudden disaster, &c. 3. Sheaves of corn set up together. 4. In turnery, sixty soap-dishes, trays, &c.  
*Shocking*, (A.) Amazing, dreadful.  
*Shoe*, (S.) 1. A covering for the foot. 2. An iron to prevent the hoof of a horse from being worn and hurt by travelling.  
*Shoe*, (V.) To nail shoes on the hoof.  
*Shole*, (S.) 1. A shallow place. 2. A large company of fishes.  
*Shoot*, (V.) 1. To grow. 2. To dart or cast forth. 3. To run or fly swiftly. 4. To fire a gun. 5. To wound

with shot. 6. To throb like an aching pain. 7. To stand out, as a cape or head land. 8. To make freight with a plane. 9. To empty, as corn out of a sack, &c.  
*Shop*, (S.) 1. An office for selling wares. 2. A work-room.  
*Shop-keeper*, (S.) One who keeps a shop.  
*Shop-lifter*, (S.) One who steals while he only pretends to cheapen wares.  
*Shore*, (S.) 1. The land on the sea-side. 2. A prop. See *Sewer*.  
*Shore up*, (V.) To prop.  
*Shorling*, (S.) The skin of a sheep whose wool has been cut off.  
*Shorn*, (A.) Sheared or clipped off.  
*Short*, (A.) 1. Of small length. 2. Blunt, snappish.  
*Shorten*, (V.) 1. To make shorter. 2. To grow shorter.  
*Shot*, (S.) 1. All sorts of bullets. 2. A reckoning.  
*Shotten*, (A.) 1. Spawnd. 2. Turned to curds and whey.  
*Shove*, (V.) To push or thrust.  
*Shovel*, (S.) A kind of broad spade.  
*Shoveller*, (S.) A bird also called a pelican.  
*Shoulder*, (V.) 1. To jostle with the shoulder. 2. To lay on the shoulder.  
*Shoulder*, (S.) The upper part of the arm where it is joined to the body.  
*Shoulder of an Arrow*, The broad part of the head.  
*Shoulder of a Bastion*, In fortification, that part where the face and flank meet.  
*Shouldering Piece*, In carpentry, a bracket.  
*Shout*, (S.) A loud acclamation, an huzza.  
*Shower*, (S.) The falling of rain, hail, snow, &c.  
*Shower*, (V.) To rain fast and in large drops.  
*Showery*, (A.) 1. With frequent showers. 2. Inclined to produce showers.

*Showy*,

- Showy*, (A.) Gaudy, pompous.
- Shread*, (S.) A waite piece of cloth, silk, &c.
- Shread*, (V.) To cut small.
- Shrew*, (S.) A scold, or a brawling contentious woman.
- Shrewd*, (A.) Arch, smart, subtle.
- Shriek*, (S.) A shrill inarticulate cry, occasioned by fright or surprize.
- Shrill*, (A.) Sharp, applied to sound.
- Shrimp*, (S.) A small sea-fish.
- Shrine*, (S.) The case that contains the body or reliicks of a saint.
- Shrink*, (V.) To contract or lessen.
- Shrive*, (V.) 1. To confess to a priest.  
2. To hear such confession.
- Shrivelled*, (A.) Wrinkled.
- Shroud*, (S.) A covering for the dead.
- Shrove-tide*, (S.) The time in which our ancestors went to shrive or confess.
- Shrove Tuesday*, (S.) The day before Lent.
- Shrowd*, (V.) To cover or shelter.
- Shrowds in a Ship*, The great ropes fastened over the heads of the masts, and below to the ship's sides.
- Shrub*, (S.) A kind of trees whose stems have not the solidity of wood or timber.
- Shrug*, (V.) To draw up the shoulders, commonly by way of contempt or pity.
- Shrunk*, (A.) Contracted.
- Shudder*, (V.) To shiver or tremble.
- Shuffle*, (V.) 1. To move the feet without taking them from the ground. 2. To mix the cards. 3. To quibble or prevaricate.
- Shun*, (V.) To avoid.
- Shut*, (V.) 1. To enclose. 2. To stop up.
- Shutters*, (S.) Boards joined together, to shut up windows.
- Shuttle*, (S.) In weaving, a kind of little wooden box, shaped like a boat.
- Shy*, (A.) 1. Coy, bashful. 2. Reserved, warv.
- Sibylline*, (A.) belonging to the Sibyls.

- Sibyls*, (S.) Certain Heathen prophetesses, who it is said were inspired by Jupiter; but their works are now generally allowed to have been wrote by some christians. G.
- Siccity*, (S.) Dryness.
- Sick*, (A.) 1. Ill, indisposed. 2. Having an inclination to vomit.
- Sicken*, (V.) To fall sick.
- Sickle*, (S.) A cutting instrument of a semicircular form, for reaping corn.
- Sickly*, (A.) Unhealthy.
- Sickness*, (S.) 1. Illness, disease, indisposition. 2. Faintness, a being inclined to vomit.
- Side*, (S.) 1. The edge of any thing that is long. 2. Any place or external part of the body. 3. The flank. 4. Half of an animal body. 5. Party. 6. Part or behalf.
- Sidelays*, (S.) In hunting, dogs let slip at a deer as he passes.
- Sideling*, (A.) Moveing sideways.
- Sider*. See Cider.
- Sideration*, (S.) 1. The blasting of trees. 2. A being suddenly deprived of the use of one's limbs. 3. In surgery, a mortification. L.
- Siderial*, (A.) Of or belonging to the stars.
- Sidesman*, (S.) 1. An assistant to a churchwarden. 2. In carving, a bone on the sides of the rump of a fowl.
- Sideway*, (P.) Along the side, by the side.
- Siege*, (S.) The encamping of an army round a place, with a design to take it either by famine or by main force. F.
- Sieve*, (S.) A device for separating the finer parts of a thing from the grosser.
- Sift*, (V.) 1. To separate the finer part of a powder from the grosser by a sieve. 2. To endeavour by artful questions to discover a secret.
- Sigh*, (V.) To fetch breath deeply, an involuntary expression of the trouble of the mind.

Sight,

**Sight**, (S.) 1. The sense of seeing. 2. A shew or spectacle. 3. Appearance.

**Sightless**, (A.) without sight.

**Sightly**, (A.) Pleasing to the sight.

**Sigil**, (S.) A pretended charm to cure diseases, and avert cross accidents. *L.*

**Sign**, (S.) 1. A motion made with the hand or features of the face to indicate one's desire. 2. A mark or token. 3. A device hung out at a public house or shop. 4. In algebra, a mark used as a contraction.

**Signal**, (S.) A sign or token. *L.*

**Signal**, (A.) Remarkable.

**Signalize**, (V.) To render remarkable by a singular and notable action.

**Signature**, (S.) 1. A mark, sign, or character. 2. A person's hand set to a writing. 3. Among naturalists, the resemblance of a vegetable or mineral to any part of a man's body. *L.*

**Signet**, (S.) A seal set in a ring.

**Privy Signet**, (S.) A seal with which the king seals his private letters, &c.

**Clerk of the Signet**, An officer who constantly attends the principal secretary of state, who has the custody of the privy signet.

**Significance**, or **Significancy**, (S.) 1. Consequence, importance. 2. A being significant.

**Significant**, (A.) Expressive, emphatical. *L.*

**Signification**, (S.) Sense of meaning. *L.*

**Signify**, (V.) 1. To preface. 2. To mean or imply. 3. To notify or declare. 4. To be of some consequence. *L.*

**Silence**, (S.) Stillness, cessation of noise or speaking. *L.*

**Silence**, (V.) 1. To make silent. 2. To put to a nonplus. 3. To suspend a clergyman.

**Silent**, (A.) 1. That holds his peace. 2. Still, peaceful.

**Silenciary**, (S.) A gentleman-usher,

who sees to it that flowers or good order is kept in a court or elsewhere.

**Silk**, (S.) 1. A fine soft thread spun by silkworms. 2. Any thing made of silk.

**Spiken**, or **Silk**, (A.) Made of silk.

**Sill**, (S.) The threshold of a door.

**Silkabub**, (S.) 1. A liquor made by mixing milk with cyder, sugar, spice, &c. 2. A florid, frothy, and empty discourse.

**Sillon**, (S.) In fortification, an elevation of earth made in the middle of a moat, to fortify it when too broad; the same as envelope.

**Silly**, (A.) 1. Simple, foolish, ridiculous. 2. Of no value.

**Silver**, (S.) 1. A metal next in value to gold. 2. Silver coin.

**Silvered**, (A.) Done over with silver.

**Silver-smith**, (S.) An artisan who makes silver vessels.

**Similar**, (A.) 1. Like in aspect or form. 2. Also in nature, temper or condition. 3. Or any other way.

**Similarity**, (S.) Likeness.

**Similar Arches of a Circle**, With geometers, such arches as are like parts of the whole circumference.

**Similar Bodies**, In philosophy, such bodies as have their component particles of the same kind and nature one with another.

**Similar Disease**, With physicians, a disease of some simple solid part of the body; as of a fibre, in regard to its tension or flaccidity, &c.

**Similar Figures**, In geometry, are such figures whose angles are respectively equal, and the sides comprehending the angles of equal proportion.

**Similar Numbers**, With arithmeticians, those numbers which may be ranged in the form of similar rectangles, the sides of which are proportional.

**Similar Polygons**, In geometry, are such as have their angles severally equal, and the sides about these angles proportional.

*Similar Segments of a Circle*, Are such as contain equal angles.

*Similar solid Numbers*, With arithmeticians, are such numbers whose little cubes may be so ranked as to form similar and rectangular parallelepipeds.

*Similar Triangles*, In trigonometry, are such as have all their three angles respectively equal to each other.

*Similar Lights*, In optics, are such whose rays are equally refrangible.

*Similar Sections*, In conics, are such whose diameters make equal angles with their ordinates.

*Simile*, (S.) 1. A similitude or comparison. 2. An example.

*Similitude*, (S.) 1. Likeness or resemblance. 2. A simile or comparison.

*Simûar*, or *Scimitar*, (S.) A broad bending sword used by the Turks.

*Simnel*, (S.) A sort of bun or cake.

*Simônical*, (A.) Of or belonging to, or done by simony.

*Simony*, (S.) The making a trade of spiritual things, as the buying and selling of spiritual livings, &c.

*Simper*, (V.) 1. To smile or look pleasant. 2. To begin to boil, as the pot does.

*Simple*, (A.) 1. Single, of one sort, without any thing in it, unmixed, uncompounded. 2. Single, not double. 3. Innocent, harmless, without disguise. 4. Homely, or homespun, mean, ordinary. 5. Silly, foolish. L.

*Simpler*, (S.) One who gathers or has skill in simples.

*Simplex*, (S.) Medicinal herbs.

*Simpleton*, (S.) A silly or simple person.

*Simplicity*, (S.) 1. Plainness, innocence, an undisguised heart or countenance. 2. Weakness, silliness.

*Simpling*, (S.) Gathering medicinal herbs in the fields or gardens.

*Simply*, (P.) 1. Merely. 2. Without mixture. 3. Sillily, foolishly.

*Sin*, (V.) To act inconsistently with our duty, either as men or as christians, &c.

*Since*, (P.) 1. From or after that time. 2. Seeing that.

*Sincere*, (A.) Honest, true, ingenuous.

*Sincere*ly, (P.) With sincerity. L.

*Sincerity*, (S.) Honesty, undisguised truth.

*Sine*, (S.) In geometry, a right line drawn from one side of an arch perpendicular upon the diameter.

*Sinécure*, (S.) A church benefice without the cure of souls.

*Sinew*, (S.) The strong tendinous part of a muscle.

*Sinewy*, (A.) Nervous, strong, with large sinews.

*Sinful*, (A.) Wicked.

*Sing*, (V.) To make music with the voice.

*Singe*, (V.) To scorch or burn lightly.

*Sing*le, (A.) 1. Alone. 2. Unmarried.

*Singleness*, (S.) Simplicity.

*Singular*, (A.) 1. One particular person or thing. 2. Extraordinary, remarkable. 3. Special, particular. 4. Odd, affecting singularity. L.

*Singulârity*, (S.) 1. The being but one. 2. Uncommonness. 3. Peculiarity in dress or behaviour. L.

*Singulârities*, (V.) To distinguish.

*Sinister*, (A.) Indirect, unfair. L.

*Sink*, (S.) 1. A drain to carry off water, &c. 2. A place to wash dishes in.

*Sink*, (V.) 1. To fall to the bottom. 2. To go lower. 3. To dig a pit. 4. To bend under a burden. 5. To blot, or let in the ink. 6. To faint. 7. To keep back part of a sum of money.

*Sinless*, (A.) Free from sin.

*Sinner*, (S.) Transgressor.

*Sinöper*, (S.) A red mineral, otherwise called ruddle.

*Sinus*, (S.) In geography, a gulf or bay. 2. The clefts between the strata of earth in mines. 3. In surgery,

- gery, a small bag formed by the side of a wound, in which pus is collected.
- Sip*, (V.) To drink or sup a little at a time.
- Siphon*, (S.) A tube for drawing liquors out of one vessel into another, without raising the dregs. *G.*
- Sjppet*, (S.) A thin piece of bread lopt in gravy, &c.
- Sir*, (S.) A title of honour; when placed before a christian name, it is a proper title for a baronet and a knight.
- Sire*, (S.) Sir, or father, a title sometimes given to crowned heads. *F.*
- Sjrens*, (S.) Fabulous creatures, by some called mermaids; others contend, that they were partly virgins, and partly fowls. *G.*
- Sjrius*, (S.) The dog star. *L.*
- Sjrnäme*, (S.) The name of the sire or father, a family name.
- Sjrräh*, (S.) A term of contempt, and sometimes of familiarity, as rascal, &c.
- Sjfter*, (S.) A female born of the same father and mother, or one of them. *L.*
- Sjsterhood*, (S.) A society of nuns.
- Sjstorum*, (S.) An ancient musical instrument.
- Sit*, (V.) 1. To rest upon a seat. 2. To be assembled. 3. To continue upon her eggs, as a hen, &c.
- Site*, (S.) Situation.
- Sitbe*. See *Sytbe*.
- Sjtüäte*, or *Situated*, (A.) Seated, placed.
- Sjtuation*, (S.) 1. The manner or place in which a thing is situated or seated. 2. State or condition.
- Six*, (S.) The number VI. or 6.
- Sixteen*, (S.) The number XVI. or 16.
- Sjxfold*, (S.) Six times as much.
- Sjxty*, (S.) The number LX. or 60.
- Sjzable*, (A.) Of good size.
- Sjzer*, (S.) A scholar of the lowest degree at the university of Cam-
- bridge, the same as a servitor at Oxford.
- Skain*, or *Skein*, (S.) 1. A sort of Irish dagger. 2. A small quantity of yarn, thread, or silk, wound upon a reel, and tied together.
- Skatch*, or *Skotch*, (V.) To stop the wheel of a cart or waggon, by putting something under it.
- Skäte*, (S.) A sea fish.
- Skälëton*, (S.) The bones of an animal, fastened by art, in their natural order.
- Skället*, (S.) A small vessel with feet for boiling. *F.*
- Skërxb*, (V.) To draw the out-lines of a thing.
- Sketch*, (S.) The rude draught of a thing.
- Skew*, (A.) On one side.
- Skëwer*, (S.) A slender wooden or iron pin, the first used by butchers, and the last by cooks.
- Skiff*, (S.) A small ship boat. *F.*
- Skjful*, (A.) Knowing.
- Sküll*, (S.) Knowledge.
- Skillet*. See *Skellet*.
- Skim*, (S.) The froth or other substance that rises to the top of a fluid in boiling.
- Skim*, (V.) 1. To take off the top of any liquid. 2. To throw. 3. To run or fly swiftly.
- Skimmer*, (S.) A kitchen utensil. *F.*
- Skjmmington*, (S.) A mock procession performed in ridicule of a woman who has beaten her husband.
- Skjn*, (S.) 1. The hide of an animal. 2. The rind of fruit.
- Skin*, (V.) 1. To flea an animal. 2. To skin over, as a wound.
- Skjppy*, (A.) 1. Having much skin, 2. Lean.
- Skip*, (V.) To leap or jump.
- Skjrmisb*, (S.) A short irregular engagement with an enemy.
- Skirts*, (S.) 1. The parts of a garment below the waist. 2. The borders of a country.



## S L

- Släp**, (S.) 1. A whim or fancy. 2. A jeer or banter.
- Slättish**, (A.) Wanton, frolicksome.
- Skream**, (S.) A sudden loud inarticulate cry, occasioned by a fright or violent pain.
- Skreen**. See *Screen*.
- Sky**, (S.) The azure vault which surrounds the earth.
- Sky Colour**, (S.) A fine lightish blue.
- Sky Lark**, (S.) A bird that mounts and sings very high in the air.
- Sky Light**, A window on the eaves of a house.
- Släb**, (S.) 1. A puddle. 2. The outside board sawn from a piece of timber. 4. A thin piece of marble for a fire, hearth, &c.
- Släbby**, (A.) Plashy, dirty.
- Släck**, (A.) 1. Look, not tight. 2. Backward, slow.
- Släcken**, (V.) 1. To loosen. 2. To grow slack. 3. To abate or grow remiss.
- Släg**, (S.) The dross of iron, &c.
- Släke**, (V.) 1. To quench a fire, especially that contained in lime. 2. To appease one's thirst.
- Släm**, (S.) 1. A substance often produced by too much or too little calcining allum. 2. The winning all the tricks at cards.
- Sländer**, (V.) To backbite or defame.
- Sländärou**, (A.) 1. Reproachful, defamatory. 2. Falsely abusive.
- Slänting**, (A.) Oblique or sloping.
- Släp**, (S.) A blow upon the naked skin with the open hand.
- Släsh**, (V.) To cut with a knife or broad sword.
- Släte**, (S.) A grey thin stone.
- Slate**, (V.) To cover a roof with slates.
- Slättörn**, (S.) A woman negligent, careless, and loose in her dress.
- Släve**, (S.) A servant who is the property of a master, and absolutely at his command.
- Släve**, (V.) To toil like a slave.
- Släver**, (S.) To let the spittle run out of the mouth.

## S L

- Slävery**, (S.) 1. Bondage, perpetual servitude. 2. The work or dependence of a slave.
- Slawghter**, (V.) To slay or kill.
- Slay**, (S.) Part of a weaver's loom, with which the threads are kept regular, and the stuff made of an equal width.
- Slay**, (V.) To kill or butcher.
- Sledzy**, (A.) Thin, slight, and ill wrought, as some stuffs are.
- Slège**, (S.) 1. A carriage without wheels to carry goods upon, or a malefactor to execution. 2. A general vehicle without wheels, in which the nobility of Russia, &c. are drawn upon the ice. 3. A smith's great hammer.
- Sleek**, (A.) Smooth and glossy.
- Sleep**, (S.) A repose, in which the senses are locked up, and all the animal faculties at rest.
- Sleepless**, (A.) Without sleep.
- Sleepy**, (A.) Drowsy, inclined to sleep.
- Sleepy Disease**, (S.) The lethargy.
- Sleet**, (S.) A wet misty snow not formed into flakes.
- Sleeve**, (S.) 1. That part of a garment that surrounds the arm. 2. A fish, also called a calamary.
- Sleeveless**, (A.) 1. Without sleeves. 2. Foolish, impertinent.
- Sleight**, (S.) Dexterity. See *Slight*.
- Sländer**, (A.) Thin, small.
- Slice**, (S.) 1. A thin piece cut off. 2. A kitchen utensil, to take up fried meat, &c.
- Slide**, (V.) To glide swiftly along.
- Slide**, (S.) A frozen place to slide on.
- Slight**, (S.) Dexterity, or an art of doing a thing which renders it easy.
- Slight**, (A.) 1. Thin, flimsy. 2. Of small consequence.
- Slight**, (V.) 1. To neglect or disregard. 2. To hurry a thing over.
- Slighting**, (P.) In a cold, indifferent, or disrespectful manner.
- Slightly**, (P.) 1. Carelessly, negligently. 2. Superficially.

Slim,

## S L

- Slim*, (A.) Thin, slender.  
*Slime*, (S.) 1. Slippery soft mud. 2. Any clammy sticky matter.  
*Slimy*, (A.) Slippery, ropy.  
*Slug*, (S.) 1. An instrument for throwing stones. 2. An utensil used for carrying casks, boxes, &c. between two men. 3. A loose bandage to support a broken arm, &c.  
*Slunk*, (S.) A cast calf, &c.  
*Slunk*, (V.) 1. To bring forth a calf, &c. before the time. 2. To steal or sneak away.  
*Slip*, (S.) 1. A sliding with one's foot. 2. A fault or mistake. 3. A twig tore off from a tree. 4. A long narrow piece of silk, stuff, &c.  
*Slip*, (V.) 1. To slide. 2. To commit a mistake. 3. To steal away. 4. To let loose. 5. To let slip, or not embrace.  
*Slippers*, (S.) A kind of loose shoes to be worn within doors.  
*Slippery*, (A.) 1. Difficult to stand upon. 2. That slips out of one's hand. 3. Hard to keep.  
*Slit*, (V.) 1. To cut according to the grain, as wood, whale bone, &c. 2. To rent or tear.  
*Slæ*, (S.) A small blackish wild plumb.  
*Sloop*, (S.) A kind of ship with only one mast.  
*Slip*, (V.) 1. To spill. 2. To throw any liquid upon.  
*Slope*, (S.) 1. Slanting or shelving. 2. A thing cut out with a slant.  
*Slöppy*, (A.) Wet, dirty, splashy.  
*Slöps*, (S.) 1. Physical potions. 2. Seamen's trowizers.  
*Stop Shop*, (S.) A shop in which cloaths for seamen are sold.  
*Slöb*, (S.) Idleness, laziness.  
*Slöthjul*, (A.) Idle, lazy.  
*Slösch*, (S.) A lubberly fellow.  
*Slöven*, (S.) One who is negligent and dirty in his dress or person.  
*Slövlily*, (A.) Dirty, careless in dress, &c.

## S M

- Slough*, (S.) 1. A place deep in mud. 2. A place in which a wild boar lies in the day time. 3. The cast skin of a snake. 4. The porous substance in the inside of the horns of oxen, &c. 5. A damp in a coal mine.  
*Slow*, (A.) Dilatory, tedious in motion.  
*Slüßber over*, (V.) To do a thing in a dirty careless manner.  
*Slüßce*, (S.) A frame of wood in a river, &c. to let out the water into another channel.  
*Slüg*, (S.) 1. A dew snail. 2. A battered leaden bullet. 3. A ship that sails heavily.  
*Slüggär.l*, (S.) One who spends great part of his time in sleep.  
*Slüggisb*, (A.) Heavy, slothful.  
*Slüumber*, (V.) To doze, or sleep unsoundly.  
*Slünk*, (A.) 1. Cast, as a calf. 2. Sneaked away.  
*Slür*, (S.) 1. A soil or daub. 2. A mark of ignominy.  
*Slüt*, (S.) A dirty, flaternly woman.  
*Slöttisb*, (A.) Nafty, dirty.  
*Sly*, (A.) Cunning, crafty.  
*Smack*, (S.) 1. A small sea vessel. 2. A taste or relish. 3. A tincture or smattering. 4. The noise made by the lips in taking an eager hearty kiss.  
*Small*, (A.) 1. Little. 2. Thin, slender. 3. Not strong.  
*Small Arms*, Muskets.  
*Small Craft*, 1. Small vessels, as smacks, hoys, &c. 2. In fishing, lines, nets, hooks.  
*Small Pox*, The epidemical distemper of England.  
*Smällage*, (S.) An herb.  
*Smalt*, (S.) A blue powder used by painters.  
*Smärt*, (S.) A brisk, lively, gay young fellow.  
*Smart*, (A.) 1. Sharp, violent. 2. Quick, brisk. 3. Witty, biting.  
*A a 2* *Smätch*,

## S M

- Smäitch*, or *Smattering*, (S.) A small taste, or superficial knowledge of a thing.
- Smätterer*, (S.) One who has a superficial knowledge of things.
- Smear*, (V.) To daub over.
- Smell*, (S.) Scent, odour.
- Smell*, (V.) 1. To receive and distinguish by the nostrils the odours emitted from several bodies. 2. To have or cast a smell.
- Smelt*, (S.) A small fish.
- Smelt*, (V.) To separate metal from the ore.
- Smelting House*, (S.) A house in which there are large furnaces for smelting lead, &c. L.
- Smerk*, (V.) To smile a little wantonly.
- Smicket*, (S.) A shift.
- Smile*, (V.) To look pleasant, to seem almost inclined to laugh.
- Smite*, (V.) To strike, hit, or beat.
- Smith*, (S.) An artificer that works both with a forge and hammer.
- Smithy*, (S.) 1. A smith's shop. 2. The trough in which a blacksmith cools his irons.
- Smitten*, (A.) Struck.
- Smöck*. See *Shift*.
- Smöck-faced*, (A.) Of an effeminate countenance.
- Smöke*, (S.) A black exhalation that ascends from fire.
- Smoke*, (V.) 1. To cast forth smoke. 2. To be troubled with smoke. 3. To hang or dry in the smoke. 4. To take smoke into the mouth, as to smoke tobacco. 5. To cast forth a humid vapour. 6. To find out or discover.
- Smöky*, (A.) 1. Sending forth smoke. 2. Filled with smoke. 2. Tasting of it.
- Smooth*, (A.) 1. Level, even, sleek, not rough. 2. Mild, pleasant. 3. Soft, insinuating.
- Smooth*, (V.) 1. To make smooth or even. 2. To soften. 3. To coax or wheedle.
- Smöther*, (S.) A thick smoke;

## S N

- Smöther*, (V.) To suffocate or stifle.
- Smüg*, (A.) Spruce, neat.
- Smüggle*, (V.) 1. To run goods. 2. To hug and kiss.
- Smügglér*, (S.) One who runs goods.
- Smüt*, (S.) 1. Soot. 2. A distemper in corn. 3. Obscene discourse.
- Smütty*, (A.) 1. Daubed with smut, 2. Obscene.
- Snäck*, (S.) A part or share.
- Snäffle*, (S.) A particular kind of bit for a horse's bridle.
- Snäg*, (S.) A tooth that stands out from the rest.
- Snail*, (S.) A reptile well known.
- Snake*, (S.) A serpent, a reptile resembling an eel.
- Snäp*, (V.) 1. To break in sunder. 2. To make a smart noise by breaking, bursting, or by striking the fingers together, &c. 3. To devour suddenly, or snap up. 4. To answer in a hasty morose manner.
- Snäppish*, (A.) In a surly, hasty, and morose manner.
- Snäpdrägon*, (S.) 1. A flower. 2. A basin of burning brandy with raisins at the bottom, which are to be snatched out of the flame.
- Snäre*, (S.) 1. A gin or trap. 2. A crafty wile.
- Snärl*, (V.) To growl like a dog, to be entangled, like a skain of silk.
- Snäitch*, (S.) To catch suddenly, rudely, or by force.
- Sneak*, (V.) To creep about like one ashamed of what he is doing.
- Sneaking*, (S.) 1. Creeping up and down, as if ashamed to shew his head. 2. Mean spirited, ungenerous, niggardly.
- Sneer*, (S.) A biting jest, attended with a concealed or covert laugh.
- Sneeze*, (S.) An action occasioned by a convulsive motion of the muscles of the nose, breast, &c.
- Snögger*, (V.) To laugh, as half afraid of being heard.
- Snip*, (V.) To cut with a pair of shears or scissors,

Snip,

**Snip**, (S.) A small bit cut off at once closing a pair of shears or scissors.

**Snipe**, (S.) A fine eatable wild fowl.

**Snite**, (S.) A wild fowl.

**Snite**, (V.) To blow the nose.

**Snivel**, (S.) Snot.

**Snivelling**, (A.) Crying with a snotty nose.

**Snöre**, (V.) To make a noise through the nostrils in sleeping.

**Snört**, (V.) To make a noise through the nose like a horse.

**Snöt**, (S.) A mucous excrement discharged at the nose.

**Snövit**, (S.) The nose of a hog, &c.

**Snow**, (S.) A cloud frozen and fallen down in flakes.

**Snow**, (V.) To descend in congealed white flakes.

**Snö-w-drop**, (S.) A spring flower.

**Snöwy**, (A.) 1. White as snow. 2. Weather in which the snow falls.

**Snüb**, (V.) To check or reprove with ill nature and bitterness.

**Snüff**, (S.) 1. Any powder taken up the nose. 2. The wick of a lighted candle.

**Snuff**, (V.) 1. To smell, by drawing the breath up the nostrils. 2. To take off the snuff of a candle.

**Take Snuff**, (V.) 1. To take snuff up the nose. 2. To take exceptions, or be offended.

**Snüffers**, (S.) An utensil made for snuffing candles.

**Snüffle**, (V.) 1. To make a noise in the nose. 2. To speak through the nose.

**Snüg**, (A.) 1. Close, concealed. 2. Safe, agreeable, comfortable.

**Snüggle**, (V.) To run the nose into the bosom, as a child into its nurse's.

**Soak**, (V.) 1. To steep. 2. To drink up.

**Sqap**. See *Sope*.

**Soar**, (V.) To fly high.

**Söb**, (S.) A convulsive catching of the breath in crying.

**Söber**, (A.) 1. Grave, sedate. 2. Not drunk. *L.*

**Söbräty**, (S.) 1. A grave carriage. 2. Temperance. *L.*

**Söcage**, (S.) Lands held by services in husbandry to be performed for the lord of the fee. *F.*

**Söcager**, or **Söckman**, (S.) A tenant that holds lands, &c. by socage.

**Söciabie**, (A.) 1. Fit for company or conversation. 2. Delighting in company. 3. Friendly. *F.*

**Söcial**, (A.) Belonging to or promoting society.

**Söcřety**, (S.) 1. Civil intercourse, company and conversation. 2. A company of several persons joined together for some common interest, or to assist each other in the management of some particular business.

**Royal Society**. See *Royal*.

**Söcřianis**, (S.) Those who follow the opinions of Faustus Socinus, who taught that Christ had no existence before his being born of Mary, but that the Father had given him a sovereign power over men and angels, and that original sin, predestination and reprobation were mere chimeras.

**Söcřianisim**, (S.) The doctrines of the socinians.

**Söck**, (S.) 1. A kind of sandal worn by the ancient Roman women. 2. Something put at the bottom of the feet to keep them warm and dry.

**Söcket**, (S.) 1. Part of a candlestick. 2. A piece of metal at the bottom of a pike, halbert, &c.

**Söcle**, or **Zöcle**, (S.) In architecture, a flat square member under the bases of pedestals.

**Söd**, (S.) A piece of green turf.

**Södälity**, (S.) A society or fraternity.

**Södden**, (A.) 1. Soaked. 2. Stewed or boiled.

**Södter**, or **Södler**, (S.) Any thing used to fasten metals.

**Södömitte**, (S.) One guilty of sodomy.

**Södömitäl**, (A.) Of or belonging to sodomy.

**Södömy**, (S.) The unnatural coupling

- of one man with another; so called, because committed by the inhabitants of Sodom.
- Sōfā*, (S.) A sort of bench or couch much used in Asia, to sit or lie upon; it is raised round a hall or chamber, about a foot and a half from the ground, and is covered with rich carpets and cushions, where honourable personages are entertained.
- Sōfū*, (S.) In architecture, the eaves of the corona, or capital of a column; also any ceiling formed of cross beams or flying cornices, the square compartments or pannels whereof are enriched with sculptures, painting, or gilding.
- Sōft*, (A.) 1. Tender, not hard. 2. New, not stale. 3. Mild or gentle. 4. Yielding to the touch. 5. Weakness of the understanding, silly. 6. Low, as a soft voice. 7. Not brisk, unactive. 8. Effeminate.
- Soft Bodies*, With philosophers, are such bodies as yield to the pressure or stroke, and losing their former figure, cannot recover it again; in this they differ from elastic bodies, which by their own natural power recover their former figure.
- Sōfter*, (V.) 1. To make soft. 2. To lenify, mollify, alleviate or appease. 3. To make effeminate. 4. To grow soft.
- Sōftish*, (P.) Somewhat soft.
- Sōftly*, (P.) 1. Low, not loud. 2. Slowly. 3. Hold there.
- Sōil*, (S.) 1. Ground, with respect to its quality or situation. 2. Country or nation. 3. Dung. 4. Slough, wherein a wild boar wallows.
- Sōjourn*, (V.) To tarry, or stay a while in a place.
- Sol*, (S.) 1. The sun. 2. In music, the name of one of the notes. 3. With chemists, gold.
- Sōllace*, (V.) 1. To comfort or ease one's mind. 2. To recreate or divert.
- Sōllār*, (A.) Of or belonging to the sun.
- Solar Month*, In astronomy, is that space of time which the sun takes up in moving through the twelfth part of the ecliptic.
- Solar System*, In astronomy, is the order and disposition of the several celestial bodies which revolve round the sun as the centre of their motion, viz. the planets and comets.
- Solar Year*, In astronomy, is that space of time which the sun takes up in moving through the whole ecliptic, or the time from the sun's departing from any point of the ecliptic, till he returns to the same point again, which is nearly equal to 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.
- Soldan*. See *Sultan*.
- Solder*. See *Sodder*.
- Sōldier*, (S.) One that serves the king in his wars for a certain pay.
- Sōldiery*, (S.) The whole body of soldiers collectively.
- Sōle*, (S.) 1. The bottom of the foot. 2. The bottom of a shoe, boot, &c. 3. A horse's hoof. 4. A sort of flat fish. L.
- Sōle*, (A.) Only, or alone.
- Sōlécism*, (S.) 1. An incongruity of speech against the rules of grammar. 2. A fault in general.
- Sōlemn*, (A.) 1. Done publicly every year. 2. Done with great pomp. 3. Authentic. 4. Grave, reserved. L.
- Sōlemnity*, (S.) 1. A solemn action. 2. The pomp of celebrating an anniversary feast. L.
- Sōlémnize*, (V.) To celebrate. L.
- Sōlid*, (S.) 1. That has length, breadth, and thickness. 2. Hard, massy, strong, firm, not hollow. 3. Real, substantial, not vain or frivolous. 4. Sound, lasting.
- Sōlid*, (A.) 1. Hard, firm, not hollow. 2. Substantial, not vain or frivolous. L.
- Sōlid Angle*, In geometry, an angle made

made by the meeting of three or more planes, and those joining in a point like that of a cut diamond. *Solid Numbers*, With mathematicians, are such as arise from the multiplication of a plane number by any others whatsoever; thus 16 is a solid number, made by 8 multiplied by 2.

*Solid Problem*, In geometry, is such an one as cannot be solved geometrically, but by the intersection of a circle and a conic section, or by the intersection of two other conic sections beside the circle.

*Solid*, (S.) 1. With geometricians, is a body that hath length, breadth, and thickness, whose bounds and limits are a superficies. 2. In physics, is a body whose minute parts are connected together, so as not to give way or slip from each other upon the smallest impression.

*Solidity*, (S.) 1. Massiveness, soundness, firmness. 2. The opposite to superficialness. 3. Soundness of judgment. 4. Gravity in behaviour. 5. In geometry, the quantity of space contained in a solid body. 6. In architecture, is applied both to the consistence of the ground whereon the foundation of a building is laid, and also to a massive of masonry of great thickness, without any cavity in it. 7. In philosophy, is a property of matter or a body, whereby it excludes every other body from the place itself possesses. 8. A quality of a natural body, that is opposite to fluidity, which consists in the component particles being interwoven and entangled one with another, so that they cannot spread themselves several ways as fluid bodies do. *L.*

*Solidarians*, (S.) A sect who maintain that faith only without works is necessary to salvation. *L.*

*Solitaryness*, (S.) A solitary life.

*Solitary*, (A.) 1. Without company,

alone, privately retired. 2. That loves to be alone.

*Solitude*, (S.) 1. A desert, wilderness, or lonely place. 2. A retirement, recess, or solitary place. *L.*

*Solicit*, (V.) 1. To be earnest with one, to importune, to press, to be urgent, to entice one to do a thing. 2. To prosecute an affair, to follow it hard.

*Solicitation*, (S.) 1. Motive or inducement. 2. An earnest intreaty. 3. An importuning or pressing.

*Solicitor*, (S.) One employed to take care of a suit depending.

*Sollicitous*, (A.) Troubled or concerned about a thing.

*Sollicitude*, (S.) Trouble, anxiety, inquiet, deep concern.

*Solo*, (S.) In music, a composition in which there is but one single upper instrument.

*Solo*, (P.) In music, singly, alone.

*Solstice*, (S.) The time when the sun being got farthest from the equator, seems for some days to be at a stand, which happens twice a year; the æstival or summer solstice, when the sun enters the tropic of cancer, which is on the 21st of June; and the hyemal or winter solstice, when the sun enters the tropic of capricorn, which is on the 21st of December. *L.*

*Solstitial*, (A.) Of or belonging to the solstice.

*Solvable*, (A.) That may be resolved or answered.

*Soluble*, (A.) That may be dissolved.

*Solve*, (V.) To resolve, explain, or answer. *L.*

*Solvēt*, (A.) 1. Able to pay; 2. With chemists, any menstruum that will resolve bodies. *L.*

*Solution*, (S.) 1. Resolution, or the explaining questions, &c. 2. A loosening. 3. The reduction of a firm body into a fluid state, by the help of some menstruum.

*Solv-*

**Solutive**, (A.) Laxative, of a loosening quality.

**Summer**, (S.) A large beam in a building, into which the joists of a floor are fastened.

**Somniferous**, or **Somnific**, (A.) Bringing sleep. L.

**Somnus**, (S.) Sleep, rest, quiet. L.

**Son**, (S.) A relative term applied to a male child, considered in the relation he bears to his parents.

**Sonata**, (S.) A piece or composition of music, wholly performed by instruments.

**Song**, (S.) 1. A composition of verses to be sung. 2. Little or nothing.

**Songster**, (S.) A singer of songs.

**Sonnet**, (S.) A sort of short poem.

**Sonorous**, (A.) 1. Loud, roaring, making a great noise. 2. Musical.

**Soup**, or **Soup**, (S.) A kind of strong broth. F.

**Soot**, (S.) The black stuff that sticks to the chimney, being smoke condensed.

**Sooth**, (V.) 1. To flatter. 2. To soften or mollify a troubled mind, by arguments or tender speeches.

**Soothsayer**, (S.) A foreteller of future events.

**Soothsaying**, (S.) Foretelling future events.

**Sooty**, (S.) 1. Full of soot. 2. Smear-ed with soot. 3. Of the smell, taste, or colour of soot.

**Sop**, (S.) A slice of bread soaked in any liquor.

**Sope**, or **Saap**, (S.) A composition for washing.

**Sope-boiler**, (S.) A maker of sope.

**Soph**, (S.) A sophister.

**Sophi**, (S.) A name given to the last family of the Persian emperors.

**Sophist**, (S.) A subtle but fallacious argument. G.

**Sophist**, or **Sophister**, (S.) 1. A subtle cavilling disputer. 2. A young student at Cambridge.

**Sophistical**, (A.) Of or belonging to a sophist.

**Sophisticate**, (V.) To adulterate.

**Sophistry**, (S.) Making use of artful fallacious arguments. G.

**Soporiferous**, (A.) Causing sleep.

**Sorbonist**, (S.) A member of the university of the Sorbon in France.

**Sorcerer**, (S.) A magician, an incanter.

**Sorcress**, (S.) A woman supposed to practise sorcery.

**Sorcery**, (S.) Magic, enchantment.

**Sordid**, (A.) Base, pitiful, mean spirited. L.

**Sordine**, (S.) A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet.

**Sore**, (S.) A wound, ulcer, &c.

**Sore**, (A.) Painful on being touched.

**Sorely**, (P.) Sadly, wofully.

**Sorel**, (S.) A small fallow deer of three years old.

**Sorrel**, (S.) 1. A reddish colour in horses. 2. A fallad herb.

**Sorrow**, (S.) Grief.

**Sorrowful**, (A.) Full of sorrow.

**Sorry**, (A.) 1. Concerned, troubled. 2. Paltry.

**Sort**, (S.) 1. A kind or species. 2. Way or manner.

**Sort**, (V.) To dispose things in their proper classes.

**Sortment**, (S.) A set of several things of the same sort.

**Sot**, (S.) A drunkard.

**Souce**, (S.) A sort of pickle.

**Souce**, (V.) 1. To pickle. 2. To plunge in water, &c.

**Sovereign**, (S.) A monarch or prince that has the supreme command.

**Sovereign**, (A.) 1. Chief, supreme. 2. Absolute. F.

**Sovereignty**, (S.) The supreme command.

**Sought**, (A.) searched after.

**Soul**, (S.) 1. The principle of life in all living things. 2. Mind or spirit, the immortal and only necessary part of man.

**Sound**, (S.) 1. The object of hearing. 2. A streight or inlet of the sea between

## S P

## S P

tween two capes, as the freights of the Baltic. 3. A scuttle fish.

*Sound*, (A.) 1. Entire, whole. 2. Not rotten or decayed. 3. Healthful. 4. Judicious, solid. 5. Deep or profound, as a sound sleep.

*Sound*, (V.) 1. To yield a sound. 2. To blow a trumpet, horn, &c. 3. To try the depth of the sea. 4. To pump or sift ore.

*Soup*. See *Soop*.

*Sour*, (A.) 1. Sharp or acid. 2. Crabbed in looks or temper.

*Source*, (S.) 1. The spring head of a river. 2. Original or cause. F.

*South*, (S.) One of the four cardinal points, and that to which your face is turned when you look forward, and stand with your left side towards the rising sun.

*Southerly*, (A.) Towards the south.

*Southern*, (A.) Lying south.

*Southern wood*, (S.) A fragrant plant.

*Sow*, (S.) 1. A female swine. 2. A large tub with two ears. 3. A great lump of melted iron or lead.

*Sow*, (V.) To strew seed on the ground in order for it to grow.

*Space*, (S.) 1. Distance either of time or place. 2. In philosophy, distance considered every way, whether there be in it any solid matter or not. 3. In geometry, the area of any figure. L.

*Spacious*, (A.) Ample, large, wide.

*Spade*, (S.) 1. A kind of iron shovel for digging. 2. One of the four figures with which cards are marked.

*Spagiric*, (A.) Belonging to the spagiric art.

*Spagiric Art*, Chemistry. L.

*Spagiris*, (S.) A chemist. L.

*Spahi*, (S.) A Turkish horseman completely armed.

*Spalt*, or *Spelt*, (S.) A white scaly stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals.

*Span*, (S.) 1. A measure from the end of the thumb to the tip of the mid-

dle finger. 2. A measure of nine inches.

*Spangled*, (A.) Set off with spangles.

*Spangles*, (S.) Small round thin pieces of gold, silver, or tinsel.

*Spaniel*, (S.) One of the species of dogs.

*Spanish*, (A.) Of or belonging to Spain.

*Spank*, (S.) A smart flap with the palm of the hand.

*Spär*, (S.) 1. A stone found in lead mines. 2. A bar of wood. 3. Muff-covy glass.

*Späre*, (A.) 1. Frugal. 2. Slim, thin. 3. Not in use.

*Spare*, (V.) 1. To save, favour, forbear or prevent. 2. To make shift without. 3. To give something.

*Spärhawk*, (S.) A species of hawk with short wings.

*Spark*, (S.) 1. An atom of fire. 2. A brisk lively youth. 3. A sweetheart. 4. A small diamond.

*Spärkisch*, (A.) Smart, genteely dressed.

*Spärkle*, (V.) 1. To cast forth sparks. 2. To send up small bubbles, as fine ale, bottled cyder, &c. 3. To glitter or shine.

*Spärring*, (S.) A cock's striking with his heels and spurs.

*Spärrrow*, (S.) A small chirping bird.

*Spärrrow-hawk*, (S.) A kind of small hawk.

*Späsmätic*, (A.) Troubled with the cramp.

*Späsmus*, (S.) The cramp, a convulsive motion and contraction of the muscles.

*Spät*, (S.) 1. A kind of mineral stone. 2. The spawn of oysters.

*Spacious*. See *Spacious*.

*Spätter*, (V.) To dash, or sprinkle water or dirt upon.

*Spätterdäshes*, (S.) A sort of leather or linen stockings that button on the leg.

*Spätulä*, (S.) A surgeon's instrument for spreading plasters.

Spä-



- Spavin*, (S.) A disease in horses, in which the heels swell.
- Spaw*, (S.) A mineral spring.
- Spawl*, (V.) To spit about.
- Sparum*, (S.) The small eggs of fish, frogs, &c.
- Spay*, (V.) To castrate a female. *L.*
- Speak*, (V.) 1. To utter words, 2. To discourse.
- Spear*, (S.) A lance.
- Spearmint*, (S.) An herb.
- Spe'cial*, (A.) 1. Singular. 2. Excellent. *L.*
- Spe'ciality*, (S.) A law term for a bond, bill, or any deed under hand and seal.
- Spēcie*, (S.) Current money. *F.*
- Spēcies*, (S.) 1. Sort or kind. 2. In algebra, the marks or characters made use of to express the quantities sought or known. 3. In optics, the images of bodies painted by the rays of light on the retina of the eye. 4. In physics, the simple ingredients of which compounded medicines are made.
- Spe'cific*, or *Specific*, (A.) That which distinguishes a thing from any other of a different species. *L.*
- Specific*, (S.) In pharmacy, a remedy whose virtue and effect is peculiarly adapted to some certain disease.
- Spe'cify*, (V.) To particularize; to mention in express terms. *L.*
- Spē'cimen*, (S.) 1. A trial or essay beforehand. 2. A pattern. *L.*
- Spē'cious*, (A.) Plausible. *L.*
- Speck*, (S.) A small spot.
- Speckled*, (A.) Spotted.
- Spe'ctacle*, (S.) 1. A public show. 2. An object of sight, in this sense generally applied to those that are disagreeable. *F.*
- Spe'ctacles*, (S.) Glasses to help the sight.
- Spe'ctator*, (S.) A beholder. *L.*
- Spe'ctre*, (S.) A phantom or apparition. *L.*
- Spe'culātion*, (S.) 1. Contemplation. 2. Theory opposed to practice.

- Spe'culātive*, (A.) Contemplative, studious.
- Spē'culum*, (S.) A polished surface, capable of reflecting the rays of the sun.
- Spe'ech*, (S.) 1. The faculty of speaking. 2. Tongue or language. 3. An harangue.
- Spe'echless*, (A.) 1. That cannot speak. 2. Without speaking.
- Speed*, (S.) 1. Haste, dispatch. 2. A disease incident to young cattle.
- Speed*, (V.) 1. To succeed. 2. To prosper.
- Spe'edy*, (A.) Hasty, quick.
- Spell*, (S.) A charm or enchantment.
- Spell*, (S.) 1. To name the letters that compose a syllable or word. 2. To write correctly. 3. To charm or enchant.
- Spē'ter*, (S.) A mineral, the same as zink.
- Spēnd*, (V.) 1. To lay out or consume. 2. To pass away. 3. To waste or dissipate. 4. To give or pay, to spend one's verdict. 5. To spermatize.
- Spē'ndthrift*, (S.) A prodigal or spender.
- Sperm*, (S.) The seed of an animal. *G.*
- Sperma'tic*, (A.) Of or belonging to sperm.
- Spew*, (V.) To vomit.
- Sphēra*, (S.) 1. A globe, or solid round body. 2. A representation of the world. 3. The reach of one's power and knowledge. 4. In geometry, a solid body contained under one single surface, and having a point in the middle called its centre, from whence all the lines drawn to the surface are equal, *G.*
- Armillary Sphēra*, An instrument consisting of rings of metal, so contrived as to explain the motions of the heavens, and the true situation of the earth.
- Sphērical*, or *Spheric*, (A.) Of, belonging to, or round like a sphere.
- Sphēroid*, (S.) A solid figure approaching to the figure of a sphere, but

- but not exactly round, made by a semi-elliptis turned about one of its axis, and is always equal to two thirds of its circumscribing cylinder.
- Oblong Spheroid**, Is a solid figure generated by the revolution of a semi-elliptis, about its longest or transverse diameter.
- Prolate Spheroid**, Is a solid figure generated by a semi-elliptis revolving about its shortest or conjugated diameter.
- Spheroidal**, (A.) Of or belonging to a spheroid.
- Spincter**, (S.) A name common to several muscles that contract or draw the parts together. *G.*
- Sphinx**, (S.) A fabulous monster near Thebes, said to have the face of a woman, the body of a dog, wings like a bird, and claws like a lion; which put forth riddles, and killed those who could not expound them.
- Spice**, (S.) 1. An aromatic drug, as nutmegs, mace, pepper, ginger, &c. 2. The beginning or remains of a distemper.
- Spicery**, (S.) A place where spices are kept.
- Spicy**, (A.) Mixed with, or having some of the properties of spice.
- Spider**, (S.) A well known insect.
- Spider-wort**, (S.) An herb.
- Spiggot**, (S.) A stopple for a tap.
- Spike**, (S.) 1. An ear of corn. 2. A large nail for fastening planks, &c. 3. With botanists, a body thick set with flowers or fruits, in such a manner as to form an acute cone, as in wheat, barley, &c.
- Spikenard**, (S.) A kind of ear growing even with the ground, used in physic. *L.*
- Spill**, (V.) 1. To shed or lose. 2. To spill, corrupt, or destroy.
- Spin**, (V.) 1. To make thread. 2. To turn swiftly round like a top.
- Spin out**, (V.) 1. To use delay. 2. To make to linger. 3. To prolong or continue. 4. To issue out in a small stream.
- Spinnage**, (S.) An herb well known.
- Spindle**, (S.) 1. An instrument used in spinning. 2. The wheel of a winding stair-case. 3. The axis of a wheel, clock, watch, &c. 4. Small, slender. 5. Among florists, the little spike or twig that grows about the pedicle of some flowers, such as lillies, pinks, carnations, tulips, &c.
- Spine**, (S.) 1. A thorn. 2. The buck-thorn. 3. The back-bone. 4. The upper part of the share-bone.
- Spinnet**, (S.) A sort of musical instrument, a little harpsichord.
- Spinyferous**, (A.) Bearing thorns or prickles, thorny, prickly. *L.*
- Spink**, (S.) A chaffinch, a bird.
- Spinster**, (S.) 1. One who spins. 2. In law, a title given to all unmarried women, from the viscount's daughter down to the meanest person.
- Spiral**, (A.) Turning round like a screw.
- Spire**, (S.) A steeple that tapers by degrees, and ends in a point at the top.
- Spirit**, (S.) 1. A substance distinct from matter. 2. Virtue, or supernatural power that animates the soul. 3. Soul. 4. Ghost of a dead body. 5. Genius, humour or nature. 6. Principle, as to do any thing out of a spirit of charity. 7. Wit or liveliness. 8. Courage or pride. 9. In chemistry, the subtlest matter extracted from a mixed body. 10. In theology, is used by way of eminence for the third person in the holy Trinity. 11. Also for the divine power and virtue, and the communication thereof to men. 12. In the plural number, are a pure and subtle exhalation bred and planted in an animal body, being a thin vapour ingendred of the humour, and serving for a siege

to the natural heat of the body, and therefore called natural, vital, and animal.

*Animal Spirits*, Are an exceeding thin, subtil, moveable fluid juice or humour, separated from the blood in the cortex of the brain, and received thence into the minute fibres of the medulla, are by them discharged into the nerves, and are conveyed by them into every part of the body, and in them perform all the actions of sense and motion.

*Vital or Natural Spirits*, The most fine and agitated parts of the blood, on which its motion and heat depend.

*Spirit*, (V.) To animate or encourage.

*Spirit away*, (V.) To intice away.

*Spirituous*, (A.) Having a strong spirit, produced by distillation.

*Spiritual*, (A.) 1. Consisting of spirit. 2. Pious, religious, devout. 3. Ecclesiastical, in opposition to temporal.

*Spiritualities*, (S.) The profits a bishop receives from his spiritual living distinct from his settled revenues, as for visitations, ordaining of priests, &c.

*Spirituality*, (S.) Devotion. *L.*

*Spiritually*, (V.) To explain a passage after a spiritual manner, or to give it a mystical sense.

*Spirit*, (V.) To cast liquor with force out of the mouth.

*Spiſſated*, (A.) Thickened. *L.*

*Spiſſitude*, or *Spiſſity*, (S.) Thickness. *L.*

*Spit*, (V.) 1. To throw out of the mouth. 2. To fasten on a spit.

*Spit*, (S.) An utensil to roast meat with.

*Spite*, (S.) Spleen, malice, grudge. *L.*

*Spiteful*, (A.) Malicious, ill-natured.

*Spirit*, (S.) A contraction of hospital.

*Spitter*, (S.) A red male deer near two years old.

*Spittle*, (S.) 1. A moisture arising in the mouth. 2. A contraction for hospital.

*Spläſſ*, (V.) To dash water, &c. upon.

*Spläſſy*, (A.) Wet, watry, washy.

*Splayfooted*, (A.) The toes turning too much outward.

*Spleen*, (S.) 1. The milt. 2. A disorder in that part which inclines a person to be melancholy. 3. Hatred, grudge. *G.*

*Splendia*, (A.) 1. Bright, shining, brilliant. 2. Great or magnificent. *L.*

*Splendour*, (S.) 1. Brightness, light, beauty. 2. Pomp, magnificence. 3. The gloss, varnish, or shining of a colour. 4. Honour, renown, glory.

*Splēnetic*, (A.) 1. Of or belonging to the spleen. 2. Spleen-sick, or troubled with the spleen.

*Splēt*, or *Splint*, (S.) 1. A piece of broken bone. 2. A flat piece of wood for binding round a broken bone. 3. A disease in a horse's leg. 4. In the plural number, harness for the arms.

*Splice*, (V.) 1. To fasten two ends of a rope together, by opening the twists at the ends of both ropes. 2. With gardeners, to graft the top of one tree into the stock of another, by cutting them sloping and fastening them together.

*Splinter*, (S.) 1. A small shiver of wood. 2. A splint of a bone.

*Split*, (V.) 1. To cleave or cut asunder. 2. To beat to pieces, as a ship upon rocks, &c.

*Spoil*, (V.) 1. To decay. 2. To mar or damage. 3. To rob or plunder.

*Spoil*, (S.) 1. Robbery. 2. Plunder.

*Spokes*, (S.) The several staves of a wheel, which reach from the centre to the rim.

*Spokesman*, (S.) 1. A speaker or orator. 2. One that speaks for another.

*Spöndee*, (S.) A foot in Latin and Greek

Greek verse, consisting of two long syllables. *G.*

*Spōnsal*, (A.) Belonging to a spouse or marriage. *L.*

*Spōnsor*, (S.) 1. A surety or engager. 2. A god-father.

*Spōntāneous*, (A.) 1. Voluntary, free of his own accord. 2. In the schools, a term applied to such motions of the body and mind, as we perform of ourselves without any constraint. *L.*

*Spoon*, (S.) A kitchen utensil well known.

*Spōrt*, (S.) 1. Play or pastime. 2. Hunting, fowling, fishing, &c. 3. Diversion. 4. Measures or way of proceeding. 5. A basket or panier used by mendicant friars.

*Spōrtive*, or *Sportful*, (A.) Merry, diverting, full of play.

*Spōt*, (S.) 1. Blot or stain. 2. A blur or blemish. 3. Speck or mark. 4. A parcel, as a spot of ground. 5. Place, as, I was upon the spot. 6. Immediately, as, he died upon the spot.

*Spot*, (V.) 1. To blot or stain. 2. To blur or blemish. 3. To maculate or spoil the impression. 4. To speckle.

*Spōtless*, (A.) Without spots, innocent.

*Spōusal*, (S.) 1. A betrothing or espousing. 2. An epithalamium or wedding song.

*Spōuse*, (S.) 1. A bridegroom or husband. 2. A bride or wife.

*Spōut*, (S.) A pipe or trough for conveyance of water, &c.

*Spout out*, (V.) 1. To throw out. 2. To gush out.

*SpRAIN*. See *Strain*.

*SpRāt*, (S.) A small fish.

*SpRAW*, (V.) To lie sprawling along.

*SpRAY*, (S.) 1. A bough or sprig. 2. A kind of watry mist, caused by the dashing of the waves of the sea against rocks, &c.

*SpREAD*, (V.) 1. To stretch out. 2. To lay or cover with, as to spread a

cloth. 3. To set or bend, as to spread a net. 4. To loo'e or unfurl, as to spread sail. 5. To scatter about. 6. To publish. 7. To open or expand its leaves, as a flower.

*SpRīg*, (S.) 1. A sucker or slip. 2. A branch or bough. 3. A nail without a head.

*SpRīght*, (S.) 1. A hobgoblin, a spirit, a phantom. 2. In the plural number, short arrows formerly used for sea-fights.

*SpRīghtly*, (A.) Lively, full of wit.

*SpRING*, (S.) 1. Source or fountain. 2. Origin or beginning. 3. Dawn or break. 4. Spring-time, one of the four seasons of the year. 5. Principle of motion, both in a proper and figurative sense. 6. A device for catching fowls, &c. 7. A run, in order for a leap.

*Spring*, (V.) 1. To rise, to come, or spout out as a river or water. 2. To spout or shoot out, as plants and flowers. 3. To arise or proceed. 4. To leap. 5. To fly up, as an iron spring does. 6. To raise a partridge, pheasant, &c. 7. To dig or sink, as to spring a well, &c. 8. To set fire to, as to spring a mine. 9. To carry away, as to spring a mast.

*Spring Arbour of a Watch*, That part which is placed in the middle of the spring box, and about which the spring is wound or turned.

*Spring Box of a Watch*, A sort of box of steel, which contains the spring.

*Spring Tides*, Great tides, or those at the full or change of the moon.

*SpRINGE*, (S.) A snare of twisted wire to catch birds or small beasts.

*SpRINGy*, (A.) Elastic, capable of flying straight upon being bent.

*SpRINKLE*, (V.) 1. To shake drops of water, &c. upon. 2. To show over with salt.

*Sprit Sail*, (S.) The sail that belongs to the bolt sprit.

*SpRōut*, (S.) 1. A young colewort. 2.

## S Q

**A fucker**, young tree, &c. or any thing just springing above the ground.

**Spruce**, (A.) Neat in dress.

**Spruce Beer**, (S.) A physital beer brought from Hamburg.

**Sprime**, (S.) Foam, froth or scum. L.

**Spünge**, (S.) 1. A sort of sea muslin growing upon rocks. 2. With gunners, a rammer with a piece of lambskin about the end of it, for scouring great guns, after they have been discharged. L.

**Sponge**, (V.) 1. To wash over with a sponge. 2. To eat and drink at another's cost without invitation.

**Spongy**, (A.) Soft and porous like a sponge.

**Spür**, (S.) 1. An instrument with several sharp points fastened to the heel, to prick the sides of a horse. 2. A kind of claw on the back of the leg of a cock.

**Spürge**, (S.) A plant.

**Spürrius**, (A.) 1. Counterfeit. 2. Base born.

**Spürn**, (V.) To kick or push forwards with the sole of the foot.

**Spürt**, (S.) A start or sudden fit.

**Spurt**, or **Spirt**, (V.) To burst out, as liquor out of a bottle.

**Spy**, (S.) One who clandestinely searches into the state of places or affairs, in order to send intelligence to an enemy.

**Spy**, (V.) To see or perceive.

**Squab**, (S.) 1. A soft stuffed cushion, stool or couch. 2. A person, short, thick and fat. 3. A rabbit, &c. fo young as not fit to be eaten.

**Squabble**, (S.) A hot wrangling dispute.

**Squadron**, (S.) 1. A body of horse from one to two hundred. 2. An uncertain number of ships of war.

**Squallid**, (A.) Fat, bloated, ill favoured and loathsome.

**Squall**, (S.) 1. A sudden gust of wind or shower of rain. 2. A sudden cry, as if hurt.

## S T

**Squander**, (V.) To lavish or spend extravagantly.

**Square**, (S.) 1. A figure that has four sides and four right angles. 2. An instrument used by masons, carpenters, &c. for squaring their work. 3. A pane of glass. 4. A large open place with four rows of houses fronting it.

**Hollow Square**, A body of troops drawn up with an empty space in the middle.

**Square Number**, (S.) In arithmetic, the product of any number multiplied into itself.

**Square Root**, The side of a square number, as 4 is the square root of 16.

**Squäsb**, (V.) To mash, or suddenly squeeze a soft wet body flat.

**Squat**, (V.) To crouch down on the hams.

**Squat**, (A.) Short and thick.

**Squeak**, (V.) To cry out, or make a shrill noise.

**Squeal**, (V.) To scream like an infant.

**Squeamish**, (A.) Having a weak stomach.

**Squeeze**, (V.) To press hard.

**Squib**, (S.) 1. A sort of small fire-work. 2. A jeer or jest.

**Squint**, (V.) To look awry.

**Squirt**, (V.) To spirt out.

**Stäb**, (V.) To thrust a dagger, sword, knife, &c. into a person.

**Stability**, (S.) 1. Firmness. 2. Constancy. L.

**Stäble**, (A.) 1. Firm. 2. Steady. 3. Lasting. L.

**Stable**, (S.) A place to keep horses in.

**Stäck**, (S.) 1. A large pile of corn, hay, &c. 2. A pile of wood 14 feet in length and 3 in height and breadth.

**Städtholder**, (S.) The supreme magistrate of the United Provinces.

**Stäff**, (S.) A long stick to walk with, &c.

**Stäg**, (S.) A red male deer, five years old.

*Stäge*,

- Stäge**, (S.) 1. A place raised with timber and boards, for persons to stand upon to see and be seen. 2. That part of a theatre where the players act. 3. Scene or place where any thing happens. 4. Part of a journey, from a person's setting out to his taking fresh horses, or taking up his lodging at night.
- Stägger**, (V.) 1. To reel like a drunken man. 2. To waver in opinion.
- Stäggers**, (S.) A disease in horses somewhat like the vertigo in men.
- Stäggräte**, (S.) A name given to that famous philosopher Aristotle, from Stagira, the place of his birth.
- Stäggnancy**, (S.) The being stagnant.
- Stäggnant**, (A.) Standing still, speaking of water and blood. F.
- Stäggnäte**, (V.) To stand still, or want a free course. L.
- Staid**, (A.) Grave, sober.
- Stain**, (V.) 1. To die colours. 2. To daub or disfigure by a colour that is not easily discharged.
- Stairs**, (S.) Regular steps to ascend by.
- Stäke**, (S.) 1. A thick sharp-pointed stick. 2. A pledge laid down on a wager. 3. A small anvil used by smiths.
- Stäle**, (S.) The urine of cattle.
- Stale**, (A.) Not new or fresh.
- Stale**, (V.) To make water or piss, applied to cattle.
- Stalk**, (S.) The stem of a plant, &c.
- Stalk**, (V.) To walk in a slow, stiff and haughty manner.
- Stalking Horse**, (S.) A horse used by fowlers to conceal themselves from the game.
- Stall**, (S.) 1. A seat in a cathedral, &c. 2. A stable. 3. A very little shop, a small booth or standing in a fair or market.
- Stall**, (V.) 1. To put into a stall or stable. 2. To clog the stomach.
- Stallage**, (S.) Money paid for a stall in a fair or market.
- Ställion**, (S.) A stone horse kept for leaping mares.
- Stämmuä**, (S.) 1. In anatomy, the solids of an human body. 2. In botany, the fine threads growing in the middle of a flower, and surrounding the style or pistil. L.
- Stä'mine**, (S.) A light sort of French stuff.
- Stämmmer**, (V.) 1. To stutter. 2. To falter in speech.
- Stämp**, (V.) 1. To impress or print a mark. 2. To pound or bruise. 3. To beat the ground with one's foot.
- Stamp**, (S.) 1. Any thing cut to make an impression. 2. The impression itself. 3. A blow upon the floor with the foot.
- Stänch**, (A.) Substantial, solid, sound.
- Stanch**, (V.) To stop a flux of blood.
- Stänchions**, (S.) Supporters in buildings.
- Ständ**, (S.) 1. A stop or stay. 2. A post or standing place. 3. Suspence, uncertainty. 4. A vigorous action. 5. A frame to set any thing upon.
- Stand**, (V.) 1. To bear upon one's feet. 2. To stop. 3. To continue without motion. 4. To be, to keep, to persist. 5. To continue, or not to fall. 6. To hold out or resist. 7. To insist or stand upon.
- Ständärd**, (S.) 1. The chief ensign of a royal army or fleet. 2. A tree in the open air. 3. The standing measure of the king, to the scantling whereof all the measures of the land ought to be framed. 4. A model or rule.
- Standard for gold Coin**, In England, is 22 caracts of fine gold; and two caracts of copper; and the French and Spanish gold are nearly of the same standard.
- Standard for silver Coin**, Is 11 ounces and 2 penny-weights of fine silver, and 18 penny weights of copper melted together.

*Ständisch*, (S.) An utensil for holding ink, sand, pens, wafers, &c.

*Stänefiles*, (S.) Cut paste-boards, through which card-makers colour court-cards.

*Stännäries* (S.) Tin mines, or the places where it is digged and refined.

*Stänxä*, (S.) In poetry, a certain number of verses containing a perfect sentence.

*Stäple*, (S.) 1. A public magazine, mart, or city, whether merchants were, by act of parliament, to carry their commodities for wholesale. 2. A kind of socket for a lock, &c.

*Staple Commodities*, 1. Such commodities that do not easily and quickly perish, rot or spoil, as wool, lead, tin, &c. 2. Such commodities as are usually vended at foreign fairs or markets.

*Stär*, (S.) 1. A luminous globe in the heavens. 2. A white spot in a horse's forehead. 3. A thing made or cut in the figure of a star. 4. A mark used in printing.

*Falling Stars*, Fiery exhalations kindled in the air.

*Star Fort*, In fortification, a work with several faces, and from five to eight points, with saliant and re-entering angles that flank one another on every one of its sides, which are from 12 to 25 fathom.

*Stärch*, (S.) A fine white substance made of wheat, and used when dissolved for stiffening linen.

*Stärched*, (A.) 1. Stiffened with starch. 2. Affected or strained, as a discourse. 3. Formal, full of affectation.

*Stäre*, (V.) 1. To look hard or steadfast. 2. To have a wild look.

*Stärk*, (A.) 1. Straight, tight. 2. Rigid, severe. 3. Quite or thoroughly.

*Stärless*, (A.) Without stars.

*Stärning*, (S.) 1. A singing bird. 2. The pillar of a stone bridge between the arches.

*Stärry*, (A.) Full of, or replenished with stars.

*Stärt*, (V.) 1. To give a sudden leap or motion of the body. 2. To go, as from one's subject. 3. To begin to run. 4. To commence, as to start up a gentleman. 5. To put up, as to start a hare. 6. To move or propose. 7. To offer or occasion.

*Stärtle*, (V.) 1. To cause one to start by a surprizing fright. 2. To start or tremble for fear.

*Stärve*, (V.) 1. To famish. 2. To be starved. 3. To freeze with cold.

*Stäte*, (S.) 1. Condition, circumstances. 2. Pomp, magnificence. 3. A nation or people under the same government. 4. A canopy for a prince to sit under. 5. In the plural number, the republic of Holland, and other provinces. 6. Also the rulers of the republic of Holland.

*State*, (V.) To regulate or determine. *Stätes General*, (S.) An assembly of the deputies of the seven United Provinces.

*Stätelings*, (S.) 1. Pomp, grandeur. 2. Pride, haughtiness.

*Stätely*, (A.) 1. Magnificent, splendid. 2. Noble, majestic. 3. Proud, vain-glorious. 4. Proud, fine, as an horse.

*Stäter*, (S.) 1. An ancient Greek coin, of which there were several sorts. 2. In pharmacy, a weight containing an ounce and a half.

*Stättesman*, (S.) 1. A politician. 2. A minister of state.

*Stätics*, (S.) A science which treats of weights, and shews the properties of heaviness and lightness, &c. *L.*

*Stätion*, (S.) 1. Situation. 2. A road for ships. 3. A church or chapel among the roman catholics appointed for people to pray in, and gain indulgences. 4. Post, rank, or condition. 5. With mathematicians, a place where a man fixes himself and his instruments to take angles, &c. as in surveying, &c. *L.*

- Stātionāry*, (A.) 1. Settled in a place.  
2. In astronomy, is said of a planet, when it does not appear to an eye placed on the earth to move at all.
- Stātionēr*, (S.) 1. One who sells paper, pens, ink, wax, &c. 2. A book-seller.
- Stātūāry*, (S.) 1. A carver of statues.  
2. The art of making statues.
- Stātūe*, (S.) A standing image of stone, wood, &c. L.
- Equestrian Statue*, Is one representing a person on horseback.
- Pedestrian Statue*, One that represents the person on foot.
- Stātūre*, (S.) 1. Bigness or height of body. 2. Proportion, size, pitch. L.
- Stātūte*, (S.) An act of parliament, a law, an ordinance or decree. L.
- Statute Sessions*, Certain petty sessions in every hundred for deciding differences between masters and servants; where young people come and stand in rows, in order to be hired.
- Stāve*, (V.) To beat in pieces.
- Stāve*, (S.) 1. A board of a barrel.  
2. In church psalms, two verses, or eight lines.
- Stāvesacre*, (S.) The name of an herb.
- Stay*, (S.) 1. Stop or delay. 2. A piece of linen for a child's cap. 3. A prop or shore. 4. Support or dependence. 5. A rope in a ship to keep the masts forward.
- Stay*, (V.) 1. To stand or wait. 2. To stop or tarry. 3. To tarry or sojourn. 4. To stop or make one stay. 5. To stand or stop. 6. To calm or appease. 7. To prop or support.
- Stayed*, (A.) Grave, sober, serious.
- Stays*, (S.) 1. The plural of stay. 2. A garment worn by women as a support to the back.
- Stead*, (S.) 1. Place or room. 2. Service or use.
- Steadfast*. See *Stedfast*.
- Steady*, (A.) 1. Not liable to shake or be shaken. 2. Firm, resolute, constant.
- Steak*, or *Stake*, (S.) A thin slice of beef, &c.
- Steal*, (V.) 1. To take away privately what belongs to another. 2. To creep by degrees.
- Stealth*, (P.) Privately, secretly.
- Steam*, (S.) A vapour arising from hot liquor, &c.
- Stēdjāst*, (S.) Firm, constant, immovable.
- Steed*, (S.) A horse.
- Steel*, (S.) Iron refined and hardened.
- Steelyard*, (S.) A balance for weighing.
- Steep*, (S.) A kind of large earthen jar.
- Steep*, (A.) Slanting, approaching to a perpendicular.
- Steep*, (V.) To soak or infuse in some liquid.
- Steeple*, (S.) That part of a church in which the bells are hung.
- Steer*, (S.) A young ox.
- Steer*, (V.) To guide a ship. †
- Steerage*, (S.) In a ship, the place behind the bulk-head of the great cabin, where the steerman stands and lodges.
- Steersman*, (S.) He who guides the ship.
- Stēms*, (S.) 1. The stalk of plants, flowers, &c. 2. The stock of a tree. 3. The fore-part of the keel of a ship.
- Stem*, (V.) To stop.
- Stēncb*, (S.) Stink.
- Stēntōrian Voice*, (S.) A loud roaring voice, like that of Stentor's, which Homer says was louder than that of fifty men.
- Stēntōrōphōnic Tube*, (S.) A speaking trumpet.
- Stēp*, (S.) 1. A stair, the round of a ladder, &c. 2. One stride in walking. 3. A manner of walking. 4. Any piece of timber that has the foot of another timber fixed upright upon it.



## S T

*Stepfather*, (S.) A father-in-law.  
*Stepmother*, or *Step-dame*, (S.) A mother-in-law.  
*Stereography*, (S.) The art of representing solids on a plane. G.  
*Stereometry*, (S.) The art of measuring solid bodies. G.  
*Stereotomy*, (S.) The art of cutting solids, or making sections thereof, as in profiles of architecture in walls. &c.  
*Steril*, (A.) Barren, unfruitful. L.  
*Sterility*, (S.) Barrenness, unfruitfulness.  
*Sterling*, (S.) So called from Esterlings, i. e. ancient Prussians and Pomeranians, who being skilled in refining gold and silver, taught it to the Britons, a general name given to the lawful silver coin in England. See *Standard*.  
*Stern*, (S.) 1. The hindermost part of a ship. 2. With hunters, the tail of a greyhound or a wolf.  
*Stern*, (A.) Severe, crabbed, sower.  
*Sternutatory*, (S.) Sneezing powder, or a medicine to provoke sneezing. L.  
*Stew*, (S.) A place to keep fish alive.  
*Stew*, (V.) To boil gently for a considerable time.  
*Steward*, (S.) One who has the care and management of another person's estate.  
*Lord High Steward of England*, An officer who is only appointed for a time, to officiate at a coronation, or at the trial of some nobleman for high treason, &c. which affair being ended, his commission is expired; so that he breaks his wand, and puts an end to his authority.  
*Stewardship*, (S.) The office of a steward.  
*Stews*, (S.) A brothel or bawdyhouse.  
*Stibium*, (S.) The same with antimony.  
*Stick*, (S.) 1. A piece of wood. 2. A walking staff. 3. A round piece, as a stick of wax,

## S T

*Stick*, (V.) 1. To glue or fasten. 2. To thrust a pointed weapon into. 3. To cleave to. 4. To be attached.  
*Stickle*, (V.) To be zealous for a person or an affair.  
*Sticky*, (A.) Of a clammy glutinous nature.  
*Stiff*, (A.) 1. Not limber, not pliable. 2. Starched, formal. 3. Rigid, severe. 4. Dull, laboured, heavy, as a stiff style. 5. Strong, as a stiff gale.  
*Stiff-necked*, (A.) Obstinate, rebellious.  
*Stiffen*, (V.) 1. To make stiff. 2. To benum, both in a proper and figurative sense. 3. To grow stiff.  
*Stifle*, (V.) 1. To suffocate or choke. 2. To conceal or suppress.  
*Stifle Joint*, (S.) In a horse, the first joint next the buttock, and above the thigh.  
*Stigmatiser*, (V.) 1. To brand with a hot iron. 2. To brand with infamy.  
*Stile*, (S.) 1. An entrance for a foot passenger into a field. 3. The iron that casts the shadow on a sun-dial. 3. In joinery, an upright piece which goes from the bottom to the top of a piece of wainscot. See *Style*.  
*Still*, (S.) A vessel used for distillation.  
*Still*, (A.) 1. Calm or quiet. 2. Standing, not moving, as water, &c.  
*Still*, (V.) 1. To drop or trickle down. 2. To distill or extract a water, &c. from a plant. 3. To calm, quiet, or appease.  
*Still*, (P.) Yet, till this time.  
*Still-born*, (A.) Abortive, born dead.  
*Stilling*, (S.) 1. The action of the verb to still. 2. A stand or frame of wood to set vessels on in a cellar, &c.  
*Stilletto*, (S.) A poniard or Italian dagger.  
*Stillness*, (S.) 1. Silence, or cessation from noise. 2. Calmness in a proper and figurative sense.  
*Stilts*, (S.) Sticks with leather loop-holes for the feet, used by boys to go in dirty places.

Sti-

- Stimulate*, (V.) 1. To prick, to goad. 2. To spur on or incite.
- Stimulātion*, (S.) A pushing forward.
- Sting*, (S.) A part in the body of some insects, in the manner of a little spear, which serves them as an offensive weapon. 2. The prickly parts of some vegetables. 3. Remorse, as the sting of conscience. 4. A satirical meaning.
- Stingo*, (S.) Very strong beer.
- Stingy*, (A.) Niggardly, miserably, covetous.
- Stink*, (S.) A noisome, disagreeable smell.
- Stint*, (V.) 1. To limit or set bounds to. 2. To constrain or hinder. 3. To regulate or give by measure. 4. To curb or appease.
- Stipend*, (S.) Salary, wages, hire, pay.
- Stipendiary*, (S.) 1. One who has a settled stipend. 2. One that pays tribute.
- Stiptic*, (S.) A medicine to stop bleeding. G.
- Stiptic*, (A.) Binding, refringent. G.
- Stipulate*, (V.) To settle the terms of a bargain or agreement. L.
- Stipulation*, (S.) 1. An article or agreement to be interted in a contract. 2. The condition upon which a thing may or may not be done. L.
- Stir*, (S.) A noise or bustle.
- Stir*, (V.) 1. To move. 2. To bustle.
- Stir up*, (V.) 1. To cause. 2. To excite or quicken. 3. To provoke.
- Stirrups*, (S.) 1. Irons fastened to a saddle to put the feet in. 2. A strap of leather used by shoemakers, to hold their work fast upon the knee.
- Stitch*, (S.) 1. As much as is taken up by the needle at one time. 2. A sharp pain in the side.
- Stitch*, (V.) To sew.
- Stitchwort*, (S.) An herb good against a stitch in the side.
- Stive*, (V.) To stife with heat and want of air.
- Stiver*, (S.) A Dutch penny.
- Stoaker*, or *Stoker*, (S.) One who looks after the fire in a brew-house.
- Stocādo*, (S.) A stab.
- Stöck*, (V.) To furnish or supply.
- Stock*, (S.) 1. The trunk of a tree. 2. Race, family. 3. The wooden work of a gun, pistol, &c. 4. A large piece of wood fastened to an anchor. 5. A plant set in the ground to graft upon. 6. Part of a tally struck in the Exchequer. 7. A linen collar worn about the neck. 8. A fund or store of money, goods, &c. 9. Shares in the public funds. 10. The cards not dealt at piquet.
- Stock Doves*, (S.) A kind of pigeons.
- Stock Fish*, (S.) A sort of fish salted and dried.
- Stock-Gillflowers*, (S.) A fragrant flower, of which there are several sorts.
- Stocks*, (S.) A wooden frame to hold fast the legs of an offender.
- Stöical*, (A.) Of or belonging to the stoics.
- Stöicism*, (S.) The doctrine of the stoics.
- Stöics*, (S.) A sect of philosophers at Athens, followers of Zeno, who taught that all things are ordered by an inevitable necessity of fate, whence their morality consisted chiefly in paradoxes; as, that pain is no real evil; that a wise man is free from all passion and perturbation of mind; that a wise man is happy in the midst of torture, &c.
- Stöle*, (S.) 1. A long robe down to the heels, gathered and plaited thick, a matron's robe, a cimar. 2. A part of the priestly ornaments. 3. A stool.
- Groom of the Stöle*, The first lord of the bed-chamber, whose office is to take care of the royal robes.
- Stölen*, (A.) Taken away feloniously.
- Stömach*, (V.) To resent.
- Stömach*, (S.) 1. A hollow membranous organ, destined to receive the food, and convert it into chyle.

2. Appetite to meat. 3. Heat or spirit.
- Störmächer*, (S.) The fore-part of a woman's stays.
- Störmächful*, (A.) Repentful, dogged, and loth to submit.
- Stomächics*, (S.) Medicines good for the stomach.
- Stöne*, (S.) 1. A hard mineral used in building, &c. 2. A disease in the bladder. 3. A hard substance in the middle of some fruit. 4. A weight of 8 lb. in London and 12 in Hereford; the stone of wool, and the stone speaking of a horseman's weight, are 14 lb. the stone of glass is 5 lb. and that of wax 8 lb.
- Stone*, (V.) To throw stones at.
- Störm*, (S.) 1. Full of stones. 2. Intense, void of compassion.
- Stool*, (S.) 1. A seat to sit on. 2. The excrements voided.
- Stoop*, (V.) 1. To bend forward. 2. To shoot downwards, as a hawk. 3. To cringe or submit.
- Stoop*, (S.) A measure of two quarts.
- Stöp*, (S.) 1. A pause or stand. 2. A mark used in writing and printing. 3. An end or conclusion. 4. A fret of a musical instrument.
- Stop*, (V.) 1. To cease from motion. 2. To detain or stay. 3. To hinder. 4. To stanch, as to stop the blood.
- Stöppage*, (S.) Obstruction, hindrance.
- Stöpper*, (S.) An instrument to stop with.
- Stöpple*, (S.) A stopper of a cask, bottle, &c.
- Störage*, (S.) 1. Warehouse room. 2. Money paid for warehouse room.
- Störax*, (S.) A fragrant gum. L.
- Störe*, (S.) Plenty, abundance.
- Store House*, A magazine to put stores in.
- Store*, (V.) To furnish with stores.
- Störes*, (S.) Provisions, ammunition, &c. for a ship, army, citadel, &c.
- Störk*, (S.) A large bird.
- Störm*, (S.) A tempest.
- Storm*, (V.) 1. To attack a fortified place in a furious manner. 2. To chafe, quarrel, scold.
- Störmy*, (A.) Boisterous, tempestuous.
- Störy*, (S.) 1. A history. 2. A tale or fable. 3. A floor up stairs.
- Stöve*, (S.) 1. A room with a fire within the wall, and pipes to convey the heat equally on all sides. 2. A small close fire. 3. An earthen vessel with a fire in it, which the Dutch women place under their petticoats.
- Stout*, (S.) Beer stronger than common.
- Stout*, (A.) 1. Lusty, strong. 2. Bold, courageous.
- Stöw*, (V.) 1. To lay up. 2. To place carefully in a ship's hold.
- Stöwage*, (S.) 1. Warehouse room. 2. Money paid for it. 3. The goods in a ship's hold.
- Strädle*, (V.) To go straddling, or with the legs wide.
- Sträggle*, (V.) To go from one's company.
- Straight*, (A.) 1. Directly, without turning. 2. Presently, quickly.
- Straight*, (S.) A narrow arm of the sea.
- Strain*, (S.) 1. A tune or air. 2. Style or manner of speaking. 3. Breed or race, as of horses. 4. A vehement effort. 5. A sprain, or violent distortion of the sinews beyond their tone. 6. In hunting, the view or track of a deer.
- Strain*, (V.) 1. To separate liquors from their sediment, by running them through a hair bag, &c. 2. To press or wring, to squeeze. 3. To bind hard. 4. To raise too high, as the voice. 5. To screw up tight. 6. To force, to wrest, to offer violence. 7. To restrain or seize. 8. To sprain, as one's sinews. 9. To endeavour greatly. 10. With falconers, a term used of a hawk, who is said to strain when she catches at any thing.
- Strait*, (S.) See *Straight*.

*Strait*,

- Strait*, (A.) Narrow.
- Straiten*, (V.) 1. To make strait or direct. 2. To make narrow. 3. To press hard, or put hard to it.
- Straitway*, (P.) Presently, immediately, forthwith.
- Stränd*, (S.) 1. A high shore or bank of the sea, or of a great river. 2. A twist of a rope.
- Stränded*, (A.) Run aground, or run ashore on the strand.
- Stränge*, (A.) 1. Surprising, uncommon, wonderful. 2. Odd, extravagant. 3. Foreign. 4. Shy, as to look strange upon one.
- Strängger*, (S.) 1. One of another country, family, or society. 2. One that does not know what is a doing. 3. One that is not known to. 4. One that seldom comes, 5. One that is not conversant in.
- Strängle*, (V.) To choke, to throttle, to strangle. *L.*
- Strängles*, (S.) A disease in horses, attended with a running at the nose.
- Strängling*, (S.) Choking, throttling.
- Strängüry*, (S.) A stoppage of urine, when it is voided drop by drop, and that with pain, and a continual inclination to make water.
- Sträp*, (S.) 1. A thong of leather. 2. A rope spliced about a block, and made with an eye to fasten it any where upon occasion. 3. With surgeons, a sort of band made of silk, &c. to stretch out members in the setting of broken or disjunct bones, or for binding patients, when it is needful to confine them, for the more secure performance of a painful operation.
- Sträpā do*, (S.) A sort of military punishment, wherein the criminal's hands being tied behind, he is hoisted up with a rope to the top of a long piece of wood, and let fall again almost to the ground, so that his arms are dislocated by the weight of the body in the shock.
- Strätā*, (S.) The several beds or lay-

- ers of different matter, whereof the body of the earth is composed.
- Strätagem*, (S.) A politic and subtil device, especially in war affairs.
- Straw*, (S.) 1. The stalk of corn. 2. A rush, a thing of no value. 3. In military affairs, a word of command, used to dismiss the soldiery when they have grounded their arms, so as they may return to them again, upon the firing a gun, or beat of a drum.
- Sträwbërry*, (S.) A fruit well known.
- Stray*, (V.) To wander or go astray.
- Streak*, (V.) To make lines or marks.
- Streaked*, (A.) Marked with lines of different colours.
- Stream*, (S.) 1. Running water. 2. The course of a river. 3. Torrent, as of eloquence. 4. A long streak, as of fire in the air.
- Streamër*, (S.) A flag or pendant.
- Street*, (S.) A lane in a town.
- Strëngth*, (S.) 1. Vigour of body. 2. Fortifications, as of a town. 3. Penetration. 4. Energy or force. 5. Power or ability. 6. The quality wherein a man excels.
- Strëngtbën*, (V.) To fortify, to give strength, or to give new strength, in a proper and figurative sense.
- Strënnous*, (A.) 1. Bold, valiant, stout. 2. Active, nimble, quick, ready. *L.*
- Strëfs*, (S.) 1. The main point in a business or affair. 2. Foulness of weather.
- Strëtsch*, (S.) Extent.
- Stretch*, (V.) 1. To yawn. 2. To enlarge or make wider. 3. To strain, or make an effort. 4. To pull out.
- Strëtschers*, (S.) Those wooden staves that rowers set their feet against.
- Strew*, (V.) 1. To spread over with. 2. To sprinkle or scatter abroad.
- Strëcken*, (A.) 1. Smitten. 2. Advanced in years.
- Strëckle*, (S.) A piece of even wood, to strike off the over measure.
- Strëts*, (A.) 1. Close, intimate. 2.

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- Punctual or exact. 3. Positive. 4. Rigid or rigorous. 5. Exact, done with exactness.
- Stride*, (V.) 1. To step wide. 2. To beset or lay one's leg over a horse.
- Strife*, (S.) Dispute, quarrel or contention.
- Strike*, (V.) 1. To beat; or give one a blow. 2. To affect, or make impression on the mind or senses. 3. To hit a bell, as a clock does. 4. To make measure even with a strickle. 5. To pull down, as to strike the colours, &c.
- Strike*, (S.) 1. A strickle to strike corn with. 2. A measure containing four bushels.
- Striking*, (A.) 1. Giving a blow. 2. Remarkable. 3. Affecting the mind in a manner not to be resisted.
- String*, (S.) 1. Any thong, thread-line, &c. to tie with. 2. A cord of a musical instrument. 3. In the plural number, fibres or threads, as of the roots of plants. 4. Also the tendril, as of a vine, &c.
- String*, (V.) 1. To put strings upon. 2. To put upon a string.
- Stringy*, (A.) Full of strings.
- Strip*, (V.) 1. To pull off his cloaths. 2. To cut off the skin, hide, &c.
- Stripe*, (S.) 1. A blow or lash of a whip, &c. 2. A streak in cloth, silk, &c.
- Stripling*, (S.) A youth.
- Strive*, (V.) 1. To endeavour earnestly. 2. To struggle or contend. 3. To combat with.
- Stroak*, or *Stroke*, (S.) 1. A blow. 2. A streak, line, or dash. 3. A soft wipe with the hand.
- Stroke*, (V.) 1. To draw the hand lightly over. 2. To flatter or cajole.
- Stroll*, (V.) 1. To go or ramble about. 2. To carry about.
- Strong*, (A.) 1. Robust, lusty, vigorous in its kind. 2. Mighty, powerful. 3. Able to resist. 4. Thick, large. 5. Full of spirits, as liquor. 6. Forcible, powerful, solid,

## S T

7. Gross, that produces much, as a solid. 8. Significant, emphatical. 9. Sharp to the taste or smell. 10. Rank, zealous. 11. Very great, as a strong suspicion.
- Struck*, (A.) 1. Having received a blow. 2. Being affected in a sudden and singular manner, as at the beauty or deformity of an object; or whatever strongly affects the moral sense.
- Strücture*, (S.) 1. Fabric or building. 2. A composition. 3. Order or disposition. 4. With philosophers, is the combination or result of all those qualities or modifications of matter in a natural body, which distinguish it from others.
- Struggle*, (V.) 1. To stir one's self violently. 2. To strive or endeavour. 3. To wrestle, fight, or contend.
- Strümpet*, (S.) A common whore or harlot.
- Strüt*, (V.) To walk after a proud manner.
- Stübbing*, (S.) In agriculture, the pulling up or eradicating shrubs, broom, &c. out of the land.
- Stübble*, (S.) Short straw after reaping.
- Stübbörn*, (A.) Headstrong, obstinate, inflexible.
- Stück*, or *Stucco*, (S.) A composition of lime and marble powdered very fine, used in making figures and other ornaments of sculpture.
- Stüd*, (S.) 1. A fort of round headed nail or boss. 2. A stock of breeding mares.
- Stüdded*, (A.) Set with studs, imbossed.
- Stüdent*, (S.) 1. A scholar, or one that studies any art or science, especially at an university. 2. A studious man.
- Stüdiös*, (A.) 1. Much given to study, bookish. 2. Earnest for, desirous of. L.
- Stüdy*, (S.) 1. Application of mind to learn any thing. 2. A closet to study in. 3. Application of mind

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- to do any thing. 4. Business or constant endeavour.
- Stüff*, (S.) 1. Any matter used in manufactures, wearing apparel, &c. 2. Materials for building, as mortar, boards, &c.
- Stuff*, (V.) To fill or cram.
- Stüm*, (S.) The flower of fermenting wine.
- Stum*, (V.) To put ingredients into wine when decayed, to make it brisk.
- Stumble*, (V.) To trip, or be like to fall.
- Stümmet*, (A.) Sophisticated, spoken of wine.
- Stümp*, (S.) The broken piece, or remainder of a thing.
- Stump*, (V.) 1. To cut off a stump. 2. To brag or boast.
- Stün*, (V.) To render stupid, or hard of hearing, by a blow or a noise.
- Stünt*, (V.) To hinder the growth of any thing.
- Stüpe*, (S.) A liquid made for a fermentation.
- Stüpeñation*, (S.) 1. A making stupid, dull or senseless. 2. Astonishing, wonderful.
- Stüpeñdious*, (A.) Prodigious, astonishing, wonderful. *L.*
- Stüpid*, (A.) 1. Blockish, dull, senseless. 2. Senseless, dismayed.
- Stüpfähig*, (S.) Dulness.
- Stüpfähig*, (V.) 1. To benumb or make insensible. 2. To make stupid or dull. 3. To astonish or amaze.
- Stüppor*, (S.) 1. Astonishment or amazement. 2. A numbness in any part of the body.
- Stürdig*, (A.) 1. Strong, lusty, bold, resolute. 2. Blunt, downright.
- Sty*, (S.) 1. A hog-sty, or place to keep hogs in. 2. A kind of swelling upon the eye lid.
- Stygian*, (A.) Belonging to hell, infernal.
- Stytle*, (S.) 1. A pin to write with upon wax tables. 2. A character of

writing. 3. Way or manner of expression. 4. The way of reckoning the beginning of the year. 5. In dialling, a line whose shadow on the dial plane shews the true hour line, and is the upper side of the gnomon, cock, or needle. 6. In music, the manner of singing and composing. 7. With botanists, the part rising up in the middle of a flower, and bearing, by its lower part, on the rudiment of the fruit or seed. 8. With surgeons, a long steel instrument which gradually diminishes toward one end. 9. Title, or appellation of dignity. 10. Manner of painting. 11. In language, a particular manner of delivering a man's thoughts in writing, agreeable to the rules of syntax. *G.*

*The sublime Style*, Is that which consists in magnificent words and sentences, which by its noble boldness, ravishes the hearers, and extorts even admiration from the unwilling.

*A loose Style*, Is that which wanting articles, numbers, &c. fluctuates here and there, being not connected, or hung together.

*Laconic Style*, A concise style, comprehending a great deal of matter under a few words.

*Asiatic Style*, A style that is very redundant and prolix, or where a great many words are used to express a little matter; so called from the people of Asia, who affected this way of writing.

*Styptic*, (S.) A medicine to stop bleeding. *G.*

*Styx*, (S.) 1. A poisonous lake of Arcadia, near Nonacris. 2. A poetical infernal lake, taken from the former, as the Greek poets have likewise done the rest of these rivers from some noxious or stinking lake or spring, figured by them to be an æstuary of the river Acheron. By this

this lake, if any of the gods swore falsely, he lost his divinity for an hundred years.

*Sūāfon*, (S.) Council or persuasion.

*Sūbā'lpine*, (A.) That lives or grows under the mountains called the Alps.

*Sūbā'ltörn*, (S.) 1. That succeeds by turns. 2. Inferior, placed under another.

*Sūbā'ltērnāte*, (A.) Succeeding by turns. L.

*Sūbā'ltörns*, (S.) Inferior judges or officers, who discharge their posts under the command or direction of another.

*Sūbdea'con*, (S.) A clergyman in half orders.

*Sūbdea'n*, (S.) A dignified clergyman next to a dean.

*Sūbdē'lgāte*, (S.) A deputy.

*Sūbdē'vide*, (V.) To divide what has already been divided.

*Sūbdē'le*, (V.) To conquer, or bring into subjection. L.

*Sūbjā'cent*, (A.) Lying under, or at the foot of. L.

*Sūbjē'ct*, (S.) 1. One under the authority of a prince or state. 2. The substance to which qualities adhere. 3. The matter treated of.

*Sūbjē'ct*, (A.) 1. Bound, obliged to. 2. Apt, or used to be. L.

*Sūbjē'ct*, (V.) 1. To subdue. 2. To make liable.

*Sūbjē'ctiōn*, (S.) The state of a subject, or of any one obliged to perform the commands of another.

*Sūbjōi'n*, (V.) To add or join to. L.

*Sūbūtā'nēous*, (A.) Haity, sudden.

*Sūbjūgāte*, (V.) To subdue or bring under the yoke. L.

*Sūbjū'nctive Mood*, (S.) A mood so called, because commonly joined to some other verb. L.

*Sūblāp'sā'rians*, (S.) Those who hold that God's decree of election was made after Adam's fall. L.

*Sūblieutē'nant*, (S.) An officer in such

regiments of fusileers as have no ensigns, having a commission as youngest lieutenant, and pay only as an ensign; but he takes place of all ensigns, except those of the guards.

*Sūblīmāte*, (V.) To raise any volatile or light matter into the head of a subliming vessel. L.

*Mercury Sublimate*, (S.) A corrosive powder made of quicksilver impregnated with acids, and then sublimated.

*Sublīmā'tiōn*, (S.) In chemistry differs not much from distillation, only in the latter, the fluid parts are raised, and in sublimation the solid and dry.

*Sūblī'me*, (A.) Lofty, grand. L.

*Sūblī'mity*, (S.) Loftiness, elevation.

*Sūblī'nar*, or *Sū'blunary*, (A.) Under the orb of the moon.

*Sūbmā'r'shal*, (S.) The deputy of the chief marshal of the king's house, and keeper of the Marshalsea prison.

*Sūbmē'erge*, (V.) To plunge under water. L.

*Sūbmī'ssiōn*, (S.) 1. Respect. 2. Re-signation.

*Sūbmī'ssive*, (A.) Humble, respectful and obedient.

*Sūbmīt*, (V.) 1. To humble one's self. 2. To yield or conform. 3. To leave or refer. L.

*Sūbōrdīnate*, (A.) Inferior. L.

*Sūbōrdīnā'tiōn*, (S.) The dependance of persons and things with respect to one another.

*Sūbōrn*, (V.) To persuade, or hire a person to give false evidence.

*Sūbpo'e'nā*, (S.) A writ to summon witnesses to appear in court.

*Sūbrea'der*, (S.) In the inns of court, one who reads the text of the law, which the reader is to discourse upon.

*Sūbrēptī'tious*. See *Surreptitious*.

*Sūbscrī'be*, (V.) 1. To sign a writing. 2. To lend assistance to the carrying on of any affair.

*Sub*

**Subscription**, (S.) 1. Signing a writing. 2. The money subscribed for carrying on any affair, &c.

**Subsequent**, (A.) Next following.

**Subserve**, (V.) To help forwards.

**Subservency**, (S.) A being

**Subservient**, (A.) Serviceable, helpful.

**Subside**, (V.) To settle to the bottom.

**Subsidiary**, (A.) Given or sent to the aid of another.

**Subsidy**, (S.) 1. A tax. 2. A supply of money.

**Subsist**, (V.) To continue,

**Subsistence**, (S.) 1. Continuance. 2. Food, livelihood,

**Substance**, (S.) 1. Essence or being. 2. Matter. 3. Estate, goods, wealth. 4. The most material part.

**Substantial**, (A.) 1. Strong, having much substance. 2. Real, essential. 3. Wealthy.

**Substantive**, (S.) In grammar, the name of a person or thing; or a word by which the being of a thing is expressed, without any other consideration.

**Substitute**, (V.) To put in the room of another.

**Substitute**, (S.) One appointed to supply the place of another. L.

**Substitution**, (S.) The act of putting one person or thing in the room of another.

**Subtract**. See **Subtract**.

**Subtend**, (V.) To extend or draw underneath. L.

**Subtense**, (S.) In geometry, a right line drawn within a circle, and terminated at each end by the circumference.

**Subterfuge**, (S.) A shift or evasion.

**Subterranean**, or **Subterraneous**, (A.) Under ground. L.

**Subtile**, or **Subtle**, (A.) 1. Crafty, cunning. 2. Thin, pure, fine.

**Subtilization**, (S.) In chemistry, changing a mixed body into a pure liquid, or into a very fine powder,

**Subtilize**, (V.) 1. To rarify or render

subtile. 2. To refine upon or use artful explanations.

**Subtily**, or **Subtlety**, (S.) 1. Thinness, volatility. 2. Craft, cunning. 3. An artful sophism. L.

**Subtract**, (V.) To deduct. L.

**Subtraction**, (S.) In arithmetic, the taking one number out of another, in order to discover the remainder,

**Subvert**, (V.) To overturn or destroy,

**Subversion**, (S.) A turning upside down.

**Suburbs**, (S.) That part of a city or town which is without the walls,

**Successaneous**, (A.) Coming in the room of another.

**Successanum**, (S.) In pharmacy, a medicine substituted in the place of another. L.

**Successent**, (A.) Succeeding.

**Succeed**, (V.) 1. To follow. 2. To come in the place of another. 3. To meet with success. L.

**Success**, (S.) 1. Event or issue. 2. A prosperous event, or happy issue.

**Successful**, (A.) Fortunate, prosperous.

**Succession**, (S.) 1. A regular and orderly series of numbers and things. 2. The succeeding another in an inheritance.

**Successive**, (A.) That follows in regular order.

**Successor**, (S.) One who succeeds another.

**Successor**, (A.) Short, brief. L.

**Subsidium**, (S.) Help, relief.

**Subsidium**, (A.) Juicy.

**Subsistent**, (A.) Full of juice. L.

**Subsistent**, (V.) To sink under. L.

**Suck**, (V.) To draw in with the mouth, &c.

**Sucker**, (S.) 1. The piston of a pump. 2. A young shoot growing from the root of a tree.

**Suckle**, (V.) To give suck.

**Suckling**, (S.) 1. The act of giving suck. 2. A lamb that sucks the dam.

**Sudatory**, (S.) A bagnio or sweating house.

Sud.



- Sülden*, (A.) 1. Hasty, quick. 2. Unlooked for.
- Südorifics*, (S.) Medicines that promote sweat.
- Süts*, (S.) Soapy water in which cloaths are washed.
- Süe*, (V.) 1. To prosecute at law. 2. To solicit or petition for.
- Süet*, (S.) The kidney fat of beasts.
- Süffer*, (V.) 1. To permit or give leave. 2. To endure or bear with. 3. To lie under any pain or inconvenience. 4. To undergo the penalty of the law. F.
- Süfferance*, (S.) 1. Leave or permission. 2. Forbearance. F.
- Süfferer*, (S.) One who bears loss, pain or punishment.
- Süffice*, (V.) To be enough, or sufficient. L.
- Süfficiency*, (S.) 1. Capacity. 2. Ability.
- Süffocate*, (V.) To stifle or smother. L.
- Süffocation*, (S.) A stifling.
- Süffragan*, (S.) A bishop subordinate to an archbishop.
- Süffrage*, (S.) 1. Approbation. 2. A voice or vote at an election.
- Süffumigation*, (S.) In physic, a steam arising from a decoction of the herbs, roots, seeds, &c. conveyed into the body from a close stool.
- Süffusion*, (S.) 1. A pouring abroad. 2. A spreading upon. 3. A disease in the eye called the pin and web.
- Sügar*, (S.) A sweet substance extracted from canes growing in the West Indies.
- Süggest*, (V.) To prompt or put into a person's mind. L.
- Süggestion*, (S.) An insinuation or thought put into the mind.
- Süicide*, (S.) Self-murder. L.
- Süit*, (S.) 1. Process at law. 2. A request or petition. F. See *Sute*.
- Süitable*, (A.) Convenient, agreeable.
- Süitor*, (S.) 1. One who sues for a place of office. 2. One who courts a woman.
- Süllen*, (A.) Dogged, glum.

- Süly*, (V.) To soil or dirty. F.
- Sülpbur*, (S.) Brimstone. L.
- Sülpbureous*, (A.) Belonging to, or containing sulphur.
- Sültän*, (S.) The grand seignior.
- Sültänä*, (S.) 1. The grand seignior's wife. 2. A large Turkish ship of war.
- Sültänin*, (S.) A Turkish gold coin worth about 8 s. sterling.
- Sültr*, (A.) Close, hot, stifling, speaking of weather.
- Süm*, (S.) 1. A certain quantity. 2. The principal and chief point of a matter. 3. The conclusion of a whole discourse or business. 4. The whole, the substance and stress. 5. With mathematicians, the quantity arising from two or more quantities, magnitudes or numbers being added together.
- Sümach*, (S.) A rank smelling shrub, that bears a black berry, used by curriers in dressing their leather.
- Sümmäry*, (S.) An abridgement or epitome. L.
- Sümmary*, (A.) Short, brief, concise.
- Sümmer*, (S.) 1. One of the four seasons of the year, being that season when the generality of plants and fruits are coming to maturity. 2. In architecture, a large stone, the first that is laid over columns and pilasters in beginning to make a cross vault, or that stone which being laid over a piedroit or column, is made hollow to receive the first haunce of a plot-band. 3. In carpentry, the main beam of a building.
- Sümmit*, (S.) The top, vertex, or point of a thing.
- Sümmon*, (V.) 1. To call or cite one to appear before a court of justice. 2. To bid or command.
- Sümmoner*, or *Sumner*, (S.) One who cites a person to any court, especially to the ecclesiastical court.
- Sümpter Horse*, (S.) A horse that carries necessaries for a journey.

*Sümmp-*

*Sūmptuāry*, (A.) Of or belonging to expences.

*Sumptuary Laws*, Laws made to restrain an excess in apparel, &c.

*Sūmptuous*, (A.) Stately, magnificent, splendid, costly.

*Sūn*, (S.) A glorious and luminous planet, the spring of heat and light.

*Sūnday*, (S.) The first day of the week, so called from its being set apart by our Saxon ancestors for worshipping the idol of the sun.

*Sūnder*, (V.) To separate or divide.

*Sun-dew*, (S.) The name of a plant, otherwise called moon grass and redwort.

*Sūndry*, (A.) Various, different.

*Sun-flower*, (S.) A plant bearing a large yellow flower with radiated leaves, or spreading like the rays of the sun.

*Sūp*, (S.) A small quantity of liquor, and less than a draught.

*Sūp*, (V.) 1. To eat a supper, or evening meal. 2. To drink by little and little. F.

*Sūpërable*, (A.) That may be overcome, or passed over. L.

*Sūpërābōund*, (V.) To be over and above, to be superfluous. L.

*Sūpërābūndānce*, (S.) Superfluity, excess, or overflowing in plenty.

*Sūpërādđ*, (V.) To add over and above, to give an advantage. L.

*Sūpërānmūāted*, (A.) Worn out with years, stale, or past the best.

*Sūpërō*, (A.) 1. Proud. 2. Grand, noble, magnificent, speaking of works of art.

*Sūpërōārgō*, (S.) A person employed by the owners of a ship, to oversee the cargo or lading, and to dispose of it to the best advantage.

*Sūpërōēlōsīal*, (A.) Above the heavens. L.

*Sūpërōlīōus*, (A.) 1. Of an affected lofty carriage. 2. Sour in countenance, severe, grave. L.

*Sūpërōmīnōnce*, (S.) 1. Singular ex-

cellence. 2. A prerogative above others. L.

*Sūpërōmīnent*, (A.) Excelling above others.

*Sūpërōgātion*, (S.) A doing more than is required. L.

*Sūpërōxcellēncy*, (S.) Extraordinary, or uncommon excellency.

*Sūpërōfīcīal*, (A.) 1. Of or belonging to a superficiality. 2. Light, slight, imperfect. 3. Shallow, having never dived beneath the surface in any branch of knowledge. L.

*Superficial Content*, The measure or content of the outside of a thing.

*Sūpërōfīcīēs*, (S.) 1. The outside, the uppermost part of any thing, a surface. 2. In geometry, is a magnitude bounded by lines, or an extension which hath length and breadth, but no depth or thickness. L.

*A resīlīnēār Superfīcīēs*, Is that bounded by right lines.

*A curvīlīnēār Superfīcīēs*, Is that bounded or comprehended between curve lines.

*A plānē Superfīcīēs*, Is one that has no inequality, but lies evenly between its bounding lines.

*A convēx Superfīcīēs*, Is the exterior part of a spherical body.

*A concavē Superfīcīēs*, Is the internal part of a spherical body.

*Sūpërōfīnē*, (A.) Very fine; all cloths of a particular degree of fineness, are called by this name.

*Sūpërōfūōtīy*, (S.) That which is superfluous, or more than necessary.

*Sūpërōfūōus*, (A.) 1. Overmuch, more than necessary. 2. Needless, useless. 3. Unprofitable.

*Sūpërōndūce*, (V.) 1. To lay upon, to cover, to draw over. 2. To bring in a thing over and above.

*Sūpërōntēnd*, (V.) To oversee or have the chief management of an affair.

*Sūpërōntēndāncy*, (S.) The employment, office, or dignity of a superintendant.

Sū-

- Sūp̄erintēndānt*, (S.) 1. A chief overseer. 2. In some Lutheran churches, much the same as a bishop, only his power is more restrained.
- Sūp̄erōrity*, (S.) A being
- Sūp̄erīour*, or *Superior*, (S.) Above others, either in natural or acquired endowments, or in rank and situation.
- Sūp̄erlātīve*, (A.) 1. Very great, extraordinary. 2. With grammarians, the highest degree of comparison, as most, very, or exceeding fair, &c.
- Sūp̄erlātīvely*, (A.) In the highest degree.
- Sūp̄ernātūral*, (A.) 1. Above the ordinary course of nature. 2. Above the powers of human nature.
- Sūp̄ernūmērāry*, (A.) Above the limited number. L.
- Sūp̄erpūrgātīon*, (S.) An overviolent purging. L.
- Sūp̄erscrībe*, (V.) 1. To write either over or on the outside. 2. To direct a letter.
- Sūp̄erscrīption*, (S.) What is written on the outside of a letter.
- Sūp̄ersēde*, (V.) 1. To put off, or stop an affair or proceeding. 2. To countermand. 3. To deprive of a commission.
- Sūp̄ersēdeās*, (S.) A writ to stop the doing of what otherwise ought to be done.
- Sūp̄ersstītion*, (S.) 1. A fear arising from false conceptions of the deity. 2. A religious veneration, fondness for, or dread of things trifling and insignificant.
- Sūp̄ersstītīous*, (A.) Addicted to superstition, biggoted, over nice.
- Sūp̄erstrūctūre*, (S.) That which is built or raised upon some foundation.
- Sūp̄ervēne*, (V.) 1. To come unlooked for, to surprize. 2. To come upon suddenly.
- Sūp̄ervēntīon*, (S.) A coming upon one of a sudden. L.
- Sūp̄erwīje*, (V.) 1. To oversee, or superintend. 2. To revise or examine. L.
- Sūp̄erwīsor*, (S.) An overseer or inspector.
- Sūp̄īne*, (A.) Idle, careless, negligent. L.
- Sūpper*, (S.) The last meal of the day.
- Sūpperless*, (A.) Without a supper.
- Sūpplānt*, (V.) 1. To plant underneath, or underplant. 2. To undermine, to trip up one's heels.
- Sūpple*, (A.) 1. Pliant, limber. 2. Humble, cringing, complaisant.
- Sūpplement*, (S.) Complement, addition, that which maketh up, or supplieth what is wanting.
- Sūpplementāry*, or *Supplemental*, (A.) Of or belonging to a supplement.
- Sūppliant*, or *Supplicant*, (S.) A petitioner. L.
- Sūpplicāte*, (V.) To beg on one's knees, to pray, to make humble request, to beseech. L.
- Sūpplicātīon*, (S.) An earnest request, a submissive and humble prayer.
- Sūpply*, (V.) 1. To make up that which is wanting. 2. To fill up or occupy. 3. To furnish with necessaries.
- Supply*, (S.) 1. Relief or succour. 2. The furnishing what is wanting.
- Sūppōrt*, (S.) 1. A prop. 2. Help, protection.
- Sūppōrt*, (V.) 1. To prop or bear up. 2. To maintain or uphold, as an argument. 3. To help or assist. 4. To favour or back. 5. To maintain, to feed.
- Sūppōrtable*, (A.) That may be supported or endured.
- Sūppōrter*, (S.) 1. A support or protector. 2. Foot or basis. 3. In heraldry, one of those creatures that stand on each side the shield of a coat of arms, as if to bear it up.
- Sūppōsable*, (A.) That may be supported.
- Sūppōse*, (V.) 1. To put the case. 2. To grant, or take for granted. 3. To

3. To produce a false thing instead of the true. 4. To think or imagine.
- Süppöſtſion**, (S.) 1. An imagination. 2. A thing taken for granted. 3. An uncertain allegation.
- Süppöſtious**, (A.) 1. False or suppoſed. 2. Put in the ſtead or room of another.
- Süppöſitory**, (S.) A ſolid medicine put up by the fundament to looſen the belly.
- Süppreſs**, (V.) 1. To keep under. 2. To ſtiſe, or put a ſtop to. 3. To put down or aboliſh. 4. To conceal, or paſs over in ſilence.
- Süppreſſion**, (S.) 1. Extinguiſh or aboliſhing. 2. A ſmothering or concealing. 3. A ſtoppage or difficulty of making, as urine. 4. With grammarians, the omiſſion of certain words in a ſentence, which yet is neceſſary to a perfect conſtruction.
- Süppüräte**, (V.) To run or void matter, as a ſore.
- Süppürätion**, (S.) The ripening of a ſore, or its gathering into matter.
- Süppürätive**, (A.) Bringing, or tending to ſuppuration.
- Süppütätion**, (S.) A reckoning or calculation. L.
- Süppüte**, (V.) To reckon or account.
- Süprä mü ndäne**, (S.) Above the world. L.
- Süprä mäcy**, (S.) The moſt tranſcendent height of power and authority, eſpecially the kings of England ſupreme power in religious matters.
- Süprä me**, (S.) That Almighty being whoſe dominion is unbounded, and whoſe power is without control.
- Süprä me**, (A.) Head, chief, hiſheſt of all.
- Süräntler**, (S.) The upper antler of a deer's head.
- Sürceaſe**, (V.) To give over or deſiſt.
- Surchargé**, (V.) To overcharge or overload. F.
- Sürcling**, (S.) 1. A clergyman's girdle. 2. An upper horſe girth. L.
- Sürd Root**, (S.) A root whether ſquare, cube, &c. that cannot be perfectly extracted out of a rational number. L.
- Süre**, (A.) 1. Aſſured, that knows for certain. 2. True or undoubted. 3. Infallible. 4. True or faithful. 5. Safe from danger. 6. Good or punctual. 7. Firm or ſolid. 8. Promiſed in marriage. F.
- Sürreſhip**, (S.) The ſituation of one bound for another.
- Sürrety**, (S.) 1. Safety, ſecurity. 2. The being bail for another.
- Sürſäce**, (S.) The outſide of a body, which conſidered by itſelf, is a quantity extended in length and breadth, without depth or thickneſs.
- Sürſeit**, (S.) 1. An indiſpoſition cauſed by exceſs in eating and drinking, or overcharging the ſtomach. 2. Satiety.
- Sürſeit**, (V.) 1. To overcharge the ſtomach. 2. To ſatiate or glut. F.
- Sürge**, (S.) A billow or wave of the ſea.
- Sürgeon** (*Surjin*) (S.) One ſkilled in, or that praetiſes ſurgery.
- Sürgery**, (S.) 1. The art of performing cures on the external parts of the body, with the hands, inſtruments and medicines. 2. A room wherein ſurgeons keep their inſtruments and medicines. G.
- Sürly**, (A.) Proud, haughty, fierce, inſolent.
- Sürmize**, (V.) 1. To think or imagine. 2. To have a ſuſpicion of. F.
- Sürmünt**, (V.) 1. To overcome or get the better of. 2. To ſurpaſs or excel. F.
- Sürnäme**, (S.) The name of one's family, or an epithet added to one's chriſtian name, to denominate the perſon of ſuch a family.
- Sürpäſs**, (V.) To exceed, excel, or go beyond.

Sür-

**Sürplíce**, (S.) The white linen garment the priest wears over his cloaths.

**Sürplüs**, (S.) That which is over and above.

**Sürprįjal**, or **Surprize**, (S.) 1. A sudden assault. 2. Astonishment, amazement. F.

**Sürprįze**, (V.) 1. To take unawares. 2. To amaze or astonish. 3. To lead into an error, by causing to do a thing over hasty. F.

**Sürrendér**, (S.) 1. A yielding or giving up. 2. In law, a tenant's yielding up his land to him who has the next remainder or reversion.

**Sürrendér**, (V.) 1. To give up a thing. 2. To yield, or deliver one's self up. 3. To lay down an office. F.

**Sürreptitious**, (A.) 1. Stolen or done by stealth. 2. Falsely come by. 3. Got by stealth or surprize.

**Sürrrögáte**, (S.) A person appointed to act for another, especially in behalf of a bishop, in the ecclesiastical court. L.

**Sürround**, (V.) 1. To encompass or environ. 2. To go round about.

**Sürroyal**, (S.) With hunters, the broad top of a stag's horn with the branches, or small horns shooting out of it. F.

**Sürtout**, (S.) A kind of great coat.

**Sürvey**, (V.) 1. To view or look about. 2. To measure land, &c. 3. Oversee or superintend.

**Sürveyer**, or **Surveyor**, (S.) 1. An overseer or superintendant. 2. A person who takes care that the king's high-ways be in good repair. 3. An architect, or master builder. 4. A measure of land.

**Surveyer of the Mint**, An officer whose business is to see the bullion cast out, and that it is not altered after it is given to the melter.

**Surveyer of the Navy**, An officer whose business it is to know the state of

the naval stores, and see the wants supplied; to survey the hulls, masts, and yards of ships, &c.

**Surveyer of the Ordnance**, An officer who surveys all the king's ordnance, stores and provisions of war, &c.

**Sürvive**, (V.) To outlive, or live longer, or beyond.

**Sürvivór**, (S.) The longest liver.

**Sürvivórship**, (S.) The state or quality of the longest liver.

**Süscepibile**, (A.) Apt to take impression. L.

**Süsçitáte**, (V.) 1. To call one from sleep, to awake. 2. To kindle or quicken, to provoke, to exhort. 3. To stir up, to rouse. L.

**Süsçitátion**, (S.) A rising up, a quickening.

**Süsçpéct**, (V.) 1. To fear or mistrust. 2. To surmise or think.

**Süsçpénce**, (S.) Doubt or uncertainty.

**Süsçpénd**, (V.) 1. To hang up or upon. 2. To be held in doubt or suspense. 3. To defer, delay, or put off. 4. To deprive for a time. L.

**Süsçpénded**, (A.) 1. Hung up. 2. Delayed. 3. Put out of office, &c. for a time.

**Süsçpénsion**, (S.) 1. The being suspended from one's office. 2. With rhetoricians, is when the orator begins a discourse in such a manner, as the auditor does not know what he would say, and is rendered attentive, by expecting something that is great.

**Süsçpénsion of Arms**, In war, a short truce agreed on by the contending parties, while they bury their dead, wait the success of a negotiation, &c.

**Points of Suspension**, In mechanics, are those points in the axis, or beam of a balance, whereon the weights are applied, or from which they are suspended.

**Süsçpénsjory**, (S.) 1. A kind of truss or bandage used by surgeons. 2. A cord,

## S W

## S W

- cord, or such conveniency hung up to a bed, for the ease of a sick person in turning himself.
- Suspicion*, (S.) Jealousy or distrust.
- Suspicious*, (A.) 1. Suspicible, liable to be suspected. 2. Jealous, distrustful. L.
- Suspuration*, (S.) A sigh.
- Sustain*, (V.) 1. To support or bear up. 2. To give strength, to maintain, to feed. 3. To suffer, to endure. 4. To protect or shelter.
- Sustenance*, (S.) Food or nourishment.
- Sute*, (S.) 1. A set of cloaths, as a coat, waistcoat, and breeches for a man; and a gown and petticoat for a woman. 2. Cards of the same colour. 3. A request or petition. See *Suit*. F.
- Sute*, (V.) 1. To agree, or be agreeable to. 2. To match. 3. To put the sutes together, as cards. F.
- Suttle Weight*, (S.) The weight of commodities after the deduction of the allowance for tare.
- Süttler*, (S.) One who follows an army to sell victuals, liquor, &c. to the soldiers.
- Süttre*, (S.) 1. A seam, stitch, or joining together. 2. A joining of the bones in the head. 3. The shutting of a wound, where the lips are closed. 4. In the plural number, the closures with which the shells of fishes are joined together.
- Swäbber*, (S.) One who washes and cleans the decks of a ship.
- Swädde*, (V.) 1. To wrap up with swathing or swaddling bands. 2. To bang, drub, or cudgel.
- Swägger*, (V.) 1. To boast or vaunt. 2. To bully or hector in a haughty manner.
- Swain*, (S.) 1. A countryman or clown. 2. A shepherd.
- Swallow*, (S.) 1. A well known bird. 2. A flying sea-fish. 3. A whirlpool or gulph. 4. The throat.
- Swallow Tail*, (S.) 1. In fortification, is a single tenail, narrower towards
- the fortified place than towards the country. 2. With carpenters, a particular way of fastening together two pieces of timber, so that they cannot fall asunder.
- Swallow*, (V.) 1. To take down the throat. 2. To dispense with, as to swallow an oath, &c.
- Swämp*, (S.) A bog or marshy place.
- Swän*, (S.) A large water fowl.
- Swänskin*, (S.) A kind of fine thick flannel, so called for its extraordinary whiteness.
- Swäp*, or *Swop*, (V.) To make an exchange.
- Swärd*, (S.) 1. Green turf. 2. The rind of bacon.
- Swärm*, (S.) A multitude of bees, wasps, or any winged insects.
- Swarm*, (V.) 1. To settle in a large cluster, as bees when they change their hives. 2. To abound.
- Swärthy*, (A.) Brown, tawny.
- Swätbe*, (V.) To bind up with a roller.
- Swazy*, (S.) Command, power, rule.
- Swazy*, (V.) 1. To hold or wield. 2. To weigh down. 3. To govern.
- Swear*, (V.) 1. To take an oath before a magistrate. 2. To give or tender an oath. 3. To sport with the Almighty and defy his vengeance, by uttering idle oaths and impious execrations.
- Sweat*, (S.) Moisture perspired thro' the pores of the skin.
- Sweating Sickness*, (S.) A dreadful and fatal disease which began at Shrewsbury in the year 1551, and spread thro' the whole kingdom.
- Sweaty*, (A.) Wet or moist with sweat.
- Sweep*, (V.) 1. To cleanse with a broom, brush, &c. 2. To take off a table, &c. by sliding the hand, or any thing else along it.
- Sweep*, (S.) A circular or oval motion made by the hand, a pair of compasses, &c.
- Sweet*, (A.) 1. Untainted. 2. That

- has the taste of honey or sugar. 3. Odoriferous. 4. Agreeable to the eye. 5. Soft and melodious. 6. Of a mild, placid and engaging temper, or has those dispositions visible in the countenance.
- Sweeten*, (V.) 1. To make sweet. 2. To soften or alleviate.
- Sweet-heart*, (S.) A lover.
- Sweeting*, (S.) A sort of apple.
- Swëll*, (V.) 1. To rise up, as a tumour. 2. To heave up, as the sea in a storm. 3. To increase or grow bigger. 4. To puff up.
- Swerve*, (V.) To deviate or wander from.
- Swift*, (A.) Quick fleet.
- Swig*, (V.) To drink large draughts.
- Swill*, (S.) Hog wash.
- Swill*, (V.) To suck down liquor like a hog.
- Swim*, (V.) 1. To float or move along upon or in the water. 2. To be dizzy.
- Swimmingly*, (A.) Smoothly, profperously.
- Swine*, (S.) Hogs.
- Swine-herd*, (S.) A feeder of swine.
- Swing*, (V.) To vibrate, or move to and fro while hanging.
- Swing Wheel*, (S.) In a clock, the same as the crown wheel in a watch; the office of both being to drive the pendulum.
- Swinge*, (V.) To whip, bang, or beat soundly.
- Swinging*, (A.) Huge, a childish word for exceeding great.
- Swinging*, (A.) Vibrating to and fro.
- Swinish*, (A.) 1. Slovenly, nasty, filthy. 2. Boorish, rude, clownish.
- Switch*, (S.) A small wand that may be used as a whip.
- Swivel*, (S.) A sort of ring of metal, that turns about any way.
- Swollen*, (A.) 1. Swelled. 2. Full of lofty words.
- Swoon*, (V.) To faint away, or suffer a deliquium of the spirits.
- Swoop*, (V.) In falconry, to fly down hastily.
- Swop*. See *Swap*.
- Sword*, (S.) A weapon well known.
- Sword Bearer*, (S.) An officer who carries a sword before a magistrate.
- Sword fish*, (S.) A sea-fish, so called from its having a bone four or five foot long, like the blade of a sword, at the end of the upper jaw.
- Sword-grass*, A kind of sedge.
- Swordman*, (S.) One skilled in the management of the sword.
- Sycamore*, (S.) A great tree like a fig tree; it may be called the mulberry fig-tree. G.
- Sycophant*, (S.) 1. A false accuser, a bearer of tales, an informer, a tell-tale. 2. A pettyfogger, a wrestler of the law, a knave. 3. A wheedler, a flatterer, a cajoler. 4. A knight of the post, a cheat. G.
- Syder*. See *Cider*.
- Syllable*, (S.) An articulate sound formed of one or more letters. G.
- Syllogism*, (S.) A logical way of arguing, or an argument formed of three members or propositions, called the major, minor, and consequence. G.
- Syllogistical*, (A.) Of or belonging to a syllogism.
- Sylphs*, (S.) Imaginary beings, supposed to be superior to men, and below the rank of angles.
- Sylvan*, (A.) Of or belonging to the woods and forests.
- Sylvanus*, (S.) The fabulous god of the woods.
- Symböl*, (S.) 1. A sign or token, as two hands joined together are a symbol of union. 2. A sign in the sacrament. 3. With medallists, certain marks peculiar to certain persons, as a trident is the symbol of Neptune, and peacock of Juno. 4. In algebra, the letters, signs or marks by which any thing is expressed.

- Symbōlic*, (A.) Of or belonging to a symbol, mystical.
- Symmētry*, (S.) 1. Uniformity. 2. A regular or due proportion of each part to the whole.
- Sympāthētical*, (A.) Of or belonging to, or partaking of sympathy.
- Sympātīze*, (V.) To share in the pleasure, joy, pain, or sorrow of another.
- Sympāthy*, (S.) 1. The natural agreement of things. 2. Compassion or fellow-feeling. 3. With physicians, is an indisposition of one part of the body caused by the disease of the other. G.
- Symphōnious*, (A.) Of or belonging to symphony, musical.
- Symphōny*, (S.) 1. Harmony. 2. A sweet and melodious air played by instruments alone, and generally placed before a more solemn piece of music.
- Symplocē*, (S.) In rhetoric, a figure, when several sentences or clauses have the same beginning and ending.
- Symptom*, (S.) 1. A sign, mark, or token. 2. Among physicians, an effect accompanying or preceding a disease, which discovers what the disease is, or what will be the issue of it.
- Symptomātical*, or *Symptomātic*, (A.) Of, belonging to, or attended with some symptom.
- Synæresis*, (S.) In grammar, a contraction of two vowels or syllables into one.
- Synagogue*, 1. A religious assembly among the Jews. 2. The place where they meet. G.
- Synagogical*, (A.) Of or belonging to a synagogue. G.
- Synaloēphā*, (S.) In grammar, a collision of a vowel left out in scanning. G.
- Synanchē*, (S.) The disease called the squincy. G.
- Synatroēsmus*, (S.) A figure in rhe-

- toric, when several matters of a different nature are heaped together. G.
- Synchrōresis*, (S.) With rhetoricians, a granting or allowing a figure, wherein an argument is scoffingly yielded to, and then retorted upon the objector. G.
- Synchrōnism*, (S.) The happening of things, or remarkable transactions or passages, at one and the same time. G.
- Syncope*, (S.) 1. A figure in grammar, when a syllable or letter is taken out of the middle of a word. 2. A fainting or swooning. 3. A driving note in music. G.
- Syndic*, (S.) 1. A person deputed to act for a community. 2. In Switzerland, a magistrate with much the same power as an alderman in England. G.
- Synēdoctē*, (S.) A figure in rhetoric, by which a part is put for the whole, and the whole for a part. G.
- Synod*, (S.) A general meeting of the clergy to consult about religious affairs. G.
- Synōdical*, (A.) 1. Belonging to, or done in a synod. 2. In astronomy, belonging to the course of the moon.
- Synōdic*, or *Synodical Month*, (S.) The interval of time between two conjunctions of the sun and moon.
- Synōnymous*, (A.) Having the same meaning. G.
- Synōpsis*, (S.) A compendium or epitome. G.
- Syntax*, (S.) The order of construction in connecting the words of a language into sentences.
- Syringe*, (S.) A squirt for the ejection of liquids.
- Syrtes*, (S.) Two quicksands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Africa.
- Syrup*, (S.) A thick and sweet liquor, made of the juice of herbs, flowers, &c. boiled up with sugar, &c.



## T A .

- System*, (S.) A set of regular and connected principles or opinions.
- Systematical*, (A.) Of, belonging to, or reduced into a system.
- Systölz*, (A.) 1. A contraction, drawing or pressing together. 2. In grammar, a figure of prosody, whereby a long syllable is made short. 3. With anatomists, the contraction of the heart and arteries of an animal, whereby the blood is forcibly driven into the great artery.

## T.

- T** The nineteenth letter in the English alphabet, is a mute consonant, and is frequently put for *Theologia*, as T. D. *Theologiæ* Doctor, Doctor of Divinity. T in music books is an abbreviation of the Italian word *tutti*, i. e. all, or all together: T is the brand of a person convicted of felony, and burnt in the hand. In the old Roman numeration it stood for 160, and with a dash over it thus  $\bar{T}$ , for 160,000.
- Täbby*, (S.) A sort of thick waved or watered silk.
- Täbby*, (A.) White with waves of black.
- Täber*, (S.) A small drum, which a person beats with one hand while he plays on a pipe with the other. F.
- Tä'bernäcle*, (S.) 1. A wooden chapel for divine service. 2. A vessel in which the sacrament is put upon the altar. 3. Among the Jews, a tent in which the ark of the covenant was kept.
- Feast of the Tabernacles*, A feast kept by the Jews for seven days together, in commemoration of their fathers dwelling in tents for a long time after their departure out of Egypt.
- Tä bid*, (A.) Dry, lean, consumptive, wasting away.
- Täblätüre*, (S.) 1. A music book. 2.

## T A

- In anatomy, a division or parting of the skull bones.
- Täble*, (S.) 1. A piece of household furniture well known. 2. A kind of board on which the ancients wrote their laws. 3. The index of a book. 4. A calculation of the value of goods, motions of the planets, &c. 5. In architecture, a smooth simple member of various forms, but generally that of a long square. L.
- Table Diamond*, With jewelers, one whose upper surface is quite flat, and the sides only cut in angles.
- Täbles*, (S.) A certain game.
- Täbor*, or *Tabret*. See *Taber*.
- Täbülar*, (A.) Of or belonging to a table.
- Tä'cit*, (A.) Silent, quiet, implied tho' not expressed.
- Täcütürnüy*, (S.) Silence, a close or reserved humour.
- Täck*, (S.) A small nail.
- Tack*, (V.) 1. To fasten with a small nail. 2. To sow slightly together.
- Tack about*, 1. To bring a ship's head another way. 2. To change or take other methods or measures.
- Täckle*, or *Täckling*, (S.) The ropes, blocks, &c of a ship, goods, stuff.
- Tä'Etical*, (A.) Of or belonging to the art of war or martial discipline. G.
- Tä'Etics*, (S.) The art of disposing an army in order of battle. G.
- Tä'Etile*, (A.) That may be felt or touched. L.
- Tä'ddy*, (S.) A pleasant liquor issuing out of a spongy tree in America.
- Tä'dpöke*, (S.) A young frog before it is perfectly formed.
- Tä'ffety*, (S.) A sort of slight silk.
- Täg*, (S.) The point of a lace.
- Tail*, (S.) The train of a beast, bird, fish, &c.
- Dragon's Tail*, In astronomy, the descending node of a planet.
- Tä'flor*, (S.) 1. A maker of cloaths. 2. In

2. In architecture, the flat square stone on the top of a pillar.
- Taint**, (S.) A small red spider troublesome to cattle in summer time.
- Taint**, (V.) 1. To corrupt, or give a bad smell to. 2. To infect with bad principles. F.
- Tainted**, (A.) 1. Corrupted. 2. Infected. F.
- Take**, (V.) 1. To receive from another. 2. To seize or lay hold of. 3. To drink or swallow, as to take physick. 4. To catch, as to take fire. 5. To put up the nose, as to take snuff. 6. To succeed. 7. To fill, as to take up a space. 8. To believe, as I take that to be the only method. 9. To follow, as to take bad courses. 10. To put up, as to take an affront.
- Talāpains**, (S.) The name of the Indian doctors or priests at Siam, who go bare footed, eat but once a day, and are remarkable for their exemplary lives.
- Talbot**, (S.) A large dog with a turn-up tail, and of a very quick scent.
- Tale**, (S.) 1. A fable or fictitious story. 2. A malicious report to a person's prejudice. 3. Number, reckoning, computation.
- Tale Bearer**, A spreader of tales, a tell-tale.
- Talent**, (S.) 1. Capacity, genius. 2. Among the ancients, a quantity or sum of gold or silver; the gold talent of the Jews being worth 5475l. reckoning gold at 4l. an ounce; that of silver 342l. 9d. sterling. L.
- Tālījman**, (S.) The name of certain figures or characters of some celestial sign, constellation or planet, engraved, &c. upon a sympathetic stone or metal, corresponding to the star, under the pretence of receiving the influences thereof, &c. and which were pretended to be endowed with the virtue or efficacy of working or performing wonders or miracles.
- Talk** (*Tawk*) (S.) 1. Discourse. 2. A sort of mineral.
- Talkāīve**, (A.) Full of talk.
- Tall**, (A.) High, lofty.
- Tāllage**, (S.) A general name for all taxes.
- Tallow**, (S.) The fat of beasts melted.
- Tallow Tree**, A tree in China, which produces an unctuous matter of which candles are made.
- Tally**, (S.) A thin piece of wood to score up an account upon by notches. F.
- Tālīmān**, (S.) One who sells cloaths and other necessaries on credit, to be paid by weekly payments.
- Tālmūd**, (S.) Two books of the decrees and constitutions of the Jewish Rabbies, one of which was written at Jerusalem, and the other in Babylon, stuffed with the most profane, ridiculous, and absurd doctrines.
- Tālmūṣical**, (A.) Of or belonging to the talmud.
- Tal'ons**, (S.) The claws of a bird of prey. F.
- Tālūs**, (S.) In fortification, the slope given to the rampart of a wall, that it may stand the firmer. L.
- Tāmāṛind**, (S.) A fruit of a tree that grows in the Indies, like green damasins.
- Tāmāṛīšk**, (S.) A shrub with a red bark and leaves.
- Tāmboūr**, (S.) 1. A little drum. 2. A fine sieve. 3. In architecture, a member in the corinthian and composite capitals resembling a drum. 4. A box of timber-work, forming an inside porch to some churches to keep out the wind by folding doors. 5. In masonry, a round stone, or course of stones, several whereof form a section of the shaft of a column, not so high as the diameter.
- Tāme**, (A.) Gentle, not wild.
- Tāmeable**, (A.) That may be tamed.
- Tāmely**, (A.) 1. Quietly, submissively. 2. Cowardly, without resistance.

**Tämmy**, (S.) A sort of worsted stuff that lies cockled.

**Tämmper**, (V.) 1. To practise upon, to endeavour to draw in or bring over to one's purpose. 2. To make use of many kinds of medicines.

**Tän**, (S.) The bark of oak.

**Tan**, (V.) 1. To prepare or harden hides of beasts for shoe-leather. 2. To become brown by the heat of the sun.

**Täng**, (S.) An ill taste in meat or drink.

**Tängent**, (S.) A right line drawn perpendicular to the radius of a circle, and just touching the circumference of it. L.

**Tangent of an Arch**, A right line drawn perpendicular from the end of the diameter, passing to one end of the arch, and limited by a right line drawn from the center through the other end of the arch.

**Tangent of a conic Section, or other algebraic curve**, A right line cutting the axis.

**Tängible**, (A.) Which may be touched. L.

**Tängle**, (S.) A sea weed.

**Tänkård**, (S.) A drinking vessel with a hinged cover.

**Tänner**, (S.) One who prepares or tans hides into leather.

**Tänfy**, (S.) 1. A garden herb. 2. A cake or pudding in which this herb is an ingredient.

**Täntälize**, (V.) To deceive, to make a person eager to possess a thing, and then not suffer him to enjoy it.

**Täntälus**, (S.) A king of Corinth, or, according to Eusebius, of Phrygia, who entertaining the gods at a banquet, divulged their secrets afterwards, for which, some say, he was condemned in hell to be in fear of a great stone ready always to fall upon his head. Others give a different account both of his crime and punishment, namely, that he invit-

ed the gods to a banquet, and to prove their divinity killed his son Pelops, dressed, and set his limbs before them baked in paste; which they discovering, prepared a banquet for him in hell, where he was to stand in water to the chin, and to have pleasant fruits just at his lips, without any power to satisfy his hunger or quench his thirst; for when he either stoops down to drink, or reaches out his hand to take an apple, they both retire, so he cannot reach the one nor take the other.

**Täntämöunt**, (P.) That mounts, or is equal to.

**Täntävy**, (A.) Full gallop, full speed.

**Täp**, (S.) 1. A spigot and faucet to draw liquors out of vessels. 2. A surgeon's instrument to draw the water out of a dropsical person. 3. A light blow.

**Täpe**, (S.) A narrow binding made of linen.

**Täper**, (S.) 1. A flambeau or torch. 2. A long wax candle.

**Täper**, (A.) Conical, going gradually smaller.

**Täpstry**, (S.) Cloth of silk or worsted, wove with great variety of figures, colours, &c. to hang the rooms of princes and great men with.

**Täpster**, (S.) A drawer of drink in an ale-house.

**Tär**, (S.) 1. A gross liquid substance extracted chiefly from the trunks of old pines. 2. A sailor.

**Täräntülä**, (S.) A venomous ash-coloured spider, speckled with little white and black, or red and green spots, the effects of whose bite are cured by music, the patient dancing till by a profuse sweat the poison is expelled.

**Tärädy**, (A.) 1. Slack, or slow. 2. Dull, heavy. 3. Negligent. 4. Guilty, in a fault. F.

Täre,

*Tāre*, (S.) The weight or allowance made to the buyer for the chest, bag, &c. in which goods are packed up.

*Tare of Flax*, That which is the finest dressed.

*Tāres*, (S.) Vetches, a kind of unwholesome pulse.

*Tārgēt*, (S.) A shield or buckler.

*Tārīff*, (S.) 1. The rates agreed on between princes or states for duties to be paid upon their respective merchandizes, when landed in each others dominions. 2. A table ready computed to shew the amount of various quantities of goods, &c. F.

*Tārniß*, (V.) To grow dull, to lose its lustre or brightness. F.

*Tārpā'wling*, or *Tarpau'ling*, (S.) 1. A canvas tarred to keep off the rain. 2. A downright seaman.

*Tārrāgon*, (S.) The herb dragonwort.

*Tārrāß*, (S.) A sort of strong mortar. F.

*Tārry*, (V.) 1. To stay, loiter, or lag. 2. To abide or continue.

*Tārt*, (S.) A small fruit pie. F.

*Tārt*, (A.) 1. Sharp, sour. 2. Sharp in words.

*Tārtāne*, (S.) A large ship in the Mediterranean sea.

*Tārtār*, (S.) 1. A native of Tartary. 2. A sort of salt arising from the reaking wines, that hardens into a crust, and sticks on the inside of vessels.

*Tārtārian*, (A.) Of or belonging to Tartarus.

*Tārtārus*, (S.) According to the poets, the deepest place in hell.

*Tāßk*, (S.) So much work as is to be finished in a limited time.

*Tāßel*, (S.) 1. A male hawk. 2. A piece of silk fringe rolled up together, fastened at the top by an ornamental knot, and hung to the corners of cushions, &c. 3. A small ribbon or silk bound with a book,

to put between the leaves. 4. A comb formed of a sort of prickly burrs, used in laying the nap of cloth.

*Tāße*, (S.) 1. One of the five outward senses. 2. A savour, relish. 3. That discerning faculty of the mind by which we judge of beauty, harmony, and proportion.

*Tāßteßß*, (A.) Insipid, without taste.

*Tā'tous*, (S.) A wild beast in America, covered with scales like armour.

*Tā'tter*, (S.) A rag.

*Tā'ttoo'*, (S.) A beat of drum at night, for soldiers to repair to their quarters in a garrison, or to their tents in a camp.

*Tā'udry*, or *Taw'dry*, (A.) Ridiculously gay.

*Tā'vörn*, (S.) A house where wine is sold.

*Taught*, (A.) 1. A sea term for tight, stiff, or fast. 2. Instructed.

*Taunt*, (S.) 1. A scoff or bitter jest. 2. A reproachful answer.

*Tā'urus*, (S.) The bull, the second sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters in the April, representing this character (♉). L.

*Tā'udlögy*, (S.) A repeating the same thing over again. G.

*Tā'wdry*. See *Tāudry*.

*Tā'wony*, (A.) Of a yellow swarthy complexion.

*Tāx*, (S.) A tribute or duty.

*Tāx*, (V.) 1. To lay a tax upon. 2. To charge one with a thing, to blame. F.

*Tāxā'tion*, (S.) A laying of taxes.

*Tea*, (S.) 1. The leaf of an Indian shrub. 2. The liquor made by pouring boiling water upon tea, sage, &c.

*Teach*, (V.) To instruct.

*Tea'chable*, (A.) Capable of being taught.

*Tea'cher*, (S.) 1. A master or instructor. 2. A minister or preacher.

## T E

- Teal**, (S.) A kind of wild fowl.
- Team**, (S.) 1. A number of horses, oxen, &c. put to draw a waggon, &c. 2. A flock of ducks.
- Tear**, (V.) To rend or pull in pieces.
- Tears**, (S.) Watery drops issuing from the eyes.
- Tease**, (V.) 1. To toze wool. 2. To vex or disquiet continually.
- Teasles**, (S.) Thistles with which fullers smooth the nap of cloth.
- Teat**, (S.) A breast or dug.
- Technical**, (A.) Belonging to an art or science.
- Technical Words**, Terms of art.
- Technology**, (S.) A description of arts, especially mathematical ones. *G.*
- Tectonic**, (A.) Of or belonging to building.
- Te Deum**, (S.) An hymn of thanksgiving frequently sung in the church, but more especially upon obtaining a signal victory. *L.*
- Tedious**, (A.) 1. Slow. 2. Irksome, wearisome, tiresome.
- Teem**, (V.) 1. To pour out. 2. To bring forth.
- Teeth**, (S.) The plural of tooth.
- Tegument**, (S.) A skin or covering.
- Tell Tree**, (S.) The same as the linden tree.
- Taint**, or **Tint**, (S.) Colour, tincture.
- Telescope**, (S.) A large optical instrument for viewing objects at a great distance. *G.*
- Telescöpic**, (A.) Of or belonging to a telescope.
- Tell**, (V.) 1. To relate. 2. To count or number.
- Tellers of the Exchequer**, Four officers who receive all money due to the crown.
- Tellus**, (S.) The goddess of the earth.
- Temerity**, (S.) Rashness, unadvisedness, inconsiderateness. *L.*
- Temper**, (S.) 1. Constitution, 2. Disposition of mind, humour, genius. 3. Moderation, self-command. *L.*

## T E

- Temper**, (V.) 1. To mix or mingle. 2. To moderate or qualify.
- Temperament**, (S.) 1. Constitution or habit of body. 2. A proportional mixture of any thing. *L.*
- Temperance**, (S.) Moderation, sobriety. *L.*
- Temperate**, (A.) Moderate.
- Temperature**, (S.) The condition the air is in, with respect to heat, cold, moisture, &c.
- Tempest**, (S.) A violent storm of wind, thunder, lightning, rain, &c.
- Tempestuous**, (A.) Boisterous, stormy.
- Templar**, (S.) A student in the Temple.
- Temple**, (S.) 1. Anciently a building erected for the worship of a false deity, open at the top, that they might have a clear view of the sky. 2. A church or place set apart for the worship of the true God. 3. A famous college of the students of law in Fleet street, London. *L.*
- Temples**, (S.) Part of the skull between the ears and the eyes.
- Temporal**, (A.) 1. That continues only for a time. 2. Secular in opposition to spiritual. 3. Of or belonging to the temples of the head. *L.*
- Temporärities**, (S.) The temporal estates of the church or churchmen.
- Temporäry**, (A.) Lasting but for a time, fleeting, perishable. *L.*
- Temporiser**, (S.) A time server, one who alters his principles or practice as the times vary.
- Tempörize**, (V.) To humour or comply with the times. *F.*
- Tempt**, (V.) To solicit, allure, or entice. *L.*
- Temptation**, (S.) An allurement or enticement, a proving or trying one's resolution.
- Ten**, (S.) The number 10, or X.
- Tenable**, (A.) That may be held, kept or defended. *F.*
- Tenacious**, (A.) 1. Holding fast, stiff, self-willed. 2. Close fitted, covetous,

- tous. 3. Clammy, sticking fast. *L.*
- Tenaille*, (S.) In fortification, a kind of out-work longer than broad, whose long sides are parallel. *F.*
- Tēnānt*, (S.) 1. One who holds any land or tenement for a certain rent paid to the landlord. 2. One that holds by homage. *F.*
- Tēnāntable*, (A.) In good repair, fit to be inhabited by a tenant. *F.*
- Tēnch*, (S.) A fresh-water fish.
- Tēnd*, (V.) 1. To incline or move forward. 2. To drive or aim at. 3. To look after, or wait upon. *L.*
- Tēndēncy*, (S.) 1. Disposition, inclination. 2. Aim, design or drift.
- Tēnder*, (A.) 1. Soft, not hard. 2. Compassionate, kind, good natured. 3. Scrupulous. 4. Sickly, or apt to take cold. *F.*
- Tēnder*, (S.) 1. An offer of payment, or laying down money to satisfy a debt. 2. A small vessel that attends a man of war. *F.*
- Tēndōn*, (S.) A similar nervous part annexed to the muscles and bones. *L.*
- Tēndrils*, (S.) 1. Small gristles, or young sprouts that shoot out from vines, &c. and so creep or run up sticks, poles, &c. 2. A cartilage.
- Tēnēbrous*, (A.) Dark, obscure, gloomy. *L.*
- Tēnēment*, (S.) A house, habitation, &c. that one person holds of another.
- Tēnēsūs*, (S.) With physicians, a continual desire to go to stool, without being able to void any thing but bloody, slimy matter. *L.*
- Tēnet*, (S.) An opinion or doctrine.
- Tēnnīs*, (S.) A play with a ball and racket.
- Tēnon*, (S.) In carpentry, the square end of a piece of timber fitted into a mortoise. *F.*
- Tēnor*, (S.) 1. In law, the true intent or meaning of a writing, &c. 2. Constant way or conduct. 3. In
- music, the first, mean or middle part next the bass. *L.*
- Tēnsē*, (S.) In grammar, the time of an action. *L.*
- Tēnshōn*, (S.) In philosophy, a bending or stretching out. *L.*
- Tēnsivē*, (A.) Of or belonging to extension.
- Tēnt*, (S.) 1. A sort of booth for soldiers to lie in, made of canvas or other cloth, supported in the middle by poles, and the sides staked close to the ground. 2. A roll of lint, &c. put into a wound. 3. With lapidaries, what is put under a table diamond, when set in a ring, &c. 4. A frame for working embroidery. 5. A thick, rich Spanish wine of a deep red.
- Tēntērs*, (S.) Frames stuck full of small hooks, used by clothiers to stretch cloth upon.
- Tēnthly*, (P.) In the tenth place.
- Tēnūity*, (S.) 1. Slenderness. 2. Thinness, fineness, subtility. *L.*
- Tēnūous*, (A.) 1. Thin, fine, subtil. 2. Tall, slender, small.
- Tēnūre*, (S.) The manner in which lands or tenements are held of their respective lords.
- Tēpid*, (A.) Lukewarm, indifferent. *L.*
- Tērce*, (S.) A wine vessel containing 42 gallons.
- Tērgivērsātion*, (S.) Shuffling, flinching, chicanery.
- Tērm*, (S.) 1. A word or expression. 2. A bound or limit. 3. A set time. 4. In architecture, a kind of statue or column adorned on the top with a man's woman's or satyr's head, and the lower part ending as a sheath or scabbard. 5. In geometry, it is used sometimes for a point, and sometimes for a solid. 6. In law, a fixed and limited time when the courts of justice are open for all law suits, of which there are four. *L.*
- Hiliary Term*, Begins Jan. 13, except it be Sunday, and ends Feb. 12.

Easter

## T E

**Easter Term,** Begins the Wednesday fortnight after Easter day, and ends the Monday after Ascension day.

**Trinity Term,** Begins the Friday after Trinity Sunday, and ends the Wednesday fortnight after.

**Michaelmas Term,** Begins October 23, except it be Sunday, and ends November 28.

**Terms, (S.)** 1. Articles or conditions. 2. The state of an affair. 3. With physicians, womens monthly courses.

**Tērmāgant, (S.)** A shrew, a scolding woman.

**Tērmīnāble, (A.)** That may be ended.

**Tērmīnāte, (V.)** 1. To bound or limit. 2. To end or finish. *L.*

**Tērmīnātion, (S.)** 1. The end or conclusion. 2. In grammar, the last syllable or syllables of a word.

**Tērpīschōrē, (S.)** One of the nine muses, to whom is attributed the invention of dancing and balls.

**Terrace, or Terrass, (S.)** 1. A walk raised above the rest of the garden. 2. In architecture, the flat roof of a building. 3. A beacony that projects beyond the upright face of the building.

**Terrāqueous, (A.)** Belonging to the earth and water; mixed, as the terraqueous globe. *L.*

**Tērrēstriāl, (A.)** Of or belonging to the earth, earthly. *L.*

**Tērrible, (A.)** Frightful, dreadful.

**Tērrier, (S.)** A particular kind of hunting dog.

**Tērrifīc, (A.)** Dreadful, hideous, producing fear. *L.*

**Tērrifīc, (V.)** To fill with fear or terror.

**Tērritōry, (S.)** A certain compass of land within the bounds. or belonging to the jurisdiction of a state, city, &c.

**Tērrōr, or Terrou, (S.)** Great fear, horror, dread.

**Tērtian Ague or Fever, (S.)** One which intermits, and returns again every third day. *L.*

## T E

**Tēstētāte, (V.)** To inlay with various kinds of colours, to chequer with flowers, birds, &c.

**Tēst, (S.)** 1. A trial or proof. 2. A broad instrument made of bone-ashes hooped with iron, for purifying gold and silver. 3. A furnace for melting iron.

**Tēstāceous, (A.)** 1. Having a shell. 2. Made of shells. 3. Like to, or of the nature of shells. *L.*

**Tēstāment, (S.)** 1. The last will of a person concerning the disposal of his estate after his death. 2. The sacred scriptures, called the Old and New Testament.

**Tēstāmentāry, (A.)** Belonging to a testament.

**Tēstātor, (S.)** He that makes, or has made his last will or testament. *L.*

**Tēstātrix, (S.)** A woman who makes or has made a will. *L.*

**Tēster, (S.)** 1. The upper part of a bed. 2. A six pence.

**Tēstes, or Testicles, (S.)** The seminal organs in man or beast. *L.*

**Tēstīcūlar, (A.)** Belonging to the testicles.

**Tēstīfīcātion, (S.)** A bearing witness. *L.*

**Tēstīfīc, (V.)** 1. To certify. 2. To bear witness, to make appear. *L.*

**Tēstīmōnīal, (S.)** A certificate or attestation.

**Tēstīmōny, (S.)** 1. The evidence or truth of any thing made apparent by proof of proper witnesses. 2. What is said by the witnesses. 3. A quotation from an author. 4. A proof or demonstration. *L.*

**Tēsto, (S.)** In music, signifies the text or words of a song.

**Tēsty, (A.)** Morose, peevish, apt to take offence.

**Tēther, (S.)** A rope or band for horses, having one end fastened to the ground, and the other to the horse's head, neck, or leg.

**Tētrāēdrōn, (S.)** One of the five regular bodies contained under four equal

- equal and equilateral triangles. *G.*
- Tētrāgon*, (S.) A figure consisting of four angles, as a square. *G.*
- Tētrārch*, (S.) A lord or governor who has the command of the fourth part of a country. *G.*
- Tētrārchāte*, or *Tētrarchy*, (A.) 1. The space of country under the jurisdiction of a tetrarch. 2. The time that a tetrarch enjoyed his office. *G.*
- Tetter*, (S.) A ring-worm, a humour accompanied with redness and itching.
- Tetter-berries*, (S.) The berries of the white briony.
- Teutonic*, (A.) Of or belonging to the Teutons, an ancient people of Germany.
- Tēxt*, (S.) 1. The direct words of an author, without any exposition. 2. A particular passage chosen by a preacher to be the subject of his discourse or sermon. 3. With penmen, a large full hand.
- Tēxtūre*, (S.) 1. The arrangement or weaving of several slender threads among each other. 2. Among naturalists, that peculiar disposition of the particles of any natural body, which makes it to have such a form, nature or qualities. 3. The order or frame of a discourse. *L.*
- Thack-tile*, (S.) A sort of tile made to cover the sides of houses.
- Thālīā*, (S.) One of the nine muses, to whom the poets ascribe the invention of husbandry and geometry; she also presided over comedy, and is represented with a lascivious countenance crowned with ivy, and holding a mask in her hand.
- Thānk*, (V.) To give thanks, to acknowledge with gratitude favours received.
- Thānkful*, (A.) Grateful.
- Thānkless*, (A.) 1. Ungrateful. 2. Not deserving thanks.
- Thānks*, (S.) A grateful acknowledg-
- ment for a favour or kindness received.
- Thānks-giving*, (S.) A giving thanks.
- Thātb*, (S.) Straw for covering houses, &c.
- Thā'tcher*, (S.) A workman who covers houses, barns, &c. with thatch.
- Thaw*, (V.) To melt, as snow or ice after a frost.
- Thē'atre*, or *Thē'āter*, (S.) 1. A play-house. 2. The principal place or scene of action. *G.*
- Thē'ātrical*, (A.) Of or belonging to the theatre, stage, or manner of acting. *G.*
- Thēft*, (S.) The act of stealing.
- Thēft bote*, (S.) A law term for receiving stolen goods.
- Thēme*, (S.) A subject to be written or spoken upon.
- Thē'mis*, (S.) According to the poets, the goddess of justice.
- Thēnceforth*, (P.) From that time.
- Thēnceforward*, (P.) From that time forward.
- Thē'dcracy*, (S.) A government in which God himself is king, as in that of the Jews before they were governed by Saul. *G.*
- Thē'ocrātical*, (A.) Of or belonging to theocracy. *G.*
- Thē'dōlīte*, (S.) A mathematical instrument used in surveying, taking heights, distances, &c.
- Thē'dōger*, or *Thē'dōgīan*, (S.) A divine, or one skilled in theology.
- Thē'dōgīcal*, (A.) Of or belonging to theology. *G.*
- Thē'dōgīst*, or *Thē'dōlogue*, (S.) A divine, or student in theology.
- Thē'dōgy*, (S.) Divinity, or the science which teaches the knowledge of God and divine things. *G.*
- Thē'drbo*, (S.) A large flute used by the Italians for playing a thorough bass.
- Thē'drōcm*, (S.) A demonstrable rule in any art or science. *G.*
- Thē'rē'tīc*, or *Theorētīcal*, (A.) Of or belonging to theory.

*Thē'ōry*,



**Thëory**, (S.) Speculative knowledge, in opposition to practical. G.

**Thëreabout**, (P.) 1. About the number. 2. About that place.

**Thërefore**, (P.) For that reason.

**Thërmômëter**, (S.) A glass tube filled with tinged spirit of wine, which by its rising and falling, serves to measure the degrees of heat and cold. G.

**Thësis**, (S.) Any short sentence, a position or subject to be disputed upon. G.

**Thëurgy**, (S.) Magic operating by divine or celestial measures, or the power of doing extraordinary or supernatural things by lawful means, as prayer, &c. G.

**Thëick**, (A.) 1. The contrary to thin. 2. Gro's. 3. That has a dimension in depth, besides length and breadth. 4. Close together. 5. Made thick, as liquor that has dregs in it. 6. Somewhat deaf, as thick of hearing.

**Thëicken**, (V.) 1. To make thick. 2. To grow thick.

**Thëicket**, (S.) A place set full of trees, bushes, &c.

**Thëief**, (S.) One who steals.

**Thëieve**, (V.) To steal, or take away clandestinely the property of another.

**Thëievery**, (S.) Stealing.

**Thëievish**, (A.) Addicted to, or given to stealing.

**Thëigh**, (S.) That member of the body from the groin to the knee.

**Thëimble**, (S.) A cap of silver, brass, &c. worn on a woman's finger.

**Thëin**, (A.) 1. Not thick or close together. 2. Having but little depth. 3. Not of a thick consistence. 4. Small, slender. 5. Pure, subtle.

**Thëing**, (S.) Any material being, especially inanimates.

**Thëink**, (V.) 1. To have ideas of things. 2. To muse upon. 3. To imagine, believe or judge.

**Thëinking**, (S.) A general name for any act or operation of the mind.

**Thëirst**, (S.) 1. Dryness of the throat, &c. 2. A violent longing after any thing.

**Thëirsty**, (A.) Troubled with thirst.

**Thëirteen**, (S.) The number XIII. or 13.

**Thëirty**, (S.) The number XXX. or 30.

**Thëistle**, (S.) A prickly plant.

**Knights of the Thëistle**, A Scots order of knights, who bear this motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*, i. e. None that provokes me passes unpunished.

**Thëitherward**, (P.) Towards that place.

**Thëomism**, (S.) The particular doctrines or tenets of the famous school divine Thomas Aquinas, whom the church of Rome calls the angelic doctor.

**Thëomists**, (S.) Those who follow the opinions of Thomas Aquinas, especially in relation to grace and predestination.

**Thëong**, (S.) A narrow strap of leather.

**Thëor**, (S.) One of the Saxon gods, from whom the fifth day of the week was called Thursday.

**Thëorax**, (S.) The inward part of the breast. L.

**Thëorn**, (S.) 1. A prickly shrub. 2. A prickle.

**Thëornbäck**, (S.) A sea-fish.

**Thëorny**, (A.) Full of thorns.

**Thëorough**, (P.) Quite through.

**Thëorough Bass**, (S.) In music, that which goes quite through the composition.

**Thëorough-fare**, (S.) A passage from one street to another.

**Thëoroughly**, (P.) Perfectly.

**Thëough**, (P.) Although, for all that.

**Thëought**, (S.) 1. The act of thinking. 2. Care. 3. Consideration.

**Thëoughtful**, (A.) Contemplative, pensive, full of thought.

**Thëoughtless**, (A.) Without thought, careless.

**Thëousänd**, (S.) The number 1000, or M.

*Thëivols*,

- Théwls**, (S.) Wooden pins in a boat, through which the rowers put their oars to row.
- Thräckscät**, (S.) The metal which is yet in the mine.
- Thrall**, or **Thraldom**, (S.) The state of slavery, bondage, or servitude.
- Thräve**, (S.) Twenty-four sheaves or two stooks of corn.
- Thread**, (S.) 1. Small twine made of flax, wool, &c. 2. Subject or matter, as the thread of a discourse.
- Thread**, (V.) To put thread into a needle.
- Threat**, (S.) A menace, or inflicting of punishment.
- Threaten**, (V.) 1. To menace. 2. To promise. 3. To swagger, to huff, to vapour.
- Threats**, (S.) Menaces or threatenings.
- Three**, (S.) The number III. or 3.
- Threescore**, (S.) The number 60.
- Threnö dñä**, or **Threnody**, (S.) A dirge or funeral song. *G.*
- Thresh**, (V.) 1. To beat corn out of the ears with a flail. 2. To beat, chastise, or punish. 3. To labour hard at.
- Thresher**, (S.) 1. One who threshes corn. 2. A fish with a broad and thick tail.
- Threshöld**, (S.) The lowermost or ground-frame of a door-way.
- Thrice**, (S.) Three times.
- Thrift**, (S.) Savingness, frugality.
- Thriftly**, (A.) Saving, industrious, frugal.
- Thrill**, (V.) To glide gently and constantly along, to run as the blood does in the heart.
- Thrive**, (V.) 1. To grow rich, prosper, or succeed well in the world. 2. To grow, as a child does.
- Throat**, (S.) The wind-pipe, and parts adjacent.
- Throb**, (V.) To beat, pant or ache, as a sore or swelling, or as the heart sometimes does.
- Thrombös**, (S.) A disease in the breast, when the milk turns to curds, &c. *G.*
- Thrombus**, (S.) A small swelling which arises after blood-letting, caused by the orifice's being either too small, or larger than the vessel will admit of. *G.*
- Throne**, (S.) A chair of state raised two or three steps above the ground, and covered with a canopy for kings and princes to sit under at times of public ceremonies. *G.*
- Throng**, (S.) A crowd or press of people met together.
- Throng**, (V.) To assemble in crowds or great numbers.
- Thróstle**, (S.) A singing bird, otherwise called a thrush.
- Throttle**, (V.) To choak, or stop the breath by holding the throat.
- Through**, or **Thro'** (*Throo*) (P.) 1. From one end or side to the other. 2. By means of.
- Througkout**, (P.) All over, quite through, &c.
- Throw**, (V.) 1. To cast or sling. 2. To prepare silk, thread, &c. for the needle, shuttle, &c.
- Thro'wster**, (S.) One who prepares or twists silk, thread, &c. fit to be wove or worked with a needle.
- Throws**, (S.) The pains of child-birth.
- Thrüms**, (S.) The end of weavers warps.
- Thrüsb**, (S.) A singing bird.
- Thrüst**, (V.) To shove or push.
- Thrust**, (S.) 1. A shove. 2. A pass in fencing.
- Thümb**, (S.) The first, shortest, thickest, and most useful finger.
- Thümp**, (S.) 1. A blow with the fist. 2. A knock against any thing with a stick.
- Thünder**, (S.) A noise in the lower region of the air, like the roaring of cannon, occasioned by a sudden kindling and explosion of sulphureous vapours.

Thün-

T I

- Thundering Barrels**, (S.) Barrels filled with bombs, granadoes, &c. to be rolled down a breach.
- Thür/day**, (S.) The fifth day of the week, so called from the Saxon god Thor, to whose worship it was dedicated.
- Thwäck**, (S.) A blow with a stick full across the back.
- Thwärt**, (V.) To cross or oppose.
- Thyme**, (S.) A fragrant herb.
- Thyrjús**, (S.) 1. The tapering stalk of an herb. 2. A spear encircled with ivy or vine leaves, carried by those who attend the feasts of Bacchus. L.
- Tiárá**, (S.) 1. A tall, high, sharp pointed cap, anciently worn by the sovereign princes of Persia. 2. A pope's triple crown.
- Tick**, (S.) 1. A small insect like a bug. 2. The case of a bed in which the feathers are put. 3. Trust or credit. F.
- Tickët**, (S.) 1. A bill for the payment of a seaman's wages. 2. A paper entitling a person to the chance of a prize in a lottery. 3. A note or medal to entitle the bearer to see a play or opera, &c. 4. A label put on goods, bags of money, &c. 5. A piece of stamped metal worn by the licensed porters of London. F.
- Ticking**, (S.) A strong cloth for the outside of beds, &c.
- Tickle**, (V.) To excite a sensation in the body that occasions laughter, by touching the sides, &c. with the ends of the fingers.
- Ticklish**, (A.) 1. Easily tickled. 2. Dangerous, hazardous, critical.
- Tidbit**, (S.) A nice, delicate, or dainty piece of meat.
- Tide**, (S.) The flux and reflux, or ebbing and flowing of the sea.
- Tidesman**, or **Tide Waiter**, (S.) An officer who attends on ships till the customs are paid.
- Tidings**, (S.) News.
- Tidy**, (A.) 1. Neat in dress. 2. Handy,

T I

- clever; a low word used only by women:
- Tie**, (V.) 1. To make a knot. 2. To fasten with a string.
- Tierce**, (S.) 1. A vessel of wine containing 42 gallons. 2. A thrust in fencing. 3. In the Romish liturgy, one of the seven canonical hours. 4. A sequence of three cards of the same colour. F.
- Tiércel**, (S.) A male hawk. F.
- Ties**, (S.) 1. The obligations by which one person is bound to make returns of love and gratitude to another. 2. In a ship, the ropes on which the yards hang.
- Tiff**, (S.) 1. A small quantity of liquor, especially punch. 2. An angry fit, or scolding bout.
- Tiffány**, (S.) A sort of slight silk.
- Tiger**, (S.) A large, swift and fierce wild beast of the lion species, shaped like a cat. F.
- Tight**, (A.) 1. Neat, clean, spruce. 2. Sound, not leaky. 3. Fast, pulled hard, spoken of a rope.
- Tighten**, (V.) To draw streight or close.
- Tigress**, (S.) A female tiger. F.
- Tile**, (S.) A square earthen plate for covering houses.
- Till**, (S.) A small drawer under a compter for holding money.
- Till**, (V.) To plough up the ground.
- Till**, (P.) Until, or so long as something shall be in doing.
- Tillage**, (S.) Ploughing or digging the ground.
- Tiller**, (S.) The same in a boat, as a helm in a ship.
- Tilt**, (S.) 1. A cloth to put over the hoops of a boat, waggon, &c. to keep out the rain. 2. Fighting with spears on horseback. 3. Full drive, or very fast. 4. The raising one end of a cask of liquor.
- Tilt-boat**, (S.) A boat in which a tilt is put up to shelter the passengers from the sun, rain, or wind.

*Timāriots*, (S.) Soldiers in Turkey, who hold lands by a kind of knights service.

*Timber*, (S.) 1. Wood for building. 2. In furriery, a bundle containing 40 furs or skins.

*Timber Measure*, 43 solid feet make a tun of timber, and 50 feet a load.

*Timbrel*, (S.) A musical instrument.

*Time*, (S.) 1. The measure of motion and duration. 2. Any period or point of this duration. 3. Leisure, opportunity. 4. In music, the giving each note its proper length, or continued sound.

*Timely*, (A.) Seasonable.

*Timely*, (P.) 1. Seasonably. 2. Early.

*Timid*, (A.) 1. Fearful. 2. Bashful. *L.*

*Timidity*, (S.) 1. Fear. 2. Bashfulness. *L.*

*Timorous*, (A.) 1. Fearful, cowardly. 2. Bashful.

*Tin*, (S.) A white metal, the lightest of all others, called, by chemists, Jupiter.

*Tin Glass*, A metallic substance called bismuth.

*Tin Plates*, Thin plates of iron washed over with tin.

*Tin*, (V.) To cover the insides of copper vessels with tin.

*Tincture*, (S.) 1. A stain, colour or dye. 2. Figuratively used for an imperfect knowledge or smattering in any art. 3. In chemistry, a dissolution of the most fine and volatile parts of any drug, plant or mineral in spirits of wine, or any other proper liquid. *L.*

*Tinctured*, (A.) Coloured, stained, dyed.

*Tinder*, (S.) Clean linen cloth burnt, to prepare it for taking fire at the first stroke of a flint and steel.

*Tinge*, (V.) To colour, dye, or stain lightly.

*Tingling*, (S.) A pricking pain.

*Tinker*, (S.) One who mends brass vessels, &c.

*Tinkling*, (S.) A noise like that of a small bell.

*Tinman*, (S.) An artificer who makes vessels of thin iron plates covered with tin.

*Tinsel*, (S.) A glittering stuff made of silk and copper, to resemble gold lace.

*Tiny*, (A.) Small, little, slender.

*Tip*, (S.) 1. The extremity or point of any thing. 2. A draught. 3. Throwing the bowl amongst nine-pins.

*Tip*, (V.) 1. To put something on the tip or extremity. 2. To knock down nine-pins with an artful cast of the bowl.

*Tip off*, 1. To fall off. 2. To die.

*Tipplet*, (S.) 1. A doctor of divinity's scarf. 2. An ornamental covering for womens necks, commonly made of furs of fables.

*Tipple*, (V.) To drink small draughts but often.

*Tippler*, (S.) One who drinks frequently, a boon companion.

*Tipstaff*, (S.) An officer who carries a staff tipped with silver, and takes into custody such persons as are committed by a court of judicature.

*Tipsey*, (A.) A little in drink.

*Tip-toes*, (S.) Standing or walking on the tips or ends of the toes.

*Tire*, (S.) 1. A woman's head-dress. 2. A row of great guns placed along a ship's side. 3. The iron band of a cart wheel.

*Tire*, (V.) 1. To weary or fatigue. 2. To grow weary.

*Tiresome*, (A.) 1. Fatiguing, wearisome. 2. Plaguing, perplexing.

*Tire woman*, (S.) One who makes it her business to dress womens heads, cut and curl their hair, &c.

*Tissue*, (S.) A rich stuff made of silk, interwoven with gold or silver. *F.*

*Tit*, (S.) 1. A small horse. 2. A wren. 3. A little woman or young girl.

*Titheable*, (A.) Liable to pay tithes. *Tithes*,

**Tübes**, (S.) The tenth part of all fruits, &c. paid to the clergy.  
**Tübe**, (V.) To take the tenth part.  
**Tüthing**, (S.) Ten men and their families.  
**Tüthing-man**, The head of a tithing.  
**Tüüä'tion**, (S.) A tickling. L.  
**Tüle**, (S.) 1. An inscription set before a book. 2. A name of dignity and honour. 3. A right cause whereby a person lays claim to an estate.  
**Tütter**, (V.) To laugh softly and wantonly.  
**Türing**, (S.) With falconers, giving a hawk a leg or wing of a pullet to pick.  
**Tütle Tüttele**, (S.) 1. Silly empty discourse. 2. A prattler.  
**Tütular**, (A.) 1. Of or belonging to a title. 2. That has a title only.  
**Toad**, (S.) A poisonous reptile.  
**Toaft**, (S.) 1. A piece of bread held before the fire till it is brown. 2. A health. 3. A celebrated beauty.  
**Tobäcco**, (S.) A West Indian plant well known, so called from its being first brought by Sir Francis Drake from Tobago, one of the Caribbes islands.  
**Tobäccönist**, (S.) One who manufactures and deals in tobacco.  
**Töccä'tä**, or **Töccä'to**, (S.) In music, a voluntary or extempore overture.  
**Töd**, (S.) Twenty eight pounds, or two stone.  
**Töe**, (S.) 1. Part of the foot. 2. In a horse, the fore part of the hoof.  
**Tögë'ther**, (P.) 1. In company. 2. At once. 3. Successively, or one after another.  
**Toil**, (V.) To labour hard, to drudge.  
**Toilet**, (S.) The fine cloth that is spread upon a lady's dressing table.  
**F.**  
**Töiles**, (S.) Snares or nets for catching of wild beasts.  
**Toil'some**, (A.) Laborious, fatiguing.  
**Toise**, (S.) A fathom.  
**Tö'ken**, (S.) 1. A mark, sign or testi-

mony. 2. A ticket for such as are to receive the communion.  
**Tölerable**, (A.) 1. That may be endured. 2. Indifferent, passable.  
**Tölerä'te**, (V.) To permit, to bear with, to indulge or suffer.  
**Tölerä'tion**, (S.) A permission, sufferance or allowance.  
**Töll**, (S.) 1. A tribute paid for passing through a place, or for liberty to sell goods in a fair, &c. and for grinding corn at a mill. 2. The sound of a bell.  
**Tomb** (**Toom**) (S.) A grave, sepulchre or monument.  
**Tömboy**, (S.) A romping girl that tumbles about like a boy.  
**Töme**, (S.) A volume. F.  
**Tö'min**, (S.) With jewellers, a weight of about three carats.  
**Tö'mkin**, or **Tö'mpion**, (S.) The stopple of a great gun or mortar to keep out the rain.  
**Ton**. See **Tun**.  
**Töne**, (S.) 1. In music, the sixth part of an octave, which is composed of five tones and semitones. 2. An uncouth drauling out of words with a particular accent in reading or speaking. 3. The peculiar sound of a voice or instrument, whether harsh, soft, melodious, &c. 4. The state, frame, or disposition that a person's whole body, or a part thereof, is in, in respect to health, &c. G.  
**Töngs**, (S.) An utensil belonging to a fire hearth, used to take up live coals with, &c.  
**Töngue**, (S.) 1. The organ of speech. 2. A language. 3. The middle part of a ballance. 4. The prong of a buckle, &c. with which it holds fast.  
**Tönnage**. See **Tunnage**.  
**Tön'sor**, (S.) A barber. L.  
**Tön'süre**, (S.) A clipping, shaving, or cutting off the hair or wool of any person or beast.  
**Tool**, (S.) 1. An instrument of any sort to work with. 2. One who con-

- contrary to his interest and inclination meanly serves the purposes of another.
- Tooth**, (S.) 1. A bony substance that grows in the mouth, and with which animals chew their food. 2. One of the sharp points which stand up between the notches of a saw.
- Tooth-āch**, (S.) A violent pain in a tooth.
- Toot'bing**, (S.) In architecture, a corner stone left for more building.
- Toothless**, (A.) Without teeth.
- Toothsome**, (A.) Pleasant or agreeable to the taste.
- Toothwort**, (S.) An herb.
- Tōp**, (S.) 1. The summit or uppermost part of any thing. 2. A playing for boys.
- Tōp Masts**, (S.) Small masts in a ship, fixed to the heads of all the masts aloft.
- Top Gallant Masts**, Those masts that are over the top-masts of the main and fore-masts.
- Tōpāz**, (S.) A precious stone of a fine gold colour.
- Tōpic**, (S.) The subject of a discourse.
- Tōping**, (S.) Hard drinking, guzzling.
- Tōpōgrāphic**, or **Topographical**, (A.) Belonging to topography. *G.*
- Tōpōgraphy**, (S.) The art of describing a particular place or small tract of land. *G.*
- Tōpping**, (A.) Eminent, noted, chief.
- Tōp'py Turvy**, (P.) The wrong side uppermost, or the bottom where the top should be.
- Tōrch**, (S.) A flambeau or link, made of pitch, &c.
- Tōre**, or **Tōrus**, (S.) The thick and round circle of a column. *L.*
- Tōre**, or **Torn**, (A.) Rent, pulled asunder by violence.
- Tōrmēt**, (V.) To afflict, to put to great pain either of body or mind. *L.*
- Tōrmēt**, (S.) 1. A violent pain which the body suffers. 2. Grief or trouble of mind. *L.*
- Tōrmēntil**, (S.) The herb fetfoil. *F.*
- Tōrnādo**, (S.) A sudden and violent storm at sea.
- Tōrpēdo**, (S.) A sea-fish which immediately communicates a surprising numbness to the arm of the person who touches it.
- Tōrpīd**, (A.) 1. Slow, dull, heavy, drowsy. 2. Numb.
- Tōrrēfāktion**, (S.) 1. A scorching, heating, parching. 2. In pharmacy, the laying any thing on a plate of metal placed over hot coals, till it becomes pliable to the fingers. *L.*
- Tōrrēt**, (S.) 1. A rapid stream of running water. 2. A flow of eloquence.
- Tōrrīd**, (A.) 1. Scorching, parching. 2. Burning hot. *L.*
- Tōrtōise**, (S.) An amphibious animal covered with a large shell.
- Tōrtūre**, (V.) To put to extreme pain.
- Tōrwīty**, (S.) Sowerness of countenance, frowning, sternness.
- Tōry**, (S.) 1. An Irish robber. 2. One who adheres to the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance.
- Tōs**, (V.) To throw up.
- Toast**. See **Toast**.
- Tōtal**, (S.) Whole, intire, the amount of a sum.
- Tōtāly**, (P.) Utterly, intirely.
- Tōtter**, (V.) To stand unsteadily, to shake or reel to and fro.
- Tōuch**, (V.) 1. To lay one's hand upon. 2. To stand close together. 3. Just to land at a port without staying. 4. To play on a musical instrument. 5. To paint. 6. To affect or move. 7. To concern. 8. To nettle or provoke. 9. To try gold or silver on a touch-stone.
- Tōuch**, (S.) 1. A feeling or being in contact. 2. A stroke in painting. 3. A proof or trial of gold or silver.
- Touch Stone**, A slate, or sort of black stone used by goldsmiths to try gold and silver on.
- Touch Wood**, A sort of decayed wood, that will take fire with a touch.

*Tou'ched*, (A.) Moved, affected.

*Tou'chy*, (A.) Apt to take offence.

*Tough* (*Tuff*) (A.) 1. Not tender, hard. 2. Not brittle, or apt to break.

*Tour*, (S.) 1. A turn, or travelling about a country. 2. False hair for women.

*Tour'nement*, (S.) An honourable exercise wherein gentlemen, noblemen, and even kings and princes formerly shewed their dexterity and courage, by entering the lists, and encountering any opposers; being clad in armour, and furnished with a sword and lance, they mounted on horseback, and endeavoured to overthrow each other with their lances, and when these were broke, they drew their swords, and encountered hand to hand. But as these exercises were intended to make the practisers expert in the art of war, so the points of the lances and swords were broken, that the engagement might not prove fatal to the combatants.

*Tow'le*, (V.) To rumple, tumble, pull about, &c.

*Tow*, (S.) The hard or coarser part of hemp or flax.

*Tow*, (V.) To hale or drag a boat or barge along the water with men or horses.

*Tow'age*, (S.) 1. The act of towing, or dragging boats or barges. 2. Money paid to the owner of ground adjacent to a river for leave to tow barges, &c.

*Tow'ard*, or *Tow'ardly*, (A.) 1. Orderly. 2. Docile, easily taught.

*Tow'ard*, or *Tow'ards*, (P.) 1. Inclining to. 2. Drawing near or approaching.

*Tow'el*, (S.) A cloth to wipe one's hands or face on.

*Tow'er*, (S.) 1. A sort of battlement either round or square. 2. A spire.

*Tow'ering*, (A.) Soaring aloft.

*Town*, (S.) 1. A large space of ground on which houses are built close together. 2. London, by way of eminence. 3. The manners of London.

*Tow'nship*, (S.) 1. The privileges belonging to a town corporate. 2. The extent of a town's jurisdiction.

*Tow'r*, (V.) To soar aloft, or use sublime expressions.

*Toy*, (S.) A play thing for children, a trifle.

*Toy*, (V.) To carefs, to play or dally with.

*Trā'ce*, (S.) A foot-step, track, sign or mark.

*Trā'ce*, (V.) 1. To follow by the footing. 2. To follow to its source. 3. To draw out or copy a draught of an edifice, &c.

*Trā'ces*, (S.) The harness of draught horses.

*Trā'chē'lium*, (S.) The herb throatwort.

*Trā'ck*, (S.) 1. The print left by the feet in walking. 2. The mark remaining of any thing. 3. The rut or mark of a wheel upon the road. 4. The path of a ship in the water.

*Trā'ß*, (S.) 1. An extent of ground. 2. A space of time. 3. A small treatise or discourse. L.

*Trā'table*, (A.) Teachable, easily managed. 2. Gentle, flexible.

*Trā'tā'te*, (S.) A treatise or book wrote on a particular subject. L.

*Trā'de*, (S.) Traffic, commerce, or buying and selling. This word is not properly applied to mechanic arts or employments.

*Trā'de*, (V.) To merchandize or traffic.

*Trade Wind*, A wind which at certain seasons blows regularly one way at sea, of great service in long voyages; these winds are also called monsoons.

*Trā'der*, (S.) A merchant, a dealer.

*Trā'des'mān*, (S.) A shopkeeper, a seller of any commodity in the retail way.

*Tradition*, (S.) The successive delivering or transmitting of facts, doctrines, or opinions from father to son, by word of mouth. *L.*

*Traditional*, or *Traditionary*, (A.) Of or belonging to tradition.

*Traduce*, (V.) To defame, speak ill of, disparage or slander. *L.*

*Traduction*, (S.) 1. Detraction or defamation. 2. A translation from one language into another. *L.*

*Trade*, (V.) To buy, sell, barter or exchange. *F.*

*Trägäcänth*, (S.) A gum, commonly called gum dragon. *G.*

*Trägédian*, (S.) One who acts a part in tragedies.

*Trägédy*, (S.) A play, wherein the fall of empires, kings, and other scenes of deep distress are represented. *G.*

*Trägical*, (A.) Belonging to tragedy, sad, mournful, disastrous.

*Trägicömödy*, (S.) A play, half tragedy and half comody.

*Trägicömical*, (A.) Belonging to tragi-comody.

*Trägium*, (S.) The herb white dittany. *G.*

*Trägjectory*, (of a planet or comet, &c.) In astronomy, the path or orbit it describes in its motion.

*Träg*, (V.) 1. To drag along. 2. To hang sweeping the ground, as a long robe, &c.

*Train*, (S.) 1. Retinue, attendance. 2. The long tail of a gown of state, worn by a king, queen, or magistrate, &c. 3. The tail of a hawk, &c. 4. A line of gunpowder, laid to fire a mine, &c. at a distance. 5. A long row of things succeeding each other. 6. The great guns or artillery belonging to an army in the field. 7. The number of beats which a watch makes in an hour.

*Train Bands*, (S.) The militia of a city, county, &c. See *Militia*.

*Train Oil*, Oil made of the fat of a whale.

*Train*, or *Train up*, (V.) To teach or instruct.

*Traitor*, (S.) One who is false to his king or country. *F.*

*Traitorous*, (A.) Treacherous, treasonable.

*Trämmel*, (S.) 1. A sort of net for fishing. 2. A long net for catching fowls. 3. A chimney-iron to hang pots on. 4. A machine to make an horse amble. *F.*

*Trämple upon*, (V.) To tread under foot, to insult or contemn.

*Tränce*, (S.) A swooning, or deprivation of sense and motion, attended with visions of an extraordinary and supernatural kind; *F.*

*Tränquility*, (S.) Quietness, calmness, stillness, peace. *L.*

*Tränsäkt*, (V.) To negotiate or manage an affair.

*Tränsäktion*, (S.) Any work, business, or affair done, or to be done. *L.*

*Tränsäktor*, (S.) The agent or person who does, manages, or performs any thing.

*Tränssäpine*, (A.) That comes from, lies, or lives on the other side of the Alps.

*Tränscänd*, (V.) To surpass, excel, or rise above. *L.*

*Tränscändency*, (S.) Superior worth or excellency. *L.*

*Tränscändent*, (A.) High, extraordinary, surpassing, excellent.

*Tränscribe*, (V.) To write, or copy from another. *L.*

*Tränscript*, (S.) The copy of an original writing. *L.*

*Tränstör*, (V.) To make over to another. *L.*

*Tränstfigurätion*, (S.) A change of one form or figure into another, generally meant a supernatural change.

*Tränstix*, (V.) To fasten by running through. *L.*

*Tränstform*, (V.) To change from one shape to another. *L.*



- Trānsfōrmātion*, (S.) A metamorphosis, or changing out of one form into another. L.
- Trānsfūse*, (V.) To pour out of one vessel into another. L.
- Trānsfūsiōn*, (S.) A pouring out. L.
- Trānsgrēssi*, (V.) To go beyond the bounds prescribed by law, religion, &c. L.
- Trānsgrēssiōn*, (S.) Violating the settled rules of virtue, decency, &c.
- Trānsiēnt*, (A.) Quick, passing soon away. L.
- Trānsitū*, (S.) With astronomers, the passing of any planet by, or under a fixed star, or the moon's passing by or covering any other planet. L.
- Trānsitiōn*, (S.) 1. In rhetoric, a passing from one subject or point of discourse to another. 2. In music, subdividing a note to make smooth the roughness of a leap by a gradual passage. L.
- Trānsitīve*, (A.) A term with grammarians for such verbs as signify an action which passes from the agent or doer, to or upon some other subject or thing. L.
- Trānsitōry*, (A.) Fleeting, of short duration. L.
- Trānslate*, (V.) 1. To turn or render out of one language into another. 2. To transfer or remove. L.
- Trānslātiōn*, (S.) 1. A version. 2. A removing. L.
- Trānslucent*, or *Translucent*, (A.) Shining through.
- Trānsnārīve*, (A.) That cometh from, or is beyond seas. L.
- Trānsmigrāte*, (V.) To pass from one place or body to another. L.
- Trāsmigrātiōn*, (S.) A removing a habitation from one place to another. L.
- Trāsmigrātiōn of Souls*, The passing of souls from one body into another.
- Trāsmittīble*, (A.) Capable of being conveyed or transmitted. F.

- Trāsmīssiōn*, (S.) A passing or sending over, a conveying.
- Trāsmīt*, (V.) To send, convey, deliver, or make over. L.
- Trāsmōgrāphy*, (V.) To metamorphose, transform or alter.
- Trāsmūtāble*, (A.) Capable of being changed.
- Trāsmūtātiōn*, (S.) 1. The act of transmuting or changing. 2. In geometry, the reduction or change of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity, but of a different form. 3. In chemistry, the changing the substance, quality, or colour of mixed bodies. 4. With alchemists, the changing or converting one metal into the form and real substance of another; this is by them called the grand operation, grand elixir, or the secret of the philosopher's stone, which they give out to be the universal seed of metals.
- Trāsmūte*, (V.) To change one matter or substance into another. L.
- Trānsōm*, (S.) In a ship, a great piece of timber that lies across the stern, between the two fashion pieces, immediately under the gun-room port.
- Trānspārency*, (S.) A being to be seen thorough, affording a thorough passage to the rays of light. L.
- Trānspārent*, (A.) Clear, bright, that may be seen through. L.
- Transparent Bodies*, In philosophy, are such whose pores are all right, and nearly perpendicular to the plane of their surface, so as to let the rays of light pass freely through them, without being refracted; whereas the pores of opacious bodies are in a crooked or oblique position, by which means the beams of light cannot pass freely through them, but are lost by various refractions.
- Trānspīerce*, (V.) To pierce or run through.
- Trānspirātiōn*, (S.) The insensible passage

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- passage of excrementitious matter thro' the pores of the skin. *L.*
- Tränspire*, (V.) To exhale or breath through, as steam from hot water, sweat through the pores of the body, &c.
- Tränspłant*, (V.) 1. To move trees, plants, &c. out of one place or garden into another. 2. To remove a colony or company of people from one place to another. *F.*
- Tränspört*, (S.) 1. An extasy, rapture, or sudden emotion of the passions. 2. A ship hired to carry men, ammunition, &c. from one port to another. 3. A felon banished to some one of the plantations.
- Tränspört*, (V.) 1. To carry over, or beyond seas. 2. To fill the mind with an extasy of delight. *L.*
- Tränspörtation*, (S.) 1. Carriage from one place to another. 2. Banishment of felons.
- Tränspöse*, (V.) To put out of its proper place, to change the order. *L.*
- Tränspöřtion*, (S.) 1. A transposing or changing the order of things. 2. In music, it is the changing a tune or lesson, and putting it in a higher or lower key, in order to sing or play it upon, or with another voice or instrument than it was originally composed for. *L.*
- Tränsubstāntiāte*, (V.) To change one substance into another. *L.*
- Tränsubstāntiātion*, (S.) With the papists, the change of the sacramental bread and wine into Christ's real body and blood. *F.*
- Tränšude*, (V.) To sweat through.
- Tränšverse*, (A.) That goes across or athwart. *L.*
- Tränšverse Diameters*, In geometry, lines belonging to an ellipsis and hyperbola.
- Trāp*, (S.) A device to catch wild beasts, vermin, &c.
- Trāpes*, (S.) A dirty slut or flattern.

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- Trāpēxiūm*, (S.) A square figure, whose four sides and angles are unequal, and two of its sides parallel. *G.*
- Trāpexoid*, (S.) In geometry, an irregular figure that has all its four sides and angles unequal, and none of its sides parallel. *G.*
- Trāřb*, (S.) 1. Bad fruit. 2. Poultry stuff, or any bad commodity.
- Trāřvādo*, (S.) A kind of whirlwind.
- Trāřvēl*, (S.) The pains of childbirth. *F.*
- Trāvāřly*, or *Trāvēřly*, (S.) A beat of drum in the morning, to summon the soldiers from their beds. *F.*
- Trāřvēl*, (V.) To go, or be on a journey.
- Trāřvēřler*, (S.) One that takes long journeys.
- Trāřvels*, (S.) 1. Journeys or voyages into foreign parts. 2. A book containing an account of the polity, religion, customs, curiosities, &c. of each country through which the traveller passes, called a book of travels.
- Trāvēřse*, (V.) 1. To go across or through a country. 2. To cross or oppose. *F.*
- Trāvēřse*, (A.) Across, athwart.
- Trāvēřse sailing*, A ship's making angles backward and forward, when she cannot keep her true course.
- Trāvēřse Table*, In navigation, a paper on which the traverses, or various courses of the ship are set down, with the points of the compass, variation, distances, alteration of the wind, &c. so as to find her true course and distance.
- Trāvēřsted*, or *Trāvēřřly*, (A.) Burlesqued, disguised, or turned into a ludicrous sense. *F.*
- Trāřves*, (S.) Shackles with which horses are tied to teach them to amble.
- Tray*, (S.) A piece of solid timber hollowed like a boat, used by butchers

- ers to carry their meat when broke into joints.
- Treachèrous*, (A.) Perfidious; un-faithful.
- Treachèry*, (S.) Perfidiousness.
- Treacle*, (S.) 1. A physical composition, that among other ingredients has vipers flesh in it. 2. Molloffes, or the drossy part of sugar extracted in refining it.
- Tread*, (S.) 1. To set the feet on. 2. To step, to walk. 3. To trample upon in order to press down. 4. To cover a hen, and render her prolific.
- Treadles*, (S.) Sticks of a considerable length, and about an inch and a half square, belonging to looms, stocking-frames, &c. moved by the feet.
- Treason*, (S.) Disloyalty, treachery, perfidious dealing.
- High Treason*, An offence against the safety of the sovereign prince or state, whether by imagination, word or deed; as to compass or imagine the death of the king, queen or prince, to levy war against them, to take part with their enemies, coin false money, &c.
- Petty*, or *Petit Treason*, The crime of a wife's killing her husband, a servant his master, or a clergyman his bishop.
- Treasonable*, (A.) Belonging to, or of the nature of treason.
- Treasure*, (S.) 1. Store of gold, silver, jewels, &c. hoarded up. 2. Any thing extremely valuable. F.
- Treasurer*, (S.) An officer who keeps the money of a prince, state, corporation, &c. F.
- Lord High Treasurer of England*, An office now executed by five commissioners, called lords of the treasury; these have the management of the money in the Exchequer, and are a check upon all officers employed in collecting imposts, tributes, taxes, &c.
- Treasurer of the King's Household*, An officer, who in the absence of the lord steward, has, in conjunction with the comptroller, and other officers of the green cloth, power to hear and determine causes about treason, misprison of treason, murder, &c. committed within the verge of the king's palace.
- Treasurer of the Navy*, An officer, who by a warrant from the commissioners of the treasury, receives money out of the Exchequer, and pays all the charges of the navy, by warrant from the principal officer of the navy.
- Treasury*, (S.) The treasurer's office, or place where the public money is laid up. F.
- Treat*, (V.) 1. To handle or discourse of a subject. 2. To give a feast, or to entertain one with good cheer. 3. To deal with, or confer about. 4. To negotiate.
- Treatise*, (S.) A book or discourse upon some particular subject. L.
- Treatment*, (S.) Good or bad usage. F.
- Treaty*, (S.) 1. A consultation in which matters of great importance are treated of. 2. A covenant or agreement between several nations for peace, commerce, navigation, &c. F.
- Treble*, (S.) 1. Three-fold. 2. The last or highest of the four parts in any musical composition. L.
- Tree*, (S.) A plant well known.
- Trefoil*, (S.) Three leaved grass. L.
- Trecks of a Cart*, (S.) The iron hoops about the naves.
- Tremble*, (V.) To shake with fear or cold. F.
- Tremèndous*, (A.) Awful, dreadful. L.
- Tremör*, (S.) A trembling or shaking. L.
- Tremulous*, (A.) Shaking, quaking, shivering.
- Trench*, (S.) A ditch.
- Trencher*, (S.) A wooden plate.

Trencher-

- Trencher-man**, (S.) A great eater.
- Trenches**, (S.) In fortification, also called lines of approach and lines of attack, are ways hollowed in the earth in form of a ditch, with parapets towards the place besieged, or works raised with gabions, fascines, wool-packs, &c. to cover the men from the fire of the besieged.
- To open the Trenches**, To begin to work upon the lines of approach.
- To mount the Trenches**, To go upon duty in the trenches.
- Trepan**, (S.) A surgeon's instrument, indented like a saw, for opening a person's skull. F.
- Trepan**, (V.) 1. To cut out a piece of a person's skull. 2. To entice, decoy, or ensnare. F.
- Trepidation**, (S.) A trembling, shaking, &c.
- Trespäts**, (S.) 1. An offence or crime. 2. Any transgression of the law, except felony or treason.
- Trespäts**, (V.) To sin, commit a fault, or violate the right and properties of other persons contrary to law.
- Tressel**, (S.) A frame or stand to support any thing upon.
- Tresses**, (S.) Locks of hair hanging loosely down.
- Tret**, (S.) An allowance for the waste or refuse in any commodity.
- Trivet**, or **Trivet**, (S.) An utensil made of iron, to set a pot upon over the fire.
- Trial**, (S.) 1. An examination of a civil or criminal cause before a judge. 2. An essay or experiment. 3. An effort or endeavour. 4. A temptation.
- Triangle**, (S.) A figure with three sides and as many angles, and is either plain or spherical. L.
- Plain Triangle**, Is one that is contained under three right lines.
- Spherical Triangle**, One that is contained under three arches of a great circle of the sphere.
- Triangular**, (A.) In the form of a triangle.
- Triangular Compass**, An instrument having three legs, to take off any triangle at once.
- Triangular Quadrant**, A sector with a loose piece to make it an equilateral triangle, which has the calendar graduated on it with the sun's place, declination, &c. used in surveying, dialling, &c.
- Tribe**, (S.) 1. The particular descendants or people sprung from some noted head, or a collective number of people in a colony, &c. 2. A sort of species. L.
- Tribulation**, (S.) Great trouble, anguish, affliction. L.
- Tribunal**, (S.) A court of justice, a judgment seat. L.
- Tribunes**, (S.) Magistrates among the ancient Romans, whose to preserve the liberties and privileges of the people against the power and encroachments of the nobles. L.
- Tribune**, (S.) The office, power, or dignity of a tribune.
- Tributary**, (A.) Paying tribute.
- Tribute**, (S.) 1. What one prince or state pays to another as a token of dependence. 2. An assessment or tax. L.
- In a Trice**, (P.) In a very short time, quickly, speedily.
- Trick**, (S.) 1. An expert or dexterous manner of performing an action. 2. A fraud or imposition. 3. The cards won at one lead.
- Trick**, (V.) To bubble, cheat, or deceive.
- Trickle**, (V.) To run down drop after drop.
- Tride**, (A.) With horsemen, short and swift.
- Trident**, (S.) The three pronged fork of Neptune, the fabulous god of the sea, which, according to the poets, he held in his hand.
- Triennial**, (A.) 1. That continues three

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three years. 2. That happens every third year. *L.*

*Trifle*, (S.) A thing of little value.

*Trifle*, (V.) To spend one's time to little or no purpose.

*Trifling*, (A.) Insignificant.

*Trigamy*, (S.) Having three husbands or wives. *G.*

*Trigger*, (S.) A piece of iron that stays, or when drawn, sets at liberty the spring of a gun-lock.

*Triglyph*, (S.) In architecture, a member of the frieze of the dorick order, representing three furrows, and set directly over every pillar.

*Trigon*, (S.) A triangle. *G.*

*Trigonometrical*, (A.) Of or belonging to trigonometry.

*Trigonometry*, (S.) The art of measuring triangles. *G.*

*Trilateral*, (A.) Having three sides.

*Trill*, (S.) In music, a shake in singing.

*Trim*, (V.) 1. To shave the beard. 2. To dress up, or set off. 3. To carry it fair between two parties. 4. To set a ship or boat so even on both sides, that she does not lean one way more than another.

*Trim*, (A.) Neat, spruce, fine.

*Trimmer*, (S.) 1. A piece of timber framed at right angles with the joists against the wall for chimneys, and wall-holes for stairs, &c. 2. One that changes sides or parties, as his interest seems to make it necessary.

*Trimings*, (S.) Ornaments worn on cloaths.

*Trine*, (S.) Of or belonging to the number three.

*Trinitarians*, (S.) Those who profess to believe the doctrine of the trinity.

*Trinity*, (S.) 1. One only God in three persons. 2. The herb heart's ease. *L.*

*Trinity Sunday*, The first Sunday after Whitsunday.

*Trinket*, (S.) A toy, a bauble, a gew-gaw.

*Trinomial*, (A.) 1. Having three names? 2. In algebra, an equation that consists of three parts or letters.

*Trip*, (S.) 1. A stumble, slip, or false step. 2. A short journey or voyage. 3. A herd of goats.

*Tripartient*, (S.) A number that divides another into three equal parts, without any remainder.

*Tripartite*, (A.) 1. Divided into three parts. 2. Made, done, or covenanted between three persons or parties. *L.*

*Tripartition*, (S.) A dividing into three parts.

*Tripe*, (S.) The entrails of an ox or cow cleaned and made fit for eating. *F.*

*Tripitong*, (S.) The meeting of three vowels in one syllable, as in beau, lieu, &c. *G.*

*Trippe*, (A.) Threefold. *L.*

*Triplicate*, (A.) Tripled. *L.*

*Triplicate Ratio*, In mathematics, the ratio or reason of cubes one to another in terms geometrically proportional.

*Triplicy*, (S.) A being triple or three fold. *L.*

*Tripod*, (S.) A three footed stool on which the priests of Apollo at Delphos used to sit or stand when she gave her oracles.

*Tripoly*, (S.) 1. A sort of stone resembling chalk, which when finely powdered, is used in polishing wood, ivory, &c. 2. The herb turbit, or blue camomile.

*Trippung*, (S.) 1. Walking nimbly and lightly on the toes. 2. Stumbling. 3. Faultering in speech.

*Trisyllable*, (S.) A word consisting of three syllables. *G.*

*Trite*, (A.) Thread-bare, very common, frequently used or applied. *L.*

*Trithemism*, (S.) A doctrine that not only makes the God-head consist of three persons, but also of three Gods.

*Triton*,

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*Triton*, (S.) 1. Among the poets, was a sea god, son of Neptune and Amphitrite, some say he was Neptune's trumpeter, and represent him with a human shape to the navel, but the lower part, the body of a fish with a dolphin's tail, having always a hollow shell in his hand with which he sounds. 2. A vane or weathercock.

*Trituratian*, (S.) 1. Pounding or beating to powder. 2. The action of the stomach upon the food.

*Trivial*, (A.) Slight, worthless, mean, of small value or import.

*Triumph*, (S.) A solemn honour done generals of armies after they had won great victories, by receiving them into the town with great magnificence and public acclamations; among the Romans there were two sorts, the great, that was called simply triumph, and the little, filed ovation. L.

*Triumph*, (V.) 1. To make a solemn and pompous entry. 2. To glory or take pride in. 3. To vanquish or overcome.

*Triumphal*, (A.) Of or belonging to a triumph.

*Triumphant*, (A.) Triumphant, victorious, belonging to a triumph.

*Triumvir*, (S.) One of the three magistrates that governed Rome in chief, who were called triumviri. L.

*Triumvirate*, (S.) The government of old Rome by the triumviri, or three magistrates in equal authority. L.

*Triune*, (S.) i. e. Three in one, a name given by some to the Almighty. L.

*Troat*, (V.) With hunters, to cry as a buck does in rutting time.

*Trochar*, (S.) In surgery, a pipe made of iron or steel, with a sharp pointed end, used in tapping for the dropsy. F.

*Trochee*, (S.) A foot in verse consisting of a long and a short syllable. G.

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*Tröling*, (S.) Fishing for pike with a long running line.

*Trölop*, (S.) A slattern, a woman that dresses very carelessly.

*Trömage*, (S.) 1. A custom or toll taken for weighing wool. 2. The act of weighing wool in a public market.

*Troop*, (S.) 1. Several people gathered together, or in company. 2. A small body of horse or dragoons under the command of a captain. F.

*Independent Troop*, A troop not incorporated into any regiment.

*Troop*, (V.) To move or go off.

*Troops*, (S.) Forces or armies.

*Trooper*, (S.) A horse soldier.

*Trope*, (S.) In rhetoric, an elegant turning of a word from its proper and genuine sense to another. G.

*Trophy*, (S.) 1. A monument or ensign of honour erected in the place where some signal victory has been obtained, in order to transmit the memory of it to posterity; these monuments have either warlike instruments carved upon them, or are adorned with real arms, colours, &c. taken from the enemy. 2. In architecture, an ornament representing the trunk of a tree, encompassed all about with arms or military weapons. G.

*Trophy Money*, A small duty paid annually by housekeepers or their landlords, for the drums, colours, &c. of the militia.

*Tropical*, (A.) Of or belonging to the tropics.

*Tropics*, (S.) Two circles of the sphere, parallel to the equator, at 23 degrees 30 minutes from it; that towards the north is called the tropic of Cancer, and that to the south, the tropic of Capricorn. G.

*Trot*, (S.) A horse's manner of going between a foot-pace and a gallop. F.

*Troth*, (S.) Faith, truth, fidelity.

*Trötters*,

T R

- Trötters*, (S.) Sheep's feet boiled.
- Trouble*, (S.) 1. Labour or pains. 2. Cross accident. 3. Disquiet of mind. 4. Affliction, sorrow.
- Trouble*, (V.) 1. To disturb or interrupt. 2. To bring into trouble. 3. To vex or disquiet. 4. To make a liquor thick and muddy.
- Troublesome*, (A.) 1. That causes trouble. 2. Dangerous, difficult.
- Trough* (*Tröff*) (S.) A hollow vessel of wood or stone.
- Truwar*, (S.) An action against a person who has found goods and refuses to restore them. F.
- Trounce*, (V.) 1. To beat or abuse. 2. To punish by suing at law.
- Troit*, (S.) A fresh water fish.
- Trüwel*, (S.) A bricklayer's tool to take up and spread mortar with.
- Troy Weight*, (S.) A weight of twelve ounces to the pound, by which gold, silver, &c. are weighed.
- Trüant*, (S.) 1. A vagabond or sturdy beggar. 2. A boy that plays instead of going to school. F.
- Trüce*, (S.) A cessation of arms.
- Truch-man*, (S.) An interpreter. F.
- Trück*, (S.) 1. Exchange or bartering. 2. A round piece of wood on the top of a flag-staff.
- Trückle*, (V.) To yield, or submit to the humour or commands of another.
- Trückle bed*, (S.) A bed with wheels to run under another bed.
- Trücks*, (S.) The solid wooden wheels fixed to the axle-trees of carriages to move the ordnance at-sea.
- Trüdge*, (V.) To move, or walk up and down very eagerly about business.
- Trüe*, (A.) 1. Certain, sure, genuine, pure. 2. Trusty, faithful.
- Trüelöue*, (S.) An herb.
- Trüffle*, (S.) A kind of root, much like a potatoe.
- Trüll*, (S.) A whore, or sorry wench who follows a camp.

T R

- Trüly*, (P.) In truth, sincerely, faithfully.
- Trümp*, (S.) 1. A winning card. 2. A trumpet.
- Trump*, (V.) To take with a trump at cards.
- Trump up*, To forge, invent or counterfeit.
- Trümpery*, (S.) Trash, or goods of small value.
- Trümpet*, (S.) A warlike musical instrument.
- Trumpet Marine*, (S.) A musical instrument with one string, which being struck with a hair-bow, sounds like a trumpet.
- Trümpet*, (V.) 1. To sound a trumpet. 2. To divulge, or publish abroad.
- Trümböön*, (S.) 1. A thick short staff born by generals, &c. 2. A thick short worm bred in the maw of a horse. F.
- Tründle*, (V.) To roll along. F.
- Tründle*, (S.) A carriage with low wheels for drawing heavy goods on.
- Trünk*, (S.) 1. A chest or coffer. 2. The body of a tree without the branches. 3. A body without the head. 4. The shaft of a column. 5. The proboscis of an elephant.
- Trünnions*, (S.) The knobs of a cannon which bear it on the carriage.
- Trüß*, (S.) 1. A bundle of hay or straw of 56 pounds weight. 2. A spring or bandage to keep up the falling parts of people that are bursten. F.
- Trüß*, (V.) 1. To gird or tie up in a neat manner. 2. To hang upon a tree. 3. To snatch up, as a bird of prey.
- Trüß*, (S.) 1. Confidence, reliance or dependence on or in. 2. Any thing deposited in another's hands. 3. Charge or importance. 4. Credit, tick or score.
- Trüß*, (V.) 1. To put in trust with. 2.

To

T U

- To rely or depend upon. 3. To give credit.
- Trustee*, (S.) One who has an estate or money put into his hands for the use of another.
- Trusty*, (A.) Faithful, true, just, that may be depended on.
- Truth*, (S.) 1. Verity in opposition to falsehood. 2. Certainty. 3. Fidelity.
- Try*, (V.) 1. To make an essay, to prove. 2. To hear a cause before a court of judicature.
- Tryal*. See *Trial*.
- Tub*, (S.) A wooden vessel well known.
- Tub of Camphire*, From 56 to 80 lb. weight.
- Tub of Tea*, 60 lb. weight.
- Tub of Vermilion*, From 300 to 400 lb. weight.
- Tube*, (S.) Any long hollow pipe for the conveyance of liquor, light or sound. L.
- Tübéröse*, (S.) A flower.
- Tübérous*, (A.) Full of bunches, swellings or knots.
- Tübulous*, (A.) Hollow like a tube or pipe.
- Tuck*, (S.) A rapier, or long small sword.
- Tuck*, (V.) To turn or truss up.
- Tucker*, (S.) A piece of lace, cambric, muslin, &c. sewed round the neck of a woman's shift.
- Tuesday*, (S.) The third day in the week, so called from Tuisco, a Saxon god, to whom this day was dedicated.
- Tuft*, (S.) 1. A bunch of feathers, ribbons, &c. 2. A lock of hair. 3. With botanists, a thicket of trees, bunch of grass, &c. F.
- Tug*, (S.) 1. A hard pull. 2. A waggon to carry timber.
- Tug*, (V.) 1. To pull. 2. To labour.
- Tuition*, (S.) 1. Care of one's education, guardianship. 2. Patronage, protection. L.
- Tüllip*, (S.) A flower of the lilly kind, some of which are much admired

T U

- for their beautiful stripes and variety of colours.
- Tüllipant*, (S.) An indian turbant, or wreath worn round the head instead of a hat.
- Tüm*, (V.) To mix together wool of different colours. F.
- Tümble*, (V.) 1. To throw or roll. 2. To rumple. 3. To fall down. 4. To play tumbling tricks. F.
- Tümler*, (S.) 1. A person who performs tumbling tricks. 2. A sort of hunting dog. 3. A kind of drinking cup.
- Tümbrel*, (S.) 1. A dung cart. 2. A ducking-stool used as a punishment for scolding women.
- Tümefaction*, (S.) A swelling, a causing to swell. L.
- Tümefy*, (V.) To swell, or grow into a tumour. L.
- Tümüd*, (A.) Swelled, puffed up.
- Tümour*, (S.) A rising swelling in any part of the body, caused by the settling of humours.
- Natural Tumour*, Among physicians, such as arise from the four humours contained in the mass of blood, or else of several at once mingled together.
- Bastard or Encysted Tumour*, Those tumours which proceed from a settling of corrupt humours, whose matter is contained in several proper cystus's or skinny baggs.
- Critical Tumours*, Impoſthumes, or such tumours as appear at once in acute diseases, and put an end to them with good or bad success.
- Malignant Tumours*, Such swellings as are attended with extraordinary and dangerous symptoms, whose consequences are very hazardous, as the carbuncle in the plague.
- Pestilential Tumours*, Swellings attended with a fever, swooning, &c. which usually arise in the time of a pestilence or plague.
- Veneereal Tumours*, Swellings at the bottom



T U

- bottom of the groin, proceeding from impure copulation.
- Tümmelt**, (S.) An uproar, bustle or riot.
- Tümmeltüous**, (A.) Riotous.
- Tün**, or **Ton**, (S.) 1. A vessel containing 252 gallons. 2. A weight of twenty hundred, each hundred containing 112 lb. so that a tun weight is 2240 pounds. 3. Forty solid feet of timber.
- Tüne**, (S.) 1. Concord or consonance in sound. 2. A musical composition.
- Tünic**, (S.) 1. A vest. 2. A long gown or coat without sleeves. 3. A thin skin or membrane. L.
- Tünnage**, (S.) A duty of so much per tun on merchandise imported or exported.
- Tünnel**, (S.) 1. A funnel thro' which liquors are poured into a vessel. 2. The hollow part of a chimney. 3. A kind of net to catch partridges. F.
- Tünnny**, (S.) A sea-fish.
- Tüp**, (S.) A ram.
- Tüpping**, (S.) A ram's covering an ewe.
- Türbant**, (S.) A cap worn by the Turks, and most of the eastern people.
- Türbid**, (A.) 1. Muddy, thick. 2. Troublesome, disturbed. L.
- Türböt**, (S.) A sea fish.
- Türbüent**, (A.) Boisterous, furious, seditious. L.
- Türf**, (S.) 1. The green surface of the earth. 2. The surface that grows over bogs, &c. used for fuel.
- Türgid**, (A.) Swollen, puffed up. -L.
- Türk**, (S.) A native of Turkey, a large country in Europe and Asia.
- Türkey**, (S.) A fowl well known.
- Turkey-poult**, (S.) A young turkey.
- Türkiß**, (A.) Of or belonging to Turkey, or the Turks.
- Türmöl**, (S.) 1. A. tumult. 2. A Bustle or stir.

T U

- Türmöl**, (V.) 1. To toil or drudge. 2. To make a stir, to bustle.
- Türn**, (V.) 1. To put the inside out. 2. To move round, or near it. 3. To form any thing by cutting and working it round with a turner's lathe. 4. To move this way or that. 5. To put that side upwards which was before lowest. 6. To change or convert. 7. To weigh down, as to turn the scale. 8. To go against, as to turn one's stomach. 9. To bend one's thoughts. 10. To translate. 11. To curdle, as milk does. 12. To improve, as to turn a penny.
- Turn Coat**, (S.) One who goes over to another party.
- Turnament**. See **Tournament**.
- Türner**, (S.) One who turns vessels, toys, &c. in wood, ivory, &c.
- Türnip**, (S.) A root well known.
- Türnpike**, (S.) 1. A gate set up by public authority, to oblige every carriage or horse passenger to pay a certain sum towards the keeping the roads in repair. 2. In fortification, a piece of timber set round with long wooden spikes pointed with iron, and used to stop breaches, &c.
- Türpentine**, (S.) A clear resinous kind of gum, issuing from the fir-trees and others.
- Türpütude**, (S.) Baseness. L.
- Türret**, (S.) A little tower. F.
- Türtle**, (S.) 1. A kind of dove. 2. A sea tortoise.
- Tuscan Order**, In architecture, so called from its being first used in Tuscany in Italy, is the plainest of all the orders, its capital, base and entablature having no carving, and but few mouldings.
- Tüsßes**, (S.) Four particular teeth of a horse, seated beyond the corner teeth upon the bars.
- Tüsßs**, (S.) The large teeth that stand out of a boar's mouth.

T W

- Tūtālage*, (S.) Guardianship, protection. L.
- Tūtālar*, or *Tutelary*, (A.) Protecting, guarding. L.
- Tūtor*, (S.) A master or teacher.
- Tūtārejs*, (S.) A female teacher, a governess.
- Tūtto*, (S.) In music, loud, or altogether.
- Twain*, (S.) Two.
- Twāng*, (S.) 1. The sound of a bow, string, &c. 2. A disagreeable taste or smell.
- Twāttle*, (V.) To prate idly.
- Twāxers*, (S.) Small nippers.
- Twelfth-Day*, or *Twelfth-Tide*, (S.) The feast of the Epiphany, or the manifestation of our blessed Saviour to the Gentiles; so called, as being the twelfth day, exclusively from Christmas-day.
- Twēlve*, (S.) The number XII. or 12.
- Twēnty*, (S.) The number XX. or 20.
- Twice*, (P.) Two times.
- Twig*, (S.) A small branch of a tree.
- Twilight*, (S.) That imperfect light in the dawn of the morning, and close of the evening.
- Twine*, (S.) A small sort of pack-thread.
- Twine*, (V.) 1. To twist. 2. To encircle.
- Twinge*, (S.) A sudden, sharp pain.
- Twinkling*, (S.) 1. A light that seems every moment in and out. 2. Opening and shutting the eyelids with a quick motion.
- Twins*, (S.) Two children brought forth at a birth.
- Twirl*, (V.) To turn swiftly round.
- Twist*, (S.) 1. A small cord of silk, &c. used for an edging. 2. The folding of a rope. 3. The hollow of the thigh. 4. A piece of timber, also called a girder.
- Twist*, (V.) 1. To complicate several lines or threads together. 2. To wring round.
- Twit*, (V.) To upbraid or cast in one's teeth.

V

- Twitcb*, (S.) 1. A hasty pull. 2. A twinge.
- Two (Too)* (S.) The number II. or 2.
- Tye*. See *Tie*.
- Tympānum*, (S.) In anatomy, the drum of the ear. L.
- Tympāny*, (S.) A dry windy dropsy. L.
- Type*, (S.) 1. A figure or mystical shadow of a thing. 2. An example or model. 3. A printing letter. G.
- Typical*, (A.) Belonging to a type.
- Typically*, (P.) In a typical sense.
- Typōgrāpher*, (S.) A printer. G.
- Typōgrāpbical*, (A.) Belonging to typography.
- Typōgrāphy*, (S.) The art of printing. G.
- Tyrānical*, (A.) Unjust, cruel, after the manner of a tyrant.
- Tyrānize*, (V.) To oppress or use tyrannically. L.
- Tyrāny*, (S.) 1. The government of a tyrant. 2. Tyrannical power. 3. Oppression, illegal violence.
- Tyrānt*, (S.) 1. An usurper. 2. A prince, tho' lawful, that governs with cruelty and injustice. G.
- Tyro*, (S.) A novice, a young beginner. L.

V.

**V**, Or U, reckoned by dictionary-writers the twentieth letter in the English alphabet, are not only different as to character or form, but also as to their powers, V being a consonant, and U a vowel, yet as they anciently went under one name, and were indifferently wrote the one for the other; so custom has still blended them in dictionaries, in the same manner as it has the vowel (i), and the consonant (j), which are also quite different in their make and powers, (i) being a vowel, and (j) a consonant:

V

V A

- V** is a numeral, and stands for V. i. e. five; it is frequently put for *vide*, i. e. see.
- Vācāny**, (S.) 1. An empty space. 2. An empty place or dignity. L.
- Vācant**, (A.) 1. Void, empty, uninhabited. 2. Leisure. L.
- Vācate**, (V.) 1. To empty. 2. To annul or make void.
- Vācātion**, (S.) 1. A being at leisure, ceasing from any ordinary business. 2. All the time from one term to another. 3. Vacancy of living.
- Vācūty**, (S.) Voidness or emptiness.
- Vācūm**, (S.) Is supposed to be a place devoid or empty of all matter. L.
- Vādē mēcum**, (S.) i. e. Go with me, a pocket book, or any little useful book fit and necessary to be carried in the pocket. L.
- Vāgābōnd**, (S.) One who wanders about from place to place, without any honest means of procuring a livelihood. L.
- Vāgāry**, (S.) A figary, a caprice, a whimsey.
- Vāgrānt**, (A.) 1. Wandering up and down. 2. Unruly, that cannot be governed.
- Vagrant**, (S.) A vagabond, a stroller, an idle person that wanders from place to place.
- Vāgue**, (A.) 1. Wandering, roving, moving up and down. 2. Running at random out of course. 3. Loose, incoherent. L.
- Vail**, (S.) A gauze or linen cloth worn over a person's face to prevent their being seen. - F.
- Vails**, (S.) The profits that arise to servants above their settled wages.
- Vain**, (A.) 1. Puffed up with the idea of real or imaginary accomplishments. 2. Empty, frivolous.
- Vaing-glōrious**, (A.) Filled with vain glory.
- Vain glōry**, (S.) A high and fond conceit of ourselves discovered in

V A

- idle boasting, and empty impertinence.
- Vāle**, (S.) A valley. L.
- Vālēdīcīon**, (S.) A bidding farewell.
- Vālēnce**, or **Vālens**, (S.) A short ornamental border for the tester of a bed, the upper part of a window, &c.
- Vālēntīne**, (S.) 1. A man or woman chosen by lot, or the first seen of a different sex on the 14th of February in the morning, who amongst the younger people is accounted the lover for the year. 2. A pair of gloves, a paper curiosity cut in a number of hearts and other devices, sent as a present on the 14th of February.
- Vālet**, or **Valet de Chambre**, (S.) A servant who dresses a man of quality, and waits upon him in his bed-chamber. F.
- Vālēūdīnārīan**, (S.) 1. A sickly person. 2. One who anxiously takes care of his health. L.
- Vālēūdīnārī**, (A.) Sick, vapoured, filled with fear of sickness, or wholly employed about the preservation of health. L.
- Vālīant**, (A.) Brave, courageous.
- Vālīd**, (S.) 1. Strong, powerful. 2. Authentic, good in law. L.
- Vālīdātē**, (V.) To make valid. L.
- Vālīdītī**, (S.) Authenticity, or the binding force of a deed, &c.
- Vālley**, (S.) A low ground between two or more hills. L.
- Vālōrous**, (A.) Courageous, valiant.
- Vālour**, (S.) Courage, bravery. F.
- Vālūable**, (A.) 1. Precious, worthy to be esteemed. 2. Weighty, important.
- Vālūātīon**, (S.) An estimate made of the value of a thing.
- Vālūe**, (S.) 1. Worth. 2. Esteem.
- Value**, (V.) 1. To set a price upon. 2. To esteem.
- Vālve**, (S.) A lid or cover for a tube, &c. opening only one way, so that the

the more forcible it is pressed to the other, the more closely it shuts the aperture. *L.*

*Vämp*, (S.) The upper leather of a shoe.

*Vamp*, (V.) To mend, or furbish up.

*Vän*, or *Vanguard*, (S.) 1. The front of an army. 2. The first line of an army when drawn up in order of battle, and which gives the enemy the first charge.

*Van*, (S.) A fan to winnow corn with.

*Vändals*, (S.) A warlike people who anciently inhabited the north of Sweden, from whence they overrun great part of Europe.

*Vans*, (S.) 1. A weather-cock. 2. A moving fight on a mathematical instrument.

*Vänilla*, (S.) A small seed ground to powder, and used as a principal ingredient in making chocolate.

*Vänöfs*, (S.) In fortification, a ditch dug without the counterscarp, and running all along the glacis.

*Vänisb*, (V.) To disappear or go out of sight. *L.*

*Vänity*, (S.) 1. An high opinion of ourselves. 2. Emptiness, unprofitableness.

*Vänquisb*, (V.) To subdue. *F.*

*Vänquisber*, (S.) A conqueror.

*Väntage*, (S.) Advantage, overplus.

*Väpud*, (A.) Palled, flat, deadened.

*Väpöräry*, (S.) 1. A hot house or bagnio. 2. With physicians, a decoction of herbs, &c. poured hot into a vessel, for the patient to sit over, in order to receive its fumes.

*Väpour*, (V.) To brag, bounce and swagger.

*Väpours*, (S.) 1. Moist exhalations or steams. 2. In physic, a disease generally attended with lowness of spirits, horror of mind, and sometimes with violent pains in the body. *L.*

*Väriable*, (A.) Uncertain, changeable.

*Väriance*, (S.) 1. Alteration, change.

2. A quarrel, dispute, or disagreement.

*Väriation*, (S.) Change or alteration. *L.*

*Väriägäte*, (V.) To diversify.

*Väriägäted*, (A.) Diversified with several colours. *L.*

*Väriety*, (S.) Many forts. *L.*

*Värious*, (A.) Several, different. *L.*

*Värlet*, (S.) A rogue or rascal.

*Värnisb*, (S.) A thick glutinous liquid for glazing pictures, cabinets, &c.

*Väry*, (V.) To change or alter.

*Väse*, (S.) 1. In architecture, an urn or other vessel placed on the top of cornices, pedestals, &c. 2. The body of a corinthian or composite capital. 3. With florists, the cap of any flower. 4. The round ball in the middle of a church candlestick. *L.*

*Väsäl*, (S.) 1. One who holds his land by homage and fealty. 2. A slave.

*Väsälage*, (S.) The state and condition of a vassal. *F.*

*Väst*, (A.) Great, large, huge, prodigious.

*Vät*, (S.) A large vessel used in brewing, &c.

*Vätican*, (S.) A famous library, founded at Rome by pope Sixtus IV.

*Vault*, (S.) 1. An arched roof. 2. A cellar for laying in wines, &c. 3. A place under ground for laying dead bodies in. 4. A privy. *F.*

*Vault*, (V.) 1. To cover archwise with bricks, stones, &c. 2. To leap over a place by the strength of one hand and the agility of the body. *F.*

*Vaunt*, (V.) To boast. *F.*

*Vayrödes*, (S.) Princes and rulers in chief in Transilvania, Valachia, and Moldavia, who are tributaries to the grand seignior.

*Ubiety*, (S.) In metaphysics, the presence of a being in some determined place or part of space. *L.*

*Ubi-*

- Ubiquity**, (S.) A being in all places at the same time. L.
- Udder**, (S.) The milk bag of a cow, or other animal.
- Veal**, (S.) The flesh of a calf. F.
- Vedette**, (S.) In the military art, a sentinel on horseback detached from the main body of an army, to give notice of the designs of an enemy. F.
- Veer**, (V.) 1. To traverse. 2. To chop about as the wind does.
- Végétables**, (S.) All sorts of trees, herbs and flowers that grow and increase by heat and moisture.
- Végétate**, (V.) To grow. L.
- Végétation**, (S.) The growth or increase of plants.
- Végétative**, (A.) Growing, increasing.
- Véhemence**, or **Véhemency**, (S.) Violence, impetuosity.
- Véhemént**, (A.) 1. Violent, impetuous. 2. Eager, hot, passionate. L.
- Véhiclé**, (S.) 1. Any kind of carriage. 2. With physicians, the liquor in which any medicine is mixed, to render it more fit to be swallowed, &c. L.
- Vein**, (S.) 1. A long and round pipe, that in an animal body conveys the blood, which had been carried out by the arteries, back again to the heart. 2. In mining, such ribs or streaks of a rock, &c. as are full of, or strongly impregnated with ore. 3. A streak in stone, wood, &c. 4. Genius, disposition. L.
- Vein**, (V.) To paint with veins or streaks like marble. L.
- Véiny**, (A.) Full of, or having veins.
- Vejours**, (S.) In law, surveyors sent by a court to view a place in dispute, in order to settle the rights of the claimants.
- Vellum**, (S.) The finest kind of parchment, made of calves skin. L.
- Vellucation**, (S.) Among physicians, a twitching of the nerves.
- Vélocity**, (S.) Swiftness. L.

- Velour**, (S.) A velvet rubber for a hat.
- Vélvèt**, (S.) A fine silk with a thick pile.
- Vénal**, (A.) 1. Mercenary, base. 2. A doing any thing for gain. L.
- Vénalité**, (S.) The being venal.
- Vénd**, (V.) To sell, to put off. L.
- Véndable**, (A.) Saleable.
- Véndée**, (S.) In law, the person to whom any thing is sold.
- Vénder**, or **Véndor**, (S.) The seller.
- Vénéring**, (S.) With joiners and cabinet-makers, a sort of inlaid work.
- Vénéralé**, (A.) Worthy of respect.
- Vénérate**, (V.) To reverence, respect or honour. L.
- Vénération**, (S.) An awful and respectful reverence.
- Vénéral**, (A.) Of or belonging to ventry.
- Vénery**, (S.) 1. Carnal copulation. 2. The exercise of hunting wild beasts, called beasts of ventry.
- Véngéance**, (S.) Revenge. F.
- Véngéful**, (A.) Revengeful.
- Vénial**, (A.) Excusable, pardonable.
- Vénison**, (S.) The flesh of deer. F.
- Vénom**, (S.) Poison. L.
- Vénomous**, (A.) Poisonous.
- Vént**, (S.) 1. A hole to let out wind. 2. The touch-hole of a cannon. 3. With gunners, the difference between the diameter of a ball, and the diameter of the bore of a cannon. 4. The sale of any commodity.
- Vént**, (V.) 1. To crack plates of glass in the working. 2. To wind as a spaniel does. 3. To take breath as an otter does. 4. To sell. 5. To divulge or publish. 6. To discharge or give vent to.
- Vénter**, (S.) 1. The belly. 2. In law, a mother; as brothers by the same venter, that is, by the same mother.
- Véntilâte**, (V.) 1. To give vent. 2. To fan or winnow. 3. To gather wind.
- Véntilâtor**, (S.) A new and admirable invention for drawing out the foul

foul stagnated air from ships, the cells of prisons, &c.

*Ventosity*, (S.) Windiness. *L.*

*Ventricle*, (S.) 1. The stomach. 2. A cavity in the brain or heart.

*Venture*, (V.) 1. To hazard or risque. 2. To dispose to danger. 3. To undertake.

*Venture*, (S.) 1. Hazard or risque. 2. Goods sent to sea, to be disposed of at the discretion of the person who takes charge of them. *F.*

*Venturous*, or *Venturefome*, (A.) Daring, bold, that ventures too much.

*Venus*, (S.) 1. Among the Heathens, the goddess of love and beauty, frequently represented in a chariot drawn by doves. 2. With astronomers, one of the seven planets, the brightest of all the heavenly bodies except the sun and moon. It performs its periodical motion in 224 days 17 hours, and its motion round its axis is performed in 23 hours. The diameter of it is almost equal to that of the earth. 3. With chemists, copper.

*Veracity*, (S.) A speaking of the truth. *L.*

*Verb*, (S.) A part of speech declined with mood and tense, which betokeneth either doing, suffering, or being.

*Verbäl*, (A.) 1. Derived from a verb. 2. By word of mouth, not written.

*Verbätim*, (A.) Word for word. *L.*

*Verbérate*, (V.) To beat or strike.

*Verbération*, (S.) A beating or striking. *L.*

*Verböse*, (A.) Using many words. *L.*

*Verdant*, (A.) Green.

*Verdégrease*, (S.) A green colour made of the rust of brass or copper. *F.*

*Verdërër*, (S.) A judicial officer of the king's forest.

*Vërdict*, (S.) 1. The jury's answer upon any cause, committed by the court for examination. 2. Judgment or opinion.

*Vërditer*, (S.) A bluish green colour used by painters.

*Vërdüre*, (S.) Greenness, as of trees, vegetables, &c.

*Vërdürös*, (A.) Full of verdure, green.

*Vërgè*, (S.) 1. The limits or extent of the power of a court. 2. A rod or wand. 3. The edge. 4. In a watch, the spindle of the balance.

*Vërgër*, (S.) 1. One who carries a white wand before a lord chief justice, &c. 2. An officer who walks in a cathedral or collegiate church before a bishop, dean, &c. and carries a staff headed with silver.

*Vërsify*, (V.) 1. To make good, or prove to be true. 2. In law, to record edicts or decrees in parliament. *L.*

*Vërsily*, (P.) Truly.

*Vërsimilär*, (A.) Likely, probable.

*Vërsimilitüde*, (S.) Likelihood or probability.

*Vërsity*, (S.) Truth. *L.*

*Vërsjuice*, (S.) The juice of fowr and unripe grapes, crab-apples, &c. *F.*

*Vërmicëllü*, (S.) An Italian loop, that appears as if filled with small worms. *L.*

*Vërmicülar*, (A.) Belonging to, or resembling worms. *L.*

*Vërmicülation*, (S.) 1. The breeding of worms in plants, &c. 2. With physicians, griping the of guts.

*Vërmicülose*, (A.) Full of worms.

*Vërmijugous*, (A.) Expelling worms.

*Vërmilion*, (S.) Factitious cinnaber, of a fine scarlet colour.

*Vërmün*, (S.) 1. Worms. 2. Hurtful insects, as lice, fleas, caterpillars, &c. 3. Hurtful beasts, as mice, rats, &c. 4. Rogues or villains.

*Vërnäl*, (A.) Of or belonging to the spring.

*Vërnäl Equinox*, In astronomy, the time when the sun enters the equinox in the spring, which is about the 21st of March, when the days and nights are of an equal length.

- Vernous Leaves*, (S.) Such as come out in the spring.
- Verrucā*, (S.) 1. A wart. 2. A hillock.
- Versè*, (S.) 1. Language reduced into a certain cadence and determined measure. 2. A clause of a sentence or small part of a chapter in the bible. L.
- Versed*, (A.) Skilled in any thing.
- Versicle*, (S.) A short verse. L.
- Versification*, (S.) 1. The art of making verses. 2. The disposition of the long and short syllables.
- Versifier*, (S.) A maker of verses, a word of contempt to express a paltry rhimer.
- Verson*, (S.) A translation. L.
- Vert*, (S.) 1. Any thing that grows or bears a green leaf in a forest, and is capable of covering deer. 2. In heraldry, green.
- Vertebrae*, or *Vertebres*, (S.) The joints of the neck and back bone. L.
- Vertèx*, (S.) 1. The summit or uppermost part of any thing. 2. In astronomy, that point of the heavens which is over our heads. L.
- Vertible*, (A.) That may be turned.
- Verticah*, (A.) Of or belonging to the vertex.
- Vertical Angles*, In geometry, those which being opposite to each other, touch only in the angular point.
- Verticality*, (S.) The nature or quality of the load-stone, or a needle touched by it, of pointing towards the north or south.
- Verticillated Plants*, (S.) Such as have their flowers intermixed with small leaves growing about the joints of the stalk, as horehound, pennyroyal, &c. L.
- Vertigo*, (S.) A disease of the head, when all things seem to turn round; giddiness, dizziness, swimming of the head. L.
- Virtue*. See *Virtue*.
- Vertumnus*, (S.) The god of gardens, and husband to Pomona.
- Vertuoso*. See *Virtuoso*.
- Vervain*, (S.) The name of an herb, otherwise called pigeon's-grass, Juno's tears, and holy-herb.
- Vesicatory*, (S.) A blister, or an external medicine which serves to raise blisters. L.
- Vesicle*, (S.) A little bladder. L.
- Vesper*, (S.) 1. The evening. 2. The evening star. L.
- Vespers*, (S.) The evening prayers in the romish church. L.
- Vesperine*, (A.) 1. Of or belonging to the evening. 2. In astronomy, setting after the sun, speaking of a star or planet. L.
- Vessel*, (S.) 1. A general name for a great many utensils to put any thing in. 2. A ship, bark, &c. 3. A little conduit or pipe for blood humours in an animal body.
- Vest*, (S.) 1. A waistcoat. 2. A garment for a child.
- Vest*, (V.) To bestow upon, to admit to the possession of.
- Vesta*, (S.) The name of two goddesses among the ancient Romans; the one the goddess of fire, the other the goddess of the earth. In the former respect she had no image in her temple. Pausanias and Ovid affirmeth the same. However this be, it is certain in both respects her image is seen in Roman coins, with attributes suitable to both fire and earth. As she regardeth the former, she is taken for the wife of Cælus, and mother of Saturn, by some; by others, for the daughter of Saturn and Ops; the latter for the daughter of Jupiter.
- Vestal Virgins*, The priestesses of Vesta, who had the charge of the sacred fire, and who if they sinned against chastity, were buried alive.
- Vestible*, (S.) 1. A large open space before the door, or at the entry of a house. 2. A kind of anti-chamber before the entrance of an ordinary apartment.
- Vestigés*, (S.) Footsteps, traces. L.
- Vest-*

**Vestment**, (S.) 1. A garment. 2. Among the roman catholics, a priest's upper garment worn when he says mass.

**Vestry**, (S.) 1. A room belonging to a church, where the priests vestments and the sacred utensils are kept. 2. A meeting of the chief parishioners in the vestry.

**Vestry Clerk**, A scrivener who keeps the parish accounts.

**Vestry Men**, A select number of the principal inhabitants of a parish, who annually choose officers to manage the affairs of it.

**Vesture**, (S.) 1. Any garment. 2. Possession, or admittance into a possession. 3. Profit, as of an acre of land.

**Vetches**, (S.) A kind of pulse, tares.

**Veteran**, (S.) An old soldier who has served long in the wars. In France, officers of twenty years standing are called by this name.

**Veternus**, (S.) 1. A drowsy disease called a lethargy. 2. Slothfulness, sluggishness, immoderate sleeping.

**Vex**, (V.) 1. To tease, to trouble, to torment. 2. To be a trouble to, to oppress.

**Vexation**, (S.) Grief, trouble, torment.

**Vexatious**, (A.) Causing trouble or grief, burdensome, troublesome. L.

**Ugly**, (A.) 1. Homely, deformed. 2. Unbecoming or indecent. 3. Naughtiness or villainous. 4. Base or shameful.

**Vial**, or **Phial**, (S.) A thin glass bottle.

**Vilands**, (S.) 1. Victuals of flesh. 2. Pasture of deers.

**Via sicum**, (S.) 1. All manner of provisions or necessaries for a journey. 2. Among the roman catholics, the holy sacrament given to sick persons. L.

**Vibrate**, (V.) 1. To shake, to brandish. 2. To move to and fro. L.

**Vibration**, (S.) 1. A brandishing or

shaking. 2. A swinging to and fro. L.

**Vicar**, (S.) 1. One in another's stead, or who performs the duty of another. 2. A priest of a parish, where the predical tythes are impropriated. L.

**Grand Vicar of the Pope**, A cardinal who has jurisdiction over all secular and regular priests, and over all offenders against the church of Rome.

**Vicariate**, (S.) The benefice of a vicar.

**Vicarious**, (A.) 1. Of or belonging to a vicar. 2. Subordinate, or in the place of another. L.

**Vice**, (S.) 1. A habit contrary to virtue. 2. The spindle of a press. 3. A jester in a play. 4. An instrument used by smiths and some other artificers. 5. A glazier's instrument with two wheels for drawing lead.

**Vice-admiral**, (S.) An officer who commands the second squadron of the royal navy, and has his flag at the fore top-mast head of his ship.

**Vice-Chamberlain**, (S.) A great officer under the lord chamberlain, who, in his absence, has the command and controul of all officers belonging to that part of the house called the chamber, or above stairs.

**Vice-Chancellor**, (S.) A professor in an university, annually chosen to perform the office of the chancellor.

**Viceregent**, (S.) A deputy or substitute. F.

**Viceroy**, (S.) A deputy king, or one who governs a state instead of a king. F.

**Viceroyalty**, (S.) The dignity or office of a viceroy.

**Vice-Treasurer**, (S.) An under treasurer.

**Vice-versa**, (P.) On the contrary.

**Vicinity**, (S.) Nearness, neighbourhood.

**Vicious**, (A.) Lewd, debauched, wicked.



*Viciſſitude*, (S.) Change, turn, revolution. L.

*Vicount*. See *Viſcount*.

*Victim*, (S.) A beaſt offered up as a ſacrifice. L.

*Victor*, (S.) A conqueror. L.

*Victorious*, (A.) Having obtained a victory.

*Victory*, (S.) 1. The defeat of an enemy. 2. Getting the upper hand or better of one in any thing. L.

*Victrüaller*, (S.) 1. One who is under contract to provide food, &c. for a fleet, army, &c. 2. An alehouſe-keeper.

*Victuals*, (S.) Food.

*Videlicet*, (P.) To wit, that is, L.

*Vidüity*, (S.) Widowhood. L.

*Vie*, (V.) To ſtrive, to equal or excel.

*Viciv*, (V.) To look upon.

*View*, (S.) A ſight, deſign, intention.

*Vigil*, (S.) The eve or day before a religious feſtival, which is always a faſt. L.

*Vigilance*, (S.) Watchfulneſs.

*Vigilant*, (A.) Watchful.

*Vigorous*, (A.) Full of vigour.

*Vigour*, (S.) 1. Strength. 2. Activity, briskneſs.

*Vile*, (A.) 1. Wicked. 2. Mean, deſpicable.

*Viliſy*, (V.) To deſame, or repreſent as vile.

*Villa*, (S.) 1. A village. 2. A country houſe. L.

*Village*, (S.) A number of country houſes or cottages, without any privileges granted them by charter.

*Villager*, (S.) An inhabitant of a village.

*Villain*, (S.) 1. Formerly a tenant who held his farm by villanage. 2. A rogue or vile fellow. F.

*Villainous*, (A.) Baſe, knaviſh.

*Villainy*, (S.) Any knaviſh or vile action.

*Villénage*, or *Villanage*, (S.) A tenure held by doing ſervile work for the lord of the manor. F.

*Vindécious*, (A.) Of or belonging to wine. L.

*Vincible*, (A.) That may be overcome.

*Vindicäte*, (V.) 1. To defend or maintain. 2. To make an apology for, to clear or juſtify. 3. To revenge.

*Vindicätion*, (S.) 1. Defence or protection. 2. Apology or juſtification. 3. Revenging or vengeance.

*Vindécive*, (A.) Revengeful. L.

*Vine*, (S.) A plant or tree that bears grapes. L.

*Vinégär*, (S.) Wine, beer, &c. rendered acid or ſour. F.

*Vineyard*, (S.) A piece of ground in which vines are planted in rows and ſupported on ſticks.

*Vinous*, (A.) Having the taſte or ſmell of wine.

*Vintage*, (S.) 1. Vine harveſt, or the gathering of grapes. 2. The time wherein grapes are gathered.

*Vintäger*, (S.) A grape gatherer, or vine gatherer.

*Vpntnär*, (S.) A tavern keeper.

*Viol*, (S.) A muſical inſtrument.

*Violable*, (A.) That may be violated.

*Violäte*, (V.) 1. To break or tranſgreſs. 2. To raviſh or deſlour. 3. To ſpoil, deſile, or ſully.

*Violätion*, (S.) The act of violating.

*Violätör*, or *Violater*, (S.) A tranſgreſſor.

*Violénce*, (S.) 1. Fierceneſs or vehemency. 2. Force or constraint uſed unlawfully. 3. Raſhneſs. 4. Eagerneſs, earneſtneſs. 5. Boiſterouſneſs, ſtormineſs.

*Violént*, (A.) 1. Fierce, vehement, forcible. 2. Haſty, paſſionate. 3. Sharp or acute. 4. Strong, or very great.

*Violet*, (S.) A flower well known.

*Violin*, (S.) A fiddle. F.

*Violincello*, (S.) A baſs viol.

*Viper*, (S.) A ſmall ſnake, whoſe bite is mortal, but the wound may be eaſily cured by drinking ſweet oil, and rubbing it on the wound.

*Vipër*.

- Viperous*, (A.) Of or belonging to the viper.
- Virago*, (S.) A stout or manly woman, a heroine.
- Virgin*, (S.) A maid.
- Virgin Copper*, (S.) Is that which has never been melted down.
- Virgin Gold*, (S.) The gold that is gotten out of the ore without any mixture or alloy, in which state it is so soft, that it will take the impression of a seal.
- Virgin Honey*, (S.) The honey that is made by young bees, the first year after their swarming.
- Virgin Mercury*, (S.) Is that which is formed and fluid in the veins of mines, or that is gotten from the mineral earth by lotion, without fire.
- Virgin's Milk*, (S.) A chymical composition called Benjamin water.
- Virgin Oil*, (S.) That which oozes out of the olive without pressing.
- Virgin Parchment*, (S.) A sort of fine parchment made of the skin of a young lamb.
- Virginals*, (S.) A musical instrument, with keys like a harpsichord.
- Virginitiy*, (S.) A maidenhead, chastity.
- Virgo*, (S.) 1. A maid or virgin. 2. One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, marked thus ♍. L.
- Virility*, (S.) 1. Man's estate, manhood. 2. Stoutness or valour. L.
- Virtual*, (A.) Equivalent, effectual, potential.
- Virtue*, (S.) 1. Efficacy, power, propriety. 2. An habit of the soul, whereby a man is inclined to do good and shun evil. L.
- Virtuoso*, (S.) One who has a refined taste of the politer arts, and studies these, or the infinitely more admirable productions of nature, from a love of beauty, order, and proportion.
- Cardinal Virtues*, With moralists, prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance.
- Virtuosi*, (S.) The plural of virtuoso.
- Virtuous*, (A.) Endowed with, or having the habit of virtue.
- Virulence*, or *Virulency*, (S.) 1. Poison or venom. 2. Venom in a venereal disease.
- Virulent*, (A.) 1. Venomous or poisonous. 2. Sharp or biting.
- Virus*, (S.) 1. Poison or venom. 2. With surgeons, a kind of watery stinking matter, which issues out of ulcers, of a malignant and corroding quality.
- Visage*, (S.) Face or countenance, a word seldom used by good authors to represent a beautiful one. F.
- Visard*. See *Vizard*.
- Viscerā*, (S.) The bowels, intrails or guts.
- Visceral*, or *Viscerous*, (A.) Of or belonging to the bowels or intrails.
- Viscerate*, (V.) To take out the bowels.
- Viscount*, (S.) A title of honour next to an earl.
- Viscountess*, (S.) A viscount's wife.
- Viscous*, (A.) Clammy, slimy, sticky.
- Visible*, (A.) That may be seen.
- Vizier*, or *Vizier*, (S.) A privy counsellor or statesman among the Turks.
- Prime* or *Grand Vizier*, In Turkey, a minister who governs the whole empire immediately under the grand seignior.
- Vision*, (S.) 1. Seeing or sight. 2. An apparition or ghost. 3. An appearance or presence of supernatural objects attended with divine revelations in a dream.
- Visionary*, (S.) 1. A person who pretends to receive visions. 2. A person filled with odd whims or chimerical projects. F.
- Visionary*, (A.) 1. Imaginary, delusive. 2. Belonging to sight or vision.
- Visite*, (S.) One person going out of compliment or affection to see another.

- Visit**, (V.) 1. To go to see, or pay a visit. 2. To go about to see whether things be as they should. 3. To afflict or try. *L.*
- Visitation**, (S.) 1. Among the clergy, an act of jurisdiction, by which a superior visits some college, church, &c. to see if the proper regulations are duly observed. 2. A pestilence, or judgment from heaven.
- Visiter**, (S.) One that goes a visiting, or seeing his neighbours.
- Visiting**, (S.) 1. One neighbour or friend's going to see another. 2. Afflicting, punishing.
- Visitor**, (S.) One authorised to inspect into the state of a church, monastery, &c.
- Visor**, (S.) The sight of an head-piece.
- Vista**, or **Visto**, (S.) A prospect or straight walk through trees, especially through a wood, the trees being cut away.
- Visual**, (A.) Of or belonging to the sight. *L.*
- Visual Rays**, In perspective, are lines of light imagined to come from the object of the eye.
- Vital**, (A.) Of or belonging to, or that supports life. *L.*
- Vital Spirits**, Are the finest and most volatile parts of the blood.
- Vital Faculty**, In physics, an action whereby men live, that is performed by them whether they design it or not; such are the motions of the heart, perspiration or breathing, nutrition, &c.
- Vital Flame**, In physics, some have supposed that there is in the heart of animals a fine, enkindled, mild substance, which they call by this name, and imagine the air that is taken in by respiration, to be necessary to the preservation of it, as it is to the conservation of life.
- Vitals**, (S.) Those parts of the body that are the principal seats of life; as the heart, brain, lungs and liver.
- Vitiāte**, (V.) 1. To corrupt or spoil. 2. To defile or deflower. *L.*
- Vitious**, (A.) Wicked, lewd, debauched. *L.*
- Vitrious**, (A.) 1. Of or belonging to glass. 2. Clear like glass, transparent.
- Vitriſſy**, (V.) 1. To turn into glass. 2. To grow hard and transparent, as glass.
- Vitriol**, (S.) A kind of mineral salt, of which there are four sorts, blue, white, red and green. *L.*
- Vitriolated**, (A.) 1. Turned into vitriol. 2. Compounded of vitriol, or having vitriol infused into it.
- Vitriolic**, or **Vitriolous**, (A.) Of, belonging to, or partaking of the nature of vitriol.
- Vitūs's Dance**, (S.) With physicians, a disorder attended with continual twitchings and contractions of the nerves.
- Vivā'cè**, (A.) In music, signifies to play with life and spirit; and is a degree of movement between largo and allegro, but nearest to allegro.
- Vivā'cious**, (A.) Lively, brisk, spirited.
- Vivā'cily**, (S.) 1. Liveliness, fire, sprightliness. 2. Quickness, or readiness of wit.
- Vivā Vō'cè**, (P.) By word of mouth.
- Vivid**, (A.) 1. Lively, full of life. 2. Of a blooming or lively colour. *L.*
- Vivify**, (V.) To quicken or enliven.
- Viviparous**, (A.) Which bringeth forth young ones alive, and does neither spawn nor lay eggs.
- Vixen**, (S.) 1. A brawling turbulent scold. 2. A forward cross child.
- Viz**, (P.) A contraction of the Latin word *videlicet*, which signifies, to wit, or that is.
- Vizard**, or **Visard**, (S.) A mask.
- Vizier**. See *Vizier*.
- Ulcer**, (S.) A running sore, full of putrid, virulent matter.
- Ulcerated**, (A.) Turned into an ulcer. *ūlcē-*

*ū'leerous*, (A.) Of, belonging to, or full of ulcers.

*ū'lage*, (S.) In gauging, what a cask or vessel wants of being full.

*ūltēr'ior*, (A.) 1. On the farther side. 2. In geography, is said of those parts of a country, province, &c. that are situated on the farther side of a river, mountain, or other boundary, which divides the country.

*ū'ltimate*, (A.) Last, utmost, final.

*ūltrāmār'ine*, (S.) The finest sort of blue, used by painters. L.

*Ultramari'ne*, (A.) Brought from beyond the sea.

*ūltrāmū'nāne*, (A.) Beyond the world, or that part of it that is visible to us. L.

*ū'mber*, (S.) 1. A trout-fish. 2. A dark yellowish colour used by painters.

*ūmbil'ical*, (A.) Of or belonging to the navel.

*Umbilical Vein*, That by which the child receives nourishment in the womb.

*ū'mbles*, or *Hu'mbles*, (S.) The eatable of a deer's entrails.

*ū'mbrāge*, (S.) 1. A shadow or shade. 2. A pretence or colour. 3. Suspicion or distrust.

*ū'mbrāgeous*, (A.) Shady,

*ū'mbrēllā*, or *Umbrellō*, (S.) 1. A screen carried over the head to keep one from the sun or rain. 2. A sort of wooden frame covered with cloth, to keep off the sun from a window.

*Umbri'ferous*, (A.) Shadow-bearing.

*ū'mbrōse*, (A.) Casting a deep shade.

*ū'mpirage*, (S.) The power of deciding a controversy left to the determination of two arbitrators, in case they should not come to an agreement about the matter.

*ū'mpire* (*ū'mpeer*) (S.) A person chosen by two or more arbitrators, to decide a controversy that was referred to their decision.

*ūn*, A particle which gives a quite

different sense to the word to which it is prefixed.

*ūnā'ble*, (A.) Incapable, wanting ability.

*ūnāb'sōlved*, (A.) Without absolution.

*ūnācc'ceptable*, (A.) Disagreeable, ungrateful, displeasing. L.

*ūnāccōu'ntable*, (A.) 1. Not to be justified. 2. Odd, strange, not to be accounted for.

*ūnāccū'stōmed*, (A.) 1. Unusual, not common. 2. Not used.

*ūnācquai'nted*, (A.) Ignorant, not acquainted with.

*ūnā'ctive*, (A.) Idle, sluggish, not acting.

*ū'admon'ished*, (A.) Not admonished, informed, or warned of.

*ūnādō'rned*, (A.) Without ornaments.

*ūnād'vised*, (A.) Rash, inconsiderate, without mature deliberation.

*ūnāff'fected*, (A.) 1. Natural, without affectation. 2. Not moved. L.

*ūnāff'fcting*, (A.) That does not move the affections.

*ūnā'ided*, (A.) Not aided, helped or assisted.

*ūnāll'ied*, (A.) Not in alliance.

*ūnā'lienable*, (A.) That cannot be alienated.

*ūnā'lterable*, (A.) That cannot be altered or changed.

*ūnāmā'zed*, (A.) Intrepid, not amazed.

*ūnā'miable*, (A.) Disagreeable, not to be desired.

*ūnān'imity*, (S.) A being unanimous.

*ūnā'nimous*, (A.) 1. Of one mind or of one accord. 2. Done with one accord.

*ūnānnea'led*, (A.) Unanointed, or without extreme unction.

*ūnān'swerable*, (A.) That cannot be answered, denied, or objected to.

*ūnāppā'rent*, (A.) Not appearing.

*ūnāppeā'sable*, (A.) Implacable, not to be appeased.

*Unapprehēns'ive*, (A.) 1. That cannot apprehend or understand. 2. Without fear.

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*ünäpproac'bable*, (A.) Inaccessible, that cannot be approached.  
*ünä'pt*, (A.) Unready, not disposed to.  
*Unarmed*, (A.) Without arms or weapons.  
*ünä'ssaj'ed*, (A.) Untried.  
*ünä'ss'ed*, (A.) Without assistance.  
*ünä'ssü'ed*, (A.) Not assured.  
*ünä'ttain'able*, (A.) That cannot be attained.  
*ünä'ttē'mpted*, (A.) That has not been tried.  
*ünä'ttē'nded*, (A.) 1. Unaccompanied, alone. 2. Disregarded, neglected.  
*ünä'v'ai'able*, (A.) That does not, or cannot avail or succeed.  
*ünäugmē'nted*, (A.) Not augmented or increased.  
*ünä'voi'dable*, (A.) Inevitable, that cannot be avoided.  
*ünä'vā'res*, (P.) 1. Suddenly, unexpectedly, unthought on, or unlooked for, napping. 2. Through an oversight or mistake.  
*ünbär'*, (V.) To take away a bar.  
*ünbēcō'ming*, (A.) Unseemly, unbecoming.  
*ünbē'jtting*, (A.) Not becoming.  
*ünbē'jriē'nded*, (A.) 1. Not dealt with friendly. 2. Not having friends.  
*ünbēgō'tten*, (A.) Not begotten.  
*ünbēgū'n*, (A.) Not yet begun.  
*ünbē'le'sf*, (S.) Incredulity, diffidence.  
*ünbē'nd*, (V.) 1. To slacken or relax. 2. To ease or refresh.  
*ünbē'ndē'vōlent*, (A.) Not tender or humane.  
*ünbē'nī'gn*, (A.) Unfavourable, not bountiful.  
*ünbē'pā'ss'ed*, (A.) Impartial, disinterested.  
*ünbē'nd*, (V.) 1. To unite, 2. To set loose from the power of a contract.  
*ünblā'meable*, (A.) Not to be blamed.  
*ünblē'st*, (A.) Not blest or happy.  
*ünbloō'dy*, (A.) Not bloody, not stained with blood.  
*ünbor'led*, (A.) Not boiled.

*ünbō'lt*, (V.) To draw back a bolt.  
*ünboō'ted*, (A.) Without boots.  
*ünbō'r'n*, (A.) Not born.  
*ünbō'jom*, (A.) To open or declare the mind freely.  
*ünbou'ght*, (A.) Not bought.  
*ünbō'u'nd*, (A.) 1. Untied. 2. Set at liberty.  
*ünbō'u'nded*, (A.) Unlimited, without bounds.  
*ünbrā'e*, (V.) To undo, to slaken the braces, to untie.  
*Unbrace a Mallard*, In carving at table, to cut it up.  
*ünbrī'bed*, (A.) Not corrupted, disinterested.  
*ünbrī'dled*, (A.) 1. Without a bridle. 2. Unruly.  
*ünbrō'ken*, (A.) 1. Whole. 2. Wild, not ridden, spoken of a horse.  
*ünbü'ckle*, (V.) To loose a buckle.  
*ünbū'ilt*, (A.) Not erected or built.  
*Unburied*, (A.) Not buried.  
*ünbü'rnt*, (A.) 1. Not consumed with fire. 2. Not scorched.  
*ünbü'tton*, (V.) To undo buttons.  
*ün'called*, (A.) Not called.  
*ün'cā'nō'nical*, (A.) 1. Not canonical, or conformable to the canons. 2. Destitute of public approbation.  
*ün'cā'se*, (V.) 1. To take out of a case. 2. To strip off the cloaths. 3. To flea off the skin.  
*üncaught*, (A.) Not caught.  
*ün'cē'n'sured*, (A.) Free from censure.  
*ün'cē'r'tain*, (A.) 1. Not certain or sure, doubtful. 2. Irresolute, not settled. 3. Indefinite, unlimited.  
*ün'cē'r'tainty*, (A.) 1. Irresolution. 2. Doubtfulness.  
*ün'chai'n*, (V.) To loose, or take off a chain.  
*ün'chā'ng'eable*, (A.) Immutable, constant, that cannot be changed.  
*ün'chā'r'itable*, (A.) Void of charity.  
*ün'chā's'te*, (A.) 1. Not chaste, lecherous. 2. Smutty, bawdy, lascivious.  
*ün'chē'wed*, (A.) Not chewed.  
*ün'chrī's'tened*, (A.) Not baptized,

ün-

U N

U N

*ūnchrīstian*, (A.) Not like a christian, or repugnant to the rules of christi-  
anity.

*ūnchūrched*, (A.) 1. Not gone to church since her lying in. 2. Excommunicated.

*ūnciā*, (S.) 1. An ounce. 2. In algebra, the numbers prefixed to the letters of any powers produced from a binominal, residual, or multinomial root.

*ūncīrcūmciſed*, (A.) not circumcised.

*ūncīrcūmſpect*, (A.) Unwary, inconsiderate, indiscreet. *L.*

*ūncīvil*, (A.) Not civil or courteous.

*ūnclothed*, (A.) Uncloathed, without cloaths.

*ūncloſp*, (V.) To unloose clasps.

*ūncle*, (S.) The father's or mother's brother. *F.*

*ūnclean*, (A.) Foul, filthy, polluted.

*ūncleaved*, (A.) Not cleaved or split.

*ūncloath*, (V.) To take off the cloaths.

*ūncloūded*, (A.) Not covered with clouds.

*ūncloyed*, (A.) 1. Not cloyed or glutted. 2. Unstopt, as a piece of ordnance that has been nailed up.

*ūncloſ*, (V.) To take off the coil.

*ūncollēcted*, (A.) Not gathered together.

*ūncōmbed*, (A.) Not combed.

*ūncōmely*, (A.) 1. Unieemly, unhand-  
some. 2. Indecent.

*ūncōmfortable*, (A.) 1. Sad, grievous, troublesome. 2. Naughty.

*ūncōmmōn*, (A.) 1. Unusual, rare. 2. Extraordinary.

*ūncōmpōūded*, (A.) Simple, not mixed.

*ūncōncērned*, (A.) 1. Unaffected. 2. Having no share in.

*ūncōncōcted*, (A.) Crude, indigested.

*ūncōndēmned*, (A.) Not condemned.

*ūncōnſtrned*, (A.) 1. Unlimited, without bounds. 2. Free, at liberty.

*ūncōnſtrmed*, (A.) Not confirmed.

*ūncōnnēcted*, (A.) Not joined or connected together.

*ūncōnquerable*, (A.) Invincible, not to be conquered.

*ūncōnſciō.able*, (A.) Unjust, unreaſon-  
able.

*ūncōnſecrated*, (A.) Not consecrated.

*ūncōnſtrained*, (A.) 1. Uncompelled. 2. Free, easy, without stiffness or constraint.

*ūncōnſumed*, (A.) Not wasted, spent or consumed.

*ūncōn.ēſted*, (A.) Not disputed or con-  
tested.

*ūncōntrōlable*, (A.) 1. Not controlable. 2. Not to be disputed.

*ūncōntrōled*, (A.) 1. Without con-  
troul. 2. Uncontested, undisputed.

*ūncōnverſable*, (A.) Unociable, not fit for conversation.

*ūncōrd*, (V.) To pull off the cord.

*ūncōrrēcted*, (A.) 1. Unpunished. 2. Unamended.

*ūncōrrūpted*, (A.) Not corrupted.

*ūncōver*, (V.) To take off the cover.

*ūncōuple*, (V.) To separate.

*ūncōurtly*, (A.) Uncivil, unmannerly.

*ūncōulth*, (A.) 1. Odd, rude, rough, harsh, unpolished. 2. Strange, hard to understand.

*ūncrēated*, (A.) Not created.

*ūncrō.ūned*, (A.) 1. Not crowned. 2. Deposed, or deprived of a crown.

*ūncūion*, (S.) An anointing.

*ūncūious*, (A.) Oily, fat, greasy.

*ūncūltivāted*, (A.) Not cultivated or tilled.

*ūncūred*, (A.) Unhealed, not cured.

*ūncus*, (A.) 1. A book. 2. With surgeons, an instrument to draw a dead child out of the womb.

*ūncūſtōmable*, (A.) Not liable to pay  
cultom.

*ūncūſtōmāry*, (A.) Unusual.

*ūncūſtōmed*, (A.) That has not paid  
cultom.

*ūncūt*, (A.) Entire, not cut.

*ūndaunted*, (A.) Intrepid, resolute,  
not daunted.

*ūndēcāgon*, (S.) A geometrical figure,  
with eleven sides and as many an-  
gles. *G.*

*ūndecēriable*, (A.) Not to be de-  
ceived.

*Unde-*

U N

*Undeceive*, (V.) To disabuse, to put out of conceit.  
*Undecided*, (A.) Undetermined.  
*Undeclined*, (A.) In grammar, means such nouns as do not vary their endings.  
*Undeſaceable*, (A.) Indelible, that cannot be blotted out.  
*Undeſended*, (A.) Not defended.  
*Undeſiled*, (A.) Not defiled or polluted.  
*Undeſrayed*, (A.) Not paid.  
*Undeſjected*, (A.) Not dejected or caſt down.  
*Undeniable*, (A.) 1. Indisputable, incontrovertible. 2. Not to be refuted.  
*Undeſpraved*, (A.) Innocent, not depraved or corrupted.  
*Under*, (P.) 1. Beneath, or below. 2. Leſs, or not ſo much.  
*Underbid*, (V.) To offer leſs for a thing than it is worth.  
*Underbind*, (V.) To bind beneath.  
*Underflow*, (V.) To flow beneath.  
*Underfoot*, (A.) 1. Lying on the ground, 2. Trampled upon.  
*Undergo*, (V.) To bear or ſuffer.  
*Underhand*, (A.) Clandeftinely.  
*Underly*, (V.) To put under.  
*Underlayer*, (S.) A prop to ſhore up any thing.  
*Underling*, (S.) One who acts under another.  
*Undermine*, (V.) 1. To make hollow underneath. 2. To waſte, conſume, or deſtroy by degrees. 3. To ſupplant.  
*Undermoſt*, (A.) The loweſt.  
*Underneath*, (P.) Below, or beneath.  
*Underprop*, (V.) To ſupport with a prop.  
*Underrate*, (V.) To undervalue.  
*Underſell*, (V.) 1. To ſell for leſs than the value. 2. To know or have ſkill in.  
*Underſtanding*, (S.) 1. The intellect. 2. Comprehenſion. 3. Knowledge.  
*Undertake*, (V.) 1. To engage to do or perform. 2. To take in hand,  
*Underſtrapper*, (S.) An underling.

U N

*Undertaker*, (S.) 1. A perſon who contracts to do or perform ſomething. 2. One who provides neceſſaries for the decent interment of the dead.  
*Undertakers of the King*, The purveyors deputies.  
*Undervalue*, (V.) To flight, to ſet a leſs value upon a perſon or thing than it is worth.  
*Underwood*, (S.) All ſorts of wood not large enough to be called timber.  
*Underwork*, (V.) To work for an under price.  
*Underwrite*, (V.) To write under.  
*Underwritten*, (A.) Written under.  
*Undeſerved*, (A.) Unmerited.  
*Undeſigning*, (A.) Without deſign.  
*Undeſetermined*, (A.) 1. Undecided. 2. Irreſolute, uncertain.  
*Undiſcernable*, (A.) Not to be diſcerned.  
*Undiſcharged*, (A.) Not diſcharged.  
*Undiſciplined*, (A.) Untaught, not brought under proper diſcipline.  
*Undiſcovered*, (A.) Not diſcovered.  
*Undiſprovable*, (A.) Not to be diſproved.  
*Undiſtinguiſhable*, (A.) Not to be diſtinguiſhed.  
*Undiſtinguiſhed*, (A.) Not diſtinguiſhed.  
*Undiſturbed*, (A.) 1. Untroubled. 2. Uninterrupted.  
*Undivided*, (A.) Not divided, parted or ſhared.  
*Undo*, (V.) 1. To untie. 2. To take in pieces. 3. To diſannul. 4. To ruin.  
*Undoubted*, (A.) Not to be doubted.  
*Undreſs*, (S.) A diſhabille.  
*Undreſs*, (V.) To pull off the cloaths.  
*Undried*, (A.) Not dried.  
*Undue*, (A.) Not right or regular.  
*Undulation*, (S.) A motion like that of waves. L.  
*Undulatory Motion*, (S.) The ſame as undulation.  
*Undutiful*, (A.) Diſobedient, perverſe, rebellious.  
*Uneaſineſs*, (S.) 1. Diſquietude, reſtleſſneſs. 2. Diſſatisfaction. 3. Pain.

un-

*uneasily*, (A.) 1. Not easy. 2. Disturbed. 3. In pain.  
*uneaten*, (A.) Not eaten.  
*unedified*, (A.) Not edified.  
*unemployed*, (A.) Not employed.  
*unenclaved*, (A.) Not endowed, or having no settled revenue.  
*unequal*, (A.) Not equal.  
*unerring*, (A.) Infallible, that cannot err.  
*unencompassed*, (A.) Not conformed to the rules of the gospel.  
*uneven*, (A.) Not even.  
*unexampled*, (A.) Without example.  
*unexceptionable*, (A.) Not to be objected against.  
*unexecuted*, (A.) Not executed.  
*unexhausted*, (A.) Not exhausted.  
*unexplored*, (A.) Unlooked for.  
*unexperienced*, (A.) 1. Without experience. 2. Untried.  
*unextended*, (A.) Not extended.  
*unextinguishable*, (A.) Not to be exterminated.  
*unextirpated*, (A.) Not extirpated.  
*unfair*, (A.) Unjust.  
*unfaithful*, (A.) False, disloyal.  
*unfalsified*, (A.) Not falsified, disguised or corrupted.  
*unfashionable*, (A.) Not in the fashion.  
*unfashioned*, (A.) Unformed.  
*unfasten*, (V.) To undo what was fast.  
*unfathomable*, (A.) Not to be fathomed.  
*unfed*, (A.) Not fed.  
*unfeeling*, (A.) Having not received his fee or reward.  
*unfeigned*, (A.) Undissembled.  
*unfelt*, (A.) Not felt.  
*unfenced*, (A.) Not fenced, or secured with fences.  
*unfertile*, (A.) Not fertile, unfruitful.  
*unfettered*, (A.) Without fetters.  
*unfinished*, (A.) Not finished.  
*unfit*, (A.) Not fit.  
*unfixed*, or *unfixed*, (A.) Not fixed.  
*unfledged*, (A.) Not covered with feathers,

*unföld*, (V.) 1. To open. 2. To explain. 3. To let sheep out of a fold.  
*unforced*, (A.) Not forced.  
*unforeseen*, (A.) Not seen beforehand.  
*unforfeited*, (A.) Not forfeited.  
*unformed*, (A.) 1. Not put in form. 2. Not yet produced.  
*Unformed Stars*, With astronomers, those stars that are not formed into any constellation.  
*unfortified*, (A.) Not fortified.  
*unfortunate*, (A.) 1. Not fortunate. 2. Unhappy.  
*unfound*, (A.) Not found.  
*unfrequented*, (A.) Not frequented, not resorted to.  
*unfriendly*, (A.) Unkind, not like a friend.  
*unfruitful*, (A.) Barren.  
*unfurnished*, (A.) Without furniture.  
*ungain*, (A.) Aukward.  
*ungainful*, (A.) Unprofitable.  
*ungainly*, (P.) Awkwardly.  
*ungarnished*, (A.) Not garnished.  
*ungathered*, (A.) Not gathered.  
*ungentle*, (A.) 1. Clumsy. 2. Uncivil. 3. Unpolite.  
*ungentle*, (A.) 1. Untractable. 2. Severe, rigorous.  
*ungenerous*, (A.) Not generous.  
*ungird*, (V.) To undo a belt, girth or girdle.  
*unglue*, (V.) To loosen what is glued.  
*unglued*, (A.) 1. Not glued. 2. Coming in pieces where it was glued.  
*ungodly*, (A.) Without any reverence of God, or regard to his laws.  
*Ungodly*, (S.) The wicked and profane.  
*ungraceable*, (A.) Unruly.  
*ungrateful*, (A.) Not grateful.  
*ungracious*, (A.) Void of grace.  
*ungrafted*, (A.) Not grafted.  
*ungrammatical*, (A.) Contrary to the rules of grammar.  
*ungrapple*, (V.) To loose from a grapple.  
*ungrateful*, (A.) 1. Unthankful. 2. Unpleasant,



*ūngrāvēlled*, (A.) 1. Not spread over with gravel. 2. That has the gravel taken away.

*ūnguārded*, (A.) 1. Without guards. 2. Unwatched.

*ūngūēnt*, (S.) An ointment. L.

*ūnhāllowed*, (A.) Prophane, not hal-  
lowed.

*ūnhālter*, (V.) To take off the halter.

*ūnhānd*, (V.) To loose or let go.

*ūnhāndfōme*, (A.) Ungenerous, un-  
genteel.

*ūnhānky*, (A.) Clumsy, awkward in  
doing any thing.

*ūnhāppy*, (A.) 1. Unfortunate. 2.  
Miserable.

*Unbārbour*, (A.) To dislodge a deer,  
&c.

*ūnhārmōnious*, (A.) Dissonant, jar-  
ring, unmusical.

*ūnhārness*, (V.) To take off the har-  
ness.

*ūnhāsp*, (V.) To undo a hasp.

*ūnhealed*, (A.) Not healed.

*ūnhealthful*, or *Unhealthy*, (A.) 1. Un-  
wholesome, causing diseases. 2.  
Sickly, in an ill state of health.

*ūnheard*, (A.) Not heard.

*Unheard*, (A.) 1. Not heard of. 2.  
Extraordinary.

*ūnbeed*, (A.) Not regarded.

*ūnbeedful*, (A.) Unmindful.

*ūnbēnge*, (V.) 1. To take off the hin-  
ges. 2. To disorder.

*ūnboly*, (A.) Impious, prophane.

*ūnbōd.wink*, (V.) To remove any  
thing that obstructs the sight.

*ūnbook*, (V.) To take off the hook.

*ūnbōpēful*, (A.) That gives no grounds  
for hope.

*ūnbōrse*, (V.) To throw a person off  
his horse.

*ūnbōwzled*, (A.) Without the sacra-  
ments.

*ūnhūrt*, (A.) Without hurt.

*ūnicōrn*, (S.) A beast like a horse,  
said to have one horn; but though  
there be several beasts with only one  
horn, and who may therefore be

called by this name, yet none has  
been found that resembles a horse.  
L.

*Sea Unicorn*, (S.) A fish about eigh-  
teen or twenty foot long, with a  
head like a horse, and a white horn  
in the middle of the forehead.

*ūnījorm*, (A.) Regular, in one com-  
mon method or form. L.

*ūnījōrmity*, (S.) Regularity, similitude,  
resemblance. L.

*ūnījōrmly*, (A.) After an uniform  
manner.

*ūnīmāginable*, (A.) Not to be ima-  
gined.

*ūnimplojed*, (A.) 1. Idle, having no-  
thing to do. 2. Not used.

*ūnindeared*, (A.) Unbeloved, not hav-  
ing gained the affections.

*ūnindēbted*, (A.) Not indebted.

*ūnīnflāmmable*, (A.) That cannot be  
made to flame, or be set on fire.

*ūnīnbābited*, (A.) Not inhabited.

*ūnīnbābitable*, (A.) Impossible to be  
inhabited.

*ūnīnstituted*, (A.) Not instituted.

*ūnīnstrūcted*, (A.) Without instruc-  
tion.

*ūnīntēlligible*, (A.) Not to be under-  
stood.

*ūnīntērrūpted*, (A.) Continual, with-  
out interruption.

*ūnīntibrālled*, (A.) Not intralled,

*ūnīnvited*, (A.) Without being in-  
vited.

*ūnion*, (S.) 1. Conjunction or join-  
ing together. 2. A being cemented  
or grown together. 3. Harmony,  
concord, agreement. 4. In paint-  
ing, &c. the symmetry or agree-  
ment between the several parts of a  
piece, so as to make them conspire  
to form one great and regular de-  
sign. 5. In metaphysics, the con-  
course of several beings, in order to  
constitute one individual. L.

*ūnīson*, (S.) When two or more voices  
or instruments produce the same  
sound,

ūnī,

- ū'nūt*, (S.) A term in arithmetic, signifying one, or the first place in a number of figures joined together.
- ū'nūtā'rīans*, (S.) A name assumed by those who disbelieve the doctrine of the trinity, in opposition to the trinitarians.
- ū'nū'te*, (V.) To join or make one, as to piece together, to join one's self to a party, or to produce unanimity, or a concord of affections.
- ū'nū'ty*, (S.) 1. A more genteel and better term for oneness. 2. An union of affections and passions.
- ū'njū'dged*, (A.) Not judged or tried.
- ū'nī've'r'sal*, (A.) General, belonging or extending to all. L.
- ū'nī've'r'sā'līty*, (S.) The being universal.
- ū'nī've'r'se*, (S.) 1. The whole system of material beings. 2. The earth. L.
- ū'nī've'r'sīty*, (S.) A society of learned men, established by public authority, to instruct youth in the knowledge of languages, arts and sciences.
- ū'nī'vocal*, (A.) Consisting of one sound, voice or name.
- ū'njū'st*, (A.) Not just.
- ū'njū'stīfīable*, (A.) Not to be justified.
- ū'nkē'nnel*, (V.) To rouze out of the kennel.
- ū'nkī'nd*, (A.) Having no kindness.
- ū'nkī'ng*, (V.) To dethrone.
- ū'nkī'ssed*, (A.) Not kissed.
- ū'nkle*. See *Uncle*.
- ū'nknō'wing*, (A.) Ignorant.
- ū'nknō'wīngly*, (P.) Without knowing.
- ū'nknō'wn*, (A.) Not known.
- ū'nlā'boured*, (A.) Speaking of the style of a book, easy, free, that does not seem to have cost the author much pains.
- ū'nlā'ce*, (V.) To draw the lace out of the holes of stays.
- Unlace a Coney*, Among carvers at table, to cut it up.
- ū'nlā'den*, (A.) Having the lading taken out.
- ū'nlāmē'nted*, (A.) Unbewailed or not lamented.
- ū'nlā'wījūl*, (A.) Contrary to law.
- ū'nleā'rn*, (V.) To forget.
- ū'nleā'rned*, (A.) Ignorant.
- ū'nleā'sb*, (V.) To let the leash or line slip which hunting dogs are tied with, that they may pursue the game.
- ū'nleā've'ned*, (A.) Not fermented with leaven.
- ū'nlē'cēnsed*, (A.) Not having a licence.
- ū'nlē'ke*, (A.) Not alike.
- ū'nlē'kely*, (A.) Improbable, not likely.
- ū'nlē'mī'ted*, (A.) Indeterminate, without limits or bounds.
- ū'nloā'd*, (V.) To disburthen.
- ū'nlē'ck*, (V.) To undo or open a lock.
- ū'nloō'ked for*, (A.) Unexpected, not looked for.
- ū'nloō'se*, (V.) To loosen.
- ū'nlē'voly*, (A.) Disagreeable, unamiable.
- ū'nlē'ucky*, (A.) 1. Unfortunate. 2. Mischievous.
- ū'nlē'ute*, (V.) To take off the lute from a chemical vessel.
- ū'n mā'de*, (A.) Not made.
- ū'n mā'n*, (V.) 1. To grow soft and effeminate. 2. To discharge seamen from a particular ship.
- ū'n mā'nē'ry*, (A.) Rude, clownish.
- ū'n mā'nū're'd*, (A.) Not manued or dunged.
- ū'n mā'r'ked*, (A.) 1. Not having a mark. 2. Not observed.
- ū'n mā'r'ried*, (A.) Not married.
- ū'n mā'sk*, (V.) To take off a mask.
- ū'n mā'st*, (V.) To take down a mast.
- ū'n mā'stē'rd*, (A.) Unconquered.
- ū'n mā't'ched*, (A.) Not matched or paired.
- ū'n mā'tted*, (A.) Not matted.
- ū'n mē'a'ning*, (A.) Without meaning.
- ū'n mē'a'surable*, (A.) Not to be measured.
- ū'n mē'l'ted*, (A.) Not melted.
- ū'n mē'rcī'ful*, (A.) Cruel, void of pity.

ū'n mēr-

*unmercifully*, (P.) Without mercy.  
*unminded*, (A.) 1. Unheeded. 2. Neglected.  
*unmindful*, (A.) Not mindful, forgetful.  
*unmingled*, or *Unmixed*, (A.) Simple, not mingled or mixt.  
*unmolested*, (A.) Without being molested or disturbed.  
*unmoored*, (V.) To weigh anchor.  
*unmoved*, (A.) 1. Not stirred or removed. 2. Unaffected, unconcerned.  
*unmuffled*, (V.) To take off a muffle.  
*unnailed*, (V.) To draw out the nails.  
*unnailed*, (A.) Not nailed.  
*unnatural*, (A.) 1. Not agreeable to nature. 2. Void of natural affection.  
*unnavigable*, (A.) Not to be sailed in.  
*unnecessary*, (A.) Needless, not necessary.  
*unnumbered*, (A.) 1. Not numbered. 2. Impossible to be numbered.  
*unobnoxious*, (A.) Not liable or exposed to.  
*unoccupied*, (A.) Not occupied.  
*unopposed*, (A.) Without opposition.  
*unpack*, (V.) To undo the packing.  
*unpaid*, (A.) Not paid.  
*unpainted*, (A.) Not painted.  
*unpaired*, (A.) Unmatched.  
*unparalleled*, (A.) Unequaled.  
*unpardonable*, (A.) not to be pardoned.  
*unparliamentary*, (A.) Contrary to the rules of parliament.  
*unpeaceable*, (A.) Unquiet, troublesome.  
*unpeg*, (V.) To take out a peg.  
*unpenetrating*, (A.) Not penetrating.  
*unpeopled*, (A.) Left without inhabitants.  
*unperformed*, (A.) Not performed.  
*unpersishable*, (A.) Incorruptible.  
*unphilosophical*, (A.) Contrary to the rules of philosophy.  
*unpin*, (V.) To take out a pin.  
*unpinioned*, (A.) Not pinioned.  
*unpitied*, (A.) Without exciting pity.

*unplait*, (V.) To take out the plaits.  
*unpleasant*, (A.) Disagreeable.  
*unpliant*, (A.) Inflexible.  
*unploughed*, or *Unplowed*, (A.) Not plowed.  
*unpolished*, (A.) 1. Not polished. 2. Not smoothed and brightened by education.  
*unpolite*, (A.) Rude, not polite.  
*unpolled*, (A.) 1. Not polled or shaved. 2. Not voted at an election.  
*unpolluted*, (A.) Undeified.  
*unpractised*, (A.) Unskilled.  
*unprecedented*, (A.) Without precedent or example.  
*unpreferred*, (A.) Not preferred.  
*unprejudiced*, (A.) Not prejudiced.  
*unpremeditated*, (A.) Not meditated or studied beforehand.  
*unprepared*, (A.) 1. Not prepared or ready. 2. In physic, not made up.  
*unprepossessed*, (A.) Not prepossessed.  
*unpressed*, (A.) Not pressed.  
*unprofitable*, (A.) Yielding no profit.  
*unpromising*, (A.) Having a bad appearance.  
*unpronounced*, (A.) Not pronounced.  
*unprosperous*, (A.) Unsuccessful.  
*unproved*, (A.) Not proved.  
*unprovided*, (A.) Not provided with.  
*unprovoked*, (A.) Without provocation.  
*unpruned*, (A.) Not pruned.  
*unpunished*, (A.) Without punishment.  
*unqualified*, (A.) Not qualified.  
*unquenchable*, (A.) Unextinguishable.  
*unquestionable*, (A.) Not to be doubted or called in question.  
*Unquiet*, (A.) Restless, uneasy.  
*unrated*, (A.) Not rated, or not having the price charged.  
*unraveled*, (V.) To disentangle.  
*unreasonable*, (A.) Contrary to the dictates of reason.  
*unreclaimed*, (A.) Not reclaimed or reformed.  
*unrewarded*, (A.) Unrewarded.  
*unrecovered*, (A.) Not recovered.  
*unredeemable*, (A.) Not to be redeemed.

*ünreduced*, (A.) Not reduced.  
*ünreeve a Rope*, (V.) To pull it out of a block or pulley.  
*ünrefined*, (A.) Not refined.  
*ünreformable*, (A.) Not to be reformed.  
*ünregarded*, (A.) Not regarded.  
*ünrelenting*, (A.) That does not relent.  
*ünrelieved*, (A.) Not relieved.  
*ünremitted*, (A.) 1. Not pardoned. 2. Not sent back.  
*ünremoved*, (A.) Not removed.  
*ünrepaired*, (A.) Not repaired.  
*ünrepealable*, (A.) That cannot be repealed.  
*ünrepealed*, (A.) Not repealed.  
*ünrequited*, (A.) Not requited.  
*ünreserved*, (A.) Frank, open, not reserved.  
*ünresisted*, (A.) Not resisted.  
*ünresolved*, (A.) 1. Not determined. 2. Not solved or answered.  
*ünrestored*, (A.) Not restored.  
*ünrestrained*, (A.) Unlimited.  
*ünrevealed*, (A.) Not revealed.  
*ünrevenged*, (A.) Not revenged.  
*ünrewarded*, (A.) Not rewarded.  
*ünriddle*, (V.) To solve a difficulty.  
*ünrigged*, (A.) Without rigging.  
*ünrighteous*, (A.) Wicked, unjust.  
*ünripe*, (A.) Not ripe.  
*ünrivaled*, (A.) Without a rival.  
*ünrivet*, (V.) To take out a rivet.  
*ünroll*, (V.) To open a roll.  
*ünruffled*, (A.) Tranquil, not ruffled.  
*ünruly*, (A.) Ungovernable.  
*ünriddled*, (V.) To take off a saddle.  
*ünsafe*, (A.) Not safe.  
*ünsaid*, (A.) Not spoken.  
*ünsaleable*, (A.) Not fit for sale.  
*ünsalted*, (A.) Not salted.  
*ünsanctified*, (A.) Unholy.  
*ünatisfactory*, (A.) Not satisfactory.  
*ünatisfied*, (A.) Not satisfied.  
*ünfavoury*, (A.) Insipid, not favoury.  
*ünsay*, (V.) To recant or retract.  
*ünscraw*, (V.) To turn back a screw.  
*ünscriptural*, (A.) Not to be found in the holy scriptures.

*ünseal*, (V.) To open a seal.  
*ünsealed*, (A.) Having no seal.  
*ünsearchable*, (A.) Impenetrable, inconceivable, not to be searched out.  
*ünseasonable*, (A.) Not seasonable.  
*ünseasoned*, (A.) Not seasoned.  
*ünseeing*, (S.) With falconers, a taking away the thread which runs through the eye-lids of a hawk, and hinders his sight.  
*ünsee'mly*, (A.) Indecent, unbecoming.  
*ünseen*, (A.) Not yet seen.  
*ünsent*, (A.) Not yet sent.  
*ünserviceable*, (A.) 1. Of no use. 2. That will not last long.  
*ünset*, (A.) Not planted.  
*ünsettled*, (A.) 1. Not settled, as liquor. 2. Uncontent, fickle. 3. That has no settlement in the world.  
*ünshackle*, (V.) To take off shackles.  
*ünshaded*, (A.) 1. Open, having no shades. 2. Without the shades in painting, needlework, &c.  
*ünshaken*, (A.) 1. Not shaken or moved. 2. Firm, not to be shaken from.  
*ünshaved*, or *Unshaven*, (A.) Not shaved.  
*ünsheath*, (V.) To draw out of the sheath.  
*ünshod*, (A.) Without shoes.  
*ünshorn*, (A.) Not having the wool clipped off.  
*ünstightly*, (A.) Unpleasant to the sight.  
*ünstinting*, (A.) That does not commit sin.  
*ünskilful*, (A.) Without knowledge or experience.  
*ünslacked*, (A.) Not slacked.  
*ünso'ciable*, (A.) Not a good companion.  
*ünsold*, (V.) To take off soldier.  
*ünsollicitous*, (A.) Not solicitous.  
*ünfought*, (A.) Not fought.  
*ünsound*, (A.) 1. Unhealthy, corrupt, rotten. 2. Not true or right.  
*ünspeakable*, (A.) Inutterable, inexpressible.  
*ünspent*, (A.) Not spent or expended.

- unspotted*, (A.) Without spots.  
*unstable*, (A.) Inconitant, not fixed.  
*unstained*, (A.) Having no stain, immaculate.  
*unstanch'd*, (A.) Not stanch'd or stop-ped, as blood.  
*unstatutable*, (A.) Contrary to the statutes of an university.  
*unstay'd*, or *Unstaid*, (A.) Not settled in judgment.  
*unsteadfast*, (A.) 1. Not steady, fickle or uncertain. 2. Irregular.  
*unstirred*, (A.) Unmoved.  
*unstick*, (V.) To pick out stitches.  
*unstock a Gun*, (V.) To take its stock off.  
*unstop*, (V.) To open a stoppage.  
*unstrike the Hood*, With falconers, is to draw the string of a hawk's hood, that it may be ready to be pulled off.  
*unstrüng*, (A.) Not furnished with strings.  
*unstuff'd*, (A.) Not stuffed.  
*unsubdu'd*, (A.) Not brought under.  
*unsuccessful*, (A.) Not meeting with success.  
*unsufferable*, (A.) Intolerable, insupportable.  
*unsuitable*, (A.) Unfit, not suitable.  
*unsullied*, (A.) Not sullied, the lustre not impaired.  
*unsum'mountable*, (A.) Invincible, not to be surmounted.  
*unswathe*, (V.) To undo a swathe.  
*unsworn*, (A.) Not depoid upon oath.  
*untack a Curlew*, (V.) To cut it up.  
*untainted*, (A.) Sweet, not tainted.  
*untaken*, (A.) Not apprehended.  
*untamed*, (A.) Wild, not tamed.  
*untanned*, (A.) Not tanned.  
*untasted*, (A.) Not tasted.  
*untaught*, (A.) Unlearned.  
*unteachable*, (A.) Not to be taught.  
*untenable*, (A.) Not tenable.  
*unterrified*, (A.) Not terrified.  
*unthankful*, (A.) 1. Ingrateful. 2. Not deserving thanks.  
*unthawed*, (A.) Frozen, not thawed.
- unthinking*, (A.) Thoughtless.  
*unthought of*, (A.) Not thought of.  
*unthread*, (V.) To pull out the thread.  
*unthrifty*, (A.) Prodigal, wasteful.  
*untie*, (V.) To loosen what was tied.  
*untilled*, (A.) Uncultivated.  
*untimely*, (A.) 1. Unseasonably. 2. Hasty, before the time.  
*untold*, (A.) 1. Not said. 2. Uninformed. 3. Not counted.  
*untouch'd*, (A.) Not touched or meddled with.  
*unto'ward*, (A.) 1. Unruly, stubborn, 2. Unlucky, scurvy, sad. 3. Awkward.  
*untr'actable*, (A.) Not apt to learn.  
*untried*, (A.) Not essayed.  
*untrimmed*, (A.) 1. Not adorned. 2. Not shaven.  
*untröd*, (A.) Not trod.  
*untroubled*, (A.) Not troubled.  
*untrue*, (A.) 1. False, not true. 2. Treacherous, perfidious.  
*untrue's*, (V.) To untie a truss or bundle, to ungird.  
*untruth*, (S.) Falstiy, a lye.  
*untrueable*, (A.) Not melodious.  
*untw'ne*, or *Untwist*, (V.) To undo what is twisted.  
*Unvail*, (V.) To uncover, or take off the vail.  
*unvanquish'd*, (A.) Unconquered.  
*unvaried*, (A.) Not varied or changed.  
*unvers'd*, (A.) Not experienced.  
*unuseful*, (A.) Of no use.  
*unusual*, (A.) 1. Uncommon, extraordinary, rare. 2. Not often used.  
*unutterable*, (A.) Unspeakable, inexpressible, not to be uttered.  
*unwalled*, (A.) Without walls.  
*unwarlike*, (A.) Not like a warrior.  
*unwarmed*, (A.) Not made warm.  
*unwarrantable*, (A.) Unjustified, not to be justified.  
*unwarranted*, (A.) Not secured by authority, &c.  
*unwary*, (A.) Imprudent, not cautious.  
*unwashed*, (A.) Not washed.

*unwashed*, (A.) Not washed or consumed.  
*unwatched*, (A.) Not guarded by a watch.  
*unwatered*, (A.) Not moistened, &c. with water.  
*unwavering*, (A.) Firm, not wavering.  
*unweaned*, (A.) Not weaned.  
*unwearied*, (A.) 1. Refreshed, not tired. 2. Indefatigable.  
*unweave*, (V.) To undo what was woven.  
*unwedded*, (A.) 1. Not married. 2. Not prone to.  
*unwelcome*, (A.) 1. Not desired. 2. Unpleasant, disagreeable.  
*unwelfare*, (A.) 1. Not fit to be eaten. 2. Unhealthy, sickly.  
*unwieldy*, (A.) Over heavy, unmanageable.  
*unwilling*, (A.) Not willing.  
*unwound*, (V.) To undo what was wound.  
*unwise*, (A.) Void of wisdom.  
*unwished for*, (A.) 1. Not wished for or desired. 2. Unexpected.  
*unwittingly*, (A.) Without design.  
*unwonted*, (A.) Unaccustomed.  
*unworkman-like*, (A.) Not like an expert workman.  
*unworn*, (A.) Never worn.  
*unworthiness*, (A.) 1. Want of merit or desert. 2. Indignity, baseness.  
*unworthy*, (A.) 1. Not worthy or deserving. 2. Below, not fit for. 3. Ill, base, infamous.  
*unwound*, (A.) Not wound up.  
*unwounded*, (A.) Having received no wound.  
*unwoven*, (A.) 1. Uncavelled. 2. Not woven.  
*unwrapped*, (V.) To undo what was wrapped.  
*unwreathed*, (A.) Not wreathed or wound.  
*unwrinkled*, (A.) Smooth, without wrinkles.  
*unwritten*, (A.) Not written.

*unwrought*, (A.) Unworked, not wrought.  
*unyielding*, (A.) Inflexible, not yielding.  
*unyoke*, (V.) 1. To set free from, or take off the yoke. 2. To free from bondage.  
*Vocabulary*, (S.) A small dictionary, a word book. L.  
*Vocal*, (A.) Of or belonging to the voice.  
*Vocation*, (S.) 1. A calling, an employ. 2. In theology, the grace or favour which God does any one in calling him out of the way of death, and putting him into the way of salvation.  
*Vocative Case*, The fifth case of nouns in grammar, used in calling or speaking to.  
*Vociferation*, (S.) 1. A crying out aloud. 2. An exclamation, an invective. L.  
*Vociferous*, (A.) Crying or bawling aloud. L.  
*Vogue*, (S.) 1. Esteem, credit, popular applause. 2. Fashion or mode.  
*Voice*, (S.) 1. The sound that comes out of the mouth. 2. Command or order, as the voice of God. 3. Vote, suffrage, or the right of voting. 4. Approbation. T. U.  
*Void*, (A.) 1. Empty. 2. Vacant. 3. Deprived of, that has not. 4. Of no effect.  
*Void*, (S.) An empty space.  
*Void*, (V.) 1. To go out or depart from a place. 2. To throw out, as the excrements. E.  
*Voidable*, (A.) Possible to be voided.  
*Voidance*, (S.) The want of an incumbent upon a benefice.  
*Voider*, (S.) A basket to take away the plates, knives, &c. from table.  
*Volant*, (A.) In heraldry, flying. F.  
*Camp Volant*. See *Flying Camp*.  
*Volary*, (S.) A large bird-cage, so capacious, that the birds have room to fly about in it.

- Volatile**, (A.) 1. That flies, or can fly, airy, light. 2. In chemistry, apt to fly or steam out in vapours.
- Volatility**, (S.) A being volatile.
- Volcano**, (S.) A burning mountain that throws forth flames, smoke, stones and ashes, and sometimes prodigious torrents of melted minerals.
- Volition**, (S.) The act of willing, an act of the mind, when it knowingly exercises that dominion it takes to itself over any part of the man, by employing such a faculty in, or withholding it from any particular action. L.
- Volley**, (S.) A general discharge of muskets.
- Voluble**, (A.) Fluent and quick of speech.
- Volubility**, (S.) A quick and ready utterance.
- Volute**, (S.) 1. A book fit to be bound up by itself. 2. A poetical word for a wave.
- Voluminous**, (A.) Consisting of several volumes.
- Voluntary**, (S.) In music, an extempore overture.
- Voluntary**, (A.) Willing, without compulsion.
- Voluntarily**, (P.) Freely, without being asked.
- Volunteer**, (S.) 1. One who freely enlists for a soldier. 2. One who goes to the wars without taking pay.
- Voluptuary**, (S.) A voluptuous person.
- Voluptuous**, (A.) Sensual, luxurious, addicted to, or practising all the refinements of sensual pleasure.
- Voluptuousness**, (S.) Sensuality.
- Volute**, or **Voluta**, (S.) An ornament in the Ionic, Corinthian and Composite capitals, representing the bark of a tree wreathed into a spiral scroll.
- Vomit**, (V.) To cast up.
- Vomit**, (S.) 1. In physic, a potion to cause a person to vomit. 2. What has been vomited.
- Voracious**, (A.) Ravenous, greedy.
- Voracity**, or **Voraciousness**, (S.) Ravenousness. L.
- Vortex**, (S.) 1. A rapid, violent and circular motion of the air. 2. In the Cartesian philosophy, the air or some celestial matter moving like a whirl-pool round each planet, and carrying it round the sun. L.
- Votress**, (S.) A woman who has devoted herself to the performance of a religious vow.
- Votary**, (S.) 1. One under the obligation of a religious vow. 2. One devoted or wholly given up to love, wine, &c. L.
- Vote**, (S.) Advice or opinion given in a matter in debate to be determined by a number of voices. L.
- Votes**, (S.) A printed account of the proceedings of the house of commons.
- Vote**, (V.) To give one's vote.
- Votive**, (A.) Of or belonging to a vow. L.
- Vouch**, (V.) 1. To maintain or affirm. 2. To pass one's word for. 3. In law, to call a person into court to make good his warranty. F.
- Vouched**, (S.) A person vouched for.
- Voucher**, (S.) 1. One who promises in another's behalf. 2. An authentic deed to prove an allegation. 3. Authority, or proof brought from another.
- Vouchsafe**, (V.) To condescend, to grant.
- Voussours**, (S.) In architecture, the stones that form an arch. F.
- Vow**, (S.) A solemn promise. L.
- Vowel**, (S.) A letter that will of itself express a sound; of these there are six, a, e, i, o, u, y, some of which must necessarily be placed in every word; y is sometimes a consonant.
- Voyage**, (S.) A journey by sea.
- Vproach**, (V.) To reproach with benefits received or enjoyed.
- Uphold**, (V.) To support or maintain.

*ũphõlflerer*, or *Upholder*, (S.) One who makes chamber furniture.

*ũpper*, (A.) 1. Superior in dignity. 2. Higher in place.

*ũppermõst*, (A.) The highest.

*ũppiß*, (A.) Proud, haughty.

*ũpright*, (A.) 1. Straight, perpendicular. 2. Sincere, honest, just.

*Upright*, (S.) 1. The front of a building. 2. The draught or model of it.

*ũprising*, (S.) A rising up.

*ũproar*, (S.) A tumultuous and riotous noise.

*ũpßõt*, (S.) The issue, end, or event.

*ũpßide*, (S.) That side that lies uppermolt.

*ũpßtãrt*, (S.) One who from a mean original suddenly becomes rich, proud and insolent.

*ũpward*, or *Uppwards*, (P.) 1. Above, on high. 2. Towards the upper parts. 3. Backwards, with respect to more ancient times.

*ũrã nã*, (S.) One of the muses, said to be the inventress of astronomy and divine poetry. She is represented as a beautiful woman clothed in an azure robe, and her head adorned with a coronet of stars. G.

*ũrbãne*, (A.) 1. Of or belonging to a city. 2. Polite, civil, courteous. L.

*ũrbãnißs*, (S.) A sort of nuns.

*ũrbãniß*, (S.) Courtesy, civility.

*ũrcbîn*, (S.) 1. A hedge hog. 2. A dwarf. 3. A little ugly boy or girl.

*ũrreters*, (S.) Two pipes that convey the urine from the reins to the bladder. G.

*ũretbrã*, (S.) The passage through which the urine is discharged. G.

*ũrge*, (V.) 1. To move or press earnestly. 2. To vex or provoke. 3. To insist upon in discourse. L.

*ũrgency*, (S.) 1. The eagerness with which any thing is pressed or enforced. 2. The necessity a person is under of having a thing done immediately. L.

*ũrgent*, (A.) Pressing.

*ũrinal*, (S.) A kind of glass bottle in which sick people make water. L.

*ũrinãry*, (A.) Of or belonging to urine.

*ũrine*, (S.) The water that comes from the bladder. L.

*ũrinous*, (A.) 1. Of the nature of urine. 2. Full of urine. L.

*ũrn*, (S.) 1. A vessel used by the ancients for several purposes. 2. A measure among the ancient Romans, containing four gallons.

*ũrõmãncy*, (S.) Guessing at the nature of a disease by the urine. G.

*ũrsã Mãjor*, (S.) In astronomy, the great bear, a northern constellation, consisting of 215 stars. L.

*Ursa Minor*, In astronomy, the lesser bear, also called Charles's wain, a constellation near the north pole, consisting of fourteen stars. L.

*ũrsulines*, (S.) An order of nuns, that observe the rules of St. Augustin.

*ũsage*, (S.) 1. Use or practice. 2. Treatment. F.

*ũsãnce*, (S.) The time of one month allowed for the payment of a foreign bill of exchange after acceptance. F.

*Double Usance*, The space of two months allowed on the same account.

*ũse*, (S.) 1. The design for which any thing was made. 2. Utility or service. 3. The enjoyment of a thing for a while. 4. Interest paid for the use of money. 5. Usage, habit, custom. F.

*Use*, (V.) 1. To occupy or employ. 2. To treat or entertain. 3. To accustom. 4. To frequent. 5. To be wont or accustomed. F.

*ũseful*, (A.) Serviceable, profitable.

*ũsber*, (S.) An under master in a school.

*Gentleman Usber*, An officer who waits upon a person of quality.

*ũsber of the Black Rod*. See *Black Rod*.

*Usher in*, (V.) To introduce or bring in.



V U:

W A

- uisquebaugh*, (S.) A distilled liquor, first made in Ireland.
- uision*, (S.) 1. In surgery, a burning or searing with a hot iron. 2. In pharmacy, preparing ingredients by burning them. *L.*
- usual*, (A.) Common, ordinary. *F.*
- usucaption*, (S.) The right of enjoyment from long possession. *L.*
- usufructuary*, (S.) One who has the use and profit of any thing, but not the property and right. *L.*
- usurer*, (S.) One who lends upon usury. *F.*
- usurious*, (A.) 1. Belonging to usury. 2. Gripping, covetous.
- usurp*, (V.) To seize upon by violence. *L.*
- usurpation*, (S.) The act of usurping.
- usurper*, (S.) One that seizes what is another's right.
- usury*, (S.) An illegal and unreasonable interest. *L.*
- utensil*, (S.) A tool, vessel, or any thing for use. *L.*
- uterine*, (A.) Belonging to the uterus.
- uterus*, (S.) The womb. *L.*
- utility*, (S.) Benefit, advantage.
- utmost*, (A.) Extremeft.
- utter*, (A.) Total, entire.
- Utter Barrister*, A young council admitted to plead without the bar.
- Utter*, (V.) 1. To speak or express. 2. To tell or discover. 3. To put off or disperse.
- utterance*, (S.) 1. Delivery or manner of speaking. 2. The sale of commodities.
- utterly*, (P.) Totally, intirely.
- uttermost*, (A.) The farthest, the most extrem.
- Vulcan*, (S.) The god of fire, who forged thunderbolts for Jupiter.
- Vulcanean*, (A.) Of or belonging to Vulcan.
- Vulcano*. See *Volcano*.
- Vulgar*, (S.) The rude multitude, the rabble.
- Vulgar*, (A.) 1. Common, ordinary. 2. Low, mean, base.

- Vulgar Fractions*, Common fractions, so called in distinction to decimal fractions.
- Vulgatè*, (S.) The Latin translation of the Bible, authorised and approved by the church of Rome.
- Vulnerable*, (A.) Capable of being wounded.
- Vulnerary*, (A.) 1. Of or belonging to a wound. 2. Good to heal wounds.
- Vulture*, (S.) A ravenous bird of prey. *L.*
- Vulturine*, (A.) Rapacious, cruel, of the nature of a vulture.
- vulva*, (S.) The little piece of red spongy flesh that hangs down from the palate, and serves to cover the entrance of the wind-pipe. *L.*
- warrulous*, (A.) Ridiculously and doatingly fond of a wife.
- Wye*. See *Vie*.

W.

- W** The twenty-first letter in the English alphabet, is a consonant, and is used as an abbreviation of west; as N. W. North West, S. W. South West.
- Wabble*, (V.) 1. To totter, or go irregularly round like a top almost spent in spinning. 2. To wriggle or move disorderly, like a kite that flies unsteadily. 3. To bubble up in boiling.
- Wad*, (S.) 1. Hay, hemp, straw, &c. rammed upon the top of gunpowder in a piece of ordnance. 2. A sort of flocks of silk, coarse flannel or cotton.
- Wadding*, (S.) A slight woollen stuff put between the inside and outside of a coat, &c.
- Wad book*, (S.) With gunners, a rod or staff with a screw at the end, to draw the wad out of a gun.
- Waddle*, (V.) To totter, or go sideling like a duck.

Wād

*Wädles*, (S.) The stones of a cock.  
*Wäde*, (V.) 1. To pass, walk, or go through a river, pond, &c. 2. To penetrate or dive into a business.  
*Wäfer*, (S.) 1. A thin sort of paste dried, and used by apothecaries to wrap up boluses, &c. 2. A round bit of dried paste for sealing of letters. 3. Among the roman catholics, a cake sealed or stamped with the figure of a lamb, and given in the sacrament as the host, or the real body of Christ.  
*Wäst*, (S.) A signal or sign made to ships for boats to come on board.  
*Wäst*, (V.) To convey, to carry over.  
*Wäg*, (S.) A droll, arch, merry fellow.  
*Wäg*, (V.) To move, stir or shake.  
*Wäg-tail*, (S.) The name of a bird.  
*Wägä*, (S.) A quantity of wool or cheese, of 256 lb. weight.  
*Wäge*, (V.) 1. To lay a wager. 2. To begin, enter upon, or declare war. 3. In law, the giving security for the performance of any thing.  
*Wäger*, (S.) 1. A bett. 2. In law, an offer of making oath that the defendant does not detain the goods of, nor owes any thing to the plaintiff.  
*Wäges*, (S.) The salary, reward, hire, &c. that any one receives for his labour or service.  
*Wägger*, (S.) Wantonness, merry pranks.  
*Wägging*, (S.) Stirring, moving, shaking, as a dog his tail.  
*Wäggh*, (A.) Sportive, wanton, frolicksome, humorous.  
*Wäggle*, (V.) To joggle, to move continually up or down, or backwards and forwards.  
*Wäggon*, (S.) A long and large cart with four wheels.  
*Wäggonage*, (S.) Money paid for the use, hire, or driving of a waggon.  
*Wäggoner*, (S.) 1. The driver of a waggon. 2. A northern constella-

tion, otherwise called Charles's wain.  
*Wäif*, (S.) Any thing found that had been lost, and is claimed by nobody.  
*Wäifaring*, (A.) Travelling.  
*Wain*, (S.) A cart or waggon.  
*Wainable*, (A.) That may be manured, tilled or ploughed.  
*Wainscot*, (S.) The wood-work with which the walls of rooms are lined, to serve instead of hangings.  
*Wair*, (S.) A piece of timber two yards long, and one foot broad.  
*Wäif*, (S.) The middle part of the body.  
*Wäifcoat*, (S.) A garment worn under a man's coat.  
*Wait*, (V.) 1. To stay for or expect. 2. To attend upon.  
*Waiter*, (S.) 1. A servant or person that attends upon another. 2. The name of a round board or silver plate used to set glasses upon, and bring wine, &c. to persons at dinner, &c.  
*Waites*, (S.) In corporate towns, a band of music who attend upon the mayor at public processions, feasts, &c.  
*Waive*, (V.) To quit, abandon, or forsake.  
*Waive*, (S.) A woman who has lost the benefit of the law by contemtuously refusing to appear in court; but she is not called an outlaw, because women not being sworn in lets to the king, nor in courts as men are, cannot be outlawed.  
*Wainward*, (A.) Froward, cross, peevish.  
*Wäke*, (S.) 1. That smooth water which a ship leaves astern when under sail. 2. A country feast that used to be celebrated on the Sunday next after the saint's day to whom the church is dedicated, in which they used to feast and dance all night. 3. In Ireland, a sitting up

- to watch the dead, when a few young men and girls, neighbours or friends of the deceased, spend the night in play and merriment.
- Wake**, (V.) 1. To rouse one from sleep. 2. To awake from sleep. 3. To watch or forbear sleeping.
- Wakeful**, (A.) 1. Soon roused from sleep. 2. Not inclined to sleep or drowsiness.
- Wales**, (S.) The outer timber in a ship's sides, that lie some beyond others, on which men set their feet when they clamber up.
- Walk**, (S.) 1. A path made commodious in a garden, &c. on purpose to walk on. 2. An excursion, or short journey on foot for pleasure.
- Walk**, (V.) To go on foot.
- Wall**, (S.) A partition or inclosure of stone, brick, &c.
- Wall-creeper**, (S.) A sort of bird.
- Wall-eye**, (S.) In a horse, a blemished eye, or one that is light and disagreeable.
- Wall-flower**, (S.) A flower well known.
- Wall-tree**, (S.) An espalier.
- Wall-wort**, (S.) The name of an herb.
- Wällät**, (S.) A travelling bag with two divisions, to put goods in each end.
- Wällöp**, (S.) A roll of fat or flesh.
- Wällow**, (V.) 1. To roll or tumble in the dirt. 2. To live in riotousness, &c.
- Walnut**, (S.) A large sort of nut, the fruit whereof is pleasant to eat, and the wood of the tree esteemed the finest in the world for making beautiful cabinets, book-cases, chests of drawers, &c.
- Wamble**, (V.) 1. To rise up as boiling water does. 2. To wabble as an arrow.
- Wambling**, (A.) Rising up, rumbling, or moving up and down irregularly.
- Wän**, (A.) Pale, faint and feeble in countenance.
- Wänd**, (S.) A rod, or long slender staff.
- Wänder**, (V.) 1. To straggle or stray about. 2. To go out of the way.
- Wäne**, (S.) Decrease or decline.
- Wänläsf**, (S.) In hunting, driving the deer to the stand.
- Wänt**, (S.) Deficiency, necessity, indigence, poverty.
- Want**, (V.) 1. To need or lack. 2. To miss one. 3. To desire to see, have or possess.
- Wäntön**, (A.) 1. Gamesome, sportive, jocund, full of play. 2. Light, lascivious, impudent.
- Wäpöntake**, (S.) The division of a county, the same as an hundred.
- War** (**Waur**) (S.) 1. A state of hostility between two nations, states, provinces or parties. 2. Fighting, combat. 3. Open defiance.
- Wärble**, (V.) 1. To sing as birds do. 2. To dwell upon a note by shaking, trilling, or making several undulations of the same sound. 3. To murmur as a brook or stream.
- Ward** (**Waurd**) (S.) 1. A district or portion of a city committed to the special charge of one alderman. 2. A division of a forest. 3. An apartment in an hospital. 4. A division of a prison. 5. An orphan under guardianship. 6. Part of a lock.
- Ward**, (V.) 1. To watch or guard. 2. To parry or keep off a blow or thrust.
- Wärdän**, (S.) 1. A guardian or keeper. 2. The head of a college in an university. 3. The principal keeper of a prison, tho' more particularly meant of him who is the keeper of the Fleet prison in London. 4. A sort of pear, that when raw is very indifferent eating, but when baked, very agreeable.
- Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports**, The governor of those havens who has the authority of an admiral, and sends out writs in his own name.

Warden

*Warden of the Mint*, An officer who receives the gold and silver bullion of the merchant, pays for it, and oversees the other officers.

*Wardenship*, (S.) The office of a warden.

*Ward-mote*, (S.) A court kept in every ward of the city of London, for choosing officers, &c.

*Warder*, (S.) A beadle or staffman, who keeps watch in the day-time.

*Warders*, or *Yeomen Warders of the Tower*, Officers who wait at the gate of the Tower of London, take account of all who come in and out, and attend state prisoners.

*Wardrobe*, (S.) A place where a prince's or great personage's robes are kept.

*Warehouse*, (S.) A house to put wares in.

*Warfare*, (S.) 1. A state of war. 2. A military expedition.

*Wares*, (S.) Goods, commodities, merchandize.

*Wariness*, (S.) Caution, prudence, circumspection, oeconomy.

*Warlike*, (A.) 1. Bold, stout, courageous. 2. Belonging to the art of war, military.

*Warm*, (A.) 1. Of a temperate degree of heat. 2. Eager, resolute, passionate.

*Warm*, (V.) 1. To heat or make warm. 2. To make angry.

*Warming-pan*, (S.) An utensil well known.

*Warmth*, (S.) 1. Moderate heat. 2. Eagerness, passion.

*Warn*, (V.) 1. To give notice. 2. To admonish, to give advice. 3. To summon to appear in a court of justice.

*Worms*, (S.) Worms with the skin on the backs of cattle.

*Warning*, (S.) A giving a person notice to take care, or to provide for himself.

*Warp*, (V.) 1. To draw out or wind the warp in length, in order to its

being wove in a loom. 2. To cast, bend, or make crooked. 3. To tow a ship.

*Warp*, (S.) 1. The yarn, silk, &c. put into a loom into which the wool is woven. 2. A hawser or any small rope to warp up a ship.

*Warrant*, (V.) 1. To secure, to maintain. 2. To assure or promise.

*Warrant*, (S.) An order, an authentic power, by which a person acts authoritatively in affairs that he durst not without it.

*Warrant of Attorney*, A deed by which a person authorises another to do something in his name.

*Clerk of the Warrants*, An officer in the Common-pleas, who enters all warrants of attorney for plaintiff and defendant.

*Warrantable*, (A.) That may be warranted or defended.

*Warranty*, (S.) A deed of security for the performance of a contract.

*Warrén*, (S.) 1. A place privileged for keeping and breeding hares, rabbits, partridges, &c. 2. A place for preserving and storing fish in the midst of a river, whereby they may be taken out at pleasure.

*Warrénér*, (S.) A keeper of a warren.

*Warrior*, or *Warrior*, (S.) A soldier skilful in, and inured to war.

*Wart*, (S.) A hard excrecence that arises in the skin or flesh.

*Wary*, (A.) Prudent, cautious, provident.

*Wäse*, (S.) A wreath of cloth, &c. to be laid under any vessel or burden that is born on the hand.

*Wäsb*, (S.) 1. Dish water, &c. given to hogs. 2. A lotion for washing. 3. A lotion for beautifying. 4. Ten strikes of oysters.

*Wäsb*, (V.) 1. To clean linen, &c. by rubbing in water with soap. 2. To bathe. 3. With painters, to lay on the colours.

*Wäsbes*, (S.) The marshes in Lincolnshire.

*Washing*, (S.) 1. The action of cleaning with water and soap. 2. With goldsmiths, the lotions whereby they draw the particles of gold and silver out of the ashes, earth, sweepings, &c. 3. With painters, is when a design drawn with a pencil or crayon, has some other colours laid over it with a pencil, as Indian ink, bistre, &c. to make it appear the more natural, by adding the shadows of prominences, apertures, &c.

*Washy*, (A.) Feeble, weak.

*Wasp*, (S.) A stinging fly.

*Waspsish*, (A.) Peevish, fretful, snappish.

*Wassail*, (S.) An ancient custom of going about at Christmas, Twelfth-tide, &c. with a bowl, singing a merry song, and wishing health and prosperity, and begging for good cheer or money.

*Wassailors*, (S.) Persons who go a wassailing.

*Waste*, (S.) 1. A ravaging, destroying, or spoiling. 2. Profusion. 3. That part of a ship between the main and fore-mast. 4. Spoil or decay of a house or land to the prejudice of an heir. 5. Those lands that are not in any man's occupation, but lie in common. 6. The imperfect sheets of a book.

*Waste*, (V.) 1. To spend or consume. 2. To spoil or ruin. 3. To decay.

*Waste*, (A.) 1. Good for nothing. 2. Not cultivated or tilled.

*Waste Book*, With merchants, a memorial or memorandum-book.

*Waste of the Forest*, When a man cuts down his own woods within the forest without leave.

*Waster*, (S.) A destroyer.

*Wasteful*, (A.) Lavish.

*Watch*, (S.) 1. A guard in the night. 2. The fourth part of the night. 3. The time that a soldier or seaman is upon guard. 4. A machine worn in the pocket, to shew the hour of

the day or night by an index, and without striking, those that strike being called repeating watches.

*Watch*, (V.) 1. To sit up, or to keep awake. 2. To be upon one's guard. 3. To observe what another is doing. 4. To wait for a fit opportunity. 5. To guard, especially in the night.

*Watchful*, (A.) 1. Vigilant, attentive. 2. Wakelul. 3. Having a careful eye over.

*Water* (*Wautr*) (S.) 1. A fluid well known, being one of the four elements or components of which all bodies are made up. 2. Urine. 3. A certain lustre of pearls, precious stones, &c. 4. A gloss imitating waves, and set on silk, mohair, &c.

*Water Bailiff*, An officer who collects the duties on the water.

*Water Bears*, A sort of bears that live on what they can catch in the waters.

*Water betony*, The name of an herb.

*Water-born*, Just afloat, as a ship.

*Water-colours*, Colours that are ground with gum water.

*Water-scarin*, A disease in horses.

*Water-flag*, An herb.

*Water-gage*, 1. An instrument for measuring the quantity and depth of any water. 2. A wall or bank to keep off the water.

*Water gang*, A trench to carry off a stream of water.

*Water-lily*, The name of a flower.

*Water-measure*, A measure that exceeds the Winchester measure about three gallons in a bushel, used for selling coals in the Pool, &c.

*Water murrain*, A disease in black cattle.

*Water ordeal*, An old Saxon way of trial or purgation, when suspected of a crime, by putting the hands in to scalding water.

*Water-spot*, A sea-term for a ship's riding at anchor, when she is moored

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- ed neither across the tide, nor right up and down, but quartered betwixt both.
- Water-table*, In architecture, a sort of ledge left in walls, about 18 or 20 inches from the ground, from which place the thickness of the wall begins to abate.
- Waterage*, (S.) Money paid for a passage by water.
- Watered*, (A.) 1. Sprinkled, washed, or soaked in water. 2. Having drank, or been led to the water. 3. Made like glossy waves, as silks, stuffs, &c.
- Waterish*, (A.) Like to, or of the nature of water.
- Watermān*, (S.) One who carries passengers upon the water.
- Watery*, (A.) 1. Full of water. 2. Subject to water, as the eyes.
- Watery-triplicity*, The three signs of the zodiac, Cancer, Scorpio, and Pices.
- Wattles*, (S.) 1. Hurdles made of split willows, &c. to make sheepfolds, &c. 2. The gills of a cock. 3. The red flesh that hangs under the neck of a turkey-cock.
- Wave*, (S.) A billow, a surge.
- Wave Offering*, Among the Jews, certain loaves paid as the first fruits of every year's increase.
- Wave*, (V.) 1. To rise like the waves of the sea. 2. To make like waves, as watered stuff. 3. To move backwards and forwards. 4. To put off, decline, to give over. 5. To forego, renounce.
- Wā'vēr*, (V.) To doubt, to be irrefolute, to float as it were in uncertainty.
- Wā'vēring*, (A.) Fickle, uncertain.
- Wā'vēson*, (S.) In the admiralty law, such goods as appear floating or swimming on the sea after a shipwreck.
- Wā'vy*, (A.) In the form or fashion of waves.

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- Wāx*, (S.) A soft yellowish matter extracted from the honey-combs of bees.
- Wāx*, (V.) 1. To cover with wax. 2. To grow or become. 3. To increase.
- Sealing-Wax*, (S.) A hard sticky substance used for sealing letters, &c.
- Way*, (S.) 1. A road or space to go from one place to another. 2. The course, run, or rake of a ship. 3. Track or trace. 4. Means, expedient. 5. Manner, method or maxim. 6. Condition. 7. Example, pattern.
- Covert Way*, In fortification, a space of ground level with the fields on the edge of the ditch, having a parapet or breast-work, with its banquet and glacis, ranging quite round the half-moons and other works towards the country.
- Way of the Rounds*, In fortification, a space left for the passage of the rounds between the wall and rampart of a fortified town.
- Way-fā'ring*, (A.) Travelling.
- Way-lay*, (V.) To lie in wait for one by the way.
- Way-wiser*, (S.) A mathematical instrument, contrived to move an index every step a person takes, in order to shew him how far he has travelled or walked in a day, &c. this machine is also fixed to a coach or chaise, &c. upon the great wheel, so that by looking on the index, the rider may know how far he has travelled.
- Waywōd*, (S.) The governor of a principality in the dominions of Muscovy.
- Weak*, (A.) 1. Feeble, infirm. 2. Foolish, silly, simple. 3. Of a poor spirit, as liquor.
- Wea'ken*, (V.) 1. To make weak. 2. To grow weak.
- Weal*, (S.) Benefit, advantage.
- Weald*, (S.) The woody part of a country.

*Wealth*,

## W E

- Wealth**, (S.) Riches.
- Wealthy**, (A.) Rich, opulent.
- Wean**, (V.) 1. To take a child from the breast. 2. To wear off one's desire or affections by abstaining from the gratification of them.
- Weapon**, (S.) A name for any instrument offensive or defensive.
- Wear**, or **Were**, (S.) A large dam in a river, fitted for taking fish, or conveying a stream to a mill.
- Wear**, (V.) 1. To have on or about. 2. To last, to hold out. 3. To decay or waste.
- Wearied**, (A.) Tired.
- Weariness**, (S.) The being tired.
- Wearing**, (S.) 1. The being clothed with, or the carrying any thing about with one. 2. Decaying, wasting, or growing worse.
- Wearisome**, (A.) Fatiguing, tiresome.
- Wearry**, (A.) Tired, fatigued.
- Weasand**, (S.) The wind pipe.
- Weather**, (S.) 1. The various alterations and dispositions of the air with respect to heat or cold, wet or dry, wind or calm, &c. 2. A male sheep gelt.
- Weather-beaten**, Any person or thing that has been much exposed to the weather, and thereby lost his or its beauty.
- Weather-board**, That side of a ship that lies to the windward.
- Weather cock**, A vane on the top of a steeple, &c. to shew which way the wind blows.
- Weather gage**, The advantage of the wind.
- Weather-glass**. See *Barometer*.
- Weather-wise**, Skilled in foretelling the changes of the weather.
- Weather a Point**, To go to the windward of a point or head-land.
- Weather a Hawk**, To set him abroad to take the air.
- Weather**, (V.) 1. To endure the inclemency of the weather. 2. To face and overcome a difficulty.

## W E

- Weave**, (V.) 1. To make cloth, silk, linen, &c. in a loom. 2. To work hair together for periwigs.
- Weaver**, (S.) One that weaves cloth, &c. in a loom, or that weaves hair for periwigs.
- Web**, (S.) 1. Cloth while weaving in the loom. 2. A cobweb. 3. A pearl in the eye.
- Web-footed**, (A.) Such fowls as have their toes joined together by a membrane or skin, as ducks, geese, swans, &c.
- Wed**, (V.) To marry.
- Wedded**, (A.) 1. Married. 2. Zealously attached to.
- Wedding**, (S.) A marriage.
- Wedge**, (S.) 1. A piece of wood or iron to split wood with. 2. An ingot or bar of gold, silver, &c.
- Wedlock**, (S.) Marriage, the matrimonial tie, or state of married people.
- Wednesday**, (S.) The fourth day in the week, so called from Woden, one of the Saxon gods, worshiped on this day.
- Weed**, (S.) 1. Any wild herb that grows without cultivation. 2. A habit or garment worn by a widow. 3. Among miners, the degeneracy of a vein of fine metal into marcasite.
- Week**, (S.) The space of seven days.
- Ween**, (V.) To think or suppose.
- Weening**, (S.) Thinking, belief, opinion.
- Weep**, (V.) To cry or shed tears.
- Weasel**, or **Weasel**, (S.) A long, slender, nimble creature, that kills rats and mice.
- Weevil**, (S.) A little black insect that lives on corn.
- Wést**, (S.) A thing woven.
- Weigh**, (S.) A weight of 256 lb. avoirdupois.
- Weigh of Corn**, Forty bushels.
- Weigh**, (V.) 1. To try or examine the weight of any thing. 2. To have a certain

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certain weight. 3. To examine, judge, ponder or consider. 4. To heave up, as to weigh an anchor.

**Weight**, (S.) 1. The heaviness of a body. 2. A piece of metal, stone, &c. to weigh any thing with. 3. Importance, consequence. 4. A piece of metal fastened to a jack, clock, &c. 5. In mechanics, any thing to be raised or moved by a machine, or whatever resists the motion to be produced.

**Weighty**, (A.) 1. Heavy. 2. Important, of great consequence.

**Weild**. See *Wield*.

**Welch**, (A.) Of or belonging to Wales.

**Welch Rabbit**, (S.) Toasted bread and cheese with mustard.

**Welcōme**, (A.) Agreeable, acceptable.

**Welcōme**, (S.) 1. A happy coming. 2. A kind reception.

**Welcome**, (V.) 1. To bid welcome. 2. To treat in a handsome and friendly manner.

**Welcōmed**, (A.) Made welcome, kindly received.

**Weld**, (S.) An herb, the stock and root of which are used in dying yellow, &c.

**Weld**, (V.) With smiths, to join two pieces of iron together by making them very hot in the fire, and beating them with a hammer.

**Welding-beat**, (S.) A degree of heat given by smiths to bars of iron, when they are to join them together, by which, when well hammered, the joined place will be as fast and strong as any other part of the bars.

**Welfare**, (S.) Health and prosperity.

**Wēlkūn**, (S.) The sky or firmament.

**Well**, (S.) 1. A pit or deep round hole dug in the ground for finding a spring of water. 2. In military affairs, a hole sunk in the ground by engineers, either to prepare a mine, or to find and ruin an enemy's.

**Well Hole**, In a building, the hole left for the stairs to come up.

**Well**, (P.) 1. In health. 2. Right, regular.

**Well-born**, Of a good family.

**Well-disposed**, Charitable.

**Well-set**, Of a strong make of body.

**Wēlt**, (S.) 1. A small narrow fold or doubling down of cloth in making a garment. 2. A slip of leather that joins the sole of a shoe and the upper-leather together.

**Wēlter**, (V.) To roll or wallow.

**Wēn**, (S.) A swelling or excrescence in the flesh.

**Wēnch** (*Wēnch*) (S.) 1. A familiar or contemptuous word for a maid or girl in any mean station. 2. A whore, or prier about the streets.

**Wēnchē**, (S.) A whore master.

**Wēnching**, (A.) Whoring, following common whores.

**Wēst**, (S.) One of the four cardinal points of the compass, being that at which the sun sets.

**Wēstērlly**, (A.) Towards the west, westward.

**Wēstērn**, (A.) Lying west.

**Wēt**, (A.) Moist, damp.

**Wet**, (V.) To moisten with any liquid.

**Wētshod**, (A.) Having water in the shoes.

**Wētish**, (A.) Somewhat wet.

**Wey**, (S.) 1. The largest measure for dry things, containing five chaldrons. 2. A weight of an uncertain standard; for in Suffolk 256 lb. of cheese or butter is a wey, but in Essex 136 lb. is a wey.

**Whāle**, (S.) The largest of all fishes, which are found in many different parts of the world; they generally have no teeth, but only beards or whiskers on the throat, about nine inches broad, and fifteen foot long, which end in fringes like hog's bristles at the end, which at top are set in the palate, and ranged in order according to the different magnitudes, and which extend or contract the cheeks of the creature: the female keeps its young always under

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its fins, and never leaves it till it is weaned; she has no udder, only nipples and teats, which contain so great an abundance of milk, that there has been drawn from them two hogheads at a time. Different seas have different kinds of whales; those of Japan have two great holes over their muzzles, through which they take in and squirt out a great quantity of water, and these are generally larger sized than the others; some have teeth and no beards; those of Greenland have black backs and white bellies, &c.

*Wharf*, (S.) An open convenient place on the water side for shipping off and landing goods.

*Wharfage*, (S.) The premium, reward, or hire paid for laying goods on a wharf, or for shipping them off.

*Wharfinger*, (S.) The owner of a wharf.

*Wheal*, or *Welk*, (S.) 1. A small swelling occasioned by the blow of a rod or whip. 2. A push or pimple.

*Wheat*, (S.) The best sort of corn for bread, pudding, &c.

*Wheat-ear*, (S.) A bird.

*Wheaten*, (A.) Made of wheat.

*Wheedle*, (V.) To flatter, cajole, coax, or draw on by fair speeches.

*Wheel*, (S.) A round utensil for various uses.

*Wheel*, (S.) 1. To drive or push along by a wheel. 2. To turn about.

*Wheelbarrow*, (S.) A sort of hand-cart with one wheel.

*Welk*. See *Wheal*.

*Wheel-wright*, (S.) A maker of wheels for carts, waggons, &c.

*Wheeze*, (V.) To make a noise in the throat in breathing.

*Wheezing*, (A.) Making a noise in the throat by reason of a cold or shortness of breath.

*Whelm*, (V.) To turn the upper part of any thing downwards.

*Whelp*, (S.) The young of a lion, dog, bear, &c.

*Whelp*, (V.) To bring forth young as a bitch, fox, bear, &c.

*Whelpish*, (A.) 1. Like to, or belonging to a whelp. 2. Churlish.

*Wherrēt*, (S.) A box on the ear.

*Wherry*, (S.) A boat to convey passengers up and down a river.

*Whet*, (V.) 1. To sharpen. 2. To drink a glass of white-wine before dinner.

*Whetber*, (P.) Which of the two.

*Whetstone*, (S.) A stone for sharpening edge tools.

*Whey*, (S.) The thinnest part of curdled milk.

*Whiff*, (S.) A puff, or blowing out of the breath from the mouth.

*Whistle*, (V.) 1. To play on a pipe. 2. To trick out of a thing. 3. To trifle away time.

*Whistler*, (S.) 1. A piper in a company of soldiers. 2. Young freemen of the city of London who wait upon the company to which they belong, and go before the company in a public procession to clear the way. 3. A mean, trifling, inconsiderable fellow.

*Whig*, (S.) 1. A name first given to those who kept field conventicles in the west of Scotland, upon account of their feeding much upon sour milk. 2. A nick name given to the fanatics that were against the interest of king Charles II. and king James II.

*Whiggism*, (S.) The principles of the whigs.

*Whim*, or *Whimsy*, (S.) A maggot, an odd conceit.

*Whimper*, (V.) To cry, to seem or pretend to cry like a child.

*Whimsical*, (A.) Freakish, full of whimsies.

*Whim-wham*, (S.) A toy.

*Whine*, (V.) To cant, or speak in a crying dravling tone. 2. To make a mournful noise. *Whine*,

- Whine**, (S.) With hunters, the cry of an otter.
- Whānārd**, (S.) A large crooked sword.
- Whindle**, (V.) To begin to cry.
- Whimny**, (V.) To neigh like a horse.
- Whins**, (S.) The furz, or furz bush.
- Whip**, (S.) A scourge with a single thong, to drive horles, &c. along.
- Whip**, (V.) 1. To lash or scourge. 2. To sew in a particular manner the edge of fine muslin, cambric, &c. 3. To go or run quickly. 4. To take or snatch suddenly.
- Whip-staff**, (S.) In a ship, a piece of wood or shaft fastened to the helm, by which the steersman guides the ship.
- Whirl**, (S.) 1. A turning round swiftly. 2. A little round thing put upon a spindle, in order to make it heavy, and to run round swiftly.
- Whirl-bone**, The round bone of the knee.
- Whirl-pool**, A gulph in the sea, where the water continually turns round.
- Whirl-wind**, A violent wind that whirls round with a strong and rapid motion.
- Whirligig**, (S.) A child's play thing.
- Whisk**, (V.) 1. To brush with a whisk. 2. To move up and down swiftly. 3. To give a brush with a slight and swift motion, as with a fox's tail, or a woman's petticoats.
- Whisker**, (S.) The tufts of hair that grow on the upper lip or the corners of the mouth.
- Whisper**, (V.) To speak softly, or with a low voice.
- Whisperer**, (S.) A backbiter, a slanderer.
- Whist**, or **Whisk**, (S.) A game at cards.
- Whist**, (P.) Hush, silence.
- Whistle**, (S.) A small pipe to whistle with.
- Whistle**, (V.) To play tunes with the lips and breath, as though it were upon a musical instrument.
- Whit**, (S.) A small matter or part of any thing.
- White**, (S.) 1. The colour of snow, milk, &c. 2. A mark to shoot at.
- White**, (A.) The contrary of black.
- Whiten**, (V.) 1. To make white. 2. To grow white.
- White-pot**, (S.) Milk, eggs, white bread, sugar and spices baked together in a pot.
- Whither**, (P.) To what place.
- Whiting**, (S.) 1. A sea-fish. 2. A substance made of chalk. 3. Size to whiten walls with.
- Whitish**, (A.) Somewhat white.
- Whitlow**, (S.) A painful swelling at the finger's end.
- Whitster**, (S.) One whose business it is to whiten linen cloth, &c.
- Whit Sunday**, (S.) That Sunday or festival appointed by the church, to commemorate the descent of the holy ghost upon the apostles; this feast is moveable, and sometimes falls in May, and sometimes in June; but is always exactly seven weeks after Easter.
- Whit Sunday**, (S.) The Whitfun holidays.
- Whit tail**, (S.) A small bird.
- Whittle**, (S.) A broad short knife.
- Whizzing**, (S.) 1. That humming sound made by a bullet flying in the air. 2. A sound made by extinguishing hot metal in water.
- Whole**, (A.) Entire, not broken.
- Whole**, (S.) The total of all the parts of any thing.
- Wholly**, (P.) Altogether.
- Wholesome**, (A.) Conducive to health, good, perfect, sound.
- Whop**, (S.) A pewet, a sort of bird.
- Whop**, (V.) To cry or hollow, as a shepherd to his sheep; a word used to call a person at some distance, in order to speak with him.
- Whore**, (S.) A prostitute, a stumper, a base woman.
- Whoredom**, (S.) Unlawful commerce between the two sexes.
- Whoremaster**, or **Whoremonger**, (S.) One who follows whores.

**Wbörifß**, (A.) A lustful lascivious inclination, like to, or after the manner of a whore.

**Wbürtle**, (S.) A kind of shrub.

**Wick**, (S.) The cotton, tow, or rush of a candle, or that is put into the oil of a lamp.

**Wicked**, (A.) Impious, ungodly, unjust, debauched.

**Wickedness**, (S.) Whatever is a violation of, or contrary to our duty to God, our neighbour, or ourselves.

**Wicker**, (S.) An osier or vine twig.

**Wickét**, (S.) A little door within a large one.

**Wide**, (S.) Large, broad.

**Wide**, (P.) 1. Quite, entirely, as to set a door quite open. 2. At a great distance from, as to shoot wide of the mark.

**Widen**, (V.) To make wider.

**Widgön**, (S.) 1. A silly sort of bird. 2. A simpleton or silly fellow.

**Widow**, (S.) A woman whose husband is dead.

**Widowér**, (S.) A man whose wife is dead.

**Widowhood**, (S.) The state or condition of a widow or widower.

**Width**, (S.) Breadth or wideness.

**Wield**, (V.) To sway, handle, manage or command.

**Wieldy**, (A.) Easy to be managed.

**Wife**, (S.) A married woman.

**Wig**, (S.) 1. A periwig. 2. A light cake or bun.

**Wight**, (S.) A living man or woman.

**Wild**, (A.) 1. Savage, fierce. 2. Desert uninhabited. 3. Trees, herbs, &c. growing without cultivation. 4. Mad, hair brained. 5. Extravagant, impertinent.

**Wilderness**, (S.) 1. A large, desolate, uncultivated tract of land. 2. A kind of labyrinth in a large garden, artificially made with trees and alleys going in and out, so that it is very difficult for a stranger to find his way.

**Wildfire**, (S.) 1. A sort of fire in-

vented by the Grecians. 2. Gunpowder rolled up wet and set on fire. 3. A disease in sheep. 4. A disease called the running worm.

**Wilds**, (S.) Lonely uninhabited places.

**Wile**, (S.) A cunning artful shift, a stratagem.

**Willful**, (A.) 1. Obstinate, headstrong, resolute. 2. Premeditated, pre-pensed.

**Will**, (S.) 1. That faculty or operation of the soul or mind whereby it determines to do, or forbear an action. 2. A testament or last will. 3. Mind, pleasure.

**Will with the Wisp**, A fiery meteor or exhalation that appears in the night, commonly haunting church-yards, marshy and fenny places, as being evaporated out of a fat soil; it also flies about rivers, hedges, &c. and often in dark nights misleads unwary travellers by their making towards it. See *Ignis Fatuus*.

**Willing**, (A.) Inclined or disposed to do a thing.

**Willow**, (S.) A tree well known.

**Wimble**, (S.) A tool to bore holes with.

**Win**, (V.) 1. To gain by play, to get the prize. 2. To get or acquire.

**Wince**, or **Winch**, (V.) To kick or spurn thro' pain, to throw out the hinder feet as a horse does.

**Winch**, (S.) An instrument to put on the handle of a mill, jack, &c. in order to turn it round.

**Wind**, (S.) 1. The air put into a rapid motion. 2. Air retained and rarified in the body of an animal, &c. 3. Respiration or breath. 4. Vanity.

**Wind**, (V.) 1. To turn about. 2. To blow, as a horn. 3. To twist, to roll or collect into a ball or bottom. 4. To insinuate. 5. In hunting, to scent the game, to have in the wind.

**Wind-bound**, Detained by a contrary wind.

**Wind-broken**, A disease in horses.

Wind-

*Wind-fall*, i. Fruit blown down by the wind. 2. An unexpected advantage.

*Wind-gall*, A soft swelling on the joint of the leg of a horse, occasioned by over working.

*Wind-gun*, An instrument to discharge a bullet, by letting loose the air pent up within it.

*Wind-mill*, A mill driven by the wind.

*Wind-pipe*, The windand, or pipe in the throat thro' which the breath passes.

*Windage of a Gun*, The difference between the diameter of the bore, and the diameter of the ball.

*Windläß*, or *Windlesi*, (S.) A machine for raising great weights.

*Window*, (S.) A casement or opening in the wall of a house to let in light and air.

*Windward*, (A.) Towards the wind.

*Windward Tide*, A tide that runs against the wind.

*Windy*, (A.) 1. Much wind. 2. Causing wind in the body. 3. Filled with wind.

*Wine*, (S.) The juice of the grape, and of several other fruits.

*Spirits of Wine*, Among chemists, the oily part of wine rarified by acid salts, and distilled from brandy.

*Wing*, (S.) 1. That part of a bird wherewith it flies. 2. The fore leg of a rabbit. 3. Side, as the wing of an army.

*Wing*, (V.) 1. To raise, elevate, or take flight. 2. In carving, to cut up a partridge.

*Winged Seeds*, With botanists, are such as being covered with down are transported to a great distance by the wind.

*Winged Plants*, With botanists, plants which have their stems furnished all their length with a sort of membranous leaves.

*Wings*, (S.) 1. In an army, the horse on the flanks at the end of each line on the right and left. 2. In fortifi-

cation, the large sides of horn-works, crown works, tenailles, and the like out works, that is, the ramparts and parapets with which they are bounded on the right and left from their gorge to the front. 3. In civil buildings, the additional sides projecting out from the front. 4. With gardeners, such branches of trees or other plants as grow up aside each other.

*Wink*, (V.) To shut the eyes.

*Winkow*, (V.) To separate corn from chaff by the wind.

*Winter*, (S.) One of the four seasons of the year.

*Winter*, (V.) To abide in a place during the winter.

*Wipe*, (V.) 1. To rub off gently. 2. To jeer, or throw out a satirical reflection on a person in his hearing.

*Wire*, (S.) Gold, silver, brass, &c. drawn out into long threads.

*Gold Wire*, A roll of silver double washed with gold and drawn into wire.

*Witdraw*, (V.) 1. To draw out into wire. 2. To spin out or prolong. 3. To decoy a person, or draw him unperceived into difficulties. 4. To pump or get secrets out of one.

*Wires*, (S.) In gardening, the long threads that run from strawberries, &c. and fix again in the earth, and propagate the plant.

*Wisdom*, (S.) The knowledge of high things either human or divine; and is the result of the most mature and judicious manner of thinking and observation.

*Wise*, (A.) Knowing, prudent, discreet.

*Wise*, (S.) 1. The sage, the prudent. 2. Way, manner, or fashion.

*Wish*, (V.) To desire or crave after.

*Wisp*, (S.) A handful of hay or straw.

*Wit*, (S.) One of the faculties of the rational soul, which consists of a quick and unexpected assemblage

or conjunction of ideas proceeding from the discovery of some occult relation between images in appearance remote from each other.

*To Wit*, (P.) Namely, that is.

*Witch*, (S.) An old woman, especially she that happens to be poor and unfortunate, who is supposed by ignorant people to hold a correspondence with the devil, and to perform many supernatural actions by his assistance.

*Witchcraft*, (S.) The supposed black art of dealing with the devil, or the art of bewitching, &c.

*Witdra'w*, (V.) 1. To draw from or back, to take away. 2. To estrange or alienate. 3. To retire.

*Wither*, (V.) To dry, fade, and grow shrivelled.

*Withered*, (A.) Dried, faded, shrivelled up.

*Withers of a Horse*, The joining of the shoulder bones at the bottom of the neck and mane.

*Wither-awung*, (A.) With horsemen, hurt or strained in the withers.

*With-hold*, (V.) To keep from or back, to hinder, prevent.

*Withstand*, (V.) To resist or oppose.

*Witby*, (S.) Ozier or willow.

*Witless*, (A.) Without wit.

*Witness*, (S.) 1. One who testifies what he knows in behalf of another. 2. One who sees a thing done.

*Witness*, (V.) 1. To attest or bear witness. 2. To subscribe a writing as a witness.

*Wits*, (S.) Good sense or judgment.

*Wital*, (S.) A contented cuckold.

*Wittingly*, (P.) Knowingly.

*Witty*, (A.) Full of wit, ingenious.

*Witwal*, (S.) A kind of bird.

*Wizard*, (S.) A man, who according to the belief of weak, ignorant and foolish people, deals with the devil, and practises sorceries and enchantments.

*Wo*, or *Woe*, (S.) Calamity, misery, trouble, affliction.

*Wood*, (S.) A plant used in dying blue.

*Woden*, (S.) The chief god of the ancient Saxons, to whom they barbarously used human sacrifices. From him Wednesday took its name.

*Woful*, (A.) 1. Sad; calamitous, unhappy. 2. Doleful, melancholy.

*Wöld*, (S.) An open champaign ground, hilly, and void of wood.

*Wolf*, (S.) 1. A fierce beast of the dog kind, ravenous, greedy, voracious, crafty, and exceeding quick scented. 2. A kind of eating ulcer.

*Wölvisch*, (A.) Fierce, ravenous, voracious, like a wolf.

*Wöman*, (S.) The female of man.

*Wömanisch*, (A.) Soft, effeminate, like a woman.

*Womb (Woom)* (S.) The matrix of a woman.

*Women (Wimmin)* (S.) The plural number of woman.

*Wonder*, (S.) A miracle, prodigy, a surprize, something very strange and uncommon.

*Wonder*, (V.) To admire at, to marvel at the extraordinariness of a thing.

*Wönderful*, or *Wönderous*, (A.) Admisible, surprizing, very strange.

*The seven Wonders of the World*, 1. The pyramids of Egypt. 2. The mausoleum, or tomb built for Mausolus king of Caria, by Artemesia his queen. 3. The temple of Diana at Ephesus. 4. The walls and pendulous or hanging gardens of the city of Babylon, built by Nebuchadnezzar. 5. The vast brazen image of the sun at Rhodes, which stood with one foot on one island, and the other on another; so high, that a ship with its masts and sails up, might pass between its legs, called the callosus. 6. The rich statue of Jupiter Olympius. 7. The pharus or watch tower, built by Ptolomy Philadelphus king of Egypt.

*Won't*, An abbreviation for will not.

*Went*, (V.) To be used or accustomed to.

*Woo*,

*Woo*, (V.) To court or make love to, to solicit or desire.

*Wood*, (S.) 1. A large space of ground set thick with trees and shrubs. 2. The substance of trees, which when large is called timber.

*Woodbine*, (S.) A honey-suckle.

*Woodcock*, (S.) A sort of wild fowl.

*Wooden*, (A.) Made of wood.

*Woodfrætter*, (S.) A kind of worm.

*Wood-geld*, (S.) An immunity from paying of money for taking wood in the forest, by grants from the king.

*Wood-lark*, (S.) A singing bird well known.

*Wood-men*, (S.) Those of the forest who have the special charge of looking to the king's woods.

*Wood-monger*, (S.) A timber-merchant.

*Woody*, (A.) 1. Filled with trees, or full of woods. 2. Of the nature of wood.

*Wooder*, (S.) A sweet-heart, or one who courts or pays his addresses to a woman.

*Wool*, (S.) The yarn which is thrown across and between the warp, to make cloth, stuff, &c.

*Wool*, (S.) That soft hairy substance that grows upon the backs of sheep.

*Wool-drivers*, Persons who buy wool in the country, and carry it to the clothiers, or market towns to sell it again.

*Wool-staple*, A city, town, or any place appointed for the sale of wool.

*Wool-winders*, Such persons as wind up the fleeces of wool, after its being cleansed according to the statute, in order to its being packed and sold.

*Woollen*, (A.) Made of wool.

*Woolly*, (A.) Mixed with, like to, or of the nature of wool.

*Woofed*. See *Worsted*.

*Word*, (S.) 1. An intelligible sound expressed by the human species, in order to convey some idea, or de-

clare some sentiment of the mind.

2. In an army, the token or signal given every night by the general of an army, or the governor of a garrison, &c. to prevent any of the enemies or their adherents having a passage through the camp or garrison, to get or give information, &c. 3. In scripture, it sometimes means Jesus Christ, and at others, the internal inspiration of the prophets, and the declarations and preachings of the prophets, or regular ministry of the church.

*Word*, (V.) To express or indite.

*Wordy*, (A.) Abounding in words.

*Work*, (S.) 1. All sorts of labour, whether mechanically, as some trade, &c. or studiously in languages, arts, sciences, &c. 2. The produce of such labour. 3. Any thing done, as a book written, a house built, &c. 4. Deed or action.

*Work*, (V.) 1. To labour earnestly, to be at work. 2. To operate, to have an effect. 3. To ferment, as liquor does. 4. To beat, swell, or rage.

*Workmân*, (S.) An artificer.

*Workman-like*, (S.) Like a skilful artificer or workman.

*Workmânship*, (S.) The thing produced by the artificer.

*Works*, (S.) A military term for all the works about the body of a place, in contradistinction to out-works, which are those without the first inclosure.

*World*, (S.) 1. The universe, heaven and earth. 2. The terrestrial globe. 3. The people who inhabit the earth. 4. A great number or quantity, a great deal.

*Worlding*, (S.) A covetous, worldly minded man.

*Worldly*, (A.) Captivated with the vanities of this world, wholly taken up with obtaining riches, and in fordid, selfish, and groveling pursuits.

W O

- Worm*, (S.) 1. An insect without legs. 2. A pipe of a spiral form used to cool and condense the vapours in distillation, by being placed in a tub of water. 3. A sort of screw to draw a charge out of a gun. 4. A wretched niggardly creature.
- A glow Worm*, A worm that glitters in the night.
- A Sloe Worm*, A poisonous insect.
- To Worm a Dog*, To take out a worm from under his tongue, which if suffered to remain, would cause him to run mad.
- Wormwood*, (S.) A bitter plant well known.
- Worry*, (V.) 1. To shake and tear in pieces with the teeth, as a dog, &c. 2. To tease or vex.
- Worse*, (A.) The comparative of bad, and signifies a state of condition beneath, more dangerous, or disadvantageous than another.
- Worship*, (S.) 1. Adoration. 2. A title given by the common people to a mayor, or to a justice of the peace.
- Worship*, (V.) 1. To adore or praise the Almighty. 2. To kneel or fall down before.
- Worshipful*, (A.) Honourable, worthy of respect.
- Worst*, (A.) The superlative of bad, and signifies the greatest degree of badness, meanness, &c.
- Worsted*, (S.) A kind of wollen yarn.
- Wort*, (S.) 1. An herb. 2. New ale or beer just brewed, before it has been fermented or worked.
- Worth*, (S.) 1. Merit or desert. 2. Price or value.
- Worthless*, (A.) Of no value.
- Worthily*, (P.) Meritoriously, according to merit.
- Worthy*, (A.) 1. That deserves any thing, whether a reward or punishment. 2. Honourable. 3. Of great worth.
- Wot*, (V.) To know; the preterperfect tense of to wit.

W R

- Woven*, (A.) Weaved.
- Would*, (V.) In slipping, is to wind ropes round the mast or yard, after pieces of timber have been nailed on them to strengthen them.
- Wound*, (S.) A cut in the flesh, &c. whereby the continuity of the parts of the body is dissolved, and the blood issues out, &c.
- Wound*, (A.) Rolled round something, or made into a ball, bundle, &c.
- Wrack*, (S.) A sea weed.
- Wrack*, or *Wræk*, (S.) 1. The perishing of a ship at sea. 2. A part of a ship cast on shore.
- Wrangle*, (V.) To dispute in a brawling quarrelsome manner.
- Wrap*, (V.) To infold or close one thing in another.
- Wrappèd*, or *Wrapt*, (A.) Infolded, inclosed or wound about.
- Wrappèr*, (S.) 1. A coarse cloth in which fine linens, muslins, silks, &c. are commonly inclosed, in order to keep them from the air or dirt. 2. thick strong paper, in which reams of paper are inclosed.
- Wrath*, (S.) Violent anger, indignation, fury.
- Wreak*, (V.) 1. To vent or discharge, as to sweat, smok, &c. 2. To revenge or discharge one's whole anger or fury upon a person.
- Wreath*, (S.) 1. A garland or crown of flowers, herbs, leaves, &c. 2. A roll which persons cover their heads with who carry heavy burdens. 3. In architecture, a torse or twisted work. 4. In hunting, the tail of a boar.
- Wreath*, (V.) 1. To twist or twine about. 2. To crown with a wreath.
- Wren*, (S.) A small bird.
- Wrench*, (S.) A sprain or strain.
- Wrench*, (V.) 1. To sprain or strain. 2. To force out of, or open.
- Wrenched*, (A.) Wrung or forced open.
- Wrest*, (V.) 1. To wring, twist about,

W R

- bout, or pull from one by violence.  
 2. To force the sense of a passage.
- Wrestle**, (V.) 1. To practise or use the exercise of wrestling. 2. To contend or struggle earnestly for the victory.
- Wrestler**, (S.) One that wrestles, or practises the art of wrestling.
- Wrestling**, (S.) An engagement between two persons unarmed, in which each by the dextrous management of his legs, &c. strives to throw his opponent to the ground.
- Wretch**, (S.) A miserable forlorn creature.
- Wretched**, (A.) 1. Miserable, unfortunate. 2. Pitiful, sorry, scurvy.
- Wriggle**, (V.) To wind, or turn here and there like a snake or eel in getting along.
- Wright**, (S.) A mechanic that works in wood, as a ship-wright, wheel-wright, &c.
- Wright's**, or *Mercator's sailing*, The method of finding on a plane the place of a ship upon any course assigned, true in longitude and latitude, where the rhumbs, parallels of latitude, and meridians are all straight lines.
- Wring**, (V.) 1. To wrest or twist about. 2. To gripe, pinch or squeeze.
- Wrinkle**, (S.) A crease or fold, as in a garment, the skin, &c.
- Wrinkle**, (V.) To make or cause folds or creases.
- Wrist**, (S.) That part of the arm next to the hand.
- Wristband**, (S.) That part of a shirt which is buttoned round the wrist.
- Writ**, (S.) 1. A written order or precept from the king or a court of judicature. 2. A warrant to arrest a person.
- Holy Writ**, The holy scripture.
- Write**, (V.) To enter down in writing.
- Writer**, (S.) 1. A penman, a scribe. 2. An author.

X E

- Writer of the Tallies in the Exchequer**, A clerk whose business it is to write upon the tallies the whole letters of the tellers bills.
- Writhe**, (V.) To wring or twist, to wrest.
- Writing**, (S.) 1. The art or act of expressing the sentiments of our minds by known letters or characters visible to the eye. 2. A paper or parchment.
- Wrong**, (S.) Injury, Injustice.
- Wrong**, (V.) To defraud, cheat, or do an injury to another.
- Wrong**, (A.) False, untrue, not right.
- Wrongful**, (A.) Unjust, injurious, hurtful.
- Wrote**, (V.) The preterperfect tense of the verb to write; and signifies that which is expressed by a pen, &c. in words, letters, or characters.
- Wröth**, (A.) Very angry, highly incensed.
- Wrought (Rote)** (A.) 1. Made, done, worked. 2. Embellished with various ornaments.
- Wrung**, (A.) Squeezed, griped, pinched, twisted.
- Wry**, (A.) On one side, not straight, crooked, distorted.
- Wyche**, or *Wich*, (S.) A salt spring, or place where salt grows or is made, from whence several towns take their names, as Nantwich, Saltwich, &c.

X.

- X**, A consonant, is the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, and as a numeral stands for ten.
- Xängti**, (S.) The only name among the Chinese, for the supreme governor of heaven and earth.
- Xë'nüa**, (S.) Gifts or tokens that one friend or acquaintance used to bestow upon another, to renew their old acquaintance or friendship; a-



## Y A

- so presents made to kings; governors, &c. for the continuance of their favour or protection, or the grant of some new privileges. *G.*
- Xerāphium*, (S.) A medicine proper for breakings out in the head or chin. *G.*
- Xērāsīa*, (S.) An imperfection in the hairs, that occasions them not to come to their full growth, but look and feel like down sprinkled with dust.
- Xērīff*, (S.) The title of a prince or chief ruler in Barbary.
- Xērōphāgīā*, (S.) Certain fast days in the first ages of the church, on which was eaten nothing but bread and salt, and only water drank, which was observed the six days of the passion or holy week, not by command or authority of the church, but by the choice of the more religious and devout christians. *G.*
- Xērōphbālmī*, (S.) A dry red soreness or itching in the eyes, without any dropping or swelling. *G.*
- Xērōtēs*, (S.) A thin and dry habit or constitution of body. *G.*
- Xīphias*, (S.) 1. A sword fish. 2. A comet shaped like a sword, but without any rays. *G.*

## Y.

- Y***acht*, (S.) A small ship with one deck, commonly used as a pleasure-boat; they are generally from 30 to 80 and 100 tons, and are richly adorned both within and without, for carrying kings, princes, ambassadors, &c. *F.*
- Yard*, (S.) 1. A measure of three feet. 2. The penis of a man. 3. An open place or piece of ground before or behind a house. 4. A long pole or piece of timber crosses the mast of a ship, on which the sails hang.
- Yard-arm*, That half of the yard that lies on either side of the mast.

## Y E

- Yard-land*, A quantity of land various in different counties; in some it is but 10 acres, in others 15, 20, 24, 30, or 40.
- Yarn*, (S.) Linnen or woollen spun into thread.
- Yarrow*, (S.) The herb milfoil.
- Yatch*. See *Yacht*.
- Yawl*, (S.) A large boat.
- Yawl*, or *Yaul*, (V.) To bawl or cry out, to speak or read with an uncouth tone of voice.
- Yawn*, (V.) To gape or stretch open the jaws by an involuntary motion.
- Yaws*, (S.) 1. The unsteady or irregular motions of a ship under sail that is not well steered. 2. A disease among the blacks, something like the pox or foul disease among the whites.
- Yea*, (P.) Yes, indeed, truly, &c.
- Yean*, (V.) To bring forth lambs as an ewe does.
- Year*, (S.) The time the sun takes to perform his course through the twelve signs of the zodiac, or which the earth takes in its annual orbit, which is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 15 seconds.
- Lunar Year*, A space of time comprehending twelve lunar months, which is about eleven days less than the solar year.
- Sydereal Year*, That in which the sun departing from any fixed star, returns to it again, and this is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 14 seconds.
- Yearling*, (S.) A beast of a year old.
- Yearly*, (A.) Annually, or every year.
- Yearn*, (V.) 1. To commiserate or pity, to feel a warm compassion to, or to be greatly moved with the afflictions or misfortunes of another. 2. To bark as beagles do at their prey.
- Yeast*, (S.) The froth or fermentation of new ale, &c.
- Yelk*, See *Yolk*.

*Yell,*

Y O

Z E

**Yell**, (V.) To make a dreadful howling noise.  
**Yellow**, (S.) A colour so called.  
**Yellows**, (S.) A disease in horses, the same as the jaundice in men.  
**Yelp**, (V.) To cry like a fox, dog or wolf.  
**Yeoman**, (S.) A freeholder, or one who is possessed of as much land of his own as will entitle him to vote for a member of parliament.  
**Yeoman in the King's Court**, An officer in a middle station between an usher and a groom, as the yeoman of the scullery, chandlery, &c.  
**Yeoman of the Guards**, One belonging to a particular body of foot guards, dressed after the manner of Henry the Eighth's reign, who attend on the king's person both at home and abroad.  
**Yeoman Treader**, An usher in a prince's court.  
**Yeoman Warders**. See *Warders*.  
**Yeomanry**, (S.) The state and condition of a yeoman.  
**Yerk**, (V.) 1. To jerk or whip. 2. To throw out the legs as a horse does.  
**Yerker**, (S.) In the excise-office, one who re-examines the officers' books.  
**Yes**, (P.) I will, it is true, it is so, &c.  
**Yesterday**, (S.) The day before the present.  
**Yesternight**, (S.) Last night.  
**Yew**, (S.) A tree well known.  
**Yield**, (V.) 1. To give up or over. 2. To give or grant. 3. To produce or bring forth. 4. To surrender or submit to. 5. To comply with.  
**Yncā**, (S.) The title of the ancient kings of Peru in South America.  
**Yoke**, or **Yoke**, (S.) 1. The frame of wood put over the necks of oxen when they are put to the plough, &c. 2. A piece of wood worn by milk-sellers on their shoulders, to hang their pails to. 3. Slavery, bondage. 4. A couple, as of oxen.  
**Yoke fellow**, (S.) One who bears the same yoke or burden with another,

or whose labours and interests are reciprocal, being bounded by the same band of union; as husband and wife.  
**Yolk**, (S.) The yellow part of the middle of an egg.  
**Yon**, (P.) Yonder.  
**Yonder**, (P.) There, in that place, speaking of, or pointing to a place at a distance.  
**Yore**, (P.) Ancient times.  
**Young**, (A.) Youthful, not old, having been but a few years in the world.  
**Younger**, (A.) Not so old as another.  
**Youngster**, (S.) A lad or young man.  
**Youth** (*Yooth*) (S.) 1. The state or condition of young people. 2. Young people in general. 3. A young man or boy.  
**Youthful**, (A.) Young, vigorous, belonging to youth.

Z.

**Z** A consonant, and the last letter in the English alphabet, signifies, in physicians bills, a dram.  
**Zä'cho**, (S.) In architecture, the lowest part of the pedestal of a column.  
**Zä'bäb**, (S.) An Hebrew coin, in value about 11. 10s. sterling.  
**Zä'mörin**, (S.) A title for a sovereign prince in Malabar in the East-Indies.  
**Zä'ny**, (S.) A merry Andrew, a buffoon, or one who excites laughter by antic tricks and mimic gestures.  
**Zä'pbärä**, (S.) A mineral used by painters to make a blue or sky-colour.  
**Zeal**, (S.) An earnest passion or ardent fervor of the soul for any thing, especially religion, one's country, the affairs of a party, &c. G.  
**Zealot**, (S.) A great stickler, especially in matters of religion.  
**Zealous**, (A.) Full of zeal. G.  
**Zé'chin**, (S.) A Venetian gold coin, worth 7s. 6d. sterling.  
**Zé'nith**, (S.) That point in the heavens

vens directly over one's head, being 90 degrees distant from the horizon.

*Zenith Distance*, In astronomy, the complement of the sun or stars meridian altitude, or what the meridian altitude wants of 90 degrees.

*Zephyrus*, (S.) Favonius or the west wind.

*Zest*, (S.) 1. The juice of the peel of an orange, lemon, &c. 2. The woody shell of a walnut. 3. Flavour, relish.

*Zink*, (S.) A metallic marcasite, also called spelter or bismuth.

*Zocco*, or *Zacle*. See *Socle*.

*Zodiac*, (S.) One of the greatest imaginary circles in the heavens, which passes obliquely between the two poles of the world; it is cut into two equal parts by the equator, one of which comprehends the six northern signs towards the arctic pole, and the other the six southern signs towards the antarctic pole: is furnished with 12 constellations represented upon globes by the figures of 12 living creatures. The sun goes about this circle once every

year, and the moon once a month, and in the middle of it is the ecliptic line, from which the sun never departs; but the moon and planets wander up and down for the space of eight degrees, and sometimes more in both.

*Zoilus*, (S.) A grammarian of Anapolis, who carped at the writings of Homer, Plato, and other approved authors; whence the name Zoilus was given to any ignorant, snarling, ill natured critic.

*Zone*, (S.) 1. A pirdle anciently worn by virgins at their marriage, and which the bridegroom untied the first night. 2. In geography, a space contained between two lines parallel to the equator; the surface of the earth is divided into five zones, *viz.* the torrid zone, the two temperate zones, and two frigid zones.

*Zoögraphy*, (S.) A description of animals in general.

*Zoöphytes*, (S.) Vegetables that partake both of the nature of plants and animals.



A  
S U P P L E M E N T  
O F  
P R O P E R N A M E S.

A B	A D	A D	A G
A.	<i>Abner.</i>	<i>A'dah.</i>	<i>Adramittium.</i>
<i>A'aron.</i>	<i>Abrabam.</i>	<i>Ada'rah.</i>	<i>Adramelech.</i>
<i>Aba'ddon.</i>	<i>A'bsalom.</i>	<i>A'dam.</i>	<i>Adra'sus.</i>
<i>A'bgarus.</i>	<i>Abja'nder.</i>	<i>Adama.</i>	<i>Adria.</i>
<i>Abar'binel.</i>	<i>Abu'ma.</i>	<i>A'damah.</i>	<i>A'drian.</i>
<i>Ab'aris.</i>	<i>Aca'cius.</i>	<i>A'dami.</i>	<i>Adriano'ple.</i>
<i>A'barus.</i>	<i>A'ccad.</i>	<i>Adarco'nium.</i>	<i>A'driel.</i>
<i>Abassi'nia.</i>	<i>A'ccho.</i>	<i>Ada'rsa.</i>	<i>A'dris.</i>
<i>A'bbā.</i>	<i>Ace'ssus.</i>	<i>Adba'el.</i>	<i>Adrumetam.</i>
<i>Abda'llah.</i>	<i>Acha'ia.</i>	<i>A'ddan.</i>	<i>Adullam.</i>
<i>Abdelme'lech.</i>	<i>Acha'icus.</i>	<i>A'ddar.</i>	<i>Adum'mim.</i>
<i>A'bdia.</i>	<i>A'chan.</i>	<i>A'ddi.</i>	<i>A'en.</i>
<i>A'bdon.</i>	<i>Acha'ris.</i>	<i>A'del.</i>	<i>Afra'nus.</i>
<i>Abdulma'lich.</i>	<i>Acha'rs.</i>	<i>Adela'is.</i>	<i>Africa.</i>
<i>Ab'e'nego.</i>	<i>A'chor.</i>	<i>Adelbert.</i>	<i>Agā.</i>
<i>Abelmebo'lah.</i>	<i>A'chelous.</i>	<i>Ado'datus.</i>	<i>Agābā.</i>
<i>Abelmitzer'a'im.</i>	<i>A'chiab.</i>	<i>A'der.</i>	<i>Agābus.</i>
<i>Aberde'e'n.</i>	<i>Achill'as.</i>	<i>Adi'dā.</i>	<i>Agallā.</i>
<i>Abi'ah.</i>	<i>A'chim.</i>	<i>A'diel.</i>	<i>Agamē'des.</i>
<i>Abia'thet.</i>	<i>A'chior.</i>	<i>Adi'tbā.</i>	<i>Agamē'mnon.</i>
<i>A'bib.</i>	<i>Achir'am.</i>	<i>Adla'i.</i>	<i>Agamē'stor.</i>
<i>A'biel.</i>	<i>A'chisb.</i>	<i>Adma'thā.</i>	<i>Aganī'ppe.</i>
<i>Abie'zer.</i>	<i>A'chmet.</i>	<i>Adme'tus.</i>	<i>Agathā.</i>
<i>Abigail.</i>	<i>Acho'lius.</i>	<i>A'dnā.</i>	<i>Agātho.</i>
<i>Abijah, or Abigam.</i>	<i>A'chor.</i>	<i>A'dnah.</i>	<i>Agāthoclas.</i>
<i>Abi'e'ne.</i>	<i>A'chshah.</i>	<i>Adolphus.</i>	<i>Age'e.</i>
<i>Abima'el.</i>	<i>A'chshaph.</i>	<i>Adona'i.</i>	<i>Agē'ulaus.</i>
<i>Abimelech.</i>	<i>A'chzib.</i>	<i>Adonī'kim.</i>	<i>Aglā'is.</i>
<i>Abi'nadab.</i>	<i>Ac'ofā.</i>	<i>Adonibē'zek.</i>	<i>Aglā'us.</i>
<i>Abino'am.</i>	<i>A'crā.</i>	<i>Adonī'jah.</i>	<i>Agnes.</i>
<i>Abi'ram.</i>	<i>A'cron.</i>	<i>Adonī'ram.</i>	<i>Agri'colā.</i>
<i>A'bisbag.</i>	<i>A'Edon.</i>	<i>Ado'nis.</i>	<i>Agri'ppā.</i>
<i>Abisba'i.</i>	<i>A'Elon.</i>	<i>Adonizē'dek.</i>	<i>Agri'ppas.</i>
<i>Abisbu'a.</i>	<i>Ada'dā.</i>	<i>A'dor.</i>	<i>Agri'ppus.</i>
<i>Abital.</i>	<i>Adadrī'mmon, or</i>	<i>Adora'im.</i>	<i>Agron.</i>
	<i>Hadadrī'mmon.</i>	<i>Ado'ram.</i>	<i>Agur.</i>

A L A M A N A P

<i>A'ba.</i>	<i>Ala'in.</i>	<i>Amaz'ah.</i>	<i>Anas'tius.</i>
<i>A'bab.</i>	<i>A'lame'th.</i>	<i>a'mazons.</i>	<i>Anath.</i>
<i>Abā'rah.</i>	<i>A'larick.</i>	<i>Ambi'vius.</i>	<i>ā'nātboth.</i>
<i>Aba'rh.</i>	<i>A'beric.</i>	<i>A'mbrose.</i>	<i>Anato'lūs.</i>
<i>Abajū'rus.</i>	<i>A'bert.</i>	<i>Amed'eus.</i>	<i>Anaxā'gōras.</i>
<i>A'baz.</i>	<i>Alb'v'us.</i>	<i>A'me'leck.</i>	<i>Anaxā'r'chus.</i>
<i>Abaz'ah.</i>	<i>A'lbion.</i>	<i>Ame'l'ia.</i>	<i>Anaxīma'nder.</i>
<i>A'ber.</i>	<i>Albūma'zar.</i>	<i>Ame'r'ica.</i>	<i>Anaxīme'nē.</i>
<i>A'bi.</i>	<i>A'lcim'us.</i>	<i>Amerū'tbā.</i>	<i>Ancb'ialus.</i>
<i>Ab'vah.</i>	<i>Alēma.</i>	<i>A'mī.</i>	<i>Ancb'jes.</i>
<i>Abī'am.</i>	<i>Alcē'tas.</i>	<i>Amī'a'nus.</i>	<i>Andalū'fias.</i>
<i>Abī'an.</i>	<i>A'lcīal.</i>	<i>Amī'da.</i>	<i>A'ndrew.</i>
<i>Abī'e'zer.</i>	<i>Alcīb'ādes.</i>	<i>Amī'car.</i>	<i>Andrō'p'icus.</i>
<i>Abī'yah.</i>	<i>Alcī'des.</i>	<i>Amī'nadab.</i>	<i>A'nen.</i>
<i>Abī'kam.</i>	<i>Alcī'nous.</i>	<i>Amit'tā'i.</i>	<i>A'ner.</i>
<i>Abī'lud.</i>	<i>A'ld'ebert.</i>	<i>Amī'zabad.</i>	<i>Ango'la.</i>
<i>Abī'mā'ax.</i>	<i>A'ldē'rick.</i>	<i>A'mmiel.</i>	<i>Anbā'lt.</i>
<i>Abī'mam.</i>	<i>Alē'ō.</i>	<i>A'mmūbud.</i>	<i>A'nī.</i>
<i>Abī'melech.</i>	<i>A'lemet'b.</i>	<i>Ammisba'ddai.</i>	<i>A'nīam.</i>
<i>Abī'motb.</i>	<i>Alexā'ndrā.</i>	<i>A'mmon.</i>	<i>Anā'nus.</i>
<i>Abī'nadad.</i>	<i>Alexa'ndria.</i>	<i>Ammo'nis.</i>	<i>Anīcē'tus.</i>
<i>Abī'nō'am.</i>	<i>Alex'as.</i>	<i>A'mmonites.</i>	<i>Anī'cius.</i>
<i>A'bio.</i>	<i>Alē'xis.</i>	<i>A'mok.</i>	<i>Anlē'us.</i>
<i>A'bion.</i>	<i>Alē'xius.</i>	<i>A'mon.</i>	<i>A'nim.</i>
<i>Abī'rā.</i>	<i>A'lfred.</i>	<i>Ammō'non.</i>	<i>Anjou'.</i>
<i>Abī'samach.</i>	<i>A'lfwold.</i>	<i>A'morites.</i>	<i>A'na.</i>
<i>Abī'sa'bar.</i>	<i>Algī'e'rs.</i>	<i>A'mos.</i>	<i>A'nna's.</i>
<i>Abī'topbel.</i>	<i>Alba'zen.</i>	<i>Ampbī'ction.</i>	<i>Anna'nus.</i>
<i>Abī'tub.</i>	<i>A'li.</i>	<i>Ampbī'polis.</i>	<i>A'nسلم.</i>
<i>Abī'ud.</i>	<i>A'lian.</i>	<i>A'mporā.</i>	<i>Ant'he'don.</i>
<i>A'hlab.</i>	<i>Allū'brogēs.</i>	<i>A'mplias.</i>	<i>Ant'he'mūs.</i>
<i>A'hlai.</i>	<i>A'llon.</i>	<i>A'mram.</i>	<i>Ant'boxy.</i>
<i>A'phan.</i>	<i>Allo'pbylī.</i>	<i>Amr'a'p'hel.</i>	<i>Ant'chrīst.</i>
<i>Abō'lā.</i>	<i>A'llusb.</i>	<i>Amster'da'm.</i>	<i>Antī'gonus.</i>
<i>Abō'ah.</i>	<i>A'lma'h.</i>	<i>A'mūratb.</i>	<i>Antiliba'nus.</i>
<i>Abō'liab.</i>	<i>Alma'ns.</i>	<i>Amyntas.</i>	<i>Antioch.</i>
<i>Abō'libab.</i>	<i>Alpī'mus.</i>	<i>A'mxī.</i>	<i>Antī'ochis.</i>
<i>Abō'lah.</i>	<i>A'lrick.</i>	<i>A'nā.</i>	<i>Antī'ochus.</i>
<i>Abūmā'i.</i>	<i>Alpbō'nsus.</i>	<i>Anacle'tus.</i>	<i>Antī'pas.</i>
<i>Abū'zam.</i>	<i>Alsa'tiā.</i>	<i>Anā'creons.</i>	<i>Antī'pater.</i>
<i>Abū'zzab.</i>	<i>A'lvān.</i>	<i>Anā'h.</i>	<i>Antī'pā'tris.</i>
<i>Ai.</i>	<i>A'mad.</i>	<i>Anabā'ratb.</i>	<i>Antī'fes.</i>
<i>A'iah.</i>	<i>A'mal.</i>	<i>A'nak.</i>	<i>Antī'sbenes.</i>
<i>A'jah.</i>	<i>A'malek.</i>	<i>A'nakim.</i>	<i>Anto'nia.</i>
<i>A'jalon.</i>	<i>Amā'sā.</i>	<i>A'nam.</i>	<i>Antony.</i>
<i>A'jax.</i>	<i>Amā'sis.</i>	<i>Ana'melech.</i>	<i>Ant'werp.</i>
<i>Aix.</i>	<i>A'math.</i>	<i>Ana'nim.</i>	<i>Anūā.</i>
<i>Amū'lp'bus.</i>	<i>ā'mātba.</i>	<i>Ana'ni.</i>	<i>A'nub.</i>
<i>Akī'ba.</i>	<i>Amāt'bē'ans.</i>	<i>Anan'as.</i>	<i>A'nus.</i>
<i>Alabā'r'cha.</i>	<i>Amāt'ibus.</i>	<i>Ana'nus.</i>	<i>Apādna.</i>

*Apā'miā*

## A R

## A R

## A S

## A S

Apa'miä.  
 Apa'cha.  
 Apbek.  
 Ape'lles.  
 Apès-Da'mim.  
 Apbrä'im.  
 Appfes.  
 Apia.  
 Apollinā'ris.  
 Apollo.  
 Apollodor'us.  
 Apollō'niä.  
 Apollo'nius.  
 Apollō'phanes.  
 Apō'llos.  
 Apō'llyon.  
 Apō'state.  
 Apō'stle.  
 Appa'im.  
 Appus.  
 Appia.  
 Appian.  
 Appion.  
 Appius.  
 Apū'leius.  
 Apū'lia.  
 Appris.  
 Aquila.  
 Aquilius.  
 Aquilo.  
 Aquitain.  
 Ar.  
 Arä.  
 Arab.  
 Arā'bah.  
 Arabia.  
 Arā'ciäns.  
 Arach.  
 Arad.  
 Aradus.  
 Aräh.  
 Aram.  
 Aran.  
 Ara'pha.  
 Ararat.  
 Arā'tus.  
 Arau'nah.  
 Araxēs.  
 Arabä'cäs.  
 Arabä'ttis.

Arbä.  
 Arabelus.  
 Arca.  
 Arcä'dia.  
 Arcä'dius.  
 Arcä.  
 Arce'filäus.  
 Arceu'mus.  
 Archä'ngel.  
 Archelä'is.  
 Archelä'üs.  
 Archi.  
 Archias.  
 Archidamus.  
 Archimedes.  
 Archippus.  
 Archytas.  
 Arca'polis.  
 Archä'r'us.  
 Ard.  
 Ardon.  
 Arēli.  
 Arēpā'gus.  
 Arē'tas.  
 Arēth.  
 Arēthū'sa.  
 Arē'tia.  
 Arē'tius.  
 Argo.  
 Argob.  
 Argus.  
 Argyle.  
 Aria.  
 Ariadnē.  
 Arian.  
 Ariarätibēs.  
 Aridä'i.  
 Aridä'tha.  
 Ariēl.  
 Arimathe'a.  
 Arimā'non.  
 Arimi.  
 Arindela.  
 Arioch.  
 Arion.  
 Ario'sto.  
 Aris'tä.  
 Aris'tä'goras.  
 Aris'tä'rchus.  
 Ariste'us.

Aris'tides.  
 Aris'tippus.  
 Aris'tobulus.  
 Aris'todemus.  
 Aris'tophänēs.  
 Aris'totle.  
 Armagē'ddon.  
 Arma'gh.  
 Arme'nia.  
 Armē'llus.  
 Armē'nus.  
 Armon.  
 Arnobius.  
 Arnold.  
 Arnon.  
 Arno'na.  
 Arnulph.  
 Arrod.  
 Arö'ir.  
 Arpād.  
 Arpād'xad.  
 Arsa'cēs.  
 Arsa'cius.  
 Arse'nius.  
 Ar'se.  
 Ar'sino'ē.  
 Artä'ba.  
 Artabā'nus.  
 Artabā'ses.  
 Artabā'zänds.  
 Artabā'zrus.  
 Artavā'säds.  
 Artaxē'r'xēs.  
 Artä'xias.  
 Artē'mas.  
 Artemidō'rus.  
 Artemis'sia.  
 Artē'mon.  
 Arthe'mius.  
 Artibur.  
 Artö'is.  
 Arva.  
 Arn'both.  
 Arü'ir.  
 Arü'mā.  
 Arundel.  
 Arwntius.  
 Arus.  
 Arza.  
 Asan.

Asander.  
 Asä'bel.  
 Asä'iah.  
 Asä'mon.  
 Asaph.  
 Asä'rclah.  
 Ascalon.  
 Asca'nus.  
 Asclep'äd's.  
 Asclepiodō'rus.  
 Asclepiadō'tus.  
 Asclētā'riön.  
 Ä'sdrübal.  
 Ä'sella.  
 Ä'senetb.  
 Ä'shan.  
 Ä'sibel.  
 Ä'siodod.  
 Ä'siodob.  
 Ä'sher.  
 Ä'shimah.  
 Ä'skenax.  
 Ä'sbnath.  
 Ä'sbpenax.  
 Ä'sbü'ath.  
 Ä'sbur.  
 Ä'siä.  
 Ä'siēl.  
 Ä'sē'nus.  
 Ä'skelon.  
 Ä'smodē'is.  
 Ä'smō'nēäns.  
 Ä'snā'pper.  
 Ä'sc'bis.  
 Ä'spbar.  
 Ä'sriēl.  
 Ä'ssaron.  
 Ä'ssemon.  
 Ä'ssiē'äns.  
 Ä'ssir.  
 Ä'ssos.  
 Ä'ss'ria.  
 Ä'ssareth.  
 Ä'styagēs.  
 Ä'stē'rius.  
 Ä'stē'ria.  
 Ä'strēä.  
 Ä'stracan.  
 Ä'styanax.  
 Ä'sylum.

Ä'sn-

A Z

BA

BA

BB

*A*ffricus.  
*A*ad.  
*A*alamia.  
*A*tarab.  
*A*tarab.  
*A*ter.  
*A*thach.  
*A*thalith.  
*A*thomas.  
*A*thanasius.  
*A*thar.  
*A*themagoras.  
*A*themobus.  
*A*thens.  
*A*bula.  
*A*bleta.  
*A*thol.  
*A*thom.  
*A*trous.  
*A*tlas.  
*A*tealus.  
*A*tolia.  
*A*tica.  
*A*tticus.  
*A*ttilia.  
*A*tilius.  
*A*utorio.  
*A*vervies.  
*A*vgéa.  
*A*vgéas.  
*A*ugar.  
*A*ugustin.  
*A*ugustinus.  
*A*uven.  
*A*uignon.  
*A*uim.  
*A*uth.  
*A*uton.  
*A*von.  
*A*urelian.  
*A*urelian.  
*A*usseius.  
*A*ustin.  
*A*ustria.  
*A*uxentius.  
*A*xa.  
*A*zalath.  
*A*zra.  
*A*zriah.  
*A*zrius.

*A*za'zel.  
*A*zazah.  
*A*zbuk.  
*A*ze'kah.  
*A*zel.  
*A*zem.  
*A*zima.  
*A*zma'veth.  
*A*znotb.  
*A*zmon.  
*A*znoth Tabor.  
*A*zo'nés.  
*A*zor.  
*A*zrës.  
*A*zoth.  
*A*zriel.  
*A*zâ'bah.  
*A*zar.  
*A*zû'ra.  
*A*zymus.  
*A*zzan.

B.

**B**Aal, or Rel.  
*B*a'alah.  
*B*a'alath.  
*B*aal-Bé'ri'th.  
*B*aal-Gg'd.  
*B*aal-Hânan.  
*B*aal-Hâzor.  
*B*aal-Hêr'mou.  
*B*a'alim.  
*B*a'alîs.  
*B*aal-Mé'ou.  
*B*aal-Péor.  
*B*aal-Pera'zim.  
*B*aal-Shab'tha.  
*B*aal-Tamar.  
*B*a'al'tîs.  
*B*aazé'phon.  
*B*aa'na.  
*B*a'amath.  
*B*a'ara.  
*B*a'aras.  
*B*aasé'ah.  
*B*a'afha.  
*B*abas.  
*B*a'bel.  
*B*a'bî'ias.

*B*a'bri'as.  
*B*a'bylis.  
*B*abylonia.  
*B*aca.  
*B*a'car.  
*B*a'cath.  
*B*a'cchîdés.  
*B*acchi'lîdés.  
*B*acchîlus.  
*B*a'cchus.  
*B*a'Éri'ans.  
*B*âgdad.  
*B*agô'as.  
*B*a'hâma.  
*B*a'hem.  
*B*abû'rim.  
*B*a'jâzet.  
*B*akbâ'kker.  
*B*ala.  
*B*a'laam.  
*B*al'ad.  
*B*al'adad.  
*B*al'dan.  
*B*al'dan.  
*B*al'ak.  
*B*a'lamin.  
*B*albêmus.  
*B*al'bus.  
*B*al'chis.  
*B*alderick.  
*B*al'us.  
*B*al'dwin.  
*B*altha'zar.  
*B*altic.  
*B*altis.  
*B*a'moth.  
*B*a'moth-Baql.  
*B*a'ni-Bam'î'ah.  
*B*ar'abbas.  
*B*ar'ach.  
*B*ar'achek.  
*B*arachî'as.  
*B*arak.  
*B*arambo'ur.  
*B*arba'does.  
*B*ar'bary.  
*B*ar'aj'a.  
*B*ar-Coche'ba.  
*B*ar-Jésus.  
*B*ar-Jô'na.

*B*a'ris.  
*B*a'r'nabas.  
*B*ar-Pa'nther.  
*B*arsa'bas.  
*B*artho'lome'w.  
*B*ar-Time'us.  
*B*a'ruth.  
*B*arzapho'rnes.  
*B*arzellâ'î.  
*B*a'sârâ.  
*B*a'sca.  
*B*asca'ma.  
*B*a'shan.  
*B*as'math.  
*B*asûl'dés.  
*B*asûl'nâ'î.  
*B*as'tlius.  
*B*asio'thiâ.  
*B*ath-Sâ'ma.  
*B*ath-She'ba.  
*B*a't'math.  
*B*ata'via.  
*B*athyllus.  
*B*athÿ'ra.  
*B*ath-Zacharî'as.  
*B*at'ilda.  
*B*a'tto.  
*B*a'ttey.  
*B*a'var.  
*B*avâ'ria.  
*B*av'cis.  
*B*a'vîus.  
*B*a'uldwin, or  
*B*aldwin.  
*B*éali'ah.  
*B*eatrix.  
*B*ebâ'î.  
*B*ebe'then.  
*B*ecah.  
*B*e'cher.  
*B*e'chorath.  
*B*e'dad.  
*B*e'dan.  
*B*ede'iah.  
*B*éilî'adâ.  
*B*éil-mé'us.  
*B*éil-Teem.  
*B*éil-zebub.  
*B*éil-zé'phon.

B'r,

**B E**

**B E**

**B R**

**C A**

Béir, or Beera.  
 Béir-Élim.  
 Béerah.  
 Beteri.  
 Béeroth.  
 Béir-she'ba.  
 Bé'efera, or Boftra,  
 or Bo'zra.  
 Bé'gabar.  
 Beghá'i.  
 Bé'hemoth.  
 Bé'iza, or Bé'izath.  
 Bé'la.  
 Bé'lús, or Bé'lus.  
 Bé'lga, or Bé'gai.  
 Bé'gráde.  
 Bé'liál.  
 Bé'lina.  
 Bé'isá'rius.  
 Bell-Isle, or  
 Formósa.  
 Bellé'rophon.  
 Bellóná.  
 Bé'lmen.  
 Bé'shá'zzar, or  
 Bé'teshá'zzar.  
 Bé'ze'phon.  
 Ben-Áb'nadab.  
 Bená'ah.  
 Ben-De'kar.  
 Bé'nedict.  
 Bé'nnet.  
 Benezet.  
 Ben-gá'bar.  
 Ben Go'rión.  
 Ben-Há'dad.  
 Ben-Há'il.  
 Ben-Hé'mon, or  
 Ben-Hé'mon.  
 Ben-Hesé.  
 Ben-Hur.  
 Bé'n Jamín, or  
 Benó'ni.  
 Ben-Sirá'ch.  
 Béon-Zo'béth.  
 Béov.  
 Béotia.  
 Bé'ra.  
 Bé'réá.  
 Berenger, or

Berengá'rius.  
 Berení'è.  
 Bé'rghen.  
 Bé'ri.  
 Bé'ria.  
 Bé'riib.  
 Berlin.  
 Bermú'das.  
 Bé'rnard.  
 Beró'dach.  
 Beró'sus.  
 Bé'roth.  
 Bé'rothah, or  
 Berothá'i.  
 Bé'rthé.  
 Bé'rethold.  
 Bé'rtram.  
 Bé'rtrand.  
 Bé'rulf.  
 Beryllus.  
 Bé'sodé'ah.  
 Bé'sor, or Bé'sor.  
 Bé'saríod.  
 Bé'ssus.  
 Bé'thabara.  
 Bé'thánath.  
 Bé'thanim.  
 Bé'thani.  
 Bé'th Ara'bah.  
 Bé'theran, or  
 Bé'th-Há'ram.  
 Bé'thá'ven, or  
 Bé'thel.  
 Bé'ther.  
 Bé'thesdá.  
 Bé'th Jeshimoth.  
 Bé'th-Lebemor.  
 Bé'th Lechem.  
 Bé'th Maaka, or  
 Ábel-maacpa.  
 Bé'th má'ón.  
 Bé'thóra.  
 Bé'thoron.  
 Bé'th-pé'or.  
 Bé'thphagá.  
 Bé'thrá'pa.  
 Bé'thsá'da.  
 Bé'th-shá'lisha.  
 Bé'th-shan.  
 Bé'thshémish.

Bé'thuél.  
 Bé'thú'liá.  
 Bé'th-zá'da.  
 Bé'tonim.  
 Bé'zek.  
 Bé'zer.  
 Bé'zeth.  
 Bías.  
 Bí'blis.  
 Bí'brach.  
 Bí'búlus.  
 Bí'cbri.  
 Bí'ckar.  
 Bí'gthan.  
 Bíg'wá'i.  
 Bí'ldad.  
 Bí'lé'am.  
 Bí'lgán.  
 Bí'lbah.  
 Bí'lban.  
 Bí'nmuí.  
 Bí'on.  
 Bír'sha.  
 Bí'scay.  
 Bítbynia.  
 Blá'stus.  
 Bló'is.  
 Boáne'rgés.  
 Boá'dí'ceá.  
 Bóe'thíus.  
 Bóe'tius.  
 Bó'gísláus.  
 Bó'hémia.  
 Bó'lesláus.  
 Bomí'car.  
 Bonavé'nture.  
 Bónifacé.  
 Bónó'sus.  
 Bó'reás.  
 Bó'ríshenes.  
 Bó'riib.  
 Bó'rneó.  
 Bó'rsíus.  
 Bó'sor, or Bó'snéá.  
 Bó'spórus.  
 Bó'srá.  
 Bó'thuíta.  
 Bourde'aux.  
 Boyne.  
 Bra'ment.

Bra'mins, or  
 Bramans.  
 Brá'ndé'púrg.  
 Bre'cknock.  
 Bré'nnus.  
 Bretagne.  
 Brí'get, or Brí'dgit.  
 Brítain.  
 Brítá'micus.  
 Brít-wald.  
 Bru'nchaud, or  
 Brú'nchú'ldé.  
 Brú'no.  
 Bru'nswic, or  
 Bru'nswick.  
 Brú'nus.  
 Brú'tus.  
 Bru'xels, or  
 Bru'ssels.  
 Bú'balus.  
 Bú'basus.  
 Bú'cé'phálus.  
 Bú'kkí.  
 Bú'kkí'ah.  
 Bú'lá'rehus.  
 Bú'lgá'ria.  
 Bú'spálus.  
 Bú'st'ris.  
 Bú'tá'cidés.  
 Bú'thus.  
 Bú'tus.  
 Buz.  
 Bú'zi.  
 By'blós.

**C.**

Cáb, or Cábús.  
 Cabá'dé.  
 Cábbon.  
 Cabá'ris.  
 Cábul.  
 Cá'cus.  
 Cad, or Cádus.  
 Cádix.  
 Cád'mus.  
 Cádú'ceus.  
 Cádú'nim.  
 Cagá'nus.  
 Cain.

Cáinán.



## C A

## C A

## C H

## C H

Ca'nan.	Capbar Ja'ma, or	Cā'thērins.	Cham.
Cā'ipha, or Cā'iphas.	Ja'bnēel.	Cā'tbnēsse.	Chama'nim.
Ca'ius.	Ca'pbtor.	Cā'to.	Cna'mārim.
Ca'lah, or Cha'lah.	Capitō'lias.	Ca'ttatb.	Chā'mos, or
Ca'lais.	Capitō'li no.	Cā'cūllus.	Chē'moth.
Ca'lama.	Capadō'cia.	Cau'cāsus.	Charā'bē.
Ca'lamus.	Cappadō'ciāns.	Ca'yro, or Cā'iro.	Charā'cā.
Ca'icedon, or	Cā'pūā.	Ca'zan.	Charac-mō'ba.
Chalcedon.	Ca'rāites.	Cecū'ian.	Charibē'rt.
Ca'lebas.	Cā'rānus.	Cecil'ius.	Chā'rulē.
Calchō'nia.	Cā'rēas.	Cecrō'pius.	Chrīdē'mus.
Calcol, or Chā'col.	Carche'misb.	Cē'crops.	Chā'rilaus.
Chale, or Cale.	Cā'r'diff.	Cē'dwell.	Chā'rlēmont.
Ca'leb.	Cā'r'digan.	Cē'ē, or Cē'ā.	Charlerō'y.
Ca'lecut.	Carē'ah.	Cē'lan.	Charles.
Ca'lif.	Ca'r'ia.	Cē'ix.	Charlō'tte.
Calisō'rnia.	Cā'r'ius.	Cē'lestin.	Chā'ron.
Cal'gūlā.	Carl'sle.	Cē'lsus.	Charybdis.
Ca'lippus.	Cā'rloman.	Cenchrē'ā.	Chē'bar.
Callicr'dtes.	Carlo'witz.	Cē'nchria.	Chederlā'omer.
Callimā'chus.	Carma'r'tben.	Cendē'bens.	Chē'lal.
Calli'opē.	Cā'rmel.	Cenū'lpbus, or	Chē'lciās.
Callirhō'ē.	Cā'rmelites.	Ke'nulphbus.	Chē'llus.
Callisthenēs.	Cā'rmī.	Cephā'ō'nia.	Chē'lmon.
Callisto.	Carna'im, or	Cephā'ius.	Chē'lonis.
Callistus.	Asārōth.	Cē'phas.	Chē'lub.
Calneh.	Carna'rwan.	Cē'phē'us.	Chē'mnis.
Ca'lpā.	Carnē'ādēs.	Cē'rberus.	Chena'anah.
Calpurnia.	Carol'nā.	Cē'rdon.	Chē'phō'rah.
Ca'lvary, or	Cā'rpocras.	Cē'rēālis.	Chē'ran.
Ge'lgotha.	Cā'rpus.	Cē'res.	Chēr'dās.
Cambridge.	Carshē'na.	Cerī'nthus.	Chēr'ulus.
Cambyses.	Cā'rtbage.	Cē'far.	Chersō'nē'sus.
Camilla.	Cartbagē'nā.	Cesā'riā.	Chē'rub.
Camillus.	Ca'simir.	Cesā'rius.	Chē'sed.
Ca'mon.	Ca'sius.	Cesē'nus.	Chē'sil.
Ca'na.	Ca'sūhim.	Cesō'nā.	Chē'stah.
Ca'naan.	Ca'spban, or	Cē'ssius.	Chē'snē.
Ca'naanites.	He'ssbon.	Cē'vennis.	Chē'sū'lotb.
Cā'nādā.	Ca'spbor.	Cē'uta.	Chē'rius.
Cā'nādācē.	Ca'spis.	Chā'balon.	Chē'wan.
Cā'nāia, or Crēte.	Cā'ssānder.	Chā'belon.	Chē'cbe'ster.
Cā'nnēh.	Cā'ssāndrā.	Chā'blā'is.	Chē'dē'bert.
Cāntbārā.	Cā'ssō'dorus.	Chā'briās.	Chē'dē'brand.
Ca'nite.	Cā'ssō'pēd, or	Chā'br'is.	Chē'dē'ric.
Capernā'um.	Cā'ssō'jē.	Chā'bulon, or	Chē'leāb.
Capernō'mā.	Cā'ssius.	Ca'bul.	Chē'li.
Ca'pbar.	Ca'ssile.	Chā'lechis.	Chē'lion.
Ca'pbar-Abis.	Ca'ssor.	Chāldē'ā.	Chē'lperic.
Ca'pbar-Burucha.	Catalō'nā.	Chāldē'āns.	Chē'mbam.

Chō'nā.

## CL

## CO

## CR

## DA

Cbī nā.  
 Chēnchin.  
 Cbinēse.  
 Chīo.  
 Chīppur, or  
   Kippur.  
 Chīron.  
 Chīson.  
 Chūtīm.  
 Chīun.  
 Chloz.  
 Chnin, or Knin.  
 Cno'bar.  
 Choréba.  
 Cho'sban-Ri'sba-  
   tbāim.  
 Chofro'z.  
 Chrīst.  
 Chō'stīan.  
 Chrīstīern.  
 Chrīstīnā.  
 Chrīstophēr.  
 Chro'nicles.  
 Chuzza.  
 Chyndonax.  
 Cīcero.  
 Cīlīcia.  
 Cīmon.  
 Cīncūnātus.  
 Cīnnereth, or  
   Cīneroth.  
 Cīrcā'ssīa.  
 Cīrcē.  
 Cīrence'stēr.  
 Cīstērcians.  
 Clau'da.  
 Clau'dē.  
 Clau'dīa.  
 Clau'dīan.  
 Clau'dīus.  
 Clēānder.  
 Clēārchus.  
 Clēlīa.  
 Clēment.  
 Clēōbis.  
 Clēōbūl'nā.  
 Clēōbūlus.  
 Clēōmeddī.  
 Clēōmēnēs.  
 Clēōpar.

Clēopat'ra.  
 Clēopha'nād.  
 Clēophē.  
 Clēoftra'tus.  
 Clērmont.  
 Clēstīdēs.  
 Clēveland.  
 Clēves.  
 Clēnīas.  
 Clīo.  
 Clī'shānēs.  
 Clī'to.  
 Clī'tōrmachus.  
 Clī'tus.  
 Clō'dion.  
 Clō'dius.  
 Clō'domir, or  
   Clō'demir.  
 Clō'gher.  
 Clotair.  
 Clotbo.  
 Clot'dldē.  
 Clō'vis.  
 Clūēntius.  
 Clū'sīa.  
 Clūmēnē.  
 Clytemnēstrā.  
 Cōā.  
 Cō'cbim.  
 Cocbīnchīnā.  
 Cōckermouth.  
 Cocytus.  
 Cō'drus.  
 Cō'rd'anus.  
 Cō'lechester.  
 Cō'lebrook.  
 Cō'lesbill.  
 Colebō'sēh.  
 Colīnā.  
 Collū'thus.  
 Cō'logn.  
 Cō'lophon.  
 Cō'lossē.  
 Colō'ssus.  
 Colu'mbus.  
 Colma'nīa.  
 Coma'nus.  
 Cō'mmodus.  
 Compostēlla.  
 Conat'rus.

Conco'r'dīa.  
 Confū'cius.  
 Connd'ught.  
 Cō'nrad.  
 Cō'nstance.  
 Cō'nstant.  
 Consta'ntia.  
 Cōnstantīne.  
 Constantīnople.  
 Consta'ntius.  
 Copenhāgen.  
 Copo'nīus.  
 Cōrban.  
 Cordē'rius.  
 Corīnna.  
 Cōrīnth.  
 Corīos'anus.  
 Corne'lia.  
 Corne'līus.  
 Cor'sēus.  
 Cō'rus.  
 Cō'sam.  
 Cō'smus.  
 Costobardus.  
 Cō'zar.  
 Cox.  
 Cōzbi.  
 Crā'ssus.  
 Cratē'rus.  
 Cratēs.  
 Cratē'us.  
 Crātīlus.  
 Cratīd'na.  
 Cremo'na.  
 Crēon.  
 Crēōphīlus.  
 Crē'scens.  
 Crete.  
 Crē'ssa.  
 Crīmī'ssus, or  
   Crimī'sus.  
 Crī'nas, or Crī'tias.  
 Crī'spus.  
 Critbēis.  
 Crī'thon.  
 Crito'bulus.  
 Critolā'us.  
 Croā'tia.  
 Croē'sus.  
 Cro'ydon, or Cro'yden.  
 Da'bul.

Crus.  
 Ctē'sias.  
 Cū'bi.  
 Cūcūbā'o.  
 Cūcū'sa.  
 Cūja'va.  
 Cū'lon, or Ca'ulon.  
 Cuma'nus.  
 Cū'mberland.  
 Cumē'a.  
 Cū'niberts.  
 Cū'pid.  
 Cū'rio.  
 Cusb.  
 Cū'sbi.  
 Cū'spīdus.  
 Cū'tbatb.  
 Cū'tbbert.  
 Cū'tbūtes.  
 Cy'amon.  
 Cy'ana.  
 Cyanni'ppus.  
 Cyaxa'res.  
 Cyclops.  
 Cy'dias.  
 Cynā.  
 Cynē'ās.  
 Cynocē'phalus.  
 Cyno'polis.  
 Cynībus.  
 Cyp'rian.  
 Cyp'ros.  
 Cyp'rus.  
 Cyp'sē'lus.  
 Cyre'ne.  
 Cyre'nīus.  
 Cyri'achus.  
 Cyri'adēs.  
 Cyril.  
 Cy'rus.  
 Cytherēa.  
 Cyzīcus.  
 Czar.

D.

Dā'bhā'sbetb.  
 Da'berath.  
 Da'bir.

Da'cia.

DA DE DI DU

<i>Dacia.</i>	<i>Daphidas.</i>	<i>Demopbon.</i>	<i>Diphilus.</i>
<i>Dacia' nus.</i>	<i>Daphni.</i>	<i>Demosihens.</i>	<i>Disham.</i>
<i>Dacius.</i>	<i>Datra.</i>	<i>Denbigh.</i>	<i>Dishon.</i>
<i>Dadan.</i>	<i>Darconim.</i>	<i>Derbe.</i>	<i>Dismas, or Desmas.</i>
<i>Dadivan.</i>	<i>Darda.</i>	<i>Derby.</i>	<i>Diu.</i>
<i>Dagestan, or</i>	<i>Dardanells.</i>	<i>Deucalion.</i>	<i>Dudaim.</i>
<i>Dachistan.</i>	<i>Dardania.</i>	<i>Devonshire.</i>	<i>Dodanim.</i>
<i>Dagobert.</i>	<i>Dardanus.</i>	<i>Deuteronomy.</i>	<i>Dodavah.</i>
<i>Dagon.</i>	<i>Dars.</i>	<i>Deuterofis.</i>	<i>Dodonā.</i>
<i>Daisertus.</i>	<i>Darba.</i>	<i>Deuxponts.</i>	<i>Doleg.</i>
<i>Daimachus.</i>	<i>Darius.</i>	<i>Dey.</i>	<i>Dosbourg.</i>
<i>Dairi.</i>	<i>Dar'king.</i>	<i>Diadume' nus.</i>	<i>Doge.</i>
<i>Dairo.</i>	<i>Dar'kon.</i>	<i>Diagorus.</i>	<i>Do' mbès.</i>
<i>Dalecarlia.</i>	<i>Dar'lington.</i>	<i>Diāgorus.</i>	<i>Do' minic.</i>
<i>Dalia.</i>	<i>Dar'lmstadt.</i>	<i>Diānbe ker.</i>	<i>Domitian.</i>
<i>Dalmanutha.</i>	<i>Daroma.</i>	<i>Diblain.</i>	<i>Domitilla.</i>
<i>Dalma'tia.</i>	<i>Dar'ford.</i>	<i>Diblatba.</i>	<i>Do' nald.</i>
<i>Dalma'tius.</i>	<i>Dar'tmouth.</i>	<i>Dibon.</i>	<i>Do' natus.</i>
<i>Damaris.</i>	<i>Dar'went-water.</i>	<i>Dibri.</i>	<i>Do' navert.</i>
<i>Damascius.</i>	<i>Data' mès.</i>	<i>Dicæ'rchus.</i>	<i>Do' ncafter.</i>
<i>Damascus.</i>	<i>Dathan.</i>	<i>Diconius.</i>	<i>Dongallus.</i>
<i>Dama'sippus.</i>	<i>Dathema, or</i>	<i>Dicyna.</i>	<i>Do' rcas.</i>
<i>Dambè'a.</i>	<i>Dathman.</i>	<i>Didacus, or Dido.</i>	<i>Do' rcheffer.</i>
<i>Damia.</i>	<i>Daventry.</i>	<i>Didier.</i>	<i>Do' rdrecht, or Dort.</i>
<i>Damia' nus.</i>	<i>David.</i>	<i>Didimus, or</i>	<i>Doria.</i>
<i>Damia'sus.</i>	<i>Dauphine.</i>	<i>Didymus.</i>	<i>Doris.</i>
<i>Damiette.</i>	<i>Delbir.</i>	<i>Didrachma.</i>	<i>Dormont.</i>
<i>Damigella.</i>	<i>Debor.</i>	<i>Diemens.</i>	<i>Do' rsetshire.</i>
<i>Damis.</i>	<i>Deborāh.</i>	<i>Dippe.</i>	<i>Dofithus.</i>
<i>Dammim.</i>	<i>Decan.</i>	<i>Diklah.</i>	<i>Do' than, or</i>
<i>Damo.</i>	<i>Decapolis.</i>	<i>Dimas.</i>	<i>Dothain.</i>
<i>Damo'clès.</i>	<i>Decabalus.</i>	<i>Dimach.</i>	<i>Dou' ay.</i>
<i>Damo' crates.</i>	<i>Decianus.</i>	<i>Dimona.</i>	<i>Do' uglaff.</i>
<i>Damo'critus.</i>	<i>Decius.</i>	<i>Dinah.</i>	<i>Do' wntiam.</i>
<i>Damo' dice.</i>	<i>De' dalus.</i>	<i>Dina'rchus.</i>	<i>Dra' co.</i>
<i>Damon.</i>	<i>De' dan.</i>	<i>Dinbabab.</i>	<i>Dray' ton.</i>
<i>Damo' stralès.</i>	<i>Dejo' cès.</i>	<i>Dino' crates.</i>	<i>Drexellius.</i>
<i>Damo' stratus.</i>	<i>Deio' tarus.</i>	<i>Diocesa' rē'a.</i>	<i>Dro' gheda.</i>
<i>Dampiere.</i>	<i>Dei' phobus.</i>	<i>Dioclesian.</i>	<i>Droitwich.</i>
<i>Dan.</i>	<i>Delai' ah.</i>	<i>Diodorus.</i>	<i>Dru' ma.</i>
<i>Danae.</i>	<i>Delitah.</i>	<i>Dio' genès.</i>	<i>Dru' mos.</i>
<i>Danby.</i>	<i>De' los.</i>	<i>Diognetus.</i>	<i>Dru' s' illa.</i>
<i>Dandalians.</i>	<i>De' lobos.</i>	<i>Dio' medès.</i>	<i>Dru' sus.</i>
<i>Danderry.</i>	<i>De' mas.</i>	<i>Dion.</i>	<i>Drymos, or Drymas.</i>
<i>Dandenberg.</i>	<i>Demara' tus.</i>	<i>Dionysius.</i>	<i>Du' dia.</i>
<i>Dandemark.</i>	<i>Demetrius.</i>	<i>Diophantus.</i>	<i>Dudim, or Duda' im.</i>
<i>Dandiel.</i>	<i>De' moclès.</i>	<i>Dioscorides.</i>	<i>Duncan.</i>
<i>Dandwah.</i>	<i>Demo' critus.</i>	<i>Dioscorus.</i>	<i>Dundele.</i>
<i>Dandzick.</i>	<i>Demo' dice.</i>	<i>Diospolis.</i>	<i>Dun' kirk.</i>
<i>Dandube.</i>	<i>Demo' pbilus.</i>	<i>Diotre' pès.</i>	<i>Dunstable.</i>
	<i>Demophon.</i>		

Dun-

E G E L E M E R

<i>Dunwich.</i>	<i>Egeſta.</i>	<i>E'liel.</i>	<i>Ena'bris.</i>
<i>Du'ra.</i>	<i>Egica.</i>	<i>Eli'e'zar.</i>	<i>Ena'im.</i>
<i>Du'randus.</i>	<i>Eg'nā.</i>	<i>Eli' borepb.</i>	<i>E'nan:</i>
<i>Du'rham.</i>	<i>Eglah.</i>	<i>E'libu.</i>	<i>E'ndor.</i>
<i>Du'sſclorp.</i>	<i>Egl'im.</i>	<i>El'ika.</i>	<i>Endymion.</i>
<b>E.</b>	<i>E'glon.</i>	<i>E'lim.</i>	<i>E'ntas.</i>
	<i>Egmont.</i>	<i>Elī' melech.</i>	<i>En-Egl'im.</i>
<i>E'Albert.</i>	<i>Egypt.</i>	<i>Eliōēnā'i.</i>	<i>Eng'anna.</i>
<i>E'ad'rga.</i>	<i>Ebud.</i>	<i>Eliōē'ūs.</i>	<i>Eng'annim.</i>
<i>E'anſrid.</i>	<i>E'chſtadt.</i>	<i>Eli'pa'al.</i>	<i>Eng'e'dē.</i>
<i>E'ardulſ.</i>	<i>E'la.</i>	<i>Eli'pa'ndus.</i>	<i>E'ugelbert.</i>
<i>E'aton.</i>	<i>Ela'da.</i>	<i>Eli'pbal.</i>	<i>Euba'ddān.</i>
<i>E'bal.</i>	<i>E'lah.</i>	<i>Eli'pbaleh.</i>	<i>Enba'zar.</i>
<i>E'baa.</i>	<i>Ela'ī.</i>	<i>Eli'pbaletb.</i>	<i>E'nico.</i>
<i>E'ben.</i>	<i>Ela'm.</i>	<i>E'lipbaz.</i>	<i>Enm'spat.</i>
<i>Eben-me'lech.</i>	<i>Elbe.</i>	<i>E'lis.</i>	<i>E'nna.</i>
<i>Eben-e'zer.</i>	<i>Elb'e'ne.</i>	<i>Eli'ſabēth.</i>	<i>Eaneſki'ling, or</i>
<i>E'ber, or Heber.</i>	<i>Elbe'uf.</i>	<i>Eli'ſba.</i>	<i>I'nſkilling.</i>
<i>Eberbardus.</i>	<i>E'lbīng.</i>	<i>Eli'ſah.</i>	<i>Eano'dius.</i>
<i>E'beys.</i>	<i>Elda'ah.</i>	<i>Eli'ſhamā.</i>	<i>E'nos.</i>
<i>Eb'raſpb.</i>	<i>Eldad.</i>	<i>Eli'ſhapbat.</i>	<i>E'noch.</i>
<i>E'bion.</i>	<i>Eli'ād.</i>	<i>Eli'ſhebā.</i>	<i>Euro'gel.</i>
<i>Ebōda.</i>	<i>Ela'letb.</i>	<i>E'libud.</i>	<i>E'nd'e' meſt.</i>
<i>E'bon.</i>	<i>Ela'ſa.</i>	<i>Eli'za'phan.</i>	<i>Epam'ion'das.</i>
<i>E'broin.</i>	<i>Ela'ſāh.</i>	<i>Eli'zur.</i>	<i>Epapbrodē'tus.</i>
<i>Eburic.</i>	<i>Ela'zar.</i>	<i>E'liſmere.</i>	<i>E'paphus.</i>
<i>Ecbata'na.</i>	<i>Ele'cto.</i>	<i>Elm'o'dam.</i>	<i>Epen'tus.</i>
<i>Ecdēcius.</i>	<i>Ele'ſtra.</i>	<i>Eln'd'an.</i>	<i>E'phā.</i>
<i>Ecdēppa; or</i>	<i>Eleānō'ra.</i>	<i>Elna'than.</i>	<i>Epha'ī.</i>
<i>A'chzib.</i>	<i>E'lepb.</i>	<i>Elo'bī.</i>	<i>Ephe'bia.</i>
<i>E'cho.</i>	<i>Eleſba'an.</i>	<i>E'lon.</i>	<i>E'pher.</i>
<i>E'dbald.</i>	<i>Ele'us.</i>	<i>Eli'p'dius.</i>	<i>Ephe'ſion.</i>
<i>Eidelwald.</i>	<i>Eleu'ſis.</i>	<i>E'liſingburgh.</i>	<i>E'pheſus.</i>
<i>E'der.</i>	<i>Eliūt'hē'rus.</i>	<i>Elt'e'co, or Elt'e'ca.</i>	<i>E'ph'ā.</i>
<i>E'derus.</i>	<i>Eleutherō'polis.</i>	<i>Elt'i'keth.</i>	<i>E'phra'īm.</i>
<i>Ede'ſſa.</i>	<i>E'leward, or</i>	<i>Elt'e'kon.</i>	<i>Eph'icā'rus.</i>
<i>E'dgar.</i>	<i>E'tbelward.</i>	<i>Elt'o'lad.</i>	<i>E'phratah.</i>
<i>E'dinburgh.</i>	<i>Elba'nan.</i>	<i>E'luī.</i>	<i>E'phron.</i>
<i>E'dmund.</i>	<i>E'li.</i>	<i>Eluzā'ī.</i>	<i>Epi'te'tus.</i>
<i>E'dna.</i>	<i>E'liab.</i>	<i>E'ly.</i>	<i>Epi'cūrus.</i>
<i>E'dom.</i>	<i>Eli'adad.</i>	<i>Elymā'is.</i>	<i>Epida'urus.</i>
<i>E'domia.</i>	<i>Eli'adah.</i>	<i>Elymas.</i>	<i>Epimē'ndēs.</i>
<i>E'dred.</i>	<i>Eli'ah.</i>	<i>Elza'bad.</i>	<i>Epimē'thēūs.</i>
<i>E'dre'ī.</i>	<i>Eliā'kim.</i>	<i>Em'e'ſa.</i>	<i>Epi'pha'nā.</i>
<i>Edūmā.</i>	<i>E'liam.</i>	<i>E'mims.</i>	<i>Epi'pha'nus.</i>
<i>E'dward.</i>	<i>Eli'as, or Eli'jah.</i>	<i>Emma'nōel, or</i>	<i>Epi'rus.</i>
<i>E'dwin.</i>	<i>Eliā'ſaph.</i>	<i>Emā'nueh.</i>	<i>E'pping.</i>
<i>E'gbert.</i>	<i>Eli'asphip.</i>	<i>Emmā'ūs.</i>	<i>Epponi'na.</i>
<i>Egerū.</i>	<i>Eli'atbath.</i>	<i>E'mmeric.</i>	<i>E'ran.</i>
	<i>Eli'cians.</i>	<i>Empedo'clēs.</i>	<i>Eraſſ'ſtrat'us.</i>

*Eraſ-*

**E U**

**E Z**

**F O**

**G A**

Era'smus.  
 Era'stus.  
 Erato'stratus.  
 Erga'nus.  
 Ericus.  
 Esarba'ddon.  
 Esau.  
 Erith.  
 Erithraea.  
 Erkenwald.  
 Ermeric.  
 Ernest.  
 Escu'rial.  
 Esdrae'lon.  
 Esdras, or Ezra.  
 Esba'al.  
 Esban.  
 Escol.  
 Esba'ol.  
 Estemo'a.  
 Esti.  
 Esrom.  
 Esse'nis.  
 Essex.  
 Estes.  
 Estremadu'ra.  
 Esther.  
 Etam.  
 Etan.  
 Ete'ocles.  
 Etha'lides.  
 Etham.  
 Ethan.  
 Ethenim.  
 Ethelbald.  
 Ethelbert.  
 Ethelred.  
 Ethelstan.  
 Ethelwolf.  
 Ethba'al.  
 Ethio'pia.  
 Ethuarch.  
 Ethni.  
 Etho'dius.  
 Evago'ras.  
 Evagrius.  
 Evander.  
 Evagrius.  
 Evbulus.

Eucbe'rius.  
 Euclid.  
 Eve.  
 Everge'tes.  
 Eudo'xia.  
 Eudo'xius.  
 Eudo'xus.  
 E'velsbon.  
 E'venus.  
 E'venustus.  
 E'vesbam.  
 Eugenia.  
 Eugene, or  
 Eug'nius.  
 E'gippus, or  
 E'gippus.  
 E'vi.  
 Evilme'rodach.  
 Eula'lius.  
 Eulo'gia.  
 Eu'mens.  
 E'u'nicè.  
 Euno'mius.  
 Eu'odias.  
 Evo'dius.  
 Eupa'tor.  
 Euphra'tes.  
 Euphe'mius.  
 Eupho'rbus.  
 Eupho'rión.  
 Eupo'lemus.  
 Euri'pides.  
 Euro'pa.  
 Eury'did.  
 Eury'medon.  
 Eury'theus.  
 Euse'b'ius.  
 Eusta'chius.  
 Eusta'thus.  
 Eute'rsè.  
 Euthi'mius.  
 Euthyera'tes.  
 Eutro'pius.  
 Euly'chus.  
 Euly'chius.  
 Euti'chus.  
 Exba'i.  
 Ez'bon.  
 Eze'kiel.

Ezer.  
 Ezion.  
 Ezra.  
  
**F.**  
**F**Abia'nus,  
 Fab'ius.  
 Fabr'cius.  
 Fadus.  
 Faith.  
 Fallo'pius.  
 Fa'lmouth.  
 Fa'mius.  
 Fadramund, or  
 Ph'aramund.  
 Farn'ese.  
 Fau'sta.  
 Faust'ina.  
 Fa'ustus.  
 Fa'yal.  
 Fel'dkirk.  
 Fel'ix.  
 Ferdinand.  
 Fered'thus.  
 Fergus.  
 Feritharis.  
 Fermana'gh.  
 Ferne'lius.  
 Ferra'ra.  
 Fes'tus.  
 Feihe'lmachus.  
 Fla'mborough.  
 Flami'nus.  
 Fla'nders.  
 Fla'vius.  
 Fla'vian.  
 Flo'rence.  
 Flo'rentius.  
 Florianus.  
 Flo'rimond.  
 Flori'nus.  
 Fo'bi.  
 Fontainble'au.  
 Fontara'bia.  
 Fo'rdinbridge.  
 Formosa.  
 Fortaventu'ra.  
 Fortuna'tus.

Fort-Le'wis.  
 Frampton.  
 Francisfort.  
 Francis.  
 Frances.  
 Franco'nia.  
 Fra'wenburgb.  
 Frecul'sus.  
 Fredegar'ius.  
 Fredegū'nda.  
 Frederick.  
 Fre'sinkfield.  
 Fri'bourg.  
 Frioul.  
 Frume'ntius.  
 Fru'stemberg.  
 Fulge'ntius.  
 Ful'via.

**G.**

**G**a'al.  
 Ga'ash.  
 Ga'ba.  
 Ga'barus.  
 Ga'bail, or Gabe'lus.  
 Ga'batba.  
 Ga'bara, or  
 Ga'barath.  
 Ga'bbatba.  
 Gabe'llus.  
 Gabi'ni.  
 Ga'bu.  
 Ga'briel.  
 Gad.  
 Ga'dara.  
 Ga'daris, or  
 Ga'ddiel.  
 Ga'ddi.  
 Gade'mes, or  
 Gademajsa.  
 Ga'di.  
 Ga'dor.  
 Ga'ham.  
 Ga'har.  
 Ga'hab'rim.  
 Ga'ianus.  
 Gejelta, or Cajeta.  
 Ga'inas.

Gai'ng-

## G E

Ga'nsborough.  
 Ga'rus.  
 Galat'e'a.  
 Galat'ia.  
 Gal'icia.  
 Gal'ilee.  
 Gall'e'o.  
 Gall'e'us.  
 Gall'i'nicus.  
 Ga'lloway.  
 Gallus.  
 Ga'l'way.  
 Ga'mala.  
 Gama'liel.  
 Gamba'e'a.  
 G'amul.  
 Ga'ng's.  
 Ga'nking.  
 Ga'ramas.  
 Ga'rcias.  
 Ga'reb.  
 Garga'nus.  
 Gargaris.  
 Ga'ris.  
 Garo'ne.  
 Gasco'ign.  
 Ga'tam.  
 Gath.  
 Gau'lan.  
 Gau'lon, or Golan.  
 Gaur'dcus.  
 Ga'za.  
 Gaza'bar.  
 Gaza'ra.  
 Ga'zer.  
 Gaze'llus.  
 Ga'zez.  
 Ge'bal.  
 Ge'ber.  
 Ge'bin.  
 Gedali'ah.  
 Ge'deon.  
 Ge'der.  
 Ge'deroth.  
 Gedo'r.  
 Geba'xi.  
 Geb'e'ma.  
 Gela'sius.  
 Ge'ibus.  
 Ge'iloth.

## G I

Ge'lmon.  
 Gemalli.  
 Gemari'ah.  
 Ge'nan.  
 Gene'va.  
 Gene'saretb.  
 Ge'nefs.  
 Ge'nserich.  
 Geni'batb.  
 Ge'ofrey.  
 George.  
 Georg'ia.  
 Ge'ra.  
 Ge'rald.  
 Gera'r.  
 Gera'sa.  
 Gerge'sa.  
 Gerge'se'nis.  
 Germanicus.  
 Germanus.  
 Germer'sheim.  
 Gero'nitus.  
 Ge'rard.  
 Ge'rsbom, or  
 Ge'rsam.  
 Ge'rsan.  
 Gertru'denberg.  
 Ge'ryon.  
 Ge'sbur.  
 Ge'stricia.  
 Geta.  
 Ge'ther.  
 Gethe'mand.  
 Getu'lia.  
 Gi'bbar.  
 Gi'bbetbon.  
 Gi'beah.  
 Gi'bon.  
 Gibra'lter.  
 Gi'deon.  
 Gi'ges, or Gyges.  
 Gi'bon.  
 Gi'lberty.  
 Gi'bo'a.  
 Gi'ldas.  
 Gi'ldo.  
 Gi'lead.  
 Giles.  
 Gi'lgal.  
 Gi'loth.

## G U

Gimzo.  
 Gi'neth, or  
 Gi'nath.  
 Gi'nath.  
 Giro'ne.  
 Gi'ulia.  
 Glam'o'rgan.  
 Glaphyra.  
 Gla'fgow.  
 Gla'ssenbury.  
 Glace'rius.  
 Glo'cester.  
 Gne'sne.  
 Gni'dus.  
 Go'bras.  
 Go'dfrey.  
 Golco'nda.  
 Golgot'ba.  
 Gol'bah.  
 Goma'rus.  
 Gomer.  
 Gomo'rriha.  
 Go'ndebald.  
 Go'ndemar.  
 Go'ndioch.  
 Gop'na.  
 Gordia'nus.  
 Gorgias.  
 Gos'ben.  
 Got'emburgh.  
 Go'zan.  
 Gra'echus.  
 Gra'ntham.  
 Gratian.  
 Gratus.  
 Gra'veling.  
 Gra'vese'nd.  
 Greece.  
 Gree'nwich.  
 Gre'gory.  
 Grenada.  
 Gre'noble.  
 Grimo'al'dus.  
 Gro'dno.  
 Gro'enland.  
 Gryllus.  
 Guadaleja'ra.  
 Guadiana.  
 Guadlou'pa.  
 Gu'albert.

## H A

Gu'alid.  
 Gu'am.  
 Guama'nga.  
 Guanab'ni.  
 Gusta'lla.  
 Guaxa'ca.  
 Gu'cheu.  
 Gu'el.  
 Gu'elders.  
 Gu'ernsey.  
 Gui'bert, or  
 Gui'bert.  
 Gu'do.  
 Gu'nea.  
 Gu'ni.  
 Gurba'al.  
 Gusta'vus.  
 Gwy.  
 Gyl'ppus.

## H.

**H** Aaba'stan.  
 Haba'kkuk.  
 Ha'bor, Cha'bor, or  
 Cha'boras.  
 Ha'bspurg.  
 Haca'li'ah.  
 Haca'chan.  
 Ha'catah.  
 Ha'chilah.  
 Hachmo'ni.  
 Ha'dad.  
 Hadade'zer.  
 Hadadr'immon.  
 Ha'dar.  
 Ha'dasha, or  
 Chadassa.  
 Hada'shan.  
 Hader'seben.  
 Ha'did, or Chadi'd.  
 Ha'dington.  
 Hadla'i.  
 Ha'dley.  
 Had'o'ram.  
 Ha'drach, or  
 Adra.  
 Ha'erlem.  
 Ha'gar.  
 Hoger'us.

M h

Haggai.

Haggāī.  
 Hāggi.  
 Haggi'ab.  
 Haggiar.  
 Hāggiṭh.  
 Ha'in.  
 Ha'giāz.  
 Hague.  
 Haguena'w.  
 Hāiman.  
 Haina'ult.  
 Hainsbe meth.  
 Ha'lebas.  
 Ha'lah.  
 Ha'lam.  
 Ha'berstadt.  
 Ha'lesworth.  
 Hāli, Calli, or  
 Chāli.  
 Halib'cha.  
 Halī-bēg.  
 Halicarnāssus.  
 Halo'beſh.  
 Hāllī'ax.  
 Hapn.  
 Hamadry'ades.  
 Hāman.  
 Hāmath.  
 Hāmathite.  
 Hamaxobia'nī.  
 Hamburgh.  
 Hamedat'ba.  
 Hammon, or  
 Chāmon.  
 Hāmor.  
 Hamoth-dō'r.  
 Hamō'nah.  
 Hāmpſhire, or  
 Hāntſhire.  
 Hamūel.  
 Hā'vul.  
 Hamūt'al.  
 Hā'ncbung.  
 Haname'l.  
 Hānan.  
 Hana'nī.  
 Hananī'ah.  
 Hana'nīel.  
 Hā'natbon.  
 Hā'nah.

Hannekeb, or  
 Nékeb.  
 Ha'nnibal.  
 Hannibalia'nus.  
 Hānniel.  
 Hānoch.  
 Hānum.  
 Hapbrā'im.  
 Hāra.  
 Hāran.  
 Harbōnah.  
 Hā'rborough.  
 Ha'ed, or Hē'ed.  
 Hā'reth.  
 Hā'rim.  
 Hārī'ph.  
 Harna'pber.  
 Hā'rod.  
 Hā'rodite.  
 Hā'rold.  
 Haro'sbeth.  
 Harpāgus.  
 Harpālūz.  
 Hā'rpalus.  
 Harpoc'ratēs.  
 Hartford.  
 Harlepo'ol.  
 Hā'rūphīle.  
 Hā'ruz.  
 Hā'r-wich.  
 Hā'sād'ah.  
 Haſelmōre.  
 Haſhabī'ab.  
 Haſſbā'dana.  
 Hā'shem.  
 Haſhmō'nah.  
 Hā'sul.  
 Haſbu'bah.  
 Ha'sum.  
 Haſſena'ah.  
 Ha'tbul.  
 Ha'ttuſh.  
 Hava'na.  
 Hā'vī'ah.  
 Havoth-Jair.  
 Haruran.  
 Hā'y'nburg, or  
 Hā'mburg.  
 Hā'zel.  
 Hazar-a'dda.

Hazar ga'dda.  
 Hazar-mā'with.  
 Hazar-shū'ah.  
 Hazar sū'sim.  
 Hazza'zel.  
 Hazerim.  
 Hazexon-Ta'mar.  
 Hā'ziel.  
 Hā'zor.  
 Hē'ā.  
 Hē'adon.  
 Hē'brew, or  
 Hē'ber.  
 Hē'bron.  
 Hebron'a, or  
 Ebronā'h.  
 He'brus.  
 Hē'caid.  
 Hē'catē.  
 Hē'chen.  
 Hē'cla.  
 Hē'eor.  
 Hē'cuba.  
 Hē'dwige.  
 Hē'gāz.  
 Hegel'ias.  
 Hegeſt'ppus.  
 Hegeſt'atus.  
 Heget'rides.  
 Hē'delberg.  
 Heilam.  
 Hē'lah.  
 Hella'ī.  
 Hē'leb.  
 Hē'lek.  
 Hē'len.  
 Hē'lena.  
 Mele'nē.  
 Hē'lenus.  
 Hē'lepb.  
 Hē'lex.  
 Hē'lī'ades.  
 Hē'lī'cē.  
 Hē'licon.  
 Heliōdō'rus.  
 Hē'līnga'balus.  
 Hella'dius.  
 Hē'leniſts.  
 Hē'leſpont.  
 Hē'lon.

Hē'man.  
 Hē'mdan.  
 Hē'mō'dēs.  
 Hē'mō'na.  
 Hē'n.  
 Hē'ngiſt.  
 Hē'nneberg.  
 Hē'nry.  
 Hē'nley.  
 Hē'pha.  
 Hē'pber.  
 Hē'pbeſtion.  
 Hē'pzbā'bah.  
 Hē'r'clēa.  
 Hē'r'clēon.  
 Hē'r'clēo'pōlītēs.  
 Hē'r'clian.  
 Hē'r'clidēs.  
 Hē'r'clītus.  
 Hē'r'clius.  
 Hē'rculēs.  
 Hē'rcynīa.  
 Hē'rēs.  
 Hē'reford.  
 Hē'rillus.  
 Hē'rībert.  
 Hē'rma.  
 Hē'rmachus.  
 Hē'rman.  
 Hē'rman'ſtādē.  
 Hē'rman'ſtein.  
 Hē'rmas.  
 Hē'rmatī'nus.  
 Hē'rmiēs.  
 Hē'rmiās.  
 Hē'rmiōn.  
 Hē'rmodō'rus.  
 Hē'rmo'genēs.  
 Hē'rmon.  
 Hē'rmo'polis.  
 Hē'rmondū'ri.  
 Hē'ro.  
 Hē'rod.  
 Hē'rodēs.  
 Hē'rodīans.  
 Hē'rodīas.  
 Hē'rodīan.  
 Hē'rodīum.  
 Hē'rodō'rus.  
 Hē'rodō'tus.  
 Hē'ron.

Heron.	Hippolita.	Hosilia.	J.
Hero'philus.	Hippo'litus.	Ho'tham.	Jakan.
Her'illa.	Hippo'menes.	Ho'tbir.	J'alam.
Herzegovina.	Hipponés.	Ho'ttentots.	Jaxan'ah.
He'sbon.	Hippo'podés.	Hu'bert.	Jaxz'ah.
He'siod.	Hip'pos.	Hu'gh.	J'bal.
He'sper.	Hippo'potamus.	Hu'guenots.	Jaba'zaites.
He'speria.	H'ram.	Hu'kok.	Jabel.
He'sperus.	Hiras.	Hul.	Jabesh-Gilead.
He'sron.	Hirca'nus.	Hu'ldah.	Jabez.
Hesse.	Hisiam.	Hu'mber.	Jabin.
Hes'chyus.	Hispanio'la.	Hu'mbert.	Jabne'el.
He'th.	Hic'tites.	Hu'mtah.	Jabneh.
He'tblon.	Hiv'ites.	Huná'im.	Jabok, or
He'zam.	Ho'bah.	Hu'neric.	Jabbok.
Hexeki'ah.	Hodaviah.	Hu'ngary.	Jacaya.
He'zir.	Ho'dshe, or	Hunniba'ldus.	Jachan.
Hea'rus.	Cho'dshe.	Hu'ntcliffe.	Jachin.
Hi'c'os.	Ho'bam.	Hu'ntington.	Jacob.
Hiddai.	Hobenste'in.	Hu'p'ham.	Jacobins.
Hil.	Holderné'ss.	Hu'ppah.	Jacobites.
Heira'polis.	Holofer'nés.	Hu'ppim.	Jacquetina.
He'rax.	Ho'lon.	Hur.	Jada.
Hi'ero.	Ho'lslein.	Hu'ra'i.	Jadason.
Hi'ero'clés.	Ho'mer.	Hu'ram.	Jaddus, or
Hi'ero'nymus.	Homo'néus.	Hu'ri.	Jadua.
Hilary.	Hondur'as.	Hu'rons.	Jadial.
Hildebrand.	Honora'tus.	Hu'shā'i.	Jadon.
Hildefo'n'sus.	Hono'rius.	Hu'sham.	Jadur.
Hildegarde.	Ho'p'brah.	Hu'sbath.	Jajsa, or Jajsa.
Hil'deric.	Nor.	Hu'shim.	Jasanapa tan.
Hildefe'im.	Ho'race.	Hyacinthus.	Jage'llo.
Hil'el.	Ho'ram.	Hyacinth'ides.	Jagurdorf.
Hil'sborough.	Ho'reb.	Hybréas.	Jagur.
Hil'en.	Ho'rem.	Hy'dra.	Jah.
Hilki'ah.	Ho'ri.	Hygēnus.	Jabath.
Himené'us.	Ho'rites.	Hylas.	Jabaz.
Hincmar.	Ho'r'mah.	Hyllus.	Jaba'zath.
Hingham.	Hormi'das.	Hyló'biens.	Jabaz'e'el.
Hinnem.	Ho'ron, or	Hymé'néus.	Jabazi'us.
Hipa'tius, or	Orona'im.	Hyperbo'rián.	Jabel, or
Hypat'ius.	Horonā'im.	Hype'ridés.	Jael.
Hipparchia.	Horte'nsia.	Hype'rión.	Jahl.
Hipparchus.	Horte'nsius.	Hypermné'stra.	Jahmā'i.
Hipp'parus.	Hosa'i.	Hypis'era'te'd.	Jahze'el.
Hippicos.	Hosā'na.	Hypis'ere'on.	Jahze'rah.
Hippo.	Hosé'a.	Hyp'ip'ild.	Jair.
Hippo'crates:	Hosha'rah.	Hyrca'nia.	Jairon.
Hippo'c'rend:	Ho'sham.	Hyrca'nia.	Jama'ca.
Hippodam'us.	Hostasius.	Hyrca'nia.	



Jamaïma.	Já'uar.	Jehosheba.	Jebro, or
Jamafo'it.	Já'xix.	Jehovah.	Raguel.
Já'mba.	Jbas.	Jehoxabad.	Jéttan.
Já'mbis.	Jbbar.	Jehoxadak.	Jétur.
Já'mblihus.	Jb'ria.	Jébu.	Jézabel, or
Já'mboli.	Jb's.	Jebúda.	Jézebel.
Já'mbres.	Jblé'am.	Jé'iel.	Jezam'dah.
Já'mbrí.	Jbraim.	Jekame'am.	Jé'zegird.
James.	Jbrí.	Jekandah.	Jé'zir.
Já'min.	Jbum.	Jemterland, or	Jé'zid.
Já'mnia.	Jbycus.	Jemtia.	Jé'zides.
Já'nai, or	Jbcan.	Jeptha, or	Jé'zra.
Jaan'ai.	Jca'ria.	Jé'phthah.	Jezrab'lah.
Janco'ma.	Jca'rius.	Jepbunneth.	Jezereel.
Jánna, or	Jcarus.	Jé'rah.	Jgal.
Já'nni.	Jchabod.	Jerahmé'el.	Jgdal'ah.
Já'nnis.	Jcho'glans.	Jerem'dah.	Jglaw.
Já'nné'us.	Jco'nium.	Jeriba'i.	Jgna'tius.
Jano'bah.	Jct'nus.	Jé'richo, or	Jbo'r.
Já'num.	Jáa.	Jé'rico.	Jbsam.
Já'nus.	Jdalah.	Jé'ricon.	Jd'labh.
Já'o.	Jdathy'rset.	Jé'rimoth.	Jm.
Japa'n.	Jddo.	Jérkon, or	J'mnadi.
Já'pba.	Jd'me'a.	Já'rkon.	Jkkesb.
Já'pbat.	Jd'mé'ans.	Jerobó'am.	Jksworth, or
Já'pbatb.	Jéa'rim.	Jerom.	Jckworth.
Já'pbia.	Jébus, or	Jé'rfey.	Jla, or Epí'da.
Já'pblet.	Jebú'jeus.	Jerubba'al.	Jg'i.
Jarra.	Jecam'dah.	Jerú'el.	Jkbeffer.
Jarah.	Jechon'as.	Jerú'salem.	Jly'ria, or
Já'ramouth.	Jecol'ah.	Jerú'sha.	Jlyricum.
Já'rcas.	Jedaf'ah.	Jeshabé'ah.	Jlmen.
Já'rdén.	Jedia'el.	Jesba'ah.	Jlus.
Já'rd.	Jedí'ah.	Jesba'na.	Jlz, or
Já'rah.	Jé'da.	Jeshare'lah.	Jxil-liza.
Já'rib.	Jedú'ibum.	Jé'sber.	Jyan.
Já'rmuth.	Jé'dzer.	Jé'sbua.	Jna'us.
Já'ropol.	Jebale'el.	Jé'shü.	Jnbre'el.
Já'roslaw.	Jeba'ziel.	Jé'sse.	Jneré'te, or
Já'sben.	Jebde'ah.	Jé'sselme're, or	Jmiré'te.
Já'sbobé'am.	Jebé'zekel.	Jé'ssle'mé're.	Jmmer.
Já'shab.	Jebí'ah.	Jé'sso, or Jé'zo.	Jmmiré'niens.
Já'son.	Jebi'ed.	Jé'sua.	Jmri.
Já'sper.	Jebó'abax.	Jé'sual.	Jna.
Já'sque.	Jebóia'chin.	Jé'suatí.	Jnachus.
Já'thni'el.	Jebóia'da.	Jé'sútes.	Jnartus.
Já'ttir.	Jebóia'kim.	Jé'sus.	Jnca.
Já'va.	Jebóia'rib.	Jé'tber.	Jncú'átus.
Já'van.	Jebó'ram.	Jé'tbeth.	Jndigá'rus.
Já'vé, or Já'be.	Jebó'saphat.	Jé'tblah.	Jndia.

Indw'lpbus.	Jomas.	Isdige'rdes.	Ju'dith.
Indus.	Jo'nathan.	Ienbra'ndus.	Ives.
Ingerbu'rgëä.	Jo'nia.	I'bbah.	I'vetot.
Inge'rmanland.	Jo'nichus, or	I'bhak.	I'vulia.
Ingolstadt.	Jo'nithus.	I'bbib'nob.	Ju'lian.
Ingo'nda.	Jo'ppa.	I'bbosbeth.	Ju'lias.
Ingu'lpbus.	Jo'ram, or	I'bmä'el.	Ju'liers.
Innamba'no.	Jeho'ram.	I'bmä'ah.	Ju'lius.
Innocent.	Jo'rdan.	I'stob.	Ju'lus.
Inspruck.	Jo'seph.	I'bh'ah.	Ju'nia.
Intaphé'nës.	Jos'bekä'shah.	I'v'das.	Ju'nius.
In-vernels.	Jo'shüä.	I'sido're.	Ju'no.
Jo.	Jo'sia.	I'sigo'mus.	Ju'piter.
Jo'äb.	Jo'sphia.	I'sis.	Ju'ra.
Jo'ächaz, or	Jo'sse.	I'sland.	Iwre'ä.
Jebö'ä'baz.	Jotap'ta, or	I'ffington.	Ju'stin.
Jo'ächim.	Jonite'ra.	I'smach'ä.	Ju'stina.
Jo'akim.	Jo'tbah.	I'smä'ah.	Ju'st'nian.
Joan.	Jo'tathan.	I'sö'cratès.	Ju'stino'polis.
Joä'anna.	Jo'tham.	I'sp'aham, or	Ju'stus.
Jo'äsb, or	Jou'bert.	I'spahan.	Ju'tland.
Jeb's'äsb.	Jow'ä'nus.	I'srah.	Ju'ttah.
Joä'zar.	Jow'ä'nus.	I'sraelites.	Jutu'rna.
Job.	Jo'yeuse.	I'ssachar.	Ju'venal.
Jo'bal.	I'pbiana'sta.	I'sedon.	Juwé'ncus.
Jocä'sta.	I'pbicratès.	I'ssel, or Y'ssel.	I'xion.
Jo'chebed.	I'pbige'nia.	I'ssus, or I'sus.	Iza'idès.
Jocu'ndus, or	I'pbis.	I'ssachar.	I'zchar.
Jücu'ndus.	I'pbitus.	I'stria.	
Jo'el.	I'pres, or Y'pres.	I'stü.	K.
Jo'elah.	I'pswich.	Itabü'rüus.	
Jo'e'zer.	I'ra.	I'talus.	<b>K</b> Aabin, or
Jo'ha.	I'rad.	I'taly.	Kebin.
Joha'nuan.	I'ram.	I'tbaca.	Kabse'el.
John.	I'reland.	I'tbamar.	Ka'desh.
Joia'da, or	I're'nëus.	I'thiel.	Ka'dmiel.
Jeböi'da.	I're'ne.	I'tmah.	Ka'dmonites.
Joia'drib.	I'rz'jah.	I'tbobal.	Kadi'mim.
Jo'inville.	I'ris.	I'thre'am.	Ka'lend.
Jokde'am.	I'roquo'is.	I'ttah-kä'zim.	Kalmoucs, or
Jokme'am.	I'rpë'el.	I'tta'z.	Kalmu'cks.
Jokme'än.	I'rü.	I'tü'reä.	Kami'neic.
Jo'kshan.	I'saac.	I'tys.	Ka'raites.
Jok'tan.	I'sä'iah.	I'tyba.	Karka'a.
Joktbe'el.	I'sau'ria.	I'tybal.	Kaschan.
Jo'lau's, or Jo'lar.	I'scah.	I'tuca'tan.	Kasib, or
Jon, or Yo'nnë.	I'sca'riot, or	I'tudah.	Kasbi.
Jona.	I'sca'riotb.	I'tudas.	Kas'idè'ans.
Jo'nadab.	I'schia.	I'tude.	Kas'ikermëen.
Jo'nah.	I'sdege'rdes, or	I'tudä.	Ke'aulin.

Kebbbers.  
 Ke'dar.  
 Ke'dem.  
 Ke'demah.  
 Ke'demoth.  
 Ke'desb.  
 Kedwa'lla.  
 Kebela'thali.  
 Ke'ilah.  
 Ke'itah.  
 Ke'wulf.  
 Ke'muel.  
 Ke'naih.  
 Ke'nax.  
 Ke'ndal.  
 Ke'nelm.  
 Ke'nites.  
 Ke'nixaitus.  
 Ke'nnetha.  
 Ke'nfington.  
 Kent.  
 Ke'nigern.  
 Ke'pha, or  
 He'pha.  
 Ke'rem.  
 Ke'rmis.  
 Ke'ros.  
 Ke'rrey.  
 Kesitah.  
 Keturah.  
 Ke'xholm.  
 Ke'za.  
 Ke'ziz.  
 Kibberoth.  
 Kiblah.  
 Kiburg.  
 Kidron.  
 Kiel.  
 Kitan.  
 Kimbalton.  
 Kinah.  
 Kingsale.  
 Kingston.  
 Kinnatillus.  
 Kinneroth.  
 Kinross.  
 Kiosem.  
 Kpow.  
 Kipper.  
 Kir-bar-el-josh.

Kirjah.  
 Kirjahbain.  
 Kirjah-jerom.  
 Kirjath-sammah.  
 Kirjath-sepher.  
 Kijb.  
 Kison.  
 Kite.  
 K'iblish.  
 K'itron.  
 K'ittim.  
 Knaresborough.  
 Koningsberg.  
 Ko'rah.  
 Ko'thab.  
 Koze'bah.  
 Kutba'ah.

L

**L** A'abia.  
 La'adah.  
 Laadan.  
 La'back, or  
 Laubach.  
 Laban.  
 Labdacus.  
 Labi.  
 Laberius.  
 Labienus.  
 Labienus.  
 Labossardach, or  
 Laborsoar'chad.  
 Labossardach.  
 Lacedemon, or  
 Sparta.  
 Lacedemonians.  
 La'chesis.  
 La'chish.  
 La'cidai.  
 Laconia.  
 Lactantius.  
 Ladislaus.  
 Lado'go.  
 Lahmas.  
 La'ish.  
 La'is, or  
 Le'sen.  
 Lacom.  
 La'ma.

Le'mbert.  
 Le'mbeth.  
 Lambinus.  
 La'mich.  
 La'mia.  
 Lampadius.  
 Lampetia.  
 Lanciafire.  
 Lancelot.  
 Lancelton, or  
 Launceston.  
 Landaff.  
 Landaw.  
 Landenberg.  
 Lansfrancus.  
 Langarus.  
 Lanbore.  
 Langvedoc.  
 Lansdown.  
 Lantbu.  
 Lao, or Laot.  
 Laocoon.  
 Laodice.  
 Laodicea.  
 Laodamia.  
 Laomedon.  
 Laon.  
 La'pidoth.  
 La'pland.  
 Lar.  
 Lara, or  
 Lara'nda.  
 Latis.  
 Larissa.  
 Lascaris.  
 Lasha.  
 La'stens.  
 La'sus.  
 Lathyrus.  
 Latinius.  
 Latium.  
 Lato'mid.  
 Latona.  
 Laverna.  
 Lavonia, or  
 Lavagna.  
 Laurence.  
 Lausan.  
 La'zach.  
 La'xiu, or

La'xiu.  
 Le'a.  
 Le'ah.  
 Le'andee.  
 Leao'tung.  
 Le'archus.  
 Le'banon.  
 Leba'oth.  
 Lebbo us.  
 Le'bna.  
 Le'bonah.  
 Le'cah.  
 Le'chi.  
 Le'ctus.  
 Le'da.  
 Le'den.  
 Leeds.  
 Leek.  
 Le'verpool.  
 Leghorn.  
 Legion.  
 Leba'bim.  
 Leicester.  
 Le'iden.  
 Leidradus.  
 Le'inster.  
 Le'ipfick.  
 Le'ira.  
 Le'ath.  
 Le'lex.  
 Lelius.  
 Le'mant.  
 Le'maris.  
 Le'mbro.  
 Le'mington.  
 Le'mnos.  
 Le'nox.  
 Le'ntulus.  
 Le'o.  
 Leocratus.  
 Leominster.  
 Le'onidas.  
 Le'onius.  
 Le'opard.  
 Le'opold.  
 Le'opold.  
 Le'opold.  
 Leotychides.  
 Leovigildus, or  
 Leovigildus.

Le per.

Leper.  
 Lepidus.  
 Leporius.  
 Lepimus.  
 Levida.  
 Levas.  
 Lesches.  
 Leschas.  
 Lesina.  
 Lesstrigones.  
 Leswitschul.  
 Leta.  
 Lethe.  
 Letus.  
 Letushim.  
 Letuba, or  
 Liu'ba.  
 Leucippa.  
 Leucippus.  
 Leucius.  
 Leucothod.  
 Leu'la.  
 Lewi.  
 Lewiathan.  
 Lewites.  
 Lewiticus.  
 Leutheric, or  
 Leo'theric.  
 Leutkirk.  
 Leutomissel.  
 Lewen.  
 Lewenberg.  
 Lewes.  
 Lewis.  
 Lewisa, or Louisa.  
 Libanius.  
 Libanon.  
 Libanus.  
 Liber.  
 Liberatus.  
 Liberius.  
 Libia, or  
 Lybia.  
 Libnath.  
 Libnath.  
 Libnath.  
 Libni.  
 Libra.  
 Libussa.  
 Licetus.  
 Licinius.

Licungx.  
 Lidbury.  
 Liddeisdale.  
 Lideric.  
 Lidia, or Lydia.  
 Liechtomste in.  
 Liege.  
 Liguria.  
 Liguarius.  
 Lilitb.  
 Lima.  
 Limburg.  
 Linda'w.  
 Lindsa'rn.  
 Lindosey.  
 Lingen.  
 Linnus.  
 Lintz.  
 Lions.  
 Lionotis.  
 Lipari.  
 Lippi.  
 Lippomanus.  
 Lippius.  
 Lisbon.  
 Lissias, or  
 Lyssias.  
 Lissia.  
 Litchfield.  
 Litbuania.  
 Litzmore.  
 Litzurgy.  
 Liwa.  
 Liwia.  
 Livius, or Livy.  
 Livonia, or Lixq.  
 Livard.  
 Lotanim.  
 Lotanda.  
 Lotchi.  
 Lotcuss.  
 Locusta.  
 Lodebar.  
 Log.  
 Lollards.  
 Lollianus.  
 Lollius.  
 Lombardy.  
 London.

Longinus.  
 Longford.  
 Longomontanus.  
 Longueville.  
 Lore'tto.  
 Lorrain.  
 Lotan.  
 Lotbain.  
 Lotbarius.  
 Lotophagites.  
 Loughborough.  
 Louvain.  
 Louvre.  
 Lu'beck.  
 Lucbitb.  
 Lublah.  
 Lublin.  
 Lucania.  
 Lucanus.  
 Lucena.  
 Lucerne.  
 Lucianus.  
 Lucius.  
 Lucifer.  
 Lucillus.  
 Lucilla.  
 Lucina.  
 Lucina.  
 Lucomodia.  
 Lucan.  
 Lucretia.  
 Lucetius.  
 Lucillus.  
 Lucius.  
 Ludim.  
 Ludolphus.  
 Lugdus.  
 Lugo.  
 Luitbert.  
 Luitprand.  
 Lulke.  
 Lumburg.  
 Lunden.  
 Lundy.  
 Lunenberg.  
 Lupus.  
 Lusatia.  
 Lutgarda, or  
 Luitgarda.  
 Luther.

Lutterworth.  
 Luxen.  
 Luxemburg.  
 Lycaon.  
 Lycaniza.  
 Lycomedes, or  
 Lycophron.  
 Lycopolis.  
 Lycosthenes.  
 Lycia.  
 Lycurgus.  
 Lycurgus.  
 Lydda.  
 Lydia.  
 Lynn.  
 Lynceus.  
 Lyncurius.  
 Lysander.  
 Lysanias.  
 Lysimachus.  
 Lysippus.  
 Lysis.  
 Lysias.  
 Lystra.

M.

M'acah.  
 Maachah, or  
 Machedah.  
 Maacati.  
 Maai.  
 Maaratb.  
 Maaseiah.  
 Maaxiah.  
 Maba'rtba.  
 Mabda'i.  
 Macar.  
 Macarius.  
 Macaria.  
 Macarius.  
 Macazar, or  
 Macassar.  
 Macheth.  
 Maccabees, or  
 Maccabees.  
 Maccchia.  
 Macclesfield, or  
 Maccfield.  
 Macdonald.

<i>Macduff.</i>	<i>Ma'gi.</i>	<i>Mard'la, or</i>	<i>Martind'co.</i>
<i>Macedo'nia.</i>	<i>Mag'i'nus.</i>	<i>Me'rala.</i>	<i>Marty'rius.</i>
<i>Macedo'nus.</i>	<i>Magli'ano.</i>	<i>Mara'ndus.</i>	<i>Ma'rvan.</i>
<i>Ma'cer.</i>	<i>Magna'nus.</i>	<i>Mara'thè.</i>	<i>Maru'llus.</i>
<i>Macha'nès.</i>	<i>Magne'ntius.</i>	<i>Marcella.</i>	<i>Maru'thas.</i>
<i>Macha'on.</i>	<i>Magne'sia.</i>	<i>Marcellia'nus.</i>	<i>Ma'rwyn.</i>
<i>Machbana'i.</i>	<i>Mag'nus.</i>	<i>Marcellina.</i>	<i>Ma'ry.</i>
<i>Machbe'na.</i>	<i>Ma'go.</i>	<i>Marcellinus.</i>	<i>Mafal, or</i>
<i>Ma'chera.</i>	<i>Ma'gra.</i>	<i>Marcellus.</i>	<i>Mafbal.</i>
<i>Machero'ntè.</i>	<i>Maba'lah, or</i>	<i>Ma'rcia.</i>	<i>Mafbothe'ans.</i>
<i>Machia'vel.</i>	<i>Mobo'li.</i>	<i>Ma'rcian.</i>	<i>Mafcala.</i>
<i>Ma'kir.</i>	<i>Mabalale'el.</i>	<i>Marciano'polis.</i>	<i>Mafce'zel, or</i>
<i>Machy'mleth.</i>	<i>Maba'lath.</i>	<i>Ma'rcion.</i>	<i>Maz'e'zel.</i>
<i>Machpe'lah.</i>	<i>Maba'li, or</i>	<i>Ma'rcius.</i>	<i>Ma'scon.</i>
<i>Macó'v.</i>	<i>Mobo'li.</i>	<i>Marcoma'nni.</i>	<i>Maso'via.</i>
<i>Macphe'rson.</i>	<i>Maba'med.</i>	<i>Ma'rcmir.</i>	<i>Mafre'kah.</i>
<i>Macra'n.</i>	<i>Mabana'im, or</i>	<i>Marco'ul.</i>	<i>Ma'ssa.</i>
<i>Macr'fna.</i>	<i>Mana'im.</i>	<i>Marcu'lpbus.</i>	<i>Ma'ssada.</i>
<i>Macri'nus.</i>	<i>Mabara'i, or</i>	<i>Ma'rcus.</i>	<i>Ma'ssage'ids.</i>
<i>Macro'bians.</i>	<i>Mara'i.</i>	<i>Mardi'ke.</i>	<i>Ma'ssalian.</i>
<i>Macro'buis.</i>	<i>Maba'rbal.</i>	<i>Mardo'empa'dus.</i>	<i>Ma'ssin'ffa.</i>
<i>Macrocephalès.</i>	<i>Maba'ud.</i>	<i>Mardo'cha'i.</i>	<i>Mata'man.</i>
<i>Ma'corn.</i>	<i>Mabaxi'oth.</i>	<i>Mardo'nus.</i>	<i>Ma'tan.</i>
<i>Madaga'scar.</i>	<i>Ma'blah.</i>	<i>Ma'reb.</i>	<i>Mata'pan.</i>
<i>Mada'i.</i>	<i>Ma'blon.</i>	<i>Ma'reon.</i>	<i>Mataib'as;</i>
<i>Madda'i.</i>	<i>Maho'l.</i>	<i>Ma'reschal.</i>	<i>Matbi'lda, or</i>
<i>Madespa'non.</i>	<i>Mane'tbo.</i>	<i>Mare'sha.</i>	<i>Matbu'jalem.</i>
<i>Made'ras.</i>	<i>Manfredo'nia.</i>	<i>Mare'sbah.</i>	<i>Ma'tis.</i>
<i>Ma'dian.</i>	<i>Manbe'im.</i>	<i>Ma'rgaret.</i>	<i>Ma'tman.</i>
<i>Madmannah.</i>	<i>Manba'as.</i>	<i>Maria'na.</i>	<i>Ma'tred.</i>
<i>Ma'drid.</i>	<i>Ma'nioth.</i>	<i>Ma'rcembourg.</i>	<i>Mattan.</i>
<i>Ma'don.</i>	<i>Man'lius.</i>	<i>Mar'fhus.</i>	<i>Ma'ttannah.</i>
<i>Madu'ra.</i>	<i>Man'ille.</i>	<i>Ma'ris.</i>	<i>Mattan'ab.</i>
<i>Ma'eftricht.</i>	<i>Ma'ningtree.</i>	<i>Ma'rlborough.</i>	<i>Ma'ttathā.</i>
<i>Magado'xp.</i>	<i>Man'lius.</i>	<i>Marmar'ica.</i>	<i>Ma'ttath'as.</i>
<i>Ma'gas.</i>	<i>Ma'nna.</i>	<i>Ma'rmore.</i>	<i>Mattendi, or</i>
<i>Ma'gbisk, or</i>	<i>Mano'ah.</i>	<i>Ma'rnat.</i>	<i>Ma'tthat.</i>
<i>Ma'gpiash.</i>	<i>Ma'nsfield.</i>	<i>Ma'ro.</i>	<i>Ma'tthew.</i>
<i>Mag'dalen.</i>	<i>Mansfeldt.</i>	<i>Maro'cco.</i>	<i>Matth'as.</i>
<i>Magdeburg.</i>	<i>Mantou'a, or</i>	<i>Ma'ronites.</i>	<i>Matthiabi'ab.</i>
<i>Magdiel.</i>	<i>Ma'ntua.</i>	<i>Maro'fia.</i>	<i>Maure'gat.</i>
<i>Magdolos.</i>	<i>Manu'cius.</i>	<i>Marpe'ssa.</i>	<i>Ma'urice.</i>
<i>Ma'ged, or</i>	<i>Ma'nuel.</i>	<i>Ma'rpurg.</i>	<i>Ma'uriennes.</i>
<i>Ma'geth.</i>	<i>Ma'och.</i>	<i>Ma'rquijate.</i>	<i>Mauri'tius.</i>
<i>Ma'gedan.</i>	<i>Ma'on.</i>	<i>Ma'rs.</i>	<i>Mau'via.</i>
<i>Ma'gellan.</i>	<i>Ma'pfi.</i>	<i>Ma'rsias.</i>	<i>Ma'uzim, or</i>
<i>Ma'vella'nica.</i>	<i>Mara'ba.</i>	<i>Ma'ribā.</i>	<i>Ma'ozim.</i>
<i>Ma'ghbis.</i>	<i>Maraca'bo.</i>	<i>Martin.</i>	<i>Maximian.</i>
<i>Ma'gbisk, or</i>	<i>Ma'ra, or</i>	<i>Mart'fna.</i>	<i>Maximiano'polis.</i>
<i>Aie'gbis.</i>	<i>Ma'rah.</i>	<i>Martin'a'nus.</i>	<i>Maximil'ian.</i>

## M E

Maximi'la.  
 Ma'ximin.  
 Ma'ximus.  
 Mazaga'n.  
 Mazari'na.  
 Ma'xuan.  
 Mea'nder.  
 Mea'rah, or  
 Ma'ara.  
 Me'ath.  
 Mebunna', or  
 Moba'ria.  
 Me'cca.  
 Me'cherath.  
 Mecho'achan.  
 Me'cklenburgb.  
 Mec'nas.  
 Me'dad.  
 Me'dalah.  
 Me'dan, or  
 Ma'dan.  
 Mad'a, or  
 Meda'ba.  
 Med'e.  
 Medes.  
 Me'dia.  
 Me'dicus.  
 Med'na.  
 Mediterra'nean.  
 Me'don.  
 Medra'schim.  
 Me'dusa.  
 Me'dway.  
 Magaby'ses.  
 Mega'sthenes.  
 Mege'ra.  
 Megi'do.  
 Megi'lloth.  
 Me'berda'ies.  
 Me'bir.  
 Mebujael.  
 Mebu'man.  
 Mekonah, or  
 Me'konah.  
 Mela'mpus.  
 Mela'nia.  
 Mela'nion.  
 Melchi'ades.  
 Mel'chi.  
 Melch'ah.

## M E

Melch'isedech.  
 Melc'a'ger.  
 Mel'e.  
 Me'lech.  
 Me'les.  
 Me'li'i.  
 Mel'apor.  
 Melice'rtus.  
 Meliga'lus.  
 Meli'nda.  
 Meli'ssa.  
 Meli'ssus.  
 Me'li.  
 Me'lito.  
 Melo'phi.  
 Melpo'mend.  
 Me'bxā, or  
 Mala'zar.  
 Me'mminghen.  
 Me'mnius.  
 Me'mnon.  
 Me'mphis.  
 Memu'chan.  
 Mena'des.  
 Me'nabem.  
 Me'nan.  
 Mena'nder.  
 Mencra'tes, or  
 Menecra'tes.  
 Mendige'ri.  
 Menela'us.  
 Menede'mus.  
 Menesa'rchus.  
 Menesthe'us, or  
 Mnesthe'us.  
 Me'ni.  
 Meni'ppus.  
 Me'nas.  
 Meno'is.  
 Meonotha', or  
 Mao'nathi.  
 Mepha'ath.  
 Mephi'boseth.  
 Me'rab.  
 Mera'isth.  
 Me'ran, or  
 Me'rrah.  
 Mera'ri.  
 Me'rcia.  
 Me'rcury.

## M I

Me'remoth, or  
 Ma'rematb.  
 Me'ris, or Ma'ris.  
 Merriba'al.  
 Me'rida.  
 Merio'neth'spire.  
 Me'rim.  
 Me'roc.  
 Me'rodach.  
 Merodachba'ladan.  
 Me'rom, or  
 Ma'rom.  
 Me'romē.  
 Me'roth.  
 Merou'e; or  
 Merou'e.  
 Me'roz.  
 Me'ruin.  
 Me'sba, or Messa.  
 Me'sbach.  
 Mesbelam'ah.  
 Meshe'llemith.  
 Mesbi'llemoth.  
 Mesbu'llan.  
 Mesbu'llemeth.  
 Me'snis.  
 Mes'o'bah, or  
 Masebi'a.  
 Mesopot'a'mia.  
 Mess'ab, or  
 Mess'ias.  
 Messai'ra.  
 Me'ssina.  
 Metho'dius.  
 Methusa'el, or  
 Methu'salah.  
 Me'to.  
 Me'tra.  
 Metrodo'rus.  
 Mel'xzal, or  
 Mo'sel.  
 Meuse.  
 Me'xio.  
 Me'xabab, or  
 Mez'a'ab.  
 Mi'amin.  
 Mi'bar.  
 Mi'bsam.  
 Mi'bxar, or  
 Ma'bsar.

## M I

Mi'cah.  
 Mi'cha, or  
 Mi'chas.  
 Mi'chael.  
 Mi'chal, or  
 Mi'chol.  
 Mi'chmasb.  
 Mi'thmetbath, or  
 Ma'chmetbath.  
 Mici'psa.  
 Mi'dianites.  
 Mi'das.  
 Mi'ddelburgb.  
 Mi'ddlesex.  
 Mi'dian, or  
 Ma'dian.  
 Mi'sco, or  
 Mi'cestaus.  
 Mi'gdalel, or  
 Mag'dalel.  
 Migdal-Ga'd.  
 Migdal Se'nna.  
 Migdol.  
 Migdo'nia.  
 Migdo'nus.  
 Mi'gron.  
 Miya'min.  
 Mi'kloib, or  
 Mac'e'lloth.  
 Mi'lan.  
 Mil'cah, or  
 Me'lcha.  
 Mi'letum, or  
 Mi'letus.  
 Milfordba'wen.  
 Mi'llet.  
 Mi'llo, or Me'llo.  
 Mi'lo.  
 Mi'lti'ades.  
 Mindo'ra.  
 Minebe'ad.  
 Mine'rova.  
 Mi'ni, or  
 Me'ni.  
 Mingre'lla.  
 Mi'nith, or  
 Me'nith.  
 Mino'rca.  
 Mi'nos.  
 Minota'u're?

Minē.

Mian'tius.	Momus.	Musara'bès.	Naba'lal.
Mira'ndola.	Mona'ldus.	Muses.	Naba'lial.
Miriam.	Monba'xè.	Muséùm.	Nabarâ i.
Mirme'ciles.	Mon'ima, or	Musorites.	Na'bab, or Nu'as.
Mi'rrah, or	Momy'ma.	Musapba.	Naba'sson, or
My'rrha.	Monba'xus.	Musulmen.	Na'sson.
Mi'sael, or	Monomot'pa.	Mutas'd'aca.	Naba'bi.
Mi'sael.	Mons'errat.	Mutian.	Na'hlal.
Mise'lus.	Mont'a'nu.	Muti'nus.	Na'hor.
Mi'shaim, or	Mo'ntjoy.	Muti'us.	Na'bum.
Mi'sain.	Montme'lian.	My'a.	Nai'ades.
Mi'séal, or	Montmore'ncy.	My'agrus.	Nai'iel.
Me'sa.	Montpe'lier.	Myco'nd.	Nai'in.
Mi'sma, or	Montre'at.	Myli'tta.	Na'ioth, or
Mi'shua.	Montr'ose.	My'ndus.	Na'jotb.
Mi'sna.	Mop'sus.	My'ra.	Na'is.
Mi'tchah, or	Morab'ites.	My'rica.	Na'mrés.
Me'thca.	Mora'u'a.	Myr'midon.	Namu'r.
Mi'tbra.	Mora.	Myr'mi'kons.	Nanc'i.
Mi'tbredah, or	Mor'rab.	My'ron.	Nangax'achâ.
Mi'trida'tis.	Mor'imana.	My'rke.	Na'nquin.
Mitre'us.	Morla'ix.	My'rtes.	Na'nberg.
Mi'tylene.	Mor'peth.	My'rle.	Nante'rre.
Mi'xor, or, Mis'or.	Morph'e'us.		Nant-wi'ch.
Mi'xpah.	Mo'riagues.	N.	Na'phtali.
Mi'xpha, or	Mort'agne.		Napbtu'bin.
Me'spè.	Mos'ck.		Na'ples.
Mi'xraim, or	Mos'ca.		Na'pouse, or
Me'sraim.	Mosco'vy.		Nia'polis.
Mi'xreh.	Mos'eroth, or		Narba'tia.
Mixrebo'sh'maim.	Mos'erah.		Narbon.
Mi'xzah, or Me'za.	Mos'es.		Narcis.
Mna'son.	Moskestro'om, or		Narcl'fus.
Mnemo'syne.	Maelfstro'om.		Na'rden, or
Mo'ab.	Mou'lius.		Na'cyden.
Mo'abites.	Mo'untacute.		Na'ido.
Mo'a'via.	Mo'za, or Mo'sa.		Nar'enza.
Mo'dena.	Mo'zambique.		Na'rsès.
Mo'dius.	Mua'via.		Nars'enga.
Mo'don.	Muca.		Nasam'ones.
Mo'dnius.	Mulba'usen.		Na'sbas, or
Mo'e'ris.	Mu'vias.		Na' bath.
Mo'e'dah, or	Muna'schites.		Nas'cby.
Mola'tha.	Mu'nster.		Na'si, or Na'sb.
Mogul.	Mu'ppim, or		Nassau.
Molda'via.	Mo'pbim.		Nassu'ff.
Molif'ia.	Mur'cia.		Nataga'i.
Molod'ch.	Mu'rray.		Natal'ius.
Molochus.	Mus'e'us.		Na'than.
Molus'ca.	Mu'sbi, or Mu'ji.		Nath'aniel, or
			Natha-

**N E**

**N E**

**N I**

**N Y**

Natba'nael,  
 Natolia.  
 Navarre.  
 Naucratès.  
 Nauplius.  
 Na'xos.  
 Nazareth.  
 Nazarites.  
 Nazia'nzen.  
 Nazia'nzum.  
 Ne'a, or Nda.  
 Ne'acles.  
 Ne'ah.  
 Ne'arrah, or  
 Naarrah.  
 Nebachas.  
 Nebajob.  
 Nebat, or  
 Nabath.  
 Ne'bo.  
 Nebuchadne'zar.  
 Nebusba'ban.  
 Nebuzar-adan.  
 Ne'cho.  
 Ne'ckar.  
 Ne'cromancy.  
 Necropolis.  
 Nestane'bo.  
 Nestarius.  
 Nedabrah, or  
 Nadabrah.  
 Ne'dham.  
 Ne'eda.  
 Negapatam.  
 Neginoth.  
 Nego'mba.  
 Ne'gro.  
 Ne'gropont.  
 Ne'hel.  
 Nebemrah.  
 Ne'hiloth, or  
 Neca'loth.  
 Nebushta.  
 Ne'besta.  
 Ne'el, or Ne'biel.  
 Ne'ila.  
 Nekeb.  
 Nem'd.  
 Nemesianus.  
 Nemesis.

Ne'mours.  
 Ne'muel, or  
 Na'mul.  
 Nenni'us.  
 Neocesari'a.  
 Ne'ophytus.  
 Neopola'nus.  
 Nepha'lia.  
 Nepheg, or  
 Na'pheg.  
 Ne'phi.  
 Ne'phreus.  
 Ne'phtar.  
 Ne'phthah.  
 Ne'pos.  
 Nepotianus.  
 Ne'ptune.  
 Nera'tius.  
 Ner'e'us.  
 Ne'rgal.  
 Nergalshar'zer.  
 Ne'r'i.  
 Ner'rah.  
 Neriglissar.  
 Ne'ro.  
 Nero'nias.  
 Ne'rua.  
 Ne'stor.  
 Nestorians.  
 Nethane'el, or  
 Nathane'el.  
 Nethani'ab, or  
 Nathanias.  
 Ne'therlands.  
 Ne'thinims.  
 Ne'topha.  
 Ne'tophati.  
 Ne'ubourg.  
 Neufcha'stle.  
 Ne'ustat.  
 Ne'wark.  
 Ne'wbery, or  
 Ne'wbury.  
 New-Castle.  
 New-England.  
 New-forest.  
 New-foundland.  
 New-hav'el.  
 New-jersey.  
 New-mar'kat.

Ne'wport.  
 Ne'w-Town.  
 New-York.  
 Ne'bbax.  
 Ne'bfham.  
 Nica'gda.  
 Nica'nor.  
 Nicard'gua.  
 Nica'ria.  
 Nica'ule.  
 Nica'ulis.  
 Nicephorus.  
 Nicetas.  
 Nichodemus, or  
 Nicodemus.  
 Ni'cholas.  
 Ni'cias.  
 Ni'cochs.  
 Nicocra'tes.  
 Nicola'itans.  
 Ni'colas.  
 Nicomac'hus.  
 Nicomedes.  
 Nicome'dia.  
 Ni'con.  
 Nicop'ing.  
 Nicopolis.  
 Nico'stia.  
 Nicoftratus.  
 Nie'per.  
 Nie'ster.  
 Ni'ger.  
 Nigli'stor.  
 Ni'plus.  
 Ni'meghen.  
 Ni'mrod.  
 Ni'mbi.  
 Ni'neveh.  
 Ni'nus.  
 Nipha'tes.  
 Ni'pbos.  
 Ni'pbu.  
 Ni'san.  
 Ni'st, or Ni'stæ.  
 Ni'sbin.  
 Ni'smæ.  
 Ni'sroch.  
 Ni'ssa.  
 Ni'sus.

Nitba'rdus.  
 Nitbisdale.  
 Nitocris.  
 No, or No-A'mmon.  
 Noad'rah.  
 No'ah.  
 No'aikes.  
 Noa'raih.  
 No'bah.  
 Nodanus.  
 No'e'ma.  
 No'goh.  
 No'bah.  
 No'hestan.  
 No'la.  
 No'mads.  
 No'nius.  
 No'nus.  
 No'nsuch.  
 No'phah.  
 No'phet.  
 No'radin.  
 No'rfolk.  
 No'rmandy.  
 Northampton.  
 North Cape.  
 North foreland.  
 Northumberland.  
 Northwich.  
 No'rway.  
 No'ttingham.  
 Novatians.  
 Novatus.  
 No'vogrod.  
 Nubia.  
 Nubunanga.  
 Nuis.  
 Numa.  
 Numa'nius.  
 Nume'nus.  
 Numerianus.  
 Numidia.  
 Nu'mitor.  
 Nu'remberg.  
 Nyct'e'us.  
 Nyland.  
 Nymphas.  
 Nymphis.  
 Nymphodorus.  
 Nymphs.

Nysa.



O G O N O R O Z

Nyssa.  
Nyssot.

O.

O'Annis.  
O'asis.  
Oatlands.  
Ob.  
Obadiah.  
Obdora.  
O'bed.  
Obed'edom.  
Obelisks.  
Obengir.  
Oberwelsel.  
O'both.  
Observatory.  
O'cca.  
O'ccan.  
Ochonus.  
O'chus.  
Ock.  
O'cran.  
O'clavia.  
O'charviamus.  
Odaia.  
O'ded.  
Odenatus.  
O'der.  
O'din.  
O'dman, or  
O'sman.  
O'do.  
O'do'acor.  
O'dona'rchids.  
O'ebalia.  
O'ecallia.  
O'ecumenius.  
O'edipus.  
O'ezamanis.  
O'entrus.  
O'efel.  
O'eta.  
O'fa.  
O'g.  
O'gen.  
O'g'ba.  
O'gina.  
O'ger.

O'gle.  
O'glia.  
O'gyges.  
O'had, or O'hod.  
O'hel, or O'bol.  
O'bolibania, or  
Abolibamah.  
O'kham.  
O'kehampton.  
O'keley.  
O'kingham.  
O'lais.  
O'ldcastle.  
O'ldenburg.  
O'ldendorp.  
O'le'nis.  
O'leron.  
O'lgardus.  
O'linda.  
O'liphant.  
O'livet.  
O'liveto.  
O'lmutz, or  
O'lmitz.  
O'lurus.  
Olybius.  
Olympas, or  
Olympias.  
Olympiad.  
Olympiodorus.  
Olympus.  
O'man.  
O'mar.  
O'mbria.  
O'mer.  
O'mmeland.  
O'myriades.  
O'mphali.  
O'mra.  
O'mri.  
O'nan.  
O'necantaurus.  
O'ne'ga.  
O'ne'funus.  
O'ngolchiv.  
O'ni'as.  
O'nelos.  
O'nor.  
O'ospach.  
O'osphrius.

O'nyx.  
O'palia.  
O'pbel.  
O'p'hir.  
O'philas, or  
O'blias.  
O'phrod, A'phrah,  
or E'phra.  
O'phra'ies.  
O'p'ntionists.  
O'ppia.  
O'ppianus.  
O'ptatus.  
O'racle.  
O'ran.  
O'range.  
O'ratory.  
O'rbilius.  
O'rbona.  
O'rcham.  
O'rche's.  
O'rcho'.  
O'rchome'nd.  
O'rdeal.  
O'rdo'iph.  
O'rdo'no.  
O'relo.  
O'reno'que.  
O're'sinus.  
O're'stes.  
O'rford.  
O'rgia.  
O'ria.  
O'rigen.  
O'ri'genists.  
O'ri'on.  
O'ri'bea.  
O'r'kney.  
O'rleans.  
O'r'meskirk.  
O'rmond.  
O'r'mus.  
O'rman, or  
A'ra'nah.  
O'r'ne.  
O'rod'es.  
O'roma'zès.  
O'ro'ntes.  
O'ro'stus.  
O'r'pah.

O'rpha.  
O'rph'e'us.  
O'rpho'na.  
O'r'si.  
O'r'sippus.  
O'rte'lius.  
O'rthefias.  
O'rus.  
O'sbald.  
O'sdrid.  
O'sia'nder.  
O'sima'ndus.  
O'siris.  
O'scus, or Ho'scus.  
O'sman.  
O'snaburg.  
O'so'rius.  
O'sric.  
O'ssa.  
O'ssery.  
O'ssia.  
O'stend.  
O'sto'rius.  
O'strich.  
O'strogoths.  
O'swald.  
O'swe'y.  
O'swin.  
O'thni.  
O'thniel.  
O'tbo.  
O'thman, or  
O'sman.  
O'thry'ades.  
O'ttoboni.  
O'ttocarus.  
O'ttoman.  
O'va'tion.  
O'udena'rd.  
O'u'denburg.  
O'ud'etius.  
O'uid.  
O'undle.  
O'wen.  
O'xford.  
O'xus.  
O'zen.  
O'xi'as.  
O'xmen.  
O'zwi.

**P A**

**P A**

**P A**

**P E**

**P.**

**P**arasi, or Pharasi.  
 Pacamores.  
 Pachaoama.  
 Pachiméras.  
 Pachomius.  
 Pacian.  
 Pacinontaanus.  
 Pacius.  
 Pacorus.  
 Páctolus.  
 Paderborn.  
 Padiſchab.  
 Pádon.  
 Pádſlow.  
 Pádúa.  
 Páſans.  
 Páſiel, or Pbégel.  
 Páſinus.  
 Páſod.  
 Pálal.  
 Palaſtinate.  
 Palaſtines.  
 Páléa.  
 Palémon.  
 Palencia.  
 Paleologus.  
 Paléphatus.  
 Paléſtine.  
 Paleſtríne.  
 Palétyrus.  
 Pálingenius.  
 Palínurus.  
 Palládás.  
 Palládium.  
 Palládus.  
 Pállas.  
 Palmóſa.  
 Patbmos.  
 Palmýra.  
 Patpburus.  
 Páltiel, or Pba'ttiel.  
 Pámpbila.  
 Pámpbilus.  
 Pampbylia.  
 Pamprepíus.

Páncas.  
 Pánton.  
 Pánamā.  
 Pándaion.  
 Pando'ra.  
 Pando'ſia.  
 Panétius.  
 Panno'nia.  
 Pando'rus.  
 Pántber.  
 Paphlagónia.  
 Paphnútius.  
 Pápbos.  
 Pápbus.  
 Pápias.  
 Pápiñius.  
 Pápi'rius.  
 Pappetbéim.  
 Pá'rable.  
 Paracé'ſus.  
 Paradiſe.  
 Paragó'ia.  
 Pará'aguay.  
 Pará'bia.  
 Parany'mph.  
 Pará'ng.  
 Paraſcé've.  
 Pá'ria.  
 Patris.  
 Pá'riſh.  
 Parliament.  
 Parma.  
 Parma'ſbtā, or Pbé'rmeſta.  
 Parmé'nas.  
 Pá'r'mach.  
 Parmé'nian.  
 Parmé'nidés.  
 Parmé'nio.  
 Parmiers.  
 Parna'ſſus.  
 Parna'w.  
 Parnó'r'mus.  
 Pá'r'nus.  
 Pá'ros, or Pat'rio.  
 Pároſh, or Pba'roſh.  
 Parſbá'ndatba, or Pharſá'ndatba.  
 Pá'r'sbore.

Parthá'on.  
 Parthá'ſius.  
 Partbend'y.  
 Partbé'nius.  
 Partbé'noté.  
 Pá'rtbéa.  
 Pá'rtbians.  
 Pá'rtington.  
 Pá'rtridg.  
 Pariſá'tis.  
 Parú'ah, or Parú'i.  
 Pá'schal.  
 Paſchaſ'ſims.  
 Paſé'ah, or Pbé'sſe.  
 Paſſipbé'a.  
 Pá'sbur.  
 Pá'squin.  
 Paſſaw.  
 Paſſover.  
 Pá'storal.  
 Pá'ta.  
 Pá'tagons.  
 Pata'á'u.  
 Pata'na.  
 Pata'no.  
 Pata'ra.  
 Pá'tbmos.  
 Pá'tbros.  
 Patbrú'ſim.  
 Patbú'ra.  
 Patrath M'dab.  
 Pá'triarch.  
 Patriá'rchate.  
 Pá'tricians.  
 Pá'tricus.  
 Pá'trick.  
 Pá'trimony.  
 Pá'trobás.  
 Pá'troclus.  
 Pá'tros.  
 Pá'wé'nce.  
 Pá'via.  
 Paul.  
 Paula.  
 Paulína.  
 Paulinus.  
 Paulistias.  
 Pauſá'nia.

Peá'cock.  
 Pé'blés.  
 Pé'ſoral.  
 Pecú'nia.  
 Peda'bel.  
 Peda'rah.  
 Peda'rus.  
 Pedic'anus.  
 Pégasus.  
 Pégú.  
 Pé'in.  
 Pé'kad.  
 Peka'rah.  
 Pé'kin, or Pé'quin.  
 Pelá'gius.  
 Pelá'rah.  
 Pelá'ſus.  
 Pelet'rah.  
 Pé'leg.  
 Pé'let.  
 Pé'leth.  
 Pé'lethites.  
 Pelé'us.  
 Pé'lican.  
 Pelion.  
 Pella.  
 Peló'pidas.  
 Pelopone'ſus.  
 Pé'lops.  
 Peló'rum.  
 Pelu'ſia.  
 Pé'mbridge.  
 Pé'mbroke.  
 Pena'itis.  
 Pé'nda.  
 Pende'nnis.  
 Pé'ndle-bill.  
 Pené'lopé.  
 Pené'us.  
 Pé'ngal, or La' bor.  
 Pé'niél, or Pé'nuel.  
 Pé'nitents.  
 Pen'nah.  
 Pen'kridge.  
 Pé'nyſe.  
 Pé'nurib.  
 Pé'nyne.  
 Pé'nsford.

P E P H P H P I

Pensford.  
 Pensylva'nia.  
 Penta'polis.  
 Pe'ntateuch.  
 Pe'ntecost.  
 Penthesilea.  
 Penthe'us.  
 Penzance.  
 Pe'or.  
 Pe'ra.  
 Pere'cio.  
 Pe'pin.  
 Pepu'zians.  
 Perdi'ccas.  
 Pe'regrine.  
 Pe'rjume.  
 Pe'rgamus.  
 Peria'nder.  
 Pe'ricles.  
 Periclyme'nus.  
 Pe'ricord.  
 Peri'llus.  
 Periœ'cians.  
 Peripate'ticks.  
 Peri'scians.  
 Perizz'ites.  
 Pe'rmsky.  
 Pe'rnambut.  
 Perna'n, or  
 Pero'nne.  
 Pero'ses, or  
 Pero'zas.  
 Perpe'na.  
 Perse'polis.  
 Pe'rses.  
 Pe'rsesut.  
 Pe'rsbord.  
 Pe'rsia.  
 Pe'rsius.  
 Pe'rsis.  
 Pert'anh.  
 Pe'rtinax.  
 Pe'rtois.  
 Peru'.  
 Pesce'mnius.  
 Pe'sto.  
 Pe'sta.  
 Pe'ter.  
 Pe'terborough.  
 Pe'tersfield.

Phabiah, or  
 Phete'ia.  
 Phibor.  
 Phibu'el, or  
 Pha'tuel.  
 Petra.  
 Petilian.  
 Petrar'chus.  
 Petrina.  
 Petronius.  
 Petworth.  
 Pe'vensey.  
 Piulthai, or  
 Pbollati.  
 Pha'eton.  
 Phaetusa.  
 Pha'inus.  
 Phalantus.  
 Phalanx.  
 Phalaris.  
 Phallu'.  
 Phalti, or  
 Phaltiel.  
 Phaltzbourg.  
 Pharnias.  
 Phanasus.  
 Phannuel.  
 Pharon.  
 Pharaoh.  
 Pharathoni, or  
 Phara.  
 Pharès, or  
 Pharez.  
 Pharisees.  
 Phariseusa.  
 Pharnabazus.  
 Pharnaces.  
 Pharos.  
 Pharp'ar, or  
 Pharpha'ar.  
 Pharsalia.  
 Pharsalis.  
 Phararim.  
 Phasel.  
 Phasis.  
 Phasael.  
 Pheba'dius.  
 Phebe'.  
 Phedra'.  
 Phe'do.

Phedrus.  
 Phoge'us.  
 Phemius.  
 Phemo'nod.  
 Phen'us.  
 Phe'nic.  
 Phencia.  
 Phencians.  
 Phe'raulis.  
 Pherecy'des.  
 Pherenic.  
 Phe'ron.  
 Phero'ras.  
 Phiale.  
 Phichol.  
 Phicola.  
 Phidias, or  
 Phidias.  
 Phidolas.  
 Phidion.  
 Philadelph'ia.  
 Philadelphus.  
 Philander.  
 Philarches.  
 Philastrus.  
 Phileas.  
 Philebert.  
 Philelphus.  
 Philemon.  
 Philet'rus.  
 Philetus.  
 Philicus.  
 Philinus.  
 Philip.  
 Philippa.  
 Philippeville.  
 Philippi.  
 Philippians.  
 Philippicus.  
 Philippidas.  
 Philippides.  
 Philippine.  
 Philips Nortom.  
 Philippstadt.  
 Philippburg.  
 Philistinens.  
 Philistion.  
 Philistus.  
 Philo.  
 Philocletus.

Philogonus.  
 Philolaius.  
 Philologus.  
 Philomela.  
 Philomelus.  
 Philometor.  
 Philonides.  
 Philopater.  
 Philopemen.  
 Philostratus.  
 Philoxenus.  
 Phineas.  
 Phlegon.  
 Phobus.  
 Phocas.  
 Phocion.  
 Phocis.  
 Phocylides.  
 Phoenicia.  
 Phoenix.  
 Phormion.  
 Phoronius.  
 Phosphorus.  
 Photinus.  
 Photius.  
 Phra'nza.  
 Phrygia.  
 Phrynicus.  
 Phryxas.  
 Phygellus.  
 Phyllis, or  
 Phyllis.  
 Physcon.  
 Picus.  
 Picardy.  
 Piedmont.  
 Pierides.  
 Pigneros.  
 Pignori us.  
 Pilate.  
 Phelea.  
 Pisen.  
 Pendar.  
 Pinytus.  
 Pirethorus.  
 Pisha.  
 Piscaltor.  
 Pisdia.  
 Pysstratus.

Pífo.  
 Píthcus.  
 Pittacus.  
 Píus.  
 Placentia.  
 Placentius.  
 Platida.  
 Plagiary.  
 Planta genet.  
 Planudes.  
 Platō.  
 Platinā.  
 Plāto.  
 Plautus.  
 Pleiades.  
 Plimouth.  
 Pliny.  
 Plotinus.  
 Plutarch.  
 Plūtō.  
 Plūtus.  
 Pocklington.  
 Podolia.  
 Poitiers.  
 Poland.  
 Polemius.  
 Polemon.  
 Pollux.  
 Polydorchus.  
 Polybius.  
 Polybus.  
 Polycarp.  
 Polycratius.  
 Polydamus.  
 Polydorus.  
 Polygnotus.  
 Polypbimnia.  
 Polynēs.  
 Polypbimus.  
 Polystratius.  
 Plyxena.  
 Pomerania.  
 Pomona.  
 Pompeius.  
 Pompey.  
 Pompeius.  
 Pontefract.  
 Ponticus.  
 Pontius.  
 Pontijē.

Pontus.  
 Popilius.  
 Populonia.  
 Porcia.  
 Porcius.  
 Porcena.  
 Portsmouth.  
 Portugal.  
 Postidnius.  
 Posthumus.  
 Potamius.  
 Potiphar.  
 Potosi.  
 Poubetan.  
 Prague.  
 Praxagoras.  
 Praxias.  
 Praxitelles.  
 Presburg.  
 Preston.  
 Prexaspēs.  
 Præamus.  
 Priapus.  
 Priscian.  
 Priscilla.  
 Priscillian.  
 Priscus.  
 Probus.  
 Prochorus.  
 Procopius.  
 Procris.  
 Proculus.  
 Promethius.  
 Propertius.  
 Propontis.  
 Proserpina.  
 Protogoras.  
 Protius.  
 Protogenēs.  
 Prudentius.  
 Prussia.  
 Pflamnytus.  
 Pflamitichus.  
 Pflapho.  
 Pflillus.  
 Pfluchē.  
 Pflomais.  
 Pflomy.  
 Pfla.  
 Pflibus.

Pulcheria.  
 Putolion.  
 Pygmalion.  
 Pyrrho.  
 Pyrrhus.  
 Pythagoras.  
 Pytheus.  
 Pytho.  
 Pythom.

Q

Quadratus.  
 Quantung.  
 Quartodeciman.  
 Quartus.  
 Quebeck.  
 Quadelinburg.  
 Questor.  
 Quinborough.  
 Quindecimvirī.  
 Quinsey.  
 Quintilianus.  
 Quintillanus.  
 Quintilianus.  
 Quinius.  
 Quirinālis.  
 Quirinus.  
 Quiritis.  
 Quiritia.  
 Quirxos.

R.

Raamah.  
 Raamasēs.  
 Rabanites.  
 Rabanos.  
 Rabath.  
 Rabbit.  
 Rabbins.  
 Rabritus.  
 Rabshakel.  
 Rachel.  
 Rachis.  
 Raddai.  
 Radegonda.  
 Radulphus.  
 Ragaiba.  
 Raguel.

Raguia.  
 Raham.  
 Rai mond.  
 Rakem.  
 Rakath.  
 Ramadan.  
 Ramazan.  
 Ramah.  
 Ramiff.  
 Ramini.  
 Ramirex.  
 Ramla.  
 Ramoth.  
 Rappha.  
 Rapphael.  
 Rapphaim.  
 Rappanea.  
 Rappha.  
 Ratsbonne.  
 Ratmus.  
 Ratzenburgh.  
 Ravenglass.  
 Ravenna.  
 Ravensberg.  
 Razias.  
 Raziel.  
 Rebekah.  
 Rebecca.  
 Rechabites.  
 Rechah.  
 Rechiarus.  
 Redford.  
 Reggia.  
 Regilianus.  
 Regillus.  
 Reginald.  
 Regintruda.  
 Regulus.  
 Rehabiath.  
 Rehob.  
 Rehobamah.  
 Rehobum.  
 Reinsburg.  
 Remaliath.  
 Remigius.  
 Remphan.  
 Remphis.  
 Remus.  
 Rendatus.  
 Ringan.

Reola.

R'olā.  
 R'epbam.  
 R'epbah.  
 R'epha'im.  
 R'esen.  
 R'ewick.  
 R'etimo.  
 Reu'ben.  
 Reu'el.  
 Reu'mah.  
 R'ezan.  
 R'ezepb.  
 R'ezia.  
 R'ezon.  
 Rhadamantbus.  
 Rhadamāstus.  
 Rhāmnus.  
 Rhēgium.  
 Rhēmus.  
 Rheſcū'poris.  
 Rhētia.  
 Rhetor'ians.  
 Rhine.  
 Rhinōceros.  
 Rhod'ium.  
 Rhodopē.  
 Rhone.  
 R'ichard.  
 Richlieū.  
 R'iga.  
 R'immon.  
 R'innah.  
 R'io.  
 R'ipā.  
 Ripley.  
 Rippon.  
 Riſborough.  
 Riſtmah.  
 R'ixpah.  
 Ro'an.  
 Ro'bert.  
 Ro'cbdale.  
 Ro'chefort.  
 Ro'ckingham.  
 Ro'ckley.  
 Rodel'ndā.  
 Ro'derick.  
 Rodol'phus.  
 Ro'ger.

Romā'gna.  
 Romā'nā.  
 Ro'mans.  
 Romānus.  
 Rome.  
 Ro'mulus.  
 Ro'samond.  
 Roſcillus.  
 Roſcōmmon.  
 Roſemōndā.  
 Roitērdam.  
 Ro'iberam.  
 Roſſillon.  
 Roxā'nā.  
 Roxella'na.  
 Roſſon.  
 Rūben.  
 Rūbicon.  
 Ruſſinus.  
 Rūfus.  
 Rūgen.  
 Ru'mford.  
 Rūmllā.  
 Rūpert.  
 Rūremond.  
 Ruſſiā.  
 Ruſſicus.  
 Ruth.  
 Rūt'ians.  
 Rūt'lius.  
 Rusland.  
 Rye.

S.

Sada.  
 Sada'āas.  
 Sa'al.  
 Sā'ba.  
 Sā'bach.  
 Sa'baites.  
 Sabā'oth.  
 Sabā'ria.  
 Saba'thius.  
 Sabbā'ticus.  
 Sā'bbē.  
 Sā'bēans.  
 Sabē'llians.  
 Sabē'llius.

Sa'bines.  
 Sabīnus.  
 Sa'blē.  
 Sa'btah.  
 Sabtē'chā.  
 Sacca'nā.  
 Saccā'phōri.  
 Sada'f.  
 Sadoc, or Zadoc.  
 Sa'ducees.  
 Sagittā'rius.  
 Saguntum.  
 Saka'con.  
 Sa'ladin.  
 Salama'nchā.  
 Salame'nus.  
 Sa'lamis.  
 Sala'ndra.  
 Sala'thiel, or  
 Shē'ltiel.  
 Salbā'nus.  
 Sa'lchan.  
 Sa'lem.  
 Sale'no.  
 Sa'isbury.  
 Sal'ſſā.  
 Sa'llai.  
 Salmā'cis.  
 Salmana'ſſar.  
 Salmō'nus.  
 Sa'lōmē.  
 Salō'nā.  
 Saloni'chū.  
 Salpion.  
 Sa'ltash.  
 Sa'ltzburg.  
 Sa'ltzberg.  
 Sa'lomi.  
 Salō'mias.  
 Salūt'ſrius.  
 Sa'muel.  
 Sama'rchand.  
 Sama'ria.  
 Sama'rītans.  
 Sa'mbāch.  
 Sa'mbrē.  
 Sa'miās.  
 Sa'mlah.  
 Samnites.

Sa'mo.  
 Sa'mocbon.  
 Samogī'tia.  
 Sa'mos.  
 Samothrā'cia.  
 Sa'mpson.  
 Sanbā'llat.  
 Sa'nchian.  
 Sa'ncho.  
 Sa'ndham.  
 Sa'ndwich.  
 Sa'nhedrim.  
 Sanſā'mah.  
 Saosdū'chin.  
 Sa'pbec.  
 Sa'pbet.  
 Sapphī'rā.  
 Sa'ppho.  
 Saragō'ſſā.  
 Sārāh, Sa'rai, or  
 Sa'rā.  
 Sa'rāph.  
 Sa'racens.  
 Sarcatō'rius.  
 Sa'dana'palus.  
 Sa'rāicā.  
 Sardine'lla.  
 Sardī'nā.  
 Sa'rdis.  
 Sardo'nians.  
 Sa'rēptā.  
 Sa'rgon.  
 Sa'rid.  
 Sarma'tiā.  
 Sa'ron, or  
 Shā'ron.  
 Sa'rpedon.  
 Saſquehano'xēs.  
 Sa'trapas.  
 Sa'trapēs.  
 Satū'rnius.  
 Sava'nā.  
 Sa'voy.  
 Saxenhausen.  
 Sa'xons.  
 Sa'xony.  
 Scama'chū.  
 Sca'nderberg.

Scam.

Scandero'n.  
 Scárborough.  
 Scáffbau'sen.  
 Scheld.  
 Schélin.  
 Schīras.  
 Schwartzzenburgh.  
 Scēly.  
 Sclaro'nia.  
 Scotland.  
 Scotus.  
 Scribo'nia.  
 Scylla.  
 Scyllias.  
 Scymnus.  
 Scyron.  
 Scythiā.  
 Scythians.  
 Scythopolis, or  
 Beth-sban.  
 Sebā'sā.  
 Seba'stian.  
 Sébourg.  
 Sebū'cians.  
 Secūrus.  
 Sedū'lūs.  
 Sego'via.  
 Ségul.  
 Segū'rā.  
 Sejā'nus.  
 Selū'cia.  
 Seleu'cus.  
 Selim.  
 Sé'lkirk.  
 Semachī'ah.  
 Semā'chias.  
 Semā'mī'rā.  
 Semē'rāmis.  
 Semó'nis.  
 Sempro'nūs.  
 Sé'ndómire.  
 Sé'necā.  
 Sene'ga.  
 Sé'nabris.  
 Senna'cherib.  
 Senso'nchis.  
 Sentū'mus.  
 Sé'orim.  
 Sé'pbar.

Sé'pbarites.  
 Sepharvā'im.  
 Sephī'rath.  
 Septū'mūs.  
 Séptuagint.  
 Sera'ah.  
 Sera'nim.  
 Sé'rāphim, or  
 Zerāphim.  
 Sé'rāphins.  
 Sera'pion.  
 Sera'pis.  
 Seré'nā.  
 Sé'rgūs.  
 Sé'rvūs.  
 Seso'stris.  
 Sevarā'mbās.  
 Severiā'nus.  
 Severū'nus.  
 Shaqlā'bbin.  
 Sha'alban.  
 Sha'drach.  
 Sha'sisbury.  
 Shabarā'im.  
 Sha'lim, or  
 Sa'lim.  
 Sha'lī'sa.  
 Sha'llum.  
 Shalmanē'ser.  
 Sha'ma.  
 Shamāi.  
 Sha'med, or  
 Sa'mad.  
 Sha'mgar.  
 Sha'mpōth.  
 Sha'mir.  
 Sha'nimah.  
 Shamma'i.  
 Sha'nnon.  
 Sha'phan.  
 Sha'phat.  
 Shara'ī.  
 Share'sir.  
 Sha'tron.  
 Sha'ruben.  
 Sha'veh.  
 She'al'tiel.  
 She'ba.  
 Shebanā'ah.

She'barim.  
 Shecanī'ah.  
 She'chem.  
 Sbede'us.  
 She'ffield.  
 She'kel.  
 Shelemī'ah.  
 She'lomith.  
 Shelū'miel.  
 Sbemā'ah.  
 Sbemeri'ah.  
 Sheme'ber.  
 She'mer.  
 Shemi'dā.  
 She'minith.  
 Sbemī'ramoth.  
 Sbene'zar.  
 She'pham.  
 Shephatī'ā.  
 She'phī.  
 Shephū'phan.  
 She'rborn.  
 She'rburn.  
 Shere'zer.  
 She'sbach.  
 She'sbā'zzar.  
 She'thar.  
 She'va.  
 Selim.  
 Shī'loh.  
 Shī'lsha.  
 Shī'math.  
 Shī'mēā.  
 Shī'mon.  
 Shī'mrī.  
 Shī'myon.  
 Shimsba'ī.  
 Shō'nab.  
 Shō'nar.  
 Shī'on, or Seon.  
 Sephō'rā.  
 Shī'ptan.  
 Shī'ttim.  
 Sho'bab.  
 Sho'bach.  
 Sho'phan.  
 Shre'wsbury.  
 Shro'psbire.  
 Shū'ah.

Shu'bīte.  
 Shu'lāmīte.  
 Shu'mānīte.  
 Shu'nī.  
 Shu'pham.  
 Shu'shan.  
 Sī'ant.  
 Sibbecha'ī.  
 Sī'bboleth, or  
 Sbr'bboleth.  
 Sibe'ria.  
 Sī'byls.  
 She'chem.  
 Sī'chem.  
 Sī'chor.  
 Sī'cūly.  
 Sī'don.  
 Sī'donius.  
 Sī'enne.  
 Sīgismund.  
 Sī'gmouth.  
 Sī'go, or Sī'golph.  
 Sī'gonius.  
 Sī'bon.  
 Sī'hor.  
 Sī'as.  
 Sī'lenus.  
 Sī'le'stia.  
 Sī'lūs.  
 Sī'lā.  
 Sī'lō'am.  
 Sī'vā'nus.  
 Sī'mēon.  
 Sī'mlās.  
 Sī'mias.  
 Sī'mon.  
 Sī'monē'ta.  
 Sī'monītes.  
 Sī'mō'nias.  
 Sī'mō'nidas.  
 Sī'mplī'cianus.  
 Sī'mplī'cius.  
 Sī'nai, or Sī'nā.  
 Sī'nīte.  
 Sī'non.  
 Sī'norix.  
 Sī'on, or Zī'on.  
 Sī'phmptb.  
 Sī'rad.

Sī'rbon.

S O S U T A T E

Sirbon.  
Sirmisch.  
Sirma'nis.  
Siro'tes.  
Sirus.  
Sisigambis.  
Sisyphus.  
Sistus.  
Skipton.  
Sleswick.  
Smalcald.  
Smaragdus.  
Smel'dis.  
Smole'nsco.  
Smyrna.  
Sne'tham.  
Sua.  
Sobā.  
Sobal.  
Sobslans.  
So'chis.  
Socinus.  
So'coli, So'co, or  
So'cho.  
So'chom.  
So'crates.  
Sofala.  
Sogdiana.  
Sobemus.  
Solari's.  
Soliman.  
Solinus.  
Soloman.  
Solon.  
Soly'mi.  
Somonochodom.  
Sopater.  
Sopba.  
Sopbi.  
Sopbia.  
Sopholis.  
Sopbonisba.  
Sopbronius.  
Soraditi.  
Sorbon.  
Sospater.  
Sosthenes.  
Sostrius.  
Sou'tham

Southampton.  
Southwark.  
Southwell.  
So'zomen.  
Spain.  
Sparatro.  
Spandabasa.  
Spartacus.  
Spartinosis.  
Speuceppus.  
Spey.  
Spilby.  
Spinx.  
Spikenard.  
Spoleto.  
Stachys.  
Stradium.  
Stafford.  
Stammore.  
Stampalia.  
Stanford.  
Stanope.  
Staremberg.  
Statira.  
Statius.  
Stentor.  
Stephanardus.  
Stephanus.  
Stephen.  
Stefichorus.  
Stebnelus.  
Stilpo.  
Stokbridge.  
Stockholm.  
Stockport.  
Stonebenge.  
Stratbearn.  
Stratnaver.  
Sturbridge.  
Sturmister.  
Styx.  
Suatibis.  
Suatobojus.  
Suatocopius.  
Suatopulius.  
Su'ccotb.  
Sudbury.  
Sueno.  
Sueto'nus.

Suevia.  
Suffolk.  
Sullillus.  
Sulphicia.  
Sulphitius.  
Sultan.  
Sumatra.  
Sunderland.  
Sunnis.  
Suph.  
Sutat.  
Surena.  
Surias.  
Surry.  
Susa.  
Susanctites.  
Susanna.  
Sutherland.  
Sweden.  
Switzerland.  
Sya'grius.  
Sybaris.  
Sylvia.  
Sylvanus.  
Sylvesfer.  
Sylvia.  
Symmachus.  
Syntyche.  
Syphax.  
Syracuse.  
Syria.  
Syrphenicia.  
Syrinx.

T.

Tabarca.  
Tabatba.  
Tabenna.  
Taberah.  
Tabritba.  
Tabrimon.  
Tafarianus.  
Tactius.  
Tadmor.  
Tafilet.  
Talgus.  
Tabath.  
Tabapandis.

Tacko.  
Talapoin's.  
Tala'sse.  
Talmati.  
Talmud.  
Tamar.  
Tamerlane.  
Tammua.  
Tamy'ras.  
Tanaquib.  
Tancrede.  
Tangier.  
Tangermund.  
Tantalus.  
Taphatb.  
Tapiu.  
Taraxippus.  
Tarentum.  
Tarpelites.  
Tarkin.  
Tarsibis.  
Tartary.  
Tasso.  
Tatius.  
Tatnai.  
Tavestock.  
Tavnton.  
Tauris.  
Taurus.  
Texander.  
Tay.  
Taygeti.  
Tebah.  
Tecemsa.  
Tehenna.  
Tekoa.  
Telamon.  
Telamachus.  
Telephanis.  
Telephorus.  
Tellus.  
Teman.  
Temeswa'iler.  
Tendrus.  
Tenbury.  
Tenedos.  
Teneriff.  
Tenez.  
Tera.

Tera-

*T'raphim.*  
*T'rence.*  
*Terentia.*  
*Tereus.*  
*Terpsichord.*  
*Tertius.*  
*Tertullus.*  
*Tertullian.*  
*Tessalon.*  
*Tetbury.*  
*Tethys.*  
*Tetra'polis.*  
*Tetrarch.*  
*Tetuan.*  
*Teucer.*  
*Teutomatus.*  
*Teutons.*  
*T'exal.*  
*Tba'ddeus.*  
*Tba'hasb.*  
*Tba'lcā.*  
*Tba'lès.*  
*Tbal'etris.*  
*Tba'lia.*  
*Tba'mux.*  
*Tbamyris.*  
*Tba'net.*  
*Tba'r'shib, or*  
*Tba'r'fis.*  
*Tba'genès.*  
*Tbè'atins.*  
*Tbè'atre.*  
*Tbebes.*  
*Tbè'mis.*  
*Themistius.*  
*Themistocles.*  
*Themistogenès.*  
*Tbè'obald.*  
*Tbè'o'critus.*  
*Tbèode'cès.*  
*The'odon.*  
*Theo'dorā.*  
*The'odore.*  
*Theo'dorus.*  
*Theo'dosius.*  
*Theo'dotus.*  
*Theognis.*  
*The'on.*  
*Theo'phanès.*

*Theo'philus.*  
*Theophobus.*  
*Theophrastus.*  
*Theo'phylact.*  
*Theopompus.*  
*The'rmodon.*  
*Thermo'pyle.*  
*Thersitès.*  
*The'seus.*  
*Thessalo'nians.*  
*Thessalonica.*  
*Thessalus.*  
*Thessaly.*  
*Thesford.*  
*Thetys.*  
*Thew'das.*  
*Thudoreus.*  
*Thomyris.*  
*Thorsimond.*  
*Thracia.*  
*Thrasimund.*  
*Thrasylus.*  
*Thrasyl'bulus.*  
*Thrasyl'machus.*  
*Thrasyl'medès.*  
*Thrasyl'mend.*  
*Thry'sus.*  
*Thua'nus.*  
*Thucydides.*  
*Thule.*  
*Thur'ingia.*  
*Thur'simond.*  
*Thyestès.*  
*Tibare'nians.*  
*Tiberias.*  
*Tiberius.*  
*Tiber.*  
*Tibbath.*  
*Tibni.*  
*Tibullus.*  
*Tichon.*  
*Tidal.*  
*Tigranès.*  
*Tigris.*  
*Tilbury.*  
*Tilgath Pilneser.*  
*Timagoras.*  
*Timanthès.*  
*Timèus.*

*Timnath.*  
*Timoclea.*  
*Timoleon.*  
*Timolbeus.*  
*Timothy.*  
*Tine.*  
*Tinmouth.*  
*Tipperary.*  
*Tiras.*  
*Tircodnel.*  
*Tirrol.*  
*Tirshatba.*  
*Tirza.*  
*Tj'iphonè.*  
*Tj'ibbite.*  
*Titans.*  
*Titian.*  
*Titus.*  
*Tetyrus.*  
*Tobi'ah.*  
*Tobias.*  
*Tobit.*  
*Tobijah.*  
*Togarmah.*  
*Tobu.*  
*Tolad.*  
*Toledo.*  
*Tombut.*  
*Tonquin.*  
*Topez.*  
*Toppet.*  
*Tord'rix.*  
*Torrington.*  
*Tortosa.*  
*Totness.*  
*Toucester.*  
*Toulon.*  
*Toulou'se.*  
*Tourna'y.*  
*Towrn'ndn.*  
*Trajan.*  
*Trajanopolis.*  
*Transil'vania.*  
*Trabellianus.*  
*Trebonius.*  
*Tri'bune.*  
*Triptolemus.*  
*Tris'megistus.*  
*Triton.*

*Tru'mvirs.*  
*Troas.*  
*Troilus.*  
*Tro'phimus.*  
*Tropbonius.*  
*Troy.*  
*Tryphena.*  
*Tryphosa.*  
*Tubal Ca'in.*  
*Tuebingen.*  
*Tudbury.*  
*Tuddington.*  
*Tulca.*  
*Tule'us.*  
*Tullia.*  
*Tullius.*  
*Tunbridge.*  
*Tunis.*  
*Turcomania.*  
*Turin.*  
*Trakey.*  
*Tuscus.*  
*Tycheus.*  
*Tyndarus.*  
*Typhon.*  
*Tyrannus.*  
*Tyre.*  
*Tyrieus.*

f.

**V**accia.  
       Valajca.  
*Valencia.*  
*Valens.*  
*Valentine.*  
*Valentinian.*  
*Valentinus.*  
*Valeria.*  
*Valerius.*  
*Valla'dolid.*  
*Vancara.*  
*Vandals.*  
*Vani'ah.*  
*Varanis.*  
*Varius.*  
*Varro.*  
*Varus.*  
*Vashti.*

Vati.



Va'tican.  
 Vaudoi's.  
 Vayvode.  
 Ubiens.  
 Udalric.  
 Vegliã.  
 Vellãius.  
 Vence'ssas.  
 Vénice.  
 Vénus.  
 Vercingé'torix.  
 Vergé'rius.  
 Vermandoi's.  
 Vé'ron.  
 Veronã.  
 Versailles.  
 Vertu'mnus.  
 Vespa'sian.  
 Vespu'cius.  
 Vesu'vius.  
 Victori'nus.  
 Victo'rius.  
 Vidamès.  
 Videmã.  
 Vigila'ntius.  
 Vigi'lius.  
 Vincen't.  
 Vincen'tius.  
 Vindã'cius.  
 Virgil.  
 Virgi'nã.  
 Virã'tus.  
 Virido'rix.  
 Visa'nder.  
 Vita'lian.  
 Vitelli'us.  
 Vitérbo.  
 Vitru'vius.  
 Vi'viers.  
 Ukrai'ne.  
 Ula'i.  
 Ula'dislaus.  
 Ulama'is.  
 Ulpian.  
 Ulster.  
 Ul'tzen.  
 Ul'werston.  
 Uly'sses.  
 Une'slaus.

Voco'nus.  
 Voè'tius.  
 Vogé'nus.  
 Vo'iga.  
 Vologe'ssã.  
 Volsci.  
 Vo'stigern.  
 Vo'rimer.  
 U'phax.  
 U'psal.  
 Ura'i.  
 Ura'nã.  
 Ura'rilaus.  
 Urban.  
 Urba'nã.  
 Urbin.  
 Urbino.  
 Uri.  
 Uri'ah.  
 Uri'as.  
 Uri'jah.  
 Uriel.  
 Ursulã.  
 Utrech't.  
 Vulcan.  
 Uval.  
 Uxzã.  
 Uxzã'ah.  
 Uxzãiel.

## W.

Wakefield.  
 Walden.  
 Walla'chiã.  
 Wallingford.  
 Wallingbam.  
 Warrington.  
 Warsaw.  
 Warwick.  
 Waterford.  
 Weissemberg.  
 Wellington.  
 Wenceslaus.  
 Wendover.  
 Westminster.  
 Westmoreland.  
 Westphalia.  
 Wexford.

Weymouth.  
 Whitby.  
 Whitechurch.  
 Whiteaven.  
 Wickham.  
 Wig'an.  
 Wilbrod.  
 William.  
 Winchester.  
 Windsor.  
 Wirtemberg.  
 Wolverhampton.  
 Woodstock.  
 Worcester.  
 Wye.

## X.

Xagus.  
 Xaloth.  
 Xanthus.  
 Xanti'ppè.  
 Xanti'ppus.  
 Xenarchus.  
 Xenocrates.  
 Xenophilus.  
 Xenophon.  
 Xerxes.  
 Ximenès.

## Y.

Yarley.  
 Yarmont.  
 Yarm.  
 York.  
 Yucatan.  
 Yuzi.

## Z.

Zaanannim.  
 Zabad.  
 Zabadè.  
 Zabarellã.  
 Zabilon.  
 Zabbud.  
 Zacheu.  
 Zachari'ah.

Zadock.  
 Zagathay.  
 Zãham.  
 Zaleucus.  
 Zalmanã.  
 Zamballã.  
 Zamo'lis.  
 Zamzumim.  
 Zanguebar.  
 Zapnath paan'ah.  
 Zare'phath.  
 Zare'th.  
 Zealand.  
 Zebad'ah.  
 Zebak.  
 Zebedes.  
 Zebodim.  
 Zebudah.  
 Zebulon.  
 Zechari'ah.  
 Zededi'ah.  
 Zedekiel.  
 Zelo'phiad.  
 Zemara'im.  
 Zemarite.  
 Zephani'ah.  
 Zephatham.  
 Zephon.  
 Zephyrus.  
 Zephyri'nus.  
 Zerah.  
 Zerab'ah.  
 Zerida'than.  
 Zerubbabel.  
 Zeruah.  
 Zeuxis.  
 Zuba.  
 Zibon.  
 Ziglag.  
 Zilah.  
 Zilpah.  
 Zimri.  
 Zimmah.  
 Zimram.  
 Zina.  
 Zindikites.  
 Zingãnes.  
 Zion.  
 Zior.

Zipp.

Z O

Z O

Z U

Z Y

Zipp.

Zippion.

Zippbron.

Zisfongen.

Zobaleth.

Zobeth.

Zokim.

Zopbar.

Zopbius.

Zopyrus.

Zoreah.

Zorites.

Zoroaster.

Zorobabel.

Zosimus.

Zotmond.

Zotypus.

Zuw.

Zwinglius.

Zupb.

Zürich.

Züriel.

Zürisbáddai.

Zuzim.

Zygæcus.

## F I N I S.

## E R R A T A.

For	Read	For	Read
Accèptable,	Accèptable.	Cõmpány,	Cõmpány.
Accūsative,	Accūsative.	Confèdéracy,	Confèdéracy.
Advèrsary,	Advèrsary.	Conspìrator,	Conspìrator.
Agro,	Agro.	Cūrator,	Cūrator.
Alkãhest,	Alkãhest.	Evölütïon,	Evölütïon.
Alkaly,	Alkaly.	Exècrable,	Exècrable.
Allègorïze,	Allègorïze.	Lo'demädage,	Lo'demänage.
Almãnac,	Almãnac.	Mèdicine,	Mèdicine.
Altèratïves,	Altèratïves.	Pũny,	Pũny.
Annihüläte,	Annihüläte.	Pũry,	Pũry.
Antèdülüvian,	Antèdülüvian.	Quãdrũteral,	Quãdrũtèral.
Astãrides,	Astãrides.	Rũve,	Rũve.
Bèadle,	Bèadle.	Sèdèntary,	Sèdèntary.
Bènèfïcial,	Bènèfïcial.	Sèmènjèrous,	Sèmènjèrous.
Cãuãte,	Cãuãte.	Sèquel,	Sèquel.
Cĩcãtrize,	Cĩcãtrize.	Venãlũy,	Venãlũy.

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